Homicide Statistics

Information Package

Topical Search

1-800-732-3277
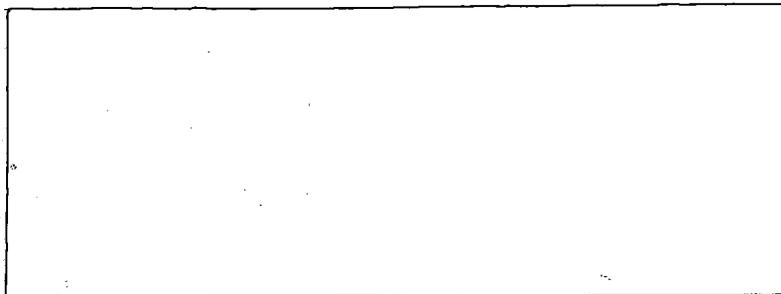
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

for the United States
1993

PRINTED ANNUALLY

ADVISORY:

| SUMMARY |

| CRIME INDEX |

| CRIMES CLEARED |

| PERSONS ARRESTED |

| HOMICIDE PATTERNS - PAST AND PRESENT |

| LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL |

| APPENDICES |

CHART 2.1

CRIME CLOCK
1993

one MURDER every 21 minutes

one FORCIBLE RAPE every 5 minutes

one ROBBERY every 48 seconds

one VIOLENT CRIME every 16 seconds

one AGGRAVATED ASSAULT every 28 seconds
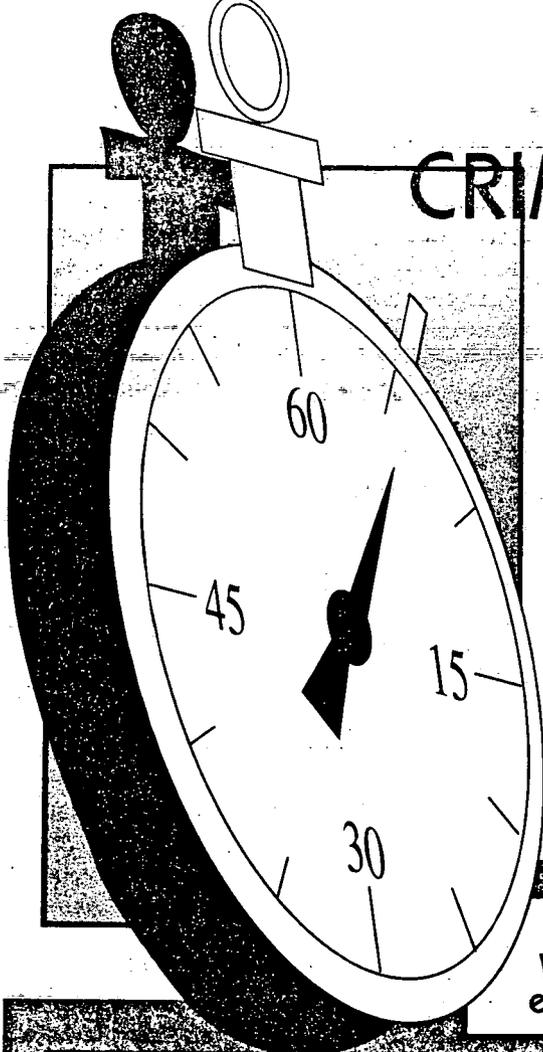
one CRIME INDEX OFFENSE every 2 seconds

one PROPERTY CRIME every 3 seconds

one BURGLARY every 11 seconds

one LARCENY-THEFT every 4 seconds

one MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT every 20 seconds

The Crime Clock should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of UCR data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Index Offenses. This mode of display should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of the Part I Offenses; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

During the conference, three overall endorsements were passed without dissent. First, that there be established a new, incident-based national crime reporting system; second, that the FBI manage this Program; and third, that an Advisory Policy Board composed of law enforcement executives be formed to assist in the direction and implementation of the new Program.

Information about the redesigned UCR Program, called the National Incident-Based Reporting System or NIBRS, is contained in four documents produced subsequent to the Orange Beach Conference. Volume 1, *Data Collection Guidelines,* contains a system overview and descriptions of the offenses, offense codes, reports, data elements, and data values used in the system. Volume 2, *Data Submission Specifications,* is for the use of state and local systems personnel who are responsible for preparing magnetic tapes/floppy disks/etc., for submission to the FBI. Volume 3, *Approaches to Implementing an Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) System,* is for use by computer programmers, analysts, etc., responsible for developing a state or local IBR system which will meet NIBRS' reporting requirements. Volume 4, *Error Message Manual,* contains designations of mandatory and optional data elements, data element edits and error messages.

A NIBRS edition of the UCR Handbook has been produced to assist law enforcement agency data contributors implementing NIBRS within their departments. This document is geared toward familiarizing local and state law enforcement personnel with the definitions, policies, and procedures of NIBRS. It does not contain the technical coding and data transmission requirements presented in Volumes 1 through 4.

NIBRS will collect data on each single incident and arrest within 22 crime categories. For each offense known to police within these categories, incident, victim, property, offender, and arrestee information will be gathered when available. The goal of the redesign is to modernize crime information by collecting data presently maintained in law enforcement records; the enhanced UCR Program is, therefore, a byproduct of current records systems. The integrity of UCR's long-running statistical series will, of course, be maintained.

It became apparent during the development of the prototype system that the level one and level two reporting proposed in the "Blueprint" may not be the most practical approach. Many state and local law enforcement administrators indicated that the collection of data on all pertinent offenses could be handled with more ease than could the extraction of selected ones. While "Limited" participation, equivalent to the "Blueprint's" level one, will remain an option, it appears that most reporting jurisdictions, upon implementation, will go immediately to "Full" partici-

pation, meeting all NIBRS data submission requirements.

The pace of NIBRS implementation will be commensurate with the resources, abilities, and limitations of the contributing law enforcement agencies. The FBI was able to accept NIBRS data as of January, 1989, and nine state-level UCR Programs (Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia) are now supplying data in the NIBRS format. An additional 18 state agencies, as well as three local law enforcement agencies in non-Program states and one federal agency (the FBI), have submitted test tapes or disks containing the expanded data. Seventeen other state UCR Programs and agencies in the District of Columbia and Guam are in various stages of planning and development. Test tapes for six of these states, the District of Columbia, and Guam are expected during 1994.

Recent Developments

STATE UCR PROGRAMS — UCR welcomed two states to the ranks of state-level programs, Louisiana and Nevada. In 1993, the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Nevada Highway Patrol each commenced collection of UCR data from local law enforcement within their respective states. With their addition, there are now state Programs in 44 states and the District of Columbia.

HATE CRIME STATISTICS — The Hate Crime Statistics Act, passed by the U.S. Congress and signed by the President in April, 1990, mandates a data collection of crimes motivated by religious, ethnic, racial, or sexual-orientation prejudice. Collection commenced January 1, 1991, and the UCR Program has distributed hate crime *Data Collection Guidelines* and *Training Guides* to city, county, and state law enforcement agencies. Training sessions have been held across the Nation to educate federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the hate crime reporting procedures. The first annual hate crime publication, which contained 1992 statistics, has been produced, and a 1993 issue is planned for late 1994. Participation continues to grow; 1993 submissions were received from 6,840 law enforcement agencies covering 56 percent of the U.S. population.

VIOLENCE AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS — A "Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers" study funded by a grant from the National Institute of Justice is now underway. It will examine 40 selected incidents of serious assault by *cutting instrument or firearm* where the victim officer *survived* the incident. Extensive interviews of victim officers and convicted assailants are now being conducted, and a special report is planned for 1995. The report will attempt to answer questions raised in the earlier report, *Killed in the Line of Duty.*

MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

DEFINITION

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

TREND

Year	Number of offenses	Rate per 100,000 inhabitants
1992	23,760	9.3
1993	24,526	9.5
Percent change	+3.2	+2.2

The total number of murders in the United States during 1993 was estimated at 24,526. Monthly figures show that more persons were murdered in the month of December in 1993, while the fewest were killed in February. (See Table 2.3.)

Table 2.3 – Murder by Month, 1989-1993
[Percent distribution]

Months	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
January	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1
February	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.5	6.7
March	7.8	8.0	7.7	8.2	7.9
April	7.9	7.4	7.8	8.0	7.6
May	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.5	7.8
June	8.2	8.4	8.6	7.9	8.6
July	9.1	9.6	9.1	9.1	9.3
August	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.2
September	8.8	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.3
October	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.0	8.4
November	8.5	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.2
December	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.8

When viewing the regions of the Nation, the Southern States, the most populous region, accounted for 41 percent of the murders. The Western States reported 23 percent; the Midwestern States, 19 percent; and the Northeastern States, 17 percent. Among the regions, the Northeast experienced a 5-percent increase; the South and West each recorded 4-percent increases; and the Midwest registered a less than 1-percent increase. (See Table 4.)

The murder volume was up 3 percent nationwide in 1993 over 1992. In the Nation's cities overall, murder increased 4 percent, with the greatest increase — 10 percent — registered in cities with populations of 100,000 to 249,999. The greatest decrease — 6 percent — was recorded in cities with populations of 10,000 to 24,999. The suburban counties recorded a 2-percent rise in the murder volume and the rural counties, a 3-percent increase for the 2-year period. (See Table 12.)

The accompanying chart reveals a 14-percent rise nationally in the murder counts from 1989 to 1993. The 10-year trend showed the 1993 total 31 percent above the 1984 level.

Rate

Up 2 percent over the 1992 rate, the national murder rate in 1993 was 10 per 100,000 inhabitants. Five- and 10-year trends showed the 1993 rate was 9 percent higher than in 1989 and 20 percent above the 1984 rate.

On a regional basis, the South averaged 11 murders per 100,000 people; the West, 10 per 100,000; and the Midwest and Northeast, 8 per 100,000. Compared to 1992, murder rates in 1993 increased in three of the four geographic regions. The Midwest experienced no change. (See Table 4.)

The Nation's metropolitan areas reported a 1993 murder rate of 11 victims per 100,000 inhabitants. In the rural counties and in cities outside metropolitan areas, the rate was 5 per 100,000.

Nature

Supplemental data provided by contributing agencies recorded information for 23,271 of the estimated 24,526 murders in 1993. Submitted monthly, the data consist of the age, sex, and race of both victims and offenders; the types of weapons used; the relationships of victims to the offenders; and the circumstances surrounding the murders.

Based on this information, 77 percent of the murder victims in 1993 were males; and 87 percent were persons 18 years of age or older. Forty-eight percent were aged 20 through 34 years. Considering victims for whom race was known, an average of 51 of every 100 were black, 46 were white, and the remainder were persons of other races.

Table 2.4 – Murder Victims by Race and Sex, 1993

Race of Victims	Sex of Victims			
	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Total White Victims	10,709	7,764	2,945	....
Total Black Victims	11,795	9,642	2,151	2
Total Other Race Victims	563	417	146	....
Total Unknown Race	204	126	36	42
Total Victims[1]	23,271	17,949	5,278	44

[1]Total murder victims for whom supplemental data were received.

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MURDER

CHART 2.8
VARIATION FROM MONTHLY AVERAGE
1993

Percent

Month	Value
JANUARY	−4.9
FEBRUARY	−4.7
MARCH	−5.3
APRIL	−4.2
MAY	−3.6
JUNE	−0.9
JULY	6
AUGUST	6.3
SEPTEMBER	6.1
OCTOBER	0.9
NOVEMBER	−2.1
DECEMBER	6.2
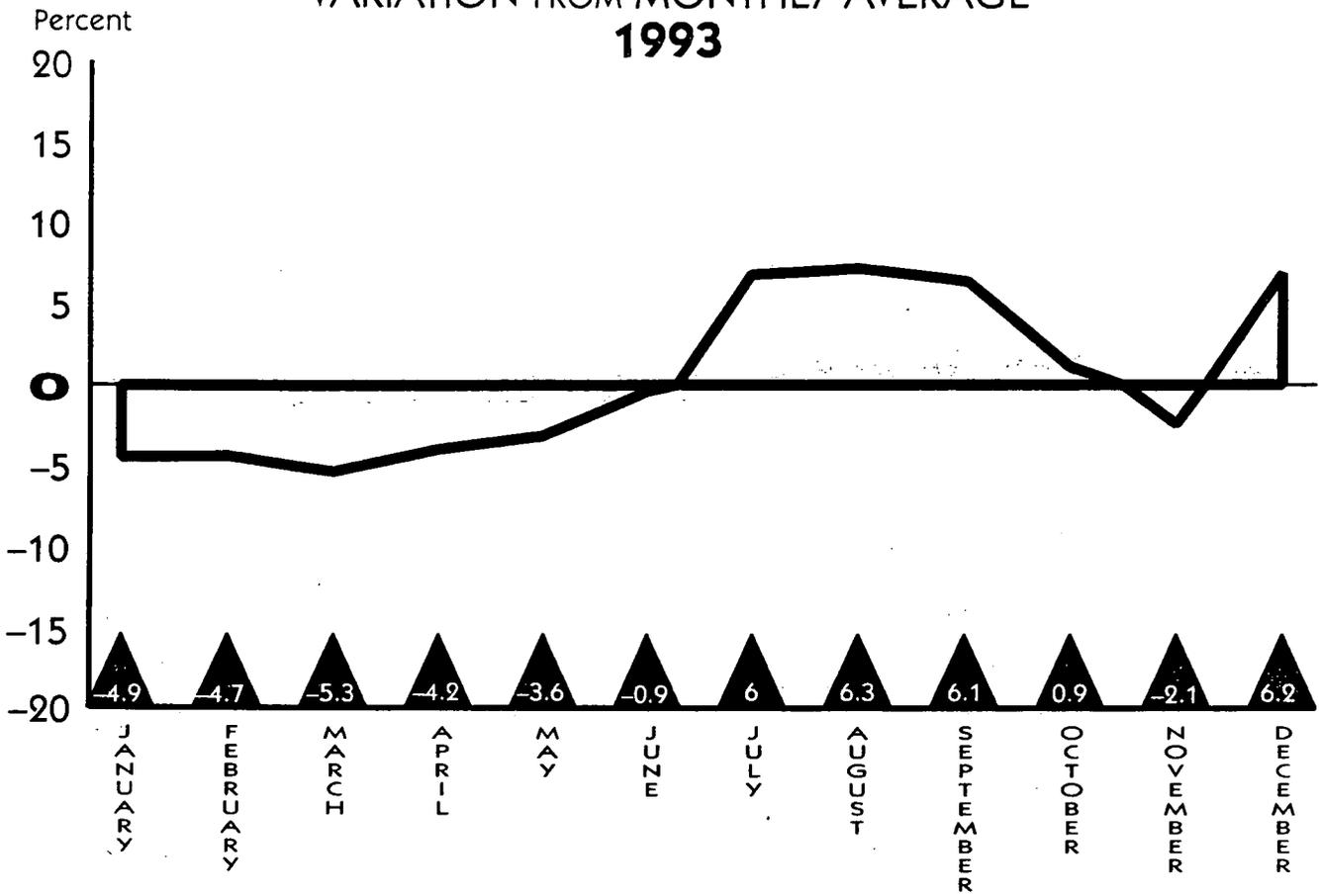
CHART 2.9
PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1989

Percent

Year	Number of Offenses Known	Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants
1990	9	8
1991	15	13
1992	11	7
1993	14	9

Number of Offenses Known - Up 14%

Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants - Up 9%

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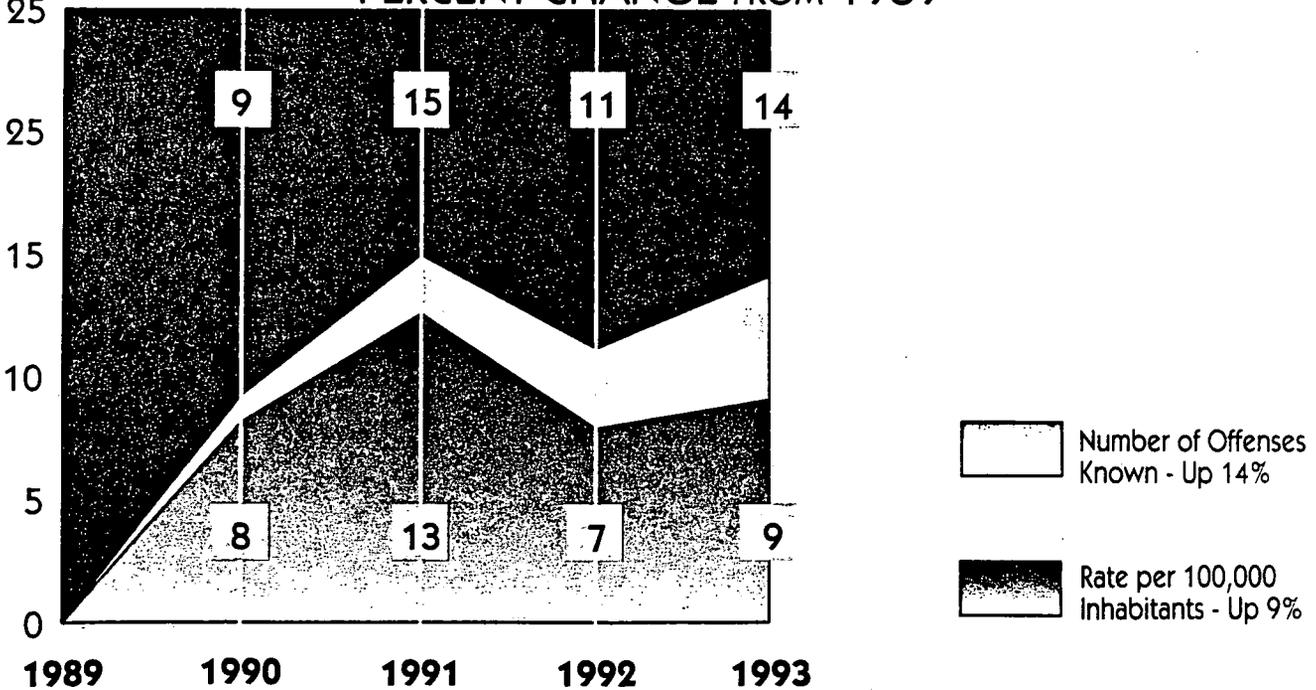
Table 2.5 – Age, Sex, and Race of Murder Victims, 1993

Age	Total	Sex			Race			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total..........................	23,271	17,949	5,278	44	10,709	11,795	563	204
Percent distribution	100.0	77.1	22.7	.2	46.0	50.7	2.4	.9
Under 18[1]......................	2,697	1,933	761	3	1,187	1,411	81	18
18 and over[1]......................	20,250	15,800	4,441	9	9,387	10,266	473	124
Infant (under 1)	272	150	120	2	135	118	10	9
1 to 4............................	459	258	200	1	217	225	16	1
5 to 9	173	84	89	....	101	61	10	1
10 to 14..........................	387	258	129	....	185	194	8	....
15 to 19..........................	3,084	2,652	432	....	1,125	1,857	81	21
20 to 24..........................	4,355	3,667	684	4	1,597	2,656	78	24
25 to 29..........................	3,466	2,729	736	1	1,451	1,921	74	20
30 to 34..........................	3,083	2,338	745	....	1,444	1,541	86	12
35 to 39..........................	2,318	1,767	550	1	1,143	1,108	56	11
40 to 44..........................	1,620	1,226	394	....	800	753	52	15
45 to 49..........................	1,077	825	252	....	649	389	28	11
50 to 54..........................	717	549	166	2	443	244	21	9
55 to 59..........................	465	352	112	1	299	149	13	4
60 to 64	393	285	108	....	253	130	9	1
65 to 69..........................	319	210	109	....	209	102	7	1
70 to 74..........................	292	171	121	....	194	93	4	1
75 and over.......................	467	212	255	....	329	136	1	1
Unknown..........................	324	216	76	32	135	118	9	62

[1]Does not include unknown ages.

Table 2.6 – Age, Sex, and Race of Murder Offenders, 1993

Age	Total	Sex			Race			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total	26,239	16,859	1,742	7,638	7,669	10,357	392	7,821
Percent distribution	100.0	64.3	6.6	29.1	29.2	39.5	1.5	29.8
Under 18[1]	2,631	2,490	138	3	863	1,688	62	18
18 and over[1]	14,404	12,843	1,547	14	6,347	7,672	314	71
Infant (under 1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 to 4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 to 9	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....
10 to 14	319	284	34	1	127	180	10	2
15 to 19	4,650	4,428	219	3	1,490	3,014	117	29
20 to 24	4,233	3,913	316	4	1,546	2,580	88	19
25 to 29	2,459	2,160	297	2	1,052	1,336	60	11
30 to 34	1,763	1,494	268	1	915	800	40	8
35 to 39	1,246	1,029	216	1	650	570	19	7
40 to 44	832	711	120	1	473	340	14	5
45 to 49	541	456	85	....	319	209	11	2
50 to 54	349	292	57	....	230	114	5	....
55 to 59	218	192	26	....	132	83	2	1
60 to 64	162	142	20	....	100	55	6	1
65 to 69	100	91	9	....	58	38	4	....
70 to 74	67	59	8	....	50	17	....	....
75 and over	94	81	9	4	67	23	....	4
Unknown	9,204	1,526	57	7,621	459	997	16	7,732

[1]Does not include unknown ages.

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Table 2.7—Victim/Offender Relationship by Age, 1993
[Single Victim/Single Offender]

Age of Victim	Age of Offender			
	Total	Under 18	18 and over	Unknown
Total....................	11,721	1,200	9,768	753
Under 18................	1,426	399	958	69
18 and over.............	10,191	791	8,731	669
Unknown................	104	10	79	15

Supplemental data were also reported for 26, 239 murder offenders in 1993. Of those for whom sex and age were reported, 91 percent were males, and 85 percent were persons 18 years of age or older. Seventy-seven percent were aged 15 through 34 years. Of offenders for whom race was known, 56 percent were black, 42 percent were white, and the remainder were persons of other races.

Data based on incidents involving one victim and one offender showed that in 1993, 94 percent of the black murder victims were slain by black offenders, and 84 per-

cent of the white murder victims were killed by white offenders. Likewise, males were most often slain by males (88 percent in single victim/single offender situations). These same data showed, however, that 9 of every 10 female victims were murdered by males.

As in previous years, firearms were the weapons used in approximately 7 of every 10 murders committed in the United States. Of those murders for which weapons were reported, 57 percent were by handguns, 5 percent by shotguns, and 3 percent by rifles. Other or unknown types of firearms accounted for another 5 percent of the total murders. Among the remaining weapons, cutting or stabbing instruments were employed in 13 percent of the murders; blunt objects (clubs, hammers, etc.) in 4 percent; personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) in 5 percent; and other dangerous weapons, such as poison, explosives, etc., in the remainder. A state-by-state breakdown of weapons used in connection with murder is shown in Table 20.

Table 2.8—Victim/Offender Relationship by Race and Sex[1], 1993
[Single Victim/Single Offender]

Race of Victim	Race of Offender				Sex of Offender		
	White	Black	Other	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown
Total White Victims	4,686	849	58	55	5,057	536	55
Total Black Victims	304	5,393	18	67	4,985	730	67
Total Other Race Victims	61	40	137	2	210	28	2
Total Unknown Race	11	17	1	22	27	2	22

Sex of Victim	Race of Offender				Sex of Offender		
	White	Black	Other	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown
Total Male Victims	3,469	4,869	153	93	7,487	1,004	93
Total Female Victims	1,582	1,413	60	31	2,765	290	31
Total Unknown Sex	11	17	1	22	27	2	22

[1]Data based on 11,721 victims.

Past years' statistics on relationships of victims to offenders showed that over half of murder victims knew their killers. However, in the last few years (1990 through 1993) the relationship percentages have shifted. (Refer to Section V, Homicide Patterns: Past and Present.) In 1993, 47 percent of murder victims were either related to (12 percent) or acquainted with (35 percent) their assailants. Fourteen percent of the victims were murdered by strangers, while the relationships among victims and offenders were unknown for 39 percent of the murders. Among all female murder victims in 1993, 29 percent were

slain by husbands or boyfriends. Three percent of the male victims were killed by wives or girlfriends.

Arguments resulted in 29 percent of the murders during the year. Nineteen percent occurred as a result of felonious activities such as robbery, arson, etc., while another 1 percent were suspected to have been the result of some type of felonious activity. Three percent of the murders were committed during brawls while offenders were under the influence of alcohol or narcotics. Table 2.14 shows murder circumstances for the past 5 years.

Table 2.9 – Murder, Type of Weapons Used, 1993

[Percent distribution by region]

Region	Total all weapons[1]	Firearms	Knives or cutting instruments	Unknown or other dangerous weapons	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Total	100.0	69.6	12.7	12.7	5.0
Northeastern States	100.0	68.2	14.4	11.9	5.5
Midwestern States	100.0	69.7	11.3	12.9	6.0
Southern States	100.0	69.8	12.4	13.3	4.5
Western States	100.0	70.0	13.1	12.1	4.8

[1]Because of rounding, percentages may not add to totals.

Table 2.10 – Murder Victims, Type of Weapons Used, 1989-1993

Weapons	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	18,954	20,273	21,676	22,716	23,271
Total Firearms	11,832	13,035	14,373	15,489	16,189
Handguns	9,013	10,099	11,497	12,580	13,252
Rifles	865	746	745	706	754
Shotguns	1,173	1,245	1,124	1,111	1,059
Other guns	34	25	30	42	38
Firearms-not stated	747	920	977	1,050	1,086
Knives or cutting instruments	3,458	3,526	3,430	3,296	2,957
Blunt objects (clubs, hammers, etc.)	1,128	1,085	1,099	1,040	1,024
Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)[1]	1,050	1,119	1,202	1,131	1,164
Poison	11	11	12	13	9
Explosives	16	13	16	19	26
Fire	234	288	195	203	217
Narcotics	17	29	22	24	22
Drowning	60	36	40	29	23
Strangulation	366	312	327	314	329
Asphyxiation	101	96	113	115	113
Other weapons or weapons not stated	681	723	847	1,043	1,198

[1]Pushed is included in personal weapons.

Table 2.11 – Murder Victims – Weapons Used, 1993

Age	Total	Firearms	Knives or cutting instruments	Blunt objects (clubs, hammers, etc.)	Personal[1] weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)	Poison	Explosives	Fire	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other[2] weapon or weapon not stated
Total	23,271	16,189	2,957	1,024	1,164	9	26	217	22	329	113	1,221
Percent distribution[3]	100.0	69.6	12.7	4.4	5.0		.1	.9	.1	1.4	.5	5.2
Under 18[4]	2,697	1,637	180	107	417	1	5	53	7	38	50	202
18 and over[4]	20,250	14,373	2,742	895	728	8	21	156	15	287	62	963
Infant (under 1)	272	15	5	17	147			5	4	3	19	57
1 to 4	459	57	13	38	223	1		28	1	7	19	72
5 to 9	173	74	27	6	20		2	12		6	6	20
10 to 14	387	278	38	17	13		1	7	1	7	4	21
15 to 19	3,084	2,650	227	53	28		3	4	1	24	5	89
20 to 24	4,355	3,594	388	79	70	1	4	12	2	40	5	160
25 to 29	3,466	2,609	476	96	67		1	14	2	52	7	142
30 to 34	3,083	2,136	472	113	118	1	3	29	3	50	8	150
35 to 39	2,318	1,549	370	121	93		2	13	2	49	6	113
40 to 44	1,620	1,060	271	95	94		3	10	3	18	3	63
45 to 49	1,077	704	154	81	45		1	20		12	3	57
50 to 54	717	423	107	67	41	2	3	9		12	3	50
55 to 59	465	263	73	44	30			4	1	7	4	39
60 to 64	393	203	83	38	24	2		11		5	3	24
65 to 69	319	152	59	37	24	2		10		6	3	26
70 to 74	292	114	64	35	31		1	4		13	1	29
75 and over	467	129	95	65	77		2	17	2	14	13	53
Unknown	324	179	35	22	19			8		4	1	56

[1]Pushed is included in personal weapons.
[2]Includes drownings.
[3]Because of rounding, percentages may not add to totals.
[4]Does not include unknown ages.

Table 2.13 — Murder Circumstances by Weapon, United States, 1993

Circumstances	Total murder victims	Total firearms	Hand-guns	Rifles	Shot-guns	Other guns or type not stated	Knives or cutting instruments	Blunt objects (clubs, hammers, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)	Poison	Pushed or thrown out window	Explo-sives	Fire	Nar-cotics	Drown-ing	Strangu-lation	Asphyx-iation	Other
Total¹	23,271	16,189	13,252	754	1,059	1,124	2,957	1,024	1,161	9	3	26	217	22	23	329	113	1,198
Felony type total	4,451	3,222	2,833	102	161	126	416	231	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	116	15	14	...	1	...	29	20	24	1	...	1	141	8	4	79	25	148
Robbery	2,301	1,748	1,552	34	96	66	243	137	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	10
Burglary	179	88	62	9	12	5	28	31	11	1	...	...	1	1	...	40	5	50
Larceny-theft	32	20	17	...	2	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	14
Motor vehicle theft	61	42	34	1	2	5	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Arson	151	9	6	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	17	3	3	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
Other sex offenses	25	5	4	...	1	...	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Narcotic drug laws	1,287	1,153	1,025	50	34	44	68	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1
Gambling	10	10	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	7	2	16
Other - not specified	272	129	107	8	13	1	24	12	43	...	...	1	5	1	1	7	9	...
Suspected felony type	144	85	68	6	2	9	16	5	9	1	...	1	4	...	...	8	2	13
Other than felony type total	12,235	8,424	6,689	558	706	471	1,871	496	765	5	3	20	40	12	13	119	58	409
Romantic triangle	439	320	263	16	25	16	79	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	13
Child killed by babysitter	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	381	211	153	29	19	10	104	23	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	5
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	262	214	168	8	13	25	24	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6
Argument over money or property	445	318	256	20	32	10	68	25	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	7
Other arguments	6,292	4,284	3,525	254	390	115	1,242	271	251	...	2	8	23	...	3	76	10	122
Gangland killings	147	131	96	13	8	14	2	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	5
Juvenile gang killings	1,147	1,093	937	72	39	45	37	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Institutional killings	15	2	1	...	...	1	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Sniper attack	7	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	12	10	28	44	246
Other - not specified	3,067	1,844	1,285	144	180	235	308	143	400	5	1	11	15	12	10	28	44	246
Unknown	6,441	4,458	3,662	88	190	518	654	292	212	2	...	4	32	2	6	123	28	628

¹Total murder victims for whom supplemental homicide data were received.

Table 2.12 — Murder Circumstances by Relationship,[1] 1993

Circumstances	Total	Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other Family	Acquaint-ance	Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Stranger	Unknown Relationship
Total[2]	23,271	335	928	133	173	334	248	175	38	361	6,217	859	256	603	207	3,259	9,145
Felony type total	4,451	9	21	9	12	23	21	1	4	40	1,097	90	4	19	52	1,333	1,716
Rape	116	1	2	…	…	…	2	…	…	2	34	6	…	…	7	32	30
Robbery	2,301	…	2	…	6	…	…	…	1	20	412	39	1	4	27	959	830
Burglary	179	1	1	…	1	…	…	…	3	3	42	3	…	…	5	54	66
Larceny-theft	32	…	…	…	…	…	1	…	…	1	6	1	…	…	…	15	8
Motor vehicle theft	61	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	8	…	1	2	…	32	18
Arson	151	1	3	4	…	1	4	…	…	…	28	2	…	2	3	29	74
Prostitution and commercialized vice	17	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	3	…	…	…	…	5	9
Other sex offenses	25	1	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	2	5	1	…	1	3	3	9
Narcotic drug laws	1,287	…	2	1	3	…	1	1	…	5	479	32	1	…	1	151	610
Gambling	10	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	8	…	…	…	…	1	1
Other - not specified	272	5	11	4	2	22	13	…	…	7	72	6	1	10	6	52	61
Suspected felony type	144	…	2	…	…	…	1	…	…	3	22	…	…	1	2	19	94
Other than felony type total	12,235	301	826	97	147	283	205	158	30	284	4,542	698	239	529	136	1,558	2,202
Romantic triangle	439	22	65	…	…	2	…	1	…	5	178	27	16	64	2	33	24
Child killed by babysitter	33	…	…	…	…	2	…	…	…	1	30	…	…	…	…	…	…
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	381	10	16	…	1	7	…	9	…	11	154	53	9	8	10	62	31
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	262	3	…	2	2	…	…	1	1	2	114	11	…	2	2	34	88
Argument over money or property	445	4	8	4	6	1	1	7	3	13	265	40	5	7	15	35	31
Other arguments	6,292	218	536	50	98	75	41	114	13	192	2,308	447	183	365	78	759	815
Gangland killings	147	…	1	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	61	5	…	…	…	29	51
Juvenile gang killings	1,147	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	627	9	…	…	…	205	306
Institutional killings	15	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	10	…	…	…	…	2	3
Sniper attack	7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	3	4
Other - not specified	3,067	44	200	41	40	196	163	26	13	60	795	106	26	83	29	396	849
Unknown	6,441	25	79	27	14	28	21	16	4	34	556	71	13	54	17	349	5,133

[1]Relationship is that of victim to offender.
[2]Total murder victims for whom supplemental homicide data were received.

Table 2.14 — Murder Circumstances, 1989-1993

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total[1]	18,954	20,273	21,676	22,716	23,271
Felony type total:	4,049	4,209	4,636	4,917	4,451
Rape	131	152	132	138	116
Robbery	1,728	1,871	2,226	2,266	2,301
Burglary	212	202	197	212	179
Larceny-theft	18	28	32	41	32
Motor vehicle theft	37	55	53	66	61
Arson	165	152	138	148	151
Prostitution and commercialized vice	12	27	20	32	17
Other sex offenses	58	50	47	34	25
Narcotic drug laws	1,402	1,367	1,353	1,302	1,287
Gambling	23	11	33	20	10
Other - not specified	263	294	405	658	272
Suspected felony type	150	148	210	280	144
Other than felony type total	10,270	10,889	11,220	11,244	12,235
Romantic triangle	385	407	314	334	439
Child killed by babysitter	24	34	32	36	33
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	432	533	500	429	381
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	306	242	254	253	262
Argument over money or property	551	514	520	483	445
Other arguments	5,736	6,044	6,108	6,066	6,292
Gangland killings	56	104	206	137	147
Juvenile gang killings	542	679	840	813	1,147
Institutional killings	22	16	19	18	15
Sniper attack	49	41	12	33	7
Other - not specified	2,167	2,275	2,415	2,642	3,067
Unknown	4,485	5,027	5,610	6,275	6,441

[1]Total number of murder victims for whom supplemental homicide information was received.

Table 2.15 — Murder Circumstances by Victim Sex, 1993

	Total Murder Victims[1]	Male	Female	Unknown
Total[1]	23,271	17,949	5,278	44
Felony type total:	4,451	3,610	839	2
Rape	116	10	106	....
Robbery	2,301	1,950	351	....
Burglary	179	119	60	....
Larceny-theft	32	23	9	....
Motor vehicle theft	61	50	11	....
Arson	151	83	68	....
Prostitution and commercialized vice	17	2	15	....
Other sex offenses	25	13	12	....
Narcotic drug laws	1,287	1,180	105	2
Gambling	10	10	....	....
Other - not specified	272	170	102	....
Suspected felony type	144	89	55	....
Other than felony type total	12,235	9,191	3,032	12
Romantic triangle	439	257	182	....
Child killed by babysitter	33	17	16	....
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	381	339	42	....
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	262	221	40	1
Argument over money or property	445	378	67	....
Other arguments	6,292	4,698	1,590	4
Gangland killings	147	136	11	....
Juvenile gang killings	1,147	1,055	92	....
Institutional killings	15	14	1	....
Sniper attack	7	5	2	....
Other - not specified	3,067	2,071	989	7
Unknown	6,441	5,059	1,352	30

[1]Total number of murder victims for whom supplemental homicide information was received.

Law Enforcement Response

The clearance rate for murder continued to be higher than for any other Crime Index offense. Law enforcement agencies nationwide recorded a 66-percent clearance rate for 1993. Eighty percent of murders in rural counties and 65 percent of those in suburban counties and in the Nation's cities were cleared. Of the city population groups, those with populations under 10,000 reported the most successful clearance rate, 76 percent. (See Table 25.)

Geographically, the South, the most populous region, registered the highest murder clearance rate, 71 percent. Following were the Northeastern States with 66 percent, the Midwestern States with 61 percent, and the Western States with 59 percent.

Persons under 18 years of age accounted for 9 percent of the willful killings cleared by law enforcement nationally. Only persons in this young age group accounted for 10 percent of clearances in the Nation's cities, 8 percent of those in the suburban counties, and 7 percent of the rural county clearances. This proportion of juvenile involvement was lower than for any other Index offense.

An estimated 23,400 arrests for murder were made in 1993. Fifty-seven percent of the arrestees in 1993 were under 25 years of age. The 18- to 24-year age group accounted for 41 percent of the total. (See Table 38.)

Ninety-one percent of those arrested were males and 9 percent, females. Blacks comprised 58 percent of the total arrestees for murder in 1993. Whites made up 41 percent, and the remainder were of other races.

Compared to the 1992 level, the 1993 murder arrest total increased 4 percent. Arrests of persons aged 18 and over increased 2 percent, and those of younger persons were up 14 percent. During the same 2-year period, female arrests increased 1 percent and male arrests rose by 4 percent.

Long-term trends indicate the 1993 murder arrest total was 11 percent above the 1989 level and 25 percent higher than the 1984 figure.

Justifiable Homicide

Certain willful killings are classified as justifiable or excusable, based on law enforcement investigation. In Uniform Crime Reporting, justifiable homicide is defined as and limited to the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty, or the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen. These offenses are tabulated independently and are not included in the murder counts.

In 1993, the justifiable homicide total was 811, up 5 percent from the 1992 total of 769 and 28 percent higher than the 1989 total of 636. Of the justifiable homicides in 1993, 455 involved law enforcement officers and 356 were by private citizens. Data on weapons used in connection with justifiable homicide showed that handguns were the weapons used most often. (See Tables 2.16 and 2.17.)

Table 2.16 — Justifiable Homicide by Weapon, Law Enforcement,[1] 1989-1993

Year	Total	Total fire-arms	Hand-guns	Rifles	Shot-guns	Fire-arms type not specified	Knives or other cutting instru-ments	Other danger-ous weapons	Personal weapons
1989	363	360	299	15	42	4	....	2	1
1990	385	382	345	8	19	10	....	2	1
1991	367	361	319	10	25	7	1	3	2
1992	418	411	357	22	21	11	4	1	2
1993	455	451	391	22	26	12	....	2	2

[1]The killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty.

Table 2.17 — Justifiable Homicide by Weapon, Private Citizen,[1] 1989-1993

Year	Total	Total fire-arms	Hand-guns	Rifles	Shot-guns	Fire-arms type not specified	Knives or other cutting instru-ments	Other danger-ous weapons	Personal weapons
1989	273	236	178	22	34	2	23	9	5
1990	328	276	210	20	39	7	39	9	4
1991	331	296	243	15	25	13	29	4	2
1992	351	311	264	20	24	3	31	5	4
1993	356	311	251	16	33	11	28	10	7

[1]The killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen.

Table 1.—Index of Crime, United States, 1974-1993

Population[1]	Crime Index total[2]	Modified Crime Index total[3]	Violent crime[4]	Property crime[4]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[3]
					Number of Offenses							
Population by year:												
1974-211,392,000	10,253,400		974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100	
1975-213,124,000	11,292,400		1,039,710	10,252,700	20,510	56,090	470,500	492,620	3,265,300	5,977,700	1,009,600	
1976-214,659,000	11,349,700		1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,080	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000	
1977-216,332,000	10,984,500		1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700	
1978-218,059,000	11,209,000		1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100	
1979-220,099,000	12,249,500		1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800	
1980-225,349,264	13,408,300		1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700	
1981-229,146,000	13,423,800		1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800	
1982-231,534,000	12,974,400		1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400	
1983-233,981,000	12,108,600		1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900	
1984-236,158,000	11,881,800		1,273,280	10,608,500	18,690	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200	
1985-238,740,000	12,431,400		1,328,800	11,102,600	18,980	88,670	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900	
1986-241,077,000	13,211,900		1,489,170	11,722,700	20,610	91,460	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100	
1987-243,400,000	13,508,700		1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700	
1988-245,807,000	13,923,100		1,566,220	12,356,900	20,680	92,490	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900	
1989-248,239,000	14,251,400		1,646,040	12,605,400	21,500	94,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800	
1990-248,709,873	14,475,600		1,820,130	12,655,500	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900	
1991-252,177,000	14,872,900		1,911,770	12,961,100	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740	3,157,200	8,142,200	1,661,700	
1992-255-082,000	14,438,200		1,932,270	12,505,900	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970	2,979,900	7,915,200	1,610,800	
1993-257,908,000	14,141,000		1,924,190	12,216,800	24,530	104,810	659,760	1,135,100	2,834,800	7,820,900	1,561,000	
Percent change: number of offenses:												
1993/1992	-2.1		-.4	-2.3	+3.2	-3.9	-1.9	+.7	-4.9	-1.2	-3.1	
1993/1989	-.8		+16.9	-3.1	+14.1	+10.9	+14.1	+19.3	-10.5	-.7	-.2	
1993/1984	+19.0		+51.1	+15.2	+31.2	+24.4	+36.0	+65.6	-5.0	+18.6	+51.2	
					Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants							
Year:												
1974	4,850.4		461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2	
1975	5,298.5		487.8	4,810.7	9.6	26.3	220.8	231.1	1,532.1	2,804.8	473.7	
1976	5,287.3		467.8	4,819.5	8.8	26.6	199.3	233.2	1,448.2	2,921.3	450.0	
1977	5,077.6		475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	247.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9	
1978	5,140.3		497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5	
1979	5,565.5		548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6	
1980	5,950.0		596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2	
1981	5,858.2		594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7	
1982	5,603.6		571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8	
1983	5,175.0		537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8	
1984	5,031.3		539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1	
1985	5,207.1		556.6	4,650.5	7.9	37.1	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0	
1986	5,480.4		617.7	4,862.6	8.6	37.9	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8	
1987	5,550.0		609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4	
1988	5,664.2		637.2	5,027.1	8.4	37.6	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9	
1989	5,741.0		663.1	5,077.9	8.7	38.1	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4	
1990	5,820.3		731.8	5,088.5	9.4	41.2	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8	
1991	5,897.8		758.1	5,139.7	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.3	1,252.0	3,228.8	659.0	
1992	5,660.2		757.5	4,902.7	9.3	42.8	263.6	441.8	1,168.2	3,103.0	631.5	
1993	5,482.9		746.1	4,736.9	9.5	40.6	255.8	440.1	1,099.2	3,032.4	605.3	
Percent change: rate per 100,000 inhabitants:												
1993/1992	-3.1		-1.5	-3.4	+2.2	-5.1	-3.0	-.4	-5.9	-2.3	-4.1	
1993/1989	-4.5		+12.5	-6.7	+9.2	+6.6	+9.8	+14.8	-13.9	-4.4	-4.0	
1993/1984	+9.0		+38.4	+5.4	+20.3	+13.7	+24.5	+51.7	-13.0	+8.6	+38.5	

[1]Populations are Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except 1980 and 1990 which are the decennial census counts.

[2]Because of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

[3]Although arson data are included in the trend and clearance tables, sufficient data are not available to estimate totals for this offense.

[4]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny—theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Complete data for 1993 were not available for the states of Illinois and Kansas; therefore, it was necessary that their crime counts be estimated. See "Offense Estimation," page 376 for details.

All rates were calculated on the offenses before rounding.

Crime Index Tabulations

This Section's tabular portions present data on crime in the United States as a whole; geographic divisions; individual states; Metropolitan Statistical Areas; cities, towns, and counties; and college and university campuses. Also furnished in the following tables are national averages for the value of property stolen in connection with Crime Index offenses; further breakdowns by type for the robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and arson classifications; information on the types of weapons used; and data on the type and value of property stolen and recovered.

Although the total number of crimes occurring throughout the Nation is unknown, information on those reported to law enforcement gives a reliable indication of criminal activity. In reviewing the tables in this report, it must be remembered, however, that many factors can cause the volume and type of crime to vary from place to place. Even though population, one of these factors, is used in computing crime rates, all communities are affected to some degree by seasonal or transient populations. Since counts of current, permanent population are used in their construction, crime rates do not account for short-term population variables, such as an influx of day workers, tourists, shoppers, etc. A further discussion of various factors contributing to the amount of crime in a given area is shown on page *iv* of this publication.

National data can serve as a guide for the law enforcement administrator in analyzing the local crime count, as well as the performance of the jurisdiction's law enforcement agency. The analysis, however, should not end with a comparison based on data presented in this publication. It is only through an appraisal of local conditions that a clear picture of the community crime problem or the effectiveness of the law enforcement operation is possible.

National estimates of volume and rate per 100,000 inhabitants for all Crime Index offenses covering the past two decades are set forth in Table 1, "Index of Crime, United States, 1974-1993."

Table 2, "Index of Crime, United States, 1993," shows current year estimates for MSAs, rural counties, and cities and towns outside metropolitan areas. See Appendix III for the definitions of these community types.

Provided in Table 3, "Index of Crime, Regional Offense and Population Distribution, 1993," are data showing the geographical distribution of estimated Index crimes and population. When utilizing figures presented on a regional basis in this publication, the reader is cautioned to consider each region's proportion of the total United States population. For example, although the Southern States accounted for the largest volume of Crime Index offenses in 1993, they also represented the greatest regional population.

Note

The collection of statistics on arson as a Crime Index offense began in 1979. However, 1993 annual figures are not available for inclusion in tables presenting statistics for the total United States. Arson totals reported by individual law enforcement agencies are displayed in Tables 8 through 11. Two-year arson trends are shown in Tables 12 through 15.

Table 20. – Murder, State, Type of Weapon, 1993

State	Total murders[1]	Total firearms	Handguns	Rifles	Shotguns	Firearms (type unknown)	Knives or cutting instruments	Other weapons	Hands, fists, feet, etc.
Alabama	473	284	234	14	35	1	66	105	18
Alaska	54	27	20	5	1	1	11	14	2
Arizona	330	230	168	15	15	32	45	33	22
Arkansas	244	175	125	17	20	13	26	31	12
California	4,094	3,007	2,609	154	167	77	473	476	138
Colorado	206	132	111	5	6	10	32	30	12
Connecticut	206	139	117	5	2	15	28	30	9
Delaware	20	12	10	1	1	....	4	2	2
District of Columbia	417	350	350	....	....	....	32	35	....
Florida	1,223	753	486	24	36	207	143	270	57
Georgia	750	506	435	24	32	15	114	94	36
Hawaii	43	16	12	2	2	....	12	5	10
Idaho	31	17	14	3	....	....	7	4	3
Illinois[2]									
Indiana	357	260	225	14	17	4	35	46	16
Iowa	45	18	10	1	3	4	13	9	5
Kansas[2]									
Kentucky	236	161	115	10	24	12	17	48	10
Louisiana	721	586	520	39	21	6	52	55	28
Maine	7	5	4	....	....	1	....	2	....
Maryland	632	458	427	2	22	7	80	65	29
Massachusetts	210	110	60	3	2	45	57	33	10
Michigan	922	681	379	49	70	183	90	112	39
Minnesota	131	69	51	8	10	....	29	17	16
Mississippi	218	161	141	8	8	4	32	14	11
Missouri	546	410	324	26	28	32	57	56	23
Montana[3]									
Nebraska	28	13	7	1	5	....	3	8	4
Nevada	129	84	79	2	3	....	17	10	18
New Hampshire	20	10	5	....	2	3	7	2	1
New Jersey	418	213	182	9	15	7	93	68	44
New Mexico	95	49	39	5	5	....	26	9	11
New York	2,415	1,739	1,604	16	50	69	310	262	104
North Carolina	771	493	368	49	71	5	107	126	45
North Dakota	11	5	3	....	1	1	2	3	1
Ohio	599	431	375	12	28	16	62	58	48
Oklahoma	272	170	131	22	16	1	39	48	15
Oregon	143	76	57	7	8	4	31	26	10
Pennsylvania	804	573	486	14	35	38	93	82	56
Rhode Island	39	21	16	2	1	2	7	9	2
South Carolina	375	264	213	18	24	9	53	37	21
South Dakota	18	10	8	2	....	....	....	4	4
Tennessee	450	322	271	13	32	6	58	49	21
Texas	2,142	1,535	1,107	77	133	218	281	234	92
Utah	58	23	17	3	1	2	13	6	16
Vermont	12	8	5	2	1	....	1	3	....
Virginia	539	394	325	17	41	11	71	48	26
Washington	264	155	127	15	10	3	45	49	15
West Virginia	125	85	53	12	17	3	12	18	10
Wisconsin	222	117	88	7	12	10	29	51	25
Wyoming	16	10	6	4	....	....	2	1	3

[1]Total number of murders for which supplemental homicide data were received.
[2]Complete data for 1993 were not available for the states of Illinois and Kansas. See "Offense Estimation," page 376 for details.
[3]No 1993 supplemental homicide data were available for the state of Montana.

Table 19.-Crime Rates, Offenses Known Breakdown, Population Group, 1993 — Continued

Population group	Forcible rape		Robbery				Aggravated assault				Burglary			Motor vehicle theft			Arson[1]		
	Rape by force	Assault to rape-attempts	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other weapon	Hands, fists, feet, etc.	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry	Attempted forcible entry	Autos	Trucks and buses	Other vehicles	Structure	Mobile	Other
GROUP IV																			
589 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,431,000:																			
Number of offenses known....	6,370	879	10,841	2,897	3,561	14,560	13,352	12,566	23,071	26,982	140,243	55,573	20,156	75,932	13,567	7,466			
Rate	31.2	4.3	53.1	14.2	17.4	71.3	65.4	61.5	112.9	132.1	686.4	272.0	98.7	371.6	66.4	36.5			
GROUP V																			
1,346 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 21,142,000:																			
Number of offenses known....	5,912	897	7,011	1,837	2,627	9,112	10,582	11,131	18,031	25,049	119,284	48,922	17,446	54,558	10,405	5,761			
Rate	27.9	4.2	33.2	8.7	12.4	43.1	50.1	52.6	85.3	118.5	564.0	231.4	82.5	258.1	49.2	27.2			
GROUP VI																			
5,055 cities under 10,000; population 17,756,000:																			
Number of offenses known....	4,040	703	4,132	1,473	1,188	6,019	7,609	8,345	12,888	27,371	88,849	45,559	13,067	31,129	6,972	4,767			
Rate	22.8	4.0	23.3	8.3	6.7	33.9	42.9	47.0	72.6	154.1	500.4	256.6	73.6	175.3	39.3	26.8			
SUBURBAN COUNTIES																			
1,164 agencies; population 48,044,000:																			
Number of offenses known....	14,983	1,749	23,532	3,943	7,287	19,569	33,591	21,805	51,398	42,050	304,942	110,357	30,465	143,320	36,944	17,350			
Rate	31.2	3.6	49.0	8.2	15.2	40.7	69.9	45.4	107.0	87.5	634.7	229.7	63.4	298.3	76.9	36.1			
RURAL COUNTIES																			
2,252 agencies; population 23,357,000:																			
Number of offenses known....	5,725	596	1,633	412	479	1,518	8,976	6,037	10,335	17,965	110,738	39,753	8,697	16,691	5,570	6,288			
Rate	24.5	2.6	7.0	1.8	2.1	6.5	38.4	25.8	44.2	76.9	474.1	170.2	37.2	71.5	23.8	26.9			
SUBURBAN AREA[2]																			
5,416 agencies; population 90,064,000:																			
Number of offenses known....	25,266	3,318	40,507	8,406	12,952	40,950	53,113	40,773	86,623	93,227	534,220	212,503	65,310	271,599	60,297	30,320			
Rate	28.1	3.7	45.0	9.3	14.4	45.5	59.0	45.3	96.2	103.5	593.2	235.9	72.5	301.6	66.9	33.6			

[1]Arson rates are not presented in this table because fewer agencies furnished complete reports for arson than for the other seven Crime Index offenses. Independently tabulated arson rates appear on page 54 of this publication.

[2]Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Population figures were rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.

Forcible rape figures furnished by the state-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Programs administered by Michigan State Police and Minnesota Department of Public Safety were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. See Appendix I for details.

Complete data for 1993 were not available for the states of Illinois and Kansas; therefore, it was necessary that their crime counts be estimated. See "Offense Estimation," page 376 for details.

CHART 3.1

CRIMES CLEARED
by ARREST
1993

Crimes of Violence

Not Cleared

Cleared

Murder 66%
Aggravated Assault 56%
Forcible Rape 53%
Robbery 24%

Crimes Against Property

Not Cleared

Cleared

Burglary 13%
Larceny-Theft 20%
Motor Vehicle Theft 14%

207
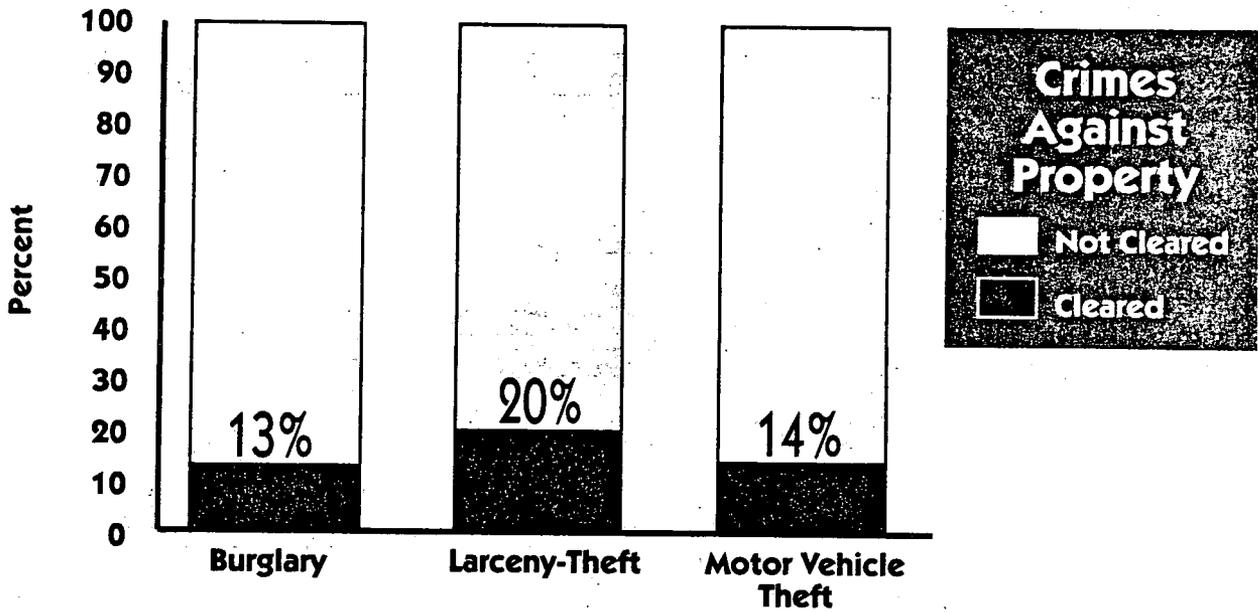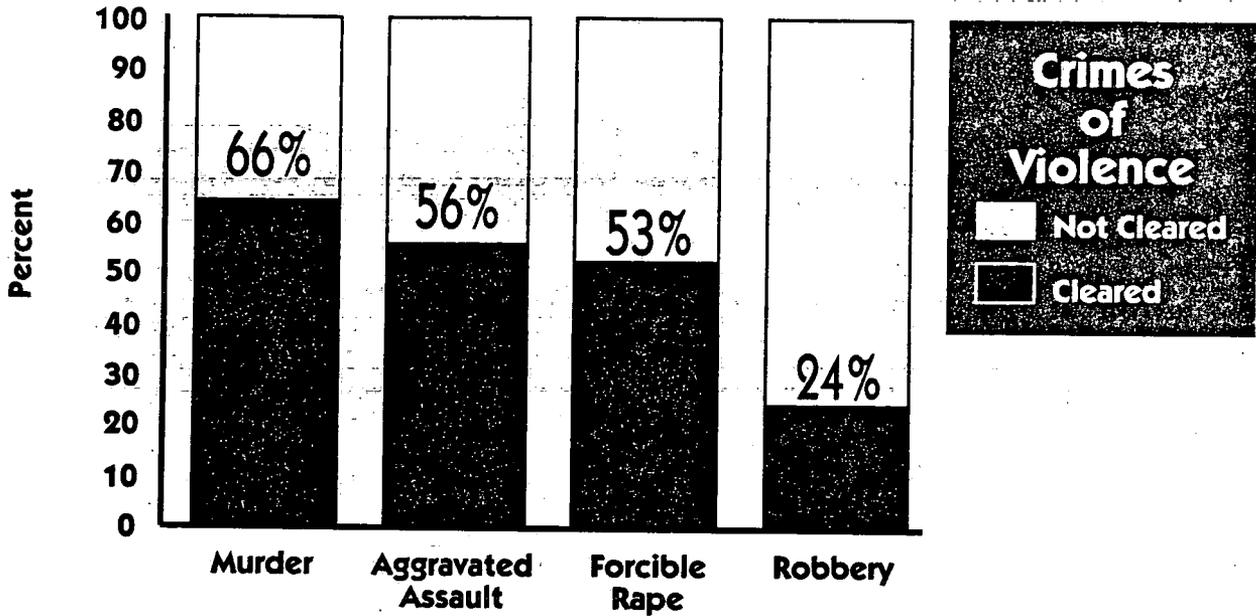
Table 25. — Offenses Known and Percent Cleared by Arrest[1], Population Group, 1993

[1993 estimated population]

Population group	Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total[2]	Violent crime[3]	Property crime[4]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[2]
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES: 12,577 agencies; population 229,420,000:												
Offenses known	12,863,631	12,957,051	1,772,279	11,091,352	22,697	84,624	628,332	1,036,626	2,562,566	7,068,072	1,460,714	93,420
Percent cleared by arrest	21.1	21.1	44.2	17.4	65.6	52.8	23.5	55.5	13.1	19.8	13.6	15.4
TOTAL CITIES: 8,813 cities; population 155,971,000:												
Offenses known	10,456,904	10,531,713	1,491,498	8,965,406	18,434	63,811	571,075	838,178	1,950,151	5,774,982	1,240,273	74,809
Percent cleared by arrest	21.2	21.1	42.5	17.6	64.7	52.0	23.2	54.5	12.6	20.4	12.8	14.4
GROUP I												
62 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,452,000:												
Offenses known	4,202,560	4,239,078	805,019	3,397,541	11,406	26,521	372,341	394,751	761,657	1,949,125	686,759	36,518
Percent cleared by arrest	18.5	18.4	37.6	14.0	62.1	52.4	21.0	51.6	10.7	16.6	10.1	9.7
9 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 21,208,000:												
Offenses known	1,848,818	1,866,884	428,394	1,420,424	5,939	8,325	211,007	203,123	316,513	759,531	344,380	18,066
Percent cleared by arrest	18.5	18.4	36.6	13.1	60.8	51.2	20.2	52.2	9.8	16.5	8.5	6.0
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,158,000:												
Offenses known	1,017,544	1,025,320	153,586	863,958	2,407	8,323	70,511	72,345	183,796	539,145	141,017	7,776
Percent cleared by arrest	17.9	17.8	37.6	14.3	65.1	55.4	21.0	50.9	12.1	15.7	12.3	13.1
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,086,000:												
Offenses known	1,336,198	1,346,874	223,039	1,113,159	3,060	9,873	90,823	119,283	261,348	650,449	201,362	10,676
Percent cleared by arrest	19.0	19.0	39.6	14.9	62.5	51.0	23.0	50.8	10.8	17.7	11.2	13.5
GROUP II												
129 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,787,000:												
Offenses known	1,507,133	1,518,968	205,288	1,301,845	2,508	9,796	71,701	121,283	306,784	824,367	170,694	11,835
Percent cleared by arrest	21.1	21.0	45.0	17.3	64.0	52.9	26.3	55.0	12.2	19.9	13.7	16.5
GROUP III												
347 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,848,000:												
Offenses known	1,471,004	1,479,583	173,987	1,297,017	1,709	9,203	55,861	107,214	283,482	858,476	155,059	8,579
Percent cleared by arrest	22.0	22.0	44.9	18.9	68.3	49.4	25.9	54.1	13.0	22.1	12.4	16.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Population group	Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total[2]	Violent crime[3]	Property crime[4]	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[2]
GROUP IV												
658 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,816,000:												
Offenses known	1,226,611	1,233,616	125,448	1,101,163	1,151	7,241	34,795	82,261	233,708	764,589	102,866	7,005
Percent cleared by arrest	23.3	23.3	48.4	20.4	71.2	49.9	28.5	56.4	13.9	23.0	16.5	18.0
GROUP V												
1,531 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,109,000:												
Offenses known	1,109,996	1,115,704	100,417	1,009,579	926	6,438	22,382	70,671	202,352	729,729	77,498	5,708
Percent cleared by arrest	25.6	25.6	53.3	22.8	73.4	52.5	30.7	60.3	15.4	25.0	21.4	23.2
GROUP VI												
6,086 cities under 10,000; population 20,960,000:												
Offenses known	939,600	944,764	81,339	858,261	734	4,612	13,995	61,998	162,168	648,696	47,397	5,164
Percent cleared by arrest	24.0	24.0	57.3	20.8	76.2	55.0	29.9	63.4	15.8	21.5	28.5	23.6
SUBURBAN COUNTIES												
1,267 agencies; population 48,152,000:												
Offenses known	1,881,052	1,895,162	223,716	1,657,336	2,907	15,234	53,059	152,516	445,345	1,021,209	190,782	14,110
Percent cleared by arrest	20.4	20.3	51.0	16.2	65.0	54.3	25.5	59.3	14.1	17.1	16.2	18.8
RURAL COUNTIES												
2,497 agencies; population 25,296,000:												
Offenses known	525,675	530,176	57,065	468,610	1,356	5,579	4,198	45,932	167,070	271,881	29,659	4,501
Percent cleared by arrest	22.9	22.9	60.7	18.3	79.8	58.6	38.6	62.4	16.3	18.0	32.8	21.3
SUBURBAN AREA[5]												
6,312 agencies; population 96,400,000:												
Offenses known	4,096,662	4,122,989	425,391	3,671,271	4,634	26,679	106,034	288,044	845,039	2,456,566	369,666	26,327
Percent cleared by arrest	21.7	21.7	51.0	18.3	66.9	53.0	26.6	59.6	14.2	19.9	16.9	19.4

[1]Includes offenses cleared by exceptional means.

[2]The number of agency reports used in arson clearance rates is less than used in compiling clearance rates for other Crime Index offenses. It is not necessary to report clearances by detailed property classification to be included in this table. The Modified Crime Index total is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson.

[3]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[4]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

[5]Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Forcible rape figures furnished by the state-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Programs administered by the Michigan State Police and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded from the forcible rape, violent crime, Crime Index total, and Modified Crime Index total categories.

Complete data for 1993 were not available for the states of Illinois and Kansas; therefore, it was necessary that their crime counts be estimated. See "Offense Estimation," page 376 for details.

Table 26. — Offenses Known and Percent Cleared by Arrest[1], Geographic Region and Division, 1993

[1993 estimated population]

Geographic region/ division	Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total[2]	Violent crime[3]	Property crime[4]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[2]
TOTAL	-											.
12,577 agencies; population 229,420,000:												
Offenses known	12,863,631	12,957,051	1,772,279	11,091,352	22,697	84,624	628,332	1,036,626	2,562,566	7,068,072	1,460,714	93,420
Percent cleared by arrest	21.1	21.1	44.2	17.4	65.6	52.8	23.5	55.5	13.1	19.8	13.6	15.4
NEW ENGLAND												
646 agencies; population 11,150,000:												
Offenses known	508,242	511,625	61,824	446,418	502	3,556	16,871	40,895	106,678	271,680	68,060	3,383
Percent cleared by arrest	21.7	21.6	51.4	17.5	63.9	53.0	24.7	62.2	13.3	19.7	15.5	16.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
2,204 agencies; population 36,097,000:												
Offenses known	1,702,214	1,716,442	288,776	1,413,438	3,588	10,121	144,505	130,562	312,129	850,942	250,367	14,228
Percent cleared by arrest	19.5	19.4	37.5	15.8	66.5	53.2	22.5	52.2	12.6	19.1	8.8	11.6
NORTHEAST												
2,850 agencies; population 47,248,000:												
Offenses known	2,210,456	2,228,067	350,600	1,859,856	4,090	13,677	161,376	171,457	418,807	1,122,622	318,427	17,611
Percent cleared by arrest	20.0	19.9	40.0	16.2	66.2	53.1	22.7	54.6	12.8	19.2	10.2	12.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
2,087 agencies; population 35,765,000:												
Offenses known	1,820,398	1,834,847	245,560	1,574,838	3,193	8,699	93,553	140,115	334,007	1,049,897	190,934	14,449
Percent cleared by arrest	19.7	19.6	37.7	16.8	58.5	49.3	18.3	49.4	10.6	19.3	14.4	11.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
1,108 agencies; population 13,444,000:												
Offenses known	603,793	608,050	61,911	541,882	828	2,905	19,277	38,901	114,605	377,156	50,121	4,257
Percent cleared by arrest	21.9	21.9	44.9	19.3	72.7	52.9	24.0	54.0	12.3	21.6	18.1	13.7
MIDWEST												
3,195 agencies; population 49,208,000:												
Offenses known	2,424,191	2,442,897	307,471	2,116,720	4,021	11,604	112,830	179,016	448,612	1,427,053	241,055	18,706
Percent cleared by arrest	20.2	20.2	39.1	17.5	61.4	50.2	19.2	50.4	11.0	19.9	15.1	12.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
2,485 agencies; population 44,230,000:												
Offenses known	2,788,379	2,801,205	386,425	2,401,954	4,797	18,886	122,490	240,252	597,958	1,551,965	252,031	12,826
Percent cleared by arrest	21.8	21.8	47.3	17.7	71.6	57.6	25.6	57.0	15.0	18.7	18.0	20.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
715 agencies; population 8,251,000:												
Offenses known	404,238	406,923	56,823	347,415	873	3,854	16,226	35,870	91,301	215,161	40,953	2,685
Percent cleared by arrest	23.1	23.0	47.8	19.0	74.6	54.2	24.8	56.9	15.5	21.1	15.9	16.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
1,439 agencies; population 26,992,000:												
Offenses known	1,690,241	1,703,198	209,488	1,480,753	3,463	13,990	58,568	133,467	348,772	959,963	172,018	12,957
Percent cleared by arrest	21.8	21.8	48.5	18.1	69.4	54.0	29.0	56.0	13.8	20.0	15.8	19.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32.—Total Arrest Trends, 1984-1993

[7,978 agencies; 1993 estimated population 190,781,000; 1984 estimated population 174,077,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested								
	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and over		
	1984	1993	Percent change	1984	1993	Percent change	1984	1993	Percent change
TOTAL......................................	8,828,447	10,448,491	+18.4	1,466,212	1,791,083	+22.2	7,362,235	8,657,408	+17.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,126	18,856	+24.7	1,154	3,092	+167.9	13,972	15,764	+12.8
Forcible rape	28,565	29,432	+3.0	4,357	4,750	+9.0	24,208	24,682	+2.0
Robbery..	115,522	143,877	+24.5	29,018	40,499	+39.6	86,504	103,378	+19.5
Aggravated assault..............................	241,664	408,148	+68.9	31,315	62,039	+98.1	210,349	346,109	+64.5
Burglary.......................................	338,737	308,849	-8.8	125,718	104,901	-16.6	213,019	203,948	-4.3
Larceny-theft	981,812	1,131,768	+15.3	320,960	352,866	+9.9	660,852	778,902	+17.9
Motor vehicle theft	96,975	156,711	+61.6	33,771	69,465	+105.7	63,204	87,246	+38.0
Arson...	14,288	14,504	+1.5	5,978	7,183	+20.2	8,310	7,321	-11.9
Violent crime[1]	400,877	600,313	+49.7	65,844	110,380	+67.6	335,033	489,933	+46.2
Property crime[2]	1,431,812	1,611,832	+12.6	486,427	534,415	+9.9	945,385	1,077,417	+14.0
Crime Index total[3]........................	1,832,689	2,212,145	+20.7	552,271	644,795	+16.8	1,280,418	1,567,350	+22.4
Other assaults..................................	423,258	870,146	+105.6	65,444	138,713	+112.0	357,814	731,433	+104.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	65,486	80,989	+23.7	6,300	5,858	-7.0	59,186	75,131	+26.9
Fraud..	230,346	296,737	+28.8	17,356	13,301	-23.4	212,990	283,436	+33.1
Embezzlement	7,315	10,092	+38.0	477	586	+22.9	6,838	9,506	+39.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	96,632	122,256	+26.5	22,783	32,485	+42.6	73,849	89,771	+21.6
Vandalism......................................	182,347	235,170	+29.0	80,885	105,866	+30.9	101,462	129,304	+27.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc...............	139,928	204,433	+46.1	21,000	47,369	+125.6	118,928	157,064	+32.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	96,262	83,346	-13.4	2,524	923	-63.4	93,738	82,423	-12.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	77,653	80,332	+3.4	13,104	15,038	+14.8	64,549	65,294	+1.2
Drug abuse violations	568,032	884,771	+55.8	66,425	84,902	+27.8	501,607	799,869	+59.5
Gambling	29,532	14,121	-52.2	744	1,020	+37.1	28,788	13,101	-54.5
Offenses against family and children..............	37,842	71,119	+87.9	1,439	3,034	+110.8	36,403	68,085	+87.0
Driving under the influence......................	1,362,499	1,059,517	-22.2	18,635	9,289	-50.2	1,343,864	1,050,228	-21.9
Liquor laws....................................	354,861	357,116	+.6	90,650	77,866	-14.1	264,211	279,250	+5.7
Drunkenness	839,256	558,833	-33.4	22,050	12,588	-42.9	817,206	546,245	-33.2
Disorderly conduct..............................	480,469	542,837	+13.0	67,814	106,779	+57.5	412,655	436,058	+5.7
Vagrancy.......................................	28,519	23,000	-19.4	1,914	2,969	+55.1	26,605	20,031	-24.7
All other offenses (except traffic)................	1,806,754	2,531,244	+40.1	245,630	277,415	+12.9	1,561,124	2,253,829	+44.4
Suspicion (not included in totals)................	15,230	7,412	-51.3	2,448	1,093	-55.4	12,782	6,319	-50.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	62,487	73,502	+17.6	62,487	73,502	+17.6	....	....	....
Runaways	106,280	136,785	+28.7	106,280	136,785	+28.7	....	....	....

[1]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[2]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[3]Includes arson.

Table 33. — Total Arrest Trends, Sex, 1984-1993
[7,978 agencies; 1993 estimated population 190,781,000; 1984 estimated population 174,077,000]

Offense charged	Males						Females					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1984	1993	Percent change	1984	1993	Percent change	1984	1993	Percent change	1984	1993	Percent change
TOTAL.....................	7,342,459	8,413,026	+14.6	1,144,694	1,364,103	+19.2	1,485,988	2,035,465	+37.0	321,518	426,980	+32.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13,154	17,096	+30.0	1,054	2,914	+176.5	1,972	1,760	-10.8	100	178	+78.0
Forcible rape....................	28,315	29,052	+2.6	4,301	4,669	+8.6	250	380	+52.0	56	81	+44.6
Robbery........................	107,259	131,381	+22.5	27,144	36,949	+36.1	8,263	12,496	+51.2	1,874	3,550	+89.4
Aggravated assault..............	208,618	343,758	+64.8	26,059	51,060	+95.9	33,046	64,390	+94.8	5,256	10,979	+108.9
Burglary........................	313,340	277,871	-11.3	116,529	94,734	-18.7	25,397	30,978	+22.0	9,189	10,167	+10.6
Larceny-theft	686,332	762,014	+11.0	234,599	242,028	+3.2	295,480	369,754	+25.1	86,361	110,838	+28.3
Motor vehicle theft.............	88,216	138,400	+56.9	30,050	60,098	+100.0	8,759	18,311	+109.1	3,721	9,367	+151.7
Arson	12,521	12,353	-1.3	5,444	6,299	+15.7	1,767	2,151	+21.7	534	884	+65.5
Violent crime[1]..............	357,346	521,287	+45.9	58,558	95,592	+63.2	43,531	79,026	+81.5	7,286	14,788	+103.0
Property crime[2]	1,100,409	1,190,638	+8.2	386,622	403,159	+4.3	331,403	421,194	+27.1	99,805	131,256	+31.5
Crime Index total[3]..........	1,457,755	1,711,925	+17.4	445,180	498,751	+12.0	374,934	500,220	+33.4	107,091	146,044	+36.4
Other assaults..................	359,385	714,891	+98.9	50,321	102,675	+104.0	63,873	155,255	+143.1	15,123	36,038	+138.3
Forgery and counterfeiting........	43,631	52,905	+21.3	4,296	3,804	-11.5	21,855	28,084	+28.5	2,004	2,054	+2.5
Fraud	134,806	175,909	+30.5	13,395	9,675	-27.8	95,540	120,828	+26.5	3,961	3,626	-8.5
Embezzlement	4,665	5,990	+28.4	316	347	+9.8	2,650	4,102	+54.8	161	239	+48.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	85,469	106,598	+24.7	20,542	28,948	+40.9	11,163	15,658	+40.3	2,241	3,537	+57.8
Vandalism......................	164,005	206,389	+25.8	73,898	95,663	+29.5	18,342	28,781	+56.9	6,987	10,203	+46.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	129,438	189,010	+46.0	19,653	43,601	+121.9	10,490	15,423	+47.0	1,347	3,768	+179.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice...........................	29,572	29,462	-.4	770	405	-47.4	66,690	53,884	-19.2	1,754	518	-70.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)..........	72,138	73,296	+1.6	12,246	13,737	+12.2	5,515	7,036	+27.6	858	1,301	+51.6
Drug abuse violations	488,987	740,595	+51.5	56,364	75,535	+34.0	79,045	144,176	+82.4	10,061	9,367	-6.9
Gambling.......................	25,562	12,130	-52.5	680	972	+42.9	3,970	1,991	-49.8	64	48	-25.0
Offenses against family and children	33,372	57,705	+72.9	948	1,974	+108.2	4,470	13,414	+200.1	491	1,060	+115.9
Driving under the influence.......	1,203,973	911,265	-24.3	16,054	7,936	-50.6	158,526	148,252	-6.5	2,581	1,353	-47.6
Liquor laws	297,528	288,899	-2.9	67,348	55,776	-17.2	57,333	68,217	+19.0	23,302	22,090	-5.2
Drunkenness....................	766,830	497,229	-35.2	18,521	10,567	-42.9	72,426	61,604	-14.9	3,529	2,021	-42.7
Disorderly conduct..............	397,301	430,485	+8.4	55,107	82,168	+49.1	83,168	112,352	+35.1	12,707	24,611	+93.7
Vagrancy	25,614	20,488	-20.0	1,556	2,499	+60.6	2,905	2,512	-13.5	358	470	+31.3
All other offenses (except traffic)..	1,529,772	2,076,503	+35.7	194,843	217,718	+11.7	276,982	454,741	+64.2	50,787	59,697	+17.5
Suspicion (not included in totals)..	13,213	6,265	-52.6	1,943	909	-53.2	2,017	1,147	-43.1	505	184	-63.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	47,921	52,821	+10.2	47,921	52,821	+10.2	14,566	20,681	+42.0	14,566	20,681	+42.0
Runaways.......................	44,735	58,531	+30.8	44,735	58,531	+30.8	61,545	78,254	+27.1	61,545	78,254	+27.1

[1]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[2]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[3]Includes arson.

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SECTION V

Homicide Patterns: Past and Present

Murder has always been regarded as the most serious of all crimes. Today, the prevailing public perception is that homicides, in general, are more vicious and senseless than ever before. In an effort to address this issue, the following study examines the changing nature of murder from 1965 to 1992.

While the Nation's homicide rate per 100,000 residents was 9.3 in 1992, the historical high actually occurred 13 years prior (10.2 in 1980). What, then, has spurred the current national debate on how to curtail murders and violent crime? Ostensively, something has changed in the constitution of murder to bring about the unparalleled level of concern and fear confronting the Nation.

A historical review of the U.S. murder rate trend reveals that after a rapid escalation from 5.1 in 1965 to 9.4 in 1973, the rate stabilized in subsequent years, ranging from 8.0 to 10.2, as shown in Chart 5.1. This study focuses on significant changes in the types of victims, arrestees, related circumstances, and weapons usage as possible contributing factors for the current trepidation associated with homicides.

Victim Profile

The most striking change in murder victimization since the 1980s is the youthfulness of the victims. Of particular note are the increases in the number of murder victims in the age groups "under 1" and "10 to 14" as indicated by Table 5.1. The number of victims in these two age groups, while remaining relatively small overall, increased 46 percent and 64 percent, respectively, from 1975 to 1992. Further, the number of victims in the "15 to 24" age group, the most murder prone, increased nearly 50 percent. These three age groups were primarily responsible for the 16-percent increase in total homicides nationwide between

Table 5.1

Estimated Number of Murder Victims, Selected Age Groups, United States, 1975-1992

Age	1975	1980	1985	1992
Under 1	183	222	206	268
1 to 9	516	495	514	563
10 to 14	226	233	233	370
15 to 24	4,993	6,008	4,415	7,412
25 to 49	10,207	11,729	10,112	12,073
50 and over	4,033	3,956	3,087	2,748
Unknown	351	395	414	326
Total	20,509	23,038	18,981	23,760

1975 and 1992. The same held true for the 25-percent increase in homicides from 1985-1992.

Conversely, the number of murder victims aged 50 and over decreased 32 percent between 1975 and 1992. As this population segment is among the Nation's fastest growing, an increase in the number of victims contained in it was expected. The decline confirms a definitive trend toward more youthful murder victims.

Victim data by race and age reveal that blacks aged 24 or younger constituted 41 percent of black murder victims during 1992, up from 29 percent in 1975. The 1992 statistic is in concert with the finding of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that homicide is now the leading cause of death for young black males. The corresponding percentage for whites rose only slightly from 28 percent to 31 percent, 1975 versus 1992. These data indicate that black victims are, on average, more youthful than white victims.

The gender distribution for murder victims has remained virtually unchanged from 1975 to 1992 as shown in Table 5.2. Homicide victims are predominantly male.

Table 5.2

Sex of Murder Victims, Percent Distribution, United States, 1975-1992

Year	Male	Female
1975	76%	24%
1980	77	23
1985	74	26
1992	77	23

Circumstances/Relationships

Nationally, the circumstances/relationships associated with homicides have changed significantly since the 1960s. Historically, the vast majority of murders have been between people with some type of relationship or acquaintance. During the 1990s, however, there is evidence that this is no longer the case. For example, in 1965, only 5 percent of murder circumstances were unknown, while in 1992, this figure rose to 28 percent. When addressing victim/offender relationships, murders by strangers and unknown persons represented 53 percent of the murders in the Nation during 1992. This percentage represents a historical high.

The prevalence of murder among family members as a percentage of all murders also experienced a prominent

MURDER RATES

CHART 5.1

UNITED STATES
1965 - 1992

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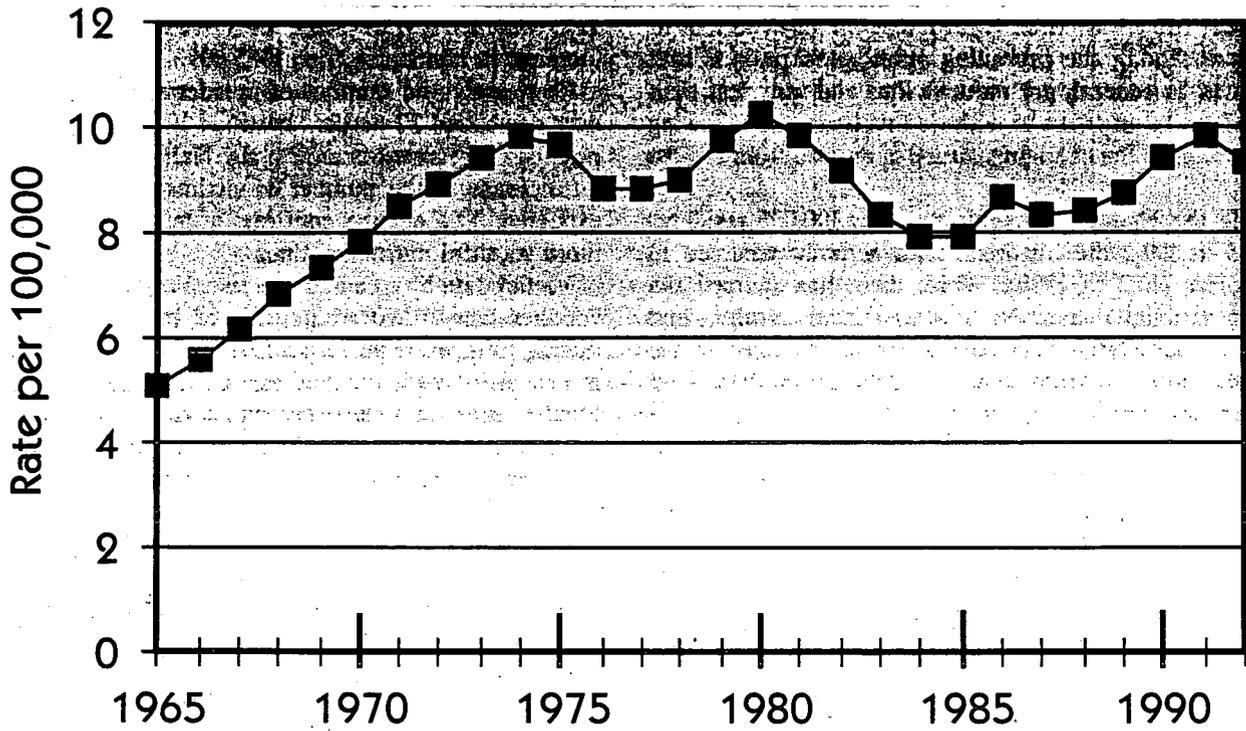
shift. In 1965, nearly 1 out of 3 (31 percent) murder victims was killed by a person or persons within his or her family. In 1992, however, the figure fell to only 12 percent, (see Table 5.3) supporting the trend of murders becoming less family-oriented. The Nation's drug trade is widely considered to be a major contributing factor to the rise in murders whose circumstances are unknown.

Table 5.3

Estimated Number and Percent of Murder Victims Killed Within Family, United States, 1965-1992

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1992
Number of Victims	3,063	4,408	5,128	3,685	3,227	2,851
Percent of Murder Total ..	31%	25%	25%	16%	17%	12%

From a longitudinal perspective, after peaking in the mid-1970s, felony murders and suspected felony murders have been relatively stable in spite of some minor variations as shown in Table 5.4. This trend also holds true when considering the percentage of the total these murders represent. It should be cautioned, however, that from 1985 to 1992, known felony-related murders increased 47 percent. This increase was primarily driven by a 147-percent rise in narcotics felony-related homicides.

Table 5.4

Estimated Felony-Type or Suspected Felony-Type Murders, Percent of Total, United States, 1965-1992

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1992
Number of Victims	1,580	4,599	6,563	5,520	3,796	5,569
Percent of Murder Total ..	16%	29%	32%	24%	20%	23%

While murder has traditionally been called a crime of passion resulting from romantic triangles and lovers' quarrels, recent statistics reveal that these types of murders have been declining as a percentage of total homicides. (See Table 5.5.) In fact, the number of murder victims killed under these circumstances declined 22 percent from 1975 to 1992.

Table 5.5

Estimated Murder Victims Due to Romantic Triangles and Lovers' Quarrels, Percent of Total, United States, 1965-1992

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1992
Number of Victims	996	1,126	1,497	1,244	1,177	1,164
Percent of Murder Total ..	10.1%	7.1%	7.3%	5.4%	6.2%	4.9%

The fastest growing murder circumstance is juvenile gang killings. It should be noted that in a juvenile gang killing the perpetrator is associated with a juvenile gang but may be of any age, i.e., an adult gang leader. The victim, whether juvenile or adult, is not necessarily associated with a gang. Prior to 1980, the number of murders in this category was well below 200 per year. As shown in Table 5.6, from 1980 to

1992, juvenile gang killings increased 371 percent. Further, 95 percent of victims of juvenile gang killings in 1992 were slain with firearms. When considering the race of the victims, 68 percent were white and 27 percent were black. Sixty-nine percent of the victims killed by juvenile gangs were age 18 and older.

Table 5.6

Estimated Juvenile Gang Killings, Percent of Total, United States, 1980-1992

	1980	1985	1992
Number of Victims	181	231	852
Percent of Murder Total	.8%	1.2%	3.6%

Homicide is one of the most intraracial crimes when considering victims and offenders. This dimension of murder has been constant throughout time. A review of homicide incidents during 1992 which involved one victim and one offender showed that 94 percent of black murder victims were killed by black offenders, and 83 percent of white murder victims were killed by white offenders.

Weapons Usage

The Nation experienced an increase in the percentage of homicides committed with guns during the period 1985 to 1992, as shown in Table 5.7. Conversely, the percentage of knives/cutting instruments used in murders has declined since 1965. The use of other types of weapons, e.g., blunt objects, poison, explosives, has been relatively stable.

Table 5.7

Murder Weapons, Percent Distribution, United States, 1965-1992

Weapon Type	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1992
Firearms	57%	65%	66%	62%	59%	68%
Knives	23	19	18	19	21	15
Other	20	16	16	19	20	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

An examination of weapons used against victims of various ages showed the leading weapon used against those under the age of 5 from 1975 through 1992 was personal weapons (hands, fists, and feet). The gun category was the leading weapon type for all remaining age groups, especially the "15 to 19" age group. In 1975, 66 percent of the murders of persons in this group were attributable to guns, while in 1992 the figure rose to 85 percent. This increase supports the theory that today's high school-aged youths are exposed to an environment that includes guns.

The level of gun usage in homicides varies by type of circumstance, particularly for felonies. Table 5.8 delineates the percent of murders by firearm for selected felonies during 1992.

Table 5.8

Estimated Felony-Type Murders, Percent by Gun, United States, 1992

Felony Circumstances	Number of Murders	Percent Killed With Guns
Rape	141	17%
Robbery	2,329	67%
Burglary	215	47%
Motor Vehicle Theft	69	59%
Narcotic Drug Laws	1,360	89%

Profile of Arrestees

As with other aspects of homicide, the profile of the murder arrestee has changed somewhat since 1970. The most notable difference relates to white murder arrestees. Table 5.9 reveals that the number of whites arrested for homicide rose 67 percent from 1970 to 1992, accounting for most of the overall increase in the national murder arrest total. Moreover, the number of white juvenile murder arrestees increased 204 percent and the number of white adult murder arrestees was up 56 percent for the 23-year period as shown in Tables 5.10 and 5.11. The increase in the number of white juvenile arrestees was the largest among all racial groups by age classification (adult and juvenile).

Table 5.9

Estimated Total of Murder Arrests by Race, Percent Distribution, United States, 1970-1992

Year	Total Arrests	Arrests by Race			Percent Distribution			
		White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
1970	15,230	5,853	9,026	351	100.0	38.4	59.3	2.3
1975	20,180	8,748	10,981	451	100.0	43.3	54.4	2.2
1980	20,040	10,138	9,601	301	100.0	50.6	47.9	1.5
1985	18,330	9,171	8,873	286	100.0	50.0	48.4	1.6
1992	22,510	9,791	12,400	319	100.0	43.5	55.1	1.4
Percent Change 1992/1970	+47.8	+67.3	+37.4	-9.1				

Table 5.10

Estimated Adult Murder Arrests by Race, Percent Distribution, United States, 1970-1992

Year	Total Arrests	Arrests by Race			Percent Distribution			
		White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
1970	13,631	5,412	7,933	286	100.0	39.7	58.2	2.1
1975	18,263	7,926	9,917	420	100.0	43.4	54.3	2.3
1980	18,176	9,124	8,779	273	100.0	50.2	48.3	1.5
1985	16,809	8,438	8,102	269	100.0	50.2	48.2	1.6
1992	19,246	8,449	10,526	271	100.0	43.9	54.7	1.4
Percent Change 1992/1970	+41.2	+56.1	+32.7	-5.2				

Adults = Arrestees 18 and over

When considering black murder arrestees, there have been significant increases for both adults and juveniles, but not at the rate experienced by their white counterparts (see Tables 5.10 and 5.11). It should be mentioned, however, that

after falling to less than 50 percent of homicide arrests in 1980, blacks constituted 55 percent of the murder arrest total in 1992 (see Table 5.9).

Table 5.11

Estimated Juvenile Murder Arrests by Race, Percent Distribution, United States, 1970-1992

Year	Total Arrests	Arrests by Race			Percent Distribution			
		White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
1970	1,599	441	1,093	65	100.0	27.6	68.3	4.1
1975	1,917	822	1,064	31	100.0	42.9	55.5	1.6
1980	1,864	1,014	822	28	100.0	54.4	44.1	1.5
1985	1,521	733	771	17	100.0	48.2	50.7	1.1
1992	3,264	1,342	1,874	48	100.0	41.1	57.4	1.5
Percent Change 1992/1970	+104.1	+204.3	+72.5	-26.2				

Juveniles = Arrestees under the age of 18.

In conjunction with the youthfulness of murder victims, as earlier discussed, the average age of murder arrestees has fallen significantly since 1965 as well (see Table 5.12). The decline from 1985 to 1992 is particularly noteworthy. This latter decline tends to indicate that the surge in the number of youthful murder offenders commenced during the latter part of the 1980s.

Table 5.12

Average Age of Murder Arrestees, United States, 1965-1992

Year	Average Age of Murder Arrestees
1965	32.5
1970	30.7
1975	29.7
1980	29.3
1985	29.8
1992	27.0

Although the total number of murder arrests has risen substantially over time, this increase does not reflect the movement of the Nation's murder clearance rate. Specifically, as shown in Table 5.13, the percent of murders cleared by arrest has fallen from 91 percent in 1965 to an all-time low of 65 percent in 1992. The primary reason for this trend may be that circumstances and victim/offender relationships composing today's murders are more likely to be unknown.

Table 5.13

Murder Clearance Rates, United States, 1965-1992

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1992
Number of Murders	9,880	15,860	20,510	23,040	18,980	23,760
Percent Cleared	91%	86%	78%	72%	72%	65%

Conclusions

The typical assumptions associated with homicides throughout this century must be reevaluated in view of the unprecedented shift in national homicide patterns as

evidenced during the 1990s. Every American now has a realistic chance of murder victimization in view of the random nature the crime has assumed. This notion is somewhat supported by the fact that a majority of the Nation's murder victims are now killed by strangers or unknown persons. The advent of this trend has generated a profound fear of murder victimization in that the circumstances surrounding homicides are perceived to be more irrational. In the past, the accepted normality was based upon clearly defined circumstances such as felonies, passion, and arguments among family members or acquaintances. The concern about homicide is further perpetuated by youthfulness of both victims and offenders, as illustrated by the rise in juvenile gang killings during the past decade. The reasons for these changes in homicide patterns are multidimensional. Some suggested causal factors are related to the illicit drug trade, the disintegration of the family unit, and weapon proliferation.

SECTION VI

Law Enforcement Personnel

The Nation's law enforcement community employed an average of 2.3 full-time officers for every 1,000 inhabitants as of October 31, 1993. Considering full-time civilians, the overall law enforcement employee rate was 3.1 per 1,000 inhabitants according to 13,041 city, county, and state police agencies reporting in 1993. These agencies collectively offered law enforcement service to a population of over 244 million, employing 553,773 officers and 212,353 civilians. A listing of reported full-time law enforcement officers and civilian employees by state is shown in Table 77.

Varying demographic and other jurisdictional characteristics greatly affect the requirements for law enforcement service from one locale to another. The needs of a community having a highly mobile or seasonal population, for example, may be very different from those of a city whose population is relatively stable. Similarly, a small community situated between two large cities may require a greater number of law enforcement personnel than a community of the same size which has no urban centers nearby.

The functions of law enforcement are also significantly diverse throughout the Nation. In certain areas, sheriffs' responsibilities are limited almost exclusively to civil functions and/or the administration of the county jail facilities. Likewise, the responsibilities of state police and highway patrol agencies vary from one jurisdiction to another.

In view of these differing service requirements and responsibilities, care should be used when attempting any comparison of law enforcement employee rates. The rates presented in the following tables represent national averages; they should be viewed as guides or indicators, not as recommended or desirable police strengths. Adequate personnel for a specific locale can be determined only after careful study and analysis of the various conditions affecting service requirements in that jurisdiction.

The law enforcement employee average for all cities nationwide in 1993 was 2.8 per 1,000 inhabitants. The Nation's smallest cities, those with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants, employed an average of 3.5 employees per 1,000 population, while for the largest cities (over 250,000 population) the rate was 3.6 per 1,000. Cities with populations between 10,000 and 249,999 registered lesser rates ranging from 2.2 to 2.4 employees per 1,000 inhabitants. Rural and suburban counties averaged full-time law enforcement employee rates of 3.9 and 3.6 per 1,000 population, respectively. (See Table 70.)

Regionally, the law enforcement employee rate was highest in the South with 3.3, and lowest in the West, 2.4. (See Table 70.)

Sworn Personnel

Rates based solely on sworn law enforcement personnel (excluding civilians) showed the national average for all cities was 2.2 officers per 1,000 inhabitants. By population grouping, the rates ranged from 1.7 for cities with populations of 25,000 to 99,999 to 2.8 in cities with 250,000 or more inhabitants. Suburban county law enforcement agencies averaged 2.3 officers per 1,000 population, while agencies in rural counties averaged 2.6. (See Table 71.)

Geographically, the highest rates of officers to population were recorded in the Northeastern and Southern States where there were 2.5 officers per 1,000 inhabitants. Following were the Midwestern States with 2.1 and the Western States with 1.7.

Males comprised 91 percent of all sworn employees both nationally and in cities. Ninety-three percent of those in rural counties and 88 percent in suburban counties were males.

Civilian Employees

Civilians made up 28 percent of the total United States law enforcement employee force in 1993. They represented 22 percent of the police employees in cities, 34 percent in rural counties, and 37 percent of the suburban county law enforcement strength. Thirty-seven percent of all civilian employees were males.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Seventy law enforcement officers were feloniously slain in the line of duty during 1993, 7 more than in 1992. Accidents occurring while performing official duties claimed the lives of an additional 59 officers in 1993. The 1993 total for officers accidentally killed was 7 fewer than the 1992 total of 66.

Extensive data on line-of-duty deaths and assaults on city, county, state, and federal officers can be found in the Uniform Crime Reporting publication, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted.*

Age

Six percent of all persons arrested nationally in 1993 were under the age of 15; 17 percent were under 18; 30 percent were under 21; and 45 percent were under 25. Persons in the under-25 age group accounted for 46 percent of arrests in the cities, 40 percent of those in the suburban counties, and 39 percent of those in the rural counties.

Age distribution figures for persons arrested for Crime Index offenses showed 29 percent were under the age of 18; 43 percent, under 21; and 55 percent, under 25. The under-25 age group was also responsible for 47 percent of the violent crime arrests and 58 percent of property crime arrests in 1993.

Larceny-theft was the offense resulting in the most arrests of persons under age 18, while adults were most often arrested for driving under the influence. (See Table 38.)

Sex

Eighty-one percent of the persons arrested in the Nation during 1993 were males. (See Table 42.) They accounted for 77 percent of Index crime arrests, 87 percent of those for violent crimes, and 74 percent of the property crime arrests.

Men were most often arrested for driving under the influence, which accounted for 11 percent of all male arrests.

As in past years, larceny-theft was the crime for which females were most often arrested. This single offense accounted for 74 percent of arrests of women for Index crimes and 18 percent of all female arrests. Fifty-three percent of all female larceny-theft arrestees were under 25 years of age.

Two-year trends showed a 2-percent decline in total male arrests from 1992 to 1993, while female arrests were up 1 percent for the same period. (See Table 37.) Arrests of males were down 1 percent, and those of females, up 8 percent for the 5-year period from 1989 to 1993.

Race

Race distribution figures for the total number of arrests in the United States during 1993 showed 67 percent of the arrestees were white, 31 percent were black, and the remainder were of other races. (See Table 43.) Whites accounted for 61 percent of the Index crime arrests, 53 percent of the arrests for violent crimes, and 64 percent of those for property crimes.

Table 29. — Total Estimated Arrests[1], United States, 1993

Total[2]	**14,036,300**	Embezzlement	12,900
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	23,400	Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	158,100
Forcible rape	38,420	Vandalism	313,000
Robbery	173,620	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	262,300
Aggravated assault	518,670	Prostitution and commercialized vice	97,800
Burglary	402,700	Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	104,100
Larceny-theft	1,476,300	Drug abuse violations	1,126,300
Motor vehicle theft	195,900	Gambling	17,300
Arson	19,400	Offenses against family and children	109,100
		Driving under the influence	1,524,800
Violent crime[3]	754,110	Liquor laws	518,500
Property crime[4]	2,094,300	Drunkenness	726,600
		Disorderly conduct	727,000
Crime Index total[5]	2,848,400	Vagrancy	28,200
		All other offenses	3,518,700
Other assaults	1,144,900	Suspicion (not included in totals)	14,100
Forgery and counterfeiting	106,900	Curfew and loitering law violations	100,200
Fraud	410,700	Runaways	180,500

[1]Arrest totals are based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.
[2]Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals.
[3]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[4]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[5]Includes arson.

Table 30. — Arrests, Number and Rate, Regions, 1993

[Rate: Number of arrests per 100,000 inhabitants]

Offense charged	United States Total (10,512 agencies; population 214,099,000)	Northeast (2,257 agencies; population 42,417,000)	Midwest (2,469 agencies; population 41,875,000)	South (4,165 agencies; population 78,141,000)	West (1,621 agencies; population 51,666,000)
TOTAL	11,753,628	2,129,481	2,183,251	4,510,817	2,930,079
Rate.........................	5,489.8	5,020.4	5,213.7	5,772.7	5,671.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter....	20,285	2,988	4,068	8,847	4,382
Rate.........................	9.5	7.0	9.7	11.3	8.5
Forcible rape	32,523	5,867	7,013	12,747	6,896
Rate.........................	15.2	13.8	16.7	16.3	13.3
Robbery	153,533	49,140	18,766	48,511	37,116
Rate.........................	71.7	115.9	44.8	62.1	71.8
Aggravated assault	442,075	80,951	55,018	166,451	139,655
Rate.........................	206.5	190.8	131.4	213.0	270.3
Burglary	338,238	53,549	46,218	131,843	106,628
Rate.........................	158.0	126.2	110.4	168.7	206.4
Larceny-theft......................	1,251,277	197,828	241,909	467,406	344,134
Rate.........................	584.4	466.4	577.7	598.2	666.1
Motor vehicle theft	168,795	27,865	23,884	56,048	60,998
Rate.........................	78.8	65.7	57.0	71.7	118.1
Arson	16,113	2,872	3,332	5,518	4,391
Rate.........................	7.5	6.8	8.0	7.1	8.5
Violent crime[1]	648,416	138,946	84,865	236,556	188,049
Rate.........................	302.9	327.6	202.7	302.7	364.0
Property crime[2]...................	1,774,423	282,114	315,943	660,815	516,151
Rate.........................	828.8	665.1	753.1	845.7	999.0
Crime Index total[3]	2,422,839	421,060	400,208	897,371	704,200
Rate.........................	1,131.6	992.7	955.7	1,148.4	1,363.0
Other assaults	965,318	163,683	191,855	390,661	219,119
Rate.........................	450.9	385.9	458.2	499.9	424.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	89,487	11,510	12,647	42,207	23,123
Rate.........................	41.8	27.1	30.2	54.0	44.8
Fraud...........................	335,580	72,966	53,188	187,244	22,182
Rate.........................	156.7	172.0	127.0	239.6	42.9
Embezzlement.....................	10,916	693	1,496	6,203	2,524
Rate.........................	5.1	1.6	3.6	7.9	4.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing........................	134,864	32,927	24,950	37,759	39,228
Rate.........................	63.0	77.6	59.6	48.3	75.9
Vandalism	261,282	59,837	59,469	67,491	74,485
Rate.........................	122.0	141.1	142.0	86.4	144.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing,etc.	224,395	33,121	41,275	88,888	61,111
Rate.........................	104.8	78.1	98.6	113.8	118.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,850	21,413	14,908	24,918	27,611
Rate.........................	41.5	50.5	35.6	31.9	53.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution).......................	87,712	13,842	16,429	29,175	28,266
Rate.........................	41.0	32.6	39.2	37.3	54.7
Drug abuse violations.................	968,606	222,804	108,765	329,729	307,308
Rate.........................	452.4	525.3	259.7	422.0	594.8
Gambling........................	15,336	5,370	2,026	5,946	1,994
Rate.........................	7.2	12.7	4.8	7.6	3.9
Offenses against family and children	89,157	26,025	22,234	30,906	9,992
Rate.........................	41.6	61.4	53.1	39.6	19.3
Driving under the influence	1,229,971	125,916	238,281	470,925	394,849
Rate.........................	574.5	296.9	569.0	602.7	764.2
Liquor laws.......................	419,082	48,891	138,973	121,920	109,298
Rate.........................	195.7	115.3	331.9	156.0	211.5
Drunkenness	604,979	29,066	46,975	392,644	136,294
Rate.........................	282.6	68.5	112.2	502.5	263.8
Disorderly conduct	607,472	184,337	156,423	190,081	76,631
Rate.........................	283.7	434.6	373.5	243.3	148.3
Vagrancy.........................	24,806	10,795	2,228	3,637	8,146
Rate.........................	11.6	25.4	5.3	4.7	15.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,935,490	616,947	586,141	1,119,648	612,754
Rate.........................	1,371.1	1,454.5	1,399.7	1,432.9	1,186.0
Suspicion (not included in totals)	12,136	1,395	2,474	8,016	251
Rate.........................	5.7	3.3	5.9	10.3	.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	85,354	8,604	26,693	15,384	34,673
Rate.........................	39.9	20.3	63.7	19.7	67.1
Runaways.........................	152,132	19,674	38,087	58,080	36,291
Rate.........................	71.1	46.4	91.0	74.3	70.2

[1]Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[2]Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

[3]Includes arson. Population figures were rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated before rounding.

APPENDIX V

Directory of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs

Alabama

Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center
Suite 350
770 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36130
(205) 242-4900 x 225

Alaska

Uniform Crime Reporting Section
Department of Public Safety Information System
5700 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99507
(907) 269-5659

American Samoa

Commissioner
Department of Public Safety
Post Office Box 1086
Pago
American Samoa 96799
(684) 633-1111

Arizona

Uniform Crime Reporting
Arizona Department of Public Safety
Post Office Box 6638
Phoenix, Arizona 85005
(602) 223-2263

Arkansas

Arkansas Crime Information Center
One Capitol Mall, 4D-200
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
(501) 682-2222

California

Bureau of Criminal Statistics
Department of Justice
Post Office Box 903427
Sacramento, California 94203
(916) 227-3554

Colorado

Uniform Crime Reporting
Colorado Bureau of Investigation
690 Kipling Street
Denver, Colorado 80215
(303) 239-4300

Connecticut

Uniform Crime Reporting Program
294 Colony Street
Meriden, Connecticut 06450
(203) 238-6653

Delaware

State Bureau of Identification
Post Office Box 430
Dover, Delaware 19903
(302) 739-5875

District of Columbia

Data Processing Division
Metropolitan Police Department
300 Indiana Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 727-4301

Florida

Uniform Crime Reports Section
Special Services Bureau
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Post Office Box 1489
Tallahassee, Florida 32302
(904) 487-1179

Georgia

Georgia Crime Information Center
Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Box 370748
Decatur, Georgia 30037
(404) 244-2614

Guam

Guam Police Department
Planning, Research and Development
Pedro's Plaza
287 West O'Brien Drive
Agana, Guam 96910
(671) 472-8911 x 418

Hawaii

Uniform Crime Reporting Program
Crime Prevention Program
Department of the Attorney General
Suite 701
810 Richards Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
(808) 586-1416

Idaho

Criminal Identification Bureau
Department of Law Enforcement
700 South Stratford Drive
Meridian, Idaho 83680
(208) 327-7130

Illinois

Bureau of Identification
Illinois State Police
726 South College Street
Springfield, Illinois 62704
(217) 782-8263

Iowa

Iowa Department of Public Safety
Wallace State Office Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
(515) 281-8422

Kansas

Kansas Bureau of Investigation
1620 Southwest Tyler Street
Topeka, Kansas 66612
(913) 232-6000

Kentucky

Kentucky State Police
Information Services Branch
1250 Louisville Road
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 227-8783

Louisiana

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
12th Floor
1885 Wooddale Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806
(504) 925-4440

Maine	Uniform Crime Reporting Division Maine State Police Station #42 36 Hospital Street Augusta, Maine 04333 (207) 624-7004
Maryland	Central Records Division Maryland State Police Department 1711 Belmont Avenue Baltimore, Maryland 21244 (410) 298-3883
Massachusetts	Uniform Crime Reports Crime Reporting Unit CIS Fifth Floor Massachusetts State Police 1010 Commonwealth Avenue Boston, Massachusetts 02215 (617) 566-4500
Michigan	Uniform Crime Reporting Section Michigan State Police 7150 Harris Drive Lansing, Michigan 48913 (517) 322-5542
Minnesota	Office of Information Systems Management Minnesota Department of Public Safety Suite 100-H, Town Square 444 Cedar Street St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 (612) 296-7589
Montana	Montana Board of Crime Control 303 North Roberts Helena, Montana 59620 (406) 444-3604
Nebraska	Uniform Crime Reporting Section The Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Post Office Box 94946 Lincoln, Nebraska 68509 (402) 471-3982
Nevada	Criminal Information Services Nevada Highway Patrol 555 Wright Way Carson City, Nevada 89711 (702) 687-5713
New Hampshire	Uniform Crime Report Division of State Police 10 Hazen Drive Concord, New Hampshire 03305 (603) 271-2509
New Jersey	Uniform Crime Reporting Division of State Police Post Office Box 7068 West Trenton, New Jersey 08628-0068 (609) 882-2000 x 2392

New York	Statistical Services New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services 8th Floor, Mail Room Executive Park Tower Building Stuyvesant Plaza Albany, New York 12203 (518) 457-8381
North Carolina	Crime Reporting and Field Services State Bureau of Investigation Division of Criminal Information 407 North Blount Street Raleigh, North Carolina 27601 (919) 733-3171
North Dakota	Information Services Section Bureau of Criminal Investigation Attorney General's Office Post Office Box 1054 Bismarck, North Dakota 58502 (701) 221-5500
Oklahoma	Uniform Crime Reporting Section Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation Suite 300 6600 North Harvey Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73116 (405) 848-6724
Oregon	Law Enforcement Data Systems Division Oregon Department of State Police 400 Public Service Building Salem, Oregon 97310 (503) 378-3057
Pennsylvania	Bureau of Research and Development Pennsylvania State Police 1800 Elmerton Avenue Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110 (717) 783-5536
Puerto Rico	Superintendent Puerto Rico Police Post Office Box 70166 Puerto Nuevo Hato Rey San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936 (809) 782-1540
Rhode Island	Rhode Island State Police Post Office Box 185 North Scituate, Rhode Island 02857 (401) 647-3311
South Carolina	South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Post Office Box 21398 Columbia, South Carolina 29221-1398 (803) 896-7162
South Dakota	South Dakota Statistical Analysis Center c/o 500 East Capitol Avenue Pierre, South Dakota 57501 (605) 773-6310

Texas

Uniform Crime Reporting Bureau
Crime Records Division
Texas Department of Public Safety
Post Office Box 4143
Austin, Texas 78765-4143
(512) 465-2091

Utah

Uniform Crime Reporting
Utah Department of Public Safety
4501 South 2700 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84119
(801) 965-4445

Vermont

Vermont Department of Public Safety
Post Office Box 189
Waterbury, Vermont 05676
(802) 244-8786

Virginia

Records Management Division
Department of State Police
Post Office Box 27472
Richmond, Virginia 23261-7472
(804) 674-2023

Virgin Islands

Records Bureau
Department of Public Safety
Post Office Box 210
Charlotte Amalie
Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801
(809) 774-2211

Washington

Uniform Crime Reporting Program
Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
Post Office Box 826
Olympia, Washington 98507
(206) 586-3221

West Virginia

Uniform Crime Reporting Program
725 Jefferson Road
South Charleston, West Virginia 25309
(304) 746-2159

Wisconsin

Office of Justice Assistance
2nd Floor
222 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
(608) 266-3323

Wyoming

Uniform Crime Reporting
Criminal Records Section
Division of Criminal Investigation
316 West 22nd Street
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
(307) 777-7625

APPENDIX VI

National Uniform Crime Reporting Program Directory

Administration ....(202) 324-2614
    Program administration; management; policy

Information Dissemination ....(202) 324-5015
    Requests for published and unpublished data; printouts, magnetic tapes, books

    Send correspondence to: Uniform Crime Reports
                        Criminal Justice Information Services Division
                        FBI/GRB
                        Washington, D.C. 20535

Training/Education ....(202) 324-5038
    Requests for training of law enforcement; information on police reporting systems;
    technical assistance

Statistical Analysis/Processing ....(202) 324-3821
    Statistical models; special studies and analyses; crime forecasting; processing of summary and
    incident-based reports from data contributors; reporting problems; requests for reporting forms;
    data processing; data quality

Age-Specific Arrest Rates
and
Race-Specific Arrest Rates
for
Selected Offenses
1965 – 1992
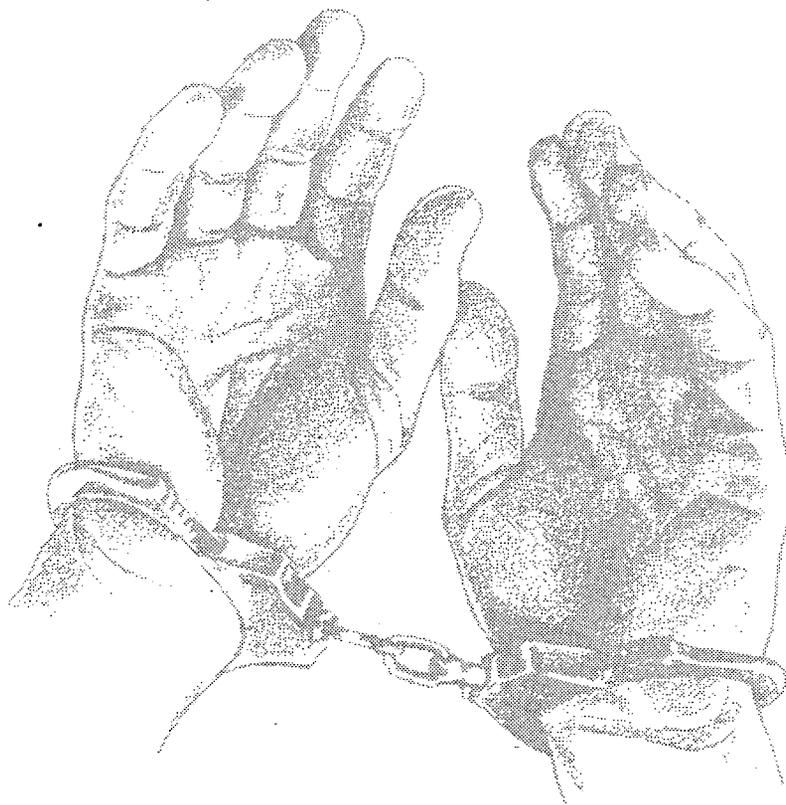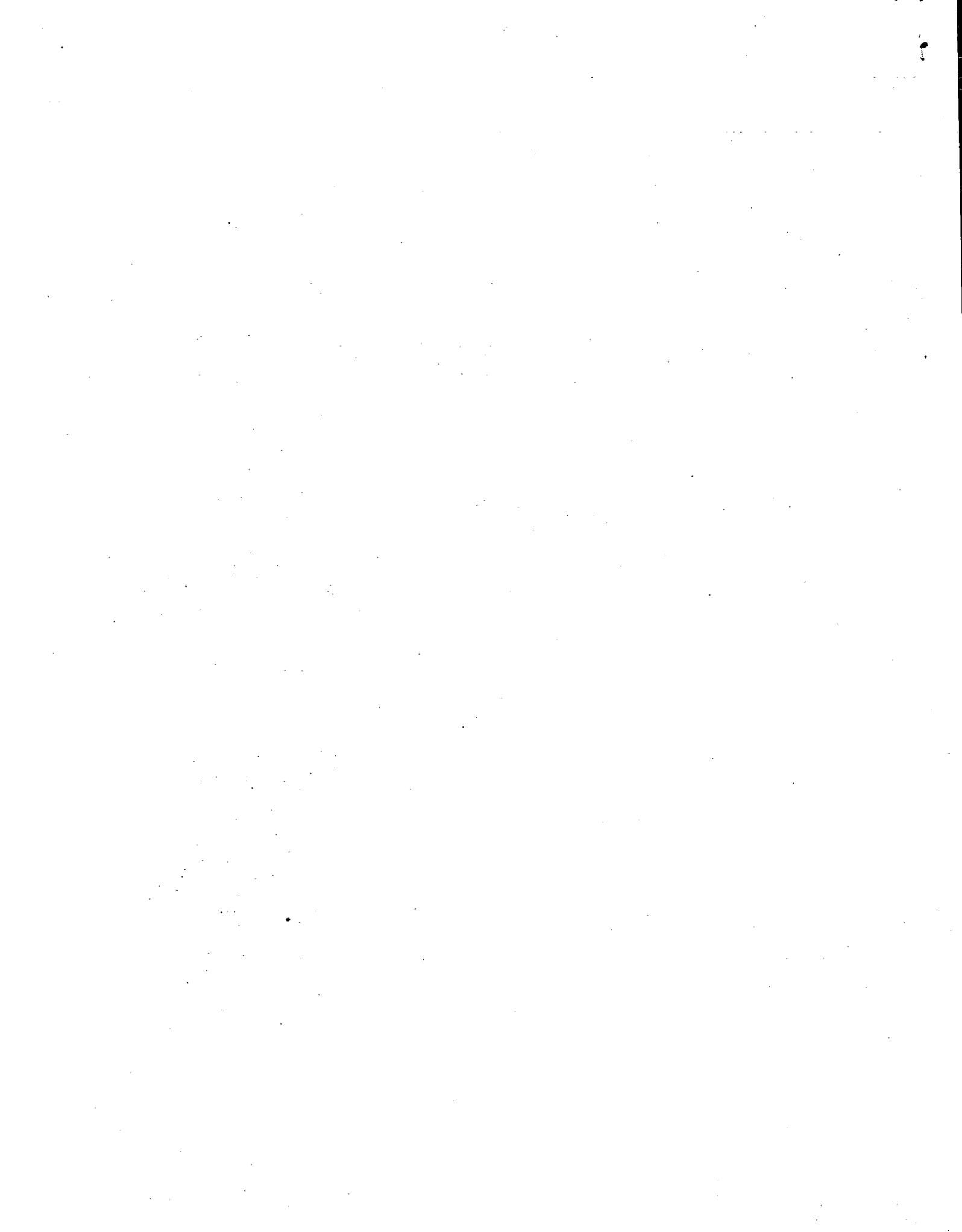
AGE-SPECIFIC ARREST RATES AND RACE-SPECIFIC ARREST RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENSES

1965 - 1992

Crime Index
Violent Crime
Murder
Forcible Rape
Robbery
Aggravated Assault
Property Crime
Burglary
Larceny-theft
Motor Vehicle Theft
Arson
Forgery and Counterfeiting
Fraud
Embezzlement
Stolen Property
Weapons Violations
Sex Offenses
Gambling
Drug Abuse Violations

Uniform Crime Reporting Program
Federal Bureau of Investigation

December 1993
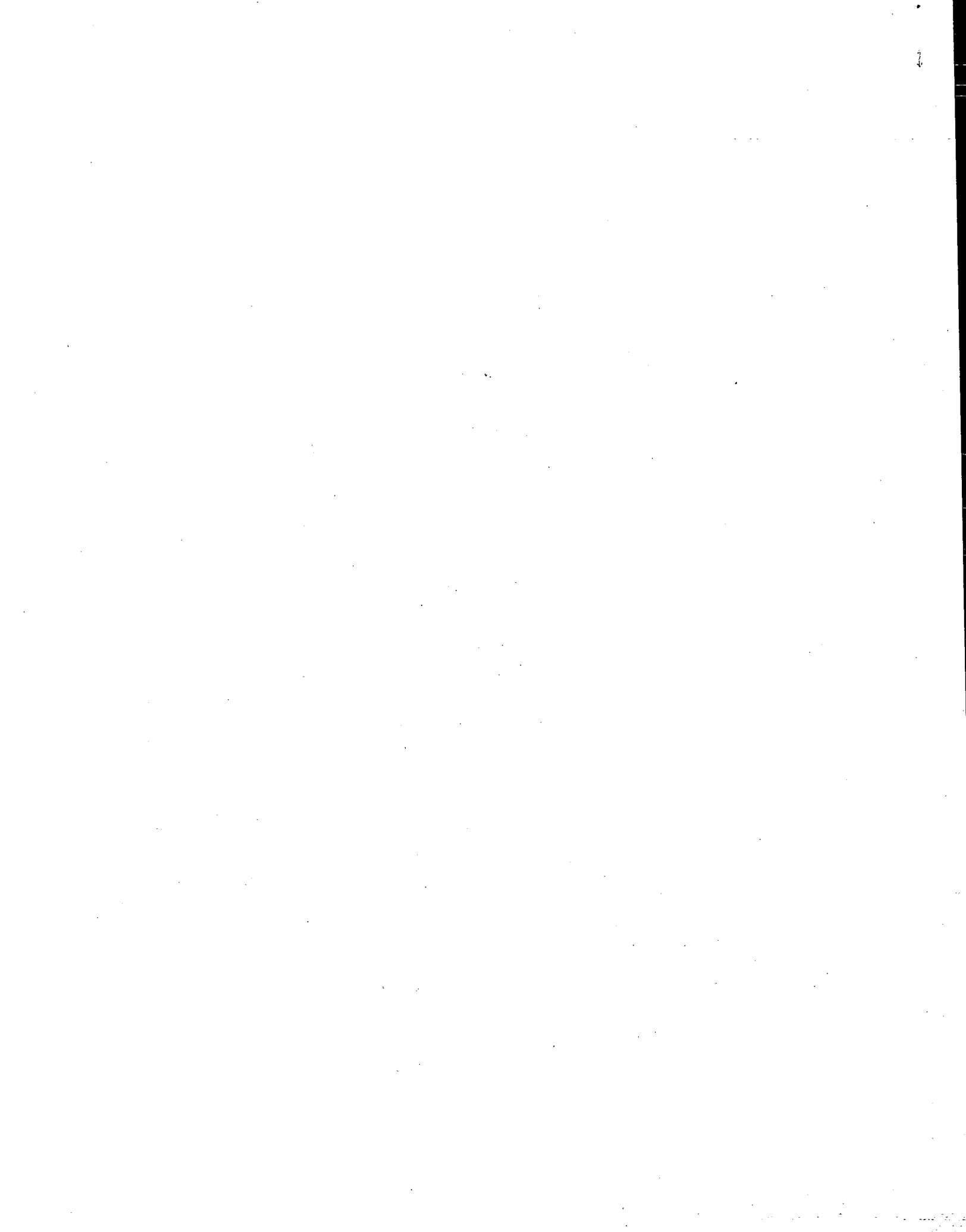
Murder

Age Group	1965			1966			1967		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12 and under	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.1
13-14	2.0	3.7	0.2	2.0	3.5	0.5	1.8	3.3	0.3
15	4.6	8.7	0.4	5.0	9.3	0.6	5.4	9.6	1.2
16	8.1	15.1	0.8	8.3	14.9	1.6	9.0	16.2	1.5
17	10.0	17.7	2.1	13.0	23.7	2.1	13.7	24.7	2.5
18	11.5	20.7	2.3	14.9	27.2	2.5	14.5	26.7	2.3
19	15.1	26.2	4.3	14.2	26.4	2.5	16.5	29.5	4.1
20	14.6	24.9	4.7	15.4	27.5	3.9	14.7	27.1	3.3
21	15.5	27.0	4.5	16.8	29.3	4.9	20.7	36.0	6.8
22	14.7	26.1	3.7	16.0	28.5	4.3	17.7	31.7	5.0
23	18.3	32.8	4.6	18.0	31.4	5.3	20.6	36.3	6.2
24	17.9	30.2	6.2	16.3	27.0	6.1	18.5	31.1	6.5
25-29	15.6	25.7	5.9	16.6	27.5	6.3	16.6	28.0	5.7
30-34	12.5	19.2	6.1	12.6	20.5	5.1	14.4	23.9	5.2
35-39	10.4	16.2	4.9	10.1	16.2	4.3	11.8	19.0	4.9
40-44	7.9	12.5	3.6	8.3	13.2	3.6	9.0	14.6	3.8
45-49	6.0	9.7	2.4	6.5	10.8	2.4	7.0	11.7	2.5
50-54	4.9	8.2	1.8	4.3	7.4	1.4	5.4	9.3	1.7
55-59	3.3	6.2	0.7	3.5	6.1	1.0	3.2	5.8	0.7
60-64	2.5	4.7	0.5	2.6	4.7	0.7	3.1	5.8	0.7
65 and over	1.4	3.0	0.1	1.4	3.0	0.2	1.5	3.2	0.3

Age Group	1968			1969			1970		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12 and under	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*
13-14	2.2	4.1	0.3	2.2	3.6	0.7	2.5	4.2	0.6
15	6.5	11.8	1.0	6.7	11.6	1.6	9.5	17.2	1.4
16	12.2	22.4	1.5	13.5	25.0	1.6	14.3	26.8	1.3
17	16.5	29.8	2.7	17.1	30.9	2.8	18.0	32.9	2.6
18	21.2	39.4	2.8	22.3	40.1	4.4	25.6	46.5	4.5
19	19.6	34.8	4.7	25.6	46.6	5.3	24.2	44.3	4.5
20	20.3	37.1	5.0	24.0	43.5	5.9	24.1	42.6	6.7
21	20.3	38.0	4.3	24.6	43.2	7.8	27.1	50.3	5.9
22	22.7	40.8	6.0	23.1	41.6	5.8	24.8	44.7	6.0
23	22.6	39.8	6.6	30.8	56.4	7.2	23.9	42.3	6.3
24	21.6	39.0	5.3	25.4	45.5	6.4	25.9	45.5	7.1
25-29	19.8	33.8	6.5	21.2	37.2	5.9	21.3	36.1	6.9
30-34	15.8	26.0	6.0	16.4	27.4	5.9	17.0	27.7	6.6
35-39	12.5	19.4	5.9	12.9	20.6	5.6	13.9	22.2	6.0
40-44	10.0	15.6	4.7	10.3	16.6	4.4	10.8	16.9	5.0
45-49	7.3	11.9	3.0	8.1	13.4	3.2	8.0	13.3	3.1
50-54	5.4	9.1	1.9	6.0	10.2	2.0	6.1	10.2	2.2
55-59	3.9	6.9	1.1	4.1	7.7	0.9	4.7	8.1	1.6
60-64	2.9	5.4	0.8	2.9	5.5	0.6	3.0	5.9	0.5
65 and over	1.5	3.3	0.2	1.6	3.3	0.3	1.6	3.5	0.3

* Rates are less than 0.05.

Murder

Age Group	1971			1972			1973		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12 and under	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	*
13-14	2.7	4.5	0.8	5.7	7.7	3.5	3.0	4.9	1.0
15	9.1	16.0	1.9	11.9	18.4	5.2	9.6	17.5	1.4
16	16.0	28.7	2.8	16.6	28.6	4.2	15.7	27.9	3.1
17	20.1	36.2	3.6	22.4	40.5	3.7	21.9	39.6	3.6
18	23.9	43.0	4.6	23.2	42.5	3.8	27.7	49.3	5.8
19	27.6	49.3	6.0	23.2	40.4	6.0	25.7	44.7	6.8
20	25.5	45.6	6.1	24.5	42.9	6.2	27.0	47.3	6.9
21	31.7	54.8	9.8	30.2	52.6	8.1	27.8	49.4	6.4
22	30.0	52.4	8.7	27.9	48.4	8.0	28.9	51.5	6.5
23	29.5	52.0	8.0	25.1	42.6	8.1	29.9	52.1	8.2
24	23.2	41.0	6.0	25.5	45.6	5.8	29.7	53.3	6.6
25-29	23.4	39.3	8.0	22.5	38.4	6.9	22.1	37.9	6.5
30-34	19.1	31.2	7.4	19.6	32.1	7.5	18.4	30.3	6.8
35-39	15.3	23.9	7.0	14.4	23.1	6.1	14.6	23.4	6.2
40-44	11.0	17.3	5.0	11.0	17.5	4.8	11.7	18.7	5.0
45-49	8.7	14.2	3.6	7.7	12.8	3.0	8.0	13.1	3.1
50-54	6.5	10.8	2.4	5.7	9.6	2.1	5.6	9.5	2.1
55-59	4.5	8.0	1.3	3.9	6.9	1.1	4.3	7.6	1.2
60-64	3.5	6.6	0.7	2.8	5.1	0.8	3.0	5.5	0.9
65 and over	1.5	3.2	0.3	1.8	3.9	0.3	1.7	3.8	0.3

Age Group	1974			1975			1976		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12 and under	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*
13-14	3.1	5.4	0.7	2.0	3.6	0.3	2.7	4.3	1.0
15	10.0	17.9	1.8	8.5	14.9	1.8	7.3	12.3	2.0
16	15.6	28.7	2.0	13.9	24.9	2.5	14.1	25.1	2.7
17	19.8	35.6	3.4	16.6	29.2	3.5	19.2	34.5	3.5
18	27.9	48.5	6.9	23.8	41.5	5.8	26.5	47.3	5.2
19	30.8	54.7	6.9	25.1	43.7	6.3	26.7	48.0	5.1
20	27.8	49.1	6.5	26.1	44.9	7.1	24.3	42.5	6.0
21	29.1	50.4	7.9	25.6	44.7	6.5	26.8	48.7	4.7
22	30.8	55.0	6.9	25.5	44.2	6.9	25.6	45.0	6.3
23	29.0	51.7	6.7	26.4	44.5	8.5	25.2	42.8	7.7
24	30.9	53.0	9.2	27.1	48.3	6.1	23.8	40.9	6.8
25-29	25.2	43.4	7.3	21.5	36.9	6.4	21.5	37.3	5.8
30-34	18.8	31.6	6.4	16.0	26.5	5.8	16.1	27.3	5.3
35-39	15.4	25.3	5.9	13.3	21.7	5.2	13.0	21.7	4.7
40-44	11.1	18.0	4.5	10.7	17.3	4.4	9.6	15.8	3.7
45-49	8.7	14.2	3.6	7.1	11.5	2.9	7.5	12.4	2.9
50-54	6.0	10.1	2.2	4.9	7.8	2.2	5.2	9.0	1.8
55-59	4.4	8.0	1.2	3.5	6.2	1.1	4.0	6.9	1.4
60-64	3.5	6.7	0.8	3.1	5.8	0.8	2.9	5.2	0.9
65 and over	1.7	3.8	0.3	1.5	3.2	0.3	1.4	3.0	0.3

* Rates are less than 0.05.

Murder

Age Group	1977			1978			1979		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12 and under	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	
13-14	2.7	4.4	0.9	2.8	4.9	0.5	2.6	4.2	0.8
15	7.3	12.6	1.8	7.5	13.2	1.5	8.0	13.7	2.0
16	14.4	26.3	2.1	14.5	25.7	2.8	15.6	28.0	2.8
17	19.1	35.3	2.3	17.3	31.2	2.8	18.2	32.6	3.3
18	23.4	40.6	5.8	24.4	44.6	3.7	23.9	42.6	4.6
19	23.2	40.1	6.0	23.5	41.5	5.3	24.0	43.0	4.5
20	22.9	40.0	5.5	23.7	40.7	6.5	24.6	43.7	5.2
21	25.9	45.6	5.9	24.5	42.8	6.1	24.6	43.0	6.0
22	24.4	42.2	6.6	25.4	44.4	6.6	25.2	45.0	5.5
23	22.9	39.5	6.5	24.1	41.3	7.0	25.3	45.7	5.0
24	24.3	42.6	6.2	24.1	41.2	7.2	23.4	40.0	6.9
25-29	20.6	35.5	5.9	20.5	35.2	6.0	19.9	34.6	5.8
30-34	15.5	26.4	4.9	15.4	26.1	5.0	15.1	25.7	4.7
35-39	13.1	22.0	4.5	13.4	23.0	4.2	11.8	19.8	4.2
40-44	9.9	16.1	3.9	10.8	17.7	4.1	9.8	16.3	3.6
45-49	7.4	11.8	3.2	7.8	12.5	3.3	7.4	12.3	2.7
50-54	5.5	9.5	1.9	5.7	9.7	2.1	5.6	10.0	1.6
55-59	3.6	6.2	1.3	3.5	6.6	0.8	3.6	6.5	0.9
60-64	2.3	4.2	0.7	2.6	4.6	0.8	2.6	4.6	0.8
65 and over	1.3	2.9	0.2	1.3	2.9	0.2	1.4	3.0	0.2

Age Group	1980			1981			1982		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12 and under	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	*
13-14	2.6	4.4	0.7	2.6	4.6	0.5	2.7	4.7	0.6
15	7.5	13.5	1.2	9.3	16.7	1.6	7.9	14.6	1.0
16	13.5	24.6	2.0	15.3	27.5	2.5	14.1	25.2	2.5
17	21.0	38.2	2.9	22.6	40.5	3.9	22.6	41.1	3.3
18	25.3	45.0	5.0	27.2	48.4	5.1	26.6	46.9	5.4
19	26.7	48.7	4.4	28.7	51.3	5.7	26.1	45.9	5.7
20	25.6	45.3	5.7	23.6	42.3	4.6	27.8	48.9	6.5
21	25.6	45.0	6.2	27.1	48.9	5.2	27.0	48.7	5.1
22	25.1	44.6	5.5	25.1	45.2	4.9	26.8	46.8	6.7
23	24.7	43.6	5.8	24.9	44.2	5.5	24.7	42.6	6.7
24	25.2	44.1	6.3	23.8	42.7	4.9	24.1	41.9	6.2
25-29	19.6	34.4	5.0	21.5	37.3	5.8	21.5	37.2	5.8
30-34	16.0	28.0	4.3	15.9	27.6	4.5	16.7	28.7	4.9
35-39	13.1	22.5	4.1	12.8	22.1	3.9	12.1	20.2	4.1
40-44	9.2	15.6	3.0	10.2	17.1	3.5	10.3	17.3	3.6
45-49	6.8	11.7	2.2	7.9	13.5	2.6	6.7	11.6	2.1
50-54	4.6	7.9	1.5	4.9	8.6	1.5	5.2	9.1	1.7
55-59	3.5	6.2	1.1	3.9	6.8	1.2	4.0	7.3	1.1
60-64	2.3	4.5	0.5	2.4	4.5	0.6	2.3	4.1	0.6
65 and over	1.1	2.5	0.2	1.3	2.9	0.2	1.2	2.5	0.3

* Rates are less than 0.05.

Murder

| | 1983 | | | 1984 | | | 1985 | | |
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12 and under	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	*
13-14	2.0	3.2	0.8	2.2	3.8	0.5	2.3	4.0	0.6
15	6.9	12.0	1.6	6.2	10.8	1.3	6.8	11.8	1.7
16	12.8	22.8	2.3	11.5	20.1	2.6	12.5	22.4	2.1
17	17.8	31.6	3.4	18.7	34.4	2.3	19.1	34.5	3.0
18	25.4	45.4	4.6	24.2	43.8	4.0	23.6	42.7	3.8
19	26.0	46.2	5.1	23.7	42.2	5.0	23.9	43.0	4.5
20	24.1	42.6	5.0	24.8	44.5	4.8	22.1	39.9	4.2
21	23.8	42.3	5.0	23.0	40.1	5.7	24.5	43.9	5.0
22	24.1	42.2	5.8	23.9	42.4	5.4	21.5	38.6	4.4
23	22.9	40.5	5.1	23.7	41.8	5.7	21.5	38.3	4.8
24	21.7	37.7	5.6	22.0	38.7	5.3	19.9	35.3	4.4
25-29	19.5	33.9	5.1	18.7	32.4	5.2	17.4	30.4	4.5
30-34	15.7	26.6	4.9	14.0	24.1	4.0	13.0	22.3	3.8
35-39	11.4	19.2	3.8	10.8	18.7	3.2	9.9	16.9	3.2
40-44	8.9	15.2	2.9	8.1	13.9	2.6	7.7	13.5	2.1
45-49	7.0	11.5	2.6	6.6	11.0	2.4	5.4	9.7	1.8
50-54	4.9	8.5	1.4	4.6	7.9	1.5	4.4	7.9	1.2
55-59	3.5	6.3	1.0	3.0	5.5	0.8	3.3	6.0	0.9
60-64	2.1	3.9	0.5	2.2	4.0	0.6	1.9	3.7	0.5
65 and over	1.0	2.3	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.9	2.1	0.1

| | 1986 | | | 1987 | | | 1988 | | |
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12 and under	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.0
13-14	2.5	4.7	0.3	3.0	5.0	0.9	3.3	6.0	0.5
15	7.8	14.1	1.1	7.3	13.1	1.3	10.6	18.8	2.0
16	14.5	25.2	3.4	14.1	24.9	2.8	16.9	30.8	2.3
17	20.3	38.2	1.5	23.1	42.2	3.0	28.0	51.3	3.3
18	26.5	47.7	4.7	28.8	53.5	3.3	32.0	58.9	4.2
19	26.4	48.1	4.4	28.5	51.6	5.1	31.1	56.8	4.9
20	26.7	48.4	4.7	26.7	48.0	5.2	29.9	54.1	5.4
21	24.7	42.7	6.6	26.0	46.2	5.7	28.1	50.8	5.2
22	23.0	40.9	4.9	25.2	45.5	4.9	27.2	48.2	6.2
23	22.3	39.6	5.0	22.1	38.6	5.7	23.5	40.6	6.5
24	19.5	34.8	4.1	21.6	37.5	5.6	20.7	36.1	5.3
25-29	18.8	32.3	5.2	16.8	29.1	4.5	17.7	30.7	4.7
30-34	13.3	23.0	3.7	12.9	21.9	3.9	12.4	20.8	4.0
35-39	10.3	18.1	2.7	10.0	17.3	2.9	10.2	17.1	3.3
40-44	8.0	13.6	2.6	7.4	12.8	2.2	7.3	12.8	2.0
45-49	5.7	9.5	2.0	5.4	9.1	1.9	5.4	9.5	1.4
50-54	4.1	7.2	1.2	3.9	6.7	1.2	3.5	6.0	1.0
55-59	2.8	5.2	0.7	2.6	4.6	0.7	2.6	4.8	0.7
60-64	1.7	3.0	0.5	1.5	2.8	0.4	1.8	3.1	0.6
65 and over	1.0	2.2	0.2	0.9	2.0	0.2	1.1	2.2	0.3

* Rates are less than 0.05.

Murder

Age Group	1989				1990				1991		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
12 and under	0.1	0.2	*		0.1	0.1	*		0.1	0.2	*
13-14	4.7	8.5	0.8		4.9	8.8	0.8		5.2	9.6	0.6
15	13.9	25.7	1.4		16.8	31.0	1.8		20.2	37.4	2.2
16	23.1	42.6	2.6		30.4	56.5	2.8		30.7	57.7	2.0
17	32.6	59.2	4.5		39.1	72.4	3.6		41.3	76.1	4.2
18	36.9	67.9	4.7		47.7	88.2	5.1		57.5	106.5	6.0
19	37.8	69.7	5.3		39.2	71.7	5.2		47.5	87.9	5.2
20	32.1	58.5	5.4		33.9	61.8	4.8		41.3	75.4	5.5
21	30.5	56.1	4.7		31.9	58.6	4.1		36.0	66.1	4.4
22	28.6	51.3	5.9		29.5	52.1	6.0		34.4	61.0	6.7
23	26.9	48.2	5.6		26.0	46.1	5.1		27.8	50.2	4.8
24	23.5	41.1	5.9		23.7	41.3	5.7		23.4	40.8	5.5
25-29	17.9	30.7	5.1		18.0	31.4	4.5		18.0	31.2	4.7
30-34	12.4	20.7	4.2		12.5	21.2	3.9		12.8	21.5	4.2
35-39	9.2	15.6	3.0		9.3	15.7	3.0		9.0	15.2	2.9
40-44	7.3	12.3	2.4		6.7	11.9	1.7		6.2	10.4	2.0
45-49	4.8	8.3	1.5		5.1	9.0	1.5		4.2	7.3	1.3
50-54	3.3	5.9	1.0		3.4	6.0	0.9		4.0	6.8	1.3
55-59	2.5	4.5	0.7		2.4	4.3	0.6		2.0	3.6	0.5
60-64	1.9	3.6	0.5		1.8	3.3	0.5		1.5	2.9	0.3
65 and over	0.8	1.7	0.2		0.8	1.7	0.2		0.7	1.6	0.1

Age Group	1992		
	Total	Male	Female
12 and under	0.1	0.1	*
13-14	4.9	8.7	0.9
15	15.7	28.4	2.2
16	29.8	55.2	3.0
17	41.2	76.5	3.6
18	52.0	96.8	4.9
19	44.8	83.7	4.3
20	38.4	70.4	5.0
21	36.0	66.6	4.0
22	31.1	55.8	5.2
23	27.8	49.7	5.0
24	23.3	42.3	3.7
25-29	17.0	30.0	3.9
30-34	10.7	18.2	3.3
35-39	7.8	13.3	2.4
40-44	5.6	9.5	1.8
45-49	4.6	8.1	1.3
50-54	3.3	5.6	1.1
55-59	2.2	4.0	0.6
60-64	1.4	2.7	0.3
65 and over	0.8	1.7	0.1

* Rates are less than 0.05.
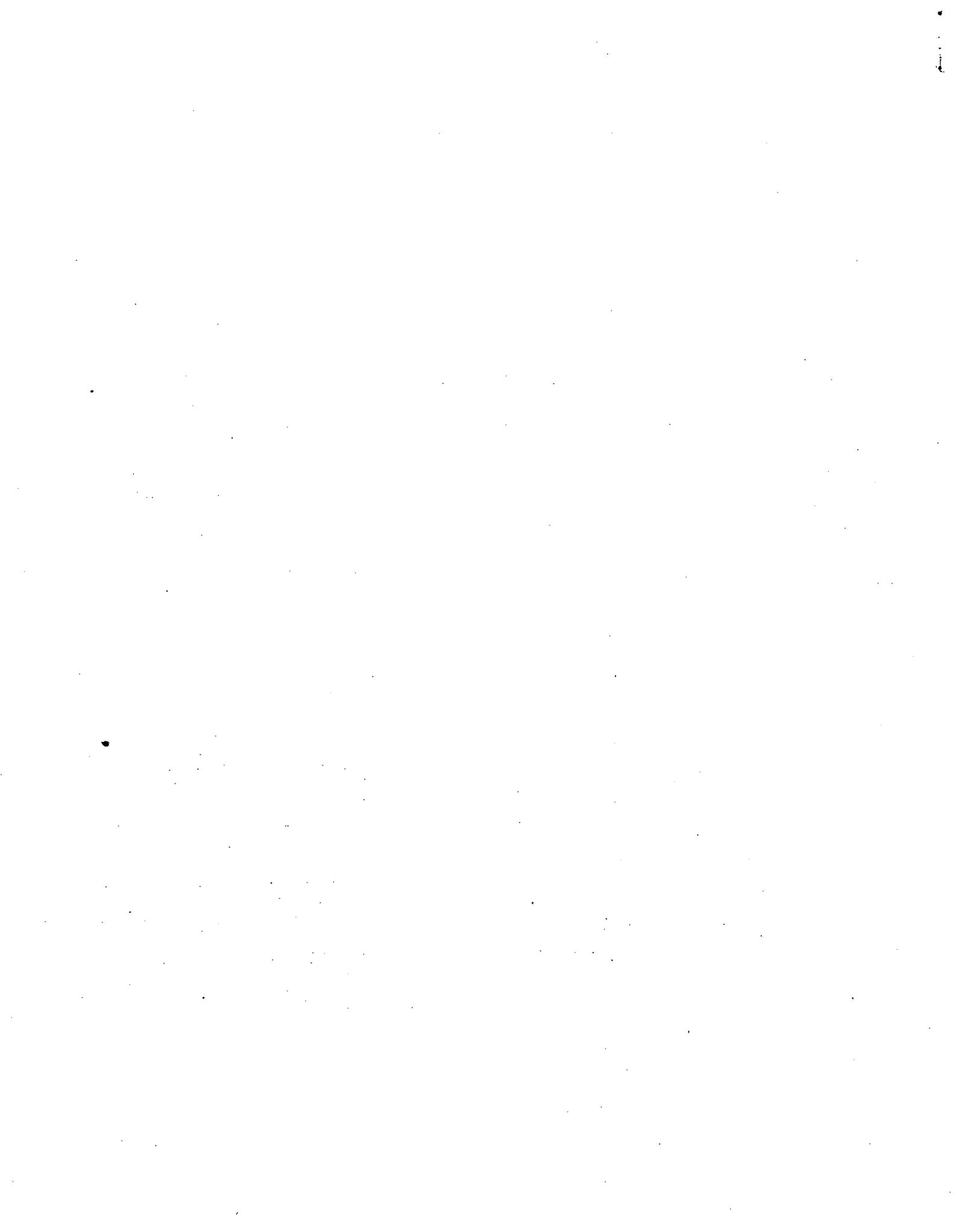
Monthly Vital Statistics Report
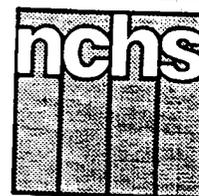
Annual Summary of Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths: United States, 1993

Contents

Highlights

The provisional number of live births for 1993 decreased 1 percent from the number reported for 1992. The birth rate per 1,000 population and the fertility rate per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age also decreased in 1993 continuing the decline observed since 1990.

In 1993 the provisional number of marriages decreased from the comparable figure for 1992. The marriage rate per 1,000 population decreased from the rate reported for 1992 and was the lowest it has been since 1964.

There was a decrease in the provisional number of divorces from 1992 to 1993, reversing a pattern of increase observed since 1990. The divorce rate also decreased in 1993.

The provisional death rate per 100,000 population increased 3 percent from the rate for 1992. The infant mortality rate continued to decline while life expectancy at birth declined slightly. The age-adjusted death rate increased from the rate reported for 1992. Age-adjusted death rates were higher in 1993 for four leading causes of death: Pneumonia and influenza, Diabetes mellitus, Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions, and Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.

There was an increase in deaths due to injury by firearms between 1992 and 1993. However, the change in the age-adjusted death rate was not statistically significant.

Data for HIV infection reflected a 15-percent increase in the estimated number of deaths between 1992 and 1993, continuing the consistent pattern of increase. HIV infection remained eighth in the ranking of leading causes of death.

Births

An estimated 4,039,000 babies were born in the United States during 1993, a decline of 1 percent from the 4,084,000 births reported for 1992. The birth rate was 15.7 live births per 1,000 population, 2 percent lower than the provisional rate of 16.0 reported for 1992 (table A). The fertility rate, 68.3 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, was 1 percent lower than the 1992 rate of 69.2 (table B and figure 1). The birth and fertility rates,

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Table H. Estimated deaths, death rates, and percent of total deaths for the 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1993

[Data are provisional; estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population. Figures may differ from those previously published. Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. See table 10 for category numbers of causes of death. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Rank	Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Death rate	Percent of total deaths
...	All causes	2,268,000	879.3	100.0
1	Diseases of heart	739,860	286.9	32.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	530,870	205.8	23.4
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	149,740	58.1	6.6
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	101,090	39.2	4.5
5	Accidents and adverse effects	88,630	34.4	3.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents	40,880	15.9	1.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	47,750	18.5	2.1
6	Pneumonia and influenza	81,730	31.7	3.6
7	Diabetes mellitus	55,110	21.4	2.4
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	38,500	14.9	1.7
9	Suicide	31,230	12.1	1.4
10	Homicide and legal intervention	25,470	9.9	1.1
11	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	24,730	9.6	1.1
12	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	23,500	9.1	1.0
13	Septicemia	20,420	7.9	0.9
14	Atherosclerosis	17,090	6.6	0.8
15	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	15,820	6.1	0.7
...	All other causes	324,160	125.7	14.3

groups 25–34 and 35–44 years. Although the numbers of deaths were highest for white males, the age-adjusted and age-specific death rates were highest for black males, followed by white males, black females, and white females.

Between 1992 and 1993 the age-adjusted death rate for HIV infection increased from 12.4 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard million population to 14.1. It increased for each race-sex group. However, the percent increase in the age-adjusted death rates between 1992 and 1993 was largest for white females (35.7), followed by black females (27.0), black males (13.0), and white males (11.3). The rank for this leading cause of death in 1993 was eighth, the same as in 1992. The estimated numbers of deaths and death rates for HIV infection are shown in table 12

Firearm mortality

According to provisional data from the CMS, the estimated total number of deaths due to firearm injuries during 1993 was 40,230 with a range of 39,040 to 41,420 (approximate 95-percent confidence interval based on sampling vari-

ability). This number was about 2 percent higher than the estimated number of deaths, 39,270 with a range of 38,090 to 40,450, due to firearm injuries in 1992. Firearm suicide and homicide, the two major components, accounted for 49 and 46 percent of all firearm injury deaths in 1993, respectively.

Of the estimated 40,230 firearm injury deaths in 1993, 58 percent were for white males, 25 percent for black males, 11 percent for white females, and 4 percent for black females. The largest numbers of firearm deaths for males and females were for the age groups 15–24 and 25–34 years. Although the numbers of deaths were highest for white males, the age-adjusted and almost all age-specific death rates for firearm injuries were highest for black males, followed by white males, black females, and white females.

In 1993 the age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries was 15.7 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard million population compared with a rate of 15.5 in 1992. The change in the age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries between 1992 and 1993 was not statistically significant. The age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries increased for white females but did

not change significantly for the other race groups between the 2 years.

Between 1992 and 1993 the age-adjusted death rate increased significantly for firearm suicide but decreased for firearm accidents. The age-adjusted death rate for firearm homicide was the same in 1992 and 1993. The estimated numbers of deaths and death rates for firearm injury are shown in tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Infant mortality

In 1993, 33,300 infant deaths were reported in the United States (table J). The infant mortality rate for 1993 was 828.8 per 100,000 live births, 2 percent lower than the rate of 848.7 for 1992. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in the United States (figure 5). For 1993 the estimated infant mortality rate for infants under 28 days was 537.9 deaths per 100,000 live births compared with a rate of 538.6 in 1992. For infants 28 days to 11 months, the infant mortality rate in 1993 was 291.3, compared with a rate of 309.7 in 1992. Between 1992 and 1993 the changes in the mortality rates for infants under 28 days and for those 28 days to 11 months were not statistically significant. Among the causes of infant death in table 16, the infant mortality rate decreased between 1992 and 1993 for Pnuemonia and influenza.

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Table 8. Provisional number of deaths for the 10 leading causes of death for the total population by age, race, and sex: United States, 1993—Con.

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Due to rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of the asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975), race,[1] and sex	All ages	Under 1 year	1–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Age not stated
Homicide and legal intervention (E960–E978)	25,470	290	1,140	8,120	7,550	4,460	1,930	880	520	430	80	80
Male	19,820	150	640	6,920	5,970	3,350	1,410	660	420	250	50	50
Female	5,660	130	500	1,210	1,580	1,100	520	220	90	190	30	30
White, both sexes	11,990	200	550	3,050	3,590	2,230	1,110	500	320	310	60	70
Male	8,850	110	330	2,420	2,840	1,580	780	340	240	190	40	40
Female	3,150	90	220	630	750	650	330	150	80	120	20	30
Black, both sexes	12,570	60	530	4,870	3,670	2,020	740	330	200	120	20	10
Male	10,270	30	270	4,330	2,920	1,620	570	280	190	80	10	10
Female	2,300	30	260	550	750	400	180	50	10	50	10	–
All other causes (Residual)	425,730	30,790	5,190	4,640	10,270	20,970	23,480	36,030	71,070	113,120	109,820	350
Male	205,730	17,830	2,790	2,760	6,720	13,470	15,010	21,400	38,900	52,530	34,020	200
Female	220,000	12,860	2,400	1,880	3,550	7,500	8,470	14,630	32,180	60,590	75,790	150
White, both sexes	356,140	20,000	3,850	3,410	7,180	14,250	17,200	28,180	60,450	100,930	100,440	250
Male	169,700	11,580	2,050	2,050	4,730	9,480	11,190	17,020	33,770	47,150	30,530	140
Female	186,450	8,420	1,800	1,370	2,450	4,760	6,010	11,160	26,680	53,780	69,910	100
Black, both sexes	62,160	9,950	1,160	980	2,850	6,190	5,580	6,900	9,460	10,560	8,400	100
Male	32,120	5,840	660	540	1,800	3,690	3,460	3,890	4,680	4,510	2,980	60
Female	30,030	4,120	500	430	1,050	2,500	2,120	3,010	4,780	6,070	5,420	40

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 9. Provisional age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 10 leading causes of death for the total population by race and sex: United States, 1993—Con.

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of the asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975), race[1] and sex	All ages[2]	Under 1 year[3]	1-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	Age-adjusted rate[4]
Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)	9.9	7.4	2.2	22.5	18.0	10.9	6.7	4.2	2.8	4.0	*	10.5
Male	15.7	7.5	2.4	37.6	28.5	16.6	10.1	6.6	5.1	4.6	*	16.5
Female	4.3	6.8	1.9	6.9	7.5	5.3	3.5	2.0	*	3.8	*	4.4
White, both sexes	5.6	6.5	1.3	10.6	10.4	6.5	4.5	2.8	1.9	3.2	*	5.8
Male	8.4	7.0	1.5	16.3	16.3	9.2	6.4	3.9	3.3	3.2	*	8.6
Female	2.9	*	1.1	4.5	4.4	3.8	2.6	1.6	*	3.2	*	2.9
Black, both sexes	39.1	*	6.5	91.0	66.8	41.4	25.3	16.0	12.6	13.6	*	39.9
Male	67.3	*	6.5	162.2	112.4	71.3	43.0	31.1	29.0	*	*	68.6
Female	13.6	*	6.4	20.5	25.9	15.3	11.3	*	*	*	*	13.7
All other causes (Residual)	165.1	785.5	9.8	12.9	24.5	51.4	81.9	172.2	381.0	1,050.4	3,259.7	97.0
Male	163.4	895.2	10.3	15.0	32.1	66.6	107.1	215.5	472.3	1,277.8	3,596.2	118.2
Female	166.7	670.8	9.3	10.7	16.9	36.4	57.8	133.1	308.9	910.0	3,126.7	79.1
White, both sexes	165.8	648.9	9.2	11.8	20.9	41.8	69.9	155.1	364.0	1,033.6	3,265.3	88.7
Male	161.2	733.8	9.5	13.8	27.2	55.5	92.1	195.3	457.7	1,262.0	3,570.8	108.6
Female	170.3	559.8	8.8	9.7	14.4	28.0	48.2	118.1	289.2	892.0	3,147.7	72.0
Black, both sexes	193.2	1,586.9	14.2	18.3	51.9	126.9	190.6	334.1	596.5	1,304.6	3,456.8	167.4
Male	210.6	1,836.5	15.9	20.2	69.3	162.4	260.7	432.2	713.4	1,549.8	4,197.2	207.8
Female	177.5	1,333.3	12.4	16.1	36.3	95.9	132.5	258.4	514.0	1,167.3	3,151.2	135.7

[1] All races includes races other than white and black.
[2] Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but are not distributed among age groups.
[3] Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see table 15 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for discussion of the difference.
[4] For method of computation, see Technical notes.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

Current Trends

Homicides Among 15-19-Year-Old Males — United States, 1963–1991

In 1991, nearly half (13,122 [49%]) of the 26,513 homicide victims in the United States were males aged 15–34 years. In addition, among males in this age group, homicide accounted for 18% of all deaths and was the second leading cause of death (Table 1). During 1963–1991, the pattern of homicide rates changed substantially; the change was greatest for males aged 15–19 years, for whom rates increased substantially (Figure 1). This report summarizes these trends and presents strategies for violence prevention and intervention.

Mortality data were obtained from CDC's National Center for Health Statistics; population estimates were projected from census data. Arrest rates were calculated using data from the U.S. Department of Justice.

From 1985 to 1991, the annual crude homicide rate for the United States increased 25% (from 8.4 to 10.5 per 100,000 persons). The homicide rate for persons aged 15–34 years increased 50% during this period (from 13.4 to 20.1 per 100,000), accounting for most of the overall increase. Rates increased for both sexes and all 5-year age groups within the 15–34-year age group. For persons in other age groups, rates were relatively stable from 1985 to 1991: for persons aged ≤14 years, 1.9 and 2.4, respectively; for persons aged 35–64 years, 8.8 and 9.1, respectively; and for persons aged ≥65 years, 4.3 and 4.1, respectively.

From 1963 through 1985, annual homicide rates for 15–19-year-old males were one third to one half the rates for the next three higher 5-year age groups (Figure 1). How-

TABLE 1. Leading causes of death for males aged 15–34 years — United States, 1991

Cause	No.	(%)
Unintentional injury	23,108	(32)
Homicide	13,122	(18)
Suicide	9,434	(13)
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	8,661	(12)
Cancer	3,699	(5)
Other	13,234	(19)
Total	71,258	(100)
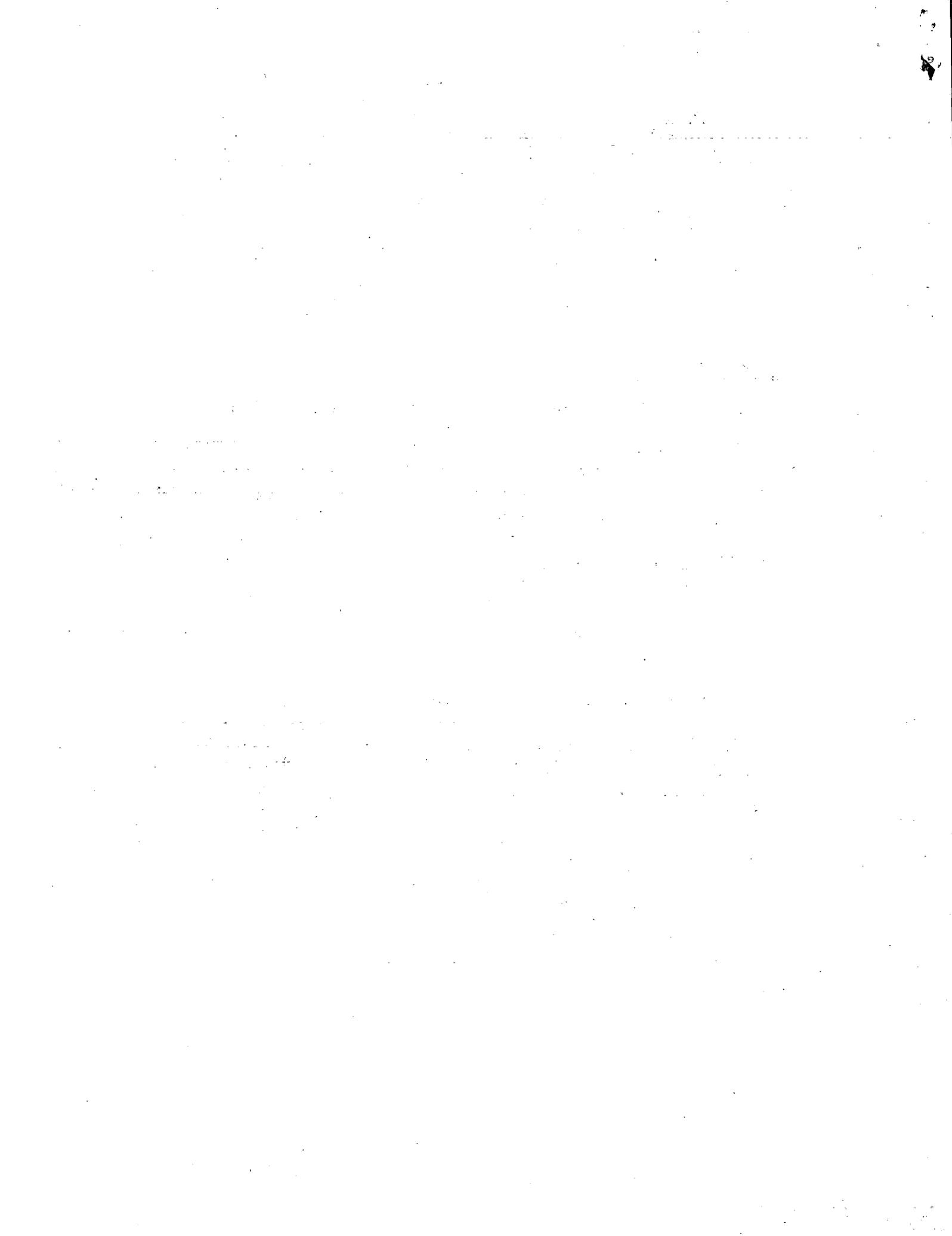
Homicides — Continued

FIGURE 1. Age-specific rate of homicide for males aged 15–34 years, by age group and year — United States, 1963–1991
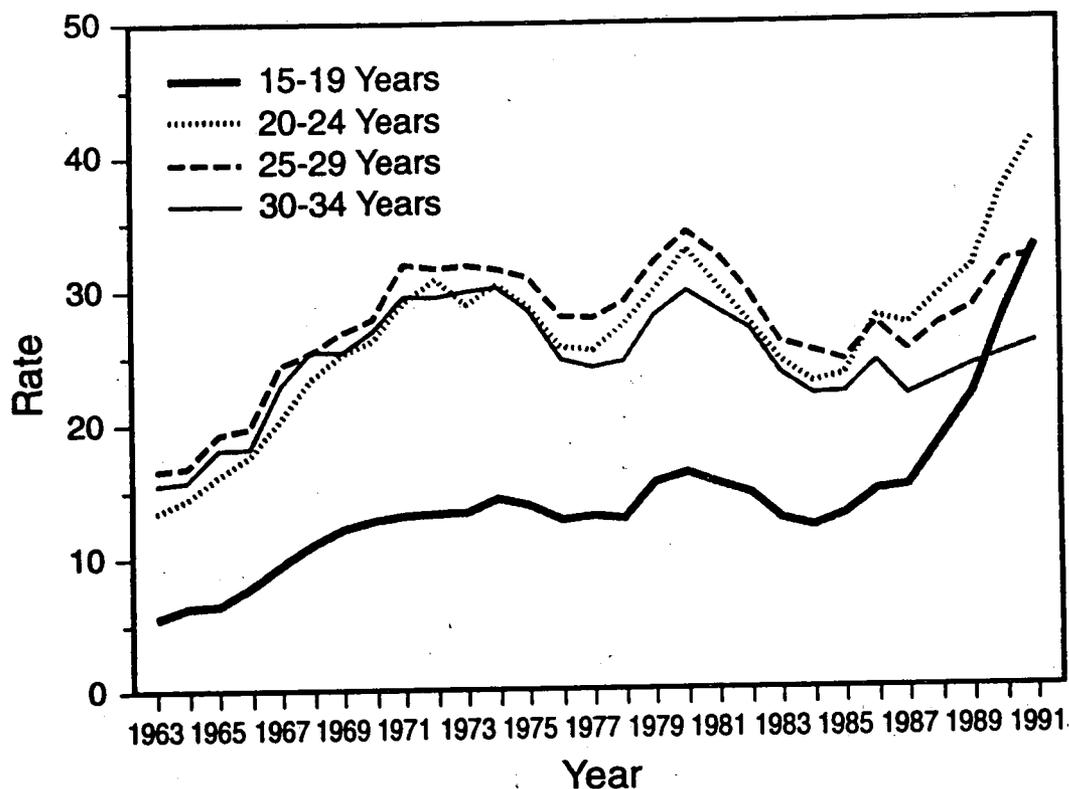
*Per 100,000 population.

ever, during 1985–1991, annual rates for males aged 15–19 years increased 154% (from 13.0 to 33.0), surpassing the rates for 25–29- and 30–34-year-old males, even though those rates increased 32% (from 24.4 to 32.3) and 16% (from 22.1 to 25.7), respectively. The homicide rate for 20–24-year-old males increased 76% (from 23.4 to 41.2) from 1985 through 1991.

During 1985–1991, age-specific arrest rates for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter increased 127% for males aged 15–19 years, 43% for males aged 20–24 years, and declined 1% and 13% for males aged 25–29 and 30–34 years, respectively (1,2). In 1991, 15–19-year-old males were more likely to be arrested for murder than males in any other age group.

Reported by: Div of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC.

Editorial Note: The increase in the annual homicide rate for 15–19-year-old males during 1985–1991 was a dramatic change from the pattern during 1963–1984. Although the immediate and specific causes of this problem are unclear, the increase in the occurrence of homicide may be the result of the recruitment of juveniles into drug markets, the use of guns in these markets, and the consequent diffusion of guns to other young persons in the community, resulting, in turn, in more frequent use of the guns for settling disputes (3). Among 15–19-year-old males, firearm-related homicides accounted for 88% of all homicides in 1991 and 97% of the increase in the rate from 1985 through 1991. Factors underlying the immediate precursors may include poverty, inadequate educational and economic opportunities, social and family insta-

Homicides — Continued

bility, and frequent personal exposure to violence as an acceptable or preferred method of resolving disagreements (*4,5*).

Although the most effective strategies to prevent youth violence have not been determined, efforts to prevent this problem should employ established principles of health promotion and should emphasize the use of multiple complementary interventions (*6,7*). These interventions include

- **Strengthening the science base for prevention efforts.** Strategies and methods to prevent violence in youth should be rigorously assessed (*6*).

- **Establishing primary-prevention programs.** Primary prevention aims to prevent the occurrence of violence rather than focusing on known perpetrators and victims after the occurrence of violence. This strategy addresses all forms of violence (e.g., spouse abuse, child abuse, and violence among youth) and could affect both potential perpetrators and victims.

- **Targeting youths of all ages.** Violence-reduction efforts should address the needs of infants, children, and older youths. Measures that have been successful in reducing violent behavior and its precursors in these age groups (*8–10*) should be considered when developing new programs.

- **Involving adults (e.g., parents and other role models).** They influence violence-related attitudes and behaviors of youth and should be provided the appropriate knowledge and skills to function as role models.

- **Presenting messages in multiple settings.** Lessons in one setting (e.g., a school) should be reinforced in other settings in which children and youth congregate, including homes, churches, recreational settings, and clinics.

- **Addressing societal and personal factors.** Societal factors (e.g., poverty, unemployment, undereducation, and social acceptance of violence [*4,5*]) should be addressed simultaneously with efforts to affect personal behavior change through activities such as home visitation, school-based training, or mentoring.

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Current Trends

Adolescent Homicide —
Fulton County, Georgia, 1988–1992

In Fulton County, Georgia (1990 population: 648,951), during 1988–1992, 12% of homicides occurred among persons aged ≤18 years, of whom 75% were adolescents aged 13–18 years (1). Recognition of homicide as the leading cause of death among adolescents in Fulton County has prompted planning of local surveillance, prevention, intervention, advocacy, and mentoring programs and antiviolence media campaigns. This report summarizes descriptive information for homicides of adolescents in Fulton County during 1988–1992 and addresses the use of this information for local prevention and intervention programs.

Data were obtained from death investigation records of the Fulton County Medical Examiner (FCME), death certificates, and birth certificates (of homicide victims who were born in Fulton County). FCME data were used to identify decedents to be included in the study, demographic information about the decedent, and location of the homicide. Death certificates provided information about the decedent's place of birth, county of residence, and occupational status. For decedents who were born in Fulton County, birth certificates were reviewed for mother's place of birth and for maternal age and marital status when the decedent was born. A map was used to divide Fulton County into 1-square-mile sectors, plot the location of each homicide, and compare the location of the homicide with the location of the decedent's residence.

Based on names listed in FCME records, death certificates were located for 106 of the 107 adolescent homicide victims during 1988–1992. The number and rates of homicides increased with age (Table 1). Most (89 [84%]) decedents were black males. Almost all (104 [98%]) decedents were classified by family members (usually the mother) as being of U.S. origin (i.e., an ancestor's foreign birthplace or nationality group was not specified); 87 (82%) were born in Georgia, and 76 (72%) were born in Fulton County. Ninety-six (91%) were born in urban areas (i.e., counties included in a metropolitan statistical area); 10 were born in rural areas or place of birth was unknown. At the time of their deaths, 85 (80%) were Fulton County residents, and 98 (92%) were residents of the metropolitan Atlanta area; two were residents of other Georgia counties, and six were residents of other states or residence was unknown. Of

TABLE 1. Characteristics of adolescent homicide victims (n=106) — Fulton County (Atlanta), Georgia, 1988–1992

Category	No.	Rate*	Category	No.	Rate*
Age (yrs)			**Sex/Race†**		
13	4	10.7	Male		
14	7	18.1	Black	89	93.4
15	11	27.5	Other	5	9.7
16	19	49.2	Female		
17	27	61.5	Black	9	11.5
18	38	72.6	Other	3	6.6

*Per 100,000 persons per year.
†Numbers for individual races other than black were too small for meaningful analysis.

Source: Fulton County Vital Records Office.

Adolescent Homicide — Continued

the 106 decedents, 71 (67%) were students; 16 (15%), employed; and 19 (18%), unemployed or had never worked.

Birth certificate data were available for all 76 decedents who were born in Fulton County (Table 2); two decedents killed in separate incidents had the same mother. The mothers of 46 (61%) decedents were aged ≤20 years when the decedent was born, and 34 (45%) mothers were married at the time of the decedent's birth. Sixty-nine (91%) of the mothers were born in Georgia; 49 (64%) were born in Fulton County or the city of Atlanta.

Thirty-five (33%) of the 106 victims were killed in an area located in the same map sector as their place of residence (i.e., within 1.4 miles of home), while 59 (56%) were killed within 2.8 miles of home. Of the 106 homicides, 102 occurred in the incorporated areas of Fulton County (i.e., Atlanta, College Park, East Point, or Union City). Homicides were clustered in the central southwest and central northwest portions of the city of Atlanta.

Reported by: R Hanzlick, MD, P Schilke, MD, Dept of Pathology, Emory Univ School of Medicine; Fulton County Vital Records Office, Fulton County Health Dept; Fulton County Medical Examiner, Atlanta. Surveillance and Programs Br, Div of Environmental Hazards and Health Effects, National Center for Environmental Health, CDC.

Editorial Note: Violence is recognized as a public health emergency in Fulton County by the county Board of Commissioners (R. Michael Green, Fulton County Health Department, personal communication, August 29, 1994). The findings in this report will be used to assist in planning, implementing, and monitoring targeted prevention and intervention programs in Fulton County. Because these and previous findings in Fulton County indicate that most decedents and perpetrators of adolescent homicide were black males (1), prevention and intervention programs should be available for young black males. The high proportion of decedents who were students suggests that such programs might be school-based or associated with school activities. In addition, the substantial portion of young, single mothers suggests that programs could be integrated with other services for single parents and their children, including role-model mentoring programs.

The data also provide a basis for geographic location of neighborhood and other local community programs in selected areas of the county, particularly in the incorporated and inner-city areas of Atlanta. For example, detailed maps of locations where homicides occurred can assist law enforcement agencies, other local agencies, foun-

TABLE 2. Characteristics of mothers of adolescent homicide victims (n=76) — Fulton County (Atlanta), Georgia, 1988–1992

Category	No.	Category	No.
Maternal age (yrs) when victim born		Mother's marital status at time of victim's birth	
13–15	6	Married	34
16–20	40	Not married	41
21–25	13	Unknown	1
26–30	10	Mother's place of birth	
31–35	1	Fulton County or city of Atlanta	49
36–40	5	Other Georgia county	20
41–45	1	Other state	7

Source: Fulton County Vital Records Office.

Adolescent Homicide — Continued

dations, and prevention-oriented organizations in targeting precincts or zones for special efforts. The finding that a high portion of the decedents (and their mothers) were long-term residents in the community provides a basis for incorporating prevention programs into civic, social, and cultural activities and locally available services.

Interpretation of the findings in this study are subject to at least two limitations. First, the study was not designed to assess risk factors for homicide; as a consequence, for example, the high proportion of decedents who were students or born to young mothers cannot be interpreted to indicate that such persons are at higher risk for homicide than nonstudents or those born to older mothers. Second, the geographic clustering of deaths may reflect higher population densities in some areas or other factors and may not indicate increased risk for fatal or nonfatal violence.

Although death certificate data have been used previously to determine the geographic distribution of homicides in Fulton County (*1*), these findings refine understanding of this problem by providing additional information about the decedents, residences of the decedents and their mothers, and the location of the homicide. Poverty, lack of jobs, and other socioeconomic variables that underlie the elevated risk for young black males in Fulton County have not been evaluated in this study; however, other research indicates that these factors must be considered when addressing this public health problem. Other recent findings also support the strategies of integrating drug-abuse and homicide-prevention programs; developing programs that might influence the social interactions of adolescents away from home between 6 p.m. and midnight (*1*); and implementing measures to reduce fatalities involving firearms (*1*). Additional efforts to assist in the development of prevention and intervention programs include the need to evaluate victim characteristics, perpetrators' access to firearms (e.g., who owned the gun and where and when the perpetrator obtained it), and demographic and psychosocial characteristics of perpetrators, and the effectiveness of intervention programs.

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Current Trends

Prevalence of Disabilities and Associated Health Conditions — United States, 1991–1992

An estimated 35–49 million persons in the United States have a disability (*1*); estimated direct and indirect annual costs related to disability (including medical expenses and lost workdays) total $170 billion (*2*). Because definitions of disability used in previous analyses generally contained limited measures of disability, the prevalence of disability in the United States may have been underestimated. The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), a subsample of the 1990 U.S. census, collected comprehensive data about disability using several measures. The U.S. Bureau of the Census and CDC analyzed data from SIPP to provide more precise prevalence estimates of disability and health conditions associated with disability in

Advance Data
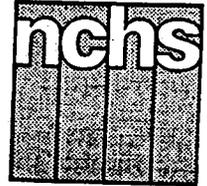
Firearm Mortality Among Children, Youth, and Young Adults 1–34 Years of Age, Trends and Current Status: United States, 1985–90

by Lois A. Fingerhut, M.A., Division of Analysis

Introduction

A previous report released by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) documented the level of firearm mortality among children, youth, and young adults 1–34 years of age from 1979 through 1988 (1). The purpose of this report is to revise the 1985–88 data using newly available intercensal population estimates and to update the report with data through 1990. Emphases are on race and sex differences in homicide and suicide associated with firearms among males 15–34 years of age. This report will be limited to data for the period 1985 through 1990 because it was during the second half of the decade that firearm mortality increased for the younger population (1).

Methods

Firearm death rates for 1985–89 are based upon intercensal rather than the postcensal population estimates used in the previous report. Both sets of estimates were provided by the Bureau of the Census. Intercensal population estimates are preferred to postcensal estimates

because they are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial Census enumerations, and thus, form a continuous series over the decade (2). The relative difference between the two estimates, the error of closure, is equivalent to the relative difference in death rates based on the two estimates. The error of closure was larger for persons 18–24 years of age than for any other age group. However, the error of closure was not so large that death rates for either the black or the white populations ages 1–34 were significantly affected. Death rates for 1990 are based on postcensal estimates of the July 1, 1990, population.

In previous reports on firearm mortality (1,3), the definitions of firearm homicide excluded legal intervention by firearm. In this report, as in others (4,5), the definition has been amended to include those deaths. The inclusion of these deaths results in an increase in the overall firearm death rate and the firearm homicide rate with a concomitant decrease in the nonfirearm homicide rate—all by relatively small amounts (see appendix table I). For example, adding in deaths coded to legal

intervention by a firearm to other firearm homicides among black and white males 20–24 years of age increased their respective firearm homicide rates by 1 percent and 3 percent.

Current status

In 1990, 19,722 persons 1–34 years of age died as a result of a firearm injury. This represented 17.6 percent of all deaths at those ages. Among young children 10–14 years of age, 560 died from a firearm injury, accounting for 1 out of every 8 deaths. Among teenagers 15–19 years and young adults 20–24 years, 1 of every 4 deaths were by firearm, and for adults 25–34 years, 1 of 6 deaths were by firearm (figure 1).

Within these age groups, variation by race and sex in the percentage of all deaths due to firearms is large. For example, 60 percent of deaths among black teenage males 15–19 years old resulted from a firearm injury compared with 23 percent of deaths among white teenage males. Among females 15–19 years old, 22 percent of deaths among black females
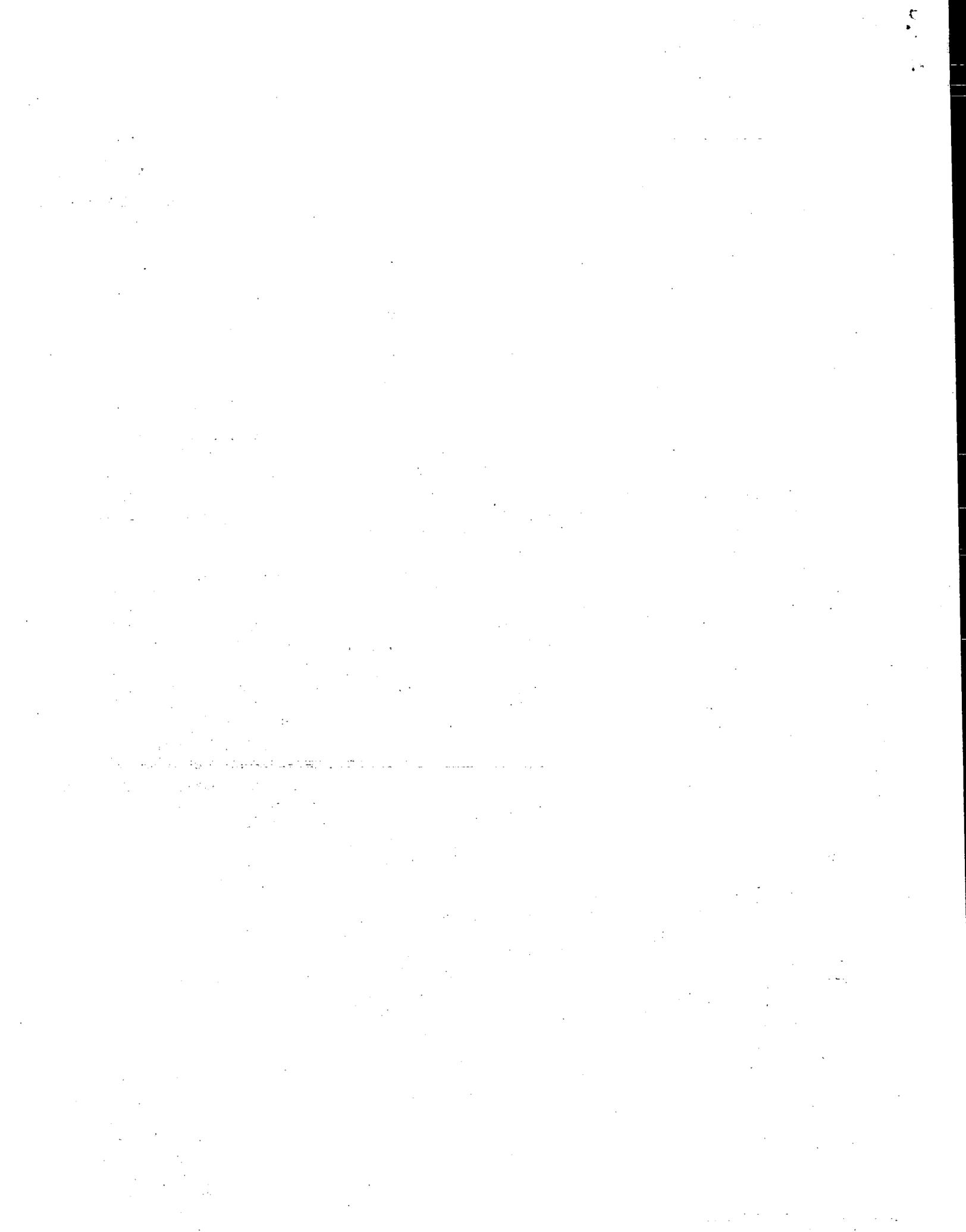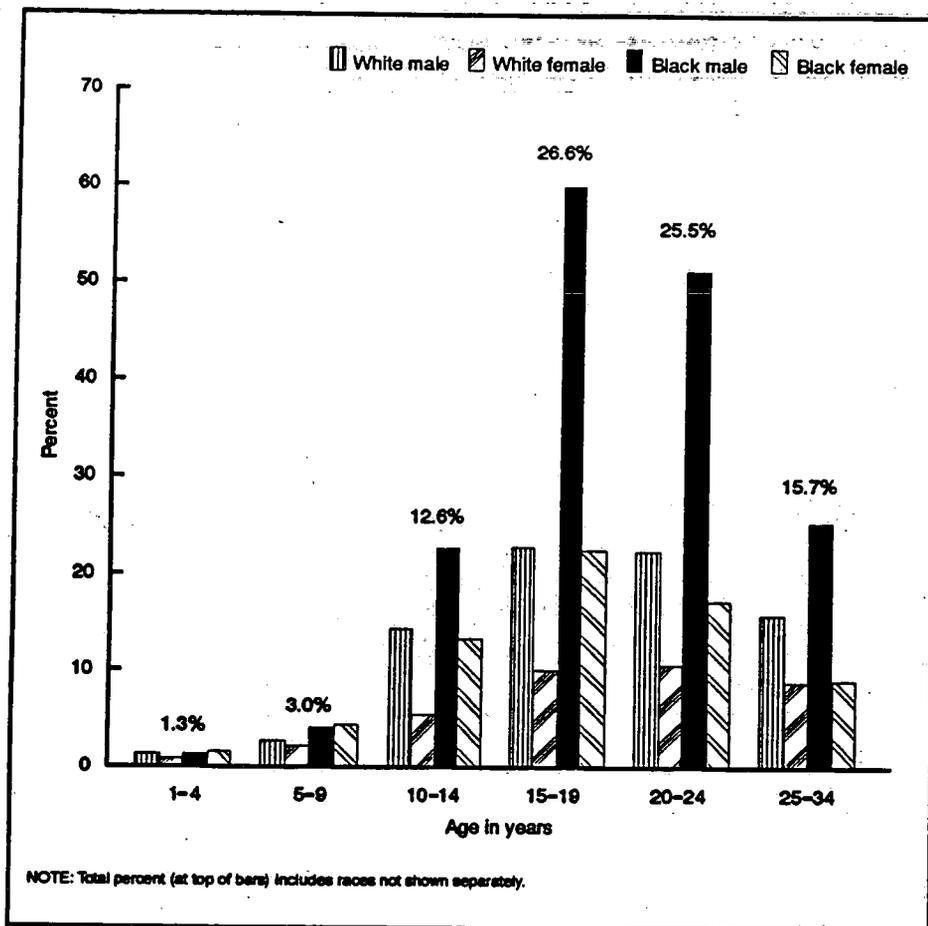
Figure 1. Percent of deaths due to firearms for persons 1–34 years of age, by age, race, and sex: United States, 1990

resulted from firearms compared with 10 percent of deaths among white females. By ages 25–34, the proportion of deaths due to firearms decreased for each race-sex group. Firearms were the cause of death for 25 percent of deaths among black males, 16 percent among white males, and 9 percent among black and white females in this age group (figure 1).

Another way to look at the differential impact of firearm mortality on the population is to focus on violent deaths (homicides and suicides) that result from firearms. The majority of homicides among teenagers and young adults 15–34 years of age resulted from the use of firearms. In 1990, 82 percent of homicides among teenagers 15–19 years of age were associated with firearms (91 and 77 percent among black and white males, respectively); at 20–24 years of age, 76 percent of homicides were from firearms (87 and 71 percent among black and white

males, respectively); and at 25–34 years of age, 69 percent of homicides (75 and 72 percent among black and white males, respectively) were caused by firearms. Proportions of homicides due to firearms among females were lower than among males for both races and in each age group (table 1).

The age-specific proportions of suicides resulting from firearms were lower than the proportions of homicides, averaging 58–67 percent of suicides at 15–19 years of age through 25–34 years of age. Differences by race were smaller than for homicide, and proportions for females were also lower than for males (table 1).

Analysis of firearm death rates by age, race, and sex, as well as by manner of death facilitates the assessment of relative levels of risk associated with firearm fatalities across demographic categories as well as over time. Firearm death rates rise until the young adult years and then

decline. In 1990, the firearm death rate per 100,000 increased from 0.6–0.7 per 100,000 population at ages 1–4 and 5–9 years, to 3.3 at ages 10–14, to 23.5 at ages 15–19, peaking at 28.1 at 20–24 years and declining to 21.8 at ages 25–34 years (figure 2). Firearm death rates for 1990 are shown in table 2 and numbers of firearm deaths are shown in table 3.

Firearm death rates vary by race and sex within age groups. For the younger children, those 1–9 years of age, rates for black children were higher than for white children. Because the firearm death rates at those ages are based on small numbers of deaths (fewer than 50 for each race-sex group), relative differences by sex are often not significant. At ages 10–14 years, firearm death rates are highest for black males; 10.2 per 100,000, which is more than twice the rates for white males and black females and 10 times the rate for white females. At ages 15–19 and 20–24 years, firearm death rates were also highest for black males, 119.9 and 157.6 per 100,000, respectively. The age-specific rates for these black males were 5 times the respective rates by age for white males and 10 to 11 times the age-specific rates for black females. At ages 25–34 years the firearm death rate for black males, 108.5 per 100,000, was 4 times the rate for white males and 7 times the rate for black females. The firearm death rates for white females 15–19 through 25–34 years were lower (about 5 per 100,000) than for any other race-sex group.

Race and sex differences in firearm mortality vary by manner of death as well. For young children ages 1–4 and 5–9 years firearm homicide rates among black children were higher than rates for white children, while there were no significant race differences in unintentional firearm mortality. For these young children, race and sex specific death rates for both firearm homicide and unintentional firearm mortality were generally less than 1 per 100,000.
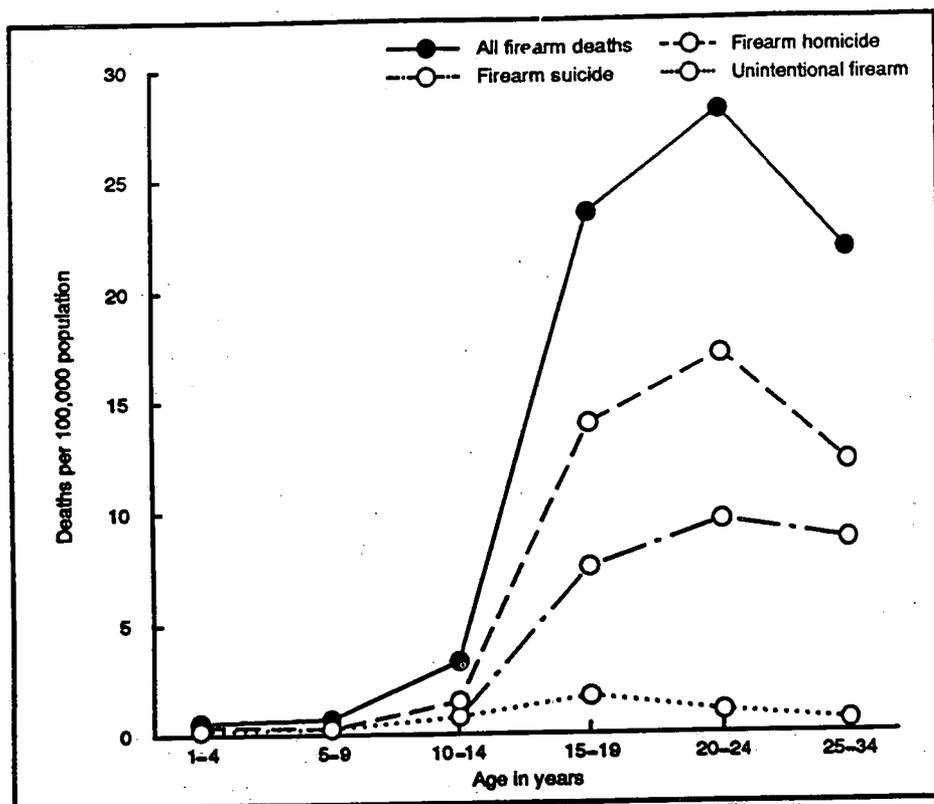
Figure 2. Firearm death rates by manner of death and age, for persons aged 1–34 years: United States, 1990

At ages 10–14 years, there were significant differences in the firearm homicide rates by race as well as by sex. The firearm homicide rate for black males 10–14 years of age was more than 5 times the rate for white males (6.9 compared with 1.3 deaths per 100,000) and the rate for black females was close to 8 times the rate for white females (3.1 compared with 0.4 per 100,000). Differences in firearm homicide by sex were smaller, with rates for white and black males 2 to 3 times those for females. While there were no differences by race in firearm suicide or unintentional firearm mortality at 10–14 years, those rates were higher for males than for females (table 4).

Firearm homicide for black males 15–19 years of age was 11 times the rate among white males, 105.3 compared with 9.7 per 100,000 population. The rate for black females was five times the rate for white females, 10.4 compared with 2.0 per 100,000. Thus, the firearm homicide rate for white males was about 5 times that for white females and the rate for black males about 10

times that for black females. Firearm homicide rates for both white and black males and females ages 20–24 years were about 1.2 to 1.3 times the respective rates at ages 15–19 years. Mortality race and sex ratios at 20–24 years were generally similar to those at ages 15–19 years (table 4).

Among males ages 25–34 years, race differences in firearm homicide rates were smaller than for persons 20–24 years of age. The rate for black males was 9 times the rate for white males (94.4 compared with 10.8 per 100,000). Firearm homicide rates for males were 5 to 7 times those for females (table 4).

Firearm suicide, unlike homicide, was higher for white males than for black males at ages 15–19 through 25–34 years, although race differences were considerably smaller than for firearm homicide. For example, the firearm suicide rate for white males 15–19 years was 1.5 times the rate for black males, 13.5 compared with 8.8 per 100,000 population. With increasing age, the race ratio decreased. Sex differences for both white and black persons in firearm

suicide rates were much larger than race differences, with rates for white and black males 5 to 10 times the rates for females at ages 15–19 through 25–34 years (table 4).

Trends (tables 2 and 3)

Consistent with earlier patterns (1), there was virtually no change from 1985 to 1990 in the overall firearm death rate among young children 1–4 or 5–9 years of age. For children ages 10–14 years, however, the firearm death rate increased 18 percent from 1985 to 1990, reaching a rate of 3.3 deaths per 100,000. Among black males 10–14 years, the firearm death rate more than doubled from 1985 to 1990. Increases were largest for firearm homicide; the rate rose from 3.0 to 6.9 per 100,000. There was also an increase in the rate for black females in this age group; the firearm death rate in 1990 was more than twice what it was in 1986 and 1987 (3.7 compared with 1.4 to 1.7 per 100,000). Again, increases were largest for firearm homicide.

The total firearm death rate among teenagers 15–19 years of age increased 77 percent from 1985 through 1990, to 23.5 deaths per 100,000, its highest level to date. Firearm death rates increased for all four race-sex groups, with the largest increases noted for black males. The firearm death rate for black males 15–19 years of age more than doubled, rising from 46.5 per 100,000 in 1985 to 119.9 per 100,000 in 1990 (figure 3). From 1985 through 1990, the black teenage male firearm homicide rate nearly tripled, rising to 105.3 per 100,000 (figure 4). At the same time, the firearm homicide rate for white males and black females doubled, rising to 9.7 and 10.4 per 100,000, respectively. While the firearm suicide rate among black teenage males was less than a tenth the magnitude of the firearm homicide rate, it increased 63 percent from 1985 to 1990 to 8.8 per 100,000. A far smaller increase (25 percent) was noted for the firearm suicide rate for white teenage males (figure 4). Among black females 15–19 years old, the firearm homicide rate doubled
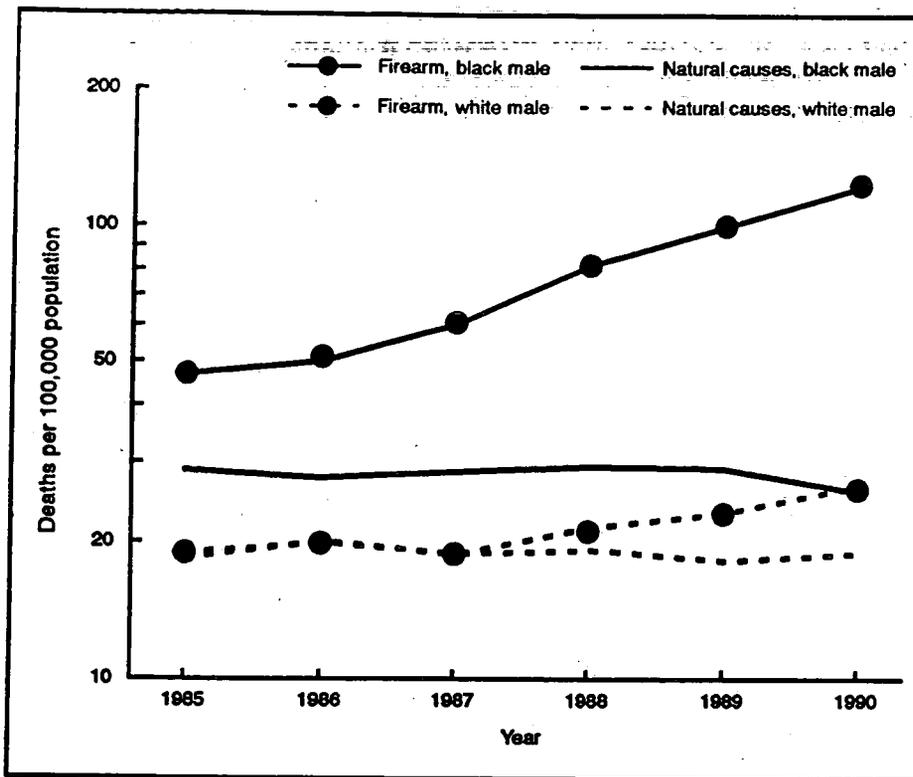
Figure 3. Deaths rates for natural causes and firearm injuries, for males aged 15–19 years: United States, 1985–90

from 1985 to 1990, reaching 10.4 per 100,000.

Among males 15–19 years of age, the nonfirearm homicide rate averaged 9 to 11 per 100,000 for black teenagers and 2 to 3 per 100,000 for white teenagers during the period 1985–90. It is interesting that although the nonfirearm homicide rate increased from 1989 to 1990 for both white and black males, the firearm homicide rates for white and black males were still 3 and 10 times the respective nonfirearm homicide rates. Nonfirearm suicide rates likewise showed little change during 1985–90 with rates averaging 6 per 100,000 for white male teenagers and 3 per 100,000 for black male teenagers (figure 4). Rates for females were also unchanged.

It was previously reported (1) that 1988 was the first year in which the firearm death rate for teenagers (15–19 years) exceeded the death rate associated with natural causes of death. That trend has continued; in 1990, among all teenagers 15–19 years, there were 39 percent more deaths from firearms than from

natural causes of death. Driving that trend has been the rising rate for firearm mortality among white teenage males 15–19 years. For white teenage males 15–19 years, the natural cause death rate remained relatively unchanged at 18 to 19 per 100,000 and the firearm death rate increased from 21.4 per 100,000 in 1988 to 26.5 per 100,000 in 1990 (figure 3). Thus, the ratio of firearm to natural causes mortality among white teenage males 15–19 years increased from 1.1:1 in 1988 to 1.3:1 in 1989 to 1.4:1 in 1990. Among black males, that trend has also continued. From 1988 to 1990, the natural cause death rate declined 12 percent while the firearm death rate increased 48 percent. Whereas in 1988, the firearm death rate among black teenage males was 2.8 times the natural cause death rate, by 1990 the firearm death rate was 4.7 times the rate for natural causes.

The firearm death rate among persons 20–24 years of age was 36 percent higher in 1990 than in 1985; virtually all of the increase was a result of increases in firearm homicide among black males (figure

5). The firearm homicide rate more than doubled in this group reaching 140.7 per 100,000, its highest level ever. (The previous high was in 1972.) Among white males ages 20–24 years, increases in firearm mortality were far more modest, with the firearm homicide rate in 1990 32 percent higher than what it was in 1985. Increases in firearm suicide were also minimal (figure 5). Among white females ages 20–24 years, the firearm death rate hovered around 5 per 100,000 for 1985 through 1990. For black females, the firearm death rate increased from 1985 to 1990 (although it was unchanged from 1989 to 1990) as a result of an increase in the firearm homicide rate.

The firearm homicide rate for white males 20–24 years remained about twice the nonfirearm homicide rate. Similar to the recent trend among those 15–19 years, the nonfirearm rate for those 20–24 years increased from 1989 to 1990. The nonfirearm homicide rate for black males was unchanged from 1985 to 1990 at about 22–23 per 100,000. The firearm suicide rate for white males remained close to twice the nonfirearm suicide rate (figure 5).

By ages 25–34 years, the upward trend in age-specific firearm mortality slowed considerably. The firearm death rate in 1990 was only 13 percent higher than in 1985, with the largest increase again noted in firearm homicide among black males (a 40 percent increase from 1985 to 1990). There was relatively little change in the nonfirearm homicide and nonfirearm suicide rates (figure 6).

Discussion

Sixty percent of all deaths among persons 1–34 years of age resulted from unintentional and intentional injuries in 1990, and about 30 percent of those external deaths were from firearms. To compile the standard cause-of-death rankings for persons 1 year of age and older, NCHS uses the "List of 72 Selected Causes of Death and HIV Infection" (6). However, this ranking system is not particularly
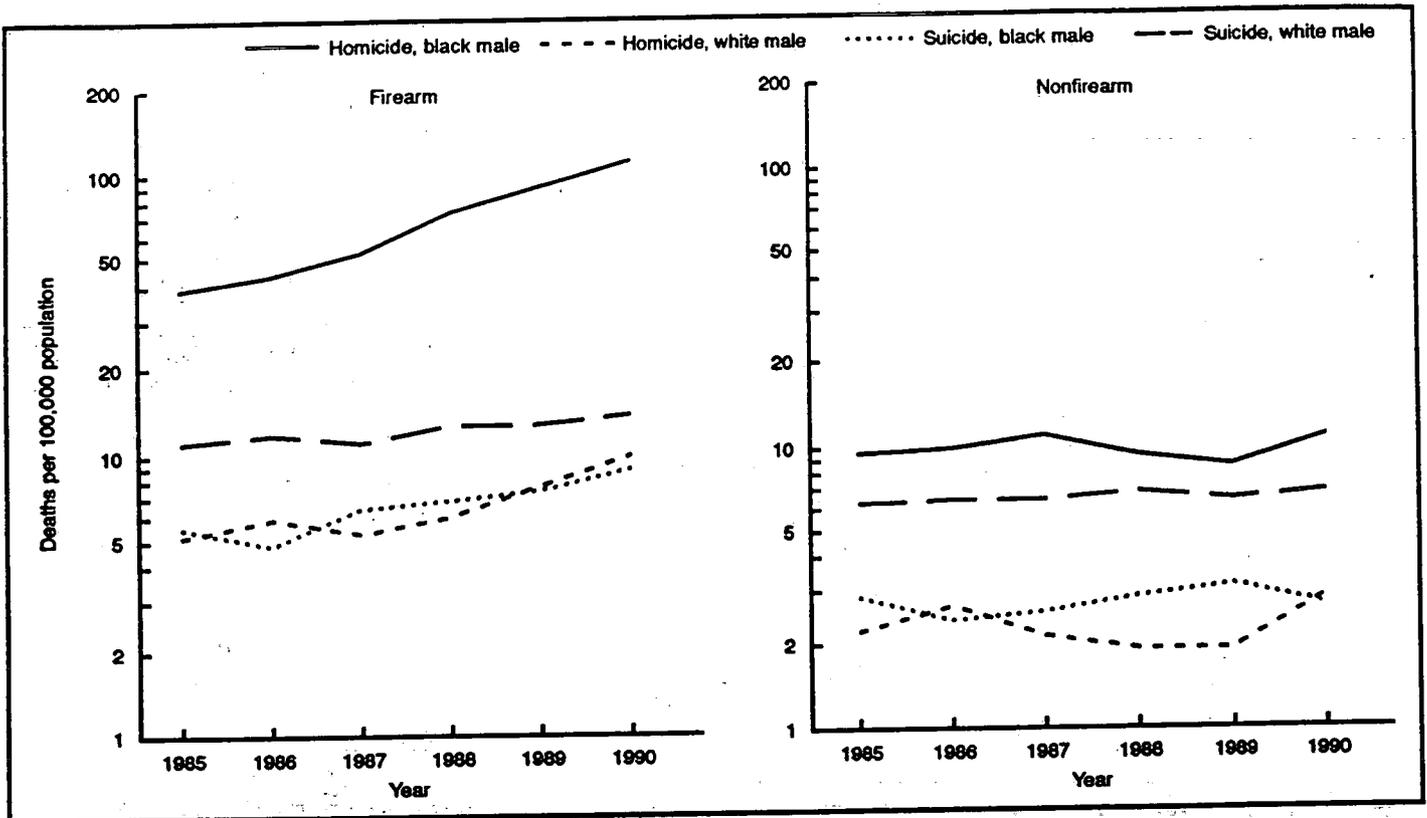
Figure 4. Homicide and suicide rates by firearm status for white and black males, aged 15–19 years: United States, 1985–90
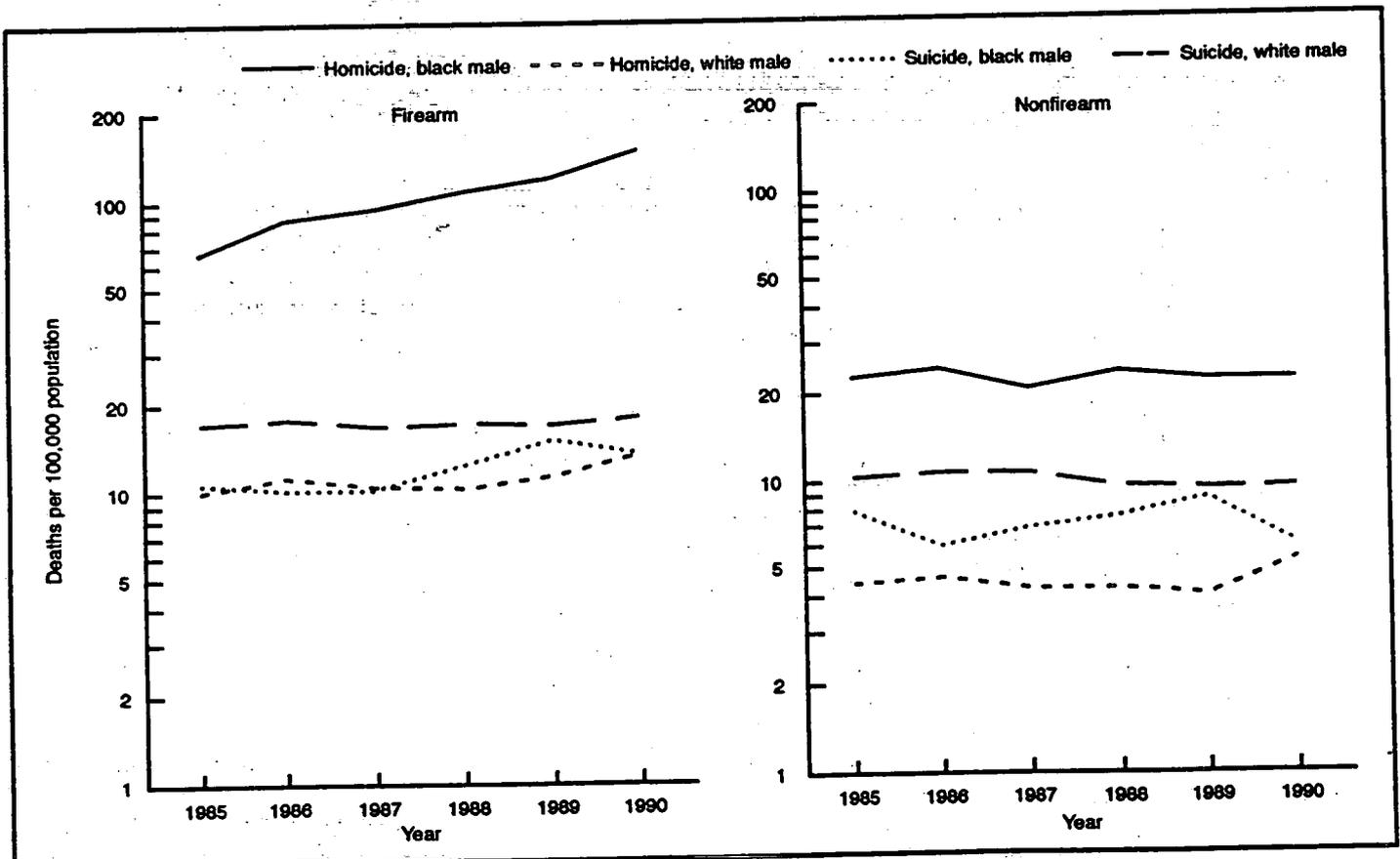
Figure 5. Homicide and suicide rates by firearm status for white and black males, aged 20–24 years: United States, 1985–90
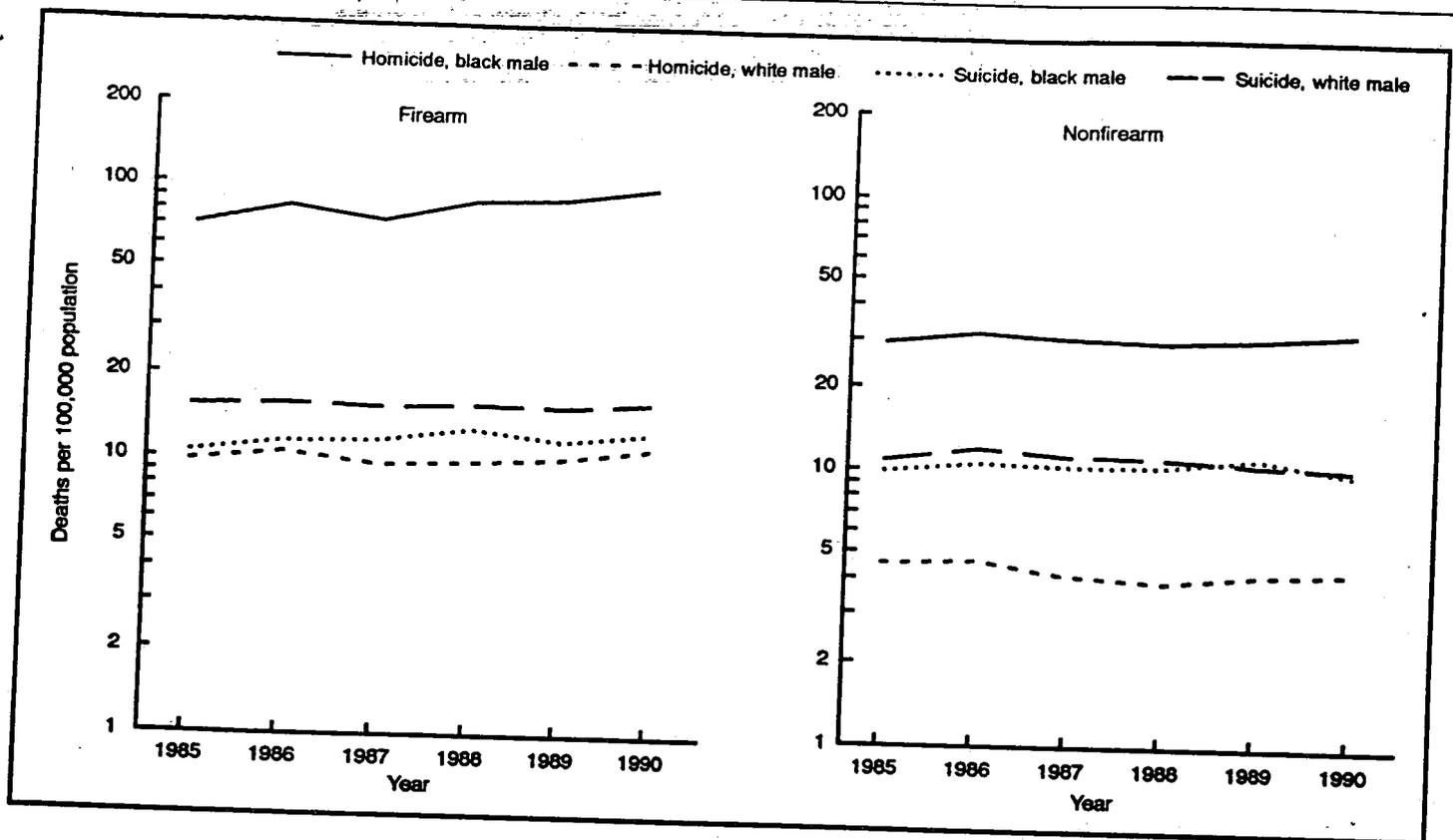
Figure 6. Homicide and suicide rates by firearm status for white and black males, aged 25-34 years: United States, 1985-90

appropriate for persons 1-34 years of age because it does not itemize specific causes of unintentional injuries, such as firearm injuries, motor vehicle injuries, fires and burns, and drowning. (They are counted in the "List of 72..." within the category "accidents and adverse effects".) Neither does the "List of 72" ranking specify intentional injury firearm deaths (which are counted in the categories homicide and suicide). In order to put firearms as a cause of death into perspective, causes of death for children, teenagers, and young adults have been reordered in an alternative ranking scheme that includes detailed causes of injury.

Based on this new ranking, firearms are the second leading cause of death (after motor vehicle injury fatalities) for children 10-14 years of age, teenagers 15-19 years of age, and young adults 20-24 years and 25-34 years of age. For persons 15-19 and 20-24 years of age, firearm homicide as an individual category of death was second only to motor vehicle deaths. For persons 25-34

years of age, there were 11 percent more deaths from firearms than from HIV infection (table 5).

Among black males, firearm injuries were the leading cause of death among children 10-14 through adults 25-34 years of age. For children 10-14 years, firearms were responsible for 30 percent more deaths than motor vehicle injuries. For black males 15-19 through 20-24 years, firearm homicide was the single leading cause of death, with more than 3 times the number of motor vehicle deaths. Firearm homicide was also the leading cause of death at ages 25-34 years, with 12 percent more deaths than from HIV infection. (Data available upon request.)

The firearm homicide rates among young persons 15-19 and 20-24 years continue to increase and the rates of increase have recently worsened for white males. For young black males 15-19 and 20-24 years of age, the average annual increases in firearm homicide of 20 percent and 15 percent, respectively, observed from 1985 to 1988 remained

unchanged through 1988 to 1990. For white males 15-19 years, the firearm homicide rate increased an average of 4 percent per year from 1985 through 1988 and remained unchanged for those 20-24 years, whereas the firearm homicide rate increased at average annual rates of 24 percent and 12 percent for white males 15-19 and 20-24 years, respectively, from 1988 through 1990. Not only is progress not being made in reducing the rate of increase in firearm homicide for these young black males, but attention must also be paid to increasing firearm homicide rates among young white males.

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Table 1. Percent of homicides and suicides resulting from firearms by age, race, and sex for persons 10–34 years of age: United States, 1990

Age	Total	White Male	White Female	Black Male	Black Female
Percent of all homicides due to firearms					
10–14 years	72.5	80.3	45.2	85.2	66.1
15–19 years	81.7	76.7	54.8	90.9	67.0
20–24 years	75.9	70.8	50.6	86.7	56.0
25–34 years	69.1	71.8	54.5	75.4	50.1
Percent of all suicides due to firearms					
10–14 years	55.0	53.7	56.1	71.4	62.5
15–19 years	67.3	69.4	57.3	76.4	65.4
20–24 years	63.4	65.2	54.2	69.2	51.4
25–34 years	57.6	61.1	48.9	55.9	38.0

Note: Total includes races not shown separately.

Table 2. Death rates due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1–4 years of age			Firearm deaths per 100,000 population			
Total	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
White male	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
White female	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Black male	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.2
Black female	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	.1.1
5–9 years of age						
Total	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
White male	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
White female	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Black male	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.5
Black female	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.2
10–14 years of age						
Total	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3
White male	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.2
White female	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Black male	4.8	4.9	7.1	8.1	9.4	10.2
Black female	0.7	1.7	1.4	3.7	2.4	3.7
15–19 years of age						
Total	13.3	14.4	14.5	17.5	19.8	23.5
White male	18.4	20.1	18.7	21.4	23.1	26.5
White female	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.7·	4.1	4.6
Black male	46.5	49.7	59.8	80.9	98.2	119.9
Black female	6.1	7.9	9.1	8.5	9.7	12.2
20–24 years of age						
Total	20.6	22.9	22.6	23.5	25.1	28.1
White male	29.1	30.6	28.7	29.0	29.7	32.5
White female	5.2	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.9
Black male	76.1	94.7	103.4	117.8	133.2	157.6
Black female	10.2	12.0	13.9	13.8	15.4	14.4
25–34 years of age						
Total	19.3	20.4	19.4	20.4	20.4	21.8
White male	26.3	27.0	25.8	26.0	26.2	27.8
White female	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.5
Black male	79.8	93.1	84.8	97.1	98.8	108.5
Black female	12.8	13.8	14.0	14.7	13.2	14.6
1–4 years of age			Firearm homicides per 100,000 population			
Total	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
White male	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
White female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Black male	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8
Black female	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9
5–9 years of age						
Total	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
White male	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
White female	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Black male	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0
Black female	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9

Table 2. Death rates due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90 – Con.

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
10–14 years of age	Fiream homicides per 100,000 population					
Total	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5
White male	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3
White female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Black male	3.0	3.4	5.3	4.7	6.8	6.9
Black female	0.6	1.0	1.1	2.6	1.8	3.1
15–19 years of age						
Total	5.8	6.8	7.0	9.0	11.1	14.0
White male	5.0	5.8	5.2	6.0	7.5	9.7
White female	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.0
Black male	37.4	42.2	50.1	69.2	85.5	105.3
Black female	5.0	6.6	7.3	7.2	8.7	10.4
20–24 years of age						
Total	9.9	12.1	12.4	13.2	14.5	17.1
White male	9.8	11.0	10.2	10.1	11.1	12.9
White female	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Black male	63.1	82.5	90.4	102.5	113.7	140.7
Black female	8.8	10.6	12.1	11.8	13.1	12.4
25–34 years of age						
Total	9.8	10.8	10.0	11.0	11.2	12.2
White male	9.5	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.8
White female	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Black male	67.3	79.4	71.2	82.4	85.3	94.4
Black female	10.7	11.6	11.8	12.7	11.7	12.7
10–14 years of age	Firearm suicides per 100,000 population					
Total	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
White male	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2
White female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Black male	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1
Black female	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
15–19 years of age						
Total	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.8	6.8	7.5
White male	10.8	11.6	10.9	12.4	12.5	13.5
White female	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3
Black male	5.4	4.7	6.4	6.8	7.3	8.8
Black female	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3
20–24 years of age						
Total	9.2	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.6
White male	16.8	17.2	16.3	16.6	16.5	17.5
White female	2.7	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.4
Black male	10.5	9.9	10.0	12.0	14.6	13.2
Black female	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.3
25–34 years of age						
Total	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.7
White male	15.0	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.0	15.6
White female	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9
Black male	10.2	11.3	11.5	12.4	11.5	12.2
Black female	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.4

Table 2. Death rates due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90 — Con.

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1–4 years of age	Unintentional firearm deaths per 100,000 population					
Total	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
White male	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
White female	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Black male	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4
Black female	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
5–9 years of age						
Total	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
White male	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
White female	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black male	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Black female	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
10–14 years of age						
Total	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8
White male	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5
White female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Black male	1.2	0.6	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.9
Black female	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2
15–19 years of age						
Total	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7
White male	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.9
White female	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Black male	3.3	2.2	2.9	3.5	4.6	4.9
Black female	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
20–24 years of age						
Total	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0
White male	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6
White female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Black male	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.4	4.2	2.7
Black female	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6
25–34 years of age						
Total	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
White male	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
White female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Black male	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4
Black female	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
1–4 years of age	Nonfirearm homicides per 100,000 population					
Total	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2
White male	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.4
White female	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
Black male	5.4	8.1	4.1	6.5	7.0	6.7
Black female	5.6	6.3	6.6	5.7	6.5	6.3
5–9 years of age						
Total	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
White male	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
White female	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Black male	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.1
Black female	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6

Table 2. Death rates due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90 – Con.

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
10–14 years of age	Nonfirearm homicides per 100,000 population					
Total	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
White male	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
White female	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Black male	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.2
Black female	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.6
15–19 years of age						
Total	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.1
White male	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.9
White female	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6
Black male	9.3	9.7	10.6	9.1	8.4	10.5
Black female	5.3	5.6	4.8	4.5	3.1	5.1
20–24 years of age						
Total	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.4
White male	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	5.3
White female	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2
Black male	22.1	23.6	20.3	23.1	21.7	21.6
Black female	9.1	9.5	11.2	11.4	9.7	9.7
25–34 years of age						
Total	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5
White male	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.3
White female	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Black male	28.3	30.2	29.4	28.5	29.5	30.8
Black female	9.3	10.5	10.9	13.1	11.9	12.6
10–14 years of age	Nonfirearm suicides per 100,000 population					
Total	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
White male	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1
White female	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Black male	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.4
Black female	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2
15–19 years of age						
Total	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.6
White male	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.4	5.9
White female	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.7
Black male	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.7
Black female	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.7
20–24 years of age						
Total	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.5
White male	10.1	10.5	10.4	9.4	9.2	9.3
White female	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0
Black male	7.7	5.9	6.8	7.4	8.5	5.9
Black female	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3
25–34 years of age						
Total	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.4
White male	10.6	11.6	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.0
White female	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1
Black male	9.6	10.3	10.0	10.2	11.0	9.6
Black female	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3

Notes: Some of these death rates are based on small numbers of deaths (less than 20). This is especially true for rates among children 1–4 and 5–9 years. See table 3 for numbers of deaths on which all rates are based. Total includes races not shown separately.

Table 3. Deaths due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1–4 years of age			All firearm deaths			
Total	96	82	77	91	105	87
White male	35	27	29	37	41	38
White female	26	21	19	20	25	19
Black male	24	20	17	20	19	14
Black female	9	10	8	10	13	13
5–9 years of age						
Total	120	110	126	124	138	121
White male	61	52	64	53	62	48
White female	28	20	28	25	30	28
Black male	11	16	22	27	22	21
Black female	16	17	8	12	12	16
10–14 years of age						
Total	470	453	485	524	557	560
White male	319	297	290	287	321	298
White female	70	64	72	72	66	69
Black male	63	63	90	104	123	136
Black female	9	21	18	46	30	48
15–19 years of age						
Total	2,498	2,717	2,720	3,242	3,597	4,173
White male	1,445	1,581	1,458	1,642	1,732	1,936
White female	263	279	243	273	292	319
Black male	643	690	833	1,126	1,351	1,640
Black female	84	108	125	116	131	163
20–24 years of age						
Total	4,380	4,748	4,561	4,616	4,838	5,369
White male	2,615	2,675	2,430	2,387	2,396	2,600
White female	458	479	426	353	352	377
Black male	1,055	1,307	1,404	1,569	1,746	2,045
Black female	151	175	199	194	212	195
25–34 years of age						
Total	8,050	8,654	8,326	8,801	8,818	9,412
White male	4,654	4,851	4,665	4,728	4,752	5,026
White female	1,002	971	989	980	925	976
Black male	1,909	2,284	2,126	2,476	2,548	2,815
Black female	347	382	395	420	381	423
1–4 years of age			Firearm homicides			
Total	53	51	41	50	67	56
White male	19	13	12	17	27	22
White female	13	14	12	12	15	13
Black male	12	15	9	12	11	9
Black female	7	6	7	7	9	10
5–9 years of age						
Total	58	52	55	71	77	63
White male	25	21	26	20	22	13
White female	15	10	12	20	25	20
Black male	6	8	10	16	14	14
Black female	12	10	5	10	9	12
10–14 years of age						
Total	141	152	174	183	229	258
White male	63	67	56	59	80	94
White female	26	29	28	25	27	28
Black male	40	43	67	60	89	92
Black female	8	12	14	32	23	41

Table 3. Deaths due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90—Con.

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
15–19 years of age				Firearm homicides		
Total	1,087	1,274	1,312	1,657	2,011	2,484
White male	393	458	402	461	561	707
White female	88	109	87	97	123	136
Black male	517	586	697	963	1,176	1,441
Black female	69	91	100	98	117	140
20–24 years of age						
Total	2,107	2,510	2,497	2,595	2,786	3,274
White male	884	962	863	829	891	1,029
White female	189	207	189	182	166	173
Black male	874	1,138	1,227	1,365	1,491	1,826
Black female	129	154	173	166	180	168
25–34 years of age						
Total	4,081	4,591	4,302	4,725	4,835	5,280
White male	1,689	1,829	1,685	1,733	1,782	1,956
White female	433	406	433	426	402	419
Black male	1,608	1,948	1,786	2,101	2,201	2,450
Black female	291	321	332	365	337	368
10–14 years of age				Firearm suicides		
Total	139	141	151	125	138	142
White male	103	102	114	84	99	87
White female	28	23	27	23	22	32
Black male	6	10	6	9	11	15
Black female	0	3	1	5	3	5
15–19 years of age						
Total	1,117	1,151	1,129	1,261	1,241	1,332
White male	850	911	850	954	941	987
White female	150	138	141	163	147	160
Black male	74	65	89	95	100	120
Black female	9	14	18	13	10	17
20–24 years of age						
Total	1,964	1,946	1,793	1,754	1,775	1,833
White male	1,511	1,506	1,386	1,370	1,331	1,399
White female	234	244	206	154	171	181
Black male	146	136	136	160	192	171
Black female	20	14	16	21	25	18
25–34 years of age						
Total	3,509	3,627	3,629	3,706	3,632	3,773
White male	2,654	2,723	2,713	2,766	2,732	2,825
White female	511	514	507	497	481	517
Black male	245	276	288	315	296	317
Black female	40	46	49	44	38	41
1–4 years of age				Unintentional firearm deaths		
Total	41	31	36	41	38	31
White male	15	14	17	20	14	16
White female	13	7	7	8	10	6
Black male	11	5	8	8	8	5
Black female	2	4	1	3	4	3

Table 3. Deaths due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90 – Con.

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
5–9 years of age	Unintentional firearm deaths					
Total	58	57	66	51	59	56
White male	33	30	35	32	39	34
White female	13	10	16	4	5	7
Black male	4	8	11	11	7	7
Black female	4	7	2	2	3	4
10–14 years of age						
Total	177	143	144	185	172	146
White male	145	115	111	123	127	108
White female	12	12	12	22	14	7
Black male	16	8	15	28	23	26
Black female	1	5	3	8	4	2
15–19 years of age						
Total	241	238	220	266	294	305
White male	166	176	160	194	195	212
White female	17	25	11	11	20	14
Black male	45	30	41	48	63	67
Black female	5	3	5	5	4	6
20–24 years of age						
Total	238	205	213	200	222	195
White male	175	148	148	146	133	129
White female	21	17	16	8	14	15
Black male	27	27	37	32	55	35
Black female	2	4	5	5	3	8
25–34 years of age						
Total	339	299	291	264	274	279
White male	232	213	196	175	190	194
White female	39	28	36	29	26	27
Black male	44	42	38	41	43	37
Black female	12	7	10	8	3	10
1–4 years of age	Nonfirearm homicides					
Total	295	331	293	331	326	322
White male	92	102	95	114	88	87
White female	80	65	76	78	72	68
Black male	58	87	44	72	80	79
Black female	59	66	70	61	72	72
5–9 years of age						
Total	109	82	86	108	104	93
White male	24	17	21	36	23	24
White female	31	20	27	32	27	31
Black male	24	18	18	22	22	15
Black female	18	24	16	16	21	21
10–14 years of age						
Total	109	93	92	97	100	98
White male	38	17	15	27	21	23
White female	37	42	35	28	40	34
Black male	15	17	22	16	11	16
Black female	14	14	17	24	25	21
15–19 years of age						
Total	515	588	526	478	431	558
White male	174	212	161	145	143	215
White female	113	140	131	121	109	112
Black male	128	135	147	126	116	144
Black female	73	77	66	61	42	69

Table 3. Deaths due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90 — Con.

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
20–24 years of age		Nonfirearm homicides				
Total	1,063	1,150	1,019	1,041	957	1,038
White male	399	402	360	349	326	424
White female	187	226	191	189	170	169
Black male.	306	325	275	308	285	281
Black female	134	138	160	160	134	132
25–34 years of age						
Total	2,109	2,313	2,244	2,267	2,300	2,363
White male	789	835	744	713	761	768
White female	334	374	398	377	355	350
Black male.	677	740	736	726	762	800
Black female	251	291	308	375	344	366
10–14 years of age		Nonfirearm suicides				
Total	136	109	99	112	98	116
White male	77	64	59	62	52	75
White female	35	23	18	26	23	25
Black male.	11	10	15	8	12	6
Black female	5	2	3	7	6	3
15–19 years of age						
Total	732	745	773	798	768	647
White male	489	503	502	519	483	435
White female	154	164	186	183	172	119
Black male.	40	34	36	41	44	37
Black female	12	15	19	18	21	9
20–24 years of age						
Total	1,308	1,278	1,229	1,116	1,086	1,057
White male	903	921	879	775	743	748
White female	218	204	178	190	154	153
Black male.	107	81	93	98	111	76
Black female	16	21	18	19	22	17
25–34 years of age						
Total	2,867	3,084	3,026	3,004	2,933	2,777
White male	1,881	2,084	1,997	1,980	1,890	1,800
White female	613	598	633	601	594	541
Black male.	230	253	251	259	283	250
Black female	41	60	64	67	72	67

NOTE: Total includes races not shown separately. All firearm deaths include those for which the intent was unknown.

Table 4. Firearm mortality race and sex ratios, by manner of death for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1990

Manner of death	Race ratio (black/white)		Sex ratio (male/female)	
	Male	Female	White	Black
All firearm deaths:				
1–4 years	*1.9	*3.4	*1.9	*1.1
5–9 years	2.4	*3.0	1.6	*1.3
10–14 years	2.4	3.6	4.1	2.8
15–19 years	4.5	2.6	5.7	9.9
20–24 years	4.9	2.9	6.6	10.9
25–34 years	3.9	2.6	5.1	7.5
Firearm homicide:				
1–4 years	*2.1	*3.9	*1.6	*0.9
5–9 years	*5.8	*3.2	*0.6	*1.1
10–14 years	5.2	7.5	3.2	2.2
15–19 years	10.9	5.3	4.9	10.1
20–24 years	10.9	5.5	5.7	11.3
25–34 years	8.7	5.4	4.6	7.5
Firearm suicide:				
10–14 years	*0.9	*0.8	2.6	*2.9
15–19 years	0.7	*0.5	5.8	*6.9
20–24 years	0.8	*0.6	7.4	*9.9
25–34 years	0.8	0.5	5.4	8.7
Unintentional firearm:				
1–4 years	*1.6	*2.5	*2.5	*1.6
5–9 years	*1.1	*3.0	*4.6	*1.7
10–14 years	1.3	*1.5	*14.6	*12.7
15–19 years	1.7	*2.2	*14.3	*10.9
20–24 years	1.7	*3.0	*8.2	*4.6
25–34 years	1.3	*2.3	7.1	*4.1

NOTE: Ratios are asterisked (*) if either the numerator or the denominator of the ratio is based on 20 or fewer deaths. See table 2 for rates and table 3 for numbers of deaths.

Table 5. Selected causes of death among persons 1–34 years of age, by age: United States, 1990

Cause of death	Age					
	1–4 years	5–9 years	10–14 years	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years
	Deaths per 100,000 population					
All external causes	20.0	10.8	14.7	71.6	84.0	71.4
Motor vehicle injuries	6.2	5.4	6.3	33.3	35.0	23.6
Drowning	3.8	1.4	1.5	2.7	2.2	2.0
Fires and burns	3.7	1.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.1
Firearms	0.6	0.7	3.3	23.5	28.1	21.8
Homicide	0.4	0.3	1.5	14.0	17.1	12.2
Suicide	...	...	0.8	7.5	9.6	8.7
Unintentional	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.6
Nonfirearm homicide	2.2	0.5	0.6	3.1	5.4	5.5
Nonfirearm suicide	...	...	0.7	3.6	5.5	6.4
All natural causes	26.6	11.3	11.1	16.9	25.9	67.9
Congenital anomalies	6.0	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1
Malignant neoplasms	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.3	5.5	12.6
HIV infection	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.6	19.7
	Deaths					
All external causes	2,975	1,951	2,528	12,707	16,067	30,790
Motor vehicle injuries	928	970	1,089	5,918	6,689	10,170
Drowning	564	248	260	478	430	867
Fires and burns	554	226	91	114	183	470
Firearms	87	121	560	4,173	5,369	9,412
Homicide	56	63	258	2,484	3,274	5,280
Suicide	...	...	142	1,332	1,833	3,773
Unintentional	31	56	146	305	195	279
Nonfirearm homicide	322	93	98	558	1,038	2,363
Nonfirearm suicide	...	...	116	647	1,057	2,777
All natural causes	3,956	2,044	1,913	3,004	4,955	29,301
Congenital anomalies	896	286	182	224	267	473
Malignant neoplasms	513	569	525	759	1,060	5,427
HIV infection	123	64	20	48	493	8,483

Technical notes

Nature and sources of data

Data shown in this report are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) from copies of the original death certificates received from the State registration offices and on State-coded data provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

Data for the United States refer to events occurring within the United States.

Cause-of-death classification

The mortality statistics presented in this report were compiled in accordance with the World Health Organization regulations, which specify that member nations classify causes of death by the current *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death* (7). In this report, causes of death for 1985–90 were classified according to the Ninth Revision of the ICD (ICD–9).

Homicides are classified according to ICD–9 Nos. E960–E969 (Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons) and Nos. E970–E978 (Legal intervention). Homicides caused by firearm are classified under ICD–9, Nos. E965.0–E965.4 (Assault by firearms) and E970 (Legal intervention by firearm). Suicides are classified according to ICD–9 Nos. E950–E959 (Suicide and self-inflicted injury). Suicides caused by firearms are classified under ICD–9 Nos. E955.0–E955.4. Unintentional firearm deaths are classified under ICD–9, No. E922 (Unintentional injury caused by firearm missile). Injury deaths by firearms, undetermined whether unintentionally or purposely inflicted are classified under ICD–9, Nos. E985.0–E985.4.

Table I. Deaths due to legal intervention by a firearm among persons 15–34 years of age, by sex and race: United States, 1985 and 1990

Age	Total	Male		Female	
		White	Black	White	Black
1985			Deaths		
15–19 years	23	11	11	0	1
20–24 years	54	32	19	0	0
25–34 years	87	52	32	0	0
1990					
15–19 years	22	12	10	0	0
20–24 years	57	28	22	1	0
25–34 years	114	68	39	4	2

Note: Total includes races not shown separately.

Random variation

Although the mortality data in this report are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of deaths involved. When the number of events is small (perhaps less than 100) and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the data. Such infrequent events may be assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. For this distribution, a simple approximation may be used to estimate the confidence interval, as follows:

If N is the number of registered deaths in the population and R is the corresponding rate, the chances are 19 in 20 (approximate 95-percent confidence interval) that

1. $N - 2\sqrt{N}$ and $N + 2\sqrt{N}$

covers the "true" number of events.

2. $R - 2 \dfrac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$ and $R + 2 \dfrac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$

covers the "true" rate.

If the rate R_1 corresponding to N_1 events is compared with the rate R_2 corresponding to N_2 events, the difference between the two rates may be regarded as statistically significant if it exceeds

$$2 \sqrt{\frac{R_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{R_2^2}{N_2}}$$

Additional information on random variation may be found in the Technical Appendix of *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1987*, Volume II, Mortality, Part A.

Rates of change

Annual rates of change are represented by the slope of a least squares regression line through the logarithm of the annual rates.

Symbols

- - - Data not available

. . . Category not applicable

-      Quantity zero

0.0   Quantity more than zero but less
       than 0.05

Z   Quantity more than zero but less
       than 500 where numbers are
       rounded to thousands

*   Figure does not meet standard of
       reliability or precision

HOMICIDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION (E960−E978)

	All	WM	WF	BM	BF
15−24 years					
1968.......	10.1	7.5	2.2	85.4	16.9
1969.......	11.0	7.6	2.4	96.3	16.7
1970.......	11.7	7.9	2.7	102.5	17.7
1971.......	12.5	8.6	2.5	108.2	19.5
1972.......	13.4	9.5	3.2	106.7	19.8
1973.......	13.3	10.4	3.8	92.2	21.1
1974.......	14.0	11.3	3.7	95.4	22.2
1975.......	13.5	11.0	4.0	89.0	20.3
1976.......	12.2	10.4	3.5	76.1	18.3
1977.......	12.4	11.3	3.9	70.5	18.2
1978.......	12.9	12.2	4.0	70.7	17.2
1979.......	14.5	14.4	4.3	76.5	18.2
1980.......	15.6	15.5	4.7	84.3	18.4
1981.......	14.6	14.4	4.3	78.9	16.9
1982.......	13.7	13.1	4.4	73.4	15.4
1983.......	12.3	11.4	3.7	66.7	15.7
1984.......	11.9	11.0	4.3	61.4	14.9
1985.......	11.9	11.0	3.6	65.9	14.2
1986.......	14.0	12.2	4.3	78.9	16.3
1987.......	13.8	11.0	3.8	85.3	17.8
1988.......	15.1	11.2	3.9	101.4	17.5
1989.......	16.5	12.3	3.8	114.2	17.4
1990.......	19.9	15.4	4.0	138.3	18.9
1991.......	22.4	16.9	4.4	158.9	21.6
25−34 years					
1968.......	15.3	11.1	2.8	151.7	26.8
1969.......	15.9	11.6	3.3	152.7	28.4
1970.......	16.6	13.0	3.4	158.5	25.6
1971.......	18.5	13.9	3.6	180.1	29.6
1972.......	18.3	13.8	3.3	180.3	30.3
1973.......	18.8	15.2	3.8	172.0	30.9
1974.......	19.0	15.6	4.3	165.5	30.6
1975.......	18.1	15.3	4.0	156.9	27.6
1976.......	16.2	13.9	3.5	135.6	25.1
1977.......	16.0	14.1	3.8	129.3	24.3
1978.......	16.4	14.9	3.9	127.8	23.1
1979.......	18.2	16.8	4.0	140.7	23.7
1980.......	19.6	18.9	4.3	145.1	25.8
1981.......	18.5	17.5	4.3	136.7	23.1
1982.......	17.3	16.2	4.3	125.3	21.0
1983.......	15.4	14.9	4.1	102.1	20.0
1984.......	14.8	14.2	3.9	97.2	19.5
1985.......	14.8	14.0	4.4	95.6	20.0
1986.......	16.3	14.8	4.4	109.6	22.1
1987.......	15.3	13.4	4.7	100.6	22.7

1988.......	16.2	13.5	4.5	110.9	25.8
1989.......	16.5	14.0	4.2	114.9	23.5
1990.......	17.7	15.1	4.3	125.4	25.3
1991.......	18.2	15.5	4.4	125.0	26.4
35–44 years					
1968.......	12.9	9.8	2.9	123.5	25.5
1969.......	13.4	10.1	2.6	133.8	25.5
1970.......	13.7	11.0	3.2	126.2	25.1
1971.......	15.6	12.5	3.2	145.3	29.1
1972.......	16.2	13.0	3.2	155.6	23.7
1973.......	15.9	12.7	4.1	139.7	28.3
1974.......	16.4	14.1	3.9	140.1	25.8
1975.......	15.8	14.4	4.0	125.5	24.6
1976.......	14.3	13.6	3.2	113.6	19.7
1977.......	14.4	13.8	4.0	110.6	18.5
1978.......	14.0	13.9	3.6	104.5	19.0
1979.......	14.3	13.9	3.6	111.1	18.6
1980.......	15.1	15.5	4.1	110.3	17.7
1981.......	14.5	15.1	3.7	105.9	16.3
1982.......	13.3	14.0	4.0	91.5	16.1
1983.......	11.9	12.5	3.5	82.0	14.9
1984.......	11.4	11.8	3.4	77.0	14.4
1985.......	11.3	11.5	3.6	74.9	14.7
1986.......	11.5	11.7	3.5	77.7	14.7
1987.......	10.9	10.3	3.6	76.3	14.3
1988.......	10.9	10.5	3.3	76.9	14.4
1989.......	11.0	10.6	3.3	75.9	14.6
1990.......	11.8	11.4	3.2	82.3	15.6
1991.......	11.6	11.2	3.5	77.6	15.7
45–54 years					
1968.......	9.1	8.0	2.2	89.1	14.4
1969.......	8.8	7.1	2.3	90.7	15.1
1970.......	10.1	9.0	2.2	100.5	17.5
1971.......	10.4	9.1	2.5	102.1	18.6
1972.......	11.0	9.6	2.6	110.4	16.4
1973.......	11.1	9.8	2.8	103.4	18.4
1974.......	11.7	10.9	2.8	109.7	16.6
1975.......	11.6	11.3	3.0	102.0	17.8
1976.......	10.0	9.6	2.8	85.8	14.8
1977.......	9.8	9.7	2.7	79.3	12.0
1978.......	10.0	10.4	3.0	77.2	10.5
1979.......	10.8	11.2	2.9	84.8	14.1
1980.......	11.1	11.9	3.0	83.8	12.5
1981.......	11.3	12.1	3.2	82.7	11.9
1982.......	10.2	10.8	2.9	73.0	11.5
1983.......	8.7	9.1	2.9	58.1	9.6
1984.......	8.6	9.4	2.7	57.5	7.6
1985.......	8.1	8.6	2.9	51.4	9.2
1986.......	8.4	8.7	2.8	56.8	8.8
1987.......	7.8	8.4	2.7	46.5	10.9
1988.......	7.2	7.7	2.5	45.8	8.0
1989.......	7.7	8.6	2.6	46.7	8.7
1990.......	7.6	8.3	2.6	47.7	7.3
1991.......	8.2	8.7	3.0	50.6	9.5

Monthly Vital Statistics Report

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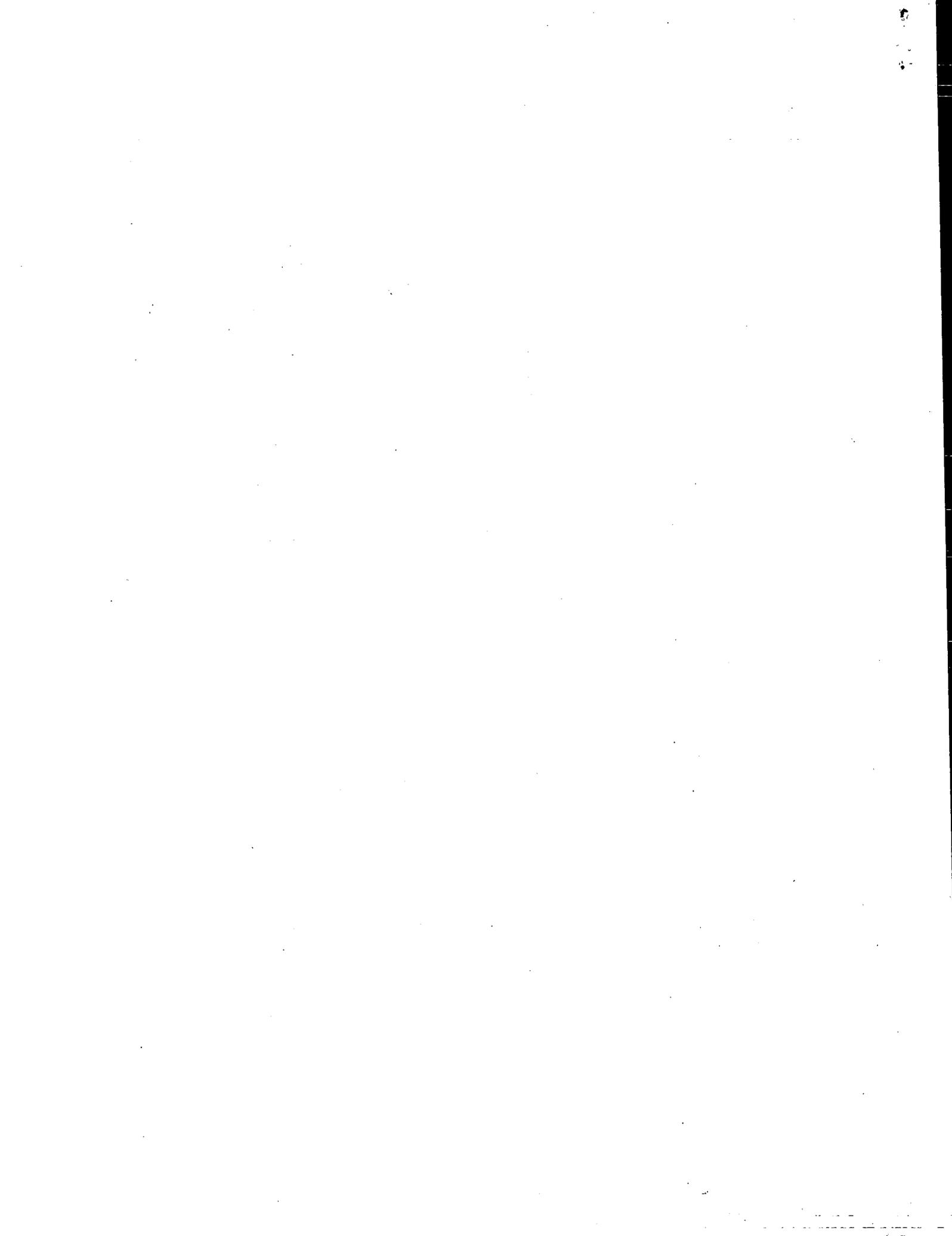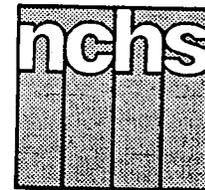
Final Data From the National Center for Health Statistics

Firearm Mortality Among Children, Youth, and Young Adults 1-34 Years of Age, Trends and Current Status: United States, 1979-88

by Lois A. Fingerhut, M.A., Joel C. Kleinman, Ph.D., Elizabeth Godfrey, M.S., and Harry Rosenberg, Ph.D.

Contents

Introduction and background

A previous report of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) emphasized the level of firearm mortality among children and youth (1). The report showed that in 1987, 11 percent of deaths among children and youth aged 1-19 years resulted from firearm use. In addition, in a recent paper (2) the homicide rate for young males 15-24 years of age in the United States was compared with rates in 21 industrialized countries. Not only was the U.S. homicide rate 4 to 70 times the homicide rates in other countries, but three-fourths of these homicides in the United States were committed with firearms, compared

with less than one-fourth in the other countries.

Furthermore, the need to reduce the level of violent deaths among teenagers (15-19 year olds) and young adults in the United States is the focus of several of the Year 2000 Objectives for the Nation (3). Specifically, reductions are targeted for: the homicide rate for all persons, with special targets set for children 3 years of age and under, for black males and females ages 15-34 years and for Hispanic males ages 15-34 years; the suicide rate for all persons, with special targets set for young persons 15-19 years of age, and for males 20-34 years of age; and the weapon-related violent death rate for all persons.

Although the previous firearm mortality report was limited to children ages 1-19 years, this report extends the age groups to those 20-34 years of age in order to include those ages where the risk of homicide, and, in particular, of firearm-related homicide, is greatest (figure 1). In 1988, 77 percent of homicides among teenagers 15-19 years of age were associated with firearm use (88 percent among black males); at 20-24 years of age, 70 percent of homicides resulted from firearm use (81 percent among

black males); at 25-29 years of age, 68 percent were firearm related (75 percent among black males); and at 30-34 years of age, 64 percent (70 percent among black males) were caused by firearm use.

Suicide rates follow an age pattern different from homicide rates; death rates are fairly constant at ages 20-64 years, and peak for the older population age groups (figure 2). The age-specific proportions of suicides resulting from firearm use are lower than the proportions of homicides, averaging 53-61 percent of suicides at 10-14 years of age through 30-34 years of age.

The purpose of this report is to update and expand the previous report on firearm mortality (1), focusing on firearm deaths associated with homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury (used synonymously with the term "accident" as defined in the International Classification of Diseases) among children, youth, and young adults ages 1-34 years.

The analysis of firearm mortality for persons 15-34 years of age concentrates on males although the analysis for persons 1-14 years of age is for each sex. The emphasis on males at the older ages is because firearm death

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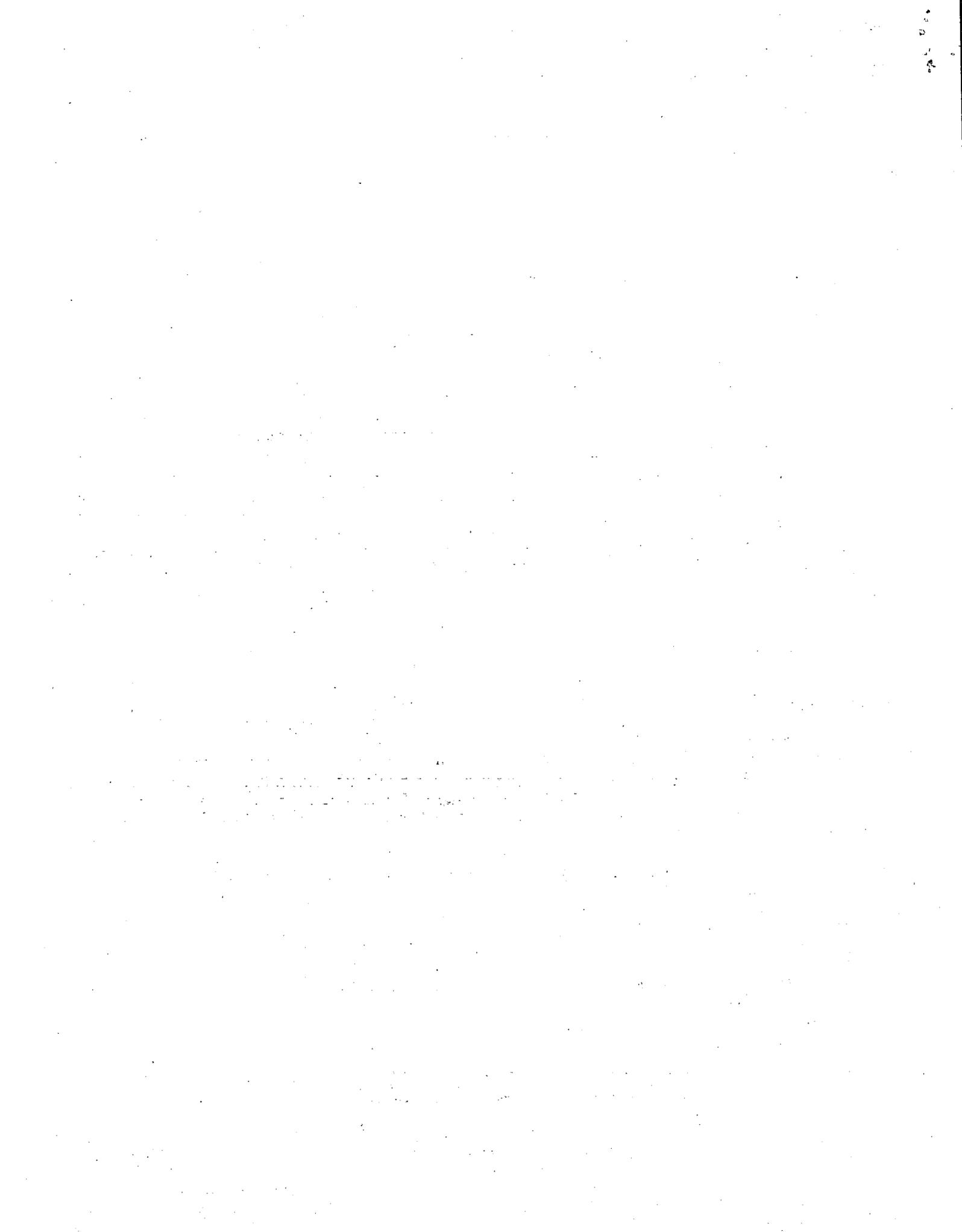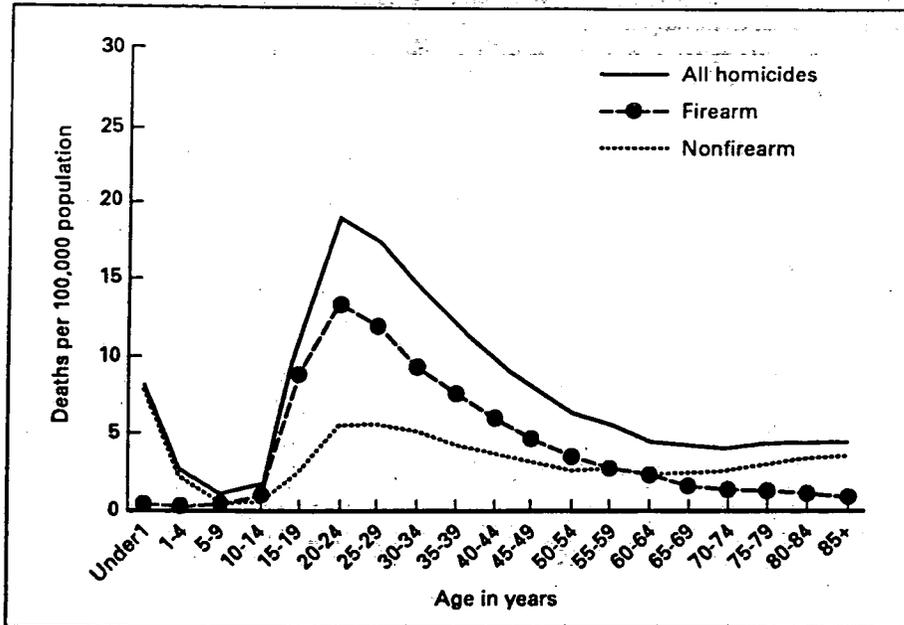
Figure 1. Death rates due to homicide, by age and firearm status: United States, 1988
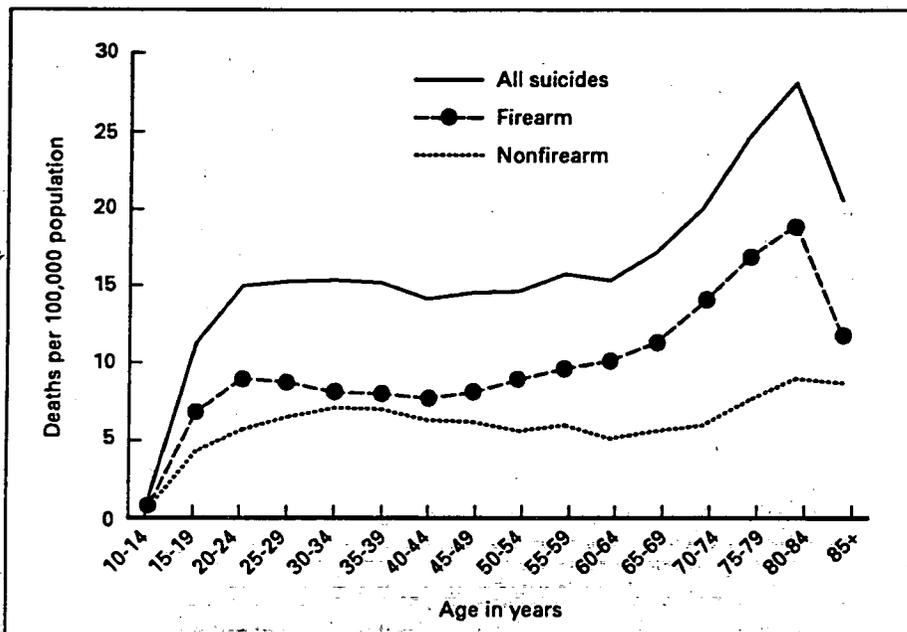
Figure 2. Death rates due to suicide, by age and firearm status: United States, 1988

rates for black and white males in each age group substantially exceed the respective rates for black and white females. Particularly high mortality sex ratios in firearm mortality are evident at 15–19 years of age through 30–34 years of age. For white persons, male firearm death rates are 5–7 times rates for females and for black persons, male firearm death rates are 6–9 times rates for females.

Results

To gain perspective on the magnitude of firearm mortality among this country's youth, it is instructive to compare trends in firearm mortality among teenage males with those in mortality associated with natural causes of death, that is, with diseases rather than with injuries or violence (figure 3). For black males 15–19 years of age, the firearm death rate in 1979 was 1.5 times the death rate from natural causes. A decade earlier, the two rates were nearly identical. Between 1979 and 1988, the natural causes death rate was relatively stable.

The trend in firearm mortality among black males 15–19 years of age, however, has been quite different. From 1980 to 1984, the firearm death rate declined 21 percent to 35.8 firearm deaths per 100,000 population. In 1984, the firearm death rate was 1.4 times the natural causes death rate. From 1984 to 1988, the firearm death rate for black males more than doubled at an annual rate of 18.6 percent to 79.5 per 100,000. Thus, by 1988, the firearm death rate for black teenage males was 2.8 times the rate for natural causes of death.

For white males 15–19 years of age, the natural causes death rate in 1979 was 11 percent higher than the firearm death rate. A decade earlier, the natural causes death rate was 2.6 times the firearm death rate. During the 1980's, the natural causes death rate for white teenage males varied little, from 19–22 deaths per 100,000 population. Firearm mortality has shown somewhat more variation, and, in 1988, the firearm death rate exceeded the natural causes death rate for the first time (by 11 percent).

Current status

In 1988, 17,249 firearm deaths occurred among persons 1–34 years of age. This represented 15 percent of all deaths at those ages. Nearly 4,000 firearm deaths were among children 1–19 years of age, accounting for 12 percent of all deaths in that age group. Of those firearm deaths, about 3,200 were among teenagers 15–19 years of age, accounting for 20 percent of all teenage deaths. At ages 20–24 years, 21 percent of all deaths resulted from firearm use; 18 percent of all deaths at ages 25–29 years, and 12 percent of all deaths at ages 30–34 years resulted from firearm use.

Variation by race and sex within age groups is large, especially for teenagers ages 15–19 years (figure 4). Among black teenage males, 48 percent of the deaths were firearm-related, compared with 18 percent

Figure 3. Death rates due to firearms and natural causes, for white and black males aged 15-19 years: United States, 1979-88

Figure 4. Percent of all deaths due to firearms by age, race, and sex: United States, 1988

and 5–9 years, to 3.1 at ages 10–14 years, to 17.7 at ages 15–19 years, peaking at 23.9 at ages 20–24 years and declining to 21.6 and 18.3 at ages 25–29 years and 30–34 years, respectively (figure 5 and table 1).

The manner of firearm deaths varies by age. Among the youngest children, those 1–9 years of age, homicide accounted for 56 percent and unintentional firearm injuries for 43 percent of the firearm deaths in 1988. At ages 10–14 years, homicide and unintentional firearm injuries each accounted for about 35 percent, suicide for 24 percent, and intent unknown for 6 percent of the firearm deaths. (At all other ages, intent unknown accounted for only 1–2 percent of the firearm deaths.) At 15–19 years of age through 30–34 years of age, homicides accounted for 51–56 percent of firearm deaths (82–87 percent among black males), and suicides accounted for 38–45 percent of firearm deaths (58–60 percent among white males).

The overall age patterns in firearm mortality among white and black males are similar. However, within each age group the risk of firearm death is strongly associated with race. Firearm mortality race ratios (black compared with white) average 2–3:1 for males ages 1–14 years and for females through ages 30–34 years, although for males 15–19 years of age through 30–34 years of age, race ratios are closer to 4:1.

For children 1–9 years of age, firearm homicide rates for black males were four times the rates for white males; race ratios were smaller for females 1–9 years of age (2–3:1). Unintentional firearm injury death rates were twice as high for black males ages 1–4 years and 5–9 years as for white males. Death rates were lower and differences were smaller for females 1–9 years of age.

At ages 10–14 years, black males were more than five times as likely as white males to have been firearm homicide victims (4.5 compared with 0.8 deaths per 100,000 population); white males were more apt to have died from firearm suicides, 1.2 compared with 0.7 deaths per 100,000

among white teenage males. Among black females, 17 percent of deaths resulted from firearm use, compared with 8 percent among white females. Among white males 20–24 years of age through 25–29 years of age, 17–19 percent of deaths were caused by firearm use, compared with 30–42 percent among black males. Among females, firearm deaths accounted for

6–17 percent of all deaths at 10–14 years of age through 30–34 years of age, with percentages among black females exceeding those for white females except at ages 30–34 years.

The risk of firearm death rises until the young adult years and then declines. In 1988, the firearm death rate increased from less than 1 per 100,000 population at ages 1–4 years

Figure 5. Firearm death rates by manner of death and age, for persons 1-34 years: United States, 1988

population. Although the firearm homicide rates were much lower for females ages 10–14 years, race differences in firearm homicides were about as high for females as for males. Race differences in unintentional firearm mortality were smaller than for homicide; the rate for black males 10–14 years of age was 1.2 times that for white males, 2.1 compared with 1.8 firearm deaths per 100,000. Although the unintentional firearm death rates were considerably lower for females 10–14 years of age, race differences were larger than among males, 2:1.

For black males 15–19 years of age, the firearm homicide rate was more than 11 times the rate for white males, 67.9 compared with 6.0 per 100,000 population. In contrast, the firearm suicide rate was nearly twice as high for white male as for black male teenagers, 12.7 compared with 6.8 per 100,000 population.

At 20–24 years of age through 30–34 years of age, black male firearm homicide rates were 8–10 times those for white males. Race differences (white compared with black) in firearm suicide rates at these ages were considerably smaller, less than 2:1.

Trends (tables 1 and 2)

Consistent with earlier patterns (1), there was virtually no change from 1987 to 1988 in the overall firearm death rate for young children 1–4 or 5–9 years of age. For children ages 10–14 years, however, 1988 was the second consecutive year of a small increase in the firearm death rate, with the rate rising to its highest level, 3.1 firearm deaths per 100,000. In this age group, the greatest change occurred for black females for whom the firearm death rate more than doubled from 1.4 to 3.6 firearm deaths per 100,000.

From 1979 to 1984, the firearm death rate for teenagers 15–19 years of age decreased 11 percent to 12.4 per 100,000. After 1984, however, the death rate increased 43 percent, rising 20 percent in 1988 to 17.7 deaths per 100,000, the highest level to date. These recent increases were concentrated among black males, for whom both the firearm death rate and the firearm homicide rate more than doubled. The most recent increase, from 1987 to 1988, has been the largest single year increase in the firearm death rate for black male teenagers— 35 percent (figure 6). Although the risk of firearm suicide is relatively low

(compared with homicide) among black males, the rate doubled from 1984 to 1988.

For white male teenagers, the firearm death rate increased by 22 percent from 1984 to 1988, by 18 percent for firearm homicides, and by 31 percent for firearm suicides.

From 1979 to 1985, the firearm death rate for persons 20–24 years of age decreased 17 percent. During the next 3 years, the rate increased 16 percent to 23.9 per 100,000 in 1988. For black males 20–24 years of age, the firearm death rate decreased 33 percent from 1980 to 1984, followed by a 59 percent increase between 1984 and 1988 to 119.2 firearm deaths per 100,000 population, the highest level since 1979 (although still lower than during the early 1970's). Nearly 9 in 10 firearm deaths among these black males were associated with homicides. Although relatively few firearm deaths were suicides, the death rate from this cause increased 46 percent from 1984 to 1988 to 12.3 deaths per 100,000 population (similar to the level in 1979).

For white males ages 20–24 years, the firearm death rate decreased from a high of 35.3 per 100,000 in 1980 to a low of 28.7 in 1983 and remained relatively unchanged at about 30 per 100,000 through 1988. The firearm homicide rate for this group was also relatively unchanged from 1983 to 1988; in 1988, the rate was 26 percent lower than the rate in 1980. The firearm suicide rate remained practically unchanged from 1979 to 1988 at about 17 per 100,000.

For white females ages 20–24 years, the firearm death rate decreased by 32 percent from 1979 to 1988. For black females, the firearm death rate decreased from 17.4 in 1979 to 10.3 in 1985, but then increased 35 percent to 13.9 per 100,000 in 1988.

From 1979 to 1988 at ages 25–29 years and 30–34 years, firearm mortality decreased by 12–14 percent. For these black males, firearm death rates decreased by about 35–40 percent from 1980 to 1985, paralleling the decline noted for black males 20–24 years of age. Since then, the rate for those aged 25–29 years has fluctuated
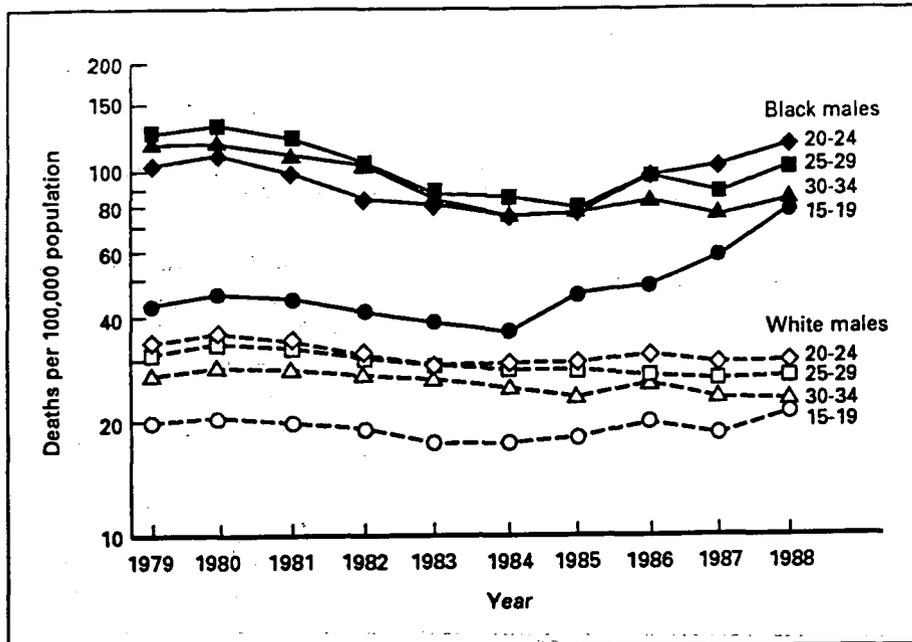
Figure 6. Firearm death rates by age, for white and black males aged 15-34 years: United States, 1979-88

widely, between 87 and 103 per 100,000, but has remained below the 1982 level. At ages 30-34 years, the rate has remained relatively stable in recent years. For this group, the firearm death rate in 1988 was 18 percent lower than in 1982.

Similar to the younger age groups for black males, firearm homicide rates for those 25-29 years of age and 30-34 years of age declined during the first half of the 1980's. However, unlike the rates for those 20-24 years of age, firearm homicide rates decreased between 1986 and 1987. In 1988, the rate for black males 25-29 years of age increased 22 percent to 89.5 per 100,000 (similar to the rate in 1982). For those 30-34 years of age, the 1988 rate was 10 percent higher than the year before (and similar to the rate in 1983).

From 1979 to 1988, firearm death rates for white males ages 25-29 years have been similar to or somewhat lower than rates for those 20-24 years of age (figure 6). Similarly, for white males ages 30-34 years, the trend in the firearm death rate was similar to that for the two younger age groups; however, the death rates were usually 10-15 percent lower than for those ages 25-29 years. In 1988, the firearm

death rates for white males 25-29 years of age and 30-34 years of age were 17-18 percent lower than in 1980.

Firearm suicide rates for white males 25-29 years of age and 30-34 years of age generally remained at about 15-16 and 14-15 per 100,000, respectively, from 1979-88. However, firearm homicide rates have decreased in both of these age groups by 30 and 35 percent, respectively, from 1980 to 1988.

The recent increases noted in firearm homicide mortality, especially among males 15-19 and 20-24 years of age, are not evident in nonfirearm homicide mortality. For males 15-19 years of age, the nonfirearm homicide rate averaged 10-11 per 100,000 for black teenagers and 2 per 100,000 for white teenagers during the period 1984-88. Also during this time, at ages 20-24 years, the rate for white males remained at 5 per 100,000 and for black males, at 21-25 per 100,000.

Nonfirearm suicide rates increased for white teenagers during the decade, paralleling the increase associated with firearms. For white male teenagers 15-19 years of age, the nonfirearm suicide rate increased 33 percent from 5.2 per 100,000 in 1983 to

6.9 per 100,000 in 1988. However, the firearm rate was about twice the nonfirearm rate.

For white female teenagers, the nonfirearm suicide rate in 1988 (2.5 per 100,000), although similar to the rate in 1987, was about twice what it was in 1982. For this group, the firearm suicide rate varied little between 1979 and 1988, ranging from 1.7 in 1979 to 2.3 in 1988.

Summary

Firearm mortality among children 1-14 years of age has, with one exception, been relatively stable during the past decade. For black females 10-14 years of age, the firearm death rate more than doubled between 1987 and 1988. This increase accounted for about 30 percent of the increase in the death rate for all causes for this group of children. Among persons 25-34 years of age, firearm mortality decreased during the decade.

Among young persons 15-24 years of age, firearm mortality has increased substantially since 1984. In particular, the homicide rate associated with firearms for black males ages 15-19 years more than doubled by 1988. Further, for young black males ages 20-24 years, the firearm homicide rate in 1988 was 1.6 times what it was in 1984.

Thus, in 1988, firearms accounted for 20 percent of all deaths among young persons 15-24 years of age. Among black males ages 15-24 years, 44 percent of all deaths resulted from firearms. In 1988, there were 2.7 million black males ages 15-24 years in the United States; 2,700, or 1 out of every 1,000, died as a result of an incident involving a firearm.

References

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4. World Health Organization. Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, based on the recommendations of the Ninth Revision Conference, 1975. Geneva: World Health Organization. 1977.

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Symbols

\- - -   Data not available

. . .   Category not applicable

\-   Quantity zero

0.0   Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05

Z   Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands

*   Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision

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Table 1. Death rates due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1979–88

[See Technical Notes for cause of death codes.]

Age, race, and sex	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
					Firearm deaths per 100,000 population					
1–4 years of age										
Total	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
White males	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Black males	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.8
White females	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Black females	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
5–9 years of age										
Total	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
White males	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7
Black males	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.9
White females	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Black females	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.9
10–14 years of age										
Total	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1
White males	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2
Black males	4.5	4.7	6.0	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.7	4.8	6.8	7.8
White females	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Black females	1.6	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.6	1.4	3.6
15–19 years of age										
Total	14.0	14.5	14.3	13.5	12.4	12.4	13.3	14.5	14.7	17.7
White males	20.0	20.7	20.1	19.4	17.7	17.8	18.5	20.2	18.9	21.7
Black males	42.5	45.5	44.1	40.8	37.9	35.8	45.4	48.5	58.9	79.5
White females	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.8
Black females	8.6	7.5	7.6	6.4	5.9	6.2	6.0	7.8	9.0	8.4
20–24 years of age										
Total	24.8	26.1	24.8	22.4	20.8	20.8	20.6	23.0	22.8	23.9
White males	32.8	35.3	33.3	30.9	28.7	29.1	29.3	31.0	29.2	29.8
Black males	103.3	111.3	98.6	83.2	79.4	74.8	75.7	95.4	103.9	119.2
White females	6.6	6.1	6.6	6.4	5.6	6.1	5.3	5.7	5.2	4.5
Black females	17.4	17.4	16.7	11.6	12.4	11.1	10.3	12.0	13.9	13.9
25–29 years of age										
Total	24.5	25.9	25.2	23.1	21.0	20.3	20.2	21.0	20.2	21.6
White males	30.8	33.1	32.3	30.4	28.5	28.0	27.8	27.0	26.4	27.1
Black males	126.8	133.4	122.8	105.2	86.7	84.6	78.6	97.1	87.2	103.2
White females	6.3	6.0	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6
Black females	17.3	19.2	15.8	13.4	12.3	13.2	13.1	14.5	14.6	16.0
30–34 years of age										
Total	21.2	21.9	21.7	20.6	19.1	18.0	17.6	19.0	17.7	18.3
White males	27.0	28.2	28.1	26.9	26.5	24.8	23.5	25.8	23.6	23.5
Black males	118.8	117.4	111.4	102.5	82.3	75.2	76.3	82.3	75.7	84.3
White females	5.5	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2
Black females	16.2	17.3	15.0	13.6	12.2	10.5	12.2	12.7	13.0	12.8
					Firearm homicides per 100,000 population					
1–4 years of age										
Total	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
White males	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Black males	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1
White females	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Black females	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
5–9 years of age										
Total	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
White males	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Black males	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1
White females	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Black females	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.7
10–14 years of age										
Total	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
White males	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
Black males	2.4	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.1	3.0	3.3	5.1	4.5
White females	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Black females	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	2.5
15–19 years of age										
Total	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.7	7.0	9.0
White males	6.8	7.2	6.9	6.2	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.8	5.1	6.0
Black males	34.8	38.4	37.5	34.8	31.7	29.6	36.4	41.0	49.2	67.9
White females	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3
Black females	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.3	4.8	5.2	4.9	6.6	7.2	7.1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. Death rates due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1979–88—Con.

[See Technical Notes for cause of death codes.]

Age, race, and sex	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
20–24 years of age				Firearm homicides per 100,000 population—Con.						
Total	12.8	14.0	13.0	11.3	10.1	9.9	9.8	12.1	12.4	13.3
White males	12.6	13.8	12.7	11.1	9.8	9.6	9.7	10.9	10.1	10.2
Black males	86.3	95.3	84.6	71.6	66.6	63.4	62.5	82.9	90.6	103.6
White females	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.3	· 2.3
Black females	13.6	15.2	14.0	9.6	9.9	9.1	8.8	10.6	12.1	11.9
25–29 years of age										
Total	13.6	14.9	13.8	12.3	10.6	10.2	10.2	11.4	10.6	11.9
White males	12.7	14.1	13.0	11.8	10.6	10.1	10.0	10.2	9.7	9.9
Black males	107.9	115.2	106.4	89.9	72.4	69.6	66.6	82.8	73.5	89.5
White females	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Black females	13.6	17.2	12.9	11.3	9.9	11.0	11.2	12.7	12.4	14.2
30–34 years of age										
Total	11.8	12.3	11.9	11.2	9.5	8.7	8.8	9.6	8.7	9.3
White males	11.5	12.6	11.7	10.9	9.7	8.7	8.3	9.4	8.0	8.2
Black males	100.2	99.3	96.0	88.9	68.2	61.7	63.2	69.7	62.8	69.1
White females	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.1
Black females	13.2	14.3	11.7	11.6	10.5	8.7	10.0	10.1	10.7	10.8
10–14 years of age				Firearm suicides per 100,000 population						
Total	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
White males	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.2
Black males	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7
White females	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Black females	–	0.1	–	0.2	0.3	0.2	–	0.2	0.1	0.4
15–19 years of age										
Total	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.9
White males	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.2	9.9	9.7	11.0	11.7	11.1	12.7
Black males	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.4	5.3	4.6	6.3	6.8
White females	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.3
Black females	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.9
20–24 years age										
Total	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.1
White males	16.9	18.0	17.4	17.0	16.1	17.0	17.1	17.7	16.8	17.2
Black males	12.5	11.4	10.1	8.4	9.4	8.4	10.7	10.0	10.2	12.3
White females	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.0
Black females	2.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5
25–29 years of age										
Total	9.4	9.2	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.8
White males	15.8	16.1	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.0	15.2	15.9
Black males	14.3	13.1	12.6	11.5	9.5	12.5	9.8	11.5	11.8	10.7
White females	3.3	3.1	4.0	3.5	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6
Black females	2.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.5
30–34 years of age										
Total	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.4	8.3	7.8	8.4	8.1	8.2
White males	13.7	13.6	14.6	13.9	15.1	14.7	13.7	14.9	14.3	14.0
Black males	13.6	13.2	11.6	9.9	11.5	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.8	13.6
White females	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Black females	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5
1–4 years of age				Unintentional firearm deaths per 100,000 population						
Total	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
White males	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Black males	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7
White females	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black females	0.3	0.2	0.5	–	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
5–9 years of age										
Total	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
White males	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Black males	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8
White females	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Black females	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	·0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
10–14 years of age										
Total	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1
White males	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8
Black males	1.6	1.3	2.2	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.1	2.1
White females	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Black females	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. Death rates due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1979–88 – Con.

[See Technical Notes for cause of death codes.]

Age, race, and sex	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
	Unintentional firearm deaths per 100,000 population – Con.									
15–19 years of age										
Total	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5
White males	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6
Black males	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.2	2.1	2.9	3.4
White females	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Black females	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
20–24 years of age										
Total	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
White males	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8
Black males	3.2	3.6	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.5
White females	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Black females	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
25–29 years of age										
Total	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
White males	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9
Black males	3.4	3.9	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.1	2.0
White females	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Black females	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
30–34 years of age										
Total	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
White males	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
Black males	4.1	3.9	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.1
White females	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Black females	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Nonfirearm homicides per 100,000 population									
1–4 years of age										
Total	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.3
White males	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.9
Black males	5.7	6.1	8.1	7.7	6.9	4.7	5.4	8.0	4.0	6.4
White females	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4
Black females	6.7	5.7	5.1	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.6	6.2	6.5	5.6
5–9 years of age										
Total	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
White males	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Black males	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.6
White females	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
Black females	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.2
10–14 years of age										
Total	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
White males	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4
Black males	1.6	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.2
White females	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Black females	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.9
15–19 years of age										
Total	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.7
White males	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.0
Black males	12.0	10.4	10.7	12.3	11.0	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.8	9.5
White females	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7
Black females	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.9	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.6	4.8	4.4
20–24 years of age										
Total	5.9	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.6
White males	5.8	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.6
Black males	24.8	29.6	26.0	26.2	25.6	21.1	23.7	24.8	22.0	24.6
White females	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.4
Black females	11.2	10.8	9.0	9.7	10.8	10.2	9.1	9.5	11.2	11.4
25–29 years of age										
Total	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.6
White males	4.8	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.2
Black males	38.1	34.5	35.6	34.5	30.1	30.0	27.4	31.2	30.7	29.3
White females	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2
Black females	11.0	10.9	10.6	10.9	10.4	10.9	9.7	11.4	11.2	13.7
30–34 years of age										
Total	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2
White males	4.6	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.1
Black males	33.7	40.1	34.9	35.4	33.1	30.5	31.5	31.5	30.5	29.1
White females	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
Black females	9.2	8.7	11.1	8.1	8.9	7.7	8.5	9.3	10.4	12.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. Death rates due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1979–88 – Con.

[See Technical Notes for cause of death codes.]

Age, race, and sex	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
	Nonfirearm suicides per 100,000 population									
10–14 years of age										
Total	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
White males	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Black males	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6
White females	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	·0.4
Black females	0.2	–	0.2	–	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
15–19 years of age										
Total	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4
White males	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.2	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.9
Black males	3.1	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.9
White females	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5
Black females	1.1	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.3
20–24 years of age										
Total	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.8
White males	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.3	10.5	10.2	10.8	10.7	9.7
Black males	9.9	8.6	7.1	7.7	7.3	8.3	7.8	6.0	7.0	7.5
White females	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4
Black females	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4
25–29 years of age										
Total	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.6
White males	11.7	11.4	10.9	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.5	11.4	10.8	10.5
Black males	11.4	8.4	10.2	10.1	9.2	8.9	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.4
White females	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
Black females	2.8	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.2
30–34 years of age										
Total	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.2
White males	9.3	9.9	10.1	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.5	11.0	10.9
Black males	10.2	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.1	9.7	9.2	10.5	10.0	10.6
White females	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.7
Black females	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.5

NOTE: Total includes races not shown separately.

Table 2. Deaths due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age : United States, 1979–88

[See Technical Notes for cause of death codes.]

Age, race, and sex	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
					All firearm deaths					
1–4 years of age										
Total	97	90	99	99	72	88	96	82	77	91
White males	37	36	37	44	34	45	35	27	29	37
Black males	24	20	23	22	9	9	24	20	17	20
White females	21	24	25	24	21	25	26	21	19	20
Black females	13	9	11	5	8	8	9	10	8	10
5–9 years of age										
Total	157	131	123	142	108	124	120	110	126	124
White males	78	70	60	76	52	61	61	52	64	53
Black males	24	23	23	21	11	17	11	16	22	27
White females	34	25	29	34	32	27	28	20	28	25
Black females	16	9	9	10	9	11	16	17	8	12
10–14 years of age										
Total	447	435	438	402	379	469	470	453	484	523
White males	291	275	251	251	250	311	319	297	289	286
Black males	61	64	80	47	54	50	63	63	90	104
White females	67	71	75	83	53	74	70	64	72	72
Black females	21	20	26	12	15	24	9	21	18	46
15–19 years of age										
Total	2,997	3,077	2,913	2,674	2,392	2,334	2,475	2,693	2,705	3,226
White males	1,824	1,868	1,735	1,624	1,426	1,401	1,434	1,570	1,448	1,634
Black males	636	682	653	596	546	505	632	679	828	1,118
White females	341	358	349	304	281	285	263	279	243	273
Black females	129	113	112	93	84	87	83	108	125	116
20–24 years of age										
Total	5,238	5,561	5,386	4,881	4,475	4,431	4,326	4,704	4,515	4,579
White males	2,970	3,212	3,086	2,848	2,605	2,614	2,583	2,644	2,403	2,367
Black males	1,330	1,457	1,352	1,174	1,082	1,023	1,036	1,295	1,386	1,556
White females	586	549	598	576	504	538	458	479	425	351
Black females	245	249	246	173	183	164	151	175	199	194
25–29 years of age										
Total	4,666	5,062	5,053	4,779	4,422	4,364	4,394	4,619	4,444	4,725
White males	2,534	2,771	2,773	2,685	2,550	2,566	2,572	2,522	2,461	2,500
Black males	1,335	1,456	1,399	1,265	1,069	1,079	1,022	1,287	1,163	1,385
White females	514	499	604	571	553	459	530	513	513	504
Black females	208	239	204	180	171	188	190	213	215	238
30–34 years of age										
Total	3,601	3,838	4,065	3,840	3,653	3,536	3,569	3,945	3,773	3,981
White males	1,988	2,131	2,260	2,147	2,158	2,085	2,030	2,282	2,143	2,174
Black males	990	1,028	1,072	1,025	847	810	855	957	920	1,059
White females	407	453	495	452	438	455	472	457	476	472
Black females	158	177	167	157	146	130	157	169	179	182
					Firearm homicides					
1–4 years of age										
Total	42	46	48	55	34	53	53	51	41	50
White males	13	19	17	19	16	26	19	13	12	17
Black males	6	11	8	10	4	3	12	15	9	12
White females	13	9	16	18	8	18	13	14	12	12
Black females	9	7	6	5	6	6	7	6	7	7
5–9 years of age										
Total	67	49	55	58	60	55	58	52	55	71
White males	28	22	22	23	25	14	25	21	26	20
Black males	11	11	12	10	6	11	6	8	10	16
White females	15	12	16	20	20	17	15	10	12	20
Black females	10	4	4	5	6	9	12	10	5	10
10–14 years of age										
Total	119	148	150	126	109	144	141	152	173	182
White males	57	55	49	45	46	64	63	67	55	58
Black males	33	43	46	32	35	29	40	43	67	60
White females	13	34	33	36	18	26	26	29	28	25
Black females	14	13	20	8	8	19	8	12	14	32
15–19 years of age										
Total	1,416	1,487	1,394	1,245	1,028	1,022	1,064	1,250	1,297	1,641
White males	620	650	595	521	384	400	382	447	392	453
Black males	520	575	555	508	456	418	506	575	692	955
White females	150	149	134	115	105	114	88	109	87	97
Black females	104	94	86	77	68	73	68	91	100	98

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Deaths due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1979–88—Con.

[See Technical Notes for cause of death codes.]

Age, race, and sex	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
					Firearm homicides—Con.					
20–24 years of age										
Total	2,710	2,993	2,819	2,458	2,162	2,122	2,053	2,466	2,451	2,558
White males	1,139	1,253	1,176	1,020	888	863	852	931	836	809
Black males	1,111	1,247	1,160	1,010	907	867	855	1,126	1,209	1,352
White females	234	234	240	241	182	226	189	207	188	180
Black females	192	218	206	143	146	135	129	154	173	166
25–29 years of age										
Total	2,585	2,900	2,766	2,544	2,236	2,187	2,218	2,502	2,327	2,607
White males	1,041	1,178	1,115	1,041	945	928	924	954	900	916
Black males	1,136	1,257	1,212	1,081	893	888	867	1,097	980	1,201
White females	213	204	235	234	218	185	230	225	227	232
Black females	164	214	166	152	138	157	162	187	183	211
30–34 years of age										
Total	1,994	2,164	2,223	2,099	1,826	1,709	1,776	1,999	1,866	2,023
White males	845	955	942	872	794	731	713	828	724	763
Black males	835	870	924	889	702	665	709	811	763	868
White females	153	165	197	177	169	169	203	180	206	190
Black females	129	146	131	134	125	108	129	134	148	154
					Firearm suicides					
10–14 years of age										
Total	84	78	91	113	103	115	139	141	151	125
White males	50	57	59	76	74	81	103	102	114	84
Black males	2	3	2	9	4	3	6	10	6	9
White females	31	16	28	24	18	28	28	23	27	23
Black females	–	2	–	2	4	2	–	3	1	5
15–19 years of age										
Total	1,136	1,134	1,120	1,094	1,046	997	1,117	1,151	1,129	1,261
White males	883	880	846	854	796	765	850	911	850	954
Black males	54	51	47	47	54	48	74	65	89	95
White females	151	165	180	168	156	145	150	138	141	163
Black females	16	9	18	5	10	11	9	14	18	13
20–24 years of age										
Total	2,080	2,122	2,127	2,045	1,935	1,970	1,964	1,946	1,793	1,754
White males	1,525	1,642	1,610	1,567	1,463	1,526	1,511	1,506	1,386	1,370
Black males	161	149	138	118	128	115	146	136	136	160
White females	297	270	305	288	275	264	234	244	206	154
Black females	38	20	26	21	27	22	20	14	16	21
25–29 years of age										
Total	1,789	1,799	1,970	1,940	1,911	1,928	1,918	1,880	1,900	1,918
White males	1,299	1,348	1,434	1,448	1,433	1,453	1,468	1,403	1,417	1,470
Black males	151	143	144	138	117	160	127	153	157	144
White females	273	254	338	301	309	255	270	265	253	239
Black females	31	17	23	20	21	25	21	22	26	23
30–34 years of age										
Total	1,392	1,436	1,602	1,512	1,612	1,639	1,591	1,747	1,729	1,788
White males	1,009	1,027	1,173	1,111	1,228	1,234	1,186	1,320	1,296	1,296
Black males	113	116	112	99	118	111	118	123	131	171
White females	229	257	259	256	232	254	241	249	254	258
Black females	21	22	27	20	12	20	19	24	23	21
					Unintentional firearm deaths					
1–4 years of age										
Total	53	42	49	43	37	34	41	31	36	41
White males	23	16	20	25	17	19	15	14	17	20
Black males	18	9	13	11	5	6	11	5	8	8
White females	8	14	9	6	13	7	13	7	7	8
Black females	3	2	5	–	2	2	2	4	1	3
5–9 years of age										
Total	87	77	64	81	45	66	58	57	66	51
White males	47	44	35	51	26	45	33	30	35	32
Black males	13	12	11	11	5	6	4	8	11	11
White females	19	13	12	14	11	10	13	10	16	4
Black females	6	4	5	4	2	2	4	7	2	2
10–14 years of age										
Total	228	194	183	154	158	187	177	143	144	185
White males	178	150	132	123	124	150	145	115	111	123
Black males	22	18	30	5	12	15	16	8	15	28
White females	19	20	14	22	17	17	12	12	12	22
Black females	6	4	5	2	3	3	1	5	3	8

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Deaths due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1979–88 – Con.

[See Technical Notes for cause of death codes.]

Age, race, and sex	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
					Unintentional firearm deaths – Con.					
15–19 years of age										
Total	354	373	306	271	261	265	241	238	220	266
White males	270	280	228	203	208	199	166	176	160	194
Black males	43	44	38	34	28	33	45	30	41	48
White females	25	35	25	12	14	20	17	25	11	11
Black females	7	10	6	9	2	2	5	3	5	5
20–24 years of age										
Total	314	329	324	272	283	250	238	205	213	200
White males	216	235	237	195	200	168	175	148	148	146
Black males	41	47	29	28	35	36	27	27	37	32
White females	36	28	34	31	27	27	21	17	16	8
Black females	10	10	12	6	4	5	2	4	5	5
25–29 years of age										
Total	207	241	217	223	194	185	184	165	160	142
White males	141	162	159	152	120	136	131	115	111	87
Black males	36	43	29	30	43	26	23	26	15	27
White females	16	23	16	28	17	13	18	15	22	19
Black females	9	5	10	6	9	5	4	2	5	2
30–34 years of age										
Total	151	174	162	163	153	144	155	134	131	122
White males	90	113	100	115	94	91	101	98	85	88
Black males	34	34	23	27	24	28	21	16	23	14
White females	16	15	28	13	23	24	21	13	14	10
Black females	6	7	4	3	8	1	8	5	5	6
					Nonfirearm homicides					
1–4 years of age										
Total	272	273	293	322	286	288	295	331	293	331
White males	80	87	73	89	81	89	92	102	95	114
Black males	54	59	82	82	73	51	58	87	44	72
White females	71	66	82	77	61	75	80	65	76	78
Black females	63	54	51	62	59	65	59	66	70	61
5–9 years of age										
Total	98	104	101	108	84	100	109	82	86	108
White males	30	28	28	28	27	21	24	17	21	36
Black males	18	13	23	26	20	20	24	18	18	22
White females	32	38	28	32	23	28	31	20	27	32
Black females	17	21	18	19	11	29	18	24	16	16
10–14 years of age										
Total	110	114	134	111	104	130	109	93	93	98
White males	32	33	33	23	37	26	38	17	16	28
Black males	22	10	25	19	19	25	15	17	22	16
White females	43	50	55	46	35	54	37	42	35	28
Black females	13	19	15	18	11	23	14	14	17	24
15–19 years of age										
Total	775	766	677	692	614	542	538	612	541	494
White males	337	336	269	245	227	187	185	223	171	153
Black males	179	156	159	179	159	136	139	146	152	134
White females	167	188	158	163	117	128	113	140	131	121
Black females	78	72	74	85	82	69	74	77	66	61
20–24 years of age										
Total	1,255	1,401	1,282	1,300	1,233	1,133	1,117	1,194	1,065	1,078
White males	526	561	535	517	480	424	431	433	387	369
Black males	319	387	357	369	348	289	325	337	293	321
White females	217	255	217	235	210	238	187	226	192	191
Black females	157	155	133	145	160	150	134	138	160	160
25–29 years of age										
Total	1,130	1,217	1,200	1,240	1,217	1,227	1,167	1,311	1,255	1,227
White males	398	482	482	467	463	460	448	467	418	386
Black males	401	376	405	415	371	383	356	414	409	393
White females	159	184	155	190	191	197	188	220	228	203
Black females	132	136	136	146	145	155	141	167	165	204
30–34 years of age										
Total	836	986	990	930	922	931	1,029	1,092	1,098	1,135
White males	338	400	384	344	346	360	393	415	387	381
Black males	281	351	336	354	341	328	353	366	370	365
White females	101	128	123	113	111	122	146	155	170	178
Black females	90	89	124	93	106	96	110	124	144	171

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Deaths due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1979–88 — Con.

[See Technical Notes for cause of death codes.]

Age, race, and sex	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
10–14 years of age					Nonfirearm suicides					
Total	67	61	72	85	92	110	136	109	99	112
White males	44	49	51	57	55	71	77	64	59	62
Black males	2	4	2	11	8	11	11	10	15	8
White females	14	8	15	12	14	17	35	23	18	26
Black females	3	–	2	–	11	3	5	2	3	7
15–19 years of age										
Total	652	663	650	636	631	695	732	745	773	798
White males	422	472	442	443	423	475	489	503	502	519
Black males	46	33	34	44	40	35	40	34	36	41
White females	146	118	139	108	116	143	154	164	186	183
Black females	16	15	6	17	15	13	12	15	19	18
20–24 years of age										
Total	1,378	1,320	1,264	1,250	1,233	1,364	1,308	1,278	1,229	1,116
White males	897	887	877	873	848	947	903	921	879	775
Black males	128	113	97	108	99	113	107	81	93	98
White females	281	258	232	199	214	224	218	204	178	190
Black females	27	25	21	23	26	23	16	21	18	19
25–29 years of age										
Total	1,482	1,429	1,465	1,504	1,454	1,452	1,446	1,549	1,472	1,437
White males	961	955	939	978	955	976	968	1,068	1,002	968
Black males	120	92	116	122	113	113	127	131	129	126
White females	332	319	345	333	319	295	279	268	268	263
Black females	34	26	32	25	20	24	19	26	29	32
30–34 years of age										
Total	1,194	1,256	1,306	1,360	1,361	1,373	1,421	1,535	1,554	1,567
White males	682	752	815	845	867	874	913	1,016	995	1,012
Black males	85	78	85	88	83	104	103	122	122	133
White females	372	355	338	359	355	340	334	330	365	338
Black females	32	29	29	28	21	24	22	34	35	35

NOTE: Total includes races not shown separately.

Technical notes

Nature and sources of data

Data shown in this report are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) from copies of the original death certificates received from the State registration offices, and on State-coded data provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

Data for the United States refer to events occurring within the United States.

Cause-of-death classification

The mortality statistics presented in this report were compiled in accordance with the World Health Organization regulations, which specify that member nations classify causes of death by the current *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death* (4). In this report, causes of death for 1979–88 were classified according to the Ninth Revision of the ICD (ICD–9).

Homicides are classified according to ICD–9 Nos. E960–E969 (Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons) and Nos. E970–E978 (Legal intervention). Homicides caused by firearms are classified under ICD9, Nos. E965.0–E965.4, Assault by firearms. Suicides are classified according to ICD–9 Nos. E950–E959. Suicides caused by firearms are classified under ICD–9 Nos. E955.0–E955.4. Unintentional firearm deaths are classified under ICD–9, No. E922 (Accident caused by firearm missile). When it is undetermined whether injury deaths by firearms were accidentally or purposely inflicted the deaths are classified under ICD–9, Nos. E985.0–E985.4.

Population bases for computing rates

The U.S. Bureau of the Census provided the populations used for computing rates shown in this report, which represent the population residing in the United States. The estimates are based on census counts, modified by race for 1980 and later years to be consistent with the U.S. Office of Management and Budget categories and historic categories for mortality data. Rates for 1984–88 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years because of new estimation procedures for net migration and net undocumented immigration. Population estimates are described in greater detail in the Technical Appendix of the Monthly Vital Statistics Report Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1988 (5).

Random variation

Although the mortality data in this report (except data for 1972) are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of deaths involved. When the number of events is small (perhaps less than 100) and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the data. Such infrequent events may be assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. For this distribution, a simple approximation may be used to estimate the confidence interval, as follows:

If N is the number of registered deaths in the population and R is the corresponding rate, the chances are 19 in 20 (approximate 95-percent confidence interval) that

1. $N-2\sqrt{N}$ and $N+2\sqrt{N}$

cover the "true" number of events.

2. $R-2\dfrac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$ and $R+2\dfrac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$

cover the "true" rate.

If the rate R_1 corresponding to N_1 events is compared with the rate R_2 corresponding to N_2 events, the difference between the two rates may be regarded as statistically significant if it exceeds

$$2\sqrt{\frac{R_1^2}{N_1}+\frac{R_2^2}{N_2}}$$

Additional information on random variation may be found in the Technical Appendix of *Vital Statistics of the United States,* 1987 Volume II, Mortality, Part A.

Rates of change

Annual rates of change are represented by the slope of a least squares regression line through the logarithm of the annual rates.

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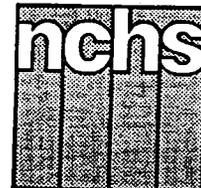
From Vital and Health Statistics of the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION/National Center for Health Statistics

Firearm and Motor Vehicle Injury Mortality—Variations by State, Race, and Ethnicity: United States, 1990–91

by Lois A. Fingerhut, M.A.; Cheryl Jones; and Diane M. Makuc, Dr.P.H.; Division of Analysis

Introduction

In 1991, motor vehicles were responsible for more injury deaths than any other cause of injury. Firearms were the second leading cause of injury death. Motor vehicle crash- and firearm-related injuries accounted for 55 percent of all injury deaths in the United States in 1991; 43,536 people died as the result of injuries sustained during motor vehicle crashes and 38,317 people died as the result of firearm-related injuries (1,2).

From 1980 through 1985, motor vehicle crash and firearm death rates decreased by 18 and 11 percent, respectively. From 1985 through 1991, the motor vehicle crash death rate continued to decrease (by 10 percent), whereas the death rate due to firearms increased by 14 percent. The more recent period, 1988 through 1991, was one of faster change for both causes of death; the motor vehicle death rate declined 14 percent, at an average annual rate of 4.8 percent per year, while the firearm death rate increased 9 percent, at an average annual rate of 3.2 percent per year. If these recent trends (1988 through 1991) in motor vehicle crash and firearm mortality were to continue, firearms would displace motor vehicle crashes as the leading cause of injury death in the United

States by the mid-1990's. If predictions of when the crossover would occur were based upon longer term trends, for example, 1968 through 1991, firearm deaths would outnumber motor vehicle deaths by the year 2003 (2).

The Healthy People 2000 initiative includes objectives for reducing motor vehicle crash fatalities for persons of all ages, and in particular for persons 15–24 years of age, and for American Indian/Alaskan Native persons (3). In addition, there are several objectives directed towards the reduction of homicide, suicide, and weapon-related violent death rates for all persons, and specifically for males 15–34 years of age, black persons, persons of Hispanic origin, and American Indian/Alaskan Native males.

Recent increases in firearm mortality have been greatest among adolescents and young adults. From 1988 through 1991, the firearm death rate for persons 15–24 years increased 40 percent to 28.9 per 100,000 population, and the motor vehicle death rate declined 15 percent to 32.0 per 100,000 population. Also during this period, the firearm death rate for persons 25–34 years increased 8 percent to 22.1 per 100,000, and the motor vehicle death rate decreased 12 percent to 21.2

per 100,000. In 1991, the firearm death rate for persons 15–24 years of age was only 10 percent lower than the motor vehicle death rate, and at 25–34 years the firearm death rate exceeded the motor vehicle death rate by 4 percent (figure 1).

Large racial differentials in firearm mortality have been previously reported for the white and black populations (4,5). Death rates for other racial and ethnic groups could not be estimated previously for non-Census years because age and State-specific intercensal population estimates (needed for estimates of the Hispanic population) were unavailable.

In this report, numbers of firearm and motor vehicle deaths are compared within States for persons of all races in 1991, and within States for the non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, black, Asian and Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native (hereafter referred to, respectively, as Asian and American Indian) populations for 1990–91. The extent to which homicide and suicide contribute to firearm deaths is also examined for these groups. In addition, this report includes an analysis of State-, race-, and ethnic-specific firearm and motor vehicle death rates for persons 15–34 years of age.

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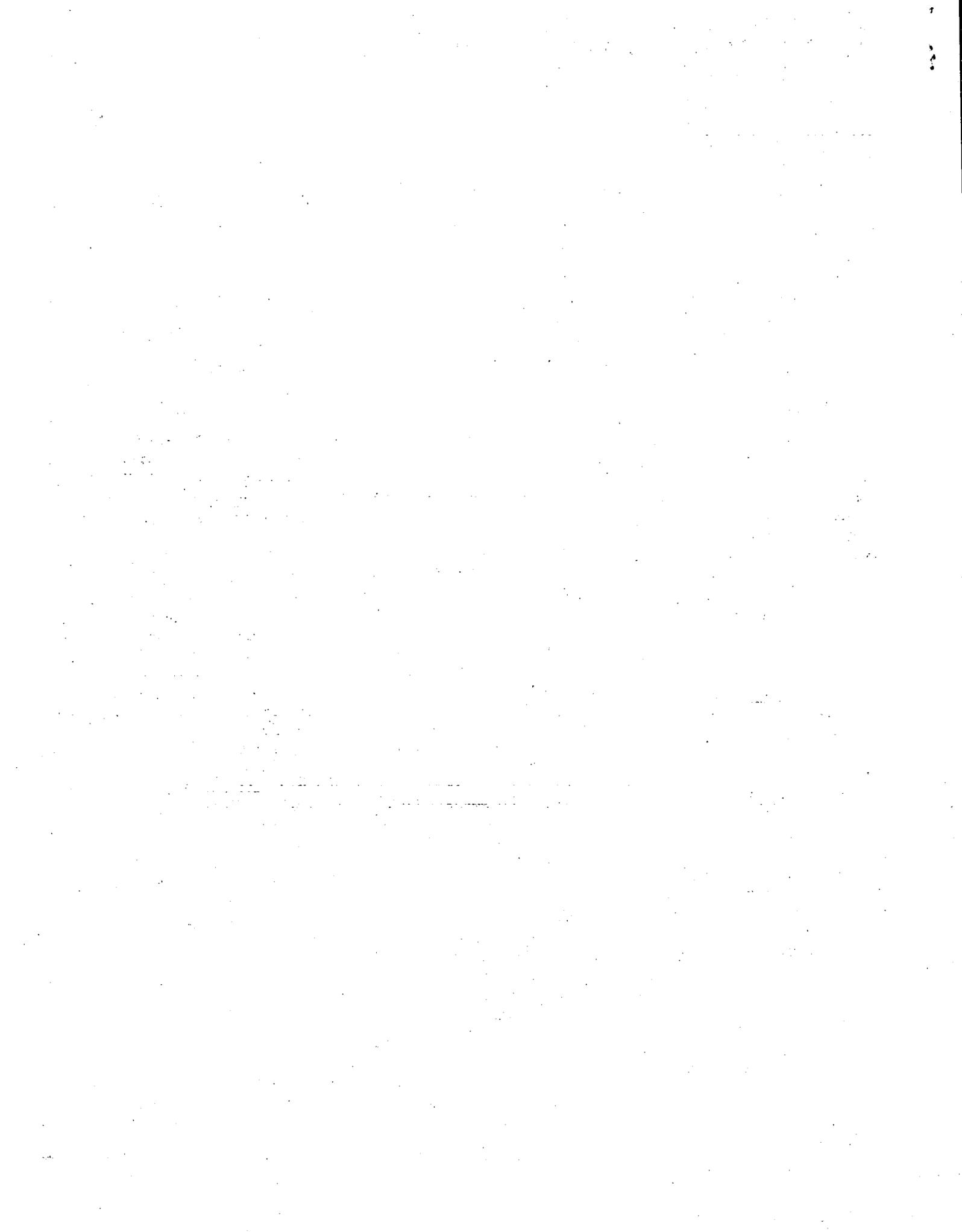
Methods

Data by State

Total numbers of firearm and motor vehicle deaths for 1990 and 1991 are shown for all States in table 1. Two years of data, 1990–91, were combined in tables 2–4 because of the small numbers of annual deaths in some minority populations and in the age group 15–34 years. Numbers of deaths in 1990–91 are shown for all States in table 2. However, the text highlights data only for States in which the combined numbers of firearm and motor vehicle deaths for 1990–91 exceeded 100. State- and race/ethnic-specific death rates for persons 15–34 years of age for 1990–91 were included in table 4 if the death rate was based on at least 20 deaths, and are shown with an asterisk if they were based on fewer than 50 deaths.

Hispanic origin

In 1990, mortality data for the Hispanic origin population were based on deaths to residents of 45 States and the District of Columbia whose data were at least 90 percent complete (6). In 1991, the number of States with mortality data by Hispanic origin increased to 47. Data on people of Hispanic origin from New York, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma were not included in 1990 or 1991, and data for Connecticut and Louisiana were excluded for 1990. Data for New York were excluded in 1990 and 1991 because more than 10 percent of the death certificates from New York City were classified to "unknown origin." Thus, deaths and death rates for non-Hispanic white and Hispanic populations reported here are not national in scope. They do, however, include almost 90 percent of the Hispanic population in 1990–91 (1,6).

Quality of race data

In estimating race- and ethnic-specific death rates, it is important that race and ethnicity be consistently reported in the numerator and denominator of the death rate. In a study of the agreement between race and
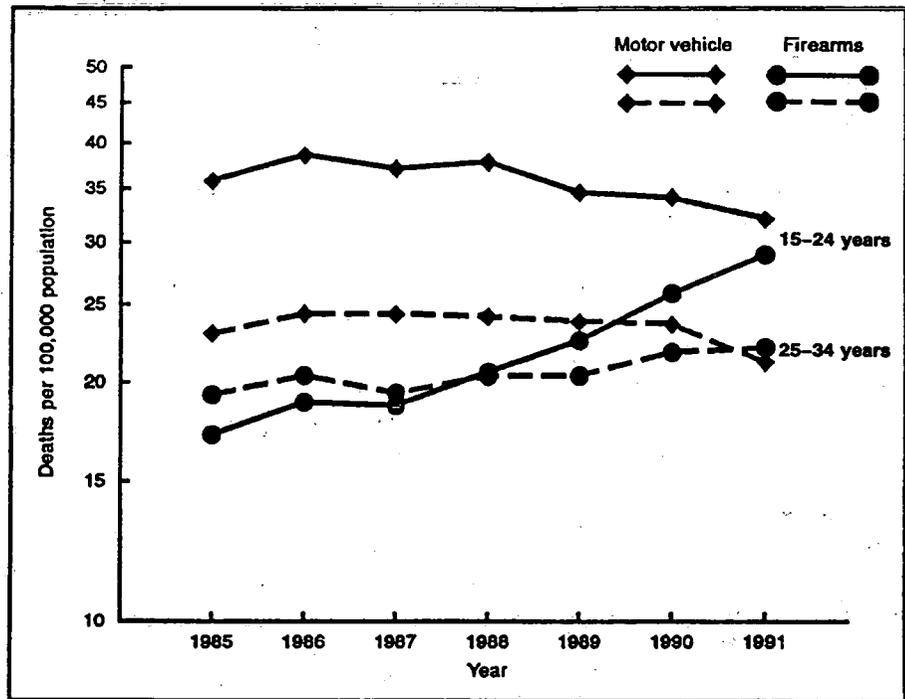
Figure 1. Firearm and motor vehicle crash death rates for persons 15–24 and 25–34 years of age: United States, 1985–91

ethnic identification as reported on death certificates and as reported by the Bureau of the Census, it was found that agreement rates were high for the non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, and black populations (7). However, persons classified as American Indian or Asian by the Census (household respondents) were sometimes classified as white on their death certificates leading to a potential underestimation of death rates for American Indians by 22 percent and for Asian persons by 12 percent (7).

Cause of death classifications are found in the technical appendix.

Results

Numbers of deaths for the total population (table 1)

Throughout most of the 1980's, motor vehicle deaths exceeded firearm deaths in all States with the exceptions of Alaska, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia. (Data upon request.) In 1990, Maryland, New York, Texas, Alaska, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia had more firearm than motor vehicle deaths. In 1991, there were more firearm deaths than motor vehicle deaths in California, Louisiana, Nevada, New

York, Texas, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. In Maryland, the numbers of firearm and motor vehicle deaths were identical in 1991.

Race- and ethnic-specific numbers of deaths (table 2)

Among non-Hispanic white persons in 1990–91, firearm deaths exceeded motor vehicle deaths by 5 percent in Nevada. Four of five firearm deaths (79 percent) in Nevada were suicides. In Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, and Wyoming, the numbers of firearm deaths were less than 10 percent below the number of motor vehicle deaths. In Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, three-fourths of the firearm deaths were suicides, and in Texas, about two-thirds (68 percent) were suicides. Nearly three-fourths of all non-Hispanic white firearm victims died as a result of a suicide.

Among Hispanic persons in the 15 States that had at least 100 total firearm and motor vehicle deaths in 1990–91, firearm deaths exceeded motor vehicle deaths in Illinois and Pennsylvania, and 78–80 percent of those firearm deaths were homicides. In California, Massachusetts, and Texas, the numbers

of firearm deaths were less than 10 percent lower than the number of motor vehicle deaths. Four of five firearm deaths in California and Massachusetts were homicides, and two of three in Texas were homicides. Overall, about 70 percent of Hispanic firearm victims died in a homicide (excludes data from New York).

In the black population, firearm deaths exceeded motor vehicle deaths in all but three—New Jersey, Mississippi, and South Carolina—of the 31 States (where there were at least 100 total firearm and motor vehicle deaths). In New Jersey, the number of firearm deaths was less than 5 percent below the number of motor vehicle deaths. In Mississippi and South Carolina, firearm deaths were lower than motor vehicle deaths by 19 and 28 percent respectively. On the other hand, in Wisconsin and the District of Columbia, the ratio of firearm deaths to motor vehicle deaths ranged from 4–6:1. In the District of Columbia, 96 percent of firearm deaths were homicides. In another 21 States, the ratio averaged 2–3 firearm deaths for every 1 motor vehicle death. Overall, 85 percent of black victims of firearm mortality died in a homicide.

For the Asian population, 4 States had at least 100 deaths from firearm and motor vehicle injuries. Texas was the only State to have more firearm than motor vehicle deaths; 73 percent of those firearm deaths were homicides. Among all Asian persons, 64 percent of firearm deaths were homicides.

For the American Indian/Alaskan Native population, 5 States had at least 100 deaths from firearm and motor vehicle injuries, and only Alaska had more firearm than motor vehicle deaths. (Alaska had a disproportionate number of unintentional firearm deaths.)

Death rates for all persons 15–34 years of age (table 3)

Among adolescents and young adults 15–34 years of age in 1990–91, the firearm death rate was 11 percent lower than the motor vehicle crash death rate, 24.4 compared with 27.3 per 100,000. In four States (Illinois, Maryland, Louisiana, and Texas), the

firearm death rates were 13 to 26 percent higher than the respective motor vehicle death rates. In New York, the death rate for firearms exceeded the rate for motor vehicle deaths by 61 percent (28.1 compared with 17.4 per 100,000), and in the District of Columbia, the firearm death rate was 8.6 times the motor vehicle death rate (119.8 compared with 14.0 per 100,000).

With few exceptions, there were low (relative to the United States rates) firearm and motor vehicle death rates in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and the East North Central States. Low firearm death rates were also reported in the West North Central States. Of the States with relatively large numbers (several hundred) of injury deaths, firearm and motor vehicle death rates in New Jersey and Massachusetts were among the lowest (9.6 and 15.3 per 100,000, respectively, in New Jersey and 8.3 and 15.9 per 100,000, respectively, in Massachusetts). On the other hand, in five States (Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Nevada) the firearm and the motor vehicle death rates were at least 25 percent greater than the respective national rates for all persons 15–34 years in 1990–91.

Race- and ethnic-specific death rates for persons 15–34 years (table 4)

National firearm death rates for black, Hispanic, and American Indian persons 15–34 years were, respectively, 4.7, 1.9, and 1.6 times the firearm death rate for non-Hispanic white persons (15.2 per 100,000). The firearm death rate for Asian persons was 30 percent lower than the rate for non-Hispanic white persons. The motor vehicle death rate for American Indian persons (50.6 per 100,000), was 1.8–2.2 times the respective death rates for non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, and black persons, and 3.7 times the rate for Asian persons. For black persons 15–34 years, the firearm death rate was 3.1 times the motor vehicle death rate; for Hispanic persons, the two death rates were similar; for non-Hispanic white and American Indian persons, the firearm death rates were about half the motor vehicle rates; and for Asian persons, the firearm death

rate was 22 percent below the motor vehicle death rate.

For non-Hispanic white persons 15–34 years of age, the firearm death rate did not exceed the motor vehicle death rate in any State. In Arizona and Wyoming, the firearm death rates for non-Hispanic white persons were, respectively, 11 and 17 percent less than the respective motor vehicle death rates as a result of higher than average firearm death rates for non-Hispanic white persons.

For Hispanic persons 15–34 years (where, overall, the two death rates were similar) in California and Texas, the firearm death rates exceeded the motor vehicle death rates by 14 and 18 percent, respectively, both as a result of higher than average firearm death rates (33.5 and 33.6 compared with 29.6 per 100,000). In Illinois, the firearm death rate was 67 percent greater than the motor vehicle death rate, as a result of a lower than average motor vehicle death rate.

For black persons 15–34 years of age, (where the firearm to motor vehicle death rate ratio was 3.1:1) the ratio in New York was 6:1 as a result of a much lower than average motor vehicle death rate (12.6 compared with 23.0 per 100,000). In Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri, the firearm to motor vehicle death rate ratios were 5.2–5.7:1 as a result of higher than average firearm and lower than average motor vehicle death rates.

For Asian persons 15–34 years, the firearm death rates in Texas and California were 1.8 and 1.3 times the national rate for Asian persons (19.1 and 13.5 compared with 10.7 per 100,000). The motor vehicle death rate in Hawaii was 1.6 times the national average (22.3 compared with 13.7 per 100,000).

For American Indian persons 15–34 years, the firearm death rate in Alaska was 4 times the national average for all American Indians (100.6 compared with 24.1 per 100,000). The motor vehicle death rates in Arizona and New Mexico were, respectively, 2.0 and 2.5 times the national average for American Indians (103.0 and 124.7 compared with 50.6 per 100,000).

In several States, comparisons of firearm and motor vehicle death rates

Table 1. Firearm and motor vehicle deaths and ratio of firearm to motor vehicle deaths by State: United States, 1990 and 1991

State	1990			1991		
	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Ratio	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Ratio
United States	37,155	46,814	0.79	38,317	43,536	0.88
New England:						
Connecticut	258	419	0.62	287	335	0.86
Maine	114	210	0.54	123	196	0.63
Massachusetts	308	680	0.45	307	614	0.50
New Hampshire	97	164	0.59	83	153	0.54
Rhode Island	66	104	0.63	55	93	0.59
Vermont	59	90	0.66	82	91	0.90
Middle Atlantic:						
New Jersey	447	936	0.48	428	857	0.50
New York	2,418	2,409	1.00	2,515	2,226	1.13
Pennsylvania	1,387	1,840	0.75	1,302	1,723	0.76
East North Central:						
Illinois	1,510	1,845	0.82	1,574	1,667	0.94
Indiana	732	1,088	0.67	722	1,047	0.69
Michigan	1,415	1,687	0.84	1,498	1,513	0.99
Ohio	1,178	1,729	0.68	1,284	1,656	0.78
Wisconsin	517	808	0.64	491	823	0.60
West North Central:						
Iowa	225	492	0.46	241	503	0.48
Kansas	289	475	0.61	344	440	0.78
Minnesota	374	660	0.57	351	598	0.59
Missouri	865	1,082	0.80	942	1,023	0.92
Nebraska	160	283	0.57	169	300	0.56
North Dakota	47	120	0.39	45	98	0.46
South Dakota	68	163	0.42	75	146	0.51
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	59	142	0.42	53	106	0.50
District of Columbia	336	71	4.73	344	66	5.21
Florida	2,411	2,879	0.84	2,323	2,517	0.92
Georgia	1,284	1,650	0.78	1,377	1,466	0.94
Maryland	742	702	1.06	708	708	1.00
North Carolina	1,181	1,467	0.81	1,265	1,407	0.90
South Carolina	633	942	0.67	619	897	0.69
Virginia	981	1,059	0.93	984	965	1.02
West Virginia	257	472	0.54	292	431	0.68
East South Central:						
Alabama	912	1,241	0.73	928	1,225	0.76
Kentucky	641	858	0.75	605	821	0.74
Mississippi	544	857	0.63	614	812	0.76
Tennessee	971	1,210	0.80	1,003	1,161	0.86
West South Central:						
Arkansas	467	633	0.74	483	639	0.76
Louisiana	1,050	979	1.07	1,101	869	1.27
Oklahoma	498	717	0.69	503	680	0.74
Texas	3,479	3,359	1.04	3,727	3,229	1.15
Mountain:						
Arizona	699	893	0.78	696	814	0.86
Colorado	422	574	0.74	429	586	0.73
Idaho	165	250	0.66	145	252	0.58
Montana	151	205	0.74	144	181	0.80
Nevada	286	320	0.89	333	272	1.22
New Mexico	255	455	0.56	288	431	0.67
Utah	201	292	0.69	214	269	0.80
Wyoming	90	99	0.91	85	111	0.77
Pacific:						
Alaska	106	100	1.06	98	102	0.96
California	4,829	5,454	0.89	5,064	5,009	1.01
Hawaii	56	179	0.31	57	140	0.41
Oregon	379	559	0.68	367	500	0.73
Washington	536	912	0.59	550	768	0.72

Table 2. Firearm and motor vehicle deaths by race, ethnicity, and State: United States, 1990–91

State	Non-Hispanic white		Hispanic		Black		Asian and Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaskan native	
	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Firearm	Motor vehicle
United States[1]	41,413	61,730	6,684	7,863	21,200	10,765	960	1,702	530	1,343
New England:										
Connecticut[2]	175	270	37	13	123	61	5	4	–	1
Maine	220	372	–	2	1	2	–	2	1	4
Massachusetts	393	1,109	50	52	158	77	16	20	2	3
New Hampshire	…	…	…	…	2	3	–	–	–	2
Rhode Island	83	173	18	10	15	11	3	–	1	–
Vermont	136	164	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	–
Middle Atlantic:										
New Jersey	471	1,303	112	164	274	285	18	46	–	1
New York	…	…	…	…	2,050	651	72	100	3	21
Pennsylvania	1,850	3,215	101	64	722	247	19	31	1	3
East North Central:										
Illinois	1,289	2,737	291	214	1,478	491	18	50	3	5
Indiana	1,127	1,965	29	32	296	118	3	5	–	5
Michigan	1,501	2,657	48	69	1,321	378	6	40	13	27
Ohio	1,767	3,021	24	30	664	298	6	21	3	4
Wisconsin	776	1,538	26	15	193	43	8	12	5	23
West North Central:										
Iowa	432	952	4	14	21	18	7	8	2	2
Kansas	494	776	27	26	98	45	6	11	3	10
Minnesota	635	1,162	5	21	60	11	4	21	21	42
Missouri	1,210	1,874	22	29	567	170	4	11	3	7
Nebraska	277	544	10	16	36	12	–	1	3	5
North Dakota	86	175	1	1	–	1	–	–	3	37
South Dakota	118	230	–	1	2	–	1	2	22	76
South Atlantic:										
Delaware	82	209	1	8	27	31	2	1	–	–
District of Columbia	14	18	16	9	653	107	–	–	–	–
Florida	3,009	3,901	507	653	1,243	768	16	38	7	21
Georgia	1,565	2,255	29	71	1,026	751	21	27	3	1
Maryland	632	1,005	25	28	777	339	16	33	3	2
North Carolina	1,577	2,112	30	44	791	640	7	10	34	60
South Carolina	802	1,215	10	11	435	606	2	9	1	–
Virginia	1,258	1,520	28	50	643	411	17	20	1	3
West Virginia	517	876	4	4	28	17	–	5	–	–
East South Central:										
Alabama	1,136	1,849	12	16	684	583	4	4	2	3
Kentucky	1,131	1,585	4	5	103	71	1	6	–	1
Mississippi	652	1,025	–	4	497	611	4	5	1	6
Tennessee	1,379	2,011	4	16	573	318	3	10	3	5
West South Central:										
Arkansas	673	1,041	2	11	266	196	3	2	1	3
Louisiana[2]	514	597	9	18	1,093	526	9	12	2	5
Oklahoma	…	…	…	…	126	84	2	4	45	106
Texas	3,622	3,950	1,667	1,688	1,806	800	88	70	7	8
Mountain:										
Arizona	991	1,019	225	337	86	36	17	12	76	304
Colorado	671	884	118	202	54	37	2	13	7	11
Idaho	294	445	12	40	–	1	–	2	4	14
Montana	265	307	3	4	2	1	–	3	22	70
Nevada	470	446	45	78	71	32	8	12	18	15
New Mexico	265	296	212	384	19	13	4	6	46	187
Utah	374	480	25	41	2	4	5	12	6	24
Wyoming	164	175	7	13	2	2	1	–	1	19
Pacific:										
Alaska	118	138	7	4	3	6	3	6	72	47
California	4,573	5,741	2,797	3,105	1,992	782	430	708	42	63
Hawaii	40	93	14	30	4	8	64	206	1	–
Oregon	685	928	20	80	28	7	6	18	8	26
Washington	900	1,372	46	135	85	54	28	61	27	61

[1] Data for non-Hispanic white and Hispanic totals do not include the nonreporting States (New Hampshire or Oklahoma) or New York.
[2] Data are for 1991 only.

Table 3. Firearm and motor vehicle death rates, number of deaths, and ratio of firearm to motor vehicle deaths, for persons 15–34 years of age by State: United States, 1990–91

State	Deaths per 100,000 population		Deaths		
	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Ratio
United States	24.4	27.3	38,911	43,534	0.89
New England:					
Connecticut	15.3	20.1	315	415	0.76
Maine	14.2	27.3	107	206	0.52
Massachusetts	8.3	15.9	330	633	0.52
New Hampshire	11.6	23.1	83	165	0.50
Rhode Island	9.5	14.6	62	95	0.65
Vermont	15.4	29.3	55	105	0.53
Middle Atlantic:					
New Jersey	9.6	15.3	461	738	0.63
New York	28.1	17.4	3,223	2,001	1.61
Pennsylvania	18.8	23.4	1,339	1,672	0.80
East North Central:					
Illinois	25.5	22.5	1,865	1,643	1.13
Indiana	20.1	29.4	708	1,032	0.68
Michigan	26.9	24.6	1,593	1,458	1.09
Ohio	16.7	24.7	1,127	1,664	0.68
Wisconsin	17.1	25.5	521	778	0.67
West North Central:					
Iowa	11.0	29.9	180	491	0.37
Kansas	19.4	29.6	296	451	0.66
Minnesota	12.1	22.3	334	619	0.54
Missouri	28.1	34.2	879	1,072	0.82
Nebraska	14.7	27.9	140	266	0.53
North Dakota	9.7	26.0	38	102	0.37
South Dakota	16.0	32.4	66	134	0.49
South Atlantic:					
Delaware	11.6	24.3	51	107	0.48
District of Columbia	119.8	14.0	522	61	8.56
Florida	27.2	30.8	2,058	2,328	0.88
Georgia	29.1	33.2	1,281	1,459	0.88
Maryland	27.4	22.4	861	704	1.22
North Carolina	26.9	31.6	1,179	1,384	0.85
South Carolina	26.3	40.4	608	933	0.65
Virginia	23.4	24.3	977	1,015	0.96
West Virginia	22.6	44.2	237	463	0.51
East South Central:					
Alabama	33.1	44.2	844	1,125	0.75
Kentucky	22.0	36.9	514	863	0.60
Mississippi	34.9	49.3	572	807	0.71
Tennessee	30.3	36.9	938	1,143	0.82
West South Central:					
Arkansas	32.5	43.7	455	612	0.74
Louisiana	45.4	36.0	1,233	978	1.26
Oklahoma	21.9	33.0	423	637	0.66
Texas	33.2	29.3	3,807	3,367	1.13
Mountain:					
Arizona	27.2	32.5	639	763	0.84
Colorado	17.1	26.8	369	578	0.64
Idaho	18.8	36.3	114	220	0.52
Montana	24.4	40.8	111	186	0.60
Nevada	33.8	37.2	267	294	0.91
New Mexico	28.6	49.2	273	470	0.58
Utah	16.7	22.8	192	262	0.73
Wyoming	29.4	40.7	81	112	0.72
Pacific:					
Alaska	32.8	28.4	126	109	1.15
California	27.6	25.9	5,643	5,298	1.07
Hawaii	8.2	21.9	60	160	0.37
Oregon	17.1	30.3	287	508	0.56
Washington	15.2	27.6	467	848	0.55

Table 4. Death rates due to firearm and motor vehicle injuries among persons 15–34 years of age by race, ethnicity, and State: United States, 1990–91

State	Non-Hispanic white		Hispanic		Black		Asian and Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaskan native	
	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Firearm	Motor vehicle
				Deaths per 100,000 population						
United States[1]	15.2	28.4	29.6	28.7	70.7	23.0	10.7	13.7	24.1	50.6
New England:										
Connecticut[2]	10.0	17.8	*33.0	*	48.0	*15.7	*	*	*	*
Maine	13.9	25.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts	4.6	15.8	*14.6	*14.2	50.6	*15.0	*	*	*	*
New Hampshire	---	---	---	---	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	*5.1	14.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	15.2	27.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Middle Atlantic:										
New Jersey	5.2	14.8	12.3	14.9	26.7	17.5	*	*12.2	*	*
New York	---	---	---	---	75.6	12.6	*7.0	*8.1	*	*
Pennsylvania	11.8	24.4	42.7	*20.5	71.1	16.1	*	*	*	*
East North Central:										
Illinois	9.8	24.8	29.3	17.5	94.2	17.1	*	*9.7	*	*
Indiana	16.0	30.8	*	*	64.9	17.7	*	*	*	*
Michigan	12.2	25.3	*19.8	*27.8	107.4	18.7	*	*	*	*
Ohio	11.6	25.9	*	*	56.5	17.6	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	12.4	26.7	*28.1	*	85.1	*	*	*	*	*
West North Central:					*	*	*	*	*	*
Iowa	10.1	30.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kansas	15.5	28.6	*	*	64.4	*28.0	*	*	*	*62.9
Minnesota	10.5	22.1	*	*	*56.6	*	*	*	*	*
Missouri	16.8	36.4	*	*	109.1	20.8	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	12.1	28.6	*	*	*61.9	*	*	*	*	*
North Dakota	*9.3	21.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*117.7
South Dakota	13.8	24.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Atlantic:					*	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	*8.9	27.5	*	*	*24.4	*	*	*	*	*
District of Columbia	*	*	*	*	191.7	*17.9	*	*	*	*
Florida	18.8	32.4	20.6	27.2	70.5	26.5	*	*	*	*
Georgia	19.5	35.7	*20.2	50.0	51.7	26.9	*	*	*	*
Maryland	11.8	25.3	*	*	67.9	17.6	*	*	*	*47.7
North Carolina	19.8	32.4	*33.7	*36.4	47.8	27.9	*	*	*	*
South Carolina	20.6	39.9	*	*	38.7	42.7	*	*	*	*
Virginia	15.5	25.9	*	*23.5	56.1	19.7	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	21.3	44.9	*	*	*55.3	*	*	*	*	*
East South Central:										
Alabama	21.2	47.1	*	*	64.2	36.8	*	*	*	*
Kentucky	21.7	38.8	*	*	26.6	*18.1	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	23.9	50.8	*	*	52.5	46.2	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	21.3	39.1	*	*	72.1	27.8	*	*	*	*
West South Central:										
Arkansas	24.5	44.8	*	*	69.8	36.9	*	*	*	*
Louisiana[2]	24.6	37.4	*	---	89.5	28.5	*	*	*15.4	35.0
Oklahoma	---	---	---	---	50.3	*22.6	19.1	*13.5	*	*
Texas	21.1	30.2	33.6	28.5	84.9	27.1	*	*	*	*
Mountain:					*	*	*	*	*31.5	103.0
Arizona	23.8	26.7	29.4	33.5	66.6	*	*	*	*	*
Colorado	14.9	25.3	24.6	35.8	*35.5	*23.0	*	*	*	*
Idaho	19.5	35.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*132.7
Montana	23.2	33.7	*	*	85.1	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	27.5	36.3	*26.7	*43.0	*	*	*	*	*30.9	124.7
New Mexico	22.6	29.8	33.1	51.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Utah	15.9	20.8	*	*33.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wyoming	32.1	38.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 4. Death rates due to firearm and motor vehicle injuries among persons 15–34 years of age by race, ethnicity, and State: United States, 1990–91—Con.

State	Non-Hispanic white		Hispanic		Black		Asian and Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaskan native	
	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Firearm	Motor vehicle	Firearm	Motor vehicle
Pacific:										
Alaska	19.4	26.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.6	*41.9
California	15.5	25.8	33.5	29.5	89.7	21.4	13.5	14.2	*14.6	*15.6
Hawaii	*	21.2	*	*	*	*	*8.8	22.3	*	*
Oregon	16.4	28.5	*	67.0	*64.8	*	*	*	*	*
Washington	12.9	25.8	*21.1	49.6	51.1	*30.2	*	*14.7	*	*58.1

[1]Data for non-Hispanic white and Hispanic totals do not include the nonreporting States (New Hampshire or Oklahoma) or New York.
[2]Data are for 1991 only.
Notes: Rates shown if based on at least 20 deaths.
Rates are asterisked (*) when they are based on fewer than 50 deaths.

Technical notes

Mortality

Deaths are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) from copies of the original death certificates received from the State registration offices and on State coded data provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

For each year 1980 through 1991, the numbers of deaths reported by Alaska have been different from the numbers reported for Alaska by the NCHS because NCHS did not receive changes resulting from Alaska's amended vital records. These differences have been larger for external than for natural causes of death. Alaska reported 221 deaths among residents from firearms and 238 deaths from motor vehicles for 1990–91.

Residence versus occurrence

Firearm and motor vehicle deaths were classified by State of residence of the decedent. Classifying death rates by State (or county) of residence is the usual practice in mortality reporting because population counts (the denominators of the death rates) are based on place of residence. (County of occurrence of death is also coded from the death certificate and is available for analysis from data tapes.) For deaths caused by injuries, residence may not be the most meaningful method of classification. For injury prevention activities, it is more useful to know where the injury event occurred rather than where the victim resided or where the death occurred. National vital statistics data are not coded to identify the location of where the event occurred (e.g., the motor vehicle crash site or the street corner where the firearm was discharged) but rather where the death occurred (e.g., location of hospital). It is known, however, that for 94 percent of all injury fatalities, the State of residence and occurrence were the same. Differences between the State of occurrence of the death and the State of

residence are less frequent for firearm fatalities than for motor vehicle crashes. In 1991, 96 percent of firearm fatality victims died in their State of residence compared with 90 percent of motor vehicle crash victims.

Cause-of-death classification

Cause of death was coded in accordance with the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (9). Firearm deaths include external cause codes: E922 (unintentional firearm injury), E965.0–E965.4, E970 (firearm homicide), E955.0–E955.4 (firearm suicide), and E985.0–E985.4 (firearm deaths for which the intent was unknown). Motor vehicle deaths include external cause codes E810–E825.

Population

Population counts for 1990 are based on the April 1990 enumeration and 1991 counts are postcensal population estimates (10).

Random variation

Although the mortality data in this report are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of deaths involved. When the number of events is small (perhaps less than 100) and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the data. Such infrequent events may be assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. For this distribution, a simple approximation may be used to estimate the confidence interval, as follows:

If N is the number of registered deaths in the population and R is the corresponding rate, the chances are 19 in 20 (approximate 95-percent confidence interval) that

1. $N - 2\sqrt{N}$ and $N + 2\sqrt{N}$

covers the "true" number of events.

2. $R - 2\dfrac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$ and $R + 2\dfrac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$

covers the "true" rate.

If the rate R_1 corresponding to N_1 events is compared with the rate R_2

corresponding to N_2 events, the difference between the two rates may be regarded as statistically significant if it exceeds

$$2\sqrt{\frac{R_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{R_2^2}{N_2}}$$

Additional information on random variation may be found in the Technical Appendix of *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1989*, Volume II, Mortality, Part A.

Rates of change

Annual rates of change are represented by the slope of a least squares regression line through the logarithm of the annual rates.

Symbols

- - -   Data not available

...   Category not applicable

–   Quantity zero

0.0   Quantity more than zero but
      less than 0.05

Z   Quantity more than zero but
      less than 500 where numbers
      are rounded to thousands

*   Figure does not meet standard
      of reliability or precision

Monthly Vital Statistics Report
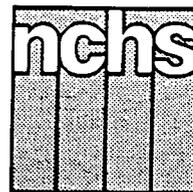
Mortality by Occupation, Industry, and Cause of Death: 12 Reporting States, 1984

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Contents

Introduction

This report presents statistics on mortality by occupation and industry from information reported on death certificates. The report illustrates how this multi-State data base can be used to identify possible associations between occupational factors and health outcomes, as measured by mortality. The report is a collaborative effort of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the National Cancer Institute (NCI), and the State vital statistics offices. The U.S. Bureau of the Census provided assistance in developing and evaluating the coding procedures for occupation and industry from the death certificate (1).

Previous studies on occupational mortality using information from the death certificate have been carried out for the United States as a whole and for selected States. Such studies are often carried out around the time of a national census, which can provide the detailed population needed to produce population-based measures of risk (2–6). Accordingly, early studies of U.S. occupational mortality were made in connection with the census of population. The first U.S. study was made for 1890, and studies were reported for each census through 1930. The most recent national study of U.S. occupational mortality was carried out using data for 1950 (2–6). One report (3) also summarized information from the previous studies of 1890, 1900, and 1930.

The 1950 report was limited to white males and males of other races, shown separately, for ages 20–64 years. Apart from the reports carried out by NCHS and its predecessor agencies, NIOSH has published numerous State reports of occupational mortality, for example, Washington (7), California

Table 1. Deaths for 46 selected occupations and from 52 selected causes of death, and proportionate mortality ratios for 46 selected occupations by 52 selected causes of death for males 20 years of age and over: Total of 12 reporting States, 1984 – Con.

[Data include only deaths to residents of a 12-State reporting area occurring in the area. Numbers after causes of death are category numbers of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*, and numbers after occupations are category numbers of the *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, 1982*. For complete cause-of-death titles and category numbers, see Technical notes. Proportionate mortality ratios (PMR's) are age-race adjusted, see Technical notes. For a listing of reporting States, see Technical notes]

Occupation		Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	Accidents mainly of industrial type (E846, E923-E926)	Other accidents (E800-E807, E927-E949)	Suicide (E950-E959)	Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)	All other causes (Residual)
All occupations		7,321	3,587	657	3,077	3,216	1,408	14,842
		\<\-\- Number of deaths \-\-\>						
		\<\-\- Proportionate mortality ratios \-\-\>						
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	003-037	B 88	90	B 58	91	97	A 74	99
Executive and administrative occupations	003-019	92	100	A 61	91	96	80	97
Management related occupations	023-037	B 68	B 47	45	92	98	44	107
Professional specialty occupations	043-199	B 88	90	B 54	93	101	B 64	A 107
Architects, engineers, and scientists	043-083	84	111	A 36	A 67	94	B 37	104
Health diagnosis and treatment occupations	084-106	104	101	67	114	B 156	63	114
Teachers	113-163	81	77	91	82	90	63	B 119
Other professional specialty occupations	164-199	89	A 76	A 45	112	93	84	100
Technicians and related support	203-235	107	98	75	130	B 135	84	89
Sales occupations	243-285	94	107	B 62	A 86	107	A 126	102
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	303-389	B 80	84	B 37	86	97	B 63	107
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	313-315	66	95	-	50	-	-	126
Records processing occupations	325-344	90	105	-	91	112	34	122
Mail and message distributing occupations	354-357	83	94	49	80	96	56	A 118
Other administrative support occupations	303-309, 316-323, 345-353, 359-389	B 79	A 78	A 40	89	97	69	100
Service occupations	403-469	93	95	B 47	100	B 118	105	101
Private household occupations	403-407	98	141	-	65	109	103	80
Protective service occupations	413-427	87	102	A 35	82	116	100	95
Food preparation and service occupations	433-444	91	90	B 17	110	116	122	102
Health service occupations	445-447	73	60	-	105	167	60	108
Cleaning and building service occupations	448-455	101	100	84	106	116	98	103
Personal service occupations	456-469	89	91	24	99	119	117	104
Farming, forestry, fishing occupations	473-499	B 128	B 116	B 258	B 118	106	89	98
Farm and other agricultural occupations	473-489	B 125	A 113	B 248	B 117	108	87	99
Forestry, fishing, and hunting occupations	494-499	B 155	B 142	B 361	129	88	97	A 78
Precision production, craft and repair occupations	503-699	B 106	103	B 139	103	100	95	B 93
Mechanics and repairers	503-549	98	99	109	94	109	93	95
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics and repairers	505-517	95	100	111	86	118	112	96
Other mechanics and repairers	503, 518-549	101	98	106	104	98	A 62	93
Construction trades	553-599	B 116	A 110	B 144	B 118	102	102	B 92
Carpenters and apprentices	567-569	111	112	115	109	111	130	98
Electricians, apprentices, and electrical power installers and repairers	575-577	113	97	B 236	102	100	84	91
Painters, construction and maintenance	579	108	93	83	A 133	110	85	B 76
Other construction trades	553-566, 573, 583-599	B 124	A 118	B 153	B 126	93	97	93
Extractive occupations	613-617	B 141	98	B 456	124	84	126	B 76
Precision production occupations	633-699	A 89	96	89	A 84	91	78	97
Supervisors, production occupations	633	B 73	A 65	105	73	75	A 45	97
Precision metal and woodworking occupations	634-659	102	113	98	92	86	87	93
Precision textile, apparel, and furnishings machine workers	666-674	114	115	74	120	100	163	95
Precision food production occupations	686-688	77	90	26	73	95	118	115
Other precision production occupations	675-684, 689-699	84	95	80	73	130	29	95

Table 2. Deaths for 46 selected occupations and from 52 selected causes of death, and proportionate mortality ratios for 46 selected occupations by 52 selected causes of death for females 20 years of age and over: Total of 12 reporting States, 1984—Con.

[Data include only deaths to residents of a 12-State reporting area occurring in the area. Numbers after causes of death are category numbers of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*, and numbers after occupations are category numbers of the *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, 1982*. For complete cause-of-death titles and category numbers, see Technical notes. Proportionate mortality ratios (PMR's) are age-race adjusted, see Technical notes. For a listing of reporting States, see Technical notes]

Occupation		Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949)	Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E825)	Accidents mainly of industrial type (E846..., E923–E926)	Other accidents (E800–E807..., E927–E949)	Suicide (E950–E959)	Homicide and legal intervention (E960–E978)	All other causes (Residual)
					Number of deaths			
All occupations	.....	3,442	1,469	34	1,939	865	515	15,306
					Proportionate mortality ratios			
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	003–037	A 120	A 130	88	111	83	140	103
Executive and administrative occupations	003–019	A 124	B 139	(¹)	111	89	145	99
Management related occupations	023–037	108	106	—	113	67	129	A 121
Professional specialty occupations	043–199	B 120	B 127	127	115	B 137	107	97
Architects, engineers, and scientists	043–083	109	95	(¹)	91	B 330	173	47
Health diagnosis and treatment occupations	084–106	105	98	—	114	119	126	92
Teachers	113–163	B 133	B 148	77	A 125	124	116	100
Other professional specialty occupations	164–199	117	128	(¹)	83	A 152	47	98
Technicians and related support	203–235	107	A 136	—	95	133	87	86
Sales occupations	243–285	107	A 125	217	88	94	125	99
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	303–389	103	110	37	96	111	95	95
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	313–315	111	115	—	108	109	100	99
Records processing occupations	325–344	100	91	—	110	100	109	92
Mail and message distributing occupations	354–357	A 200	B 359	—	68	173	247	110
Other administrative support occupations	303–309, 316–323, 345–353, 359–389	92	104	89	79	115	79	92
Service occupations	403–469	106	112	73	100	100	B 129	98
Private household occupations	403–407	99	88	—	106	96	116	103
Protective service occupations	413–427	B 199	A 279	—	89	50	88	86
Food preparation and service occupations	433–444	111	106	184	116	92	A 145	94
Health service occupations	445–447	113	124	—	101	110	114	92
Cleaning and building service occupations	448–455	91	126	—	61	56	128	86
Personal service occupations	456–469	92	104	(¹)	81	142	138	110
Farming, forestry, fishing occupations	473–499	92	139	—	71	118	121	101
Farm and other agricultural occupations	473–489	93	139	—	71	119	121	100
Forestry, fishing, and hunting occupations	494–499	—	—	—	—	—	—	356
Precision production, craft and repair occupations	503–699	117	114	(¹)	117	104	142	89
Mechanics and repairers	503–549	31	—	—	60	188	274	80
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics and repairers	505–517	—	—	—	—	—	—	119
Other mechanics and repairers	503, 518–549	34	—	(¹)	67	196	278	74
Construction trades	553–599	140	96	—	137	249	(¹)	53
Carpenters and apprentices	567–569	167	(¹)	—	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	—
Electricians, apprentices, and electrical power installers and repairers	575–577	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	—	—	77
Painters, construction and maintenance	579	173	(¹)	—	(¹)	(¹)	—	77
Other construction trades	553–566, 573, 583–599	—	—	—	—	(¹)	—	65
Extractive occupations	613–617	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
Precision production occupations	633–699	122	126	—	122	81	127	91
Supervisors, production occupations	633	116	88	—	150	59	227	80
Precision metal and woodworking occupations	634–659	135	104	—	182	141	74	81
Precision textile, apparel, and furnishings machine workers	666–674	128	183	—	111	46	170	97
Precision food production occupations	686–688	117	214	—	42	—	—	71
Other precision production occupations	675–684, 689–699	108	91	—	129	130	133	104

Table 3. Deaths for 42 selected industries and from 52 selected causes of death, and proportionate mortality ratios for 42 selected industries by 52 selected causes of death for males 20 years of age and over: Total of 12 reporting States, 1984 – Con.

[Data include only deaths to residents of a 12-State reporting area occurring in the area. Numbers after industries are category numbers of the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, 1982. Numbers after causes of death are category numbers of the Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975, and numbers after industries are category numbers of the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, 1982. For complete cause-of-death titles and category numbers, see Technical notes. Proportionate mortality ratios (PMR's) are age-race adjusted, see Technical notes. For a listing of reporting States, see Technical notes]

Industry	Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949)	Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E825)	Accidents mainly of industrial type (E846..., E923–E926)	Other accidents (E800–E807, E927–E949)	Suicide (E950–E959)	Homicide and legal intervention (E960–E978)	All other causes (Residual)
			Number of deaths				
All industries	7,321	3,587	657	3,077	3,216	1,408	14,842
			Proportionate mortality ratios				
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ... 010–031	B 127	B 117	B 246	B 118	102	90	99
Mining ... 040–050	B 144	113	B 419	119	98	98	B 80
Construction ... 060	B 116	B 109	B 143	B 118	96	A 115	B 93
Manufacturing ... 100–392	102	B 110	92	96	A 93	B 79	B 94
Nondurable goods ... 100–222	99	B 110	B 67	92	95	B 74	97
Food and kindred products ... 100–130	101	A 113	91	A 78	86	86	100
Textile mill and finished products ... 132–152	93	A 125	A 53	92	98	81	94
Paper and allied products ... 160–162	95	101	77	87	71	76	A 85
Printing, publishing, and allied products ... 171–172	89	107	35	76	92	51	A 116
Chemicals and allied products ... 180–192	B 130	112	102	A 143	103	60	81
Petroleum and coal products ... 200–201	127	124	–	94	122	85	99
Rubber, plastics, and leather products ... 210–222	93	191	35	101	125	42	B 92
Durable goods ... 230–392	104	98	108	98	93	B 82	90
Lumber and other wood products, and furniture ... 230–242	B 137	A 108	B 262	119	100	97	100
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products ... 250–262	111	B 130	175	90	104	120	96
Primary metal industries ... 270–280	98	116	73	92	94	123	100
Fabricated metal industries ... 281–301	99	109	94	107	84	68	A 88
Machinery, except electrical ... 310–332	88	94	A 47	91	94	B 44	B 74
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies ... 340–350	106	94	126	103	93	57	97
Transportation equipment ... 351–370	93	104	A 47	82	83	A 60	90
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ... 371–392	98	113	72	104	97	92	99
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities ... 400–472	96	98	88	B 84	106	110	98
Transportation ... 400–432	97	110	A 66	A 87	111	113	96
Railroads ... 400	90	A 115	94	105	A 128	102	94
Trucking and warehousing ... 410–411	102	A 66	A 45	B 68	102	108	103
Other transportation ... 401–402, 412–432	97	B 141	78	89	110	125	97
Communications ... 440–442	91	109	101	93	87	66	106
Utilities and sanitary services ... 460–472	94	87	A 165	A 72	94	117	A 90
Wholesale trade ... 500–571	106	100	111	112	105	111	A 106
Retail trade ... 580–691	B 89	100	B 40	A 87	98	112	108
Food, bakery, and dairy stores ... 601–611	88	99	45	81	97	98	101
Auto dealers and supply stores ... 612–620	90	100	A 39	91	104	112	93
Eating and drinking places ... 641	94	98	B 14	105	94	122	B 110
Other retail trade ... 580–600, 621–640, 642–691	B 86	100	B 50	A 80	98	109	98
Finance, insurance, and real estate ... 700–712	95	98	94	110	117	99	101
Business and repair services ... 721–760	A 90	80	87	A 80	111	A 127	100
Automotive services and repair ... 721–742, 752–760	95	97	99	83	105	B 142	102
Other business and repair services ... 750–751	A 85	103	75	78	117	112	107
Personal services ... 761–791	87	91	53	106	A 129	124	116
Private households ... 761	105	A 76	118	103	128	A 152	A 124
Beauty and barber shops ... 772–780	A 53	58	–	–	A 152	81	98
Other personal services ... 762–771, 781–791	89	A 70	46	120	A 132	115	98

Table 4. Deaths for 42 selected industries and from 52 selected causes of death, and proportionate mortality ratios for 42 selected industries by 52 selected causes of death for females 20 years of age and over: Total of 12 reporting States, 1984—Con.

[Data include only deaths to residents of a 12-State reporting area occurring in the area. Numbers after causes of death are category numbers of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*, and numbers after industries are category numbers of the *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, 1982*. For complete cause-of-death titles and category numbers, see Technical notes. Proportionate mortality ratios (PMR's) are age-race adjusted, see Technical notes. For a listing of reporting States, see Technical notes]

Industry	Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949)	Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E825)	Accidents mainly of industrial type (E846, E923–E926)	Other accidents (E800–E807, E927–E949)	Suicide (E950–E959)	Homicide and legal intervention (E960–E978)	All other causes (Residual)
			Number of deaths				
All industries	3,442	1,469	34	1,939	865	515	15,306
			Proportionate mortality ratios				
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries 010–031	95	118	(¹)	78	172	124	98
Mining 040–050	223	220	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	–	35
Construction 060	A 144	136	(¹)	144	101	186	100
Manufacturing 100–392	107	B 121	67	95	A 82	115	A 95
Nondurable goods 100–222	105	A 123	49	90	B 63	120	98
Food and kindred products 100–130	117	134	(¹)	99	A 39	A 178	94
Textile mill and finished products 132–152	99	110	–	91	A 57	115	99
Paper and allied products 160–162	123	179	–	78	48	96	103
Printing, publishing, and allied products 171–172	88	91	–	86	87	165	83
Chemicals and allied products 180–192	157	166	–	149	156	–	91
Petroleum and coal products 200–201	289	522	–	–	(¹)	–	50
Rubber, plastics, and leather products 210–222	104	150	(¹)	73	66	36	103
Durable goods 230–392	112	117	–	106	112	106	B 86
Lumber and other wood products, and furniture 230–242	125	171	–	58	78	68	101
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products 250–262	32	62	–	–	271	A 503	108
Primary metal industries 270–280	127	–	–	213	–	B 934	90
Fabricated metal industries 281–301	131	154	–	108	87	42	83
Machinery, except electrical 310–332	111	131	–	85	151	98	77
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies 340–350	116	131	(¹)	99	101	51	83
Transportation equipment 351–370	104	123	–	70	149	–	86
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 371–392	109	87	(¹)	138	95	85	87
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities 400–472	103	130	(¹)	78	B 161	133	93
Transportation 400–432	122	B 183	–	66	A 179	173	94
Railroads 400	126	233	–	88	A 480	–	85
Trucking and warehousing 410–411	144	196	–	71	106	217	91
Other transportation 401–402, 412–432	112	A 170	–	56	171	172	98
Communications 440–442	70	55	–	84	156	74	98
Utilities and sanitary services 460–472	147	167	(¹)	100	114	140	76
Wholesale trade 500–571	99	96	–	105	120	26	95
Retail trade 580–691	A 112	B 118	157	103	106	B 141	97
Food, bakery, and dairy stores 601–611	85	130	–	A 41	143	A 196	A 80
Auto dealers and supply stores 612–620	104	176	–	–	163	163	77
Eating and drinking places 641	111	106	(¹)	118	100	B 152	99
Other retail trade 580–600, 621–640, 642–691	A 120	A 126	238	113	96	104	100
Finance, insurance, and real estate 700–712	A 122	B 139	290	99	84	105	104
Business and repair services 721–760	B 135	134	(¹)	134	131	115	93
Automotive services and repair 750–751	121	140	–	88	88	337	46
Other business and repair services 721–742, 752–760	A 136	133	(¹)	137	135	97	97
Personal services 761–791	108	A 124	81	97	103	A 131	105
Private households 761	96	94	–	99	96	116	104
Beauty and barber shops 772–780	117	129	(¹)	98	118	96	A 121
Other personal services 762–771, 781–791	121	B 150	(¹)	93	99	A 158	99
Entertainment and recreation services 800–802	75	84	–	66	A 184	187	119

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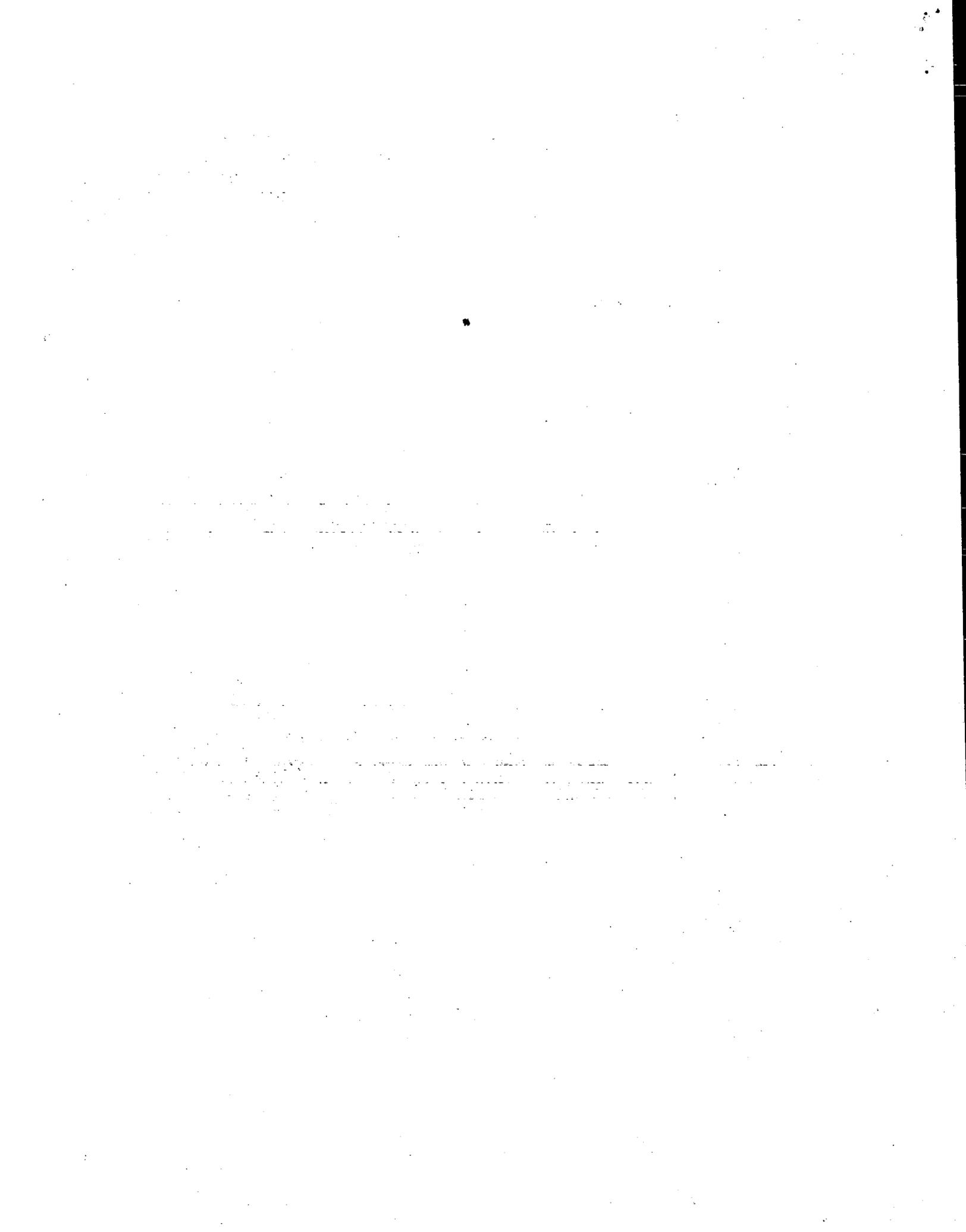
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Foreword

This *Sourcebook* provides a window on crime,
the operations of the criminal justice system,
and the public's attitudes toward both. Now in its
21st year, the *Sourcebook* series continues to
be widely used by practitioners and scholars
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and reference source on crime and criminal
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In the coming years, BJS is planning to intro-
duce electronic access to *Sourcebook* data.
Many users of the *Sourcebook* will be able to
access tables on topics of specific interest and
import them to standard spreadsheet files. In
addition, we hope to make the *Sourcebook*
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nating the *Sourcebook*. Please write or
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I want to express my appreciation for another
outstanding volume of information to both the
staff of the *Sourcebook* and the many contribu-
tors who make it possible.

Lawrence A. Greenfeld
Acting Director

Table 3.116

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1992

(12,589 agencies; 1992 estimated population 228,654,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1992	Percent change over 1991[a]	Percent[b]	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	21,092	-1.5	100.0 %	$89
Forcible rape	98,898	+4.2	100.0	27
Robbery	636,079	-2.3	100.0	840
Street/highway	353,904	-2.8	55.6	672
Commercial house	75,402	-0.5	11.9	1,380
Gas or service station	15,845	-4.8	2.5	513
Convenience store	33,401	-11.0	5.3	402
Residence	63,959	-0.2	10.1	1,123
Bank	10,519	+1.2	1.7	3,325
Miscellaneous	83,049	+1.0	13.1	770
Burglary	2,667,173	-5.5	100.0	1,278
Residence (dwelling)	1,765,870	-5.4	66.2	1,215
Night	563,403	-5.1	21.1	973
Day	773,159	-4.6	29.0	1,306
Unknown	429,308	-7.1	16.1	1,369
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	901,303	-5.8	33.8	1,400
Night	420,612	-6.2	15.8	1,153
Day	231,742	-0.2	8.7	1,827
Unknown	248,949	-9.6	9.3	1,420
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	7,100,352	-2.4	100.0	483
By type				
Pocket-picking	70,144	-5.3	1.0	430
Purse-snatching	67,152	-11.2	0.9	292
Shoplifting	1,124,694	-6.6	15.8	106
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,607,865	-1.6	22.6	555
Motor vehicle accessories	993,155	-3.4	14.0	297
Bicycles	420,345	-0.3	5.9	231
From buildings	992,866	-2.8	14.0	802
From coin-operated machines	64,666	-9.2	0.9	141
All others	1,759,465	+0.6	24.8	665
By value				
Over $200	2,551,714	-2.0	35.9	1,242
$50 to $200	1,681,280	-2.4	23.7	114
Under $50	2,867,358	-2.8	40.4	24
Motor vehicle theft	1,148,352	-1.0	100.0	4,713

Note: See Note, table 3.107. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking type institutions. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a]Percent change calculations are based only on agencies submitting 6 or more common months of data for both 1991 and 1992. As a result direct comparisons should not be made with similar data presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.
[b]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 205, Table 23.

Table 3.117

Bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to the police

By offense, United States, 1991 and 1992

	1991		1992	
Offense	Number	Percent[a]	Number	Percent[a]
Total	4,755	100 %	8,918	100 %
Murder	12	0.3	17	0.2
Forcible rape	7	0.1	8	0.1
Robbery	119	2.5	172	1.9
Aggravated assault	773	16.3	1,431	16.0
Burglary	56	1.2	69	0.8
Larceny-theft	22	0.5	36	0.4
Motor vehicle theft	0	0.0	5	(b)
Arson	55	1.2	47	0.5
Simple assault	796	16.7	1,765	19.8
Intimidation	1,614	33.9	3,328	37.3
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	1,301	27.4	2,040	22.9

Note: The data were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's statistical program on hate crimes. Data for 1991 were supplied by 2,771 law enforcement agencies in 32 States. Data for 1992 were supplied by 6,180 law enforcement agencies in 41 States and the District of Columbia.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b]Less than 0.1 percent.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Table 3.118

Bias motivations in hate crimes known to police

By race, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation, United States, 1991 and 1992

	1991		1992	
	Number	Percent[a]	Number	Percent[a]
Total	4,755	100 %	8,075	100 %
Race	2,963	62.3	5,050	62.5
Anti-white	888	18.7	1,664	20.6
Anti-black	1,689	35.5	2,884	35.7
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	0.2	31	0.4
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	287	6.0	275	3.4
Anti-multi-racial group	88	1.9	198	2.5
Ethnicity	450	9.5	841	10.4
Anti-Hispanic	242	5.1	498	6.2
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	208	4.4	343	4.2
Religion	917	19.3	1,240	15.4
Anti-Jewish	792	16.7	1,084	13.4
Anti-Catholic	23	0.5	18	0.2
Anti-Protestant	26	0.5	29	0.4
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	10	0.2	17	0.2
Anti-other religion	51	1.1	77	1.0
Anti-multi-religious group	11	0.2	14	0.2
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	4	0.1	1	(b)
Sexual orientation	425	8.9	944	11.7
Anti-homosexual	421	8.9	928	11.5
Anti-heterosexual	3	0.1	13	0.2
Anti-bisexual	1	0.0	3	(b)

Note: See Note, table 3.117. Detailed breakdowns for bias motivations for 1992 were not available from Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b]Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Table 3.119

Offenses in Federal parks known to police

By offense, 1975-93

| | Total offenses | Total annual visitation (in thousands) | Offense | | | | | | | |
			Criminal homicide[a]	Forcible rape[b]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary[b]	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[c]
1975	7,697	238,849	10	84	779	385	1,031	5,156	252	X
1976	7,521	267,827	10	66	281	470	954	5,570	170	X
1977	7,763	261,584	17	60	238	458	1,097	5,662	231	X
1978	8,247	283,090	12	91	261	494	1,188	5,986	215	X
1979	8,561	282,435	15	87	264	505	1,330	6,124	236	X
1980	9,074	300,324	16	89	294	643	1,552	6,230	250	X
1981	8,319	329,663	19	87	303	575	1,391	5,451	296	197
1982	7,892	344,448	30	83	330	607	1,083	5,468	220	71
1983	7,617	335,646	19	81	306	542	1,238	5,125	200	106
1984	6,612	332,507	18	57	266	527	717	4,766	178	83
1985	7,318	346,200	19	70	309	483	892	5,147	235	163
1986	7,945	364,600	24	88	261	637	922	5,732	179	102
1987	6,417	372,800	15	79	197	543	926	4,259	294	104
1988	6,195	368,000	20	79	215	300	801	4,378	313	89
1989	6,532	351,900	9	73	123	441	1,009	4,548	213	116
1990	7,009	337,900	24	92	184	448	1,180	4,643	310	128
1991	7,203	358,295	28	78	209	390	1,118	5,004	251	125
1992	7,212	360,352	23	71	222	386	928	5,204	241	137
1993	6,452	387,707	25	62	197	367	747	4,681	210	163

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 361 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, whereas other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. The offense categories listed above are the Uniform Crime Reports Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents.

[a] Includes negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b] Includes attempts.
[c] Included in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 2.41

Respondents reporting whether they knew personally victims of homicide during the past year

By number of victims known and relationship to victim, United States, 1988, 1989, and 1990

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many people have you known personally that were victims of homicide?"

	1988	1989	1990
Number of homicide victims known			
None	89.5 %	89.5 %	90.7 %
1	6.4	6.7	5.9
2	2.4	2.2	2.0
3	0.9	1.0	0.8
4 or more	0.7	0.4	0.5
Relationship to victim[a]			
Husband/wife	0.0	0.0	0.0
Partner or lover	1.3	0.0	0.8
Son or daughter	0.0	0.6	0.8
Other relative	11.0	11.9	11.9
Friend	45.4	37.7	35.7
Neighbor	6.5	6.3	4.0
Co-worker	8.4	5.7	7.1
Acquaintance	24.0	32.7	34.1
Other[b]	3.2	5.0	5.5

Note: The "don't know" and "no answer" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents based on respondents who reported knowing one or more homicide victims.
[b]Includes patients.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.42

Attitudes toward likelihood of certain groups to commit crime

United States, 1993[a]

Question: "Now, I'm going to read a list of various types of people in America today. Please tell me for each whether you think people in that particular type of group are *more likely* to commit crimes than others in our society, *less likely* or about the *same*: immigrants, whites, homeless people, the police, blacks, Asian-Americans, Hispanics, male teenagers in general, male teenagers in your neighborhood."

	More likely	Less likely	Same	No opinion
Male teenagers in general	58 %	6 %	34 %	2 %
Homeless people	40	20	36	4
Blacks	37	5	56	2
Hispanics	30	7	59	4
Immigrants	29	14	53	4
Male teenagers in your neighborhood	25	34	38	3
Asian-Americans	15	21	60	4
The police	11	45	42	2
Whites	6	21	71	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 38. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.43

Attitudes toward measures to reduce crime

By race, ethnicity, community size, and whether respondent is a crime victim, United States, 1994[a]

Question: "To lower the crime rate in the United States some people think additional money and effort should go to attacking the social and economic problems that lead to crime, through better education and job training. Others feel more money and effort should go to deterring crime by improving law enforcement with more prisons, police, and judges. Which comes closer to your view?"

	Spend money on social and economic problems	Spend money on police, prisons, and judges	Don't know
National	52 %	38 %	10 %
Race, ethnicity			
White	50	39	11
Black	56	35	9
Hispanic	56	36	8
Community size			
City	53	39	8
Suburb	56	33	11
Small town	49	39	12
Rural area	49	42	9
Victim of crime	46	43	11

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,516 adults age 18 or older conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Jan. 15-19, 1994. Telephone numbers were generated from a computer list that includes all telephone exchanges in the Nation. Random-digit dialing techniques were used to ensure that both listed and unlisted residences had an opportunity to be contacted. Results are adjusted to conform with census figures on characteristics such as sex, age, race, education, and household size.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.44

Attitudes toward proposed anti-crime measures

By race. United States, 1993[a]

Question: "For each of the following, please tell me whether you favor or oppose it as a way of dealing with crime in the United States. First, do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose: making it more difficult for those convicted of violent crimes like murder and rape to be paroled; making it more difficult for those accused of violent crimes like murder and rape to get out on bail while awaiting trial; enacting tougher gun control laws; prohibiting plea bargaining--where in exchange for pleading guilty the defendant is charged with a lesser crime; making sentences more severe for all crimes; extending the death penalty for some serious crimes other than murder; limiting appeals to death sentences; putting more police on the streets, even if it requires higher taxes?"

	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion
Make parole more difficult	66 %	16 %	8 %	9 %	1 %
White	68	16	7	8	1
Black	53	21	8	16	2
Restrict bail	59	16	11	13	1
White	61	17	10	11	1
Black	46	12	14	25	3
Impose more severe sentences	48	31	14	4	3
White	48	30	15	4	3
Black	42	34	13	7	4
Put more police on the street	43	37	15	4	1
White	43	37	14	4	2
Black	41	35	15	9	0
Enact tougher gun laws	40	24	20	13	3
White	38	25	21	13	3
Black	47	20	16	12	5
Limit appeals in death penalty cases	37	23	21	14	5
White	38	24	21	13	4
Black	23	20	19	29	9
Extend death penalty for more crimes	24	27	30	15	4
White	25	28	30	14	3
Black	22	17	26	28	7
Ban plea bargaining	24	19	31	22	4
White	25	19	31	21	4
Black	19	12	30	31	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45

Respondents favoring various crime-control measures

By race and Hispanic origin, 1993

Question: "I will read you some proposals for fighting crime. Please say for each if you favor or oppose it. Do you favor or oppose. . .?"

(Percent responding "favor")

	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Imposing a five-day waiting period between purchase and delivery of a gun	83 %	84 %	82 %	73 %
Banning the importation and sales of foreign made assault rifles	68	69	72	64
Banning the sale of assault rifles	67	67	69	61
Expanding the number of crimes to which the death penalty would apply	67	68	53	74
Spending 3.4 billion dollars to pay for 50,000 new police officers	65	65	67	66

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Sept. 6, 1993), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.173

Terrorist incidents and preventions

United States, 1982-92

	Terrorist incidents	Suspected terrorist incidents	Terrorism preventions
Total	165	44	74
1982	51	0	3
1983	31	2	6
1984	13	3	9
1985	7	6	23
1986	25	2	9
1987	9	8	5
1988	9	5	3
1989	4	16	7
1990	7	1	5
1991	5	1	4
1992	4	0	0

Note: A terrorist incident is a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. A suspected terrorist incident is a potential act of terrorism, responsibility for which cannot be attributed to a known or suspected terrorist group. A terrorism prevention is a documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity. (Source, p. 20.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.174

Terrorist incidents

By type of incident and target, United States, 1982-92 (aggregate)

	Number
Total	165
Type of incident	
Bombing attacks[a]	130
Malicious destruction of property	4
Acts of sabotage	2
Hostile takeover	4
Arson	8
Kidnaping; assaults; alleged assassinations; assassinations;	11
Robbery; attempted robbery	5
Hijacking	1
Type of target	
Private residence/vehicle	18
Military personnel/establishments	33
Educational establishments	6
Commercial establishments	60
State and United States government buildings/property	31
Diplomatic establishments	17

Note: See Note, table 3.173.

[a]Includes detonated and undetonated devices, tear gas, pipe, and firebombs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.175

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens

By type of casualty, 1981-93

	Total	Dead	Wounded
Total	2,197	586	1,611
1981	47	7	40
1982	19	8	11
1983	386	271	115
1984	42	11	31
1985	195	38	157
1986	112	12	100
1987	54	7	47
1988	232	192	40
1989	34	15	19
1990	44	10	34
1991	21	7	14
1992	3	2	1
1993	1,008	6	1,002

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically-motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine State agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country. (Source, *1993*, p. iv.) Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987*, p.1; *1988*, p. 4; *1989*, p. 5; *1990*, p. 37; *1992*, p. 1; *1993*, p. 1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Amount recovered								
1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
3,065	3,793	1,603	4,147	8,695	7,318	9,028	1,960	7,369
319	1,044	261	588	1,720	1,224	149	281	276
312	162	625	414	340	174	121	285	80
2,302	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
87	1,179	200	171	1,545	371	841	746	233
159	329 [a]	424 [a]	285 [a]	377 [a]	1,955 [a]	350 [a]	363 [a]	223 [a]
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
145	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
9,962	22,536	16,635	14,226	15,305	11,810	77,005	9,498	5,694
247	339	148	1,004	219	0	90	1	28
12,061	29,571	17,017	15,619	35,389	19,512	11,653	18,132	9,382
79,306	87,820	111,033	31,311	55,212	100,752	47,078	57,606	32,802
402	314	295	299	144	356	461	461	661
17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.171

Arson offenses and average cost of property damage

By type of target, 1992

(11,798 agencies; 1992 estimated population 199,960,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent[a]	Average damage
Total	86,547	100.0 %	$16,649
Total structure	46,615	53.9	28,343
Single occupancy residential	19,682	22.7	14,937
Other residential	7,894	9.1	13,563
Storage	4,016	4.6	17,754
Industrial/manufacturing	747	0.9	86,233
Other commercial	6,566	7.6	103,884
Community/public	4,685	5.4	17,630
Other structure	3,025	3.5	6,497
Total mobile	22,976	26.5	3,909
Motor vehicles	21,422	24.8	3,700
Other mobile	1,554	1.8	6,782
Other	16,956	19.6	1,763

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1992, 11,798 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data are from those 11,798 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 54, Table 2.31; p. 55, Table 2.33.

Table 3.172

Arson of structures not in use

By type of structure, 1992

(11,798 agencies; 1992 estimated population 199,960,000)

Structure	Number of offenses	Structures not in use
Total	46,615	19.5 %
Single occupancy residential	19,682	23.4
Other residential	7,894	14.5
Storage	4,016	26.2
Industrial/manufacturing	747	19.9
Other commercial	6,566	12.8
Community/public	4,685	9.7
Other structure	3,025	27.4

Note: See Note, table 3.171. "Structures not in use" are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 55, Table 2.32.

Table 3.120

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1993

Offense	Total offenses Park rangers	Total offenses Park police
Total, all offenses	75,265	19,660
Part I offenses, total	5,017	1,435
Homicide		
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14	6
Manslaughter by negligence	5	0
Forcible rape		
Rape by force	22	29
Attempted forcible rape	9	2
Robbery		
Firearm	10	43
Knife or cutting instrument	4	11
Strong arm; hands, fist, feet, etc.	13	103
Other dangerous weapon	3	10
Aggravated assault		
Firearm	29	36
Knife or cutting instrument	24	34
Other dangerous weapon	51	50
Hands, fist, feet, etc.	122	21
Burglary		
Forcible entry	380	69
Unlawful entry[a]	198	26
Attempted forcible entry	58	16
Larceny-theft[b]	3,769	912
Motor vehicle theft		
Automobiles	115	44
Trucks and buses	16	0
Other vehicles	31	4
Arson		
Structural	25	8
Mobile	16	7
Other	103	4
Part II offenses, total	70,248	18,225
Other assaults	320	313
Forgery and counterfeiting	24	7
Fraud	79	15
Embezzlement	17	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	272	1,022
Vandalism	3,427	761
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	3,003	440
Prostitution and commercialized vice	19	28
Sex offenses	299	507
Drug abuse violations[c]	3,360	3,277
Offenses against family and children	188	23
Gambling	29	1
Driving while intoxicated	1,649	741
Liquor laws	5,796	1,052
Drunkenness	1,283	152
Disorderly conduct	5,254	915
Vagrancy	152	357
All other offenses	43,119	7,239
Suspicion	890	1,363
Curfew and loitering	470	2
Runaways	58	9
Thefts	590	0

Note: See Note, table 3.119.

[a]No force used.
[b]Excludes motor vehicle thefts.
[c]Includes sale, manufacturing, and possessing.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.121

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-92

Year	Total number of murders and nonnegligent man-slaughters	Total[a]	Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.)[b]	Other[c]	Unknown or not stated
1964	7,990	100 %	55 %	24 %	5 %	10 %	3 %	2 %
1965	8,773	100	57	23	6	10	3	1
1966	9,552	100	59	22	5	9	2	1
1967	11,114	100	63	20	5	9	2	1
1968	12,503	100	65	18	6	8	2	1
1969	13,575	100	65	19	4	8	3	1
1970	13,649	100	66	18	4	8	3	1
1971	16,183	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1972	15,832	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1973	17,123	100	66	17	5	8	2	2
1974	18,632	100	67	17	5	8	1	1
1975	18,642	100	65	17	5	9	2	2
1976	16,605	100	64	18	5	8	2	3
1977	18,033	100	62	19	5	8	2	3
1978	18,714	100	64	19	5	8	2	3
1979	20,591	100	63	19	5	8	2	3
1980	21,860	100	62	19	5	8	2	4
1981	20,053	100	62	19	5	7	2	3
1982	19,485	100	60	21	5	8	2	3
1983	18,673	100	58	22	6	9	2	3
1984	16,689	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1985	17,545	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1986	19,257	100	59	20	6	9	2	4
1987	17,859	100	59	20	6	8	2	4
1988	18,269	100	61	19	6	8	2	4
1989	18,954	100	62	18	6	7	2	4
1990	20,045	100	64	18	5	7	2	4
1991	21,505	100	66	16	5	7	2	4
1992	22,540	100	68	14	5	6	2	5

Note: See Note, table 3.107. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report on the offense.

Data for Florida and Kentucky were not available for 1988 and data for Iowa were not available for 1991; therefore the Source did not include these States in detailed breakdowns of the data for those years. However, data for these States were estimated by the Source and included in the national totals for those years.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b]This category includes beatings and strangulations. Pushed is also included in personal weapons.
[c]This category includes arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 16; *1965*, p. 106, Table 16; *1966*, p. 107, Table 20; *1967*, p. 112, Table 20; *1968*, p. 108, Table 20; *1969*, p. 106, Table 21; *1970*, p. 188, Table 21; *1971*, p. 114, Table 21; *1972*, p. 188, Table 24; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 18; *1975*, p. 18; *1976*, p. 10; *1977*, p. 11; *1978*, p. 12; *1979*, p. 11; *1980*, p. 12; *1981*, p. 11; *1982*, p. 11; *1983*, p. 10; *1984*, p. 10; *1985*, p. 10; *1986*, p. 10; *1987*, p. 10; *1988*, p. 12; *1989*, p. 11; *1990*, p. 12; *1991*, p. 18; *1992*, p. 18, Table 2.10 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.122

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1992

Region	Total	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Total	100.0 %	68.2 %	14.5 %	12.3 %	5.0 %
Northeast	100.0	68.1	15.0	10.9	6.0
Midwest	100.0	66.4	15.2	13.4	5.0
South	100.0	69.0	13.8	12.9	4.3
West	100.0	68.3	14.7	11.6	5.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121. In this table, strangulations are classified in the "unknown or other dangerous weapon" category rather than in the category "personal weapons," as was done in table 3.121. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 18, Table 2.8.

Table 3.123

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1992

Age of victim	Total	Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)[a]	Poison	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or weapon not stated[b]
Total	22,540	15,377	3,265	1,029	1,121	13	19	203	23	313	114	1,063
Infant (under 1)	254	11	4	15	142	1	0	1	1	4	20	55
1 to 4	408	61	19	41	187	3	0	25	0	1	15	56
5 to 9	126	47	8	8	19	0	1	13	0	9	9	12
10 to 14	351	252	35	12	15	0	0	9	1	3	6	18
15 to 19	2,851	2,433	230	40	34	1	2	10	1	22	4	74
20 to 24	4,181	3,377	472	85	73	1	4	14	0	37	3	115
25 to 29	3,455	2,572	473	98	108	2	2	18	4	46	9	123
30 to 34	3,045	2,072	535	125	109	2	1	19	2	48	8	124
35 to 39	2,231	1,467	408	114	93	0	2	19	6	27	6	89
40 to 44	1,650	1,045	301	111	74	1	2	12	1	20	3	80
45 to 49	1,072	661	197	64	47	0	1	12	0	22	4	64
50 to 54	695	395	122	68	40	1	0	14	0	12	2	41
55 to 59	449	252	88	37	31	0	2	7	0	7	1	24
60 to 64	412	207	82	51	29	1	0	4	1	6	3	28
65 to 69	315	138	81	29	22	0	0	10	1	10	3	21
70 to 74	262	85	64	40	26	0	0	4	0	11	4	28
75 and older	474	132	117	76	60	0	1	5	5	16	10	52
Unknown	309	170	29	15	12	0	1	7	0	12	4	59

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

[a] Pushed is included in personal weapons.
[b] Includes drownings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 18, Table 2.10.

Table 3.124

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of firearm-related homicide, suicide, and unintentional deaths

By State, 1990 and 1991 (aggregate)

	Firearm-related deaths							
	Total[a]		Homicide		Suicide		Unintentional	
State	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States, total	75,472	15.1	34,493	6.9	37,411	7.5	2,857	0.6
Alabama	1,840	22.6	806	9.9	857	10.5	141	1.7
Alaska	204	18.2	29	2.6	100	8.9	74	6.6
Arizona	1,395	18.8	420	5.7	913	12.3	49	0.7
Arkansas	950	20.1	388	8.2	456	9.6	88	1.9
California	9,893	16.4	5,554	9.2	4,035	6.7	260	0.4
Colorado	851	12.7	194	2.9	622	9.3	24	0.4
Connecticut	545	8.3	240	3.6	277	4.2	26	0.4
Delaware	112	8.3	37	2.7	69	5.1	6	0.4
District of Columbia	680	56.3	643	53.2	26	2.2	5	0.4
Florida	4,734	18.1	2,021	7.7	2,601	9.9	83	0.3
Georgia	2,661	20.3	1,204	9.2	1,318	10.1	93	0.7
Hawaii	113	5.0	37	1.6	68	3.0	5	0.2
Idaho	310	15.1	29	1.4	258	12.6	22	1.1
Illinois	3,084	13.4	1,874	8.2	1,112	4.8	71	0.3
Indiana	1,454	13.0	473	4.2	887	7.9	64	0.6
Iowa	466	8.4	70	1.3	366	6.6	29	0.5
Kansas	633	12.7	173	3.5	415	8.3	38	0.8
Kentucky	1,246	16.8	344	4.6	775	10.5	107	1.4
Louisiana	2,151	25.4	1,177	13.9	866	10.2	96	1.1
Maine	237	9.6	21	0.9	211	8.6	4	0.2
Maryland	1,450	15.0	869	9.0	559	5.8	13	0.1
Massachusetts	615	5.1	272	2.3	331	2.8	11	0.1
Michigan	2,913	15.6	1,543	8.3	1,290	6.9	61	0.3
Minnesota	725	8.2	132	1.5	548	6.2	34	0.4
Mississippi	1,158	22.4	529	10.2	507	9.8	101	2.0
Missouri	1,807	17.6	736	7.2	953	9.3	91	0.9
Montana	295	18.3	47	2.9	218	13.6	27	1.7
Nebraska	329	10.4	55	1.7	244	7.7	19	0.6
Nevada	619	24.9	171	6.9	430	17.3	14	0.6
New Hampshire	180	8.1	23	1.0	155	7.0	2	0.1
New Jersey	875	5.6	455	2.9	385	2.5	33	0.2
New Mexico	543	17.7	155	5.1	363	11.8	16	0.5
New York	4,933	13.7	3,675	10.2	1,162	3.2	71	0.2
North Carolina	2,446	18.3	1,088	8.1	1,256	9.4	84	0.6
North Dakota	92	7.2	10	0.8	78	6.1	4	0.3
Ohio	2,462	11.3	874	4.0	1,470	6.7	102	0.5
Oklahoma	1,001	15.8	343	5.4	600	9.5	50	0.8
Oregon	746	12.9	130	2.3	567	9.8	37	0.6
Pennsylvania	2,689	11.3	993	4.2	1,612	6.8	61	0.3
Rhode Island	121	6.0	49	2.4	67	3.3	4	0.2
South Carolina	1,252	17.8	548	7.8	633	9.0	57	0.8
South Dakota	143	10.2	13	0.9	114	8.1	15	1.1
Tennessee	1,974	20.1	790	8.0	979	10.0	162	1.6
Texas	7,206	21.0	3,642	10.6	3,165	9.2	330	1.0
Utah	415	11.9	53	1.5	349	10.0	8	0.2
Vermont	141	12.5	23	2.0	115	10.2	1	0.1
Virginia	1,965	15.8	783	6.3	1,104	8.9	60	0.5
Washington	1,086	11.0	272	2.8	770	7.8	30	0.3
West Virginia	549	15.3	162	4.5	342	9.5	34	0.9
Wisconsin	1,008	10.2	293	3.0	680	6.9	29	0.3
Wyoming	175	19.2	31	3.4	133	14.6	11	1.2

Note: These data are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The mortality data files are maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Rates were calculated from population estimates obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[a]Includes deaths of unknown intent.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 3.125

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1992

(- represents zero)

Circumstances	Total	Relationship of victim to offender[a]									
		Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other family	Acquaintance
Total	22,540	383	913	121	169	325	235	167	42	393	6,102
Felony type, total	4,887	22	37	4	13	31	27	5	5	44	1,165
Rape	137	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	28
Robbery	2,254	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	23	404
Burglary	206	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	40
Larceny-theft	41	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	15
Motor vehicle theft	65	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Arson	148	-	3	1	-	3	17	-	1	-	26
Prostitution and commercialized vice	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other sex offenses	34	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	12
Narcotic drug laws	1,291	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	2	7	494
Gambling	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Other - not specified	659	17	31	-	5	26	8	1	1	7	114
Suspected felony type	280	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Other than felony type, total	11,152	323	762	97	140	276	194	146	30	307	4,311
Romantic triangle	335	5	34	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	212
Child killed by babysitter	36	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	6	20
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	426	17	10	1	1	4	-	13	-	11	171
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	249	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	123
Argument over money or property	481	6	12	8	6	4	-	17	-	27	274
Other arguments	6,027	240	480	64	102	69	26	96	25	199	2,168
Gangland killings	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Juvenile gang killings	809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	523
Institutional killings	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Sniper attack	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other - not specified	2,601	55	226	24	31	195	162	17	5	57	747
Unknown	6,221	38	110	19	16	18	14	16	7	42	582

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims for which supplemental homicide data were received. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

[a]Column headers refer to offenders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1992 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Stranger	Unknown relationship
843	240	519	217	3,053	8,818
124	6	20	52	1,374	1,958
7	·	1	6	32	60
41	·	1	26	897	855
4	·	·	6	68	81
2	·	1	1	15	4
2	·	·	1	35	13
1	1	2	4	19	70
·	·	·	·	14	12
1	·	·	1	5	8
46	1	2	2	177	553
4	·	·	·	1	2
16	4	13	5	111	300
3	·	1	·	29	198
652	214	444	152	1,323	1,781
28	3	14	1	25	7
·	·	·	3	·	1
63	3	5	10	75	42
·	2	3	·	29	75
46	5	7	12	38	19
414	182	327	100	699	836
·	·	1	·	37	43
1	·	·	1	77	207
·	·	·	·	1	3
·	·	·	·	8	22
91	19	87	25	334	526
64	20	54	13	327	4,881

Table 3.126

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964-92

Age of victim	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	8,773	9,552	11,114	12,503	13,575	13,649	16,183	15,832	17,123	18,632	18,642	16,605	18,033	18,714
Total[a]	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Infant (under 1)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 to 4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 19	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	9
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	16
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	12
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
55 to 59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
60 to 64	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17, Table 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 19; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10; *1990*, p. 11; *1991*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1992*, p. 16, Table 2.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
20,591	21,860	20,053	19,485	18,673	16,689	17,545	19,257	17,859	18,269	18,954	20,045	21,505	22,540
100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	11	12	13	13
17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19
16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	16	15
12	13	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14
9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5
5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1

Table 3.127

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-92

Year	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total	Sex of victim	
			Male	Female
1964	7,990	100 %	74 %	26 %
1965	8,773	100	74	26
1966	9,552	100	74	26
1967	11,114	100	75	25
1968	12,503	100	78	22
1969	13,575	100	78	22
1970	13,649	100	78	22
1971	16,183	100	79	21
1972	15,832	100	78	22
1973	17,123	100	77	23
1974	18,632	100	77	23
1975	18,642	100	76	24
1976	16,605	100	76	24
1977	18,033	100	75	25
1978	18,714	100	76	24
1979	20,591	100	77	23
1980	21,860	100	77	23
1981	20,053	100	77	23
1982	19,485	100	76	24
1983	18,673	100	76	24
1984	16,689	100	75	25
1985	17,545	100	74	26
1986	19,257	100	75	25
1987	17,859	100	74	26
1988	18,269	100	75	25
1989	18,954	100	76	24
1990	20,045	100	78	22
1991	21,505	100	78	22
1992	22,540	100	78	22

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States; 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10; *1990*, p. 11; *1991*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1992*, p. 16, Table 2.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.128

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-92

Year	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total[a]	White	Black	All other (including race unknown)
1964	7,990	100 %	45 %	54 %	1 %
1965	8,773	100	45	54	1
1966	9,552	100	45	54	1
1967	11,114	100	45	54	1
1968	12,503	100	45	54	1
1969	13,575	100	44	55	2
1970	13,649	100	44	55	1
1971	16,183	100	44	55	2
1972	15,832	100	45	53	2
1973	17,123	100	47	52	1
1974	18,632	100	48	50	2
1975	18,642	100	51	47	2
1976	16,605	100	51	47	2
1977	18,033	100	52	45	2
1978	18,714	100	54	44	2
1979	20,591	100	54	43	2
1980	21,860	100	53	42	4
1981	20,053	100	54	44	2
1982	19,485	100	55	42	2
1983	18,673	100	55	42	3
1984	16,689	100	56	41	3
1985	17,545	100	56	42	3
1986	19,257	100	53	44	3
1987	17,859	100	52	45	3
1988	18,269	100	49	48	3
1989	18,954	100	48	49	3
1990	20,045	100	48	49	3
1991	21,505	100	47	50	2
1992	22,540	100	47	50	3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 21; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10; *1990*, p. 11; *1991*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1992*, p. 16, Table 2.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.129

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1992

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Un-known	White	Black	Other	Un-known
Total	22,540	17,576	4,936	28	10,647	11,175	548	170
Infant (under 1)	254	137	116	1	147	99	3	5
1 to 4	408	237	171	0	204	192	12	0
5 to 9	126	64	62	0	60	56	10	0
10 to 14	351	230	121	0	163	171	14	3
15 to 19	2,851	2,444	407	0	1,114	1,664	60	13
20 to 24	4,181	3,551	630	0	1,614	2,451	97	19
25 to 29	3,455	2,749	706	0	1,479	1,891	69	16
30 to 34	3,045	2,382	662	1	1,420	1,530	76	19
35 to 39	2,231	1,706	525	0	1,145	1,027	51	8
40 to 44	1,650	1,262	388	0	858	731	47	14
45 to 49	1,072	819	253	0	634	396	35	7
50 to 54	695	519	175	1	406	265	21	3
55 to 59	449	356	93	0	281	146	18	4
60 to 64	412	307	105	0	283	120	6	3
65 to 69	315	205	110	0	187	120	7	1
70 to 74	262	159	103	0	177	80	4	1
75 and older	474	229	245	0	340	121	11	2
Unknown	309	220	64	25	135	115	7	52

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 16, Table 2.4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.130

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-92

	Age				Sex		Race	
	13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black
1976	1.7	4.6	13.9	10.1	13.0	3.7	4.8	33.9
1977	1.9	5.2	14.8	10.6	13.7	4.1	5.3	34.6
1978	1.9	5.1	14.7	10.4	13.7	4.0	5.5	32.9
1979	1.9	5.7	17.5	11.6	15.8	4.3	6.2	37.3
1980	1.9	6.1	18.2	11.9	16.3	4.4	6.4	38.4
1981	1.8	5.1	15.6	10.9	14.8	3.9	5.8	34.9
1982	2.0	5.0	15.1	10.4	14.0	4.0	5.7	32.1
1983	1.9	4.8	14.4	9.8	13.3	3.9	5.4	30.3
1984	1.8	4.4	13.2	8.8	11.8	3.6	5.0	26.4
1985	1.8	5.0	13.3	8.8	11.8	3.7	5.1	26.6
1986	2.0	5.3	15.7	9.3	12.9	3.9	5.2	30.6
1987	1.8	5.6	15.3	8.5	11.8	3.8	4.8	28.5
1988	1.9	6.3	15.4	8.3	11.8	3.6	4.5	30.0
1989	2.0	7.9	17.4	8.4	12.6	3.6	4.6	32.1
1990	1.8	9.2	20.0	8.6	13.6	3.5	4.9	33.6
1991	1.9	10.5	22.3	8.5	13.9	3.5	4.9	34.0
1992	1.8	10.9	23.6	8.8	14.2	3.8	5.0	35.4

Note: These data are derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The SHR are incident-based reports, rather than the monthly aggregates that comprise the FBI Crime Index.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.131

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of juvenile murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-92

	Age							
	10 to 13 years				14 to 17 years			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	1.0	3.5	0.8	1.3	3.9	24.3	1.9	5.4
1977	1.0	3.1	0.7	2.4	4.5	23.3	2.3	8.1
1978	0.9	2.8	0.9	2.7	4.8	20.8	2.4	7.0
1979	1.0	2.9	0.7	1.8	5.4	25.8	2.3	7.4
1980	1.0	2.5	0.8	2.5	5.6	29.1	2.6	6.4
1981	0.9	3.4	0.9	2.1	4.5	24.7	2.2	5.8
1982	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.4	4.4	24.2	2.0	7.3
1983	1.0	3.2	0.8	1.2	4.3	23.6	2.1	5.1
1984	0.8	2.3	0.8	1.7	3.9	19.2	2.1	6.2
1985	1.2	2.9	0.7	1.1	4.3	23.9	1.8	6.8
1986	0.8	3.1	1.0	1.5	4.4	27.0	2.3	6.3
1987	0.7	3.3	0.8	1.8	3.7	33.7	2.1	6.8
1988	0.9	3.4	0.9	3.6	4.2	39.5	2.1	6.4
1989	1.1	3.7	0.9	2.6	5.4	52.1	2.1	8.2
1990	1.1	4.4	0.6	3.8	7.5	54.1	2.3	9.1
1991	1.2	3.7	0.6	1.7	8.5	65.9	2.3	8.8
1992	0.8	4.8	0.7	2.8	8.8	63.8	2.3	12.1

Note: See Note, table 3.130.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.132

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter committed by juveniles

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-92

	Age							
	10 to 13 years				14 to 17 years			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	0.6	2.7	0.1	0.9	7.6	47.3	0.9	7.2
1977	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.5	7.8	44.1	0.9	4.3
1978	0.8	2.8	0.1	0.4	7.9	44.3	0.9	5.8
1979	0.7	2.8	0.1	0.9	9.5	47.7	0.9	5.9
1980	0.7	3.2	0.1	0.6	9.4	49.4	0.7	5.1
1981	0.8	1.9	0.1	0.4	8.2	51.2	0.9	5.8
1982	0.6	2.2	0.1	0.6	8.2	44.6	0.9	4.5
1983	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.4	7.9	37.0	1.1	5.3
1984	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.5	7.0	32.0	0.9	4.4
1985	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.8	7.2	43.6	0.7	4.7
1986	0.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	9.3	49.8	0.9	4.3
1987	0.7	2.3	0.1	0.6	7.6	50.4	1.0	4.7
1988	0.7	2.8	0.1	0.7	9.3	65.8	0.7	4.7
1989	1.0	3.5	0.0	0.7	10.9	78.1	0.7	4.9
1990	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.3	13.2	102.5	1.0	5.1
1991	0.5	4.3	0.1	0.8	13.6	111.8	0.8	7.0
1992	0.6	3.3	0.2	0.5	14.0	119.0	1.0	7.3

Note: See Note, table 3.130.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.133

Characteristics of juvenile murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims

By selected characteristics of the offender and offense. United States. 1976-92 (aggregate)[a]

| Characteristics of offender and offense | Total | Characteristics of victim | | | | | | | |
| | | Sex | | Race | | Male | | Female | |
		Male	Female	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Age									
17 years and younger	24.5 %	28.7 %	16.6 %	24.0 %	25.4 %	28.5 %	29.1 %	16.2 %	17.0 %
18 to 29 years	52.5	49.7	57.9	51.2	54.5	48.2	51.6	56.5	61.0
30 to 49 years	20.3	18.8	23.1	22.0	17.5	20.4	16.7	24.9	19.4
50 years and older	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5
Race									
White	53.4	52.0	56.2	92.8	7.0	92.4	8.5	93.6	3.6
Black	44.2	45.9	41.1	6.2	92.7	6.7	91.2	5.3	96.1
Other	2.3	2.1	2.8	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.3
Sex									
Male	80.9	84.6	73.5	81.2	80.6	83.9	85.6	76.6	69.1
Female	19.1	15.4	26.5	18.8	19.4	16.1	14.4	23.4	30.9
Type of weapon									
Firearm	51.2	60.2	32.9	46.9	56.3	55.4	65.4	32.1	33.7
Knife	12.4	12.1	12.9	13.2	11.3	13.1	11.0	13.3	12.2
Blunt object	5.0	3.9	7.3	5.3	4.6	4.2	3.6	7.4	7.2
Personal weapon	19.4	15.2	27.9	20.8	18.0	17.0	13.4	27.2	29.3
Other	12.1	8.6	19.0	13.8	9.8	10.3	6.7	20.0	17.6
Relationship to victim									
Family	39.5	33.5	50.9	43.0	34.5	37.7	28.0	51.9	49.0
Other known	45.8	49.4	39.1	43.0	50.0	46.2	53.4	37.3	42.4
Stranger	14.7	17.2	10.0	14.1	15.5	16.0	18.6	10.8	8.7

Note: See Note, table 3.130. Juveniles are persons 10 to 17 years of age.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis
Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.134

Characteristics of juvenile murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenders

By selected characteristics of the victim and offense, United States, 1976-92 (aggregate)[a]

| Characteristics of victim and offense | Total | Characteristics of offender | | | | | | | |
| | | Sex | | Race | | Male | | Female | |
		Male	Female	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Age									
17 years and younger	28.5 %	27.8 %	35.7 %	31.2 %	26.1 %	30.8 %	25.2 %	35.4 %	35.5 %
18 to 29 years	37.0	37.9	28.2	33.9	39.6	34.9	40.3	23.4	32.5
30 to 49 years	22.1	22.0	23.2	22.2	22.1	21.8	22.3	26.7	20.4
50 years and older	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.6	12.1	12.5	12.2	14.5	11.5
Race									
White	55.3	55.8	49.1	92.1	22.5	91.9	23.7	94.5	9.0
Black	42.4	41.8	48.8	6.6	76.4	6.8	75.1	4.4	90.4
Other	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.5
Sex									
Male	83.7	85.1	69.2	81.9	85.4	83.2	86.9	68.9	69.8
Female	16.3	14.9	30.8	18.1	14.6	16.8	13.1	31.1	30.2
Type of weapon									
Firearm	66.1	68.2	42.6	61.4	70.7	62.5	73.8	50.0	36.4
Knife	18.6	17.4	32.1	21.9	15.5	22.0	13.1	21.0	42.3
Blunt object	6.2	6.3	5.1	7.0	5.5	7.1	5.7	6.1	4.1
Personal weapon	6.0	5.5	10.7	5.8	5.9	5.2	5.7	12.6	8.7
Other	3.1	2.5	9.5	3.9	2.4	3.3	1.8	10.4	8.5
Relationship to offender									
Family	14.9	12.2	40.6	20.0	10.0	17.3	7.4	46.6	35.3
Other known	52.9	53.6	46.0	52.4	53.5	53.8	53.5	37.9	53.3
Stranger	32.3	34.2	13.4	27.6	36.5	28.8	39.1	15.4	11.4

Note: See Note, table 3.130. Juveniles are persons 10 to 17 years of age.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis
Program, Northeastern University.

Figure 3.7

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age of offender, United States, 1976-92

Rate per 100,000 population

Year of offense

— — 14 to 17 years   ——— 18 to 24 years   ——— 25 years and older
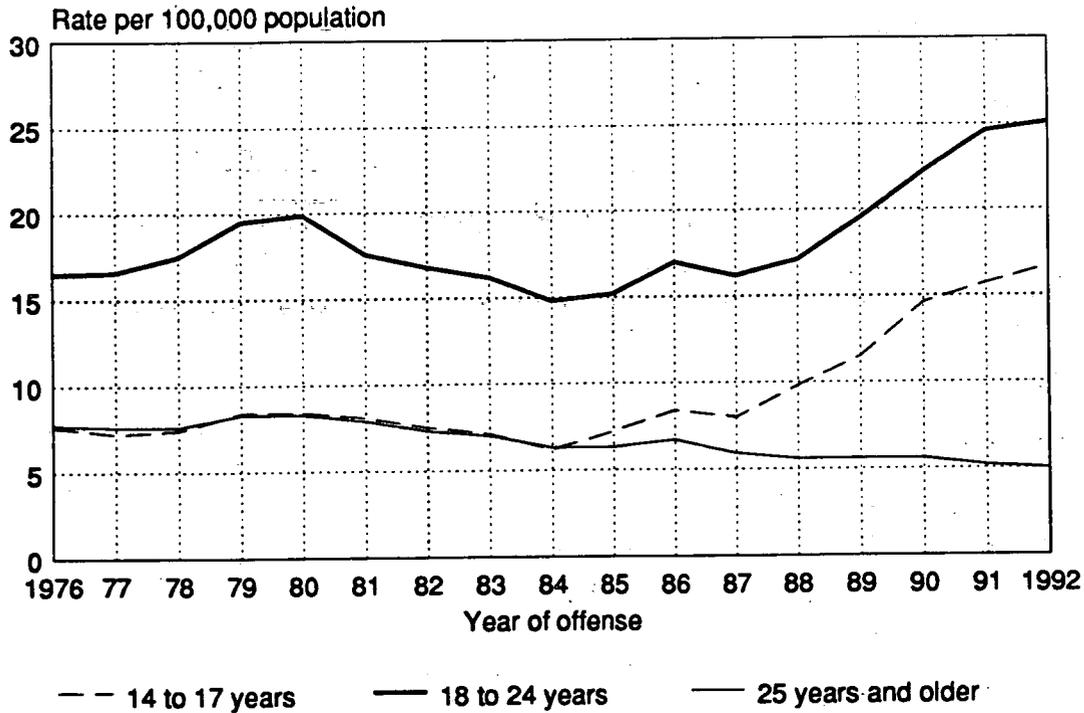
Note: See Note, table 3.130.

Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.135

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-92

	Age				Sex		Race	
	13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black
1976	0.3	7.6	16.5	7.7	12.2	2.6	4.1	35.3
1977	0.3	7.2	16.6	7.6	12.3	2.3	3.9	34.1
1978	0.3	7.4	17.5	7.6	12.6	2.5	4.3	34.5
1979	0.2	8.4	19.5	8.3	14.2	2.3	4.6	36.9
1980	0.3	8.4	19.9	8.3	14.3	2.5	5.1	33.4
1981	0.2	8.1	17.6	7.9	13.4	2.1	4.4	34.2
1982	0.3	7.5	16.8	7.3	12.6	2.3	4.5	31.3
1983	0.3	7.1	16.2	7.0	11.9	2.2	4.4	28.6
1984	0.2	6.2	14.8	6.3	10.8	1.9	4.2	22.0
1985	0.3	7.2	15.2	6.3	11.0	1.9	4.1	25.5
1986	0.2	8.4	17.0	6.7	12.0	1.7	4.0	25.9
1987	0.2	8.0	16.2	5.9	10.7	1.6	3.6	23.1
1988	0.2	9.8	17.1	5.6	10.9	1.4	3.4	24.5
1989	0.3	11.5	19.5	5.6	11.3	1.5	3.5	25.8
1990	0.3	14.6	22.2	5.6	12.2	1.6	4.1	27.5
1991	0.2	15.7	24.6	5.2	12.2	1.4	3.6	31.2
1992	0.5	16.7	25.1	5.0	13.9	1.5	4.0	31.5

Note: See Note, table 3.130.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.136

Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenders known to police

United States, 1976-92

| | Offender characteristics | | | | | | | | |
| | Age | | | | Sex | | Race | | |
Year	Under 18 years old	18 to 29	30 to 49	50 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black	Other [a]
1976	8.8 %	48.6 %	31.8 %	10.8 %	84.0 %	16.0 %	46.3 %	51.9 %	1.7 %
1977	8.2	48.3	32.4	11.1	83.9	16.1	47.7	50.4	1.9
1978	8.3	49.3	32.1	10.2	84.8	15.2	47.8	50.5	1.7
1979	8.3	49.7	31.8	10.2	85.9	14.1	48.9	48.9	2.2
1980	7.9	50.6	32.8	8.7	86.3	13.7	49.8	48.8	1.4
1981	7.6	49.1	33.8	9.5	86.3	13.7	49.7	48.8	1.5
1982	7.3	50.0	33.5	9.3	85.9	14.1	50.3	47.8	1.8
1983	7.0	49.7	34.4	8.9	85.6	14.4	51.5	46.5	2.0
1984	6.5	49.8	34.6	9.1	86.4	13.6	53.9	44.2	1.9
1985	7.4	48.7	34.7	9.2	86.9	13.1	51.7	46.2	2.1
1986	8.2	49.0	34.5	8.3	87.3	12.7	50.4	47.5	2.2
1987	8.6	48.2	34.9	8.3	87.2	12.8	50.5	47.6	1.9
1988	9.9	49.0	33.3	7.8	88.2	11.8	47.6	50.7	1.8
1989	10.6	50.8	31.6	7.0	88.5	11.5	47.1	51.1	1.8
1990	11.9	51.2	30.5	6.4	89.7	10.3	47.0	51.5	1.5
1991	12.9	53.2	28.4	5.6	90.3	9.7	44.4	53.6	2.1
1992	14.2	52.9	27.1	5.8	90.3	9.7	42.8	54.9	2.3

Note: See Note, table 3.130. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. These data include only those incidents for which age, sex, and race of the offender were available.

Source: Table constructed from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

[a] Includes American Indians, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and all other races.

Table 3.137

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1992

| | | Characteristics of offender | | | | | | |
| | Total victims/ offenders | Race | | | | Sex | | |
Characteristics of victim		White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Total	11,250	4,869	6,000	216	165	9,803	1,282	165
Race								
White	5,422	4,499	794	55	74	4,828	520	74
Black	5,522	291	5,164	12	55	4,729	738	55
Other	242	65	26	148	3	219	20	3
Unknown	64	14	16	1	33	27	4	33
Sex								
Male	8,394	3,413	4,731	150	100	7,276	1,018	100
Female	2,792	1,442	1,253	65	32	2,500	260	32
Unknown	64	14	16	1	33	27	4	33

Note: See Notes, tables 3.107 and 3.121. These data pertain only to the 11,250 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters that involved a single offender and a single victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 17, Table 2.7.

Table 3.138

Workplace homicides

By type of event and circumstances. United States. 1992[a]

| | Homicides | |
	Number	Percent
Total	1,004	100 %
Type of event		
Shooting[b]	822	82
Stabbing[c]	82	8
Beating[d]	51	5
Other[e]	49	5
Type of circumstance[f]		
Business disputes	87	9
Co-worker, former co-worker	45	4
Customer and client	35	3
Other	7	1
Personal disputes	39	4
Relative of victim (primarily		
husband, ex-husband)	24	2
Boyfriend, ex-boyfriend	7	1
Other	8	1
Police in the line of duty	56	6
Robberies and miscellaneous		
crimes	822	82

Note: These data were collected through the 1992 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with numerous Federal and State agencies. States are responsible for data collection, followup, and coding. States obtain information from death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and other reports provided by State administrative agencies. Information is also obtained from Federal agencies, such as the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Employment Standards Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, and the U.S. Coast Guard. Self-employed and unpaid family workers, who are not covered by a State or Federal agency are included by searching death certificates, medical examiner, and autopsy reports.

To ensure an accurate count of fatal occupational injuries, the census program requires that the work relationship be substantiated by two or more independent source documents or one source document and a followup questionnaire. For fatalities with only one source document, the case is included in the national database only if the State and the Bureau of Labor Statistics agree that there is sufficient information to determine that the fatality is work-related.

Homicide is defined as intentionally taking another's life or killing another while committing a crime.

[a]Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b]Includes shootings using all types of firearms such as shotguns and pistols.
[c]Includes knives, screwdrivers, picks, scissors, and shards of material used as a weapon.
[d]Includes persons, crowbars, pipes, hammers, bats, rocks, and objects identified as "blunt objects."
[e]"Other" includes types of events such as strangulations, fires, and being run over by a car.
[f]Some cases listed under business disputes, personal disputes, and police in the line of duty may also qualify as robberies or other crimes.

Source: Janice Windau and Guy Toscano, "Workplace Homicides in 1992," *Compensation and Working Conditions* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, February 1994), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.139

Fatal occupational injuries and workplace homicides

By type of occupation. United States. 1992

| Occupation[a] | Fatalities | | Homicides | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,083	100 %	1,004	100 %
Managerial and professional speciality	694	11	177	18
Executive, administrative, and managerial	437	7	134	13
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	78	1	59	6
Professional specialty	257	4	43	4
Health diagnosing, assessment, and treating occupations	41	1	8	1
Teachers, except postsecondary	33	1	7	1
Social, recreation, and religious workers	32	1	7	1
Lawyers and judges	14	(b)	6	1
Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes	50	1	8	1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	814	13	335	33
Technicians and related support	199	3	5	(b)
Sales occupations	497	8	296	29
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	232	4	156	16
Sales representatives, finance and business services	43	1	10	1
Sales workers, retail and personal services	183	3	128	13
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	11	(b)	6	1
Sales counter clerks	16	(b)	14	1
Cashiers	80	1	77	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	118	2	34	3
Service occupations	526	9	225	22
Protective service	273	4	117	12
Supervisors, protective service occupations	11	(b)	5	(b)
Firefighting and fire prevention occupations	33	1	(c)	(c)
Police and detectives	133	2	58	6
Guards	96	2	54	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	246	4	108	11
Food preparation and service occupations	84	1	64	6
Health service occupations	21	(b)	5	(b)
Cleaning and building service occupations, except household	102	2	24	2
Personal service occupations	39	1	15	1
Farming, forestry, and fishing	931	15	14	1
Farming occupations	680	11	12	1
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,054	17	41	4
Mechanics and repairers	269	4	15	1
Construction trades	578	10	11	1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,882	31	202	20
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	223	4	7	1
Transportation and material moving operations	1,100	18	135	13
Motor vehicle operators	856	14	132	13
Truck drivers	685	11	29	3
Driver-sales workers	45	1	12	1
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	105	2	86	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	559	9	60	6
Freight, stock, and material handlers	82	1	26	3
Garage and service station related occupations	28	(b)	15	1
Laborers, except construction	173	3	9	1
Military occupations	154	3	3	(b)

Note: See Note, table 3.138. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages and employment numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

[a]Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
[b]Less than 0.5 percent.
[c]Data failed to meet source publication criteria.

Source: Janice Windau and Guy Toscano, "Workplace Homicides in 1992," *Compensation and Working Conditions* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, February 1994), p. 5. Reprinted by permission.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991

Inmates in local jails

Prisoners in State or Federal prisons

Prisoners under sentence of death

1.2 million persons were held in local jails or in State or Federal prisons in 1991

424,000	Local jail inmates
728,000	State prison inmates
64,000	Federal prison inmates

1,132,000	Male
84,000	Female

613,000	White
584,000	Black
19,000	Other race
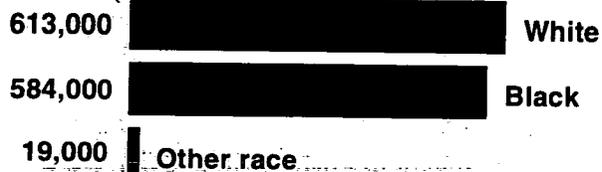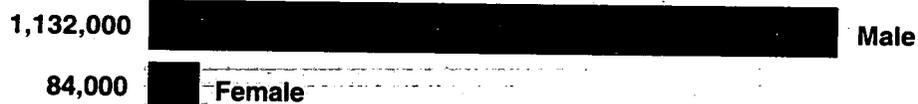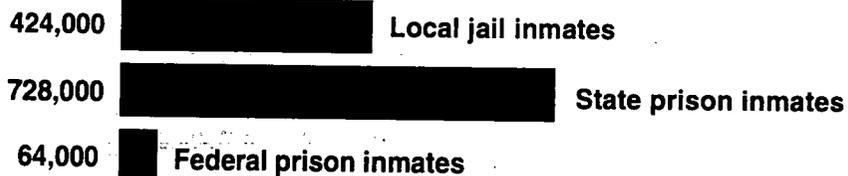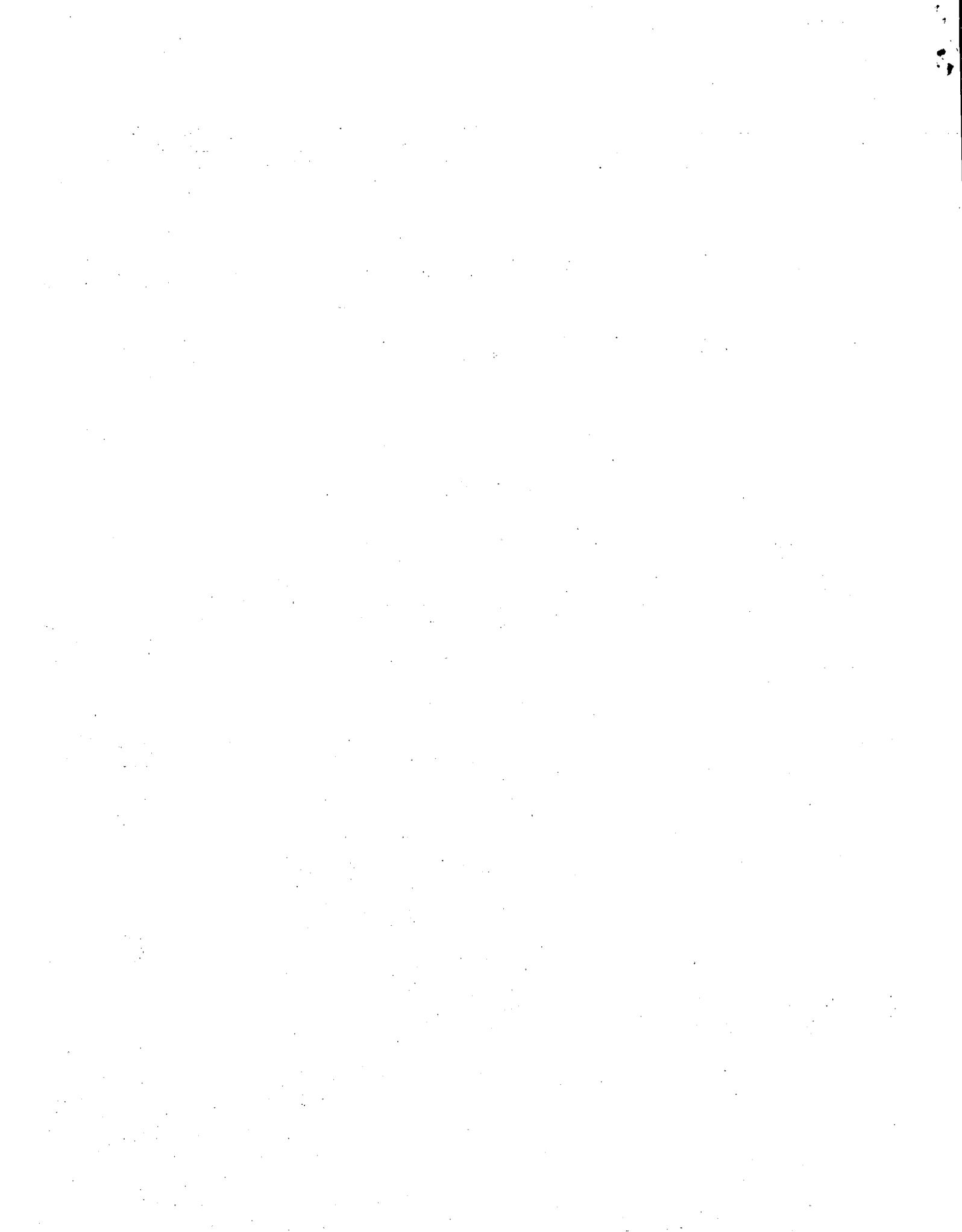
Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991

By Tracy L. Snell
BJS Statistician

Table 4.4. Sentence length and special sentencing conditions of State prison inmates, by most serious offense, 1991

| Most serious offense | Number of inmates | Maximum sentence length | | Fines | Court costs | Victim restitution | Community service | Drug treatment | Drug testing | Alcohol treatment | Psychiatric/ psychological counseling[a] |
		Median	Mean								
All offenses	690,721	108 mos	150 mos	10.6 %	12.1 %	10.5 %	1.0 %	6.2 %	5.2 %	3.2 %	2.5 %
Violent offenses	323,064	180 mos	216 mos	7.5 %	10.0 %	9.7 %	0.7 %	3.7 %	2.6 %	2.6 %	4.1 %
Murder	73,838	Life	381	4.7	6.9	4.7	0.2	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.3
Negligent manslaughter	12,642	156	185	8.2	8.4	9.1	2.4	4.0	2.3	5.3	1.0
Kidnaping	8,092	360	293	12.7	11.1	11.5	0	3.3	4.1	2.6	3.2
Rape	24,477	240	277	6.1	11.0	10.3	0.5	3.0	2.0	3.9	12.6
Other sexual assault	41,352	120	175	11.4	12.0	6.7	0.9	3.8	1.5	3.7	14.8
Robbery	102,642	144	200	6.8	10.1	13.2	0.7	4.8	3.7	2.1	1.4
Assault	56,313	114	158	9.8	11.8	11.8	0.9	4.4	3.5	3.1	1.9
Other violent	3,708	72	103	2.1	18.4	9.7	2.0	1.7	5.5	6.1	2.0
Property offenses	171,446	60 mos	114 mos	10.7 %	14.3 %	18.7 %	1.5 %	6.6 %	5.3 %	4.0 %	1.2 %
Burglary	86,237	96	140	10.8	12.9	17.6	1.4	6.7	5.5	3.9	1.5
Larceny/theft	33,265	48	72	9.2	16.3	17.5	0.4	6.3	5.1	3.1	0.5
Mothor vehicle theft	15,217	54	80	9.2	10.5	12.6	1.5	4.0	5.1	5.3	1.2
Arson	4,652	120	197	11.7	10.6	22.0	1.3	4.4	3.7	5.2	8.0
Fraud	19,496	60	98	11.1	18.5	28.6	3.9	8.7	4.6	3.2	0.4
Stolen property	9,554	60	79	16.5	19.6	21.4	1.2	5.6	8.0	4.8	0
Other property	3,025	48	76	11.6	14.4	17.5	0.6	10.9	1.7	9.0	0
Drug offenses	146,803	60 mos	95 mos	15.8 %	13.2 %	4.1 %	1.2 %	11.2 %	10.6 %	2.2 %	0.5 %
Possession	51,925	54	81	12.1	11.9	3.5	1.1	10.4	11.9	2.4	0.4
Trafficking	91,690	72	104	18.1	13.8	4.3	1.4	11.4	9.9	2.1	0.5
Other/unspecified	3,188	48	70	12.7	17.2	6.6	0	15.9	10.3	2.3	1.9
Public—order offenses	46,590	48 mos	82 mos	14.7 %	13.2 %	6.0 %	1.2 %	6.3 %	5.8 %	7.2 %	2.8 %
Weapons	12,595	54	74	9.2	11.5	3.9	0.5	4.4	4.9	1.4	1.8
DWI[b]	9,985	30	40	26.4	14.9	7.2	1.9	3.2	7.1	15.5	0.6
Other public—order	24,010	60	104	12.8	13.1	6.6	1.2	8.5	5.7	6.8	4.1

Note: Excludes an estimated 20,922 inmates for whom current offense and sentencing information were unknown. Detail may add to more than total because inmates may have been given more than one special sentencing condition.

[a]Includes participation in sex offender treatment programs.

[b]Includes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Table 4.10. Drug use history of State prison inmates, by most serious offense, 1991

Most serious offense	Never used drugs	Ever used drugs	Used drugs in the month before the offense	Under the influence of drugs at time of offense	Committed offense for money to buy drugs
All offenses	20.4 %	79.6 %	50.1 %	31.1 %	17.1 %
Violent offenses	25.0 %	75.0 %	45.5 %	28.2 %	11.6 %
Homicide	26.5	73.5	43.2	27.7	5.3
Rape	31.1	68.9	37.0	24.5	4.4
Other sexual assault	39.4	60.6	28.2	17.0	1.3
Robbery	15.7	84.3	58.6	37.5	26.8
Assault	26.3	73.7	42.2	22.9	5.5
Other violent	25.6	74.4	41.1	23.6	6.7
Property offenses	15.8 %	84.2 %	54.5 %	35.4 %	26.5 %
Burglary	12.2	87.8	59.3	39.7	29.6
Larceny/theft	16.7	83.3	54.2	37.7	31.0
Motor vehicle theft	17.4	82.6	52.1	27.8	16.4
Fraud	26.0	74.0	43.8	27.9	25.4
Stolen property	15.7	84.3	43.6	24.5	17.3
Other property	23.7	76.3	47.0	24.7	5.7
Drug offenses	14.1 %	85.9 %	60.0 %	36.9 %	21.9 %
Possession	14.3	85.7	61.0	37.8	16.0
Trafficking	14.2	85.8	59.3	36.2	25.3
Other/unspecified	10.2	89.8	65.7	43.4	20.4
Public—order offenses	24.5 %	75.5 %	35.3 %	18.0 %	5.0 %
Weapons	21.1	78.9	39.7	18.8	4.2
Other public—order	25.7	74.3	33.8	17.8	5.3

Table 4.15. Number of victims of violent State prison inmates, by most serious offense and age of inmate, 1991

Most serious violent offense	Number of inmates	Percent of violent State prison inmates with					Average number of victims per inmate
		1 victim	2 victims	3 to 5 victims	6 to 9 victims	10 or more victims	
Total	315,968	76.9 %	13.3 %	7.4 %	1.4 %	0.9 %	1.8
Homicide	86,639	85.4 %	9.8 %	4.3 %	0.5 %	0.1 %	1.3
Murder	74,077	85.5	9.8	4.2	0.4	0.1	1.3
Negligent manslaughter	12,562	84.7	9.5	4.7	0.9	0.1	1.3
Sexual assault	65,432	81.4 %	11.7 %	6.3 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	1.3
Forcible rape	24,603	85.3	10.3	3.7	0.4	0.3	1.3
Other sexual	40,829	79.0	12.5	7.9	0.2	0.5	1.4
Robbery	97,504	65.0 %	17.9 %	11.4 %	3.4 %	2.2 %	2.7
Armed	85,989	63.4	18.6	12.1	3.6	2.3	2.8
Unarmed	11,515	77.6	12.5	6.2	2.0	1.6	1.7
Assault	55,331	78.8 %	13.6 %	6.6 %	0.6 %	0.3 %	1.6
Aggravated	53,395	78.9	13.9	6.3	0.5	0.3	1.6
Simple	1,936	76.2	5.2	14.6	4.1	0.0	1.6
Other violent	11,062	79.1 %	12.9 %	8.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.3

Table 4.16. Characteristics of victims of violent State prison inmates, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin of inmate, 1991

Victim characteristic	Percent of violent State prison inmates							
	Male				Female			
	Total[a]	White[b]	Black[b]	Hispanic	Total[a]	White[b]	Black[b]	Hispanic
Sex of victim(s)								
Male	49.7 %	41.9 %	53.3 %	60.0 %	60.6 %	61.8 %	59.7 %	56.2 %
Female	38.7	46.4	35.0	29.3	30.7	26.2	33.7	36.3
Both	11.6	11.7	11.7	10.7	8.7	12.0	6.5	7.4
Race/Hispanic origin of victim(s)								
White[b]	54.8 %	89.4 %	33.7 %	32.8 %	50.6 %	88.3 %	19.7 %	28.1 %
Black[b]	27.1	2.9	52.4	10.4	33.7	3.3	67.6	10.2
Hispanic	11.3	3.7	6.5	48.7	9.1	3.2	7.2	55.3
Other[b]	2.6	1.5	2.5	3.1	4.1	2.6	2.3	6.4
Mixed	4.2	2.5	5.0	5.0	2.5	2.7	3.1	0
Age of victim(s)								
Minor	17.8 %	29.8 %	8.4 %	14.2 %	16.2 %	21.3 %	11.5 %	18.7 %
Adult	79.6	67.5	89.1	83.5	82.4	76.7	87.4	79.9
Both	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.5
Relationship of inmate to victim(s)								
Close	16.4 %	24.7 %	10.4 %	12.2 %	35.8 %	48.5 %	25.7 %	25.2 %
Relative	9.6	16.4	4.3	7.3	15.9	22.0	10.8	12.4
Intimate	6.8	8.3	6.1	4.9	19.9	26.5	14.9	12.8
Known	33.1	35.2	33.0	28.8	29.2	24.1	34.1	27.0
Well known	14.6	16.6	13.8	11.9	14.1	12.4	15.3	12.7
Acquaintance	12.0	12.8	11.9	10.5	10.8	10.0	11.9	10.1
Sight only	6.5	5.8	7.3	6.4	4.3	1.7	6.9	4.2
Stranger	50.5	40.0	56.6	59.0	35.1	27.3	40.3	47.8
Number of violent inmates[c]	315,557	116,839	146,004	44,395	12,400	5,133	5,624	1,042

[a]Totals include inmates of other races, not shown separately.
[b]Non−Hispanic.

[c]Excludes the following number of inmates with missing data 12,848, sex of victims; 33, 158, race of victims; 30,717, age of victims; and 16,778, victim−offender relationship.

Table 4.22. Most serious offense, type of injury, and possession of gun by violent State prison inmates, by drug use at time of offense, 1991

| Characteristic | Percent of violent inmates who reported drug use | | | | |
	Either inmate or victim	Inmate only	Victim only	Victim and inmate	Neither
Most serious offense					
Murder	26.4 %	17.6 %	32.8 %	37.7 %	20.5 %
Negligent manslaughter	3.9	0.8	8.4	4.9	3.9
Rape	6.5	7.1	6.1	6.4	8.3
Other sexual	7.4	8.8	6.6	7.2	16.0
Robbery	35.3	48.9	17.6	25.0	29.6
Assault	17.3	13.7	25.2	16.3	17.7
Other violent	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.4	4.1
Type of injury					
Death	30.6 %	18.8 %	42.1 %	43.1 %	24.6 %
Rape/sexual assault	14.3	16.4	12.9	14.7	24.4
Bullet wound	5.4	3.6	9.1	5.3	3.7
Knife wound	4.2	3.7	6.0	5.5	3.3
Broken bones	2.6	2.5	3.7	2.4	2.1
Other internal injuries	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5
Knocked unconscious	2.5	1.9	2.9	3.3	2.0
Minor bruises and cuts	9.8	10.5	9.7	10.9	7.6
Other	2.3	2.4	3.1	0.6	2.4
Possession of gun at time of offense					
Yes	35.4 %	33.9 %	38.8 %	33.9 %	26.6 %
No	64.6	66.1	61.2	66.1	73.4
Number of violent inmates*	125,165	55,493	34,503	19,500	202,420

*Excludes an estimated 16,042 inmates for whom drug use
by inmate or victim was unknown.

Table 4.23. Most serious offense, type of injury, and possession of gun by violent State prison inmates, by alcohol use at time of offense, 1991

Characteristic	Percent of violent inmates who reported alcohol use				
	Either inmate or victim	Inmate only	Victim only	Inmate and victim	Neither
Most serious offense					
Murder	26.1 %	17.7 %	33.1 %	35.5 %	20.1 %
Negligent manslaughter	5.3	2.7	7.7	7.3	2.8
Rape	8.3	8.9	5.8	9.1	7.0
Other sexual	9.7	14.3	4.1	7.7	15.1
Robbery	26.7	35.6	23.0	12.7	35.7
Assault	19.9	16.3	23.2	24.8	15.7
Other violent	3.9	4.6	3.1	3.0	3.6
Type of injury					
Death	31.7 %	20.9 %	41.4 %	43.4 %	23.2 %
Rape/sexual assault	18.4	23.8	10.0	17.7	22.2
Bullet wound	4.7	4.5	6.2	4.9	4.1
Knife wound	5.1	3.3	4.4	9.3	2.5
Broken bones	3.0	2.7	2.9	4.4	1.7
Other internal injuries	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.3
Knocked unconscious	2.8	1.6	4.1	4.2	1.7
Minor bruises and cuts	10.9	10.2	8.7	15.8	6.5
Other	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.3
Possesion of gun at time of offense					
Yes	29.7 %	25.7 %	35.2 %	31.3 %	30.3 %
No	70.3	74.3	64.8	68.7	69.7
Number of violent inmates*	144,421	64,314	23,687	34,245	183,164

*Excludes an estimated 22,548 inmates for whom alcohol use by the inmate or victim was unknown.

Table 4.24. Location of offense committed by violent State prison inmates, by most serious offense, 1991

Most serious offense	Location of offense				
	Victim's home	Offender's home	Commercial place	Public place	Elsewhere
All violent offenses	27.9 %	13.7 %	23.3 %	27.1 %	8.0 %
Homicide	32.3 %	21.7 %	16.9 %	28.9 %	35.5 %
Murder	29.5	16.5	15.7	22.4	31.0
Negligent manslaughter	2.8	5.3	1.3	6.5	4.5
Sexual assault	31.8 %	48.0 %	4.0 %	7.9 %	22.9 %
Forcible rape	12.8	12.5	2.1	3.9	9.8
Other sexual offenses	19.0	35.5	1.9	3.9	13.1
Robbery	16.8 %	6.1 %	64.5 %	36.9 %	14.5 %
Armed	15.1	5.7	59.1	30.6	12.9
Unarmed	1.7	0.5	5.4	6.4	1.5
Assault	14.9 %	20.4 %	11.5 %	22.9 %	22.2 %
Aggravated	14.1	19.6	11.3	22.4	20.9
Simple	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.2
Other violent offenses	4.3 %	3.7 %	3.1 %	3.4 %	5.0 %
Number of violent inmates*	90,509	44,351	75,608	87,896	25,853

*Excludes an estimated 3,741 inmates for whom the location of the offense was unknown.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Firearms and Crimes of Violence

Selected Findings from National Statistical Series

The rates of firearm homicides for young people generally increased from 1979 to 1991, especially for young black males

Firearms and Crimes of Violence

Selected Findings from National Statistical Series

Who are the victims of violent firearm crimes?

Rates of victimization involving a handgun were the highest among persons age 16 to 19

For the 1987-92 period, persons age 16-19 had per capita rates of handgun victimization 22% higher than those for persons age 20-24. The rates for those age 16-19 were more than
2 times the rate of those age 25-34,
3 times the rate of those age 35-49, nearly
8 times the rate of those age 50-64, and
17 times the rate of those 65 or older.
(NCVS)

A disproportionate number of young black men die from gunshots

Among 15- to 24-year-old victims of homicides involving firearms, black males account for nearly 60% of the victims. They account for about 7% of all persons in that age group.
(CDC)

Criminals used handguns to murder 290 law enforcement officers in a 6-year period

Between 1987 and 1992, 415 law enforcement officers were killed in a felony; 91%, or 376 officers, were killed by a firearm (including the 290 killed by handguns). Of the firearms used to kill law enforcement officers (excluding the officer's own gun), 77% were handguns, 16% rifles, and 7% shotguns. During the same period 20,351 law enforcement officers were assaulted by offenders with firearms, and more than 1 in 4 of those assaulted were injured.
(UCR)

Among the offenders identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, 53% had a prior conviction history, and 22% were on probation or parole at the time of the offense.
(UCR)

Handgun crime, like serious violent crime, affects younger persons more than older persons

Number of victimizatons per 1,000 population

Age of victims
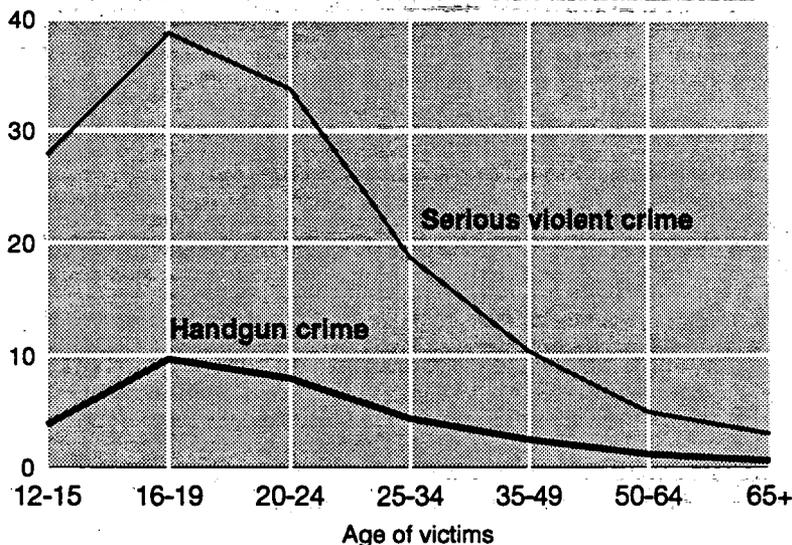
Source: BJS, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1987-92

The rates of firearm homicides for young people generally increased from 1979 to 1991, especially for young black males

Number of homicides per 100,000 population

Ages 10-14

Black males
Black females
White males
White females

1979   1985   1991

Ages 15-19

Black males

White males
Black females
White females

1979   1985   1991

Ages 20-24

Black males

Black females
White males
White females

1979   1985   1991

Ages 25-34

Black males

Black females
White males
White females

1979   1985   1991
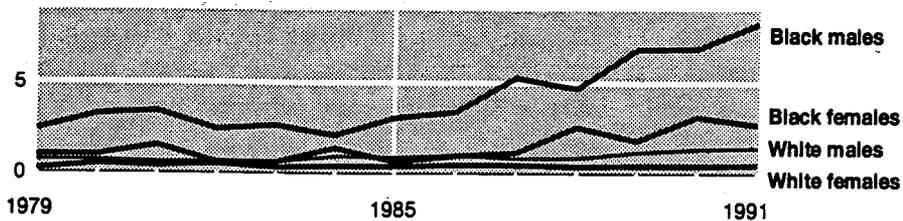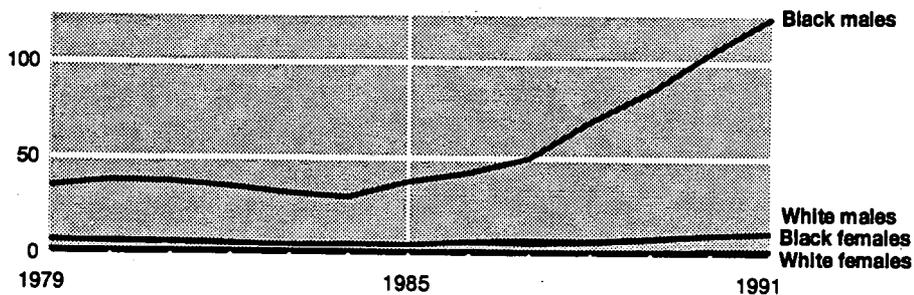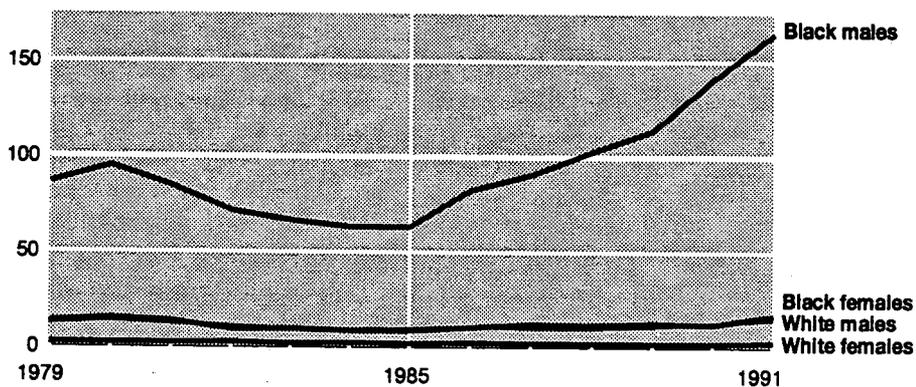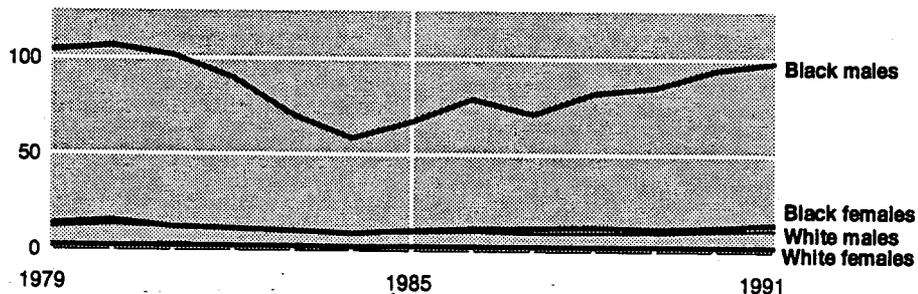
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics,
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States,* 1979-91

Who uses firearms to commit crimes?

Almost 30% of violent inmates carried a gun during the crime for which they were sentenced to prison

Offense	Percent of State inmates who during the crime for which they were sentenced to prison	
	Carried a gun	Fired a gun
Total	**16.3%**	**7.8%**
Violent	**28.9%**	**15.9%**
Murder	43.6	37.9
Rape	5.2	.4
Robbery	34.4	5.5
Assault	31.1	24.9
Property	**3.2%**	**.7%**
Burglary	3.8	.9
Larceny	2.1	.3
Motor vehicle theft	3.3	.3
Drug	**4.2%**	**.3%**
Possession	4.4	.2
Trafficking	4.0	.3
Public-order*	**16.1%**	**2.7%**

*Public-order offenses include weapons possession or trafficking, driving while intoxicated, gambling and commercial vice, offense against nature and decency, and other such crimes.

An estimated 16% of State prison inmates reported that they carried a firearm when they committed the crime for which they were serving time. Half of those carrying a firearm discharged it during the course of the crime. About 4% of property and drug offenders said they carried a firearm while committing the offense for which they were serving time.

(SSPI)

About a fourth of inmates serving a sentence for a violent crime carried a handgun during the crime

Type of weapon carried by inmates

No weapon 54%
Handgun 24%
Knife 11%
Other weapon 5%
Rifle or shotgun 5%
Military-type gun 1%

Percent of violent inmates
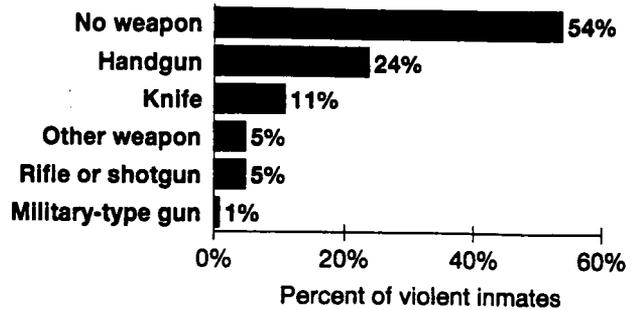
Source: BJS, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*

More than 1 in 4 inmates who had a handgun said they bought it at a retail shop

Source of last gun obtained by inmate

Family/friends 31%
Black market fence 28%
Retail outlet 27%
Theft 9%
Other 5%

Percent of inmates who had a gun
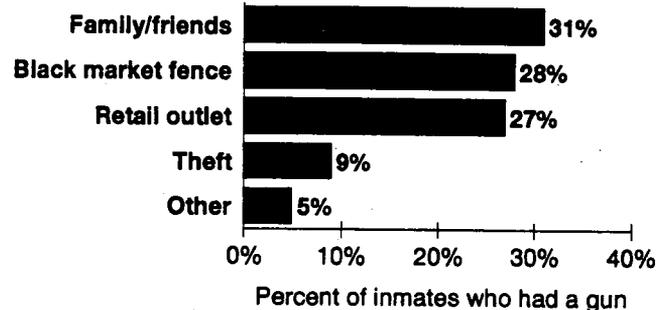
Source: BJS, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*

Among offenders who had a prior adult criminal record and who possessed a handgun, 23% obtained the handgun from a retail outlet; among first-time offenders who possessed handguns, 40% obtained the gun from a retail source.

Appendix

Table 1. Murders,* robberies, and aggravated assaults in which firearms were used, estimated numbers of offenses and per capita rates, 1980 to 1992

Year	Total estimated firearm crimes Number	Rate	Murders with firearms* Number	Rate	Robberies with firearms Number	Rate	Aggravated assaults with firearms Number	Rate
1980	392,083	174.0	14,377	6.4	221,170	98.1	156,535	69.5
1981	396,197	172.9	14,052	6.1	230,226	100.5	151,918	66.3
1982	372,477	160.9	12,648	5.5	214,219	92.5	145,609	62.9
1983	330,419	141.2	11,258	4.8	183,581	78.5	135,580	57.9
1984	329,232	139.4	10,990	4.7	173,634	73.5	144,609	61.2
1985	340,942	142.8	11,141	4.7	175,748	73.6	154,052	64.5
1986	376,064	156.0	12,181	5.1	186,174	77.2	177,710	73.7
1987	365,709	150.3	11,879	4.9	170,841	70.2	182,989	75.2
1988	385,934	157.0	12,553	5.1	181,352	73.8	192,029	78.1
1989	410,039	165.2	13,416	5.4	192,006	77.3	204,618	82.4
1990	492,671	198.1	15,025	6.0	233,973	94.1	243,673	98.0
1991	548,667	217.6	16,376	6.5	274,404	108.8	257,887	102.3
1992	565,575	221.7	16,204	6.4	271,009	106.2	278,362	109.1
Percent change, 1980-92	+44.2	+27.4	+12.7	+0	+22.5	+ 8.3	+ 77.8	+ 57.1

*Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
Source: FBI, *Crime in the United States*, 1980-92

Table 2. Percent of murders,* robberies, and aggravated assaults in which firearms were used, 1980 to 1992

Year	Total for selected crimes Number	Percent with firearms	Murders* Number	Percent with firearms	Robberies Number	Percent with firearms	Aggravated assaults Number	Percent with firearms
1980	1,226,810	32.0%	23,040	62.4%	548,810	40.3%	654,960	23.9%
1981	1,240,370	31.9	22,520	62.4	574,130	40.1	643,720	23.6
1982	1,207,942	30.8	21,010	60.2	536,890	39.9	650,042	22.4
1983	1,159,060	28.5	19,310	58.3	500,220	36.7	639,530	21.2
1984	1,189,050	27.7	18,690	58.8	485,010	35.8	685,350	21.1
1985	1,240,100	27.5	18,980	58.7	497,870	35.3	723,250	21.3
1986	1,397,710	26.9	20,610	59.1	542,780	34.3	834,320	21.3
1987	1,392,890	26.3	20,100	59.1	517,700	33.0	855,090	21.4
1988	1,473,740	26.2	20,680	60.7	542,970	33.4	910,090	21.1
1989	1,551,540	26.4	21,500	62.4	578,330	33.2	951,710	21.5
1990	1,717,570	28.7	23,440	64.1	639,270	36.6	1,054,860	23.1
1991	1,805,170	30.4	24,700	66.3	687,730	39.9	1,092,740	23.6
1992	1,823,210	31.0	23,760	68.2	672,480	40.3	1,126,970	24.7

Note: The rate is the number of crimes per 100,000 population.
The number of gun crimes is an estimate.
*Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
Source: FBI, *Crime in the United States*, 1980-92

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991

- Inmate characteristics
- Family characteristics
- Recidivism
- Drug/alcohol use
- Gang membership
- HIV/AIDS
- Sentence /time served
- Gun possession and use
- Victims of violent inmates
- Prison programs

Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991

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Inmates sentenced for a drug offense accounted for 44% of the increase in the prison population from 1986 to 1991

Violent crimes accounted for the largest percentage of the inmates' most serious current offense in both 1991 and 1986

	Percent of inmates	
	1991	1986
Violent offenses	46.6%	54.6%
Murder	10.6	11.2
Negligent manslaughter	1.8	3.2
Kidnaping	1.2	1.7
Rape	3.5	4.3
Other sexual assault	5.9	4.5
Robbery	14.8	20.8
Assault	8.2	8.0
Other violent	.6	.8
Property offenses	24.8%	31.0%
Burglary	12.4	16.5
Larceny/theft	4.9	6.0
Motor vehicle theft	2.2	1.4
Arson	.7	.8
Fraud	2.8	3.8
Stolen property	1.4	2.0
Other property	.4	.5
Drug offenses	21.3%	8.6%
Possession	7.6	2.9
Trafficking	13.3	5.4
Other/unspecified	.5	.3
Public-order offenses	6.9%	5.2%
Weapons	1.8	1.4
Other public-order	5.1	3.7
Other offenses	.4%	.7%
Number of prison inmates	704,181	449,912

See page 30 for descriptions of the offense categories.
Survey numbers on which statistics are based are also reported
in the *Explanatory notes.*   *Fig. 1*

Among the inmates in 1991 —
• fewer than half were sentenced
for a violent crime
• a fourth were sentenced
for a property crime
• about a fifth were sentenced
for a drug crime.

Violent inmates
• The percentage of prisoners serving time for violent crimes fell from 55% in 1986 to 47% in 1991, but the number increased from 245,600 to 328,000 in 1991. This was a 34%-increase in the number of violent inmates.

Inmates convicted of homicide
• 12% of inmates in 1991 and 14% in 1986 were serving a sentence for homicide (murder or manslaughter).
• The number of inmates convicted of homicide rose from 65,000 to 87,500, a 35%-increase.

Inmates convicted of robbery
• Of the individual offense categories, robbery had the largest percentage decrease, from 21% of all inmates in 1986 to 15% in 1991.

Inmates serving time for a property offense
Property offenders were 25% of all inmates in 1991, a decrease from 31% in 1986.
• Most of this decline resulted from a decreased percentage of inmates sentenced for burglary.
• Nevertheless, the estimate of inmates in State prison for burglary in 1991 (87,500) exceeded the estimated 74,400 of 5 years earlier.

Sentenced drug offenders
• The percentage of inmates in prison for a drug crime rose from 9% in 1986 to 21% in 1991.
• Over 3 times as many inmates were serving a prison sentence for a drug charge in 1991 (150,300) as in 1986 (38,500).

In 1991 women in prison were more likely than men to be serving a sentence for drug offenses

Current offense	Women		Men	
	1991	1986	1991	1986
Violent	32%	41%	47%	55%
Property	29	41	25	31
Drug	33	12	21	8
Public-order	6	5	7	5
Number of inmates	38,462	19,761	665,719	430,151

Fig. 2

Almost 1 in 3 inmates received collateral penalties; about 1 in 11 were sentenced to life in prison or to death

Fines, restitution, court costs, and participation in drug programs formed part of some sentences

- 11% of all inmates were required to pay a fine.
- 10% were required to pay restitution to the victim.
- 12% were required to pay court costs.
- 6% were required to participate in drug treatment, and 5%, in drug testing.

The type of collateral penalty was linked closely with the type of conviction offense:
- About 1 in 8 inmates convicted of rape or sexual assault were ordered to enroll in a sex offender treatment program.
- About 1 in 5 inmates convicted of a drug offense and 1 in 10 convicted of larceny were required to participate in drug treatment or testing.
- 26% of those convicted of driving while intoxicated and 18% convicted of drug trafficking received a fine.
- 29% of inmates convicted of fraud and 18% of those convicted of burglary or larceny were required to pay restitution to their victims.

9% of inmates were sentenced to life in prison or to death

The percentage of inmates sentenced to life or to death was unchanged from 1986. In 1979, 11% of all inmates had a sentence to life in prison or to death.

The 1986 and 1991 offense distributions of inmates sentenced to life or to death were almost the same:

Offense	1991	1986
Total	100%	100%
Homicide	67	69
Sexual assault	8	7
Robbery	8	8
Kidnaping	4	4
Assault	3	1
Drug trafficking	3	3
Other offenses	7	8

Fig. 5

Black, white, and Hispanic inmates were about equally likely to be serving a sentence to life or to death

Maximum sentence	Percent of inmates		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Term of years	90.4	91.0	92.1
Life	6.9	7.1	6.7
Life plus additional years	1.5	1.0	.4
Life without parole	.7	.7	.4
Death	.5	.3	.4

Fig. 6

Inmates with a life sentence generally had an extensive criminal record

- More than half had served time in a correctional facility for a prior offense; a fifth of all inmates with a life sentence had been incarcerated as a juvenile.

- Two-thirds had a prior sentence to probation or incarceration; a third had three or more prior sentences.

- 30% had a past sentence for a violent offense.

Of the estimated 60,000 inmates with a life sentence —
— most were men (96%);
— half were age 35 or older;
— 46% were black, 37% white, 2% other races, and 14% Hispanic.

Almost 75,000 inmates were serving a sentence for murder

Of this estimated number —
44% had received a sentence to a term of years, averaging 32 years
41% had received a life sentence
11% had receive a life sentence plus years
3% had been sentenced to death.

Percent of inmates in each offender group
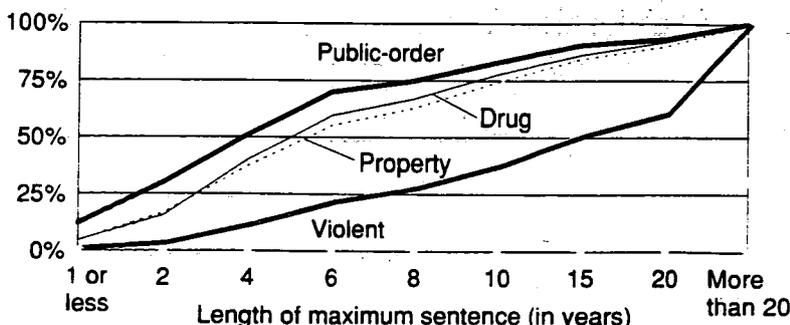
In a cumulative distribution of sentences, extending from 1 year or less to life in prison or death

- 50% of violent offenders were sentenced to a maximum sentence of 15 years or less.

- About half of property and drug offenders received a maximum sentence of 5 years or less

Fig. 7

Half of all inmates had a maximum sentence of 9 years or less and expected to serve just over 3 years in prison

Sentence length and time served in prison reflect the seriousness of the offense

	Sentence length		Time served since admission		Total time expected to serve	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Total	108 mo	150 mo	17 mo	32 mo	37 mo	66 mo
Violent offenses	180	216	31	49	70	100
Murder	Life	381	69	81	160	178
Manslaughter	156	185	26	39	66	81
Sexual assault	180	211	27	42	66	95
Robbery	144	200	27	41	58	82
Assault	114	158	18	32	43	68
Property offenses	60 mo	114 mo	12 mo	20 mo	26 mo	43 mo
Burglary	96	140	15	24	32	51
Larceny	48	72	9	15	18	34
Drug offenses	60 mo	95 mo	11 mo	16 mo	24 mo	36 mo
Possession	54	81	9	13	20	28
Trafficking	72	104	12	17	26	40
Public-order offenses	48 mo	82 mo	9 mo	16 mo	20 mo	33 mo

Fig. 8

The distribution of prison sentence lengths in 1991 was similar to that in 1986

Maximum sentence	1986 total	1991			
		Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1-24 months	10%	10%	8%	9%	14%
25-60	25	24	23	24	29
61-120	25	23	22	22	25
121 or more	30	34	37	36	24
Life/death	9	9	10	9	8

Fig. 9

• A slightly larger percentage of inmates in 1991 than in 1986 had received a maximum sentence of more than 10 years.

• Sentences for black inmates and white inmates differed little in the aggregate; about a third of each group had a sentence of 5 years or less and nearly half had a sentence of more than 10 years.

• In general, sentences received by Hispanic inmates were shorter than those of black or white inmates, reflecting primarily a larger percentage of drug offenders and a smaller percentage of violent offenders among Hispanic inmates.

• Black and white inmates received similar sentences for similar types of offenses:

Offense	Median sentence	
	White	Black
Violent	204 mo	192 mo
Property	72	72
Drug	72	60
Public-order	60	54

Fig. 10

90% of inmates knew the date or year when they expected to be released

Inmates reported time in prison since their admission — including jail credits and any previous prison time served on their current sentence — and when they expected to leave prison. From this information two estimates of time served can be calculated: time served since admission and total time expected to be served.

In other data series time served is reported for inmates leaving prison. Estimates of time served based on inmates leaving prison will differ because —
— a higher proportion were sentenced for less serious offenses
— estimates exclude jail credits and prior time served on the current sentence
— some inmates are never released.

• 2% of the inmates did not expect to be released, and 8% could not estimate a release date.

• Half of inmates had served 17 months or less at the time of their interview. Inmates convicted of a violent offense had served a median of 31 months; those convicted of a property offense, 12 months; of a drug offense, 11 months; and a public-order offense, 9 months.

• Half of inmates expected to serve a total of 37 months or less before their release. Overall, the mean total time expected to be served was 5½ years.

4 in 5 inmates sentenced for the first time were in prison for drug trafficking or a violent offense

		Recidivists	
Current offense	No prior offenses	Prior violent offenses	No prior violent offenses
All offenses	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	65%	55%	35%
Homicide	23	10	10
Sexual assault	18	9	6
Robbery	13	22	11
Assault	8	11	6
Other violent	2	2	2
Property offenses	10%	22%	32%
Burglary	4	11	16
Larceny	2	4	6
Other property	4	7	10
Drug offenses	22%	16%	24%
Possession	7	6	9
Trafficking	15	10	15
Public-order offenses	3%	7%	8%

Fig. 20

	Percent of inmates	
Prior sentence	1991	1986
Probation		
None	33%	34%
Juvenile only	15	18
Adult only	34	28
Both	18	20
Incarceration		
None	40%	37%
Juvenile only	4	7
Adult only	40	38
Both	16	19
Probation or incarceration		
None	20%	18%
Juvenile only	8	11
Adult only	41	36
Both	31	36

Fig. 21

• Violent offenders made up 65% of inmates with no prior record and 42% of prisoners with a prior sentence to probation, prison, or jail.

• Almost a quarter of inmates without a prior record were serving time for homicide. Over a fifth were in prison for a drug offense.

More than half the inmates who had served time in the past for a violent offense were serving a current sentence for violence

• 1 in 5 violent recidivists were in prison for robbery.

• 28% of recidivists and 10% of prisoners with no prior offense were in prison for a property offense.

• 57% of recidivists who had not served time for a violent offense were currently in prison for a property or a drug crime. One in four recidivists with no prior violent offense were serving a sentence for a drug offense, and 1 in 6 for burglary.

80% of inmates had earlier been sentenced to probation or incarceration

• About two-thirds of inmates had been on probation and three-fifths had been incarcerated previously.

• About 4 in 10 prison inmates had been convicted before as a juvenile and 7 in 10 as an adult.

• Similar percentages of inmates in 1991 and 1986 had served past sentences to probation or incarceration.

45% of prison inmates had 3 or more prior sentences to probation or incarceration

Number of prior sentences to probation/incarceration
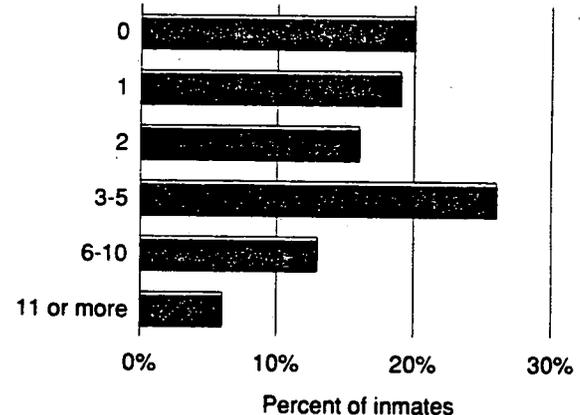
Fig. 22

Violent inmates were most likely to have victimized one person who was male, adult, and of the same race as the inmate

23% of violent inmates had victimized more than one person

Violent offenses	Percent of violent inmates		
	1 victim	2 victims	3 or more victims
All	77%	13%	10%
Homicide	85	10	5
Sexual assault	81	12	7
Robbery	65	18	17
Assault	79	13	8

Fig. 24

• More than a third of all robbers reported victimizing two or more persons in the crime that led to their current sentence.

• Overall, the 328,000 violent inmates had more than 610,000 victims. An estimated 299,000 victims of violence were robbed (49%); 112,000 were killed in a homicide (18%); 94,500, assaulted (15%); and 90,000, raped or sexually assaulted (14%).

Among violent inmates, 62% of the men and 70% of the women had victimized men

Sex of victim(s)	Percent of violent inmates	
	Male	Female
Male	50%	61%
Female	39	31
Mixed	12	9

Fig. 25

• Among violent male inmates who victimized a female, 46% raped or sexually assaulted her, 22% robbed her, and 17% killed her.

• Among women in prison who victimized a male, 58% killed their victim, 18% robbed him, and 18% assaulted him.

1 in 5 violent inmates had victimized a minor

Age of victim(s)	Percent of violent inmates whose current age was			
	Under age 25	25-34	35-44	Age 45 or older
Minor	12%	14%	20%	33%
Adult	85	83	77	65
Mixed	3	2	3	2

Fig. 26

• Inmates age 45 or older and serving time for a violent crime were more than twice as likely as violent inmates under age 25 to have victimized a minor.

• Among inmates who had committed a violent offense against a minor, 79% had raped or sexually assaulted their victim.

89% of white and 53% of black violent inmates had victimized someone of their own race

Race/His-panic origin of victim(s)	Percent of violent inmates			
	White	Black	Other	Hispanic
White	89%	33%	50%	33%
Black	3	53	11	10
Other	2	2	20	3
Hispanic	4	6	9	49
Mixed	2	5	10	5

Fig. 27

• Black (47%) and Hispanic (51%) violent inmates were at least 4 times more likely than white (11%) violent inmates to have victimized someone of a different race or ethnic group.

• Among violent inmates who had victimized someone of a different race or ethnic group, 47% had committed robbery and 20%, homicide.

Inmates serving time for robbery — 32% of violent inmates — accounted for 49% of the victims of violent inmates

Percent of victims of violence		Percent of violent inmates
Homicide	18%	27%
Rape	5	
Other sexual assault	9	7
		13
Robbery	49	32
Assault	16	17
Other violent	3	4
613,203 victims		327,958 inmates
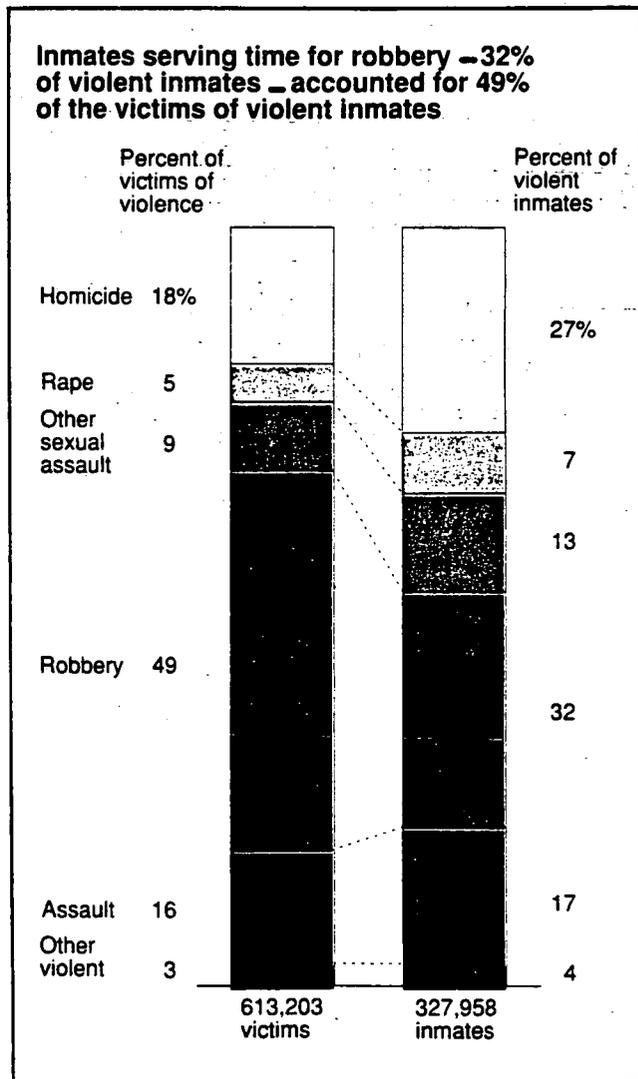
Fig. 28

32% of inmates sentenced for a violent offense had victimized a relative, intimate, or person whom they knew well

More than half of the violent inmates had committed their offense against a stranger or a person known only by sight

Known by sight only 7%

Acquaintance 12%

Stranger 50%

Well known 15%

Relative 10%

Intimate 7%

Percent of violent inmates

Fig. 29

Among violent inmates, women (36%) were more likely than men (16%) to have victimized a relative or intimate

Relationship of inmates to their victims	Percent of violent inmates	
	Male	Female
Close	16%	36%
Intimate	7	20
Relative	10	16
Known	33%	29%
Well known	15	14
Acquaintance	12	11
By sight only	7	4
Stranger	51%	35%

Fig. 30

• Among inmates sentenced for a violent offense, women (48%) were nearly twice as likely as men (26%) to have committed a homicide. Nearly half of these women had murdered a relative or intimate.

• 21% of violent male prisoners had committed a rape or other sexual assault; 38% of the sex offenders had assaulted a relative or intimate.

• More than 80% of both men and women in prison for robbery had victimized a stranger or a person known by sight only.

• Among inmates in prison for assault, 44% of the men, compared to 30% of the women, had victimized a stranger.

White inmates were about twice as likely as black and Hispanic inmates to have victimized a relative or intimate

Relationship of inmates to their victims	Percent of violent inmates			
	White	Black	Other	Hispanic
Close	26%	11%	24%	12%
Known	35	33	28	29
Stranger	39	56	48	59

Fig. 31

Nearly a quarter of white inmates in prison for homicide had killed a relative or intimate

Among inmates, by race or ethnicty and offense, percent who victimized a relative or intimate

Offense	Race or ethnicty of inmate			
	White	Black	Other	Hispanic
Homicide	23%	12%	26%	13%
Sexual assault	46	26	44	31
Robbery	1	1	3	1
Assault	22	17	20	12

Fig. 32

• Among those who had committed rape or other sexual assault, black (26%) inmates were less likely than white (46%) inmates to have victimized a relative or intimate.

35% of violent inmates who committed their offense at age 45 or older had victimized a relative or intimate

Among inmates, by inmate's age and offense, percent who victimized a relative or intimate

Offense	Age of inmate at time of offense			
	24 or younger	25-34	35-44	45 or older
All offenses	9%	18%	32%	35%
Homicide	10	19	33	31
Sexual assault	28	35	54	46
Robbery	1	2	2	4
Assault	8	25	25	32

Fig. 33

• Overall, inmates age 45 or older at the time of their offense were about 4 times as likely as those under age 25 to have victimized a relative or intimate.

• In contrast, the younger the inmate at the time of the offense, the greater the likelihood of victimizing a stranger. More than 60% of violent inmates under age 25 when they committed their offense victimized a stranger, compared to fewer than 50% of those age 25 to 34, 35% of those age 35 to 44, and 23% age 45 or older.

46% of violent inmates carried or used a weapon when they committed the offense

1% Military-type gun
5% Rifle or shotgun
5% Other weapon such as a club or bottle
11% Knife
24% Handgun
54% No weapon

0%   20%   40%   60%
Percent of violent inmates
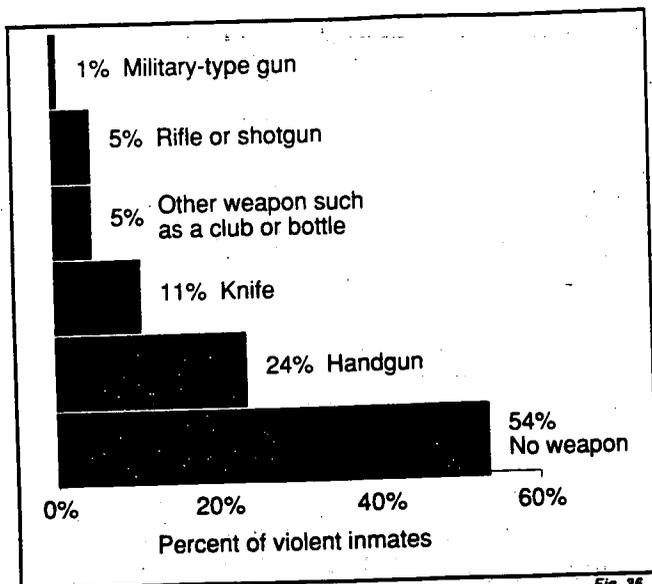
Fig. 36

An estimated 2,100 inmates, representing fewer than 1% of all violent inmates, were armed with a military-type weapon, such as an Uzi, AK-47, AR-15, or M-16.

Weapon use was strongly related to the inmate's age when the offense occurred. Weapons were carried or used by —
— 52% of inmates age 24 or younger
— 44% of those age 25 to 34
— 39%, age 35 to 44
— 33%, age 45 or older.

Weapon use did not vary significantly between the sexes or among racial and ethnic groups. Among violent inmates, the same percentage (46%) of men and women carried a weapon. White inmates (43%) were about as likely as black inmates (47%) and Hispanic inmates (48%) to have been armed.

About two-thirds of all armed violent inmates carried guns. Of these, 56% actually fired their gun when they committed the offense.

More than half of the inmates who committed murder, robbery, or assault carried a weapon

Current offense	Percent of violent inmates			
	Any weapon	Gun	Knife	Other weapon
Murder	64%	45%	14%	5%
Negligent manslaughter	47	32	12	3
Rape	17	5	10	2
Other sexual assault	6	2	3	1
Robbery	51	36	10	5
Assault	57	33	16	8

Fig. 37

Inmates armed with a gun differed little from those with a knife in how they used their weapon

How weapon was used	Percent of violent armed inmates		
	Gun	Knife	Other weapon
To kill the victim	14%	15%	11%
To injure the victim	11	18	23
To scare the victim	54	51	43
For protection	30	29	27
To get away	12	14	15
Other reasons	6	5	6
Not used	8	9	11

Fig. 38

Most inmates who carried a weapon while committing the crime used it

- More than 90% of the violent inmates who carried a weapon actually used it to commit the offense.
- Among inmates who had a weapon at the time of the offense —
    52% used it to scare the victim
    14%, to injure the victim
    14%, to kill the victim.
- 29% of the violent inmates who carried a weapon used it for self-protection; 13% used it to get away after committing the crime.

61% of violent inmates said that they or their victims were drinking or using drugs at the time of the crime

Violent offense	Percent of inmates reporting that they or their victims were under the influence of alcohol or drugs at time of the offense		
	Inmate	Victim	Inmate or victim
All	50%	30%	61%
Homicide	52	46	70
Sexual assault	42	19	47
Robbery	52	19	61
Assault	50	42	68

Fig. 39

- 30% of the violent inmates said their victims were under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

- Homicide and assault were the crimes for which the largest percentage of inmates reported drug or alcohol use by the victim or themselves at the time of the offense.

31% of inmates committed their offense under the influence of drugs, and 17% committed their offense to get money for drugs

Drug use was common among inmates serving time for burglary, robbery, or drug offenses

Among inmates serving a sentence for burglary or robbery, about 6 in 10 inmates had used drugs in the month before the arrest for the current offense, and about 4 in 10 were under the influence at the time of the offense.

Overall, violent and public-order offenders were less likely than property offenders to have used drugs in the month before their offense and to have committed their current offense under the influence of drugs. For violent offenders using drugs in the month before their offense, only inmates convicted of robbery had about the same percentage of drug use as property offenders. Among inmates in prison for violent offenses other than robbery, those sentenced for sexual assault (20%), assault (23%), or homicide (28%) were less likely than property offenders (35%) to have committed their offense under the influence.

Money for drugs motivated more than a quarter of the inmates sentenced for robbery, burglary, or larceny

Twenty-seven percent of inmates in prison for robbery and 30% of those serving time for burglary reported committing their offense to get money for drugs. About 25% of inmates in prison for drug trafficking reported money for drugs as a motive.

Drug users were more likely to have committed crimes that could get them money

| Current offense | Percent of inmates who | | |
| | Used drugs in the month before the offense | Committed offense | |
		Under the influence of drugs	To get money for drugs
All inmates	50%	31%	17%
Violent offenses	46%	28%	12%
Homicide	43	28	5
Sexual assault	31	20	2
Robbery	59	38	27
Assault	42	23	6
Property offenses	54%	35%	26%
Burglary	59	40	30
Larceny	54	38	31
Drug offenses	60%	37%	22%
Possession	61	38	16
Trafficking	59	36	25
Public-order offenses	35%	18%	5%

Fig. 48

Inmates' drug use varied according to prisoner characteristics

| Charac-teristic | Percent of inmates who | | |
| | Used drugs in the month before the offense | Committed offense | |
		Under the influence of drugs	To get money for drugs
All inmates	50%	31%	17%
Sex			
Male	50%	31%	16%
Female	54%	36%	24%
Race/Hispanic origin			
White	49%	32%	15%
Black	49	29	17
Hispanic	54	34	20
Age			
17 or younger	51%	22%	9%
18-24	52	31	16
25-29	55	34	18
30-34	56	37	21
35-44	48	30	17
45-54	28	15	10
55 or older	9	6	3

Fig. 49

Compared to men in prison, women had used drugs and had committed crimes to buy drugs relatively more often

Female inmates were more likely than male inmates to have used drugs in the month before the offense (54% versus 50%) and to have been under the influence at the time of the offense (36% versus 31%).

Nearly 1 in 4 women in prison reported committing their crimes to obtain money for drugs compared to about 1 in 6 men.

By most measures, Hispanic inmates had higher rates of drug use than non-Hispanic inmates

Hispanic inmates were more likely than other inmates to have used drugs in the month prior to the offense (54% compared to 49%). While Hispanic (34%) and white (32%) inmates were almost equally likely to have been under the influence at the time of the offense, black inmates were less likely (29%).

Twenty percent of Hispanic inmates reported getting money for drugs as a reason for committing their crimes, compared to 15% of white inmates and 17% of black inmates.

Female inmates were more likely than male inmates — and black inmates more likely than white inmates — to have used crack

Crack users identified among the inmates may have used other drugs, including powder cocaine, in the month before their offense. Powder cocaine users may have used other drugs but not crack. Users of other drugs had not used crack or cocaine.

● 19% of women in prison had used crack in the month before the offense, compared to 10% of the men. About equal percentages of female and male inmates used powder cocaine.

● 14% of black inmates, compared to 6% of white inmates, had used crack. For black inmates, cocaine users accounted for the same percentage as crack users.

● Hispanic inmates of all races were more likely than non-Hispanic inmates to have used cocaine powder (21% versus 14%).

Characteristic	Total	Crack	Powder cocaine	Another drug	No drug
All offenders	100%	10%	15%	25%	50%
Sex					
Male	100%	10%	15%	25%	50%
Female	100	19	17	18	46
Race/Hispanic origin					
White	100%	6%	14%	29%	51%
Black	100	14	14	21	51
Other	100	5	14	29	52
Hispanic	100	8	21	25	46
Age					
18-24	100%	10%	13%	29%	48%
25-29	100	12	16	27	45
30-34	100	13	18	26	44
35-44	100	8	16	23	52
45 or older	100	3	8	10	78

Percent of inmates who in the month before the offense used

Fig. 51

Characteristic	Crack	Powder cocaine	Another drug	No drug
Current offense	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	33%	39%	48%	51%
Homicide	5	10	14	14
Sexual assault	4	5	7	13
Robbery	19	17	17	12
Assault	5	6	8	10
Property offenses	31%	25%	26%	23%
Burglary	16	14	14	10
Larceny	7	6	5	4
Drug offenses	32%	30%	20%	17%
Possession	12	11	7	6
Trafficking	20	18	12	11
Public-order offenses	4%	5%	5%	9%
Committed current offense for money for drugs	55%	43%	20%	...

Percent of inmates who in the month before the offense used

Fig. 50

● Inmates who had used crack in the month before their offense were less likely to be in prison for a violent offense than those who had used other drugs or no drug.

● About a third of the crack users were in prison for a violent offense, slightly less than a third for a property offense, and about a third for a drug offense.

● The percentage of crack users indicating that they had committed their offense to get money for drugs (55%) was over 2½ times the percentage of users of drugs other than cocaine or crack (20%).

32% of inmates committed their offense under the influence of alcohol

Inmates sentenced for violent or property offenses were the most likely to have been under the influence of both drugs and alcohol at the time of the offense

Current offense	Percent of inmates under the influence		
	Alcohol only	Drugs only	Both
All offenses	18%	17%	14%
Violent offenses	21%	12%	16%
Homicide	25	10	17
Sexual assault	22	5	14
Robbery	15	19	18
Assault	27	8	14
Property offenses	18%	21%	14%
Drug offenses	8%	26%	10%
Public-order offenses	31%	10%	9%
DWI	70	3	8
Other public-order	20	11	10

Fig. 56

• Slightly more than two-fifths of inmates convicted of homicide or assault committed their current offense under the influence of alcohol or of alcohol with drugs.

• About a third of inmates convicted of robbery or a property offense were under the influence of alcohol at the time of their current offense. Inmates serving a sentence for a drug offense (18%) were the least likely to be using alcohol at the time of their offense.

Relatively fewer inmates in 1991 than in 1986 committed their current offense under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Under the influence at the time of the offense	Percent of inmates	
	1991	1986
Total	49%	54%
Alcohol only	18	18
Drugs only	17	17
Both alcohol and drugs	14	18

Fig. 57

• 49% of inmates were under the influence in 1991; 54% in 1986. Most of this decline resulted from a decreased percentage using both alcohol and drugs.

Drinking inmates had consumed an average of nearly 9 ounces of ethanol before their offense

• The pattern of drinking — the amount drunk and the amount of time spent drinking — did not differ widely among the major offender groups.

	Average amount of ethanol drunk before current offense
Total	8.7 ozs.
Violent	9.1
Property	9.4
Drugs	6.4
Public-order	7.8

• 9 ounces of ethanol is equivalent to about three six-packs of beer or 2 quarts of wine.

• About half the inmates under the influence at the time of the offense had been drinking 6 hours or more.

• Daily drinking for all inmates during the year before the current offense was more likely among —
— male (29%) than female (19%)
— white (34%) than black (25%) or Hispanic (25%)
— divorced (31%) or never married (29%) than married (25%) inmates.

About half of daily drinkers had ever participated in an alcohol-abuse program

• 38% of all drinkers had participated in an alcohol-abuse program in their lifetimes, including —
48% of the daily drinkers,
35% of those who drank at least once a week, and
25% of those who drank less than once a week.

• 35% of the daily drinkers had participated in more than one alcohol program, compared to 28% of the weekly drinkers and 24% of those who drank less frequently than every week.

• Since their admission to prison, about 18% of all drinkers had joined alcohol-related groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous or Al-Anon.

Inmates sentenced for property or public-order offenses had the highest rates of participation in alcohol-abuse programs

Percent of inmates who had ever participated in alcohol-abuse programs

Fig. 58