

DALLAS AREA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

1979 METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN



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ACQUISITIONS

1979 Dallas Area Criminal Justice Plan

Prepared

by the

Dallas Area Criminal
Justice Council
Dallas, Texas

February, 1977

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We wish to further recognize the many others who participated in this effort through their spirit of cooperation and their professional dedication to improve the criminal justice system in Dallas County and to their tireless efforts to seek solutions to the threat of rising crime.

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REGIONAL/METROPOLITAN PLANNING COORDINATION

Presently in North Central Texas, three criminal justice planning functions are conducted. The North Central Texas Council of Governments administers and staffs two of these, one for the Tarrant County/Fort Worth area, and one for the balance of the region excluding Dallas County. The Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council serves all criminal justice agencies in Dallas County. The Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council was formed in 1971 and funded directly in 1973.

The coordination and cooperation between the DACJC and the NCTCOG is evidenced in the following ways:

NCTCOG serves as the developmental agency for multi-jurisdictional and regional programs.

Staffs of the two agencies are encouraged to communicate regularly in an attempt to identify and attack problems of common origin and nature.

NCTCOG assists the DACJC, when appropriate, in securing the resources necessary for program implementation.

DACJC staff and council members are encouraged to serve on the Regional Criminal Justice Policy and Development Committee and on committees which bear directly on program planning efforts and implementation in the Dallas area.

A NCTCOG staff representative is an ex-officio member of the Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council Advisory Board.

A DACJC staff member attends A-95 review sessions at NCTCOG to gain an overview of Dallas County projects with respect to overall regional goals, expectations and ongoing programs.

SECTION I

SOCIOEMONIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

THE COUNTY

Located where the east meets the west, Dallas County arises out of the rich, rolling blacklands of farms and ranches in North-Central Texas to form a major portion of the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex. The hub of social and entertainment, as well as economic and industrial activity, of the southwest, the County is the meeting place of most of the major thoroughfares of the state. Interstates 20, 30, 35, 45 as well as dozens of state highways approach the county from all sides, making it easily accessible from distant points. One of the world's largest airports, the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport emphasizes the area's place in commerce and tourism. Lakes and streams are bountiful in the area, with the Trinity River flowing through the county in a north-west to south-east direction.

Dallas County is best characterized by "rapid expansion". In 1960 there were 951,527 persons in the county. Experiencing a growth rate of 39.5%, the county had 1,327,321 persons in 1970. Estimates for 1977 indicate a 1.9% annual growth rate since 1970 for a total of 12.4% growth, resulting in a population of 1,513,150 persons. This accounts for 54.6% of the 2,771,350 persons found in the eleven-county Dallas-Fort Worth Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). The County includes all or part of 23 incorporated areas and 15 independent school districts. Local governmental cooperation is coordinated by the North Central Texas Council of Governments located in neighboring Arlington. The cities represent a full spectrum in size ranging from the smallest, Coppell (population 2,000), to the largest, Dallas (population 869,500). There are ten incorporated areas having a population of less than 9,999. They are Addison,

Cedar Hill, Cockrell Hill, Coppell, Highland Park, Hutchins, Kleberg, Rowlett, Seagoville, and Wilmer. Four cities have a population between 9,500 and 19,999. They are Balch Springs, DeSoto, Highland Park, and Lancaster. Three other areas have populations of between 20,000 and 24,999. These cities are Carrollton, Duncanville, Farmers Branch, and University Park. Five cities having a population of 50,000 or more but less than 149,999 include Garland, Grand Prairie, Irving, Mesquite, and Richardson. Generally, the most growth has occurred in the cities lying in the northern and western portions of the County. Slow growth in the southwestern portion of the County can be attributed to the industrial development of this part, to its proximity to the Dallas central city and to rugged, lowlands along the Trinity River. Conversely, the northern and western portions of the County are gentle rolling hills with available spaces for future growth and is highly amenable to planned development.

The 15 school districts provided 390 school campuses in 1977 for an aggregate of 267,526 average daily attendance. The school districts range in size from the Sunnyvale Independent School District with one school serving 176 students in grades kindergarten to eighth, to the Dallas Independent School District operating 182 campuses for 121,868 average daily attendance population in a wide variety of academic situations.

Schools of higher education also provide a draining of people into the County with 16 different post-secondary institutions. These include Abilene Christian University, Austin College, Bishop College, Dallas Baptist College, Dallas Bible College, Dallas Christian College, Dallas County Community Colleges, (including Eastfield campus, El Centro campus, Mountain View campus, and Richland campus), Independent Baptist College,

Mind Development and Central American Institute, Southern Methodist University, and the University of Texas at Dallas. Additionally, there are 21 business and secretarial schools; 44 industrial, technical, and trade schools; 14 schools for the mentally and physically handicapped; 166 nurseries and kindergartens (academic) schools, 36 parochial schools; and 168 private schools. All these available schools continue to assist the County in its growth.

Dallas County consists of 859 square miles of territory, the most of which is consumed by the City of Dallas (350 square miles) taking 40.75% of the land area. Three major roads, Belt Line Road, Lyndon B. Johnson Expressway, and Loop 12 Highway form three concentric circles around the county providing for easy access to any portion of the county. Additionally, east-west and north-south thoroughfares allow for speedy direct access to all areas of the County. Interstate highways 20 and 30 provide major corridors of east-west directions. Interstate 35 provides a north-south corridor through the western portion of the county and Interstate 45 approaches the center of the county from the southeast.

Dallas County averages almost one motor vehicle per capita with 1,112,663 vehicles. This number included:*

805,628	Passenger Vehicles
164,253	Commercial Vehicles
1,566	Farm Trucks
5,195	Combination
4	Farm Truck Tractors
71,932	Trailers
15,818	Token Trailers
900	Farm Trailers
2,207	Mobile Homes
11,884	Travel Trailers
31,772	Motor Cycles
193	Motor Buses
35	Tractors
1,276	Private Buses
1,112,663	Total

*Source: Dallas County Clerk as of 11/6/76

In addition to the highways other transportation methods also are found in the County. Rail lines provide services to all the larger cities and some of the smaller cities. Rail lines serving the area include the MKT, the Santa Fe, the Texas and Pacific-Missouri Pacific, the Rock Island, and the Frisco. Additionally Amtrack, the national government's sponsored passenger service, serves Dallas with daily stops. Air transportation through the local airport is provided by all major airlines including American, Eastern, Braniff, Mexicana, Metro, Delta, Continental, Texas International, Frontier, and Ozark lines. Additionally, general aviation is served at Love Field in Dallas and at a private airport in Addison. Air ways are further busied by the Dallas Naval Air Station located in Grand Prairie.

As population, housing, and transportation capabilities have grown, so have the manufacturing and industrial establishments. In mid 1972, the Census of Business, conducted by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce indicated the following:

Kind of Business	Number of Businesses	Number of Employees
Retail Trade	13,683	92,698
Manufacturing	2,554	137,800
Wholesale Trade	4,211	58,745
Selected Service	13,593	58,563

The 1970 Census demonstrated moderately high family incomes for Dallas County with the median income being \$10,680 and the mean income being \$12,668. Similarly, the Census indicated moderately high education of the citizens with a 12.2 year median completion rate and 56.5% of them having graduated from high school.

A closer examination of the cities within the county will demonstrate both the diversity and similarity within the County. The cities will be considered in groups according to their populations.

*Populations referenced in this section are 1977 estimates of the North Central Texas Council of Governments.

Group "A" cities is a collection of the smallest municipalities in the county. It includes Addison, Cedar Hill, Cockrell Hill, Coppell, Hutchins, Kleberg, Rowlett, Sachse, Seagoville, and Wilmer. These cities are dispersed around the county, most lying in the more undeveloped and fringe areas of the county. Five of the cities, Coppell, Addison, Sachse, Seagoville, and Cedar Hill, are either bordered by neighboring counties or have only narrow strips of unincorporated land prohibiting their bordering of neighboring counties. The cities have a total estimated population of 36,050. This is an increase of 53.2% from 23,526 in 1970.

Five of the cities, Coppell, Kleberg, Hutchins, Wilmer, and Seagoville are bordered or traversed by the Trinity River or its flood plain. This natural situation will serve to limit these cities to some degree in their efforts to expand. The diversities and similarities of these cities are discussed more fully in the following pages.

ADDISON AND COPPELL

Addison and Coppell occupy the northwest corner of Dallas County. Addison, occupying almost six square miles, is bordered on the east by Dallas, on the south by Farmers Branch and on the west by Carrollton. Its city limits extend to the county line to the north. Belt Line Road crosses the city east to west connecting it to the surrounding cities. In 1970 Addison had a population of 595. In 1977 the NCTCOG estimates its population at 5000 representing a 740.3% increase. Likewise housing has increased in Addison, from 233 units in 1970 to 2060 units in 1977. Addison Airport, the world's largest privately owned general aviation airport

is located in the city. The airport averages almost a takeoff and landing a minute during the 16 hours each day the tower is operated. Heavy industrial development characterizes Addison with the bulk of the housing in the city being apartments (91.2% of all housing units) located in the southeast portions of the city. Addison is served by both the Dallas and Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School Districts.

Coppell is located in the northwest corner of the county, bordered along the north by Denton creek, along the east by the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, and along the south by North Lake and Grapevine Creek. Tarrant County borders Coppell to the west. Belt Line Road provides Coppell's tie to the rest of the county, approaching from Irving in the south, it turns eastward in Coppell and crosses Interstate 35 with a short distance from the city limits. Coppell's population has grown from 1728 in 1970 to 2000 in 1977 according to the NCTCOG. This represents an increase of 15.7%. Unlike Addison, Coppell has a small number of apartments but it does have 237 mobile homes. Coppell is served by the Coppell Independent School District, which has two different campuses. In 1977 the district had an average daily attendance of 523 students, an increase of 5.2% over 1975.

SACHSE AND ROWLETT

Sachse and Rowlett are found in the northeastern portions of the County. Sachse is bordered on the west by Garland and on the north by Collin County. The municipality occupies approximately one square mile. Garland Independent School District serves the citizens of Sachse.

The peninsular municipality of Rowlett lies to the east of Garland and is connected to that city by a small portion of its northwest corner.

Lake Ray Hubbard limits the boundaries of the city on the east, south, and west sides, making Rowlett a peninsula bordered by the horseshoe-like extensions of the lake. Rowlett is traversed east-west by State Highway 66 and Miller Road, connecting the city to the Belt Line Road and Lyndon B. Johnson Freeway. Rowlett occupies approximately five square miles. Rowlett has a population of 4,800, reflecting a 114% increase from the 2,243 it had in 1970. Likewise, housing has increased from 815 units in 1970 to 1,510 in 1977. Rowlett, like Sachse, is served by the Garland Independent School District.

SEAGOVILLE AND KLEBERG

Seagoville and Kleberg are located in the southeast portions of the county. Kleberg is bordered on the north by Balch Springs, on the southeast by Seagoville and on the west and southwest by the City of Dallas. Belt Line Road traverses Kleberg in a southwest to northeast direction, while Highway 175 crosses it northwest to southeast. Kleberg boasts a population of 4,900 in 1977, up from 4,768 in 1970. Likewise, housing has increased from 1,475 in 1970 to 1,751 (a 18.7% increase) in 1977. While Kleberg occupies 8.75 square miles, its population tends to be highly concentrated in one area with most of the area sparsely populated.

Seagoville is located on the eastern border of the county, bordered by Kleberg on the northwest and Kaufman County on the east. Seagoville is bisected by Highway 175 which provides a corridor connecting it to Belt Line Road and Lyndon B. Johnson Freeway. Seagoville's population has gone from 4,390 in 1970 to 5,800 in 1977, an increase of 32.1%. Housing has also increased, from 1,299 in 1970 to 1,878 in 1977. There are no manufacturing or wholesale establishments in Seagoville. The Federal Bureau of Prisons operates a minimum security facility in Seagoville.

The institution is a community resocialization facility operated for short-term, non-violent offenders. The prison maintains an open door policy, thrusting the inmates into the local community. The prison is the major source of employment in Seagoville. The Dallas Independent School District serves the Seagoville area.

WILMER AND HUTCHINS

Wilmer and Hutchins are comrade cities in the south-central portion of the county. Hutchins lies to the north of Wilmer and is bordered on three sides by the City of Dallas. Wilmer, on the converse, is bordered on the east, south, and west by unincorporated areas. Hutchins occupies about 25 square miles, while Wilmer occupies about 14 square miles. Hutchins' population has increased by 36.7% in the past six years (from 1,755 to 2,400). Similarly, its housing has increased by 46.8% from 558 to 819. Wilmer's population has increased by 19.6% from 1,922 in 1970 to 2,300 in 1976. Also, Wilmer's housing has increased by 29% from 564 units to 728 units in 1977. Wilmer and Hutchins are served by a combined school district, the Wilmer Hutchins Independent School District. The district operates seven different campuses including 5 elementary schools, 1 intermediate school, and 1 high school. The schools had a 4,758 average daily attendance in 1977.

CEDAR HILL AND COCKRELL HILL

The final two cities are Cedar Hill and Cockrell Hill. These municipalities are located within the southwest quarter of the County. Cedar Hill is located in the foremost southwest portion of the county. It is bordered on the north by Duncanville and on the east by DeSoto. A

narrow unincorporated strip of land lies between Cedar Hill and the Ellis County line to the south and the Tarrant County line to the west. Cedar Hill's population has increased from 2,610 in 1970 to 5,450 in 1977. This represents a 108.8% increase in population. Housing has also increased in Cedar Hill, going from 839 in 1970, to 1,880 houses in 1977, a 124% increase. Cedar Hill is served by the Cedar Hill Independent School District. In 1975 the district provided 4 school campuses (2 elementary, 1 intermediate, and 1 senior high school). During that year the average daily attendance was 1,237.

Cockrell Hill, on the other hand, is another island city located within the City of Dallas city limits. It covers approximately one square mile. Within that area there are approximately 3,400 persons. This is down 3.3% from the 3,515 persons there in 1970. Cockrell Hill housing has remained constant during the past seven years at 1,272. The city's educational needs are served by the Dallas Independent School District. Cockrell Hills being surrounded by the City of Dallas and its already developed area promises to limit its future growth.

The preceding is but a glimpse of the smaller cities of the county. These municipalities, with few exceptions, should expect continued growth as the county becomes increasingly suburbanized. This development poses a challenge to all these cities.

Table 1-1

POPULATION CHANGE AND GROWTH RATES

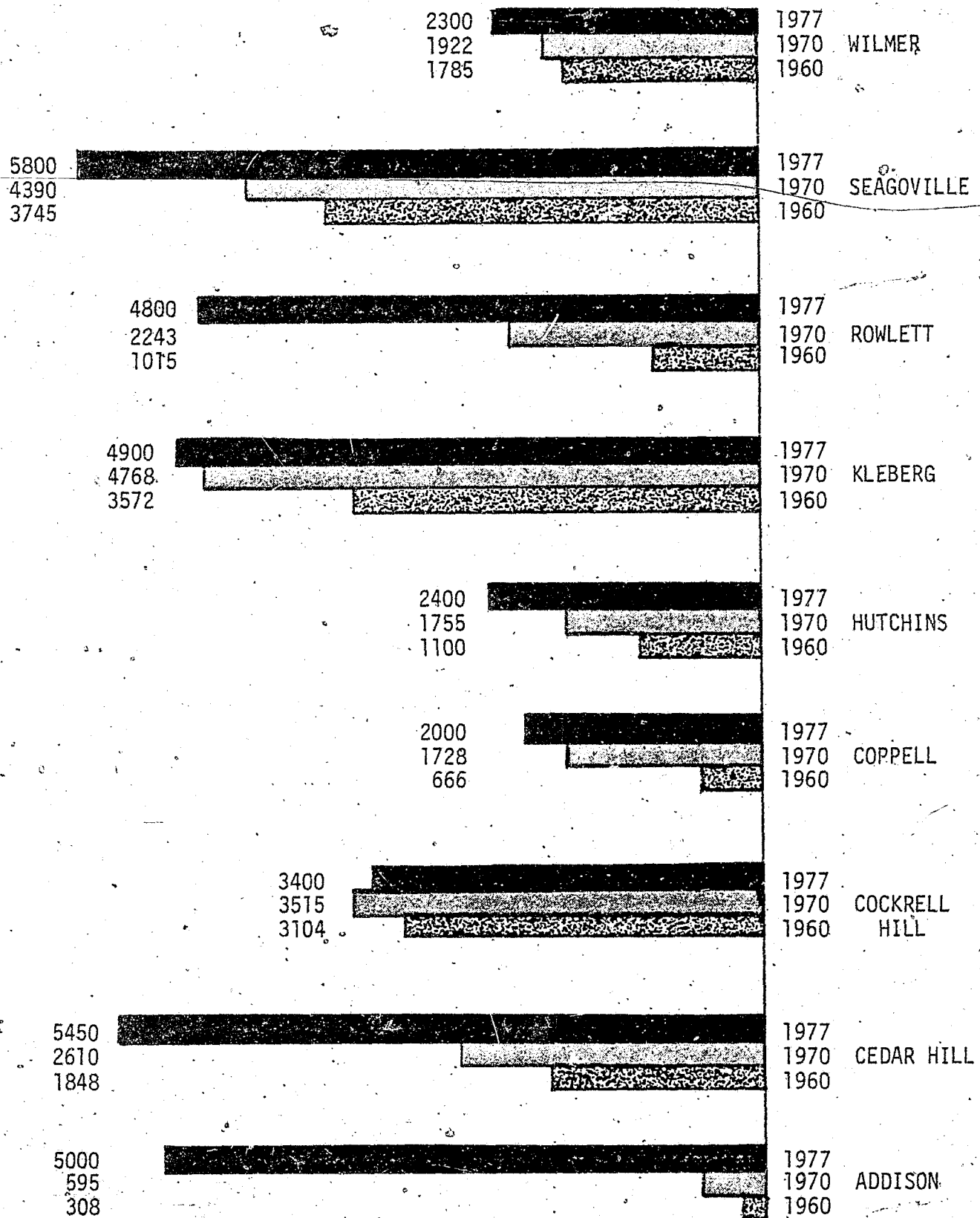
Group "A" Cities

City	1960	1970	1977	Change 1960-1970	% Change	Annual Growth Rate/Year	Change 1970-1977	% Change	Annual Growth Rate/Year
Addison	308	595	5000	287	93.2	6.8	4405	740.3	35.6
Cedar Hill	1848	2610	5450	762	41.2	3.5	2840	108.8	11.1
Cockrell Hill	3104	3515	3400	411	13.2	1.3	-115	-3.3	-5
Coppell	666	1728	2000	1062	159.5	10.0	272	15.7	2.1
Hutchins	1100	1755	2400	655	59.5	4.8	645	36.8	4.6
Kleberg	3572	4768	4900	1196	33.5	2.9	132	2.8	.4
Rowlett	1015	2243	4800	1228	121.0	8.3	2557	114.0	11.5
Seagoville	3745	4390	5800	645	17.2	1.6	1410	32.1	4.1
Wilmer	1785	1922	2300	137	7.7	.7	378	19.7	2.6

Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

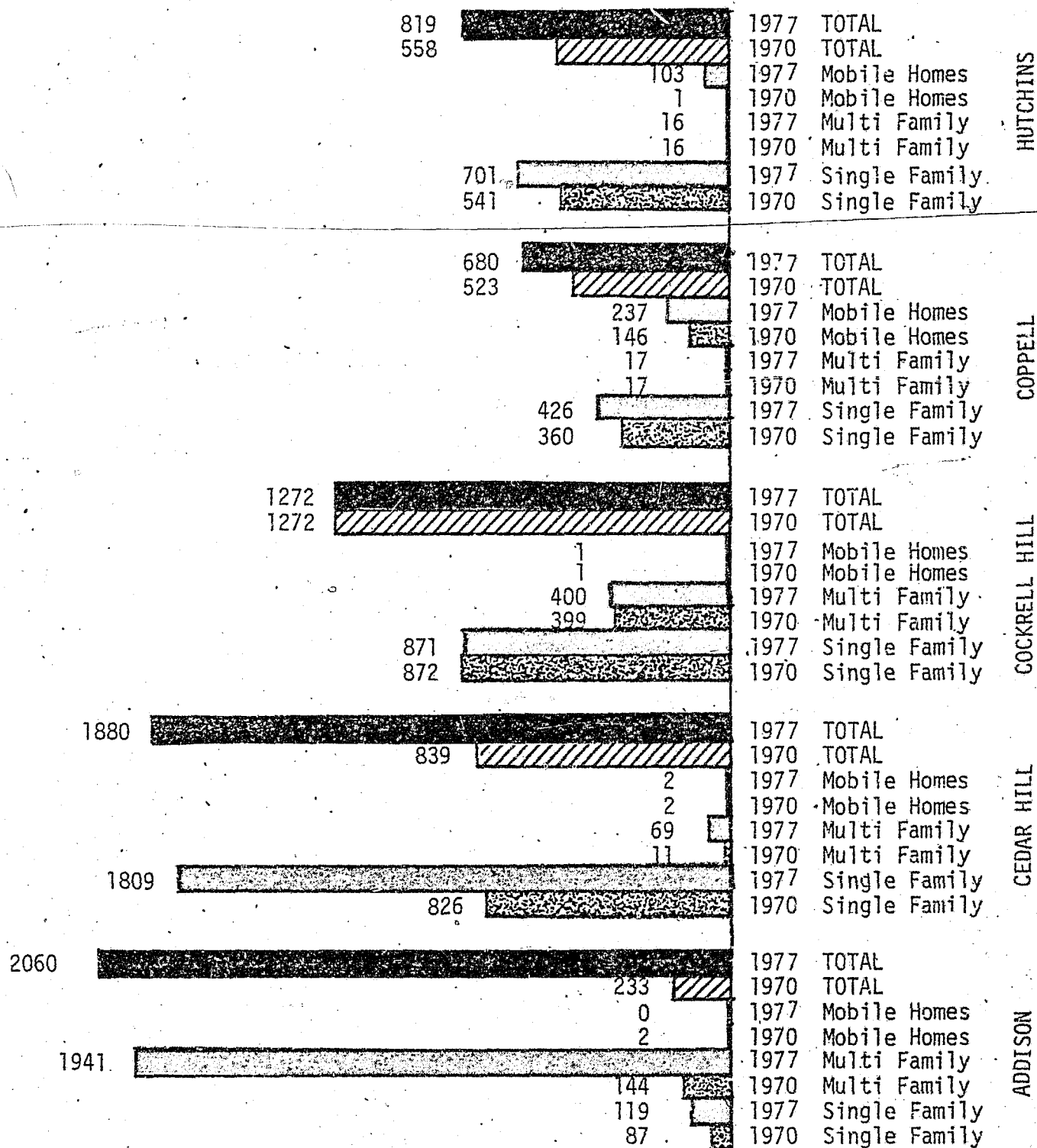
Table I-2
POPULATION 1960, 1970, 1977

Group "A" Cities



Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-3
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS 1970, 1977
Group "A" Cities



Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-4

CHANGES IN HOUSING UNITS 1970 - 1975

Group "A" Cities

	Units as of April 1, 1970	1971	1972	Additions 1973	1974	1975	1976	Demolitions and Other Adjustments	Total as of 1/1/77
Addison									
Single Family	87		58				20	- 7	119
Multi Family	144	104	110	168		314	498		1941
Mobile Home	2								0
Total	233	104	168	168	0	314	518	- 7	2060
Cedar Hill									
Single Family	826	307	192	66	97	79	87	- 2	1809
Multi Family	11	32				24	2		69
Mobile Home	2								2
Total	839	339	192	66	97	103	89	- 2	1880
Cockrell Hill									
Single Family	872	3	2	2	0	1		-10	871
Multi Family	399					1			400
Mobile Home	1								1
Total	1272	3	2	2	0	2	0	-10	1272
Coppell									
Single Family	360	14	13	7	5	6	11		426
Multi Family	17							- 7	17
Mobile Home	146	23	24	24	24			-27	237
Total	523	37	37	31	29	6	11	-34	680
Hutchins									
Single Family	541	81	29		19	1		- 2	700
Multi Family	16								16
Mobile Home	1	39	39	39	39			-93	103
Total	558	120	68	39	58	1	0	-95	819

Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-5

CHANGES IN HOUSING UNITS 1970 - 1975

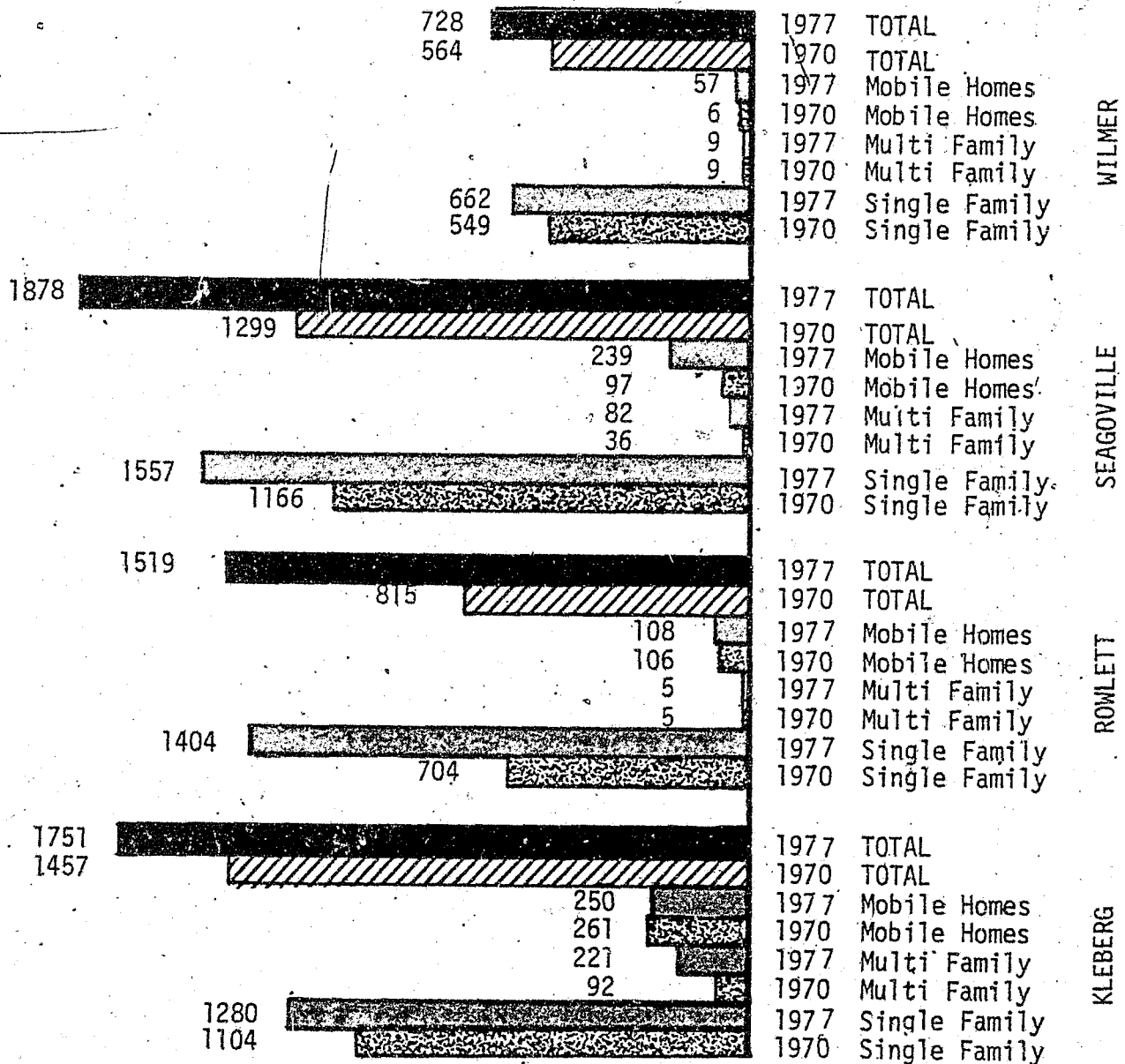
Group "A" Cities

	Units as of April 1, 1970	1971	1972	Additions 1973	1974	1975	1976	Demolitions and Other Adjustments	Total as of 1/1/77
Kleberg									
Single Family	1457	43	17	32	16	5	8	- 2	1280
Multi Family	92				29				221
Mobile Home	261							-11	250
Total	1457	43	17	32	146	5	8	-13	1751
Rowlett									
Single Family	704	40	125	154	72	182	189	-19	1404
Multi Family	5								5
Mobile Home	106					2			108
Total	815	40	125	154	72	184	189	-19	1517
Seagoville									
Single Family	1166	94	118	35	29	31	38	-20	1559
Multi Family	36		40			4	2		82
Mobile Home	97	41	41	40	40			-61	239
Total	1299	135	199	75	69	35	40	-81	1878
Wilmer									
Single Family	549	18	30	7	45			- 4	662
Multi Family	9								9
Mobile Home	6	10	10	10	10				46
Total	564	28	40	17	55	0	0	- 4	728

Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-6
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS 1970, 1977

Group "A" Cities



Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

GROUP "B" CITIES

Group "B" cities include those ranging in populations from 9,500 to 19,999 persons. The cities of Balch Springs, DeSoto, and Lancaster comprise this group. The city of Highland Park could also be included in this population group; however, it is discussed in the "Park Cities" section. According to NCTCOG's population projection for 1976, Balch Springs, DeSoto, and Lancaster currently account for 2.74% of Dallas County's total population. This percentage has slowly grown since 1960 when these cities comprised only 1.7% of the county population, and in 1970 when they comprised 2.0% of the total county population. The Group "B" cities show constant growth trends, and therefore, are expected to increase their population sizes by 4 to 8 percent annually.

DeSoto and Lancaster are neighboring cities located in the southern portion of Dallas County. Balch Springs lies in the eastern portion of the county and is an adjacent city to the City of Dallas. All of the Group "B" cities are easily accessed by Belt Line Road or the Lyndon B. Johnson Freeway (Interstate 635).

A discussion of each of the Group "B" cities follows.

BALCH SPRINGS

Balch Springs lies in the eastern portion of Dallas County and is bordered by Dallas on the west, Mesquite on the north, and Kleberg on the south. To the east of Balch Springs is an unincorporated section of the county. Interstate Highway 635 provides north/south travel through the city.

The population of Balch Springs has increased significantly since the 60s. The 1970 Census reported Balch Springs to have a population of 10,464,

a 53.4% increase since the 1960 census population of 6,821. NCTCOG's population projections estimate current 1977 population to be 13,800.

A vast majority of the housing units located in Balch Springs are single family units. Only 22 of the 3,980 total housing units are multi-family units.

Balch Springs is served by both the Dallas and Mesquite Independent School Districts. There are two elementary schools located within the city limits of Balch Springs which are a part of the Mesquite Independent School District.

DESOTO

The City of DeSoto is located directly south of the City of Dallas. The City of Lancaster is located adjacent to its eastern boundary; the City of Cedar Hill is adjacent to its western boundary; the City of Duncanville is located on the northwestern boundary; and the southern boundary is joined by the City of Glen Heights. Of the city's 15.48 square miles, only 22.6% had been developed by April, 1973. However, continuous and steady population growth will continue to expand the development of the currently undeveloped areas.

The population of DeSoto has increased markedly in the past 16 years. The 1960 population of 1969 increased to 6,617 by 1970 for a 236.1% increase. NCTCOG's population projections estimate the 1977 population of DeSoto to be 12,550, which is a 89.7% increase over 1970.

The majority of the DeSoto households are families with the average family consisting of 3.44 persons. Average age of adults is 26.6 years. Median annual income per family was \$13,031 as compared to a Dallas County average of \$10,856 per year.

The majority of the DeSoto households are families with the average family consisting of 3.44 persons. Average age of adults is 26.6 years. Median annual income per family was \$13,031 as compared to a Dallas County average of \$10,856 per year.

Seventy-five percent of DeSoto's homes were built within the past twelve years. From 1967 to April, 1973, 1493 single family building permits were issued and 287 multi-family permits were issued. In 1970, the average value of an owner occupied dwelling in DeSoto was \$22,037 as compared to the Dallas County average of \$20,629.

DeSoto is easily accessed by transportation facilities. Interstate 35 East is on the eastern boundary of DeSoto and the proposed Loop 9 will be located south of Parkerville Road and will provide excellent access to the Dallas-Ft. Worth Regional Airport.

There are two municipal parks located in DeSoto which together contain tennis courts, one swimming pool, baseball facilities, and various playground equipment. Another city park is planned for the near future.

CITY OF DESOTO

<u>Kind of Business</u>	<u>Number of Businesses</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Wholesale	3	6
Retail	79	220
Selected Services	67	79
Manufacturers	0	0

In comparison to the Dallas area S.M.S.A. a larger percentage of citizens in DeSoto are employed in wholesale and retail trades, construction, communication, and utilities, and a smaller percentage are employed in the areas of manufacturing and professional services. Overall, the unemployment rate for DeSoto has been considerably lower than other cities within Dallas County. The 1970 unemployment rate was 1.67 for DeSoto as compared to a 3.1 unemployment rate for Dallas. The DeSoto Independent School District has three elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school. The average daily attendance was 3,314 in 1977.

LANCASTER

The City of Lancaster is located in south Dallas County bounded on the north by Dallas, on the east by Hutchins, and the west by DeSoto and on the south by an unincorporated area of Dallas County. It is located on Highway 342 between SH 77 (I-35) and SH 75 (I-45) one mile south of I-635.

As has its neighboring City of DeSoto, Lancaster has grown rapidly. Between 1960 and 1970 the population increased from 7,501 to 10,522, an increase of 40.3%. The city was projected to have a January 1, 1977 population of 14,050, increasing another 33.6% since 1970. Annual growth rate has increased from 3.4% in the 60's to 4.3% in the 70's.

Housing units in Lancaster have also increased rapidly since 1970. From the period between April 1, 1970 until January 1, 1977, single family units increased by 41.6%. Multi-family units show the largest increase however, expanding from 113 units in 1970 to 276 units in 1977.

The majority of the residents of Lancaster work outside the city, with most of them working in Dallas. Within the City of Lancaster, are

eleven wholesale businesses which employ 73 persons, 106 retail businesses which employ 496 persons, 93 selected services which employ 156 persons, and 17 light manufacturers which employ 700 persons. These account for only 10.3% of Lancaster's citizens who are employed within the city.

The Lancaster Independent School District has three elementary, one middle, and one high school. The average daily attendance in 1977 was 2,708.

Table I-7

POPULATION CHANGE AND GROWTH RATES

Group "B" Cities

City	1960	1970	1977	Change 1960-1970	% Change	Annual Growth Rate/Year	Change 1970-1977	% Change	Annual Growth Rate/Year
Balch Springs	6821	10464	13800	3643	53.4	4.4	3336	31.9	4.0
DeSoto	1969	6617	12550	4648	236.1	12.9	5933	89.7	9.6
Highland Park	10411	10133	9500	-278	-2.7	-0.3	-633	-6.3	-0.9
Lancaster	7501	10522	14050	3021	40.3	3.4	3528	33.5	4.2

Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

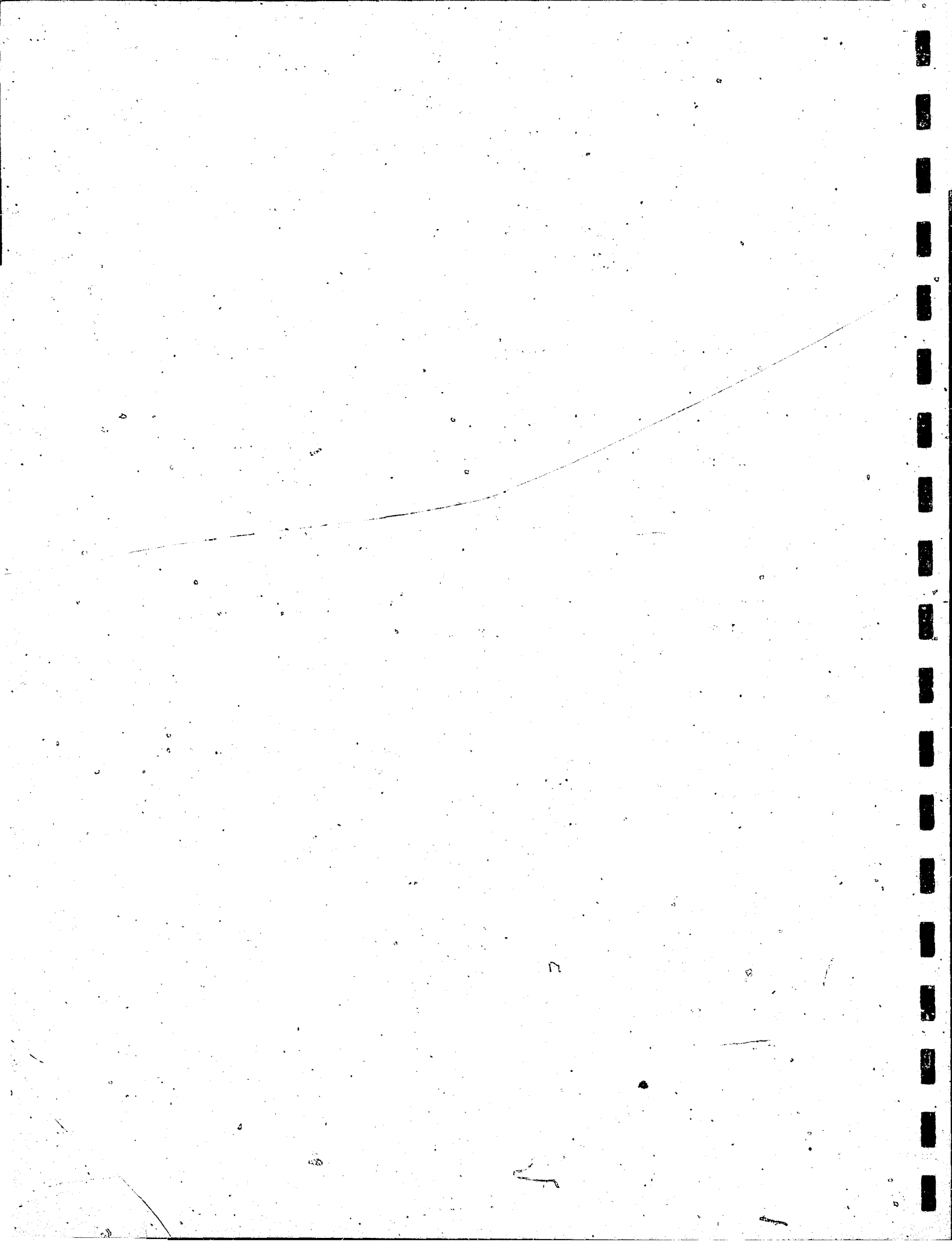
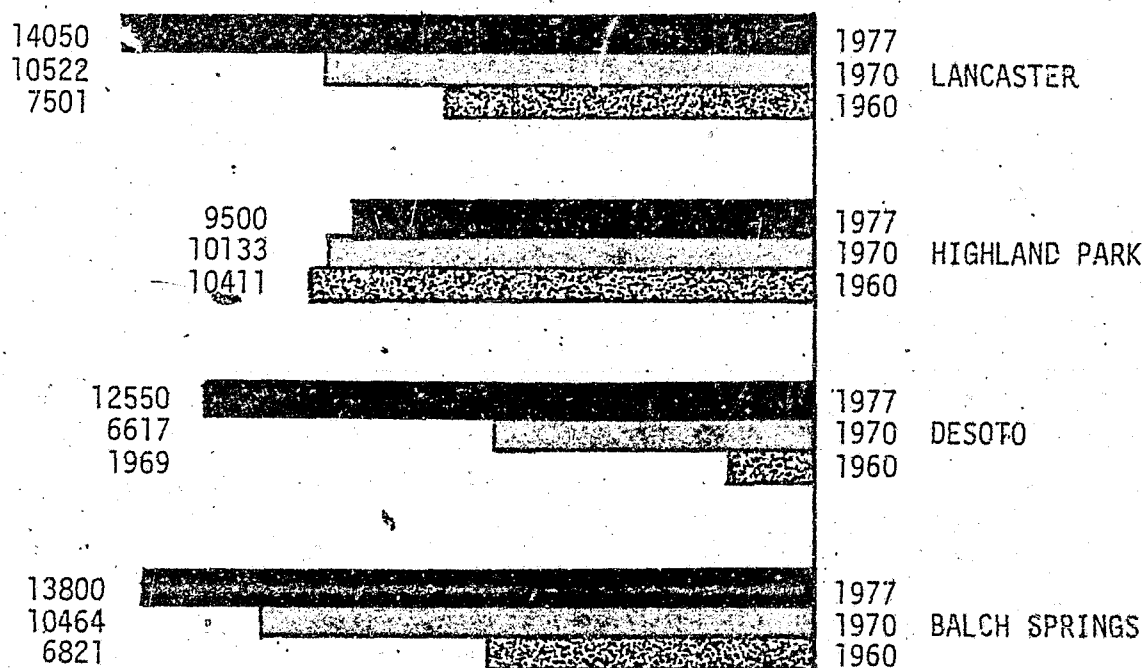


Table I-8
TOTAL POPULATION 1960, 1970, 1977
Group "B" Cities



Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-9

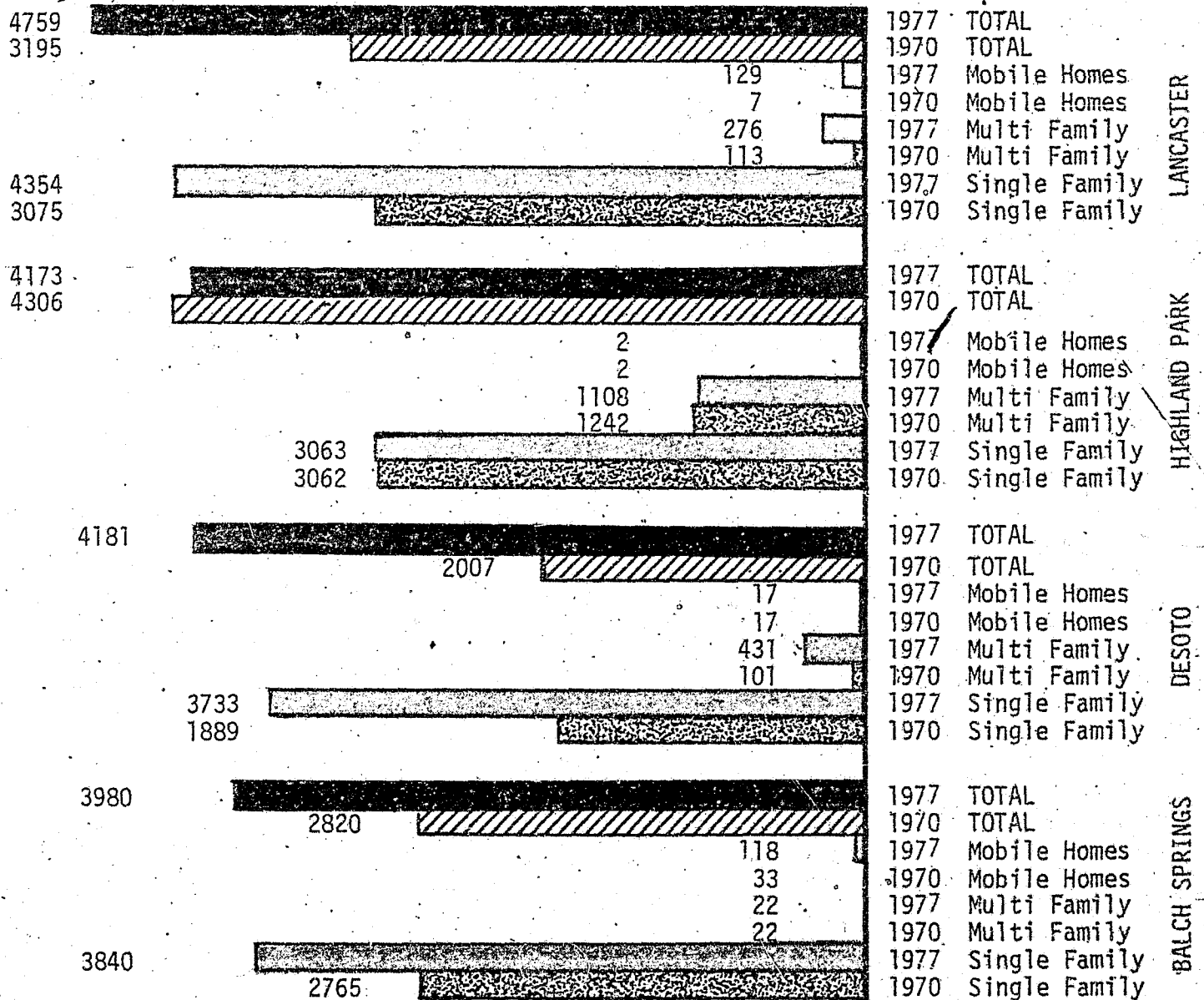
CHANGES IN HOUSING UNITS 1970-1976

Group "B" Cities

	Units as of April 1, 1970	1971	1972	Additions 1973	1974	1975	1976	Demolitions and Other Adjustments	Total as of 1/1/76
Balch Springs									
Single Family	2765	683	144	4	3	1	3	- 18	3840
Multi Family	22								22
Mobile Home	33	14	14	14	14	15			118
Total	2820	697	158	18	17	16	3	- 18	3980
DeSoto									
Single Family	1889	305	350	297	348	185	245	- 12	3733
Multi Family	101	134	2	2		6	26		431
Mobile Home	17								17
Total	2007	439	352	299	348	191	271	- 12	4181
Highland Park									
Single Family	3062	16	15	26	10	6	10	- 92	3063
Multi Family	1242							-134	1108
Mobile Home	2								2
Total	4306	16	15	26	10	6	10	-226	4173
Lancaster									
Single Family	3075	198	243	332	213	138	75	- 39	4354
Multi Family	113	125							276
Mobile Home	7					122			129
Total	3195	323	243	332	213	260	75	- 39	4759

Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-10
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS 1970, 1977
Group "B" Cities



Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

THE PARK CITIES

Appropriately known as the "island" cities, Highland Park and University Park are surrounded by the City of Dallas. Primarily residential areas, these cities have experienced a decline in population unlike the other Dallas area cities.

Highland Park's population decreased from 10,411 in 1960 to 10,133 in 1970. 1977 population projections show Highland Park to have a current population of 9,500. Annually, Highland Park is declining in population at a rate of .9%. University Park's population decline did not begin until the 70's. The 1970 population was 23,498; however, 1977 population projections estimate that 22,500 persons now reside in University Park. Annual growth rate trends show an annual decline of .6%.

The decline in population can be attributed to two reasons. First, there is no room for geographic expansion outside city boundaries, nor is there area to be developed within the city limits. Secondly, these cities are inhabited largely by older citizens who have resided in the Park Cities for years. Younger persons who make the Dallas area their home, find the Park Cities homes to be costly and suburban areas become more appealing; therefore, there is little influx of newcomers to these cities.

Highland Park has also declined in the number of housing units built, while University Park has increased the number of units only slightly. There was an estimated total of 4,173 housing units in Highland Park as of January 1, 1977, as compared to 4,306 units in 1970 for a 3.1% decrease. Multi-family units decreased by 10.3%. The Highland Park Independent School District has four elementary, one middle, and one high school. The average daily attendance for 1977 was 4,249.

In University Park, the total number of housing units increased from 9,008 in 1970 to 9,136 in 1977, an increase of 128 units.

Median income in the Park Cities is higher than the other cities within the county. In University Park median income is \$15,009, while the median years of school completed is 14.9. Highland Park's median income is still higher, \$21,594, while the median years of school completed is 15.2 years.

The highest commuter rates in the Dallas area are from the Park Cities. Seventy-seven percent of all workers commute to the City of Dallas. There are, however, a minimum number of commercial establishments in the cities. The table below illustrates some of the varied businesses which employ some of the cities' citizens.

CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK

<u>Kind of Business</u>	<u>Number of Businesses</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Wholesale	25	203
Retail	164	1019
Selected Services	156	690
Manufacturers	21	800

CITY OF UNIVERSITY PARK

<u>Kind of Business</u>	<u>Number of Businesses</u>	<u>Number Of Employees</u>
Wholesale	32	123
Retail	227	1585
Selected Services	247	363
Manufacturers	0	0

GROUP "C" CITIES

Group "C" cities, Carrollton, Duncanville, and Farmers Branch, include population sizes ranging from 20,000 to 49,999 persons. In 1960 the combined population for these three cities totaled 21,457 or 2.25% of the County's population. NCTCOG estimates the total populations for these cities currently to be 86,350 (5.7% of the County total).

The adjacent cities of Carrollton and Farmers Branch are located in the northwest portion of Dallas County. Carrollton is experiencing an annual growth rate of 13.1% which is the second highest annual growth rate within Dallas County. Farmers Branch grew rapidly during the 60's, but this trend has slowed since most of the areas within the city have been developed. These cities afford easy access to the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport which also contributes to their rapid growth.

Duncanville, another Group "C" city, increased by 273.7% during the 60's to become the fastest growing city in Dallas County for that decade. All of the Group "C" cities are rapidly becoming centers for industry as well as retail and wholesale businesses.

Individual descriptions of the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of each Group "C" city follow.

CARROLLTON

The City of Carrollton is located in the northwest portion of Dallas County, one and one-half miles north of the northern Dallas City limits. Carrollton consists of 29.11 square miles, 31% of which lie in Denton County. The City of Addison borders the city on the east and the city of Farmers Branch lies to the south separating Carrollton from the City of Dallas.

Carrollton's population grew from 4,242 in 1960 to 13,855 in 1970, for a 226% increase. NCTCOG estimated 1977 population for Carrollton is 32,750, a 136% increase during the past six years. Carrollton's rapid rate of growth may be attributed to the growth of the metropolitan area and the city's geographic location. Interstate Highway I-35 extends north and south through the western portion of Carrollton and Belt Line Road provides east/west travel through the southern portion of the city.

The 1972 Census of Business revealed Carrollton as a growing manufacturing center. Presently, Carrollton has 55 manufacturing companies which employ 3,800 persons. A new industrial district is being developed adjacent to I-35 East consisting of 43 acres. This area may expect to continue expansion of industry due to the fact that the Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport is located seven miles to the west, and Belt Line Road provides easy access for the Carrollton area.

The cities of Carrollton and Farmers Branch are joint participants in the Carrollton/Farmers Branch Independent School District. The district consists of eleven elementary schools, two junior highs, two high schools, and one alternative school. At least two elementary schools, and one junior high are expected to be built within the next four years. The average daily attendance for 1977 was 11,152.

In 1970, there were a total of 4,206 housing units in Carrollton. By 1974 there were 9,330 units with the average single family detached unit valued at \$29,049. NCTCOG estimated 10,800 housing units in Carrollton as of January 1, 1977. Of this total, 7,853 are single family units, 2,777 are multi-family units, and there are an estimated 170 mobile homes in Carrollton. A single family unit in 1975 was valued at \$34,050 for a 17.2% value increase in one year.

In 1970, 59.4% of Carrollton's residents were high school graduates and 28.4% had at least one year of college. Although current education statistics are not available, there is expected to be an increase in education levels due to the fact that many residents are employed in professional and executive positions.

There are currently six municipal parks in Carrollton. Other recreation facilities include six tennis courts, one municipal swimming pool, and one neighborhood center with programs for both the young and aged. There are sixteen various game fields (baseball, football and soccer) available throughout the city. Carrollton's public library houses 35,000 volumes at present.

DUNCANVILLE

The city of Duncanville is located in the southwest portion of Dallas County. Duncanville is bordered by the City of Dallas on the north and east, the City of DeSoto on the southeast, the City of Cedar Hill on the south, and an unincorporated area on the west.

A small farming community prior to the 60's, Duncanville has experienced a population boom which is expected to continue until 1980. Between 1960 and 1970 the population of Duncanville increased from 3,774 to 14,105, an increase of 273.7%. NCTCOG's population estimates currently expose Duncanville's January 1, 1977 population to be 24,600. This figure shows another 74.4% increase over the 1970 Census in a six year period.

Accompanying the population growth has been a tremendous growth in building. In April 1970 there were an estimated 4,128 housing units in Duncanville. The total estimated housing units as of January 1, 1977, is

7,818 for a 89.4% increase since 1970. Of this number, 6,771 are single family units, 1,042 are multi-family units, and five are mobile homes.

Sixteen of Duncanville's commercial establishments are wholesale businesses which employ 308 persons. 160 retail businesses employ 628 persons and the 116 selected service businesses have a total of 163 employees.

Interstate 20 and Highway 67, which cross the southeastern portion of the city, afford Duncanville accessibility to the remainder of the metroplex. Duncanville is also 20 minutes from downtown Dallas.

There are ten schools in the Duncanville Independent School District. Of these ten, seven are elementary schools, two are middle schools, and there is one high school. The average daily attendance for 1977 was 6,790 students. The student enrollment is expected to increase at an annual rate of 12 percent.

There are presently seven city parks in Duncanville. Other recreational facilities include two swimming pools, fourteen tennis courts, and a recreation center for youths in addition to various football, softball, baseball, and soccer fields.

FARMERS BRANCH

The City of Farmers Branch is located in the northwestern portion of Dallas County. The city is bordered by the City of Carrollton on the north, the City of Addison on the northeast, and Dallas borders Farmers Branch on the south.

Farmers Branch's population expended by 104.5% between 1960 and 1970. In 1960, 13,441 persons were residents of Farmers Branch. By 1970, population totaled 27,492. Farmers Branch is a young community, with 44.5% of its

residents age nineteen or younger. NCTCOG has estimated Farmers Branch to have a 1977 population of 29,000. This growth pattern from 1970 to 1977 shows the city to be growing at a much slower rate than in the 60's. This is largely due to the fact that Farmers Branch has almost reached its potential for geographic expansion.

Housing trends also have grown at a comparable rate to population. Housing units as of April 1, 1970 totaled 7,846 as compared to 8,624 in 1977. The most substantial growth, however, is seen in multi-family units which increased from 1,058 to 1,546 within the five year period from 1970 to January 1, 1977. Single family units increased from 6,764 to 7,078 during the same period.

CITY OF FARMERS BRANCH

<u>Kind of Business</u>	<u>Number of Businesses</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Wholesale	101	1729
Retail	272	1674
Selected Services	253	1131
Manufacturers	<u>52</u>	<u>2500</u>
TOTAL	648	7004

As illustrated in the table above, Farmers Branch's commercial establishments are widely diversified. The city compares closely to the City of Dallas in the distribution of these businesses. 40.1% are retail trade establishments, 37.3% are selected service businesses, 14.8% are wholesale businesses, and 7.6% are manufacturers.

Table I-11

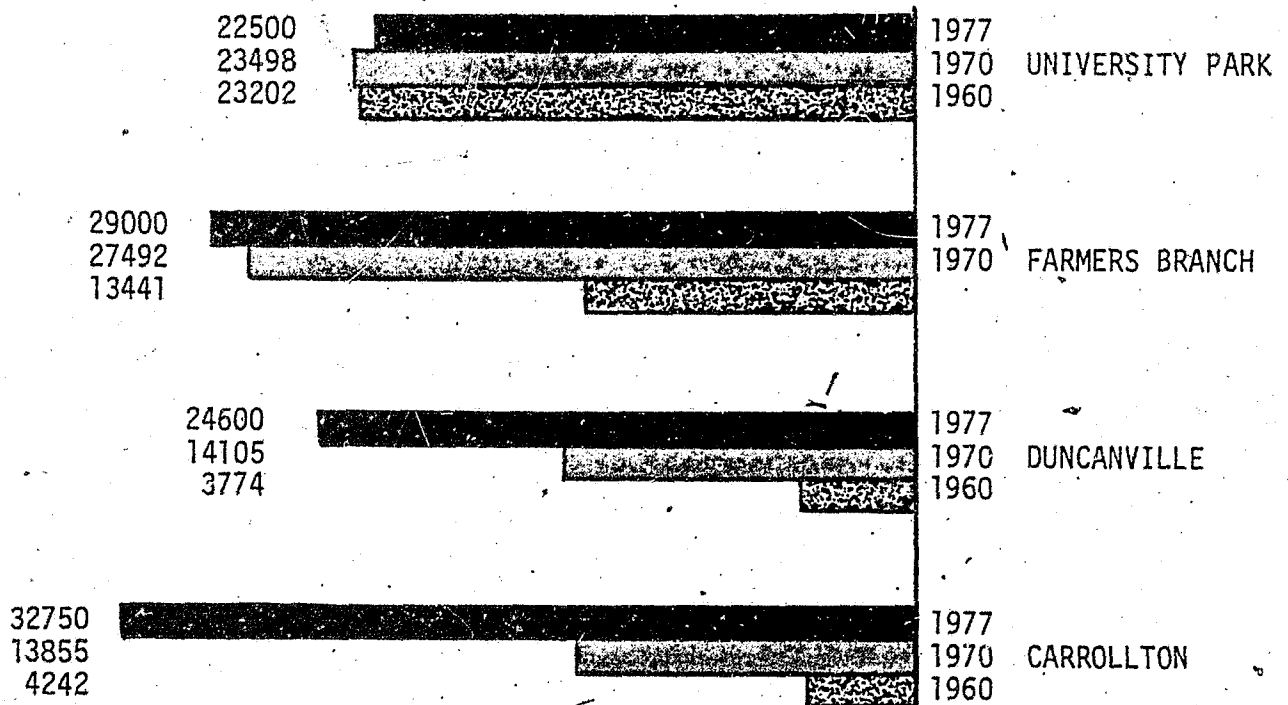
POPULATION CHANGE AND GROWTH RATES

Group "C" Cities

<u>City</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Change 1960-1970</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Annual Growth Rate/Year</u>	<u>Change 1970-1977</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Annual Growth Rate/Year</u>
Carrollton	4242	13855	32750	9613	226.6	12.6	18895	136.4	13.1
Duncanville	3774	14105	24600	10331	273.7	14.1	10495	74.4	8.3
Farmers Branch	13441	27492	29000	14051	104.5	7.4	1508	5.5	.8
University Park	23202	23498	22500	296	1.3	0.1	-998	-4.3	-.6

Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-12
TOTAL POPULATION 1960, 1970, 1977
Group "C" Cities



Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-13

CHANGES IN HOUSING UNITS 1970-1976

Group "C" Cities

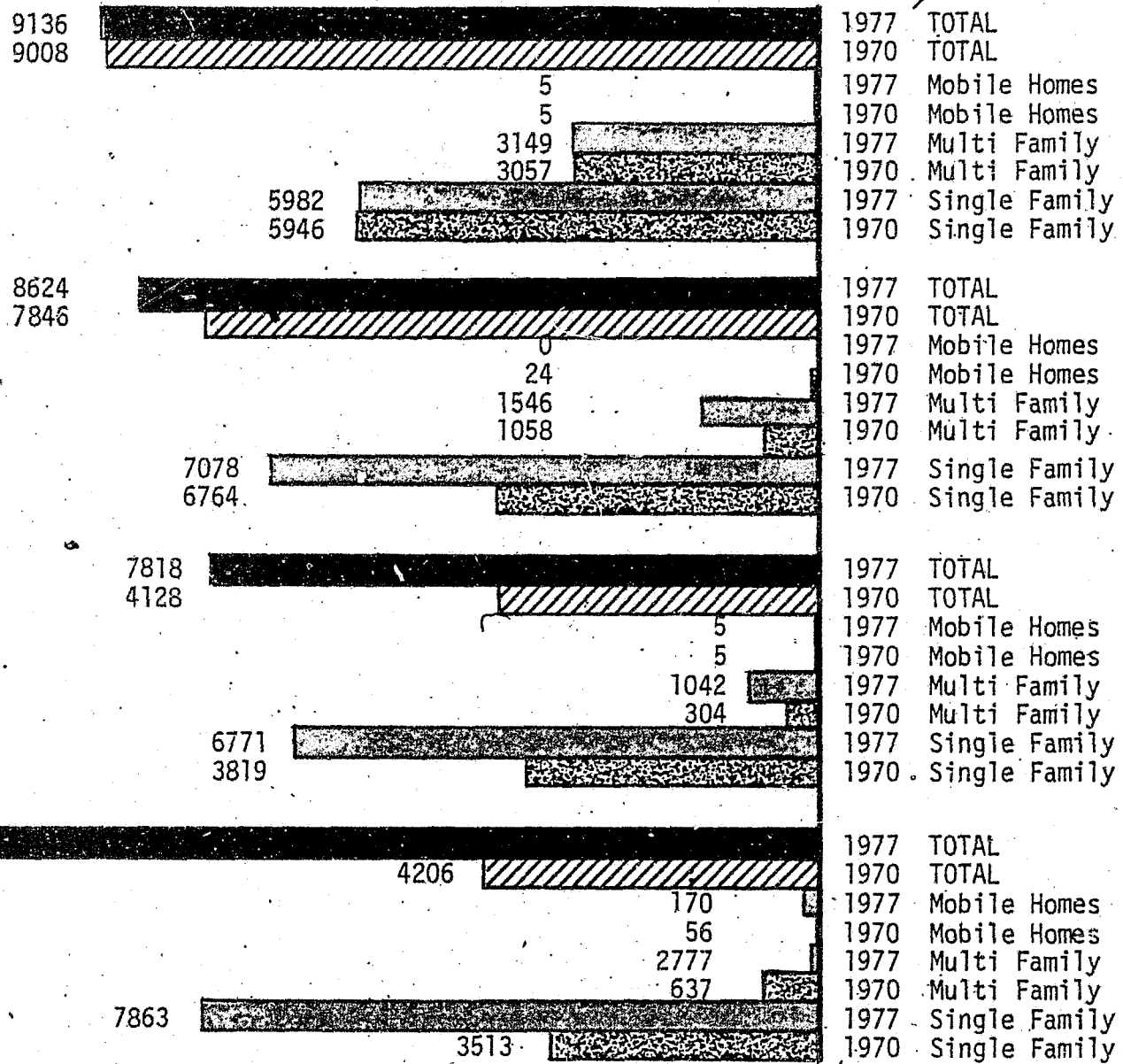
	Units as of April 1, 1970	1971	1972	Additions		1975	1976	Demolitions and Other Adjustments	Total as of 1/1/76
				1973	1974				
Carrollton									
Single Family	3513	505	1314	1223	468	200	399	- 16	7353
Multi Family	637	442	500	172	107	157	289	-484	2777
Mobile Home	56	29	29	29	28			- 30	170
Total	4206	976	1843	1424	603	271	688	-484	10800
Duncanville									
Single Family	3819	683	538	416	172	370	472	- 12	6771
Multi Family	304	74			144				1042
Mobile Home	5								5
Total	4128	757	538	416	316	370	472	- 12	7818
Farmers Branch									
Single Family	6764	110	106	73	47	18	20	-102	7078
Multi Family	1058	66	153	65	65	65		10	1546
Mobile Home	24							- 24	0
Total	7846	176	259	138	112	83	20	-126	8624
University Park									
Single Family	5946	14	7	22	12	11	39	- 90	5982
Multi Family	3057	19	18	14	6	52	21	- 47	3149
Mobile Home	5								5
Total	9008	33	25	36	18	63	60	-137	9136

Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-14

TOTAL HOUSING UNITS 1970, 1977

Group "C" Cities



Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

GROUP "D" CITIES

Group "D" cities have populations ranging from 50,000 to 149,989 persons. These cities include Garland, Grand Prairie, Irving, Mesquite, and Richardson. These five cities accounted for over 29.6% of the county's population in 1977 according to the projections of the NCTCOG. Comparatively, these cities occupy 26.8% of the land area of the county. In 1970 their populations totaled 333,314 (25.1% of the county population) but has increased by 29.5% to reach an aggregate of 447,700 in 1977. Housing has likewise increased. In 1970 these five cities had 100,526 dwellings for a 3.3 per capita occupancy rate of 3.1.

Each of the cities lie adjacent to the City of Dallas and all are tied to the City of Dallas by either an interstate highway, the Lyndon B. Johnson Freeway which loops most of the county, or both. Also, each city is served by an independent school district.

All five of the cities are characterized by great amounts of industrial development. Unemployment rates vary from Irving (the lowest) at 3.5% unemployed to Grand Prairie (the highest) 5.9% during the third quarter of 1976. All five cities indicated a moderately high percentage of the population having at least graduated from high school, an average of 62.2% while the median years in school was 12.5.

Finally, all the cities promise a slowed, though continued, high rate of growth in that each city has a highly developed system of facilities for public use and protection. Available land space, or the lack thereof, promises to be the only holdback to continued development in these cities.

The following pages consider each of the cities individually.

GARLAND

Located contiguous to Dallas, Garland is 15 miles northeast of downtown Dallas and is bordered to the south by Mesquite and to the west by Richardson. Garland has a 1977 population of 128,550 persons as compared to 81,437 persons in 1970. Comparatively, its housing units has increased from 24,376 in 1970 to 42,109 in 1977.

The 1970 Census indicated that there were 36,818 persons under the age of 20 years in Garland. Additionally, the census reflected 4,025 persons over the age of 60 in the city. In 1970 Garland had 40,244 males and 41,193 females. Also, the 1970 Census indicated there were 78,095 whites and 2,986 (3.7%) blacks. The population, which is found within the 55.53 square miles of Garland represents a density of 2,314.9 persons per square mile.

Garland has over 300 diversified industrial plants with annual payrolls exceeding \$110 million. All total, the manufacturers and distributors in Garland employ approximately 18,510 people. The Dallas Chamber of Commerce said in 1976 that there were 131 wholesale establishments employing 1,388 persons, 317 retail establishments employing 4,282 persons, and 751 service establishments employing 1,618 persons. In the first quarter of 1976, Garland had an average work force of 42,599 persons. Of that number 40,333 were employed resulting in an unemployment rate of 5.3%. This represents a decrease from 5.7% in the third quarter of 1975. The third quarter of 1976 indicates further decreases with the average rate being 5.0%. The City of Dallas estimated in 1973 that 12,752 workers commuted to Dallas for employment, taking \$88.8 million in wages back to Garland.

The 1970 Census indicates that Garland fares well educationally and economically. In 1970, 59.7% of the population had graduated from high school. The median years of school completed was 12.3, with 248 persons never having attended school. Income also reflected well-being within the city, having a median income of persons aged 18 and over of \$11,429 and a mean income of the same group of \$12,228.

In the areas of education, recreation, and culture Garland offers much to its residents. The Garland Independent School District provided 45 campuses (31 elementary, 2 middle, and 4 senior high schools). Their average daily attendance for 1977 was 26,200. Additionally, there are two private schools and one Catholic parochial elementary school within the city limits. Culturally, there is an annual symphony concert as well as art shows and other events. Recreationally, there are many facilities. They include:

- 8 Swimming Pools
- 44 Recreation Buildings
- 15 Tennis Court Locations (eight lighted)
- 55 Parks
- 18 Lighted Softball and Baseball Fields
- Facilities for fishing, boating, picnicking
on Lake Lavon and Lake Ray Hubbard
- 2 18 Hole Golf Courses
- 1 Country Club with Swimming Pool

Tables and graphs at the end of this group depict more details of the City of Garland.

GRAND PRAIRIE

Located directly across Dallas from Garland, Grand Prairie is contiguous to Dallas on the west side of Dallas. Access to Dallas is achieved by the Dallas-Fort Worth turnpike which passes through the northern portion of the

city, while Interstate 30 passes through the southern portion of Grand Prairie, both running in an east-west direction. Belt Line Road connects these two highways, making it a major north-south thoroughfare.

Grand Prairie had 50,904 persons in 1970. The NCTCOG estimates that there are presently 64,800 persons in the city including 4,600 in Tarrant County. According to the 1970 Census, there were 19,601 persons under the age of 20 years and 3,415 persons over the age of 60 years. There are 1,081.6 persons per square mile in the 59.91 square miles of Grand Prairie. The 1970 Census indicated 25,558 males and 24,173 females in Grand Prairie. It also indicated 44,418 whites and 2,790 (5%) blacks.

Housing has also increased in Grand Prairie since 1970. In 1970 there were 16,469 housing units in the city. The median value of the owner occupied homes was \$14,100 while the median cost of rent for renter occupied homes was \$102.00. There are 21,503 housing units in Grand Prairie at present. This number of units results in an average occupancy of 3.02 persons per unit.

Educationally, the 1970 Census indicates that the median number of school years completed was 12.0, while 49.6% of the citizens had graduated from high school. The 1970 Census also indicated the median income of persons aged 18 and over to be \$10,205, while the mean income was \$11,180. The Grand Prairie Independent School District operated 15 elementary, 4 junior high, and 2 high school campuses in 1977 with an average daily attendance of 12,250. Recreation and cultural facilities are likewise abundant in Grand Prairie.

Employment in Grand Prairie has steadily increased since early 1975. In the third quarter of 1975 unemployment was at 6.8%, while it was at 5.9 during the third quarter of 1976. There are approximately 400 industrial and commercial establishments in the city which employ 17,000. The

Department of Labor estimates that there are 27,355 persons in the Grand Prairie work force. In 1973; the City of Dallas estimated that 6,431 workers traveled into Dallas for employment, gaining \$43.6 million in the process.

Tables and graphs at the end of this group depict the population, housing, education, employment, and income of the City of Grand Prairie.

IRVING

Irving is located just to the north of Grand Prairie and is contiguous to Dallas on Dallas' west side. As in Grand Prairie, Belt Line Road forms the major north-south thoroughfare for the state, while Highways 114 and 183 cross Irving east to west joining Loop 12 and the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport which is located in the western portions of Irving.

In 1970 the census indicated Irving had a population of 97,260. In 1977 the NCTCOG estimates the population is 118,250. In 1970, there were 41,055 persons under the age of 20 years and 4,887 persons over the age of 60 years in Irving. In 1970 Irving had a black population of 934 (1% of the population). Also in 1970 there were 48,155 males and 49,105 females. In 1977 the population is dispersed across 63.23 square miles yielding 1,870 persons per square mile. Housing in Irving has also grown. In 1970 there were 30,342 housing units of which the median value of owner occupied homes was \$18,300 and the median monthly rental price was \$135 for renter occupied homes. Irving presently has 40,032 housing units.

Industrial and commercial development in Irving has, as in Garland and Grand Prairie spurred growth in the past few years. Irving has 106 whole-sale establishments employing 1,501 persons, 804 retail establishments employing 5,439 persons, and 690 selected services establishments employing

1,459 persons. Irving has 33 manufacturing companies which employ an aggregate of 4,852 persons. The Department of Labor estimated in the third quarter of 1976 that there were 53,439 persons in the work force in Irving with a 3.5% unemployment rate (down from 4.1% a year earlier). The 1970 median income for an Irving resident was \$11,454. Perhaps the largest industry in Irving is the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport. The largest airport in the United States, DFW is served by all the major airlines. The airport provides services to millions of travelers annually and is a foreign port of entry. It is projected that in 1976 over 8,000,000 travelers will board planes for flights out of the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport. Besides the local employment in Irving, the City of Dallas estimated 21,656 workers traveled into Dallas for employment in 1973. These workers received a mean income of \$6,700 and took a total of \$145,095,200 back to Irving during the year.

The Irving Independent School District serves the Irving area. The district operated 24 school campuses in 1977 with an average daily attendance of 22,072. These campuses included 15 elementary schools, 6 junior high schools and 3 high schools. Additionally, there are 4 Catholic Parochial schools serving 854 students. In 1970 the census indicated that 61.4% of the citizens over the age of 25 had graduated from high school. Also, the median number of years completed in high school was 12.3.

Cultural and recreation facilities are abundant in Irving with facilities ranging from a center for the arts to open parks for sand-lot baseball. The facilities include:

- 28 Public Parks (totaling 432.5 acres)
- 5 Public swimming pools
- 3 Golf courses (1 private, 2 public)
- 34 Tennis Courts
- 11 Theatres (6 indoor, 5 drive-in)
- 7 Gyms

- 1 Children's Zoo
- 1 Senior Citizen Center
- 1 Community Center
- 32 Baseball Diamonds
- 6 Football Fields
- 15 Soccer Fields
- 14 Supervised playgrounds
- 1 Equestrian Club
- 1 Dallas Gun Club
- 4 Lakes (Victoria, Espinita, Grapevine, Garza-Little Elm)
- 3 Libraries (109,000 volumes)

Further information on population, housing, education, employment, and income of the residents of Irving is provided at the end of this group.

MESQUITE

Mesquite is located adjacent to the City of Dallas on Dallas' east side. Three interstate highways provide north-south and east-west links to interstate transportation corridors to the surrounding area. Interstates 20 and 30 traverse the city in a general east-west direction, while the Lyndon B. Johnson Freeway provides the north-south corridor.

In 1970 Mesquite had a population of 55,131 persons. In 1977 the NCTCOG estimated that the population had increased to 68,000, a 23.3% increase in the population. Mesquite occupies 34.3 square miles, yielding a density of 1,982.5 persons per square mile. In 1970 Mesquite had 25,650 persons under the age of 20 years and 2,213 persons over the age of 60 years. The 1970 Census also reflected 27,427 males and 27,704 females. There were 24 blacks identified on the 1970 Census yielding less than a .05% black population. The 15,289 housing units in 1970 represented an occupancy rate of 3.6 persons per unit while the 20,304 units in 1977 provided an estimated 3.3 persons per unit occupancy ratio. The increase in housing units in Mesquite indicates a growth of 32.8% in the last six years.

Mesquite has developed as a manufacturing and retail center in the past

few years. The Dallas Chamber of Commerce lists 33 wholesale establishments employing 403 persons, 534 retail establishments employing 4,241 persons, 414 selected services establishments employing 667 persons and 38 manufacturers employing 2,600 persons in Mesquite in 1976. Recent U.S. Department of Labor statistics indicate that there are 27,652 persons in the labor market in Mesquite with approximately 3.8% of them unemployed during the third quarter of 1976 (down from 4.4% a year earlier). The 1970 census indicated that the median income for Mesquite residents was \$10,983. In 1973 the City of Dallas estimated that 7,758 Mesquite workers earned \$51.6 million in Dallas.

In education, the median years of school completed in 1970 was 12.2 while 55.9% of the Mesquite citizens had completed high school. Mesquite is served educationally by the Mesquite Independent School District. The district operated 23 school campuses (16 elementary schools, 4 middle schools, and 3 high schools) in 1977. During that year the average daily attendance was 17,864.

The tables and graphs at the end of this section depict further information on Mesquite.

RICHARDSON

Richardson is located on the north side of Dallas, contiguous to the Dallas City limits on its south and west sides and bordered on the east by Garland. Richardson occupies 28.44 square miles.

In 1970 Richardson had a population of 44,762 persons. Of these, 21,069 were under 20 years of age and 1,790 were over 60 years of age. The population included 23,146 males and 21,616 females. There were 20 blacks in Richardson in 1970. The NCTCOG estimates there are 68,100 persons in Richardson in 1977 including 33,000 persons in Collin County. This

yields 2,394 persons per square mile. Housing units have also increased, going from 14,050 units in 1970 to 20,850 in 1977.

Richardson, as the other cities in this group, has a highly developed private sector. This includes 124 wholesale establishments, 458 retail establishments employing 2,462 persons, 407 selected services employing 1,115 persons and 35 manufacturing establishments employing approximately 10,026 persons. In the third quarter of 1976 the Richardson work force consisted of 24,249 persons, 3.6% of which were unemployed (down from 4.1% the previous year). The 1970 Census indicated a median income for Richardson residents of \$14,199. The City of Dallas estimated that in 1973 approximately 10,656 Richardson workers earned \$97.1 million in Dallas.

Education prospers in Richardson also. In 1970 over 84% of the citizens had graduated from high school, with a median of 13.5 school years completed. The area is served by the Richardson Independent School District which offered services through 44 campuses (32 elementary schools, 8 middle school, and 4 high schools) to a totaled 33,388 average daily attendance in 1977.

Richardson is also well endowed with recreational and cultural facilities.

Table I-15

POPULATION CHANGE AND GROWTH RATES

Group "D" Cities

<u>City</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Change 1960-1977</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Annual Growth Rate/Year</u>	<u>Change 1970-1977</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Annual Growth Rate/Year</u>
Garland	38501	81437	128550	42936	111.5	7.8	47113	57.9	6.7
Grand Prairie	30336	50904	64800	20518	67.5	5.3	13896	27.3	3.5
Irving	45985	97260	118250	51275	111.5	7.8	20990	21.6	2.8
Mesquite	27526	55131	68000	27605	100.3	7.2	12869	23.3	3.0
Richardson	16810	48582	68100	31772	189.0	11.2	19158	40.2	4.9

Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-16

POPULATION *

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-57	60-64	65-74	75+	TOTAL *
Garland	Male	4704	5330	4790	3390	2596	7656	5453	3593	1039	699	894	300	40244
	Female	4459	5151	4606	3388	3559	7965	5230	3432	1071	769	939	624	41193
Grand Prairie	Male	2839	2478	2461	2017	2215	3883	2817	2477	902	592	597	280	25558
	Female	2704	2510	2442	2150	2633	3649	2740	2517	902	619	827	500	24173
Irving	Male	5671	5793	5252	4052	3856	9151	6446	4545	1302	904	801	382	48155
	Female	5340	5540	5175	4252	5085	9106	6218	4325	1324	932	1113	695	49105
Mesquite	Male	3103	4048	3716	2282	1535	5024	4144	2055	598	384	390	148	27427
	Female	3037	3810	3441	2213	2205	5690	3657	1809	551	429	505	357	27704
Richardson	Male	2397	3369	3151	2037	968	3834	3955	2178	515	353	260	129	23146
	Female	2236	2943	3073	1863	1272	4434	2211	1975	561	348	416	284	21616

Source: U.S. Census, 1970.

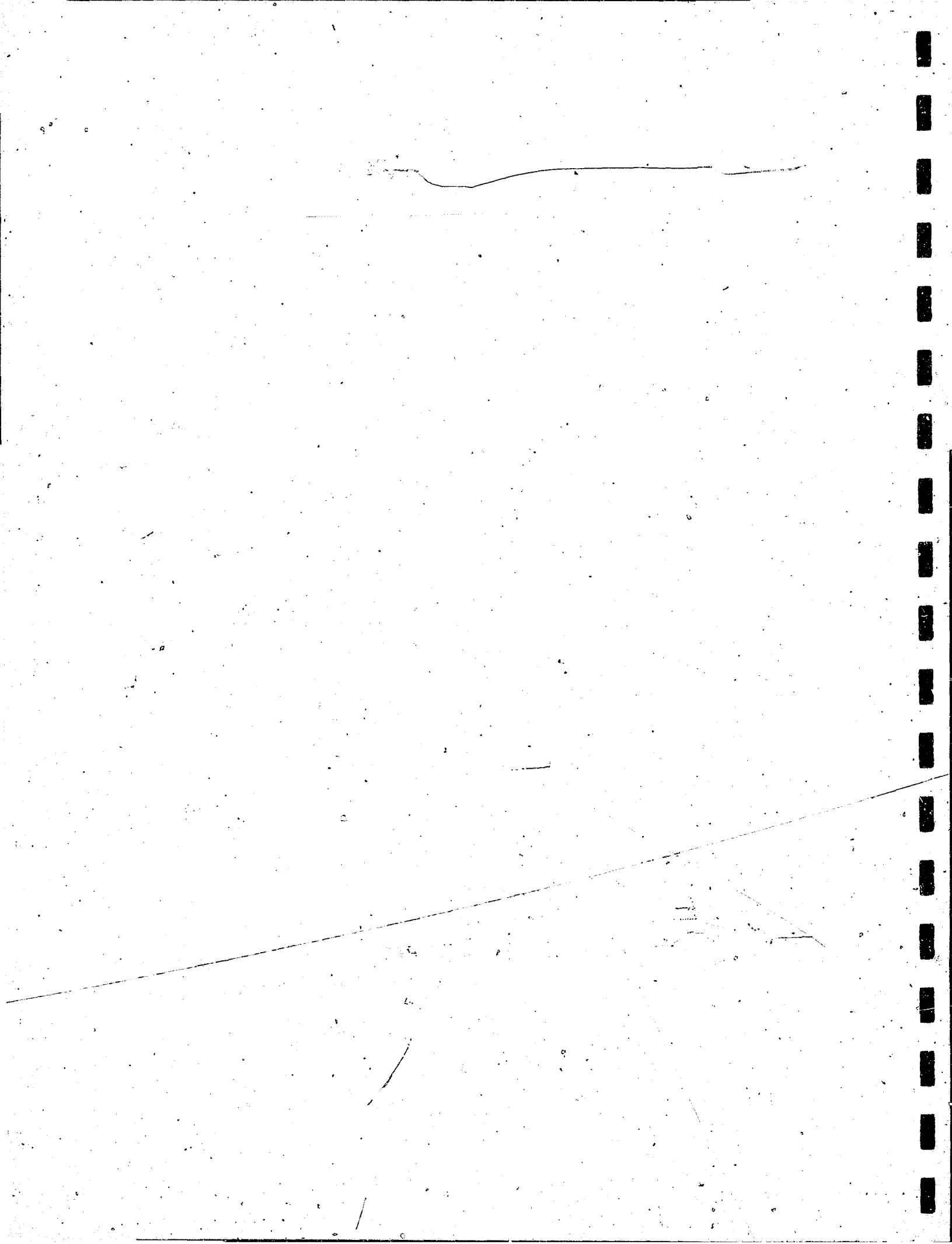
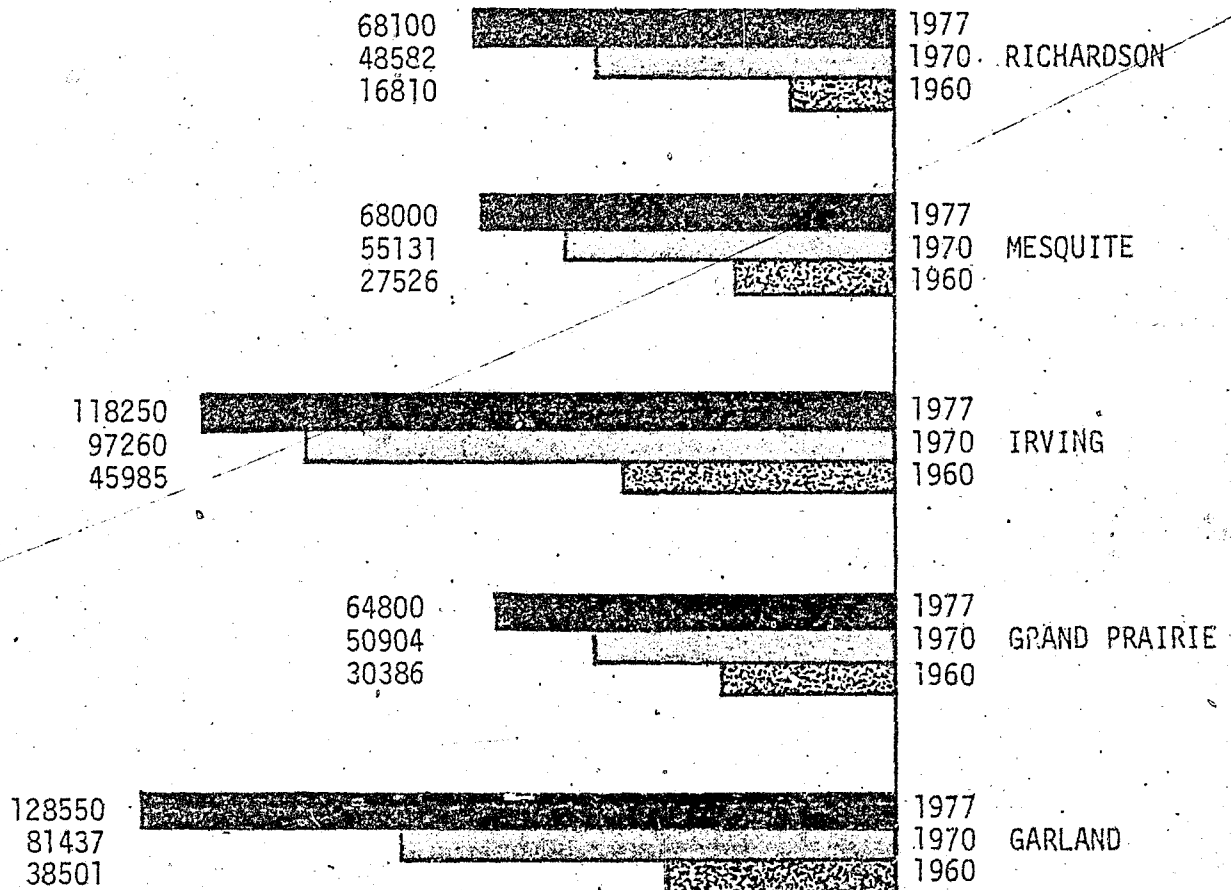


Table I-17

TOTAL POPULATION 1960, 1970, 1977

Group "D" Cities



Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-18

CHANGES IN HOUSING UNITS 1970-1977

Group "D" Cities

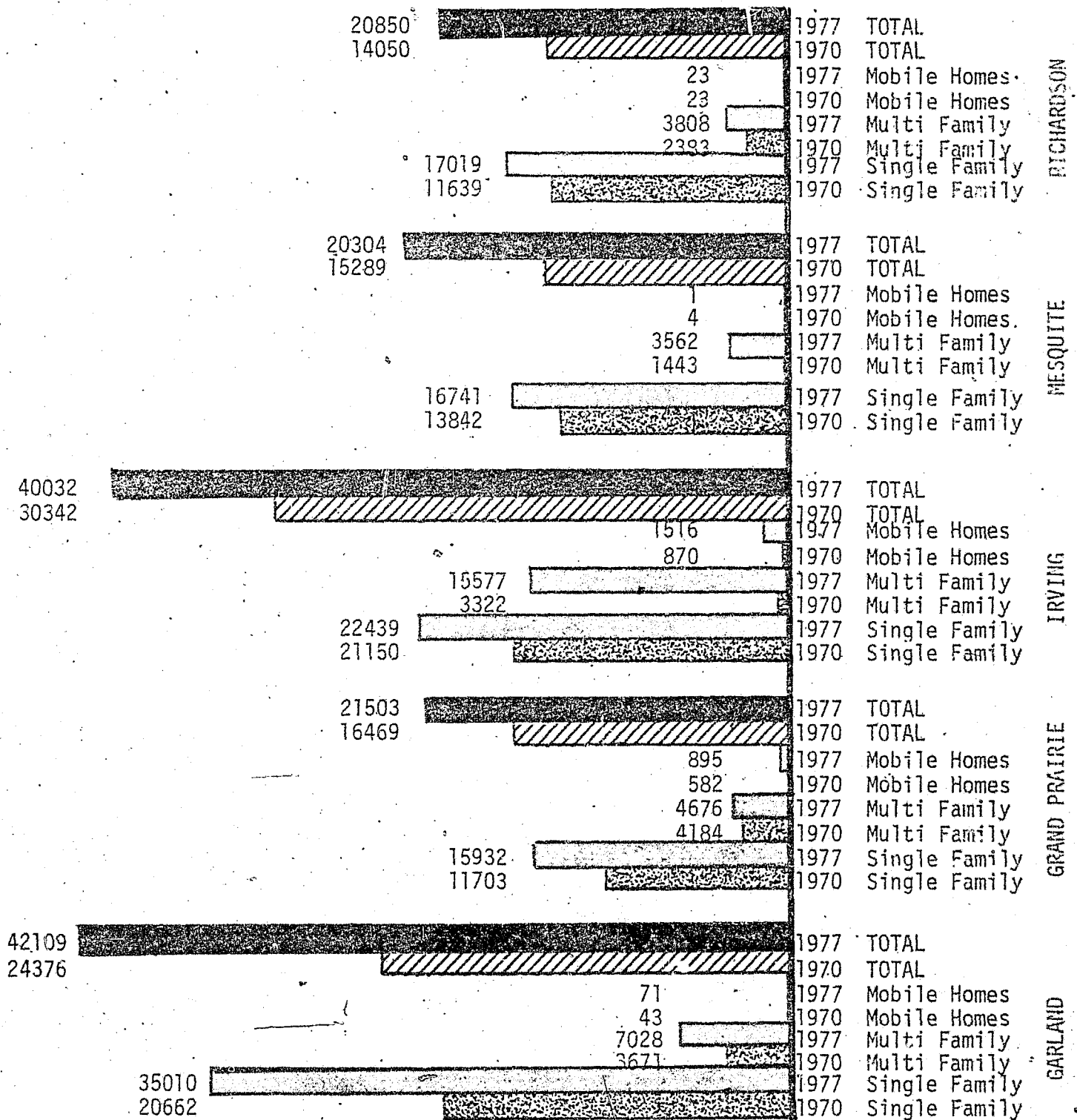
	Units as of April 1, 1970	1971	1972	Additions		1975	1976	Demolitions and Other Adjustments	Total as of 1/1/77
				1973	1974				
Garland									
Single Family	20662	2659	2751	1850	1827	1666	2039	-166	35010
Multi Family	3671	1236	540	205	39	21		- 22	7028
Mobile Home	43					37		- 9	71
Total	24376	3895	3291	2055	1866	1724	2039	-197	42109
Grand Prairie									
Single Family	11703	885	1333	422	375	525	81	-410	15932
Multi Family	4184	4		100		184		-114	4676
Mobile Home	582	75	75	74	74			- 60	895
Total	16469	964	1408	596	449	709	81	-584	21503
Irving									
Single Family	21150	549	659	367	280	223	269	-315	22939
Multi Family	8322	1248	1077	923	578	320	14	- 20	15577
Mobile Home	870					156		-565	1516
Total	30342	1797	1736	1290	858	543	283	-900	40032
Mesquite									
Single Family	13842	637	661	404	197	211	272	- 52	16741
Multi Family	1443	534	148	233					3562
Mobile Home	4				1			- 4	1
Total	15289	1171	809	637	198	211	272	- 56	20304
Richardson									
Single Family	11639	826	926	761	729	833	890	- 3	17019
Multi Family	2388	16	156	62	280	96	386		3808
Mobile Home	23								23
Total	14050	842	1082	823	1009	929	1276	- 3	20850

Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments



Table I-19
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS 1970, 1977

Group "D" Cities



Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-20

GROUP D CITIES

HOUSING*

	Garland	Grand Prairie	Irving	Mesquite	Richardson
Owner Occupied					
0- 4,999	65	177	164	75	11
5,000- 9,999	1,267	1,709	1,152	911	13
10,000-19,999	10,003	2,906	8,866	5,448	2,300
20,000-24,999	4,885	1,201	3,563	1,263	2,715
25,000-34,999	1,894	721	2,123	553	2,945
35,000-49,999	282	211	583	53	1,195
50,000+	102	40	258	24	238
Median Value	17,300	14,100	18,300	15,000	24,400
Renter Occupied (Monthly Rent)					
None	161	166	281	87	79
Less than 30	63	62	109	27	22
30- 39	38	50	34	13	2
40- 59	311	486	344	137	29
60- 79	508	901	881	302	106
80- 99	547	781	1,273	286	113
100-149	2,202	1,782	4,196	1,520	688
150-199	1,469	573	3,052	591	1,513
200-249	220	91	491	22	485
250+	32	20	199	4	148
Median	132	102	135	127	170

Source: U.S. Census, 1970.

Table I-21

INCOME*

Per Capita

	Garland	Grand Prairie	Irving	Mesquite	Richardson
-1000	207	180	302	171	46
1000-2000	458	544	713	345	133
3000-4000	987	751	1,353	515	298
5000-6000	1,649	1,515	2,107	1,185	475
7000-9000	4,525	3,185	5,356	3,316	1,296
10000-12000	3,781	2,006	4,253	2,732	1,546
12000-15000	4,327	1,946	5,178	3,082	2,844
15000-25000	4,439	2,284	5,554	2,162	4,237
25000-50000	566	294	854	131	829
50000+	177	57	176	61	96
Median Income	11,429	10,205	11,454	10,933	14,199
Mean Income	12,228	11,180	12,402	11,450	15,304

*Source: U.S. Census, 1970

Table I-22

EDUCATION*

Median Education of Persons Aged 25 Years and More

	Garland	Grand Prairie	Irving	Mesquite	Richardson
None	248	208	311	111	65
Elementary 1-4 years	734	687	891	3,999	154
5-7 years	2,769	2,518	3,513	2,024	418
8 years	2,626	2,018	2,887	1,834	459
High School 1-3 years	9,759	6,275	10,601	6,978	2,456
4 years	13,490	6,735	15,574	9,516	6,599
College 1-3 years	5,538	2,761	6,973	3,075	4,867
4+ years	4,444	2,026	6,468	1,813	7,872
Median Years Completed	12.3	12.0	12.3	12.2	13.8
% of High School Years	59.7	49.6	61.4	55.9	84.5

Source: U.S. Census, 1970.

Table I-23

EMPLOYMENT

Quarterly Means of Monthly Labor Market Information Report*

	Third Quarter 1976	Fourth Quarter 1976	First Quarter 1977	Second Quarter 1977
Garland				
Civilian Labor Force	47,692	47,533	43,504	46,600
Employed	45,882	45,961	41,373	44,815
Unemployed	1,810	1,572	2,171	1,755
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.3	5.0	3.8
Grand Prairie				
Civilian Labor Force	28,035	27,918	27,355	27,331
Employed	26,801	26,847	25,735	26,195
Unemployed	1,234	1,071	1,620	1,196
Unemployment Rate	4.4	3.8	5.9	4.4
Irving				
Civilian Labor Force	58,798	58,687	53,439	57,456
Employed	57,229	57,317	51,546	55,926
Unemployed	1,576	1,370	1,893	1,530
Unemployment Rate	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.7
Mesquite				
Civilian Labor Force	30,403	30,337	27,652	29,708
Employed	29,518	29,569	26,592	28,651
Unemployed	885	768	1,060	857
Unemployment Rate	2.9	2.5	3.8	2.9
Richardson				
Civilian Labor Force	26,680	26,629	24,249	26,071
Employed	25,959	26,003	23,385	25,372
Unemployed	721	626	864	699
Unemployment Rate	2.7	2.4	3.6	2.7

*Source: Dallas County Manpower Planning Department (computations based on aggregate mean of monthly surveys reflecting conditions during a week in which the 12th of the month falls)

CITY OF DALLAS

Located in the center of Dallas County, the City of Dallas occupies 350 of the county's 859 square miles. A 1970 Census population reported 844,401 persons residing in Dallas. Population projections for January of 1977 show population increasing 3% during the seven year period for an estimated 869,500 persons residing in Dallas. Dallas remains the eighth largest city in the nation and ranks second in population in Texas.

Although the population of Dallas has continued to steadily increase, the city comprised 64.4% of the county population in 1970 and declined to 57.4% of the county population in 1977.* The population of Dallas grew at a steady rate (2.2 percent per year from 1960 to 1970); however, the current annual growth rate (1970 to 1977) has declined to .6% per year. In contrast, eight of the major Dallas suburbs grew by more than 100 percent between 1960 and 1970, and this trend has begun to decrease only slightly in the 70's.

According to 1970 Census data, Dallas continues to provide the major source of employment in the Dallas S.M.S.A., which in 1970 included Collin, Denton, Dallas, Ellis, Kaufman, and Rockwall Counties. The City of Dallas' study on "Dallas City Commuters" revealed the total number of workers in the S.M.S.A. residing outside the City of Dallas in 1970 to be 276,938.

Of this number, 46% or a total of 127,434 made their livings by commuting to jobs within the City of Dallas. This rate of almost one-half commuters and one-half local, suburban employment is not a constant throughout the S.M.S.A., however. The 1970 Census revealed that a significant number of Dallas residents commute to jobs outside of the city (48,984). The proportion; however, is not high: 13.4%.

* Population projections supplied by NCTCOG

Population composition shows the city's white population to be decreasing while at the same time, the total number of Blacks has increased. During the 60's the White population increased by 14.2 percent as compared to the 62.7% increase of Blacks. Whites accounted for 81% (includes Mexican-Americans) of the population in Dallas during 1960; however, this figure dropped to 74% of the total in 1970. Simultaneously, Blacks showed an increase from 19% to 25% of the total population.

Minority youth, Blacks, and Mexican-Americans under the age of 21, represented 42% of the total youth population in the census year of 1970. The City of Dallas' Urban Planning Department projects that by 1985, this population group will have increased to 50%. Total youth (including Whites) under 19 presently accounts for 37.07% of the entire city population.

The profile of non-agricultural employment in Dallas emphasizes its economic diversification: 18.4% of total employment is in retail trade; 8.5% in wholesale trade; 7.9% in banking, finance, real estate, and insurance; 4.3% in contract construction; 6% in transportation and utilities; 8.1% in business and personal services; 13.2% in government; 9.2% in medical and professional services; 22% in manufacturing. The manufacturing segment of the economy is also diversified; 79.1% in durable goods and 20.3% in non-durable goods.

The unemployment rate of the city of Dallas has consistently been lower than the national and state averages. The following rates are compared on the following page.

	MONTH	RATE
Nation	September 76	7.8
	November 76	7.4
Texas	September 76	5.4
	October 76	5.3
Dallas SMSA	June 76	4.7
	July 76	4.6
	August 76	4.3
	September 76	4.1
	October 76	4.3

(Supplied by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Although the unemployment rates for both the nation and state have shown a slight decline, the Dallas SMSA has increased minimally since September.

The most recent breakdowns of unemployment by race (1970) reflect a 4.5 percent unemployment rate among Black males compared to a 2.5 percent rate among White males within the City of Dallas.

In the Dallas SMSA, the current Black unemployment rate is 8.4% and the Mexican American unemployment rate is 5.9% (Texas Employment Commission, July, 1976). This compared to a total unemployment rate of 5.1% for the SMSA during the same month.

An approximate 10% of all families had incomes below poverty in 1970. Although accurate statistics are not currently available, the City of Dallas Department of Urban Planning estimates that percentages are slightly lower at present.

Housing Characteristics

The City of Dallas has steadily increased its number of multi-family and single family units during the last five years. (NCTCOG's report on housing activity in the North Central Texas Region 1970-1977). Single family units numbered 189,396 in April of 1970, and had increased an estimated 4.8% as of January 1, 1977. Multi-family units have shown an even greater increase. There were 112,086 multi-family units in Dallas in 1970. This number has expanded to an estimated 149,551 units in 1977 for a 33.4% increase. Mobile homes in the city have increased by 5.3% during the same period. The total estimated mobile homes as of January 1, 1977, numbered 1,913. The median cost of a single family unit in 1970 unit was \$16,300. This cost per unit is less than the median cost of a single family unit in any of the major suburban cities. Median rent for a multi-family unit was \$135.00 per month in 1970; however, the City of Dallas Urban Planning Department estimates monthly rent to be presently higher than the 1970 figure. The average household size has decreased since 1970. The following table illustrates this trend.

Year	Occupied Households	Average Household Size	Total Housing
1970	280,993	2.97	303,299
1971	291,300	2.93	316,286
1972	297,100	2.89	327,222
1973	305,400	2.82	333,711
1974	312,900	2.81	339,448
1975	315,800	2.78	342,730
1976	322,500	2.73	348,025

City of Dallas
Department of Urban Planning
Prepared October 13, 1976
All estimates are for April 1.

CONTINUED

1 OF 8

Opportunities for education beyond the high school level have increased rapidly over the last two decades. There are now 48 degree granting colleges, universities, and professional schools in the North Central Texas Area - 22 of them in the Dallas SMSA. Undergraduate enrollment in the 10 institutions totals 131,500. Among the principal institutions in Dallas County are Southern Methodist University, the Southwestern Medical School of the University of Texas, Baylor University College of Dentistry, University of Dallas, Bishop College, Dallas Theological Seminary, University of Texas at Dallas, and Dallas County Community College District.

A strong new factor in Dallas' educational resources is the Dallas Community College System, created in 1965 with \$41.5 million for initial capital facilities. The system has master planned for seven community colleges located so that at least one will be within 20 minutes driving time of every home in the county. The master plan for the community college system will provide for enrollment of 70,000 students by 2000.

The Dallas Independent School District consists of 186 schools. These are broken into grades and/or types of schools as illustrated:

19	High Schools
128	Elementary
3	Vanguard
22	Middle Schools
5	Metro Schools
5	Magnet
182	Total

Average daily attendance (ADA) for the Dallas Independent School District is currently 121,868 students.

1970 Census information indicates the average years of school completed for Dallas residents aged 25 and over to be 12.2. The following table further indicates the educational attainment by race and sex.

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
DALLAS RESIDENTS AGE 25 AND OLDER

	Black	Male Other	Total	Black	Female Other	Total
Number of Persons	42,240	168,512	210,752	49,472	191,905	241,377
% Completing 1-4 years	9.5%	3.7%	4.9%	6.3%	2.5%	3.3%
% Completing 5-8 years	36.7%	33.1%	33.8%	32.2%	31.6%	31.7%
% Completing 1-3 years of high school	26.3%	19.0%	20.5%	30.0%	23.5%	24.8%
% Completing High School	23.6%	21.7%	22.1%	25.8%	31.4%	30.5%
% Completing 4+ Years of College	3.9%	22.5%	18.8%	5.6%	11.0%	9.9%
Median Years Completed	10.3		12.2	10.8		12.1

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing, Social Characteristics of the Population P-35 D.S.M.S.A.

Dallas has rapidly emerged as a transportation center in the last decade. The Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, the world's largest, consists of more than 18,000 acres and handles more than 65,000 passengers daily. The airport provides 14 hour access to major world airports in Europe and the Far East, in addition to providing 3 hours flying time to either coast and two hours to Chicago or Mexico City. As a transportation center, Dallas also is served by seven spokes of Interstate Highways plus an interstate loop. Also serving Dallas' transportation system are fourteen additional major highways. There are presently nine railroads including Amtrak, four bus lines, and forty-one general commodity motor carriers with numerous specialized and contract carriers.

Table I-24

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES

BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

City of Dallas

	Black	Other	Total
Number of Families	11,818	9,900	21,718
Percent of all Families	25.1%	5.7%	10.1%
Percent of all Families Below Poverty Level	54.42%	45.58%	100%
Percent of Families Below Poverty Level with Female Heads	53.4%	30.1%	42.8%
Mean Family Income	2,286	1,665	2,078
Mean Size of Family	4.63	3.15	4.1
Number of Households	15,702	20,058	35,760
Percent of all Households	28.21%	9.34%	13.25%
Percent of all Households Below Poverty Level	43.9%	56.09%	100%

Source: Census of Population 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 90, 95, United States Bureau of the Census, (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972).

Table I-25
CITY OF DALLAS
Nature of Businesses

<u>Kind of Business</u>	<u>Number of Businesses</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Retail Trade	8,882	66,415
Manufacturing	1,309	113,100
Wholesale	3,433	50,128
Selected Services	9,467	48,893

Source: Dallas Chamber of Commerce, 1972 Census of Business

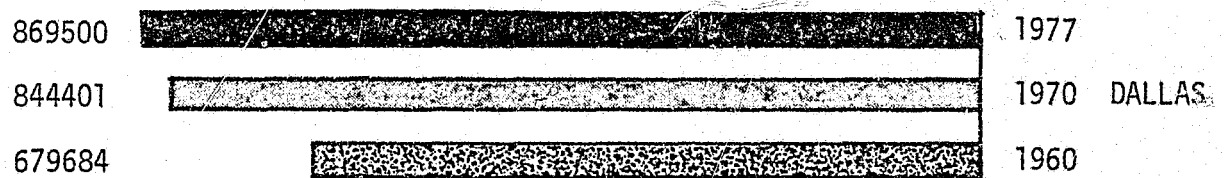
Table I-26

POPULATION CHANGE AND GROWTH RATES
City of Dallas

<u>City</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Change 1960-1970</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Annual Growth Rate/Year</u>	<u>Change 1970-1977</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Annual Growth Rate/Year</u>
Dallas	679684	844401	869500	164717	24.2	2.2	25099	3.0	.6

Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-27
TOTAL POPULATION 1960, 1970, 1977
City of Dallas



Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-28

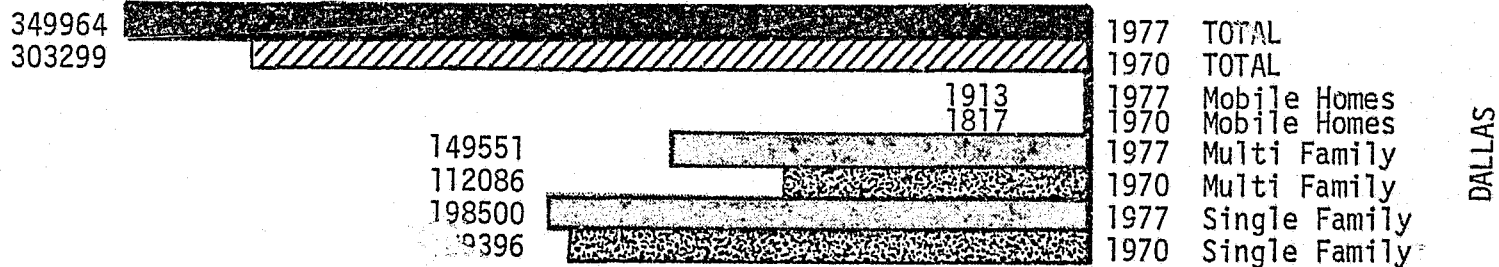
CHANGES IN HOUSING UNITS 1970-1976

City of Dallas

	Units as of April 1, 1970	1971	1972	Additions 1973	1974	1975	1976	Demolitions Other Adjustments	Total as of 1/1/77
Dallas									
Single Family	189396	3844	2888	1796	955	1473	2200	-5546	198500
Multi Family	112086	8972	7631	5074	3565	1658	5308	-4211	149551
Mobile Home	1817								1913
Total	303299	12816	15019	6870	4520	3131	7508	-9757	349964

Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Table I-29
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS 1970, 1977
City of Dallas



Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

Summary

General Trends

Dallas County exhibits many trends in its demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The county reflects one large city, Dallas with several surrounding municipalities, many of which are large enough to be recognized as major population areas if they were not so overshadowed by the City of Dallas.

Generally, the smaller the city, the more growth it has experienced since 1970. As the cities have become larger, available space for growth in Dallas County has been correspondingly diminished resulting in slower or no growth. "Group A" cities evidence an average annual population growth of 7.2% since 1970 while "Group D" cities, the largest cities only show a 4.18% average annual population increase. Dallas, by comparison has experienced a growth of a mere .8% annual growth rate per year for its population since 1970. Because of their proximity to Dallas, the Park Cities, following the no free space for growth syndrom, has experienced an average of .8% population annual drop.

It seems to be the case that as the cities increase in population growth, they tend to become younger in average age as the more mobile in society is not only younger but also has more children. The City of Dallas reflects a smaller average household size, and an increase (though smaller) in housing units. This pattern points to a reduced number in a housing unit and an increase in average age. This, however, does not point to a decrease in juveniles in the City of Dallas, but rather a decrease in the rate of increase of juveniles in the City of Dallas. Many of the suburbs are experiencing a dramatic increase in juveniles and young adults.

In the City of Dallas in 1970, 39 percent of the total population was under the age of 21 years. Minority youth, Blacks and Mexican-Americans, were under the age of 21 years which represented 42 percent of the total youth population. The minority youth category is expected to reach 50 percent by 1985.

While Dallas County continues to remain significantly below the state and nation in unemployment, figures indicate a large number of people in the area are unemployed. Unemployment is particularly high among minorities, youth, and central city dwellers.

While the area's good economy has been fostered by a lucrative manufacturing collectivity mobility has been increased for the area. This has come in the form of (1) business representatives traveling in and out of the area, (2) workers moving into and out of the area, and (3) a general increase of intra-city mobility.

The many methods of transportation available in Dallas County and the quality of facilities facilitates inter and intra-mobility in the county.

Relation of Crime and Delinquency Problems

Each of the aforementioned trends provides opportunity for the occurrence or provides an incentive for the commission of crimes. The heterogeneous and impersonal nature of dense metropolitan area characterizes Dallas County and contributes to higher crime rates. Such a diversely populated area not only provides better opportunities for criminal activity but also provides the criminal with a better chance to avoid apprehension than would be the case in smaller, more socially intimate communities. As the eight largest metropolitan areas in the nation, Dallas County ranks among the urban centers experiencing the most crime. The following section provides an analysis of the crime problem in Dallas County.

SECTION II
CRIME AND DELIQUENCY PROBLEMS

Crime and Delinquency Problems

This section of the Dallas Area Criminal Justice Plan for 1979 attempts to analyze the crime problem existing in Dallas County using a variety of analysis tools, actual crime figures (based on UCR information), crime rates per 100,000, victimization information (where available), offender data (where available) and agency clearance rates. In a later section of the Plan this crime information will be combined with demographic data and systems information in an attempt to present a detailed analysis of the crime problem in Dallas County as a whole and in specific cities. The complex nature of crime and criminal behavior precludes many attempts to identify any one set of factors or one identifier which can be used to explain crime or to predict future crime.

The information available in the criminal justice system is, at best, unreliable. There are many inconsistencies (different policies concerning the reporting of crimes, inaccurate reporting, incomplete reporting, etc.) at the local level and at times errors at the national level in gathering and compiling the information often make comparisons between agencies difficult and between years impossible.

However, realizing the deficiencies which exist in the criminal justice information system it is still important to look at crime comparisons between cities for different time periods for although the data is not perfect it is the only information available by which comparisons might be made between agencies.

This section is structured in the following manner: First, an analysis of the Dallas County crime picture in its entirety using crime information from 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976. Projections have been provided to the Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council by the State Criminal Justice Division and will be presented. Individual crimes will be addressed and discussed. Second,

a more detailed analysis of each city in the county will be presented using information provided by the agencies. Third, in compliance with CJD guidelines, Dallas County will be compared to three metropolitan counties (Bexar, Harris, and Tarrant). Fourth, the LEAA Victimization Study of Dallas will be discussed.

The information in this section has been provided to the Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council from a number of sources: individual agencies in Dallas County, UCR reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Statistical Analysis Center in Austin, and projections from the Criminal Justice Division of the Governor's Office.

This section is designed to analyze the crime picture in Dallas County to present crime in such a manner that trends might be identified and programs aimed at those trends.

Index Crime Rates for Dallas County

This part of Section II will present a brief highlight narrative of the information contained in Tables II-1 and II-2. The tables are self-explanatory and are just briefly discussed. Before proceeding to the tables, please refer to Table II-1 to see the population figures used to calculate the rate per 100,000 throughout the rest of this section. These figures are provided by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and may differ sharply with those provided by the North Central Texas Council of Governments or by the planning agencies of the communities in Dallas County. They are presented because these are the population figures used by the FBI to calculate UCR crime changes and any errors used in calculating projections should be consistent

through the computations. It should be noted that the population figure used for Addison was 604 which in reality is about nine times smaller than the accurate population. Because of this, Addison crime rates are statistically inaccurate.

In 1976, there were 124,086 index offenses in Dallas County. According to Table II-2, the 22 law enforcement agencies reporting crime figures in 1976 had a crime rate of 8,934.4 per 100,000 population based on a population of 1,420,660. As shown in Table II-2, the City of Dallas had approximately 74 percent of all the actual offenses in Dallas County and the highest crime rate per 100,000 population at 10,497.2 with the exception of Addison. The cities of Garland, Grand Prairie, Irving, Mesquite, and Richardson (the next five largest cities in Dallas County) combined have 23,950 index offenses or approximately 19 percent of the index offenses in the county. Irving had 7,150 offenses followed by Garland with 5,568 offenses.

Crimes Against Persons: Table II-3 shows that in 1976 there were 8,657 crimes against persons, a reduction of 1,230 offenses over 1973. For the same period, the rate per 100,000 population fell from 753.9 to 609.4, a reduction of 144.5. In 1976, the City of Dallas accounted for 83.6 percent of all crimes against persons in Dallas County, down from 89.1 percent in 1973. The rate per 100,000 population in Dallas has dropped 241.7, from 1,079.5 in 1973 to 837.8 in 1976. Other cities which have experienced a significant drop are Garland (down 38.1), Highland Park (down 81.9), Mesquite (down 66.7) and University Park (down 52.6). Figures indicating a shift in crimes against persons from the City of Dallas to the remainder of the county should be viewed cautiously

because several agencies in the county (notably the Sheriff's Office) did not report crime figures in 1973. This does not mean that the suburban and unincorporated parts of Dallas County are not noticing an increase in Crimes against Persons but the exact extent of the increase should be viewed with a great deal of caution.

Tables II-4, II-5, II-6, and II-7 respectively compare the specific crimes of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Murder: There were 247 murders in Dallas County in 1976, a decrease of 19 or 7.0 percent over 1973. The rate per 100,000 population has declined slightly (3.0) from 20.3 in 1973 to 17.3 in 1976. In terms of numbers the City of Dallas had 230 murders in 1973, 196 in 1974, 237 in 1975 and 230 in 1976. The small City of Kleberg reported the highest murder rate per 100,000 population in 1976 at 58.8, more than double the rate in the City of Dallas and the entire county. The City of Dallas reported the second highest rate per 100,000 at 26.5 in 1976 with the exception of Addison. The City of Dallas' percentage of murders in Dallas County has remained fairly stable, 86.5 in 1973, 86.7 in 1974 and 86.2 in 1975. However, in 1976 it went up to 93.1.

Rape: There were 744 reported rapes in 1976 in Dallas County, an increase of 13.0 percent over 1973, and a 12.0 percent increase over 1975. The rate per 100,000 population went from 50.0 in 1973 to 52.1 in 1976, an increase of 2.1 in the rate per 100,000 population.

In the City of Dallas the number of rapes increased from 575 in 1973 to 591 in 1976, an increase of 2.8 percent. The rate per 100,000 declined 1.5 from 70.5 in 1973 to 68.0 in 1976. Dallas' percentage of the entire number of rapes dropped 87.7 in 1973 to 81.8 in 1974, rose slightly to 82.6 percent in 1975 and dropped back down to 79.4 in 1976.

Robberies: There were 3,449 robberies in Dallas County in 1976, a 8.54 percent reduction over 1975 but 1.23 percent increase over 1973. Between 1974 and 1975 the rate per 100,000 increased 25.8 (from 240.2 to 266.0). However, between 1975 and 1976 the rate per 100,000 decreased 24.6 (from 266.0 to 241.4).

The City of Dallas accounted for the majority of the robberies in all three years (92.6 percent in 1973, 91.7 percent in 1974, 89.8 percent in 1975 and 90.3 percent in 1976). The rate per 100,000 population decreased 28.8 during the period 1973 to 1976 excluding the City of Dallas. The highest rate per 100,000 was 658.9 in 1976 in the small town of Wilmer, followed by Hutchins (168.3) and the unincorporated area of the the county (84.2) and Cockrell Hill (84.1). Substantial decreases were recorded in University Park and Highland Park.

Aggravated Assaults: There were 4,217 aggravated assaults in 1976, a decrease of 1,341 or 24.1 percent over 1973. The rate per 100,000 has declined from 423.80 in 1973 to 296.8 in 1976, a decrease of 127.0.

In the City of Dallas there were 3,310 aggravated assaults in 1976 down 1,536 or 31.7 percent from the 1973 figure of 4,846. Likewise, the rate per 100,000 population dropped from 594.0 to 380.7 or 213.3. In 1973 Dallas accounted for 87.2 percent of the countywide assaults. This dropped to 82.7 in 1974, 80.8 in 1975 and 78.5 in 1976.

Increases in the suburban cities were noted in Cockrell Hill, DeSoto, Duncanville, Farmers Branch, Grand Prairie, Hutchins, Irving, and Lancaster. Special attention should be paid to DeSoto (an increase from 4 in 1973 to 28 in 1976) and Irving (an increase from 169 in 1973 to 277 in 1976). Decreases were recorded in Carrollton, Highland Park, Garland, Mesquite, Richardson, and University Park.

Table II-1

UCR Population 1973-1976*
Dallas County

City	1973	1974	Population	1976	1973-74	Population Change		1973-76
			1975			1974-75	1975-76	
Addison	-	659	604	604	-	-8.2	0	-
Balch Springs	-	11,192	11,192	10,806	-	0	-3.4	-
Carrollton	20,571	14,819	16,303	16,303	-28.0	10.0	0	-20.7
Cedar Hill	-	2,892	2,650	2,650	-	-8.4	0	-
Cockrell Hill	3,207	3,547	3,568	3,568	10.6	.6	0	11.3
Coppell	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	-	-
Dallas	815,866	883,588	864,665	864,665	8.3	-2.1	0	6.0
DeSoto	9,923	7,078	7,451	7,451	-28.7	5.3	0	-24.9
Duncanville	20,173	15,086	14,847	14,847	-25.2	-1.6	0	-26.4
Farmers Branch	28,541	29,000	31,019	31,019	1.6	7.0	0	-8.7
Garland	101,099	91,100	89,948	89,948	-10.0	-1.3	0	-11.0
Grand Prairie	52,366	57,250	52,831	56,076	-9.3	-7.7	6.1	7.1
Highland Park	9,959	16,837	10,237	10,287	69.6	-39.2	.5	3.3
Hutchins	2,032	2,098	1,782	1,782	3.2	-15.1	0	-12.3
Irving	101,716	109,500	111,200	111,200	7.7	1.6	0	9.3
Kleberg	-	5,100	5,100	-	-	0	0	-
Lancaster	11,195	14,000	13,700	13,700	25.1	-2.1	0	22.4
Mesquite	60,015	62,500	69,925	69,925	4.1	11.9	0	16.5
Richardson	51,449	56,600	55,251	58,475	-10.0	-2.4	5.8	13.7
University Park	23,349	22,600	23,855	23,855	-3.2	5.6	0	2.2
Wilmer	-	-	1,973	1,900	-	-	-3.7	-
Rowlett	-	-	2,246	2,600	-	-	15.8	-
Seagoville	-	4,695	-	-	-	-	-	-
County	-	43,026	27,299	27,299	-	36.6	0	-
Total	1,311,461	1,453,167	1,417,646	1,420,660	6.1	-.7	.6	8.3

*Source: Uniform Crime Reports

Table II-2

UCR Total Crime and Rate Per 100,000
1973-1976
Dallas County

City	Crime and Rate Per 100,000 By Year								Rate Per 100,000 Change			
	1973		1974		1975		1976		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-76
	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate				
Addison	-	-	160	24279.2	276	45695.4	302	49999.7	-	21416.2	4304.3	-
Balch Springs	-	-	744	6647.6	744	6647.6	521	4821.3	-	0	-1821.3	-
Carrollton	698	3293.1	1327	8954.7	1426	8746.9	1336	8193.7	5661.6	- 207.8	- 553.2	4900.6
Cedar Hill	-	-	-	-	135	5094.3	164	6188.5	-	-	1094.2	-
Cockrell Hill	106	3305.3	-	-	194	5409.9	190	5324.9	-	-	-85.0	2019.6
Coppell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas	69840	8560.2	82246	9308.2	94341	10910.7	91280	10497.2	748.0	1602.5	-413.5	1937.0
DeSoto	164	1652.7	353	4987.3	441	5918.7	464	6227.3	3334.6	931.4	308.6	4574.6
Duncanville	325	1611.1	812	5382.5	964	6492.9	1155	7778.9	3771.4	1110.4	1286.0	6167.8
Farmers Branch	586	2053.2	935	3224.1	1299	4187.8	1318	4247.9	1170.9	963.7	60.1	2194.7
Garland	2751	2721.1	4735	5197.6	5577	6200.2	5568	6186.8	2476.5	1003.0	-13.4	3465.7
Grand Prairie	1448	2765.1	3796	6630.6	4116	7790.9	4369	7789.9	3865.5	1160.3	-1.0	5024.8
Highland Park	134	1345.5	-	-	388	3790.2	341	3314.9	-	-	475.3	1969.4
Hutchins	38	1870.1	-	-	92	5162.7	179	10044.8	-	-	4882.1	8174.7
Irving	4888	4805.5	6043	5518.7	7616	6848.9	7150	6427.9	713.2	1330.2	421.0	4622.4
Kleberg	-	-	57	1117.6	54	1058.8	-	-	-	58.8	-	-
Lancaster	244	2179.5	601	4292.9	627	4576.6	473	3452.4	2113.4	283.7	-1124.2	1272.9
Mesquite	1412	2352.8	3522	5635.2	3942	5611.7	3829	5475.5	3282.4	-23.5	-136.2	3122.7
Richardson	1008	1959.2	2542	4491.2	2584	4676.8	3034	5190.3	2532.0	185.6	513.5	3231.1
University Park	406	1738.8	805	3562.0	793	3324.3	692	2900.2	1823.2	-237.7	-424.1	1161.4
Wilmer	-	-	-	-	81	4105.4	167	8789.4	-	-	4684.0	-
Rowlett	-	-	-	-	50	2226.2	117	4499.9	-	-	2273.7	-
Seagoville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County	-	-	1596	3709.4	1572	5758.5	1437	5263.7	-	2049.1	-494.8	-
Total	84048	6409.0	110274	7723.6	127312	8985.3	124086	8934.4	1314.6	1261.7	-50.9	2525.4

Source: Reporting Agencies and the Uniform Crime Reports

Table II-3

UCR Crimes Against Persons 1973-1976
Dallas County

City	Crime and Rate Per 100,000 By Year								Rate Per 100,000 Change			
	1973		1974		1975		1976		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-76
	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate				
Addison	-	-	2	303.5	5	827.8	14	2317.9	-	524.3	1490.1	-
Balch Springs	-	-	33	294.8	44	393.1	21	194.3	-	98.3	-198.8	-
Carrollton	37	117.9	57	304.6	38	233.1	30	184.0	266.8	-151.5	-49.1	66.2
Cedar Hill	-	-	-	-	4	150.9	6	226.4	-	-	75.5	-
Cockrell Hill	8	249.4	-	-	10	278.9	19	532.5	-	-	253.6	283.1
Coppell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas	8807	1079.5	7654	866.2	7585	877.2	7244	837.8	-213.3	11.0	-39.4	-241.7
DeSoto	8	80.6	9	127.2	15	201.3	34	456.3	46.6	74.1	255.0	375.7
Duncanville	9	44.6	18	119.3	21	141.4	32	215.5	74.7	22.1	74.1	170.9
Farmers Branch	14	49.1	26	89.7	30	96.7	23	74.1	40.6	7.0	22.6	25.0
Garland	249	246.3	170	186.6	139	154.5	177	208.2	-60.2	-32.1	53.7	-38.1
Grand Prairie	257	490.8	250	436.7	294	556.5	291	518.9	-54.1	119.8	-37.6	28.1
Highland Park	13	130.5	-	-	11	107.4	5	48.6	-	-	-58.8	-81.9
Hutchins	1	49.2	-	-	3	168.4	10	561.2	-	-	392.8	512.0
Irving	217	262.5	255	232.9	400	359.7	385	346.2	-29.6	126.8	-13.5	83.7
Kleberg	-	-	7	137.3	11	215.7	-	-	-	78.4	-	-
Lancaster	10	89.3	31	221.4	5	36.5	22	160.8	132.1	184.9	124.3	71.5
Mesquite	119	198.3	97	155.2	96	131.3	92	131.6	-43.1	-23.9	-5.7	-66.7
Richardson	63	122.4	44	77.7	36	65.2	66	112.9	-44.7	-12.5	47.7	-9.5
University Park	25	107.1	17	75.2	29	121.6	13	54.5	-31.9	46.4	-67.1	-52.6
Wilmer	-	-	-	-	1	50.7	22	1157.9	-	-	1107.2	-
Rowlett	-	-	-	-	1	44.5	15	576.9	-	-	532.4	-
Seagoville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County	-	-	207	481.1	169	619.1	136	498.2	-	138.0	-120.9	-
Total	9887	753.9	8877	621.7	8947	629.8	8657	609.4	-132.2	8.1	-20.4	-146.5

Source: Reporting Agencies and the Uniform Crime Reports

Table II-4

UCR Murder 1973-1976
Dallas County

City	Crime and Rate Per 100,000 By Year								Rate Per 100,000 Change			
	1973		1974		1975		1976		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-76
	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate				
Addison	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	165.6	-	0	165.6	-
Balch Springs	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
Carrollton	0	0	1	6.8	2	12.3	1	6.1	6.8	5.5	- 6.2	6.1
Cedar Hill	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-
Cockrell Hill	2	2	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Coppell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas	230	28.2	196	22.2	237	27.4	230	26.5	-6.0	5.2	- .9	-1.7
DeSoto	1	10.1	0	0	0	0	1	13.4	-	-	-	-
Duncanville	0	0	0	0	1	6.4	0	0	-	-	-	-
Farmers Branch	2	7.0	0	0	1	3.2	0	0	-	-	-	-
Garland	10	9.9	4	4.4	10	11.1	6	6.7	-5.5	6.7	- 4.4	-3.2
Grand Prairie	9	17.2	4	7.0	5	9.5	3	5.3	.7	8.8	- 4.2	-11.9
Highland Park	1	10.0	-	-	1	9.8	0	0	-	-	- 9.8	-
Hutchins	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Irving	4	3.9	6	5.5	2	1.8	0	0	1.6	-3.7	-	-3.9
Kleberg	-	-	2	39.2	3	58.8	-	-	-	19.6	-	-
Lancaster	0	0	1	7.1	0	0	0	0	7.1	-7.1	-	-
Mesquite	1	1.7	3	4.8	4	5.7	3	4.3	3.1	.9	1.4	2.6
Richardson	1	1.9	3	5.3	0	0	0	0	3.4	-	-	-
University Park	5	21.4	0	0	0	0	1	4.2	-	-	-	-17.2
Wilmer	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Rowlett	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Seagoville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County	-	-	6	13.9	9	33.0	1	9.7	-	19.1	-29.3	-
Total	206	20.3	226	15.8	275	19.4	24.7	17.3	4.5	3.6	- 2.1	-3.0

Source: Reporting Agencies and the Uniform Crime Reports

Table II-5

UCR Rape 1973-1976
Dallas County

City	Crime and Rate Per 100,000 By Year								Rate Per 100,000 Change			
	1973		1974		1975		1976		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-76
	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate				
Addison	-	-	0	0	2	331.1	4	662.2	-	-	291.1	-
Balch Springs	-	-	1	8.9	7	62.5	1	9.3	-	53.6	-53.2	-
Carrollton	1	4.9	2	13.5	5	30.7	3	18.4	8.6	17.2	-12.3	13.5
Cedar Hill	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Cockrell Hill	0	0	-	-	1	27.9	1	28.0	-	-	.1	28.0
Coppell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas	575	70.5	635	71.9	547	63.3	591	68.0	1.4	-8.6	4.7	-2.5
DeSoto	2	20.2	0	0	0	0	2	26.8	-20.2	-	26.8	6.6
Duncanville	0	0	1	6.6	2	13.5	2	13.5	6.6	6.9	0	13.5
Farmers Branch	2	7.0	0	0	0	0	7	22.6	-7.0	-	22.6	15.6
Garland	14	13.8	26	28.5	15	16.7	38	42.2	14.7	2.9	13.7	28.4
Grand Prairie	18	34.4	15	21.2	16	30.3	12	21.4	-13.2	9.1	-8.9	-13.0
Highland Park	3	30.1	-	-	1	9.8	1	9.7	-	-	-.1	-20.4
Hutchins	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Irving	28	27.5	25	22.8	13	11.7	31	27.9	-4.7	-11.1	16.2	4.0
Kleberg	-	-	2	39.2	2	39.2	-	-	-	0	-	-
Lancaster	0	0	2	14.3	0	0	2	14.6	14.3	-14.3	14.6	14.6
Mesquite	9	15.0	6	9.6	2	2.5	14	20.0	-5.4	-7.1	17.5	5.0
Richardson	2	3.9	1	1.8	3	5.4	3	5.1	-2.1	3.6	-.3	1.2
University Park	2	8.6	2	8.8	2	8.4	1	4.2	.2	-.4	-4.2	-4.4
Wilmer	-	-	-	-	0	0	4	210.5	-	-	210.5	-
Rowlett	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	76.9	-	-	76.9	-
Seagoville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County	-	-	58	134.8	44	161.2	25	91.6	-	26.4	-69.6	-
Total	656	50.0	776	54.4	662	46.7	744	52.1	4.4	-7.7	5.4	2.1

Source: Reporting Agencies and the Uniform Crime Reports

Table II-6

UCR Robbery 1973-1976
Dallas County

City	Crime and Rate Per 100,000 By Year								Rate Per 100,000 Change			
	1973		1974		1975		1976		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-76
	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate				
Addison	-	-	1	151.8	1	165.6	1	165.6	-	13.8	0	-
Balch Springs	-	-	5	44.7	13	116.2	2	18.5	-	71.5	-97.7	-
Carrollton	9	43.8	9	60.7	8	49.1	12	73.6	16.9	11.6	24.5	29.8
Cedar Hill	-	-	-	-	2	75.5	0	0	-	-	-2.0	-
Cockrell Hill	2	62.4	-	-	3	83.7	3	84.1	-	-	4.0	21.7
Coppell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas	3156	386.8	3144	355.8	3386	391.6	3113	358.0	-31.0	35.8	-33.6	-28.8
DeSoto	1	10.1	3	42.4	1	13.4	3	40.3	32.3	-29.0	26.9	30.2
Duncanville	4	19.8	4	26.5	6	40.4	6	40.4	6.7	13.9	-	20.6
Farmers Branch	10	35.0	14	48.3	15	48.4	9	29.0	13.3	.1	-19.4	-6.0
Garland	44	43.5	63	69.2	54	60.0	66	73.3	25.7	-9.2	13.3	29.8
Grand Prairie	45	85.9	45	78.6	60	113.6	41	73.1	-7.3	35.0	-40.5	-12.8
Highland Park	6	60.3	-	-	5	48.8	1	9.7	-	-	4.7	-50.6
Hutchins	1	49.2	-	-	1	56.1	3	168.3	-	-	112.2	119.1
Irving	66	64.9	63	57.5	124	93.5	77	69.2	-7.4	36.0	-24.3	4.3
Kleberg	-	-	2	39.2	3	58.8	-	-	-	19.6	-	-
Lancaster	8	71.5	11	78.6	4	29.2	7	51.1	7.1	-49.4	21.9	-20.4
Mesquite	26	43.3	25	40.0	49	70.1	42	60.1	-3.3	30.1	-10.1	16.8
Richardson	17	50.5	16	28.3	13	23.5	22	37.6	-22.2	-4.8	14.1	-12.9
University Park	12	51.4	5	22.1	8	33.5	5	21.0	-29.3	11.4	-12.5	-30.4
Wilmer	-	-	-	-	1	50.7	13	658.9	-	-	608.2	-
Rowlett	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Seagoville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County	-	-	19	44.2	34	124.6	23	84.2	-	80.4	40.4	-
Total	3407	259.8	3429	240.2	3771	266.0	3449	241.4	19.6	25.8	-24.6	-18.4

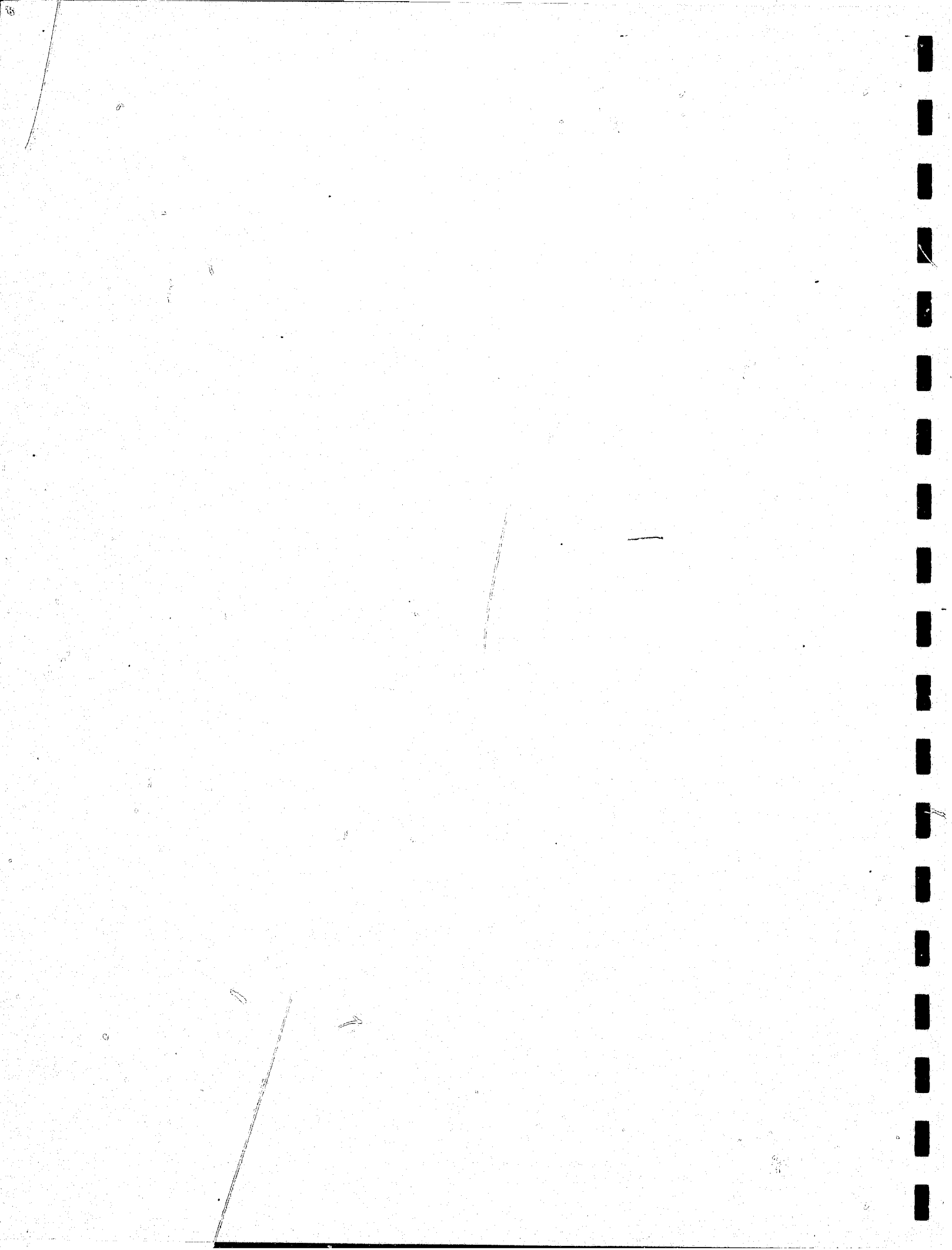
Source: Reporting Agencies and the Uniform Crime Reports

Table II-7

UCR Aggravated Assault 1973-1976
Dallas County

City	Crime and Rate Per 100,000 By Year								Rate Per 100,000 Change			
	1973		1974		1975		1976		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-76
	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate				
Addison	-	-	1	151.8	2	331.1	8	1324.5	-	79.3	993.4	-
Balch Springs	-	-	27	241.2	24	214.4	18	166.6	-	-26.8	-47.8	-
Carrollton	27	131.2	45	303.7	23	141.1	14	85.9	172.5	-162.6	-55.2	-45.3
Cedar Hill	-	-	-	-	4	150.9	6	221.4	-	-	75.5	-
Cockrell Hill	4	124.7	-	-	6	167.3	15	420.4	-	-	-253.1	295.7
Coppell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas	4846	594.0	3679	416.4	3485	403.0	3310	380.7	-177.6	-13.4	-22.3	-213.3
DeSoto	4	40.3	6	84.8	14	187.9	28	375.8	44.5	103.1	187.9	335.5
Duncanville	5	24.8	13	86.2	12	80.8	24	161.6	61.4	-5.4	80.8	136.8
Farmers Branch	0	0	12	41.4	14	45.1	7	22.6	41.4	3.7	22.5	22.6
Garland	181	179.0	77	84.5	60	66.7	67	74.4	-94.5	-17.8	7.7	-104.6
Grand Prairie	185	353.3	186	324.9	213	403.2	235	419.0	-28.4	78.3	15.8	65.7
Highland Park	3	30.1	-	-	4	39.1	3	29.2	-	-	9.0	-9.9
Hutchins	0	0	-	-	2	112.2	7	392.8	-	-	280.6	392.8
Irving	169	166.2	161	147.0	281	252.7	277	249.0	-19.2	105.7	-3.7	82.8
Kleberg	-	-	1	19.6	3	58.8	-	-	-	39.2	-	-
Lancaster	2	17.9	17	121.4	1	7.3	13	94.9	103.5	-114.1	87.6	77.0
Mesquite	83	138.3	63	100.8	41	58.6	33	47.2	-37.5	-42.2	-11.4	-91.1
Richardson	43	83.6	24	42.4	20	36.2	41	70.1	-41.2	-6.2	33.9	-13.5
University Park	6	25.7	10	44.2	19	79.7	6	25.1	18.5	55.5	54.6	-6
Wilmer	-	-	-	-	0	0	5	267.2	-	-	263.2	-
Rowlett	-	-	-	-	1	44.5	13	500.0	-	-	455.5	-
Seagoville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County	-	-	124	288.2	82	300.4	87	318.7	-	12.2	18.3	-
Total	5558	423.8	4446	311.4	4311	304.1	4217	296.8	112.4	-7.3	7.3	-127.0

Source: Reporting Agencies and the Uniform Crime Reports



Crimes Against Property: The crimes against property include burglary, theft, and auto theft. According to Table II -8 these three offense categories account for 93.0 percent of all index offenses. In 1976 (see Table II-8) the 115,440 crimes against property represent a 55.6 percent increase over the 74,171 offenses in 1973. The rate per 100,000 persons rose from 5,655.1 in 1973 to 8,125.8 in 1976.

The City of Dallas accounted for 72.8 percent of all the crimes against property in 1976, down from the 1973 percentage of 81.7. The rate per 100,000 persons was 9,718.9 in 1976, up from 7,482.0 in 1973. In all of the cities reporting for 1973, 1974, and 1975 increases in crimes against property were noted. However, in 1976 there was a decrease in Balch Springs, Carrollton, Cockrell Hill, Dallas, Garland, Highland Park, Irving, Lancaster, Mesquite, University Park, and the unincorporated areas of the County. Tables II-9, II-10, and II-11 compare burglaries, thefts, and auto thefts respectively.

Burglary: There were 36,457 burglaries in Dallas County in 1976, an increase of 18.7 percent over the 26,508 in 1973, and a 9.83 percent decrease over 1975.

The number of burglaries in the City of Dallas increased from 22,161 in 1973 to 22,931 in 1976, an increase of 3.8 percent. Most of the increase (16.6) occurred between 1974 and 1975. The rate per 100,000 persons dropped 79.2 between 1973 and 1976. Dallas' percentage of the burglary problem dropped from 83.6 percent in 1973 to 72.5 percent in 1974, rose slightly to 74.3 percent in 1975 and went back down to 72.9 in 1976. Substantial increases in the rate per 100,000 population were noted in Duncanville, DeSoto, and Hutchins, all medium to small size cities.

Theft: Thefts are the largest single index crime category, accounting for 54.5 percent of all index offenses in 1973, 58.0 percent in 1974, 64.1 percent in 1975 and 62.3 percent in 1976. Between 1973 and 1976, thefts increased from 40,690 to 77,343, a 90.1 percent increase. This tremendous increase can, in part, be attributed to two factors: (1) a change in the UCR definition of theft to include all thefts, instead of just over \$50 in value, and (2) the increase in popularity of citizen band radios and potted plants, both of which resulted in a corresponding increase in the theft of these items. The rate per 100,000 increased from 3,102.6 to 5,442.6, up 2,340.0

In the City of Dallas there were 55,974 thefts in 1976, up 69.0 percent over the 1973 total of 33,121. The rate of increase has been relatively constant, 27.6 percent between 1973 and 1974 and 29.7 percent between 1974 and 1975. However, between 1975 and 1976, the increase was only 2.1 percent. The rate per 100,000 increased from 4,784.7 in 1974 to 6,342.7 in 1975, an increase of 1,558.0. Dallas accounted for 72.3 percent of the thefts in Dallas County in 1976, staying the same as in 1975 but down from 81.4 percent in 1973.

Thefts were up in all of the suburban cities, especially Carrollton (up 4,034.0 between 1973 and 1976). Between 1973 and 1976, thefts in the suburban cities increased 182.3 percent, as opposed to 69.0 percent in Dallas.

Auto Thefts: There were 6,640 auto thefts reported in Dallas County in 1976, a reduction of 332 or 4.8 percent over 1973. The rate per 100,000 decreased 64.3 from 531.7 in 1973 to 467.4 in 1976. Dallas had 5,131 auto thefts in 1976, down from 5,989 in 1975 and 6,083 in 1974. The rate per 100,000 population decreased between 1973 and 1976, from 706.1

to 590.1. Dallas' percentage of the total auto thefts in Dallas County went from 82.6 in 1973 to 76.9 percent in 1974 to 78.3 percent in 1975 and 77.3 percent in 1976. The largest numerical increase in auto thefts occurred in Grand Prairie where the number of offenses rose from 194 in 1973 to 300 in 1976.

Table II-8

UCR Crimes Against Property 1973-1976
Dallas County

City	Crime and Rate Per 100,000 By Year								Rate Per 100,000 Change			
	1973		1974		1975		1976		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-76
	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate				
Addison	-	-	153	23975.7	271	44867.6	288	47682.1	-	20891.9	2994.5	-
Balch Springs	-	-	711	6352.8	700	6254.5	500	4627.1	-	-98.3	-1627.4	-
Carrollton	661	3213.3	1270	8570.1	1388	8513.8	1306	8010.8	5356.8	-56.3	-503.0	4797.5
Cedar Hill	-	-	-	-	131	4943.4	158	5962.3	-	-	-	-
Cockrell Hill	98	3655.8	-	-	184	5131.1	171	4792.6	-	-	-520.5	1136.8
Coppell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas	61043	7482.0	74592	8441.9	86756	10033.5	84036	9718.9	959.9	1591.6	-314.6	2236.9
DeSoto	156	1572.1	344	4860.1	426	5717.4	430	5771.0	3288.0	857.3	53.6	4198.9
Duncanville	316	1566.4	794	5263.2	943	6351.4	1123	7563.8	3696.8	1088.2	1212.4	5997.4
Farmers Branch	572	2004.1	909	3134.5	1269	4091.0	1295	4174.9	1130.4	956.5	83.9	2170.8
Garland	2502	2474.8	4565	5011.0	5438	6045.7	5391	5993.5	2536.2	1034.7	-52.2	3518.7
Grand Prairie	1191	2274.4	3546	6193.9	3822	7234.4	4078	7272.3	3922.5	1040.5	37.9	4997.9
Highland Park	121	1215.0	-	-	370	3614.3	336	3266.3	-	-	-348.0	2051.3
Hutchins	37	1020.9	-	-	89	4994.4	169	9483.7	-	-	4489.3	8462.8
Irving	4621	4543.0	5768	5285.9	7216	6489.2	6765	6263.5	742.8	1023.4	-225.7	1720.5
Kleberg	-	-	50	980.4	43	843.1	-	-	-	137.3	-	-
Lancaster	234	2090.2	570	4071.4	622	4540.2	451	3292.0	1981.2	468.8	-1248.2	1201.8
Mesquite	1293	2154.5	3425	5480.0	3846	5500.2	3737	5344.3	3325.5	20.2	-156.0	3189.8
Richardson	945	1836.8	2498	4413.4	2568	4611.7	2968	5075.7	2576.6	193.3	464.0	3238.9
University Park	381	1631.8	788	3486.7	764	3202.7	679	2846.4	1854.9	-284.0	-356.3	1214.6
Wilmer	-	-	-	-	80	4054.7	145	5576.9	-	-	1522.2	-
Rowlett	-	-	-	-	49	2181.7	113	4765.7	-	-	2584.0	-
Seagoville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County	-	-	1389	3228.3	1403	5139.4	1301	4765.7	-	-	-	-
Total	74171	5655.1	101397	7101.9	118358	8349.1	115440	8125.8	1452.8	1247.2	-223.3	2470.7

Source: Reporting Agencies and the Uniform Crime Reports

Table II-9

UCR Burglary 1973-1976
Dallas County

City	Crime and Rate Per 100,000 By Year								Rate Per 100,000 Change			
	1973		1974		1975		1976		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-76
	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate				
Addison	-	-	55	8346.0	95	15728.5	89	14735.0	-	7382.5	-993.5	-
Balch Springs	-	-	354	3163.0	368	3288.1	234	2165.4	-	125.1	-1122.7	-
Carrollton	250	1215.3	454	3063.6	363	2226.6	329	2017.8	1848.3	-837.0	-208.8	802.5
Cedar Hill	-	-	-	-	37	1396.2	48	1811.3	-	-	415.1	-
Cockrell Hill	44	1372.0	-	-	86	2399.2	78	2186.0	-	-	-213.2	814.0
Coppell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas	22161	2716.3	22232	2516.1	25924	2998.2	22931	2637.1	200.2	482.1	-361.1	-79.2
DeSoto	62	624.8	101	1427.0	113	1516.6	143	1919.2	802.2	89.6	402.6	1294.4
Duncanville	145	718.8	285	1889.2	392	2640.3	517	3482.0	1170.4	751.1	841.7	2763.2
Farmers Branch	211	739.3	306	1055.2	390	1257.3	285	918.6	315.9	202.1	-338.7	179.3
Garland	1001	990.1	1253	1375.4	1445	1606.5	1449	1609.8	385.3	231.1	3.3	619.7
Grand Prairie	183	349.6	1166	2036.7	967	1830.4	965	1720.6	1687.1	-206.3	-109.8	1371.0
Highland Park	29	291.2	-	-	33	322.4	25	243.0	-	-	-79.4	-48.2
Hutchins	28	1378.0	-	-	25	1402.9	91	5106.6	-	-	3703.7	3728.6
Irving	1156	1136.5	1663	1518.7	1788	1607.9	1667	1498.6	382.2	89.2	-109.3	362.1
Kleberg	-	-	7	137.3	8	156.9	-	-	-	19.6	-	-
Lancaster	110	982.6	264	1885.7	277	2021.9	177	1291.9	903.1	136.2	-730.0	309.3
Mesquite	560	933.1	822	1315.2	875	1251.3	780	1115.4	382.1	-63.9	-135.9	182.3
Richardson	467	907.7	813	143.4	749	1355.6	770	1316.7	-764.3	1212.2	-38.9	409.0
University Park	101	432.6	120	531.0	103	431.8	75	314.3	98.4	-99.2	-117.5	-118.3
Wilmer	-	-	-	-	43	2179.4	68	3578.9	-	-	1399.5	-
Rowlett	-	-	-	-	28	1246.7	56	2153.8	-	-	907.1	-
Seagoville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County	-	-	755	1754.8	779	2853.6	680	2490.8	-	1098.8	-362.8	-
Total	26508	2021.2	30650	2146.7	34888	2461.0	31457	2214.2	395.5	314.3	-246.8	193.0

Source: Reporting Agencies and the Uniform Crime Reports

Table II-10

UCR Theft 1973-1976
Dallas County

City	Crime and Rate Per 100,000 By Year								Rate Per 100,000 Change			
	1973		1974		1975		1976		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-76
	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate				
Addison	-	-	91	13808.8	158	26158.9	181	29966.7	-	12350.1	3807.8	-
Balch Springs	-	-	320	2859.2	302	2698.4	233	2156.2	-	-160.8	-542.2	-
Carrollton	346	1682.0	723	4878.9	975	5980.5	932	5716.0	3196.9	1101.6	-264.5	4034.0
Cedar Hill	-	-	-	-	87	3283.0	101	3811.2	-	-	528.2	-
Cockrell Hill	43	1340.8	-	-	90	2509.8	76	2310.0	-	-	-	969.2
Coppell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas	33121	4059.6	42277	4784.7	54843	6342.7	55974	6437.0	725.1	1558.0	94.3	2377.4
DeSoto	87	876.8	226	3193.0	294	3945.8	272	3650.5	2316.2	752.8	-295.3	2773.4
Duncanville	142	703.9	479	3175.1	516	3475.4	563	3791.8	2471.2	300.3	318.4	3087.9
Farmers Branch	291	1019.6	420	1448.3	819	2640.3	956	3081.2	428.2	1192.0	440.9	2061.6
Garland	1296	1281.9	3056	3354.6	3766	4186.9	3753	4169.6	2072.6	831.8	-17.3	2897.7
Grand Prairie	814	1554.4	2097	3662.9	2259	4843.8	2813	5015.6	2108.5	1180.9	171.8	3461.2
Highland Park	85	853.5	-	-	325	3147.8	302	2935.7	-	-	-212.1	2082.2
Hutchins	8	393.7	-	-	59	3310.9	70	3928.1	-	-	617.2	3534.4
Irving	3116	3063.4	3751	3425.6	5011	4506.3	4729	4251.4	362.1	1080.7	-254.9	1188.0
Kleberg	-	-	18	352.9	20	392.2	-	-	-	39.2	-	-
Lancaster	108	964.7	271	1935.7	312	2277.4	249	1817.5	971.0	341.7	-459.9	852.8
Mesquite	561	934.8	2356	3769.2	2755	3939.9	2775	3967.3	2834.4	170.7	27.4	3032.5
Richardson	418	812.4	1592	2812.7	1724	3120.3	2111	3609.8	2000.3	307.6	489.5	2797.4
University Park	254	1087.8	619	2738.9	643	2695.4	588	2464.3	1651.1	-43.5	-231.1	1376.5
Wilmer	-	-	-	-	37	1875.3	70	3684.2	-	-	1808.9	-
Rowlett	-	-	-	-	17	756.9	56	2153.8	-	-	1396.9	-
Seagoville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County	-	-	514	1194.6	512	1875.5	539	1974.4	-	680.9	98.9	-
Total	40690	3102.6	58810	4120.8	75824	5348.6	77343	5442.6	1018.2	1227.8	94.0	2340.0

Source: Reporting Agencies and the Uniform Crime Reports

Table II-11

UCR Auto Theft 1973-1976
Dallas County

City	Crime and Rate Per 100,000 By Year								Rate Per 100,000 Change			
	1973		1974		1975		1976		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-76
	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate	Crime	Rate				
Addison	-	-	12	1820.9	21	3426.8	18	2980.1	-	1656.1	-496.7	-
Balch Springs	-	-	37	330.6	30	268.7	33	305.4	-	-62.5	37.3	-
Carrollton	65	316.0	96	647.8	50	306.7	45	276.0	331.8	-341.1	-30.7	-40.0
Cedar Hill	-	-	-	-	7	264.2	0	339.6	-	-	75.4	-
Cockrell Hill	11	343.0	-	-	8	223.1	17	476.4	-	-	253.3	133.4
Coppell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas	5761	706.1	6083	188.4	5989	692.6	5131	590.1	-517.7	504.2	-102.5	-116.0
DeSoto	7	70.5	15	211.9	19	255.0	15	201.3	141.4	43.1	-53.7	130.8
Duncanville	29	143.8	30	198.9	35	235.7	43	289.6	55.1	36.8	53.9	145.8
Farmers Branch	70	245.3	183	631.0	60	193.4	54	174.0	385.7	-437.6	-19.4	-71.3
Garland	205	202.8	256	281.0	227	252.4	189	210.0	78.2	-28.6	-42.4	7.2
Grand Prairie	194	370.5	283	494.3	296	560.4	300	534.9	123.8	66.1	-25.5	164.4
Highland Park	7	70.3	-	-	12	117.2	9	87.5	-	-	-27.7	17.2
Hutchins	1	49.2	-	-	5	280.6	8	448.9	-	-	168.3	399.7
Irving	349	343.1	374	341.6	417	325.0	369	331.7	-1.5	33.4	-43.3	-11.4
Kleberg	-	-	25	490.2	15	294.1	-	-	-	-196.1	-	-
Lancaster	16	142.9	35	250.0	33	240.9	25	182.5	107.1	-9.1	-58.4	39.6
Mesquite	172	286.6	247	395.2	216	308.9	182	260.3	108.6	-86.3	-48.6	-26.3
Richardson	60	116.6	93	164.3	75	135.7	87	148.8	47.7	-28.6	13.1	32.2
University Park	26	111.4	49	216.8	18	75.6	16	67.1	105.4	-65.6	-8.5	-44.3
Wilmer	-	-	-	-	0	0	7	368.4	-	-	368.4	-
Rowlett	-	-	-	-	4	178.1	1	38.5	-	-	139.6	-
Seagoville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County	-	-	95	-	112	410.3	82	300.4	-	-	-109.9	-
Total	6973	531.7	7911	5542.1	7649	539.6	6640	467.4	5010.4	-5002.5	-72.2	-64.3

Source: Reporting Agencies and the Uniform Crime Reports

Table II-12

OFFENSE CHANGE COMPARISONS
 Dallas/Suburban Cities and Unincorporated Areas/Total County
 Crimes Against Property
 1973-1976

Offense	Location	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973-74	Number/Percent		1973-76
							1974-76	1975-76	
Burglary	Dallas	22161	22232	25924	22931	71/.3	3692/16.6	-2993/11.5	770/.4
	Suburbs	4347	8418	8964	8526	4071/93.7	556/16.6	-438/4.9	4179/96.1
	Total	26508	30650	34888	31457	4142/15.6	4238/13.8	-343./9.8	4949/18.7
Theft	Dallas	33121	42277	54843	55974	9156/27.6	12566/29.7	1131/2.1	22853/69.0
	Suburbs	7569	16533	20981	21369	8962/118.4	4448/26.9	388/1.8	13800/182.3
	Total	40690	58810	75824	77343	18118/44.5	17014/28.9	1519/2.0	36653/90.1
Auto Theft	Dallas	5761	6083	5989	5131	322/5.6	-94/1.5	-858/14.3	-630/10.9
	Suburbs	1212	1828	1660	1509	618/51.0	-170/9.3	-151/9.1	297/24.5
	Total	6973	7911	7649	6640	940/13.5	-264/3.3	-1009/13.2	-333/4.8
Crimes Against Property	Dallas	61043	74592	86756	84036	13549	12164	-2720/3.1	22993/37.4
	Suburbs	13128	26805	31602	31404	13677	4797	-198/.6	18478/140.8
	Total	74171	101397	118358	115440	27226	16961	-2918/7.5	41269/55.6

Source: Reporting Agencies and Uniform Crime Report

Table II- 13

OFFENSE CHANGE COMPARISONS
 Dallas/Suburban Cities and Unincorporated Areas/Total County
 Crimes Against Persons
 1973-1976

Offense	Location	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973-74	Number/Percent		1973-76
							1974-75	1975-76	
Murder	Dallas	230	196	237	230	-34/14.8	41/20.9	-7/3.0	0/0
	Suburbs	36	30	38	17	-6/16.7	8/26.6	-21/55.3	-19/52.8
	Total	266	226	275	247	-40/15.0	49/21.6	28/10.2	-19/7.1
Rape	Dallas	575	635	547	591	60/10.4	-88/13.9	44/8.0	16/2.8
	Suburbs	81	141	115	153	60/74.1	-26/18.4	38/33.0	72/88.9
	Total	656	776	662	744	120/18.3	-114/14.7	82/12.4	88/13.4
Robbery	Dallas	3156	3144	3386	3113	-12/.4	242/7.7	-273/8.1	-43/1.4
	Suburbs	251	285	385	336	34/13.5	100/35.1	-49/12.7	85/33.9
	Total	3407	3429	3771	3449	22/.6	342/10.0	-332/8.8	42/1.2
Aggravated Assault	Dallas	4846	3679	3485	3310	-1167/24.1	-194/5.3	-175/5.0	-1536/31.7
	Suburbs	712	767	826	907	55/7.7	59/7.7	81/9.8	195/27.4
	Total	5558	4446	4311	4217	-1112/20.0	-135/3.0	-94/2.2	-1341/24.1
Crimes Against Persons	Dallas	8807	7654	7585	7244	-1153/13.6	-69/.9	-341/4.5	-1563/17.7
	Suburbs	1080	1223	1362	1413	143/13.2	139/11.4	51/3.7	333/30.8
	Total	9887	8877	8947	8657	-1010/10.2	70/.8	-290/3.2	-1230/12.4

Source: Reporting Agencies and Uniform Crime Report

Table II-14

OFFENSE CHANGE COMPARISONS
Dallas/Suburban and Unincorporated Areas/Total County
Total Index Crimes
1973-1976

		1973	1974	1975	1976	73-74	Number/Percent		73-76
Total Index	Dallas	69,840	82,246	94,341	91,280	124,061	120,951	-3061	21,440
	Suburbs	14,208	28,028	32,971	32,806	13,820	4,943	- 165	18,598
	Total	84,048	110,274	127,312	124,086	26,226	17,038	-3226	40,038

Source: Reporting Agencies and Uniform Crime Reports

Property Loss

The information contained in this section, "Property Loss From Crime", is at best a rough estimate of the monetary loss to residents of Dallas County from crime in a one year period. The loss figures for Dallas County rose to 41,810,251 in 1976. Accurate dollar losses were unable to be obtained for 1976; however, in 1975 approximately 82% of the total losses were property losses.

Figures on the recovery of stolen property are not stored or retrievable from most of the police departments in Dallas County. Estimates from several large and small departments are that approximately 26% of the stolen merchandise is recovered.

Table II-15

PROPERTY LOSS FROM CRIME*

DALLAS COUNTY

FIRST 9 MONTHS 1977

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Currency, Notes, etc.	2,417,788	226,778	9.38
Jewelry & Precious Metals	5,441,527	540,694	9.94
Clothing and Furs	1,494,555	185,712	12.43
Locally stolen motor vehicles	13,932,767	9,627,641	69.10
Office Equipment	614,620	73,032	11.88
T.V., Radios, Stereos, etc.	3,956,929	369,472	9.34
Firearms	736,513	104,745	14.22
Household Goods	925,858	96,031	10.37
Consumable Goods	438,674	233,462	53.22
Livestock	80,640	57,303	71.06
Miscellaneous	12,141,964	1,249,565	10.29
Total	42,181,835	12,764,435	30.26

*Source: Supplement to Return A, Uniform Crime Reports

Table II-16

CLEARANCE RATE
Index Offenses 1976 and 1977*

Agency	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Overall	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Police Departments																
Addison	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	25.0	31.0	35.4	25.8	30.7	18.2	45.0	53.3	38.4
Balch Springs	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	25.0	33.3	11.3	11.1	11.9	27.3	14.8	20.8	12.5	22.7
Carrollton	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	45.5	-	64.3	88.9	26.3	19.4	17.9	20.0	21.9	55.8	21.2	22.3
Cedar Hill	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	75.0	30.0	81.0	14.7	9.1	-	-	20.5	45.2
Cockrell Hill	-	-	-	-	66.7	-	63.3	100.0	24.4	14.5	20.3	9.5	25.0	37.5	22.5	16.2
Dallas	82.0	90.0	56.2	68.9	38.5	35.8	78.3	74.4	18.9	22.7	23.7	21.3	19.1	17.5	25.1	28.1
DeSoto	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	50.0	78.9	80.0	18.1	10.7	19.9	13.9	30.8	50.0	23.9	17.4
Duncanville	-	-	100.0	100.0	66.7	16.7	76.5	78.6	16.7	15.0	24.1	26.3	32.3	50.0	22.5	23.2
Farmers Branch	-	-	100.0	100.0	50.0	37.5	100.0	63.6	37.2	36.7	33.0	23.3	41.7	53.6	35.0	29.4
Garland	66.7	100.0	70.8	70.0	61.9	70.7	63.0	78.7	49.0	45.0	29.3	29.8	69.9	56.4	36.7	36.5
Grand Prairie	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.0	76.7	78.7	82.3	37.1	55.1	43.8	29.6	48.6	53.5	45.8	41.0
Highland Park	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	66.7	100.0	35.7	23.5	28.4	20.6	75.0	28.6	30.7	21.8
Hutchins	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	85.7	75.0	7.4	73.7	9.4	15.4	33.3	75.0	14.7	46.0
Irving	-	-	69.6	75.0	59.3	47.5	95.5	88.6	39.9	57.5	47.1	61.2	34.8	43.6	46.9	60.8
Lancaster	-	-	33.3	-	25.0	-	63.6	55.0	16.3	29.6	28.0	21.8	26.7	32.0	25.2	26.7
Mesquite	100.0	50.0	75.0	87.5	56.8	35.0	88.5	77.8	26.0	29.9	26.3	19.9	30.1	19.4	27.5	23.1
Richardson	-	100.0	33.3	44.4	27.8	52.4	45.6	65.1	25.0	14.5	19.7	15.9	32.8	40.4	21.8	18.2
University Park	100.0	-	-	-	25.0	66.7	100.0	60.0	12.0	18.4	12.8	7.5	44.4	66.7	14.1	10.1
Wilmer	-	-	100.0	-	83.3	-	25.0	-	9.3	22.2	19.7	10.0	28.6	-	21.3	13.3
Rowlett	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	75.0	100.0	31.2	13.3	26.5	16.2	100.0	100.0	38.8	22.5
Dallas Sheriff's Office	100.0	100.0	85.7	83.3	47.2	73.3	86.7	84.8	27.0	45.8	35.6	36.2	53.8	48.2	36.5	46.0
Total	82.4	86.0	59.4	71.9	40.7	37.6	78.6	75.5	22.4	26.8	26.0	27.4	24.1	23.9	27.5	30.0

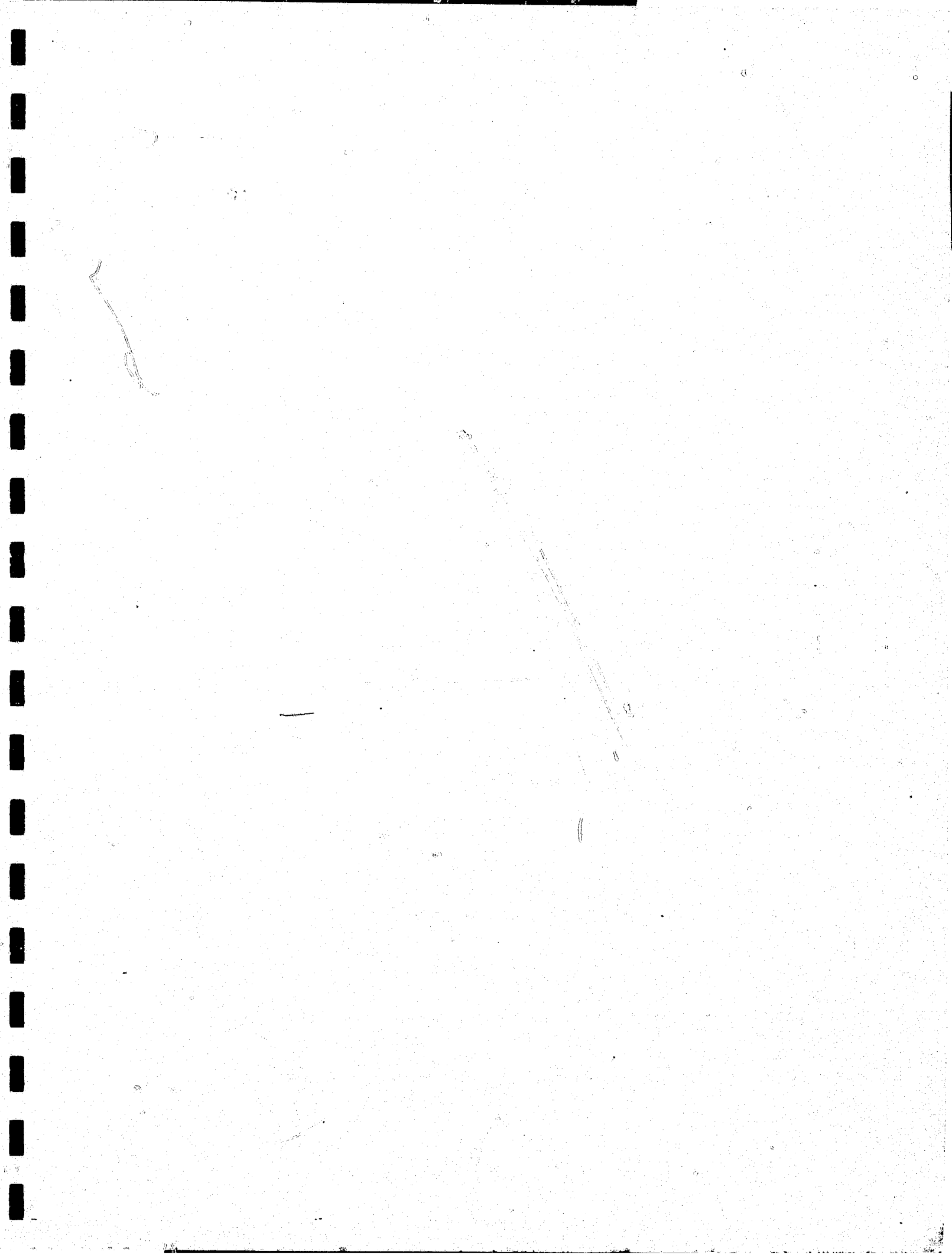
*1977 includes only information for the first 7 months of 1977; 1976 rates calculated on first six months of 1976

Source: Uniform Crime Reports

Crime Projections for Dallas County

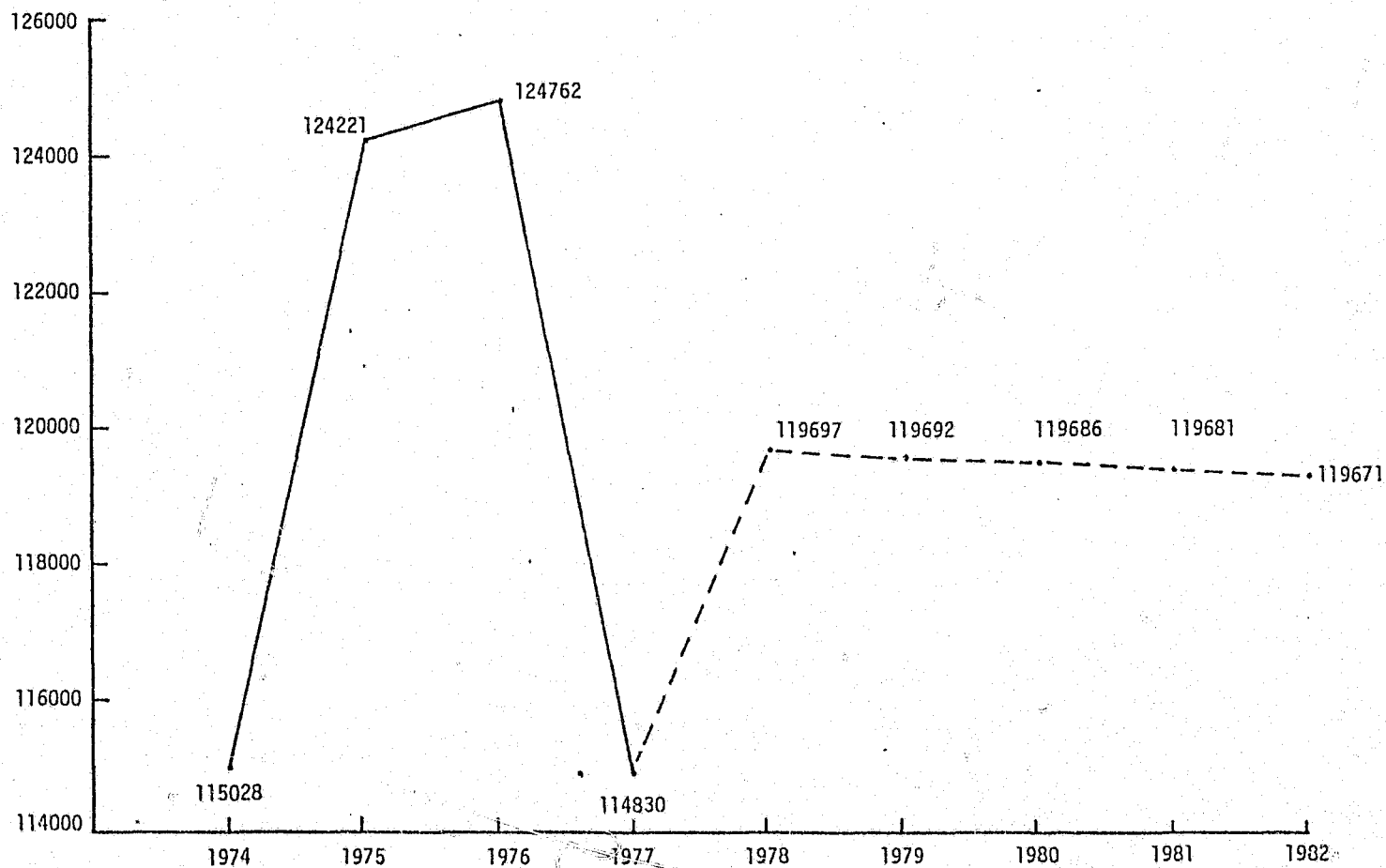
Graphs II-1 to II-8 are straight line crime projections for Dallas County through 1982 for individual Index crimes as well as total Index crimes. The projections were provided by the Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division and based on information from the past to make estimates of what will happen in the future.

Straight-line projections should be viewed cautiously because of a number of factors. First, there are a limited number of historical points, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 (the 1977 figure is also an estimate based on the first six months of actual crime figures for 1977), on which the projections are based. Because of the limited number of points it is difficult to identify trends and weight them. Second, the number of agencies reporting UCR crime information is growing each year. This means that each year the number of agencies contributing information is increasing. This factor alone means that each year the crime figures will grow if they are not offset by a decrease in the crime rate, a drastic decrease. Third, because there are many different departments contributing information there is always the possibility of many human errors. Fourth, UCR crimes represent only a small number of the actual offenses reported to the police, handled by the courts, processed through the criminal justice system and for which offenders are sent to prison. Therefore, it is difficult to adequately portray the future workload of the criminal justice system from these projections, just as it is difficult to know, in detail, the current workload of the criminal justice system based on UCR figures.



Graph II-1

Total Index Crimes

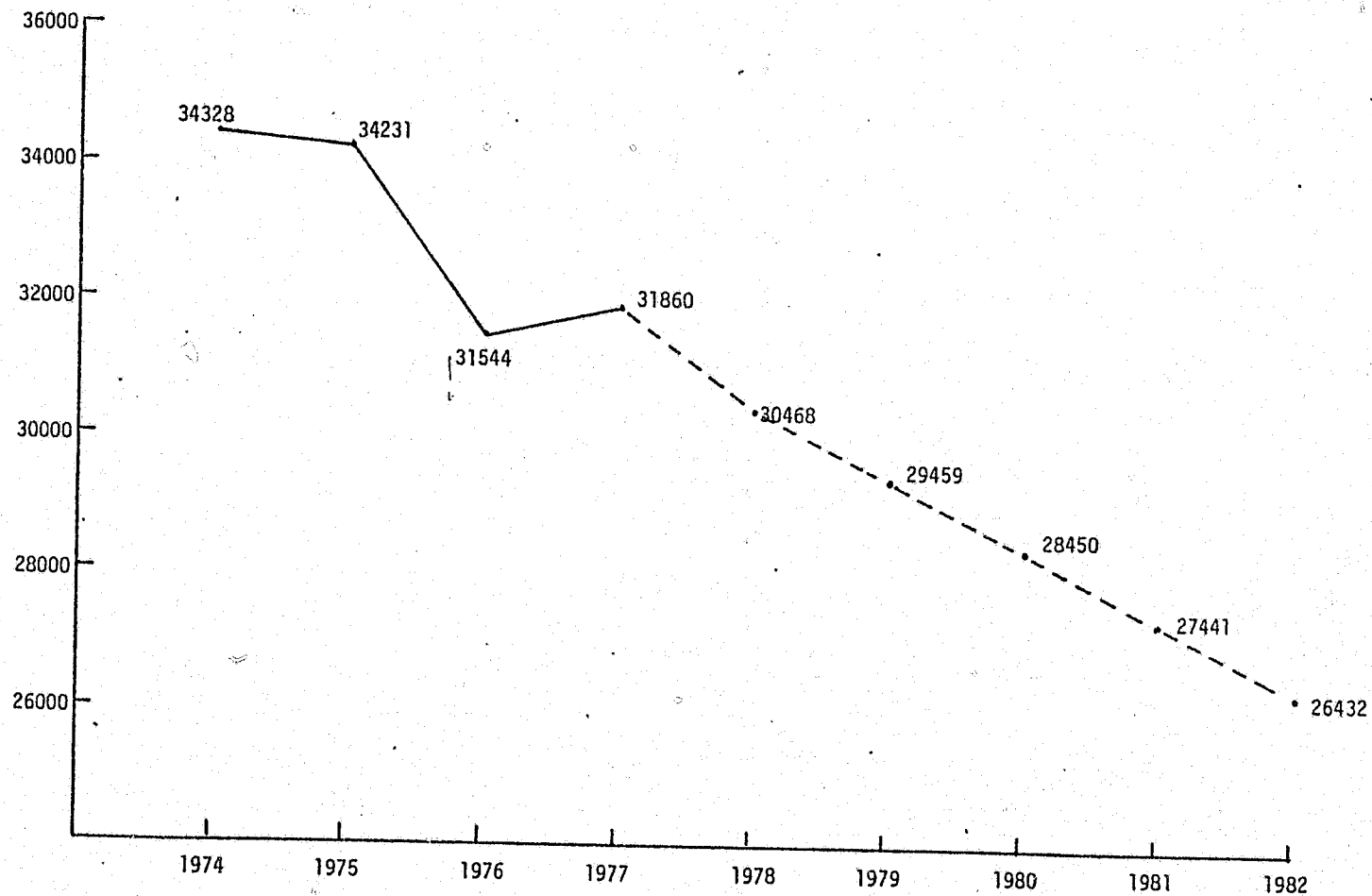


Source: Texas Criminal Justice Division

Correlation Coefficient -0.001238214

Graph II-2

Burglary

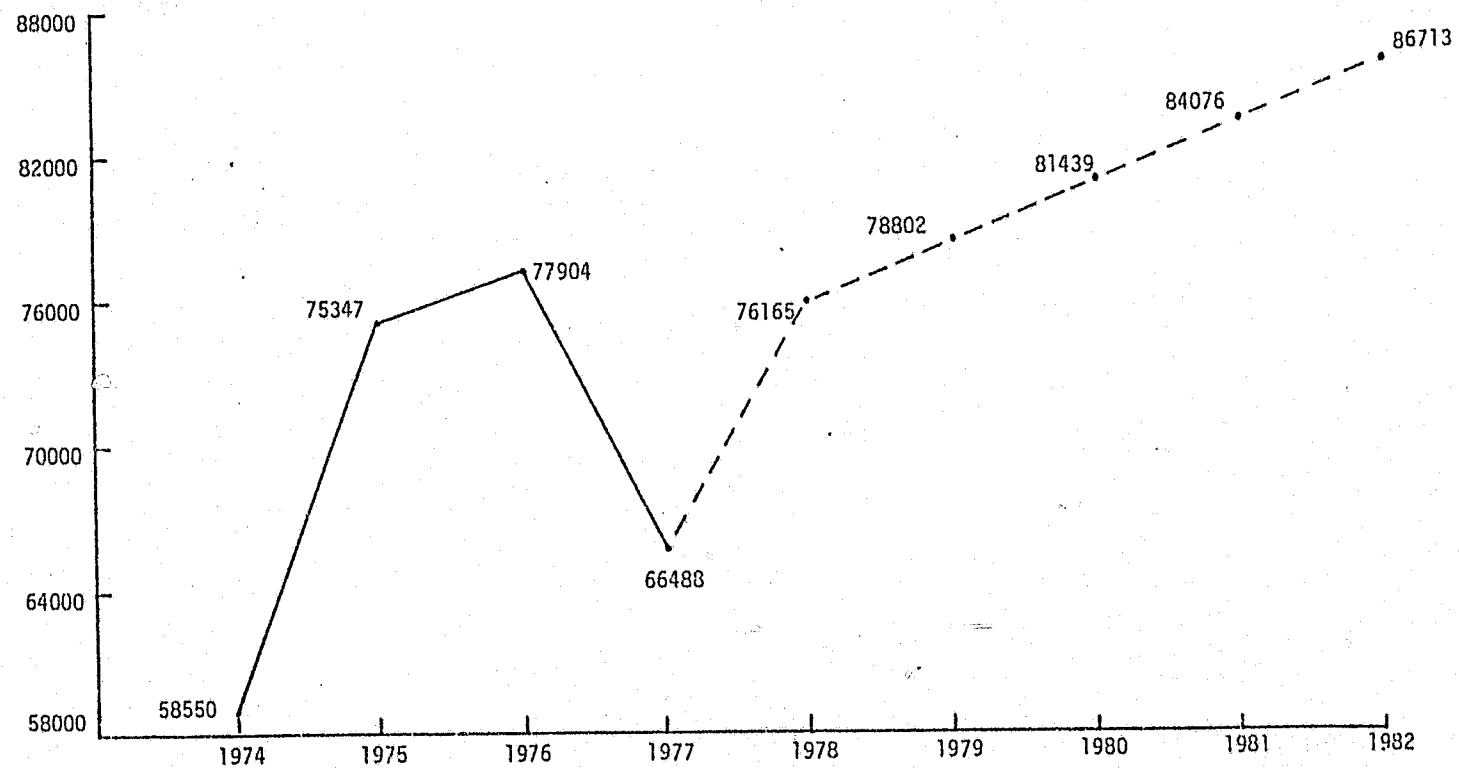


Source: Texas Criminal Justice Division

Correlation Coefficient -0.8718507361

Graph II-3

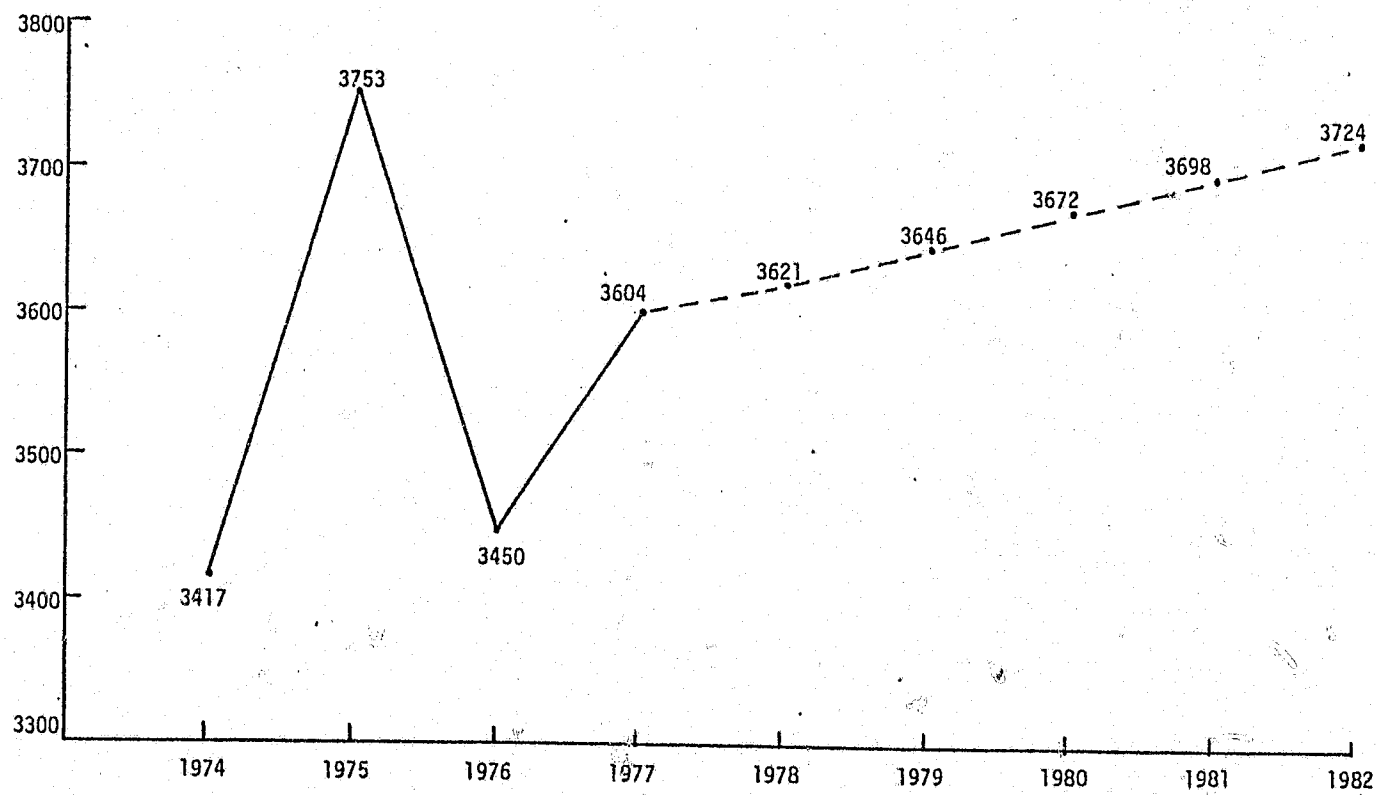
Larceny



Source: Texas Criminal Justice Division

Correlation Coefficient .3856725321

Graph II-4
Robbery

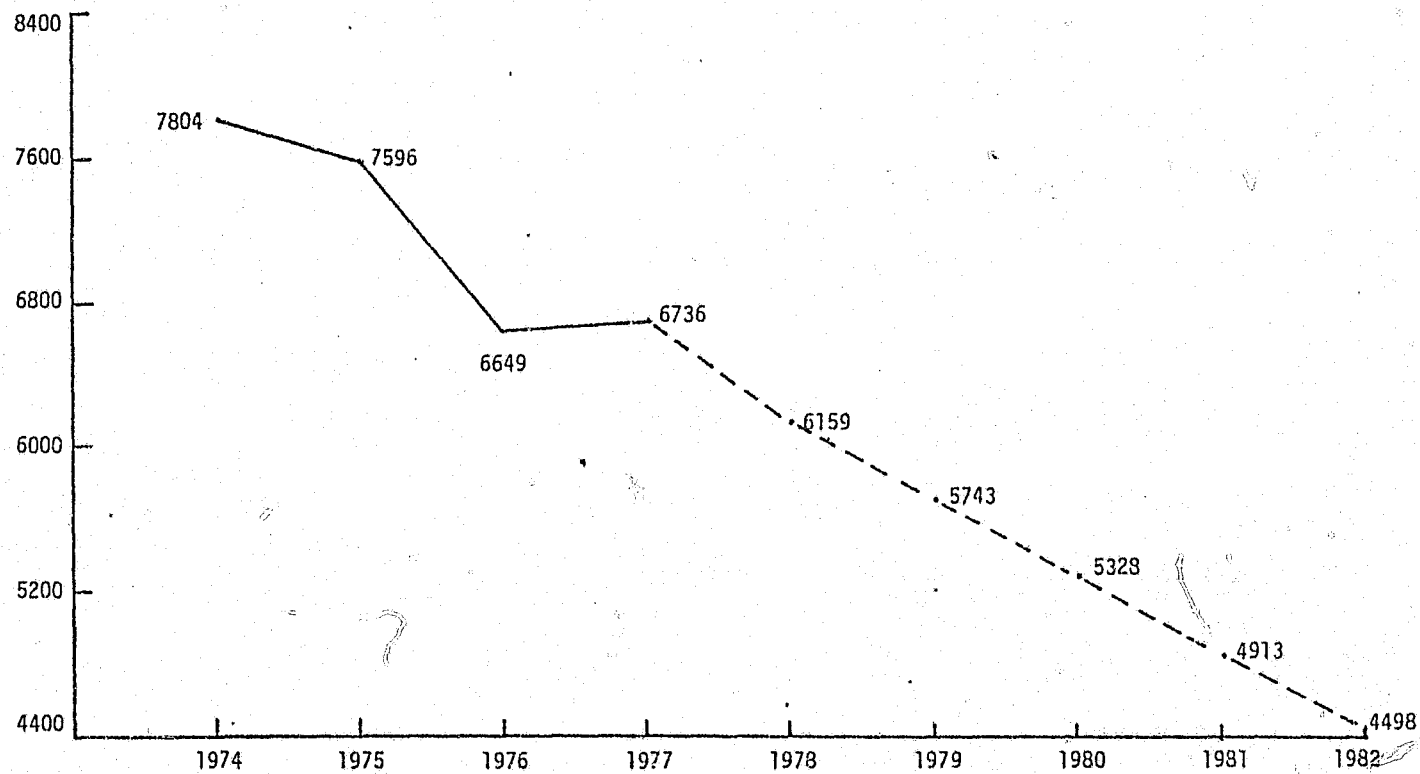


Source: Texas Criminal Justice Division

Correlation Coefficient .2154944085

Graph II-5

Auto Theft

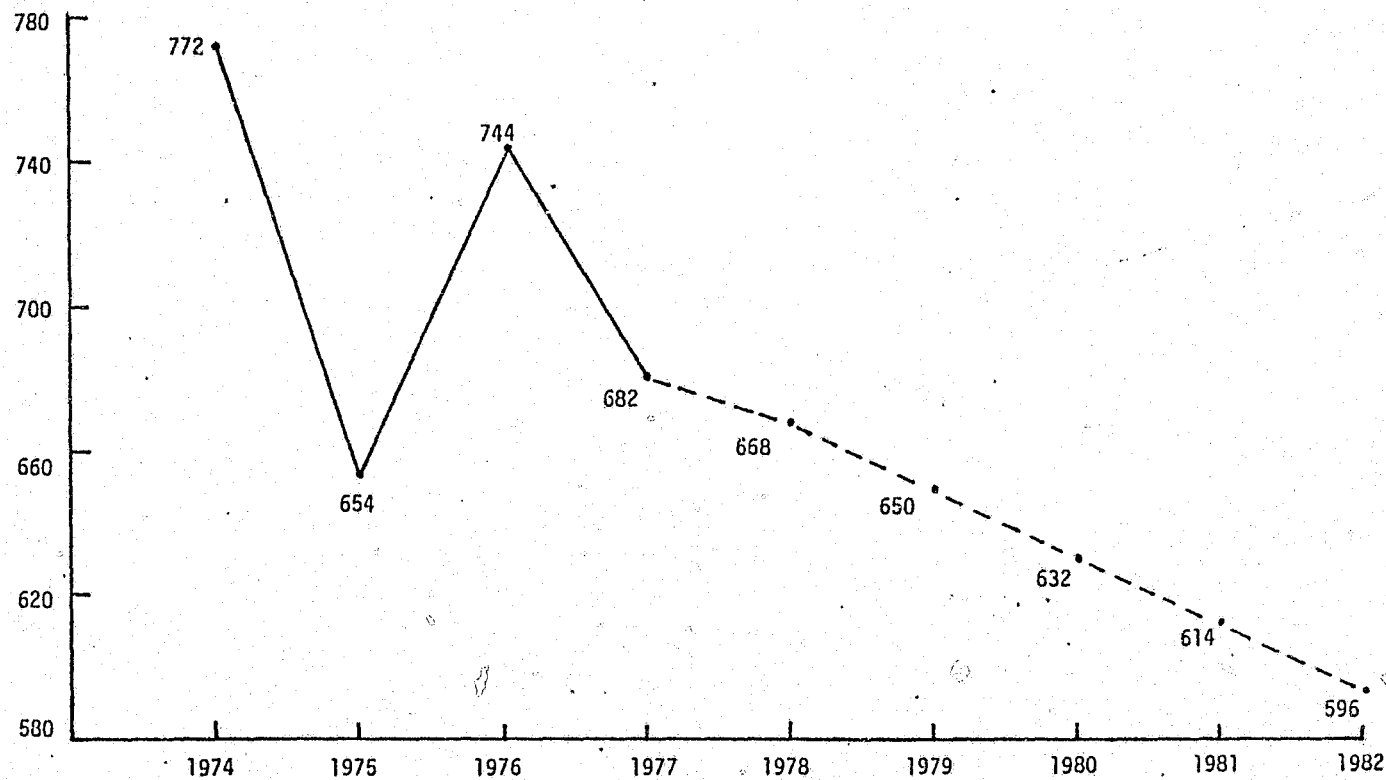


Source: Texas Criminal Justice Division

Correlation Coefficient -0.909960164

Graph II-6

Rape

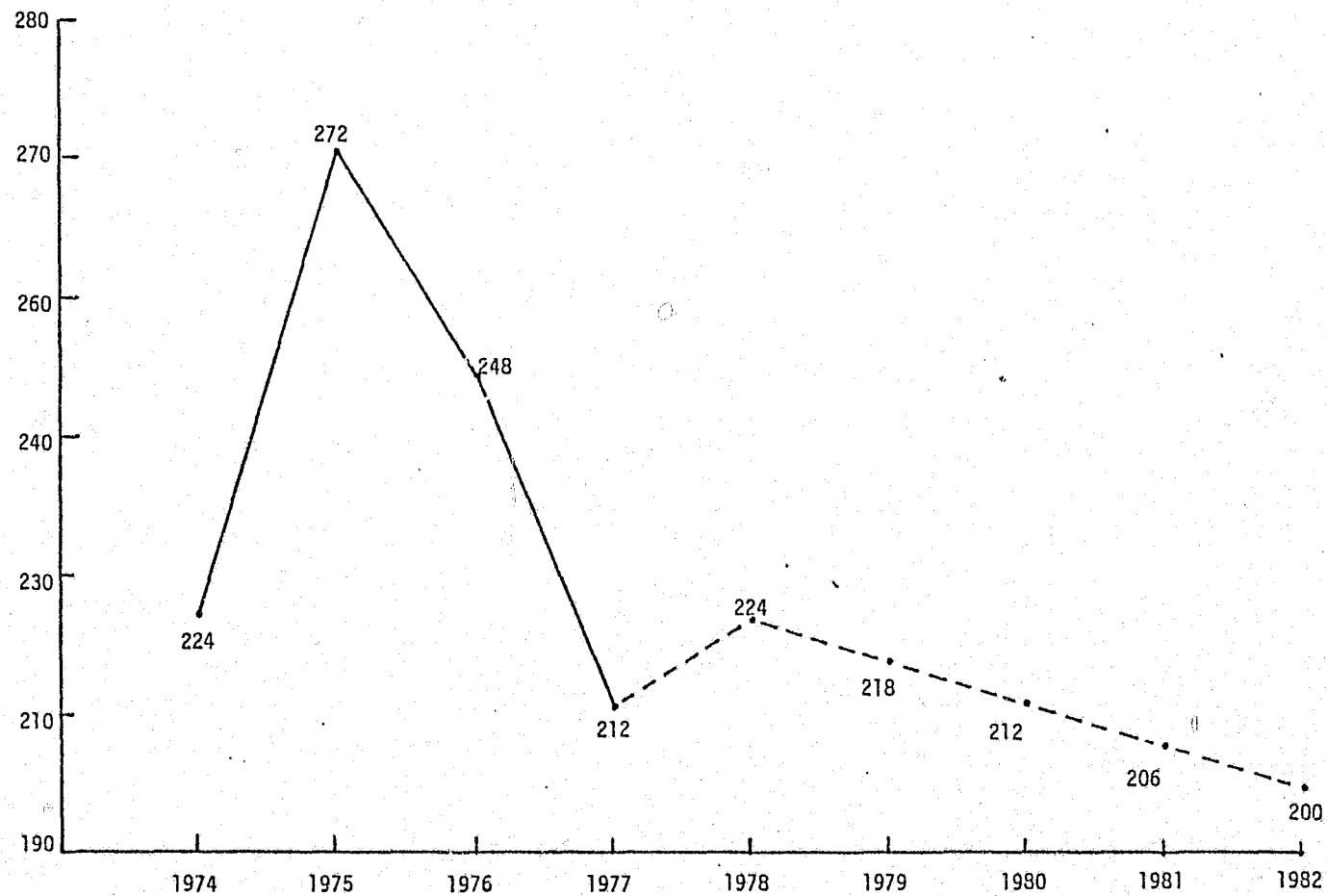


Source: Texas Criminal Justice Division

Correlation Coefficient .4270249321

Graph II-7

Murder

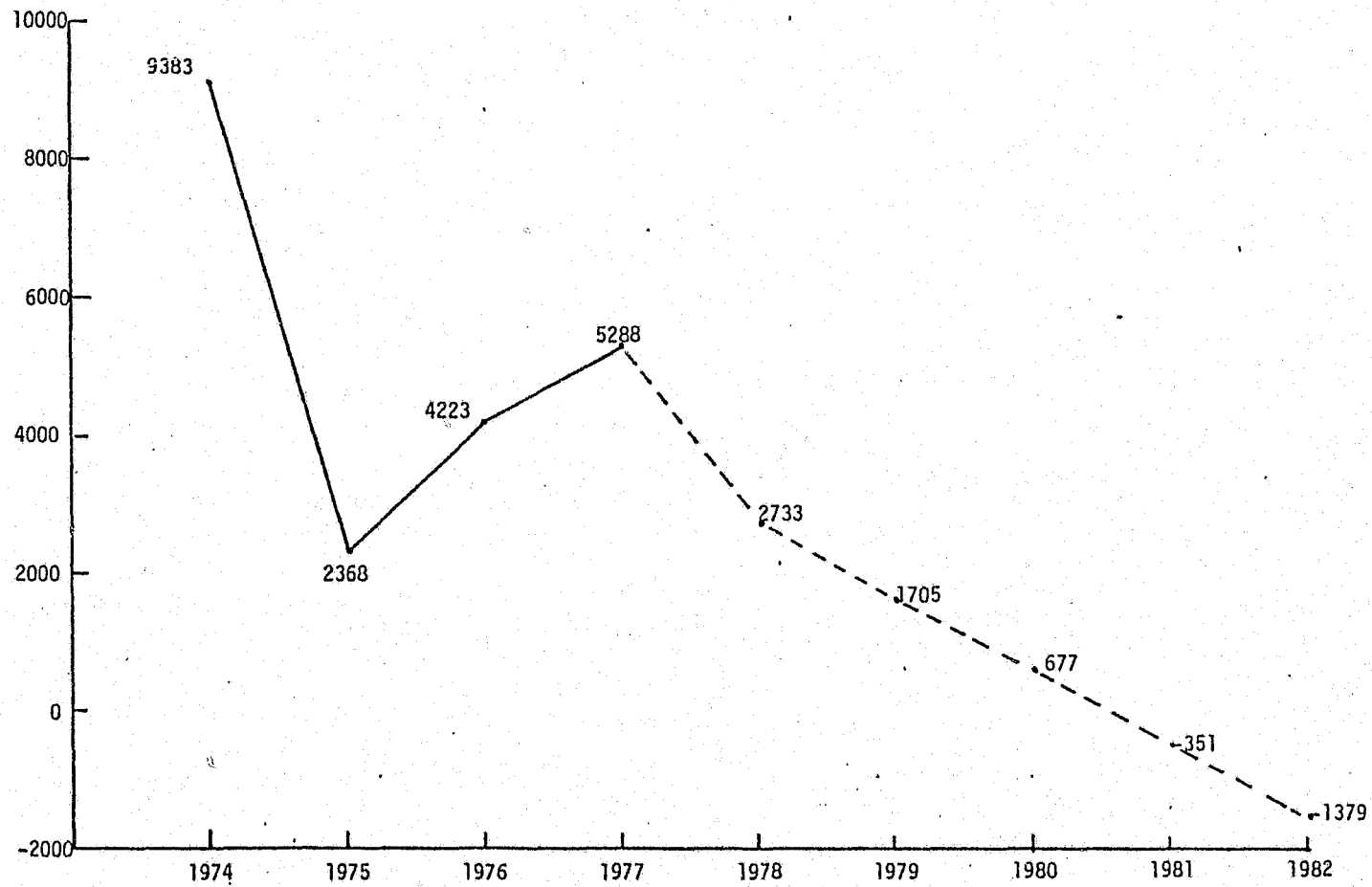


Source: Criminal Justice Division

Correlation Coefficient .0211112549

Graph II-8

Assault



Source: Texas Criminal Justice Division

Correlation Coefficient $-.4506193811$

CRIME IN THE CITY OF DALLAS

As indicated in the preceeding pages, the City of Dallas accounts for the most crime in the county. The number of crimes within the city have increased significantly since 1970 with the exceptions of 1971 and 1976. Total reported index crimes have gone from 50,391 in 1970 to 19,180 in 1976. In 1971 there were 46,400 reported index crimes, while in 1972 the number was 65,068. In 1973 index crimes amounted to 69,850, in 1974 it was 82,241, and in 1975 crimes numbered 94,414. The remainder of this section will be devoted to a multi-year analysis of crimes against persons, multi-year analysis of crimes against property, a multi-year analysis of drug crimes, an in-depth look at offenders and victims of crime during a recent 12-month reporting period, and an analysis of the methods by which some crimes were committed.

Crimes Against Persons

Crimes against persons include charges of murder, rape, robbery, and assault. These crimes generally account for 10 to 20 percent of the total number of index crimes. In 1970, crimes against persons were 16.18% of the total index crimes while that number was 19.26 percent in 1971, 12.10 percent in 1972, 12.6 percent in 1973, 1.3 percent in 1974, 8.1 percent in 1975 and 7.94 percent in 1976. This demonstrates an almost constant amount of crimes against persons with 1970 having 8,157 crimes against persons, 1971 having 89.35, 1972 having 7,870, 1973 having 8,807, 1974 having 7,649, 1975 having 7,658, and 1976 having 7,238 (M=8,045/year).

Concerning specific crime types, there have been 1,532 murders since 1970, averaging 218.9 murders per year. Over the past seven years, the

months of May, June, July, and August have been the highest murder months averaging .82 murders per day while the months of October and November were the lowest, averaging .50 murders per day. During the past three years, murder has maintained a neat static rate of incidence having 191 in 1974, 240 in 1975, and 230 in 1976.

Similarly, rape maintained a fairly constant level of incidence, averaging 573 reported cases per year since 1970. Like murder, the months of May, June, July, and August reflect the greatest number of rapes, averaging 1.75 rapes per day while December and January (the lowest months) averaged 1.33 rapes per day. The years 1974, 1975, and 1976 had 635, 547, and 585 reported rapes respectively.

Robbery, still another crime against persons, indicates more of an increase than do murder or rape. There were 2,964 robberies in 1970, 2,861 in 1971, 2,616 in 1972, 3,156 in 1973, 3,144 in 1974, 3,386 in 1975, and 3,113 in 1976. This yields an annual average of 3,034.29. January and December appear to be the busiest two months for robbery, averaging 9.8 per day while April and May have the least number of robberies, averaging 6.67 robberies per day over the past seven years.

The final crime against persons is assault. There have been 29,530 assaults since 1970 including 4,399 in 1970, 5,282 in 1971, 4,529 in 1972, 4,846 in 1973, 3,679 in 1974, 3,485 in 1975, and 3,310 in 1976 for an average of 2,218.57 assaults per year. The three month period of July, August, and September evidence the most assaults, averaging 12.82 per day while February and March had the least, averaging 10.35 assaults per day over the last seven years. Assault has shown a decrease since 1971, and in 1976 had an incidence rate 21.54% lower than the average for the last

seven years. These figures have been adjusted for changes in the Texas Criminal Code which went into effect in 1974.

Crimes Against Property

Crimes against property, burglary, theft, and auto theft, account for the remaining portion of index crimes. Two of these crimes, burglary and auto theft, have not increased drastically over the previous three years while theft has increased very much.

Burglary has increased each year since 1970, when there was 19,510 to 22,931 in 1976. Burglary has evidenced a two peaked incidence ratio, having an average 65.12 burglaries per day in July and December over the past seven years. February, March and April all indicate a low incidence of burglaries, averaging 58.86 burglaries per day for the past seven years. The net increase of 19.96% from 1970 to 1976 in burglaries compares to a 5.2% increase in Dallas population to indicate a 384.5% greater increase in burglaries, then population. However, the burglaries in the past three years - 26,232 in 1974, 25,924 in 1975, and 22,931 in 1976 indicate a gentle downward trend in recent years.

Theft, however, reflects a much greater change. Going from 15,064 incidents in 1970, there were 42,277 thefts in 1974 and 55,974 in 1976. The number of thefts represents a 271.45% increase since 1970 and a 32.40 percent increase since 1974. The months of July and August team together to offer the highest number of burglaries, averaging 104.49 per day over the last seven years (153.70 for the last three years); while February is the lowest month, averaging 39.48 burglaries per month over the last seven years (126.52 for the last three years).

Finally, the auto thefts have demonstrated a gradual decrease over the last seven years, and especially over the past three years. Beginning with 7,655 auto thefts in 1970, there were 6,914 in 1971, 5,389 in 1972, 5,761 in 1973, 6,083 in 1974, 5,989 in 1975, and 5,037 in 1976. These years' auto thefts yield a total of 42,826 auto thefts for a 6,117.86 average. July and August have the highest average of auto thefts, averaging 18.81 auto thefts per day over the last seven years (17.15 in the last three years) while April and May have the lowest average daily auto theft rate at 14.99 for the past seven years (14.20 for the last three years).

These statistics show a notable long term rising trend has occurred while there has been a decrease in the rate of increase over the past three years. In 1976 the total number of crimes reduced from 94,414 to 91,180 with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, and auto theft showing decreases while rape and theft demonstrated slight increases. However, it should be noted that the second half of 1976 crime rates did not decrease as significantly from 1975 as did the first half of 1976 rates. The data for this comparison is as follows:

Table II-17
Comparison of Half-Year Crime Rates-Index Crimes-City of Dallas
1/1/75-12/31/76

<u>1975</u>	<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jan-June	128	288	1,694	1,759	12,929	27,734	2,964	44,493
July-Dec	112	259	1,692	1,729	12,995	30,159	3,025	49,921
TOTAL	240	547	3,386	3,485	25,924	54,893	5,989	94,414
<u>1976</u>								
Jan-June	108	267	1,457	1,602	10,965	28,655	2,456	45,510
July-Dec	122	318	1,656	1,708	11,966	27,319	2,581	45,670
TOTAL	230	585	3,113	3,310	22,931	55,974	5,037	91,680

*Source: Dallas Police Department

Drug Crimes

Drug arrest in the City of Dallas has remained rather constant over the past years. However, in 1976 there was a substantial increase.

The arrest for drug arrests by type include the following:*

Table II-18
Annual Drug Arrest - City of Dallas - 1973-1976

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Narcotics	375	477	560	882
Synthetic Narcotics	123	18	2	16
Marijuana	3,673	4,209	3,551	5,553
Other Dangerous Drugs	<u>534</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>822</u>	<u>902</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS	4,717	5,542	4,935	7,353

The Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council in its 1974 Annual Report stated that "most of the 5,000 estimated addicts in the Dallas area use brown (Mexican) heroin..." It has been stated that white heroin has also shown up in Dallas. Sources indicate that the average Texas user will require two grams of heroin per day, which is usually at an average purity of 6 percent. Thus, a user will require approximately 43.8 grams of 100% pure heroin per year to maintain his average habit. If the 5,000 addict estimate is correct, and the user spends \$25.00 per gram of heroin, a minimum yearly income to street pushers alone could approach a total of \$5,475,000. The Dallas Crime Task Force in its annual report advised that the Dallas Police Department Vice Control Division estimated that there is an increased usage of heroin and cocaine and that there are eight major importers in the Dallas area. These importers wholesale to approximately 25 major dealers. Each one of these dealers have an average of 10 street dealers which account for approximately 250 street dealers of these two drugs alone.

*Source: Dallas Police Department

Organized Crime

Reports are that organized crime in the form of gambling (especially bookmaking, but also including bingo, pull tabs, coin-operated machines, dog fighting, cock fighting, and casino type operations), illegal drugs, pornography, prostitution, loan sharking, business fraud and swindles, auto thefts, and fencing operations are apparent in the City of Dallas.

Gambling in the area is epitomized by the large number of bookmakers who provide booking services for a large amount of the southwest. It was reported that while the volume of bookings increased in 1976, bookmakers were influenced by bad line information and outside money from other professionals to yield a large loss for the local bookmakers. The 503 arrests in Dallas during 1976 included 463 for gambling, 17 for gambling on pool table, 3 for keeping a gambling place, 19 for gambling promotion, and 1 for possession of gambling paraphernalia.

Illegal drugs continue to be brought into the city. Arrests made in 1976 included almost all types of mind altering chemicals, especially marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamines.

Prostitution is conducted in Dallas in many forms. Call-girl operations are manifestations of a number of procurer-prostitute organizations. Additionally, prostitution is conducted by the street prostitute who works alone and through massage parlors. Intelligence reports indicate that Dallas is a portion of various sexual rings operating in Waco, Houston, Austin, and Fort Worth.

Loan sharking is closely connected with gambling operations in the City of Dallas. Bookmakers provide a handy source of available cash as well as providing available credit to bettors.

Business frauds and swindles in Dallas are becoming increasingly noted as investigations are aimed at the white collar portions of the society. Major types of frauds in 1976 were securities, government employees conception, embezzlement, franchise schemes and insurance frauds. The District Attorney's office investigated 1983 cases of consumer fraud in 1976 which led to 97 convictions and restitutions totaling \$247,088.

Auto thefts cost Dallas residents over \$7 million dollars in 1976. The thefts were of three types: (1) joy riders who steal for their own use (60% of all auto thefts); (2) organized theft rings that steal for parts to resell (30% of all auto thefts); and (3) organized theft rings who steal for resale of the auto (10% of all auto thefts). Intelligence reports indicate between 15 and 20 crime rings dealing in parts and between 5 and 10 crime rings dealing in the resale of cars operating in Dallas.

The final type of organized crime in the City of Dallas is fencing. These operations vary from the occasional fence to the highly organized ring fence and is primarily associated with auto thefts.

While it is difficult to gather information regarding organized crime operations, the preceeding data indicate the City of Dallas is experiencing some influence from organized crime rings.

Arson

For the first time arson is being addressed as a major crime problem in the City of Dallas. It is estimated that 25% of all structure fires are arson. The Dallas Fire Department also estimates that there are an additional 15 to 25% of fires of incendiary origin, but due to the manpower shortage and lack of proper equipment, these arson fires go undetected.

During 1976, there were 3,262 investigations conducted on structure fires. Arson was detected in 837 of these fires or 26%.

The number of arrests made are not tabulated, only the felony arson charges filed. In 1976, 58 adults were charged with arson. These 58 persons charged actually cleared 91 structure fires. Three hundred twenty four juveniles were handled in 1976 for arson. These juveniles cleared 121 juvenile arson fires. The following chart should help portray the above statistics:

Investigations made	3,262
Arson detected (criminal investigation made)	867
Adult arson fires cleared by arrest	91
Juvenile arson fires cleared by arrest	121
Number of arson charges filed (adult)	58
Number of juveniles apprehended	324
Adults referred to mental authorities	5
Number of false alarms investigated	63
Number of false alarms cleared by arrest	35

In 1976, there were eight fire fatalities due to arson fires.

The chart on the following page shows a comparison between arson fires in 1968 and 1976. This should help show the great increase of this crime in the City of Dallas.

Additional Crimes

As other cities, the City of Dallas can only report those crimes which have been reported to it. Criminologists have long known that actual crime rates are significantly higher than are reported crime rates. Dallas is one of 12 major cities where victimization studies have been conducted to determine a more accurate account of crime. These surveys were conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census.

Chart II-1

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1976</u>
NUMBER OF FIRE INVESTIGATIONS MADE	1,942	3,262
	<u>a 67% increase</u>	
<hr/>		
NUMBER OF INCENDIARY FIRES DETECTED (arson)	190	794
	<u>a 417% increase</u>	
<hr/>		
AMOUNT OF INCENDIARY FIRE LOSS (arson)	\$ 204,350	\$ 4,730,527
	<u>a 2,026% increase</u>	

Carried out during July through November 1972, the initial survey covered crimes that took place during the 12 months preceeding the month of the interview, a period involving months in 1971 and 1972. The second round of surveys was conducted during March-May 1976, using basically the same sample design, interview procedures, and questionnaires; it also covered crimes that occurred in a 12 month time frame, a period involving months in both 1974 and 1975. Thus, the discussion in this report compares data relating to two separate reference periods of equal length.

All data derived from the surveys are estimates subject to sampling variability as well as to errors of response and of processing. The data from these studies are found at the rear of this plan in Appendix A.

Crime Offenders in Dallas

For the purposes of analyzing perpetrators of crime, those persons arrested will be used to describe the criminal population. Available data for this analysis was provided by the Dallas Police Department and covers the period from January 1, 1976 through December 31, 1976. The following charts demonstrate juveniles arrested for participating in crimes and adults arrested for criminal behavior. The table demonstrates 5,835 juveniles were arrested for index crimes while 1,701 juveniles were arrested for drug related crimes. Thefts were the largest category, having 2,602 arrests. There were 6,141 male and 1,414 female juveniles arrested. There were 3,353 white, 4,151 black, 40 Indian, and 9 Chinese juveniles arrested.

Concerning the adults there were 10,888 arrested for index crimes and 5,650 for drug related crimes, providing for 16,538 arrests. Of that number, 12,473 were males (7705 for index crimes, 4,768 for drug crimes) and 4,065 were females (3,183 for index crimes, 882 for drug crimes). Of those

arrested, 7,400 were whites, 9,049 were black, 74 were Indians, and 12 were of other backgrounds. Age of the offenders varied in a negative manner uniformly indicating that the youngest group had the highest number of arrests while the oldest group had the fewest arrests.

Table II-19

Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested Under 18 Years of Age
City of Dallas (First 9 Months of 1977)

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Arson</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
120	-10 M		2			49	69	3	4			
	F					8	13	0	0			
	11-12 M			6	3	161	198	5	4			
	F			3	2	13	47	0	0			1
	13-14 M		4	40	19	317	459	33	5	4		7
	F		3	5	2	19	152	2	0	1		1
	15 M	3	6	42	16	230	310	27	2			9
	F	1	0	4	4	18	142	3	0			6
	16 M	3	14	40	38	241	379	57	3	1	1	20
	F	1	1	1	8	12	136	5	0	1	1	3
	17 M	1	6	43	35	199	311	57	0	5	1	25
	F	2	2	4	7	9	153	10	1	3	0	2
	Total M	7	32	171	111	1197	1726	102	18	4	2	61
	F	4	6	17	23	79	643	20	1	0	1	18
Black		6	22	141	86	748	1440	95	13	3	0	27
White		4	16	46	48	528	925	107	6	12	3	52
Indian		1		1			2					
Other							2					

Source: Dallas Police Department

Table II-20
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Dallas 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	21	43	162	167	448	1108	117	93	1356	1	106
18-20	F	9	0	13	29	35	640	12	45	160	2	43
21-24	M	26	54	180	142	387	917	70	186	1103	6	144
21-24	F	9	0	25	41	50	651	15	74	160	3	67
25-29	M	26	47	136	176	286	804	86	207	663	0	137
25-29	F	7	1	15	46	25	520	11	52	79	1	48
30-39	M	26	33	101	224	176	589	59	119	333	3	108
30-39	F	6	0	19	59	19	395	11	36	39	1	49
40-49	M	18	13	26	140	64	358	21	26	72	1	52
40-49	F	5	0	2	46	7	218	2	6	3	0	13
50-59	M	10	6	10	55	19	199	9	4	16	0	24
50-59	F	1	0	1	12	0	154	1	1	0	0	1
60-64	M	3	2	1	11	5	55	1	1	2	0	2
60-64	F	0	0	0	1	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	4	1	0	14	0	38	1	2	0	0	4
65 +	F	0	0	0	2	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	134	199	616	929	1385	4068	374	635	3545	11	577
TOTAL	F	37	1	75	236	136	2646	52	214	442	5	221
White		52	60	262	481	550	3045	182	264	2044	12	448
Black		119	138	423	675	958	3632	237	583	1932	4	348
Indian		0	2	5	8	13	28	6	2	9	0	1
Other		0	0	1	1	0	9	1	0	2	0	1

Source: Dallas Police Department

Table II-21
Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Dallas 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	230	\$ 9,324
Rape	591	16,101
Robbery		
Highway	945	234,390
Commercial Location	311	183,242
Auto Service Station	213	33,042
Chain Store	534	176,652
Residence	471	469,858
Bank	5	5,464
Other	634	182,266
TOTAL	3,113	1,284,914
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	3,553	1,730,733
Day	6,758	3,062,247
Unknown	6,995	3,881,588
Non-Residence		
Night	1,391	617,496
Day	394	120,472
Unknown	3,840	2,378,978
TOTAL	22,931	11,791,514
Theft		
\$200 and over	8,349	5,257,432
\$50 to \$200	20,673	2,165,098
Under \$50	26,952	369,045
TOTAL	55,974	7,791,575
Auto Theft	5,131	10,178,612
TOTAL CRIMES	169,988	31,072,040

Source: Dallas Police Department, Planning and Research Division

Table II-22

Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Dallas 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>	<u>Value of Goods Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$ 1,998,482	\$ 138,365
Jewelry and Precious Metals	4,273,158	241,492
Clothing and Furs	1,574,808	215,454
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	10,401,159	7,154,267
Office Equipment	581,258	53,234
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	3,246,015	277,189
Firearms	602,964	57,795
Household Goods	484,403	51,117
Consumable Goods	193,618	29,725
Livestock	50,192	14,370
Misc.	7,588,222	607,939
TOTAL	30,994,279	8,840,947

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Dallas 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	181	\$ 24,526
Purse Snatching	464	23,708
Shoplifting	8,731	251,629
Theft from Motor Vehicle	5,406	1,278,270
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	22,285	2,797,520
Bicycles	2,767	145,029
From Building	7,580	1,910,585
Coin Operated Machines	863	21,366
Others	7,697	1,309,896
TOTAL THEFTS	55,974	7,762,529

Source: Dallas Police Department, Planning and Research Division

Table II-23

Place of Robbery - City of Dallas

Residence	
Apartment	174
Single Family Home	126
Other	64
Subtotal	364
Commercial	
Office	48
Retail/Wholesale	859
Service	183
Restaurant	96
Subtotal	1186
Other	
Church	1
Recreation Facilities	45
Highway, Street	833
Govt/Public Building	36
Other	564
Subtotal	1479
TOTAL	3029

Source: Dallas Police Department, Planning and Research Division

Table II-24

Place of Burglary - City of Dallas

Residence		
Apartment	4830	
Single Family Home	7704	
Mobile Home	28	
Other	1071	
Subtotal		13,633
Commercial		
Office	530	
Retail/Wholesale Establishment	3093	
Service	314	
Man/Const.	164	
Transportation	73	
Subtotal		4,174
Other		
Church	271	
Recreation Facilities	21	
Govt/Public Buildings	417	
Other	1352	
Subtotal		2,061
TOTAL		19,868

Source: Dallas Police Department, Planning and Research Division

Table II-25
Method of Entry - Residential Burglary
City of Dallas

	<u>Unk</u>	<u>Door F</u>	<u>Door S</u>	<u>Door R</u>	<u>Door G</u>	<u>Wind F</u>	<u>Wind S</u>	<u>Wind R</u>	<u>Roof</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Wall</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arson	1											1
Attempt		27	3	20	1	19	15	14				99
Attempt No Force		1		1				1	1		1	5
Force	1	340	41	1	7	82	109	202	5		16	1096
Key	21	782	8	48	2	1						862
No Force	23	57	6	32	643	19	9	31		6	4	830
Other	595	241	19	100	42	23	31	54	4	12	3	1124
Pry	4	2704	308	1723	184	762	1014	1627	17	13	25	8381
UnLock	22	636	74	355	322	288	241	342	1	3	1	2225
TOTAL	667	4788	459	2572	1201	1134	1419	2271	28	34	50	14623

Source: Dallas Police Department, Planning and Research Division

Table II-26
Method of Entry - Business Burglary
City of Dallas

	<u>Unk</u>	<u>Door F</u>	<u>Door S</u>	<u>Door R</u>	<u>Door G</u>	<u>Wind F</u>	<u>Wind S</u>	<u>Wind R</u>	<u>Roof</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Hid</u>	<u>Wall</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arson		1											1
Attempt	1	9	4	11	1	3	6	12	5	2		5	59
Attempt No Force								1	1				2
Force	4	153	35	59	3	175	100	49	10	26		37	651
Key	26	293	17	28	2			1		5			371
No Force	10	21	5	6	8	3	12	7	3	18	1	7	101
Other	246	48	6	27	15	5	11	10	7	18	34	3	415
Pry	9	959	270	520	12	307	549	366	170	160	2	172	3496
Unlock	7	123	34	65	7	16	48	41	4	17			362
TOTAL	303	1607	371	716	48	509	726	487	200	246	37	224	5474

Source: Dallas Police Department, Planning and Research Division

Table II-27
JUVENILES ARRESTED BY CRIME TYPE - CITY OF DALLAS
1975/1976

Offense	Arrests		1975-1976 #/%
	1975	1976	
Murder	26	17	-9/34.6
Rape	25	48	23/92.0
Robbery	231	224	-7/3.0
Aggravated Assault	120	172	52/43.3
Burglary	1653	1584	-69/4.2
Theft	2518	3603	1950/77.4
Auto Theft	56	206	150/267.9
Total	4629	5854	1225/26.5

Source: Dallas Police Department

Dallas County Crime Comparison with the State of Texas

As shown in Table II- the rate per 100,000 population was considerably more in Dallas County in 1977 than for the entire state. Overall index crime rates exceeded the State as a whole by 3,063.4. Projections for 1982 received from the Criminal Justice Division indicate that the Dallas rate will exceed the State rate by 1,448.3.

In 1977 offenses committed in Dallas County accounted for 17.6 percent of the total index offenses in Texas. The percent is highest for the crimes of aggravated assault, robbery, rape and theft. According to the State projections, by 1982 Dallas' percentage is projected to increase in only one crime category, robbery, going from 20.1 percent to 23.7 percent. The percentage is projected to decrease in all other crime categories except aggravated assaults. No analysis of assaults is possible because State projections indicate a negative number of offenses in 1982.

In 1977 Dallas has 10.55% of the State's estimated population but 17.6% of the index crime. No population to percentage of crime comparison for 1982 is possible because of the lack of an estimated population for either Dallas County or the State.

The State requirement for this planning body to suggest possible reasons for either major differences in the present crime rate between Dallas County and statewide totals and differences which are indicated by the 1982 projections presents a major challenge to this office because of the complexity of analyzing crime, especially when trying to make comparisons between different jurisdictions. The only difference which can be offered for the disproportionate percent of crime in Dallas County when compared to the percentage of population with the state is to suggest (as others already have) that crime does not increase at the same rate as

population growth. The major cities, with their overcrowding, percentage of low income and uneducated citizens and higher percentage of minorities (where the unemployment rate is much higher than the national average) than the rural or suburban areas will have a higher crime incidence and rate.

As for the 1982 projections indicating a decrease in the percentage of statewide crime totals occurring in Dallas we would again suggest the absence of enough data points to even assume that these figures are correct. Possible reasons for this decrease might be found in increased reporting of UCR crime figures from areas which presently do not report, plus improved methods of reporting and recording crimes in agencies which presently do report.

Table II-28

Proportion of Crime in Texas Committed in Dallas County
1977 and 1982

Offense	1977					1982				
	Dallas County		State of Texas			Dallas County		State of Texas		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Percent in Dallas County	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Percent in Dallas County
Murder	212	14.1	1,502	10.5	14.1	200	13.3	1,978	13.8	10.1
Rape	682	45.2	3,698	25.9	18.4	596	39.5	4,844	33.9	12.3
Robbery	3,604	239.1	17,974	125.8	20.1	3,724	247.0	15,685	109.8	23.7
Aggrav. Assault	5,288	350.8	23,956	167.6	22.1	*	*	*	*	*
Burglary	31,860	2,113.4	193,646	1,355.0	16.5	26,432	1,753.4	245,892	1,720.5	10.8
Theft	66,488	4,410.5	364,620	255.3	18.2	86,713	5,752.1	578,681	4,049.1	15.0
Auto Theft	6,736	446.8	45,418	317.8	14.8	4,913	325.9	43,395	303.6	11.3
TOTAL	114,830	7,617.2	650,814	4,553.8	17.6	118,676	7,938.7	881,634	6,168.3	13.6

*State projections indicate negative figures

Source: Crime Projections provided by the Texas Criminal Justice Division, rate per 100,000 based on 1977 U.C.R. population estimates of 1,507,507 for Dallas County and 14,291,600 for the State

Crime in the Suburbs of Dallas County

Tables II-29 to II-102 provide information on Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost; Type of Goods Lost and Recovered; Nature of Theft and Amount Lost; Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested - 17 Years of Age or Younger; and, Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested - 18 Years of Age or Older; for each of the suburban cities in Dallas County which report UCR crime figures to the Department of Public Safety-

No analysis of the information is provided because of the amount of information available and the innumerable ways in which it can be viewed and compared. It is presented in this manner for the readers use in comparing the extent of certain crimes and their impact on the communities and the types of offenders being arrested for Impact offenses.

Table II-29
Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Addison 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	1	\$ 0
Rape	4	0
Robbery		
Highway	0	0
Commercial Location	0	0
Auto Service Station	0	0
Chain Store	1	64
Residence	0	0
Bank	0	0
Other	0	0
TOTAL	1	64
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	45	13159
Day	14	2956
Unknown	2	300
Non-Residence		
Night	23	4680
Day	4	1882
Unknown	1	25
TOTAL	89	23002
Theft		
\$200 and over	45	97255
\$50 to \$200	82	8911
Under \$50	54	987
TOTAL	181	107153
Auto Theft	18	32750
TOTAL CRIMES	294	162969

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-30
Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Addison 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	1459	87
Jewelry and Precious Metals	2025	450
Clothing and Furs	210	0
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	32750	15800
Office Equipment	3920	1500
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	21978	0
Firearms	299	0
Household Goods	11085	150
Consumable Goods	15	0
Livestock	1000	600
Misc.	88228	5086
TOTAL	162969	23673

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Addison 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	0	\$ 0
Purse Snatching	1	14
Shoplifting	8	39
Theft from Motor Vehicle	37	5821
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	62	7200
Bicycles	10	725
From Building	30	14812
Coin Operated Machines	1	130
Others	32	78412
TOTAL THEFTS	181	107153

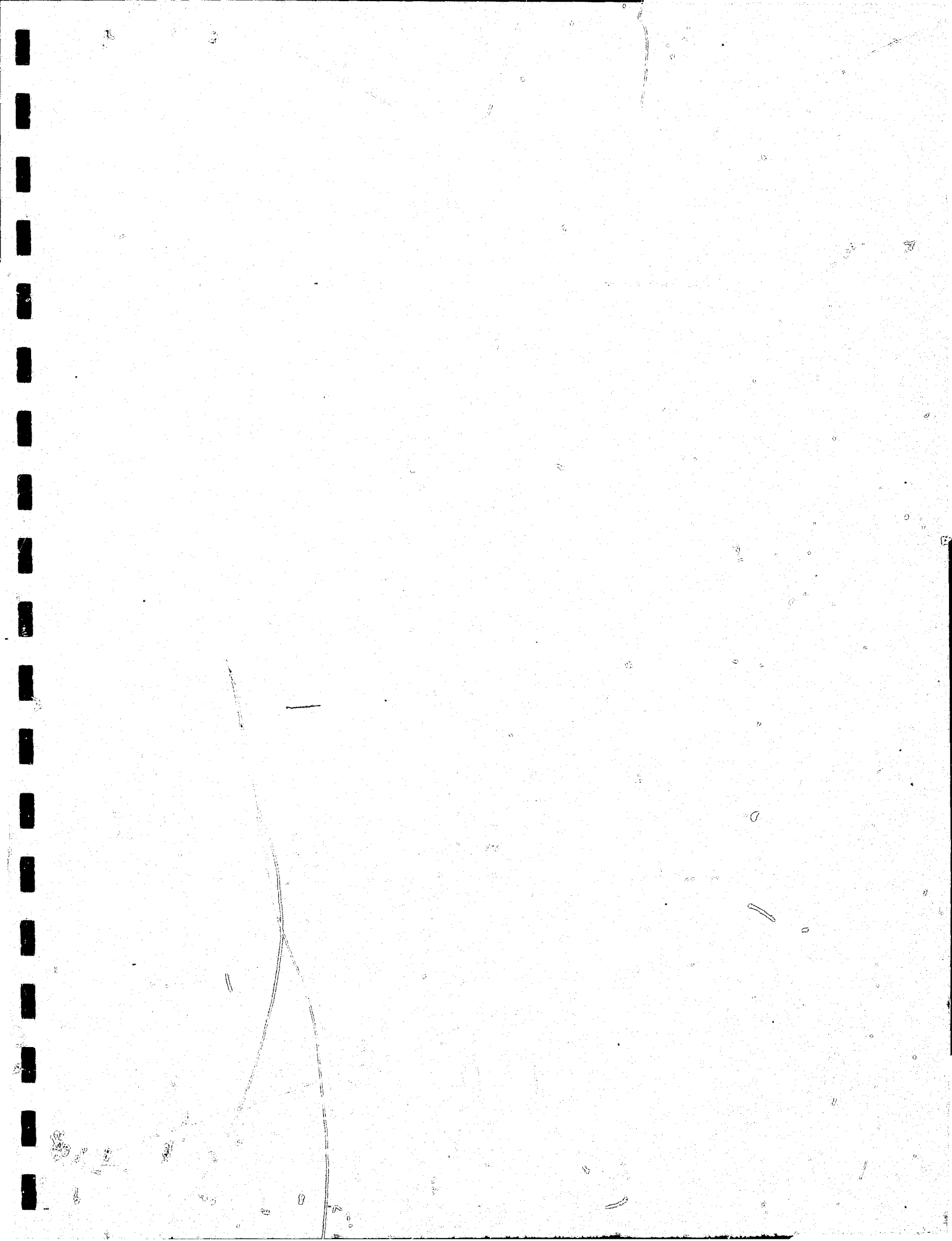


Table II-31

Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Addison 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And	M	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Under	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	M	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	M	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	M	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
16	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
17	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	0	0	0	3	11	1	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White		0	0	0	0	3	11	1	0	2	0	0
Black		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-32
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Addison 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	18	0	0
18-20	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
21-24	M	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	8	0	0
21-24	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
25-29	M	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
30-39	M	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	3	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	M	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	1	0	1	1	11	8	1	0	32	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
White		1	0	0	1	10	9	1	0	34	0	0
Black		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-33

Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Balch Springs 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	0	\$ 0
Rape	1	0
Robbery		
Highway	0	0
Commercial Location	0	0
Auto Service Station	0	0
Chain Store	1	1320
Residence	0	0
Bank	0	0
Other	1	258
TOTAL	2	1578
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	57	22522
Day	39	9936
Unknown	41	11912
Non-Residence		
Night	63	14827
Day	22	3368
Unknown	12	2970
TOTAL	234	65535
Theft		
\$200 and over	35	30163
\$50 to \$200	58	5442
Under \$50	140	2111
TOTAL	233	37716
Auto Theft	33	44669
TOTAL CRIMES	503	149498

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-34

Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Balch Springs 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	3152	76
Jewelry and Precious Metals	6129	796
Clothing and Furs	3254	90
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	44369	28609
Office Equipment	0	0
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	10178	448
Firearms	2134	339
Household Goods	3871	76
Consumable Goods	83	18
Livestock	11545	4800
Misc.	64783	3006
TOTAL	149498	38258

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Balch Springs 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	1	\$ 35
Purse Snatching	6	423
Shoplifting	36	243
Theft from Motor Vehicle	17	1456
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	20	1752
Bicycles	58	1523
From Building	21	6333
Coin Operated Machines	0	0
Others	74	25951
TOTAL THEFTS	233	37716

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

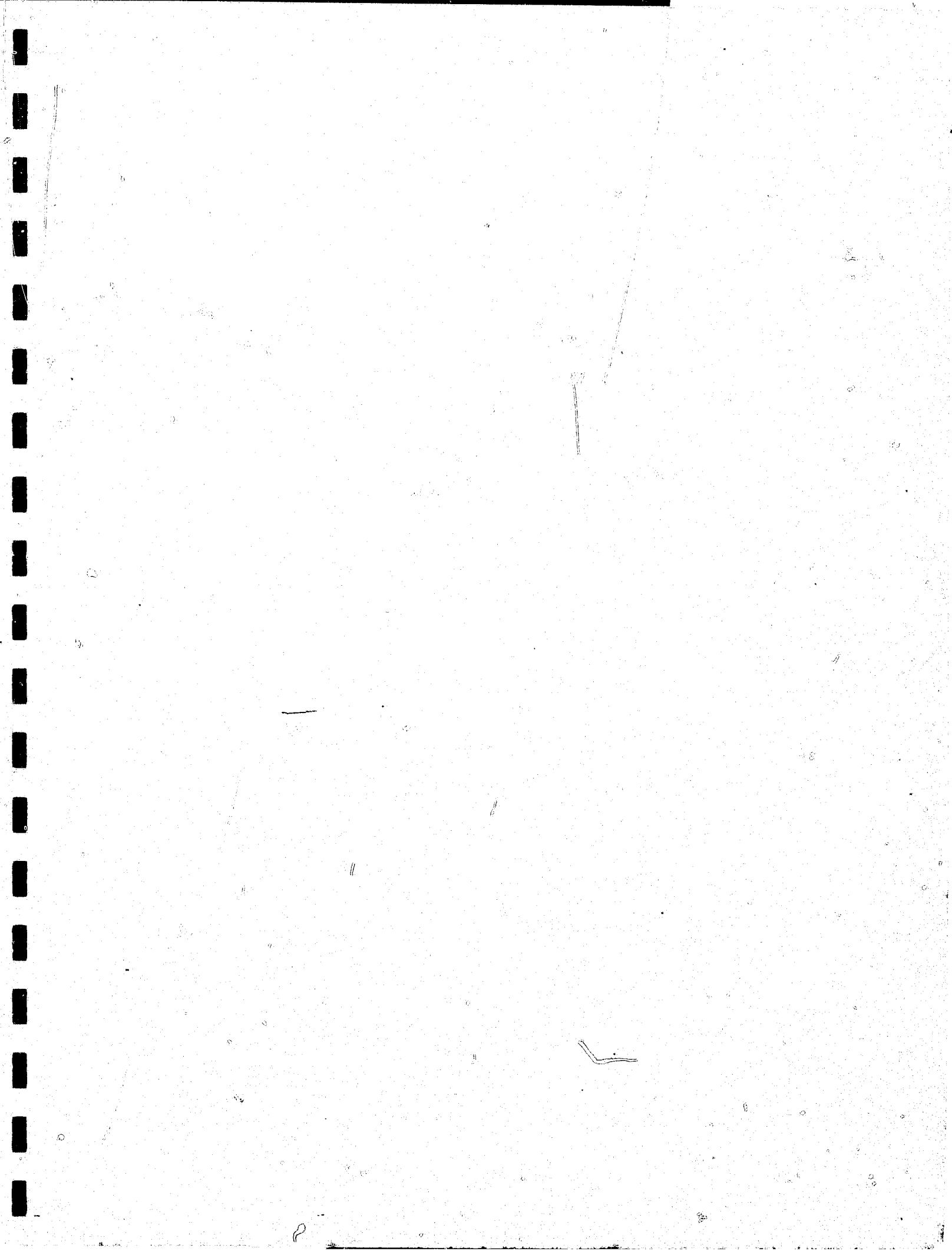


Table II-35
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Balch Springs 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And	M	0	1	0	0	4	14	0	0	0	0	0
Under	F	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	0	0	0	1	32	1	0	0	0	0
11-12	F	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	M	0	0	0	0	9	27	2	0	2	0	0
13-14	F	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	0	0
15	M	0	0	0	1	12	10	1	0	3	0	0
15	F	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	1	0	0
16	M	0	0	0	0	8	11	1	0	8	0	0
16	F	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	0	2	0	0
17	M	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0
17	F	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	1	0	1	37	96	5	0	15	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	4	42	1	0	4	0	0
White		0	1	0	1	40	136	6	0	19	0	0
Black		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-36

Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Balch Springs 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	0	1	12	12	0	0	7	0	2
18-20	F	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1
21-24	M	0	0	3	1	3	3	1	1	4	0	0
21-24	F	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	1	0	2
25-29	M	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	2
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	M	0	1	0	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	1
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1
40-49	M	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	1	3	7	17	23	2	2	12	0	5
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	2	3	30	1	0	1	0	4
White		0	1	3	9	20	46	3	2	12	0	7
Black		0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	2
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

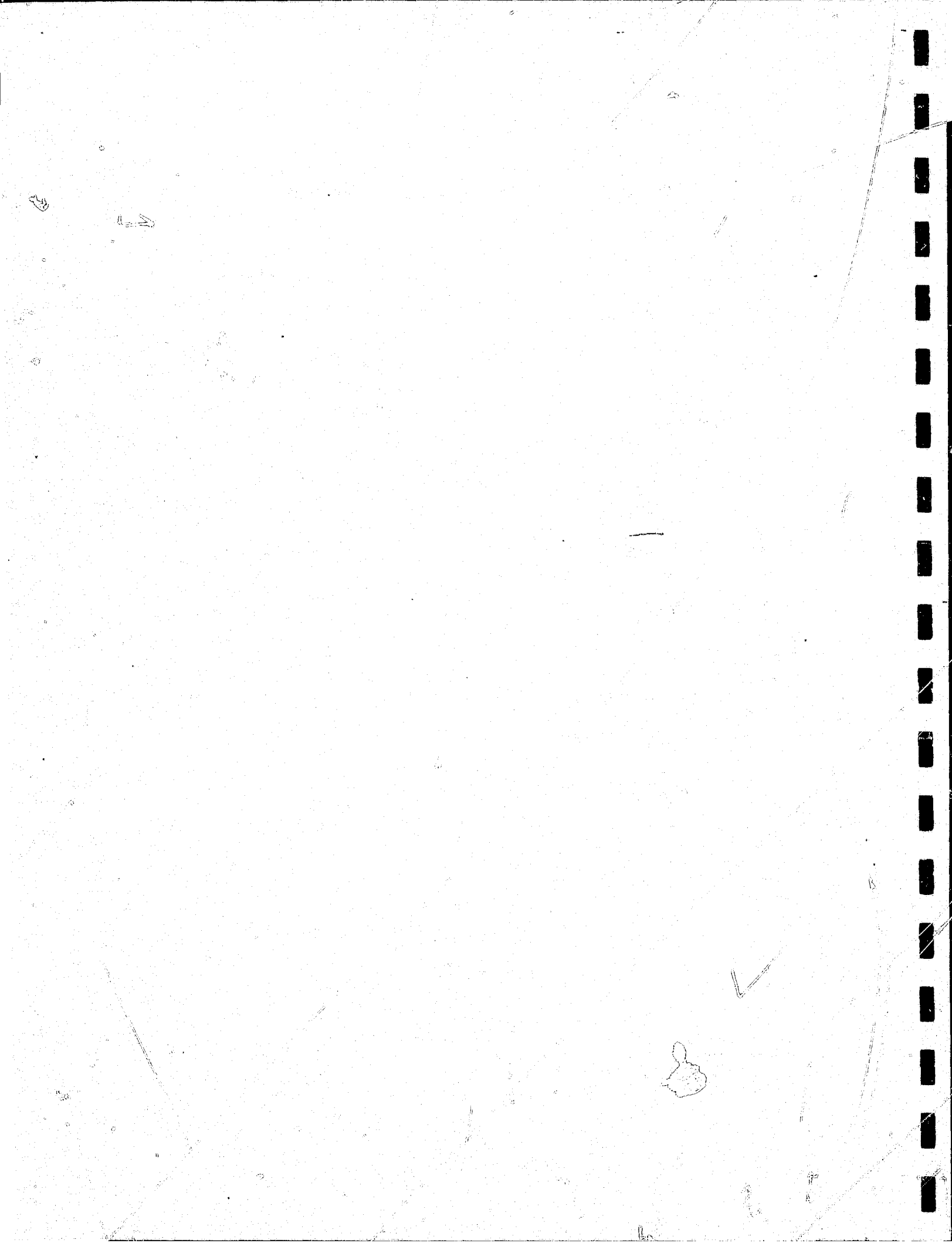


Table II-37

Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Carrollton 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	1	\$ 0
Rape	3	0
Robbery		
Highway	3	124
Commercial Location	1	50000
Auto Service Station	0	0
Chain Store	2	1540
Residence	3	9731
Bank	0	0
Other	3	53
TOTAL	12	61448
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	65	24779
Day	83	57442
Unknown	102	76482
Non-Residence		
Night	17	6511
Day	11	1254
Unknown	51	12372
TOTAL	329	178840
Theft		
\$200 and over	181	100893
\$50 to \$200	388	44597
Under \$50	363	6186
TOTAL	932	151676
Auto Theft	45	115417
TOTAL CRIMES	1322	507381

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-38
Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Carrollton 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	11687	324
Jewelry and Precious Metals	110528	4015
Clothing and Furs	17388	1393
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	115417	42500
Office Equipment	6415	780
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	74368	6781
Firearms	11962	2989
Household Goods	17252	3695
Consumable Goods	5306	38
Livestock	4396	75
Misc.	132662	9697
TOTAL	507381	72287

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Carrollton 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	5	\$ 204
Purse Snatching	4	2276
Shoplifting	31	837
Theft from Motor Vehicle	103	26902
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	344	46111
Bicycles	148	11923
From Building	133	22650
Coin Operated Machines	20	1049
Others	144	39724
TOTAL THEFTS	932	151676

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-39

Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Carrollton 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And	M	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	0	2	0	0
Under	F	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	0	0	0	10	9	0	0	4	0	0
11-12	F	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
13-14	M	0	0	0	0	5	24	0	0	14	0	0
13-14	F	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	11	0	0
15	M	0	0	0	0	16	15	1	0	22	0	0
15	F	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	6	0	0
16	M	0	1	0	0	12	10	0	0	23	0	0
16	F	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	10	0	0
17	M	0	1	0	0	3	5	1	0	16	0	0
17	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	2	0	0	50	73	2	0	81	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	1	8	16	1	0	33	0	0
White		0	2	0	1	58	88	3	0	114	0	0
Black		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-40
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Carrollton 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	2	1	7	11	7	0	28	2	0
18-20	F	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0
21-24	M	0	0	7	0	10	4	2	0	20	1	1
21-24	F	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	0
25-29	M	0	0	1	0	3	8	1	0	15	1	0
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	M	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	5	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	M	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
40-49	F	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	0	10	1	21	33	12	0	72	4	1
TOTAL	F	1	0	2	0	2	9	2	0	11	0	0
White		0	0	12	1	19	33	11	0	77	3	1
Black		1	0	0	0	4	9	3	0	6	1	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-41
Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Cedar Hill 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	0	\$ 0
Rape	0	0
Robbery		
Highway	0	0
Commercial Location	0	0
Auto Service Station	0	0
Chain Store	0	0
Residence	0	0
Bank	0	0
Other	0	0
TOTAL	0	0
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	7	2693
Day	15	6453
Unknown	16	14293
Non-Residence		
Night	9	87
Day	1	0
Unknown	0	0
TOTAL	48	23526
Theft		
\$200 and over	27	40415
\$50 to \$200	36	3941
Under \$50	38	673
TOTAL	101	45029
Auto Theft	9	23331
TOTAL CRIMES	158	91886

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-42
Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Cedar Hill 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	740	198
Jewelry and Precious Metals	3626	311
Clothing and Furs	1379	0
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	23331	8586
Office Equipment	708	0
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	8059	862
Firearms	4014	700
Household Goods	8040	58
Consumable Goods	7	0
Livestock	9	0
Misc.	41973	27825
TOTAL	91886	38540

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Cedar Hill 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	0	\$ 0
Purse Snatching	0	0
Shoplifting	0	0
Theft from Motor Vehicle	16	1839
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	8	944
Bicycles	15	675
From Building	25	4382
Coin Operated Machines	0	0
Others	37	37189
TOTAL THEFTS	101	45029

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-43

Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
 17 Years of Age or Younger
 City of Cedar Hill 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
15	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	M	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
16	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	3	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White		0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	3	0	0
Black		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-44
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Cedar Hill 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	8	0	0
18-20	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
21-24	M	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
21-24	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
25-29	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
30-39	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	0	0	4	3	4	3	0	12	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
White		0	0	0	4	1	4	3	0	18	0	0
Black		0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

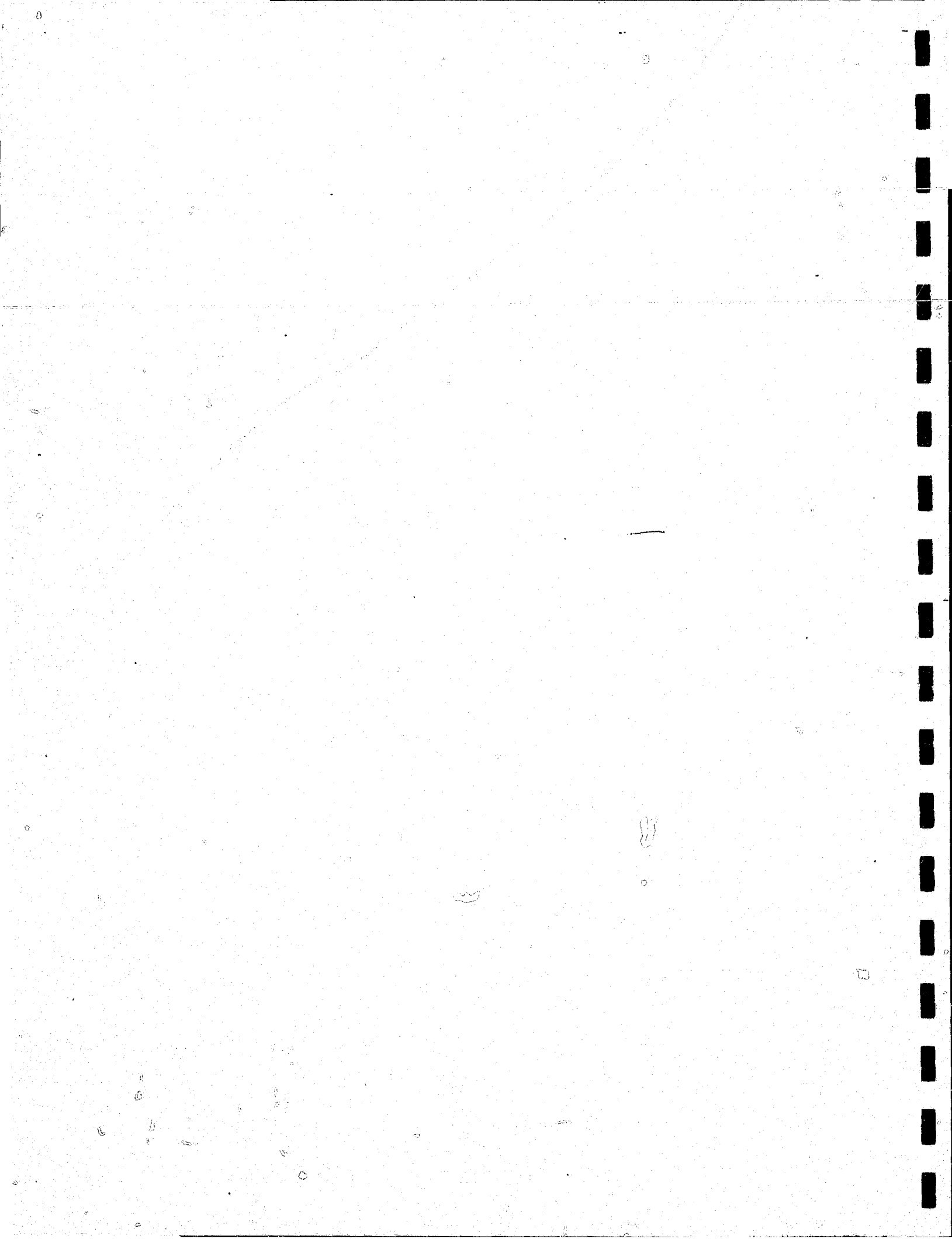


Table II-45

Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Cockrell Hill 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	0	\$ 0
Rape	1	0
Robbery		
Highway	0	0
Commercial Location	0	0
Auto Service Station	2	666
Chain Store	0	0
Residence	1	1432
Bank	0	0
Other	0	0
TOTAL	3	2098
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	14	2026
Day	18	9454
Unknown	6	330
Non-Residence		
Night	30	8741
Day	6	1035
Unknown	4	1269
TOTAL	78	22855
Theft		
\$200 and over	12	31393
\$50 to \$200	37	3469
Under \$50	27	423
TOTAL	76	35285
Auto Theft	17	19850
TOTAL CRIMES	175	80088

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-46
Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Cockrell Hill 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	29313	27100
Jewelry and Precious Metals	2085	50
Clothing and Furs	1351	0
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	19850	6450
Office Equipment	0	0
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	7402	118
Firearms	711	0
Household Goods	2213	0
Consumable Goods	108	14
Livestock	0	0
Misc.	17055	5330
TOTAL	80088	39062

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Cockrell Hill 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	0	\$ 0
Purse Snatching	0	0
Shoplifting	8	71
Theft from Motor Vehicle	9	28303
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	3	117
Bicycles	19	1474
From Building	5	1148
Coin Operated Machines	5	1132
Others	27	3040
TOTAL THEFTS	76	35285

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-47

Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Cockrell Hill 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And	M	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Under	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	M	0	0	1	2	8	1	2	0	0	0	0
13-14	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	M	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
15	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16	M	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0
16	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	M	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
17	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	0	1	3	11	14	2	0	2	1	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
White		0	0	1	1	12	15	2	0	2	1	0
Black		0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-48

Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Cockrell Hill 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	2	0	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	0
18-20	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
21-24	M	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	1	0	0
21-24	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
25-29	M	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
30-39	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
40-49	M	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	2	0	6	8	7	2	1	4	2	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
White		0	2	0	4	4	6	3	0	3	2	0
Black		0	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	1	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-49
Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of DeSoto 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	1	\$ 0
Rape	2	0
Robbery		
Highway	0	0
Commercial Location	0	0
Auto Service Station	2	185
Chain Store	1	0
Residence	0	0
Bank	0	0
Other	0	0
TOTAL	3	185
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	70	19472
Day	40	15493
Unknown	10	5376
Non-Residence		
Night	17	4270
Day	4	0
Unknown	2	700
TOTAL	143	45311
Theft		
\$200 and over	55	32326
\$50 to \$200	112	12530
Under \$50	105	2140
TOTAL	272	46996
Auto Theft	15	25195
TOTAL CRIMES	436	117687

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-50
Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of DeSoto 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	3566	200
Jewelry and Precious Metals	6185	0
Clothing and Furs	1216	295
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	25975	4670
Office Equipment	300	300
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	24021	1171
Firearms	5807	993
Household Goods	7917	1912
Consumable Goods	1267	133
Livestock	2101	246
Misc.	39332	2669
TOTAL	117687	12589

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of DeSoto 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	0	\$ 0
Purse Snatching	3	99
Shoplifting	5	124
Theft from Motor Vehicle	87	16572
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	39	3013
Bicycles	22	1322
From Building	22	6956
Coin Operated Machines	3	0
Others	91	18910
TOTAL THEFTS	272	46996

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

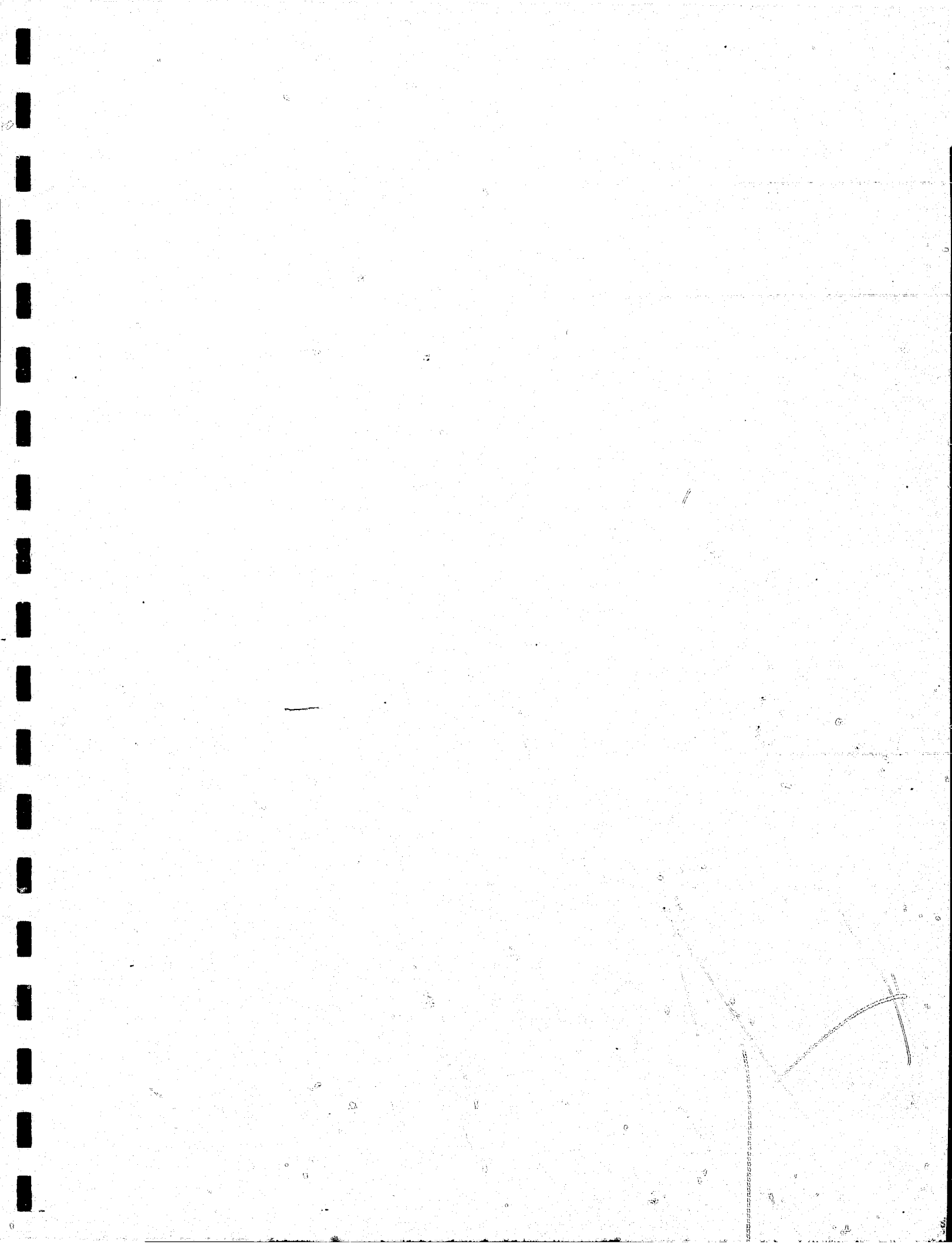


Table II-51

Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of DeSoto 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under	F	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	M	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	M	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0
15	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	M	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	5	0	0
16	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	M	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	4	0	0
17	F	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	1	0	1	2	13	10	0	0	10	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
White		1	0	0	2	16	14	0	0	10	0	0
Black		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-52
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of DeSoto 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
156	18-20 M	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
	18-20 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	21-24 M	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	7	0	0
	21-24 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25-29 M	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	4	0	0
	25-29 F	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	30-39 M	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
	30-39 F	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	40-49 M	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	40-49 F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	50-59 M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	50-59 F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	60-64 M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	60-64 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	65 + M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	65 + F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL M	0	1	2	5	11	7	0	0	20	0	0
	TOTAL F	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
	White	0	1	1	5	13	6	0	0	19	0	0
	Black	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
	Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-53
Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Duncanville 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	0	\$ 0
Rape	2	0
Robbery		
Highway	0	0
Commercial Location	1	69
Auto Service Station	0	0
Chain Store	2	0
Residence	0	0
Bank	0	0
Other	1	10
TOTAL	4	79
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	76	23042
Day	90	40372
Unknown	0	0
Non-Residence		
Night	214	55045
Day	97	14714
Unknown	0	0
TOTAL	477	133173
Theft		
\$200 and over	66	88854
\$50 to \$200	236	16170
Under \$50	210	3641
TOTAL	512	108665
Auto Theft	39	89277
TOTAL CRIMES	1034	331194

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-54
Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Duncanville 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	23649	532
Jewelry and Precious Metals	17940	5630
Clothing and Furs	286	14
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	89827	25045
Office Equipment	390	0
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	11972	0
Firearms	7881	0
Household Goods	1875	0
Consumable Goods	386	93
Livestock	0	0
Misc.	176988	56203
TOTAL	331194	87517

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Duncanville 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	0	\$ 0
Purse Snatching	0	0
Shoplifting	45	206
Theft from Motor Vehicle	61	4577
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	35	3032
Bicycles	131	6945
From Building	0	0
Coin Operated Machines	0	0
Others	240	93905
TOTAL THEFTS	512	108665

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-55

Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Duncanville 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And Under	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	0	0	1	7	13	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	M	0	0	0	0	14	18	3	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
15	M	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	M	0	0	0	0	3	12	1	0	2	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	M	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	3	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	0	0	1	29	60	4	0	5	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
White		0	0	0	1	30	67	4	0	5	0	0
Black		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-56
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Duncanville 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	3	1	9	5	1	0	9	0	0
18-20	F	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
21-24	M	0	0	1	2	2	6	0	0	5	0	0
21-24	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	M	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	M	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	M	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	1	5	6	13	20	3	0	16	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	0
White		0	1	4	6	13	27	3	0	18	0	0
Black		0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-57

Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Farmers Branch 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	0	\$ 0
Rape	7	0
Robbery		
Highway	1	160
Commercial Location	2	891
Auto Service Station	3	236
Chain Store	0	0
Residence	0	0
Bank	1	19097
Other	2	79
TOTAL	9	20463
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	41	18664
Day	62	32815
Unknown	35	16530
Non-Residence		
Night	86	51360
Day	19	11843
Unknown	42	10000
TOTAL	285	141217
Theft		
\$200 and over	267	242698
\$50 to \$200	542	58098
Under \$50	147	747
TOTAL	956	301543
Auto Theft	54	203609
TOTAL CRIMES	1311	666832

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-58

Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Farmers Branch 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	26307	27531
Jewelry and Precious Metals	74667	14595
Clothing and Furs	11034	3597
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	203609	112431
Office Equipment	23123	2866
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	76386	14752
Firearms	11433	7913
Household Goods	31252	8937
Consumable Goods	1771	2059
Livestock	300	0
Misc.	206950	73017
TOTAL	666832	267698

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Farmers Branch 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	0	\$ 0
Purse Snatching	0	0
Shoplifting	136	374
Theft from Motor Vehicle	113	34501
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	189	28305
Bicycles	1	110
From Building	160	78632
Coin Operated Machines	7	610
Others	350	159011
TOTAL THEFTS	956	301543

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-59
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Farmers Branch 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Under	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	M	0	1	0	0	10	3	0	0	2	0	0
13-14	F	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	M	0	1	0	0	5	6	2	0	2	0	0
15	F	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
16	M	0	1	1	0	9	4	0	0	6	0	0
16	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	M	0	0	0	0	12	11	0	0	14	0	0
17	F	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	3	1	0	36	28	2	0	24	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	1	0	0
White		0	3	1	0	40	29	2	0	25	0	0
Black		0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-60
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Farmers Branch 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	1	1	0	18	10	4	1	42	1	2
18-20	F	0	0	1	0	3	11	0	0	4	1	2
21-24	M	0	0	2	1	12	10	1	0	19	0	2
21-24	F	0	0	0	0	4	23	0	0	4	0	1
25-29	M	0	0	0	1	11	12	1	0	9	1	2
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	0	0
30-39	M	0	0	1	0	3	7	0	2	1	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	1	25	1	0	1	0	1
40-49	M	0	0	0	1	1	12	0	0	1	1	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	2	1	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	0	4	4	46	58	6	3	74	4	6
TOTAL	F	0	0	1	0	8	104	1	0	10	1	4
White		0	0	5	4	42	147	6	3	81	4	10
Black		0	0	0	0	12	15	1	0	3	1	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-61
Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Garland 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	6	\$ 0
Rape	38	0
Robbery		
Highway	15	2576
Commercial Location	3	2219
Auto Service Station	5	200
Chain Store	26	15612
Residence	6	657
Bank	0	0
Other	11	4817
TOTAL	66	26081
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	232	81789
Day	378	126567
Unknown	287	144146
Non-Residence		
Night	262	102654
Day	40	10321
Unknown	250	109904
TOTAL	1449	575381
Theft		
\$200 and over	695	467790
\$50 to \$200	1515	157598
Under \$50	1543	28797
TOTAL	3753	654185
Auto Theft	189	386062
TOTAL CRIMES	5501	1641709

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-62
Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Garland 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	83646	5158
Jewelry and Precious Metals	82321	11681
Clothing and Furs	8834	792
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	386062	265832
Office Equipment	2689	10
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	212026	11941
Firearms	16844	4520
Household Goods	107350	2995
Consumable Goods	5250	267
Livestock	5990	2190
Misc.	730697	141077
TOTAL	1641709	446463

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Garland 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	2	\$ 101
Purse Snatching	0	0
Shoplifting	417	4036
Theft from Motor Vehicle	927	167222
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	369	42705
Bicycles	716	49096
From Building	57	14159
Coin Operated Machines	52	1804
Others	1213	375062
TOTAL THEFTS	3753	654185

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-63
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Garland 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
167	10 And Under	M	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	11-12	M	0	0	0	19	44	0	0	0	0	0
	11-12	F	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	1	0	0
	13-14	M	0	1	1	46	54	3	0	3	0	0
	13-14	F	0	0	0	2	7	2	2	6	0	0
	15	M	0	2	1	35	22	3	0	14	0	0
	15	F	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	7	0	0
	16	M	0	2	1	35	28	9	0	25	0	0
	16	F	0	0	0	5	5	0	2	5	0	0
	17	M	0	5	3	40	21	4	2	40	1	0
	17	F	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	0
	TOTAL	M	0	10	6	177	180	19	2	82	1	0
	TOTAL	F	0	0	0	11	50	2	4	27	0	0
	White		0	2	4	167	177	21	2	103	1	0
	Black		0	8	2	21	53	0	4	6	0	0
	Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-64
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Garland 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	1	1	7	2	30	52	10	1	106	1	0
18-20	F	0	0	0	2	2	22	1	1	41	0	0
21-24	M	1	2	3	5	23	34	8	3	68	1	1
21-24	F	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	17	0	0
25-29	M	2	4	6	5	19	39	19	2	24	1	1
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	1	28	1	1	9	0	0
30-39	M	1	3	1	1	14	28	3	1	5	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	1	1	0	22	0	0	2	0	0
40-49	M	0	0	0	2	7	18	4	0	2	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	1	0	9	1	0	0	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	5	10	17	16	93	181	45	7	205	3	2
TOTAL	F	0	0	1	3	3	96	3	2	70	0	0
White		5	8	15	13	73	213	39	9	226	2	2
Black		0	2	3	6	26	64	9	0	48	1	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

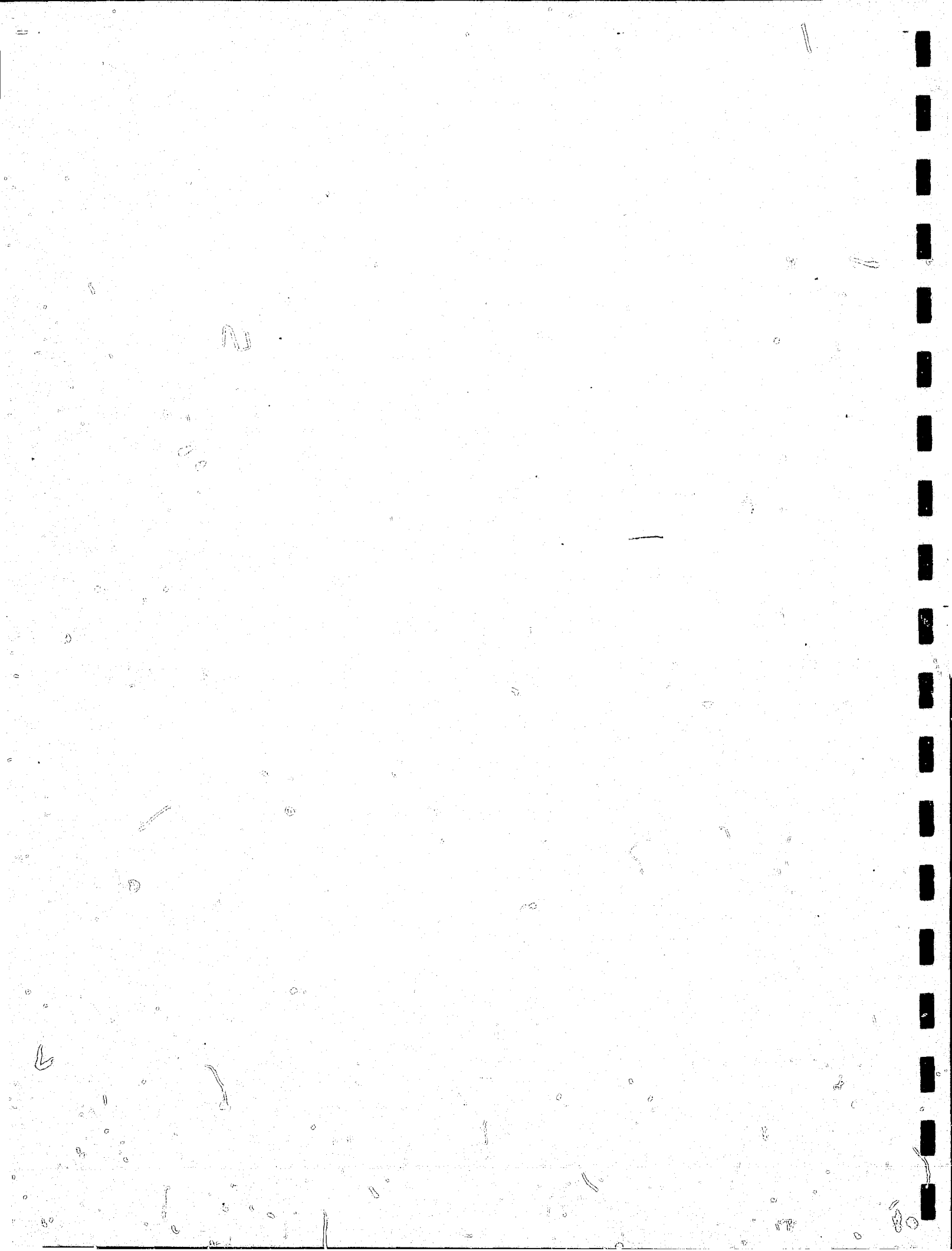


Table II-65

Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Grand Prairie 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	3	\$ 0
Rape	12	0
Robbery		
Highway	16	653
Commercial Location	13	4263
Auto Service Station	1	200
Chain Store	6	812
Residence	5	1566
Bank	0	0
Other	0	0
TOTAL	41	7494
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	270	80660
Day	244	73308
Unknown	114	33384
Non-Residence		
Night	245	85410
Day	47	16955
Unknown	45	12451
TOTAL	965	302168
Theft		
\$200 and over	616	344270
\$50 to \$200	1582	144094
Under \$50	615	4066
TOTAL	2813	492430
Auto Theft	300	549785
TOTAL CRIMES	4134	1351877

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-66
Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Grand Prairie 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	108768	10046
Jewelry and Precious Metals	67119	6415
Clothing and Furs	15310	4116
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	549785	426391
Office Equipment	9622	700
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	217358	24805
Firearms	26948	8798
Household Goods	40259	8559
Consumable Goods	13269	1078
Livestock	44080	4705
Misc.	259359	44077
TOTAL	1351877	539690

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Grand Prairie 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	7	\$ 830
Purse Snatching	4	161
Shoplifting	80	3487
Theft from Motor Vehicle	832	185707
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	583	39125
Bicycles	309	23781
From Building	661	205641
Coin Operated Machines	0	0
Others	337	33698
TOTAL THEFTS	2813	492430

Table II-67
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Grand Prairie 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
171	10 And Under	M	0	0	0	7	10	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	11-12	M	0	0	0	1	12	1	0	3	0	0
	11-12	F	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	13-14	M	2	0	0	1	38	3	0	22	0	0
	13-14	F	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0
	15	M	1	0	1	0	27	3	0	17	0	0
	15	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	16	M	0	0	1	5	32	2	0	29	0	0
	16	F	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	8	0	0
	17	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	M	3	0	2	7	116	9	0	71	0	0
	TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	15	0	0
	White		3	0	2	7	112	9	0	80	0	0
	Black		0	0	0	0	11	1	0	6	0	0
	Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-68
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Grand Prairie 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto. Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	6	2	7	21	145	51	18	0	103	0	0
18-20	F	0	0	0	6	9	16	2	0	21	0	0
21-24	M	3	3	8	20	102	34	8	0	34	0	0
21-24	F	0	0	0	1	10	10	1	0	8	0	0
25-29	M	6	1	10	16	42	27	5	0	30	0	1
25-29	F	0	0	1	3	3	6	0	0	9	0	0
30-39	M	8	1	1	17	30	26	4	0	6	0	1
30-39	F	1	0	0	4	1	10	1	0	0	0	0
40-49	M	1	0	1	10	9	11	4	0	1	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	1	8	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	24	7	29	94	332	155	40	0	183	0	2
TOTAL	F	1	0	1	15	23	45	4	0	39	0	0
White		22	5	24	101	295	156	40	0	186	0	2
Black		3	2	6	8	60	44	4	0	36	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-69

Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Highland Park 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	0	\$ 0
Rape	1	0
Robbery		
Highway	0	0
Commercial Location	0	0
Auto Service Station	1	155
Chain Store	0	0
Residence	0	0
Bank	0	0
Other	0	0
TOTAL	1	155
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	6	17856
Day	11	21685
Unknown	4	2050
Non-Residence		
Night	3	1300
Day	1	200
Unknown	0	0
TOTAL	25	43091
Theft		
\$200 and over	19	16747
\$50 to \$200	75	6942
Under \$50	208	6770
TOTAL	302	30459
Auto Theft	9	42889
TOTAL CRIMES	338	116594

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-70

Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Highland Park 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	5335	380
Jewelry and Precious Metals	36011	10610
Clothing and Furs	10066	1766
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	42889	40900
Office Equipment	0	0
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	3379	972
Firearms	675	175
Household Goods	2116	1
Consumable Goods	473	447
Livestock	0	0
Misc.	15650	3288
TOTAL	116594	60139

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Highland Park 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	0	\$ 0
Purse Snatching	4	75
Shoplifting	24	5619
Theft from Motor Vehicle	40	3246
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	10	2038
Bicycles	120	4570
From Building	41	10241
Coin Operated Machines	0	0
Others	63	4670
TOTAL THEFTS	302	30459

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

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Table II-71
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Highland Park 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And Under	M	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
11-12	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	M	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	2	0	0
13-14	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
15	M	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	6	0	0
15	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16	M	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	7	0	0
16	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
17	M	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	18	0	0
17	F	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	0	0	3	1	40	0	0	34	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0
White		0	0	0	3	1	37	0	0	34	0	0
Black		0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-72
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Highland Park 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	0	1	2	10	0	1	65	0	0
18-20	F	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	11	0	0
21-24	M	0	0	2	0	3	14	0	0	39	0	0
21-24	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	0	0
25-29	M	0	1	0	1	3	6	0	0	31	0	0
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
30-39	M	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	9	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
40-49	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	1	2	3	9	36	0	2	145	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	1	30	0	0
White		0	1	2	2	7	27	0	2	152	0	0
Black		0	0	0	1	2	21	1	1	23	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-73
Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Hutchins 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	0	\$ 0
Rape	0	0
Robbery		
Highway	0	0
Commercial Location	0	0
Auto Service Station	1	200
Chain Store	1	97
Residence	1	56
Bank	0	0
Other	0	0
TOTAL	3	353
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	31	15117
Day	29	9408
Unknown	17	5997
Non-Residence		
Night	4	1355
Day	4	702
Unknown	6	4800
TOTAL	91	37379
Theft		
\$200 and over	16	10564
\$50 to \$200	30	3398
Under \$50	24	567
TOTAL	70	14529
Auto Theft	8	7550
TOTAL CRIMES	172	59811

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-74

Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Hutchins 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	2263	97
Jewelry and Precious Metals	1833	0
Clothing and Furs	870	0
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	7550	2000
Office Equipment	200	0
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	21467	0
Firearms	2397	0
Household Goods	1749	0
Consumable Goods	1092	1
Livestock	650	0
Misc.	19740	274
TOTAL	59811	2372

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Hutchins 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	2	\$ 161
Purse Snatching	0	0
Shoplifting	6	50
Theft from Motor Vehicle	12	2882
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	19	2111
Bicycles	13	895
From Building	5	1133
Coin Operated Machines	0	0
Others	13	7297
TOTAL THEFTS	70	14529

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-75
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Hutchins 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	M	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	M	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
16	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	0	1	0	6	3	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White		0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Black		0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-76
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Hutchins 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
18-20	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21-24	M	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
21-24	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	M	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	0	7	0	1	5	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White		0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black		0	0	0	0	1	5	3	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-77
Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Irving 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	0	\$ 0
Rape	31	0
Robbery		
Highway	6	257
Commercial Location	16	11078
Auto Service Station	7	2042
Chain Store	27	7766
Residence	9	123073
Bank	1	35
Other	11	797
TOTAL	77	145048
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	272	910284
Day	453	162659
Unknown	436	178979
Non-Residence		
Night	286	78876
Day	55	14601
Unknown	165	123143
TOTAL	1667	1468542
Theft		
\$200 and over	837	516171
\$50 to \$200	2646	226163
Under \$50	1246	9897
TOTAL	4729	752231
Auto Theft	369	814082
TOTAL CRIMES	6873	3179903

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-78
Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Irving 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	147443	8192
Jewelry and Precious Metals	250973	6408
Clothing and Furs	63335	5225
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	845988	627208
Office Equipment	18615	702
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	328858	23861
Firearms	842732	2965
Household Goods	40403	2086
Consumable Goods	26531	936
Livestock	2968	350
Misc.	612057	28462
TOTAL	3179903	706395

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Irving 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	11	\$ 1642
Purse Snatching	56	4605
Shoplifting	418	17911
Theft from Motor Vehicle	1125	179300
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	983	131617
Bicycles	533	42387
From Building	672	134189
Coin Operated Machines	107	3340
Others	824	237240
TOTAL THEFTS	4729	752231

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-79
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Irving 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And	M	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Under	F	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	1	0	2	13	44	1	0	0	0	0
11-12	F	0	0	0	1	1	20	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	M	1	1	3	4	24	78	11	0	14	2	0
13-14	F	0	0	3	0	2	30	1	0	6	0	0
15	M	0	0	1	3	25	54	4	0	25	0	0
15	F	0	0	2	1	1	21	1	0	3	0	0
16	M	0	0	8	4	24	40	12	0	44	1	1
16	F	0	0	0	0	1	20	1	0	12	1	0
17	M	0	2	6	0	14	48	4	0	58	3	0
17	F	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	4	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	4	18	19	103	266	32	0	141	6	1
TOTAL	F	0	0	5	2	6	112	3	0	25	1	0
White		1	4	23	20	104	373	35	0	162	7	1
Black		0	0	0	1	5	5	0	0	3	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-80
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Irving 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	17	13	45	126	9	8	124	2	2
18-20	F	0	0	2	0	1	49	1	4	19	0	0
21-24	M	0	3	10	15	16	55	9	8	74	3	2
21-24	F	0	0	0	0	4	45	3	2	16	0	1
25-29	M	0	2	3	10	14	39	4	8	27	0	0
25-29	F	0	0	3	1	2	36	2	4	7	0	0
30-39	M	0	0	0	7	4	35	3	2	12	1	1
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	3	1	0
40-49	M	0	1	1	9	0	9	0	0	2	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	1	0	19	1	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	5	0	11	0	0	1	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	6	31	59	80	277	25	26	240	6	5
TOTAL	F	0	0	5	2	7	189	7	10	45	1	1
White		0	6	35	58	79	408	28	34	273	6	6
Black		0	0	1	2	8	57	4	2	9	1	0
Indian		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-81
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Lancaster 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
185	10 And Under	M	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	11-12	M	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
	11-12	F	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
	13-14	M	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	0
	13-14	F	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
	15	M	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	1	0	0
	15	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	16	M	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7	0	0
	16	F	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	17	M	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
	17	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	M	0	0	0	9	39	6	0	11	0	0
	TOTAL	F	0	0	0	1	14	1	0	0	0	0
	White		0	0	0	9	44	2	0	11	0	0
	Black		0	0	0	1	9	5	0	0	0	0
	Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-82
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Lancaster 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	0	1	5	4	1	0	7	0	0
18-20	F	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
21-24	M	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
21-24	F	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
25-29	M	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	M	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	M	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	0	1	3	10	24	2	0	12	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	2	1	22	0	0	2	0	0
White		0	0	1	4	7	37	2	0	14	0	0
Black		0	0	0	1	4	9	0	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-83
Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Mesquite 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	4	\$ 0
Rape	14	0
Robbery		
Highway	12	7035
Commercial Location	6	632
Auto Service Station	5	1074
Chain Store	10	5209
Residence	5	12142
Bank	0	0
Other	4	20
TOTAL	42	26112
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	128	33148
Day	207	63526
Unknown	238	75036
Non-Residence		
Night	80	21630
Day	16	5578
Unknown	111	41119
TOTAL	780	240037
Theft		
\$200 and over	207	132100
\$50 to \$200	995	146718
Under \$50	1573	79345
TOTAL	2775	358163
Auto Theft	182	463555
TOTAL CRIMES	3797	1087867

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-84

Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Mesquite 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	42989	8309
Jewelry and Precious Metals	38725	6700
Clothing and Furs	12655	7278
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	464405	304559
Office Equipment	660	0
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	141843	8724
Firearms	10524	747
Household Goods	6822	1756
Consumable Goods	432	130
Livestock	5133	3320
Misc.	363679	59507
TOTAL	1087867	401030

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Mesquite 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	2	\$ 130
Purse Snatching	4	81
Shoplifting	302	17945
Theft from Motor Vehicle	972	145854
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	452	48397
Bicycles	352	18503
From Building	213	36454
Coin Operated Machines	33	1049
Others	445	89750
TOTAL THEFTS	2775	358163

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-85
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Mesquite 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And Under	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	0	2	2	10	18	1	0	2	0	0
11-12	F	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	M	0	2	1	0	51	36	6	0	5	0	0
13-14	F	0	0	1	1	3	19	0	0	3	0	0
15	M	0	2	0	1	32	40	6	0	20	0	0
15	F	0	0	0	1	0	18	0	0	6	0	0
16	M	0	0	2	1	19	32	6	0	25	0	0
16	F	0	0	2	1	3	22	0	0	7	0	0
17	M	0	0	4	2	19	46	5	0	33	0	0
17	F	0	0	0	0	4	14	0	0	6	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	4	9	6	132	172	24	0	85	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	3	3	12	82	0	0	22	0	0
White		0	4	12	5	143	239	24	0	106	0	0
Black		0	0	0	4	1	15	0	0	1	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-86

Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Mesquite 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	10	0	44	68	11	1	98	1	1
18-20	F	0	0	1	2	2	19	0	1	10	0	0
21-24	M	0	1	10	1	18	32	2	1	42	1	0
21-24	F	0	0	1	1	2	27	0	1	4	0	0
25-29	M	1	0	8	1	11	31	5	3	22	0	1
25-29	F	0	0	1	0	0	26	1	1	5	0	0
30-39	M	1	4	1	3	5	14	3	2	7	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	1	1	3	27	0	0	3	0	0
40-49	M	0	1	0	3	1	11	3	1	1	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	0
50-59	M	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	3	6	29	9	81	159	24	8	170	2	2
TOTAL	F	0	0	4	4	8	120	1	4	23	0	0
White		3	6	19	13	81	196	22	12	181	1	0
Black		0	0	14	0	5	76	3	0	12	1	2
Indian		0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-87
Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Richardson 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	0	\$ 0
Rape	3	0
Robbery		
Highway	3	7730
Commercial Location	9	4694
Auto Service Station	2	6186
Chain Store	5	2867
Residence	0	0
Bank	0	0
Other	3	9506
TOTAL	22	30983
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	162	63481
Day	171	77492
Unknown	189	88465
Non-Residence		
Night	141	54406
Day	18	6124
Unknown	89	41641
TOTAL	770	331609
Theft		
\$200 and over	305	215868
\$50 to \$200	778	82208
Under \$50	1028	15583
TOTAL	2111	313659
Auto Theft	87	257552
TOTAL CRIMES	2993	933803

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-88
Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Richardson 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	71846	11997
Jewelry and Precious Metals	104159	12609
Clothing and Furs	16608	2045
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	257752	169376
Office Equipment	13541	10810
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	117666	21580
Firearms	6487	0
Household Goods	14446	4220
Consumable Goods	3930	807
Livestock	413	35
Misc.	326955	68902
TOTAL	933803	302381

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Richardson 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	33	\$ 7336
Purse Snatching	9	355
Shoplifting	200	8963
Theft from Motor Vehicle	565	88015
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	367	25852
Bicycles	270	22312
From Building	7	2824
Coin Operated Machines	29	891
Others	631	157111
TOTAL THEFTS	2111	313659

Table II-89

Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Richardson 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
193	10 And	M	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Under	F	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	11-12	M	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0
	11-12	F	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
	13-14	M	0	0	1	1	22	4	0	4	0	1
	13-14	F	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
	15	M	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	22	0	0
	15	F	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
	16	M	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	33	0	0
	16	F	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
	17	M	0	0	0	1	10	4	1	32	2	1
	17	F	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	1	0
	TOTAL	M	0	0	1	4	81	9	1	91	2	2
	TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	24	1	0
	White		0	0	1	4	94	9	1	113	3	2
	Black		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
	Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-90
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Richardson 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	1	1	12	14	1	0	39	0	3
18-20	F	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	2	8	1	1
21-24	M	0	0	0	0	2	7	3	2	23	1	4
21-24	F	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	8	2	0
25-29	M	0	1	0	0	3	9	1	0	11	3	1
25-29	F	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1
30-39	M	0	0	1	1	11	8	0	1	5	1	2
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0
40-49	M	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	1	2	2	31	43	5	3	80	5	10
TOTAL	F	0	0	1	0	3	29	1	5	17	3	2
White		0	1	3	2	23	57	5	7	89	8	10
Black		0	0	0	0	11	14	1	1	8	0	2
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-91

Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Rowlett 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	0	\$ 0
Rape	2	0
Robbery		
Highway	0	0
Commercial Location	0	0
Auto Service Station	0	0
Chain Store	0	0
Residence	0	0
Bank	0	0
Other	0	0
TOTAL	0	0
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	20	2687
Day	11	2405
Unknown	11	3744
Non-Residence		
Night	9	1816
Day	3	500
Unknown	2	447
TOTAL	56	11599
Theft		
\$200 and over	15	7810
\$50 to \$200	13	1574
Under \$50	17	531
TOTAL	45	9915
Auto Theft	1	400
TOTAL CRIMES	104	21914

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-32
Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Rowlett 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	536	400
Jewelry and Precious Metals	2050	0
Clothing and Furs	335	100
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	400	400
Office Equipment	0	0
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	3966	1247
Firearms	1800	0
Household Goods	3295	0
Consumable Goods	205	0
Livestock	0	0
Misc.	9327	420
TOTAL	21914	2567

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of Rowlett 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	0	\$ 0
Purse Snatching	0	0
Shoplifting	0	0
Theft from Motor Vehicle	11	1346
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	7	627
Bicycles	3	280
From Building	7	3362
Coin Operated Machines	0	0
Others	17	4300
TOTAL THEFTS	45	9915

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-93
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Rowlett 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
13-14	M	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
13-14	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
15	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
15	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
16	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
16	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
17	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	9	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0
White		0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	13	0	0
Black		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-94
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Rowlett 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
18-20	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
21-24	M	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
21-24	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	M	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	2	0	2	3	1	0	0	7	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
White		0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	10	0	0
Black		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-95

Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of University Park 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	1	\$ 0
Rape	1	0
Robbery		
Highway	3	87
Commercial Location	0	0
Auto Service Station	0	0
Chain Store	1	400
Residence	1	17
Bank	0	0
Other	0	0
TOTAL	5	504
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	12	6116
Day	21	24493
Unknown	30	38078
Non-Residence		
Night	7	5538
Day	0	0
Unknown	5	937
TOTAL	75	75162
Theft		
\$200 and over	115	96104
\$50 to \$200	266	28548
Under \$50	207	3532
TOTAL	588	128184
Auto Theft	16	53500
TOTAL CRIMES	686	257350

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-96

Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of University Park 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	16651	459
Jewelry and Precious Metals	45732	12675
Clothing and Furs	7157	2328
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	53400	29300
Office Equipment	3716	316
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	22498	2726
Firearms	945	195
Household Goods	2775	0
Consumable Goods	2514	692
Livestock	0	0
Misc.	101962	10995
TOTAL	257350	59731

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost
City of University Park 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	1	\$ 160
Purse Snatching	0	0
Shoplifting	32	2413
Theft from Motor Vehicle	38	12495
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	131	17425
Bicycles	101	11370
From Building	31	7384
Coin Operated Machines	2	6
Others	252	76931
TOTAL THEFTS	588	128184

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-97
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of University Park 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
201	10 And	M	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Under	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11-12	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11-12	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13-14	M	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
	13-14	F	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	15	M	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
	15	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	16	M	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0
	16	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
	17	M	0	0	1	1	5	3	0	5	0	0
	17	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
	TOTAL	M	0	0	1	1	10	5	0	19	0	0
	TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
	White		0	0	0	1	6	20	5	0	26	0
	Black		0	0	1	0	4	5	0	0	1	0
	Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-98
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of University Park 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	1	3	0	5	0	0	14	0	0
18-20	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0
21-24	M	0	0	1	1	3	7	1	0	18	0	0
21-24	F	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	4	0	2
25-29	M	1	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	6	0	1
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	M	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	1	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	M	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	1	0	2	5	8	23	3	0	39	0	1
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	1	19	1	0	15	0	2
White		0	0	1	4	5	21	1	0	48	0	2
Black		0	0	1	1	4	21	3	0	6	0	1
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-99
Type of Crime and Value of Goods Lost
City of Wilmer 1976

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Murder	0	\$ 0
Rape	4	0
Robbery		
Highway	0	0
Commercial Location	2	114
Auto Service Station	1	100
Chain Store	0	0
Residence	7	795
Bank	0	0
Other	3	15
TOTAL	13	1024
Burglary		
Residence		
Night	12	2838
Day	13	10366
Unknown	11	3094
Non-Residence		
Night	21	5822
Day	3	192
Unknown	8	1410
TOTAL	68	23722
Theft		
\$200 and over	17	11227
\$50 to \$200	22	3771
Under \$50	31	792
TOTAL	70	15790
Auto Theft	7	10080
TOTAL CRIMES	162	50616

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety



Table II-100

Type of Goods Lost and Recovered in Crime
City of Wilmer 1976

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, Etc.	6268	100
Jewelry and Precious Metals	2018	27
Clothing and Furs	804	0
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	7825	1825
Office Equipment	750	0
T.V.'s, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	5034	200
Firearms	5015	0
Household Goods	6004	0
Consumable Goods	600	100
Livestock	1240	0
Misc.	15058	573
TOTAL	50616	2825

Nature of Theft and Amounts Lost.
City of Wilmer 1976

<u>Nature of Theft</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Value of Goods Lost</u>
Pocket-picking	2	\$ 20
Purse Snatching	0	0
Shoplifting	2	6
Theft from Motor Vehicle	7	584
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	1	20
Bicycles	13	628
From Building	12	4358
Coin Operated Machines	2	265
Others	31	9909
TOTAL THEFTS	70	15790

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-101
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
17 Years of Age or Younger
City of Wilmer 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
10 And Under	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-12	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	M	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
13-14	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	M	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
15	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	M	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
16	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	M	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
17	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	0	1	0	7	7	3	0	3	0	0
TOTAL	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
White		0	0	1	0	5	5	3	0	2	0	0
Black		0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
Indian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Table II-102
Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested
18 Years of Age or Older
City of Wilmer 1976

		<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Narc.</u>	<u>Marij.</u>	<u>Syn. Narc.</u>	<u>Other Dangerous Drugs</u>
18-20	M	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
18-20	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
21-24	M	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
21-24	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	M	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
30-39	M	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
50-59	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	M	0	3	4	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	3
TOTAL	F	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
White		0	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0
Black		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Indian		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Department of Public Safety

Comparison with Other Metropolitan Counties

Table II-103 compares index crime in Dallas with three other metropolitan counties. The state planning guidelines for the preparation of this plan require that Dallas County be compared with other planning areas similar in population, in location within the state, and in demographic characteristics such as rural-urban configuration, ethnic composition, and economic base. A review of demographic characteristics of the other metropolitan areas in Texas find that none are very similar. However, three were selected. Harris County because it is a business community, Bexar County because of its size and Tarrant County because of its proximity to Dallas.

Murder

The murder rate in the four counties has fluctuated consistently from 1973 to 1977. Tarrant County has had the lowest rate per 100,000 population, with the rate in Dallas, Harris and Bexar counties changing from year to year so that it is difficult to see any trend or pattern. 1982 projections indicate that Bexar county will have a rate of 8.3, Dallas 13.3, Harris County 24.5 and Tarrant County 47.8. Once again, these projections are highly unreliable because of the absence of a sufficient number of data points.

Rape

The rape rate per 100,000 in Dallas County has exceeded Harris, Bexar and Tarrant County in every year from 1973 to 1977. Projections to 1982 indicate Harris and Tarrant County will exceed Dallas County in rate per 100,000.

Robbery

The rate per 100,000 in Dallas County exceeded Bexar and Tarrant Counties from 1973 to 1977 and Harris in 1973. 1982 projections indicate that Harris County's rate will be 209.0, Dallas County's 247.0, Tarrant County's 183.1, and Bexar County's 110.0.

Aggravated Assault

In the period 1973 to 1977, Dallas County's rate per 100,000 exceeded Harris, Bexar and Tarrant County's. Projections are not possible because state projections indicate a negative 1982 figure in Dallas and Harris County.

Burglary

In the period 1973 to 1975, Dallas County's rate per 100,000 was higher than the three counties selected. In 1976 the rate in Bexar County was 2396.0 and in Dallas it was 2220.4. Projections for 1982 indicate that Dallas will have a rate per 100,000 of 1753.4 with Harris County having 2238.2, Tarrant County 2941.0 and Bexar County 2842.0.

Theft

The rate per 100,000 exceeded all other counties from 1973 to 1977, except Tarrant County in 1977 when Tarrant County's is projected to be 3473.3 and 3375.6 in Dallas County. It should be pointed out that the projections for 1977 indicated substantial declines in all four counties. Projections for 1982 indicate that Tarrant County will have the highest rate per 100,000 with 7157.6 followed by Harris County with 6092.1, Dallas County 5725.2 and Bexar County 4587.9.

Auto Theft

Harris County had the highest rate for the period 1973 to 1977 followed by Dallas County. Projections for 1982 indicate that Harris County will continue to have the highest rate 840.7, followed by Bexar County 483.1 Dallas County 298.4. Projections for Tarrant County indicate negative figures.

Total Index Crimes

Dallas County had the highest rate per 100,000 of all four counties for the period 1973 to 1977, except Tarrant County in 1977 when the rate in Tarrant County was 6318.4 and 5899.7 in Dallas. Projections for 1982 indicate that Tarrant County will have the highest rate per 100,000 at 10,215.7 followed by Harris County 9,189.0, Bexar County 8310.8, and Dallas County 7938.7.

Table II-103

Index Crime Incidence and Rate Comparisons in Selected Metropolitan Counties

County	Population	Year	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Total	
			No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Bexar	894456	1973	148	16.5	283	31.6	1637	183.0	2153	240.7	15955	1783.8	21090	2357.9	4595	513.1	45816	5127.3
	892000	1974	156	17.5	375	42.0	1826	204.7	2323	260.4	18498	2073.8	26611	2983.3	4334	485.9	54123	6067.6
	925535	1975	145	15.7	300	32.4	1803	194.8	2207	238.5	22196	2398.2	32477	3509.0	3421	466.9	63449	6855.4
	946434	1976	131	13.8	295	31.2	1325	140.0	1754	185.3	22677	2396.0	36938	3902.9	3935	415.8	67055	7085.0
	910879	1977	115	12.5	234	25.5	1181	128.7	1515	165.1	15767	1718.6	24117	2628.8	3226	351.6	46155	5030.9
		1982	76	8.3	106	11.6	1002	110.0	-	-	25887	2842.0	45434	4987.9	3810	418.3	75697	8310.3
Dallas	1362575	1973	266	19.5	656	48.1	3407	251.9	5558	410.9	27008	1997.1	40690	2986.4	6973	515.7	84558	6205.7
	1447107	1974	226	15.6	776	53.6	3429	236.9	4446	307.2	34650	2394.5	58337	4065.7	7913	546.8	110277	7620.2
	1417646	1975	275	19.4	662	46.7	3771	266.0	4311	304.1	34888	2461.0	75824	5348.6	6749	539.6	127780	8985.3
	1420660	1976	248	17.5	744	52.4	3450	242.8	4223	297.3	31544	2220.4	77904	5483.6	6649	468.0	124760	8981.8
	1507507	1977	175	11.6	568	37.5	2833	187.0	4295	283.5	24830	1638.8	51145	3375.6	5543	365.8	89389	5899.7
		1982	200	13.3	596	39.5	3724	247.0	-	-	26432	1753.4	86713	5752.1	4498	298.4	119676	7938.7
Harris	1860475	1973	286	15.4	585	31.4	6420	345.1	2205	118.5	30697	1650.0	34979	1880.1	12688	682.0	87860	4722.5
	1902756	1974	340	17.9	562	29.5	7490	393.6	2027	160.8	36310	1908.3	40792	2143.8	13721	721.1	101242	5320.8
	1928639	1975	401	20.8	703	36.5	7186	372.6	2452	127.1	40094	2078.9	60857	3155.4	16037	831.5	127730	6622.8
	1956757	1976	377	19.2	856	43.7	6263	320.1	2447	125.1	39511	2019.2	72691	3714.9	15261	779.9	137406	7022.1
	2152843	1977	294	13.5	750	34.5	4654	214.1	2119	97.5	28553	1313.4	52536	2416.7	11466	527.4	100372	4617.1
		1982	528	24.5	1660	77.1	4500	209.0	-	-	48184	2238.2	131153	6092.1	18100	840.7	197825	9189.0
Tarrant	719476	1973	93	12.9	126	17.5	1115	155.0	872	121.2	9055	1258.0	14750	2050.1	3451	479.1	29462	4094.9
	778938	1974	106	13.6	213	27.3	1334	171.3	1286	165.1	11746	1507.9	21671	2782.1	3900	500.1	40256	5168.1
	732550	1975	90	12.3	224	30.6	1436	196.0	943	128.7	14126	1928.3	29164	3981.2	3526	481.3	49511	6758.7
	764694	1976	101	13.2	238	30.8	1237	161.8	929	121.5	13153	1720.0	32357	4231.4	3195	417.8	51210	6696.8
	701146	1977	84	11.9	225	32.0	958	136.0	1294	183.7	12441	1768.6	24460	3473.3	2921	414.8	42383	6318.4
		1982	335	47.8	327	46.6	1284	183.1	1238	176.6	20621	2941.0	50185	7157.6	-	-	71627	10215.7

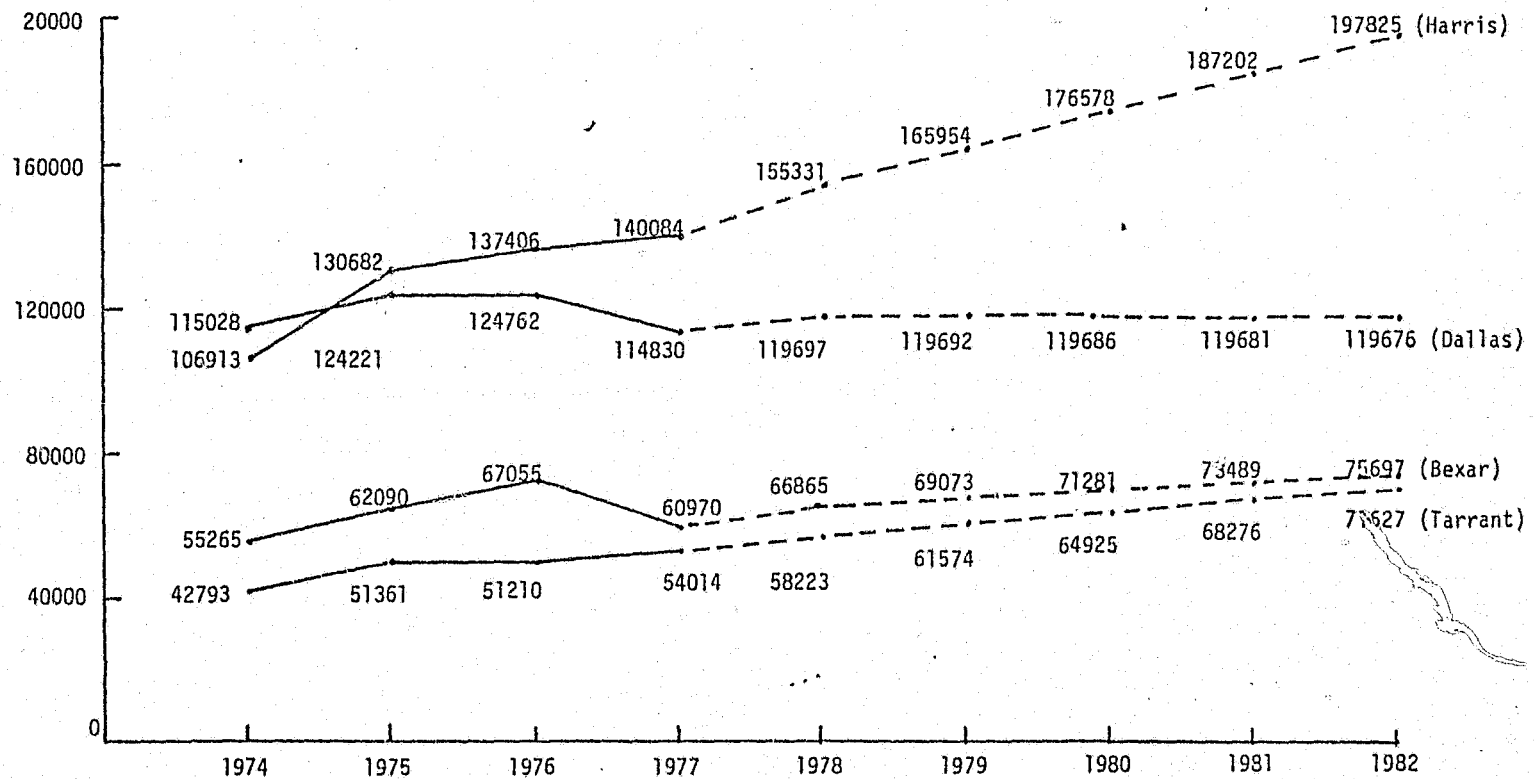
Source: UCR and the Texas Criminal Justice Division

Population estimates are from UCR

1977 population estimates used to calculate 1982 crime rates

Graph II-9

Comparison of Dallas with Selected
Metropolitan Areas of Texas



Source: Texas Criminal Justice Division

Possible Explanations of Differences

The most obvious explanation of differences is the reporting capability of the agencies in the four counties. The more advanced the reporting systems of the agencies and the more sophisticated the personnel are at accurately reporting crime, the higher the crime figures will be when compared to agencies that are not as accurate or advanced. The Dallas Police Department has one of the most advanced computerized reporting systems in the nation. Since Dallas crime figures represent the majority of the crimes reported in Dallas County, these figures are probably higher, proportionately, than in Houston, San Antonio or Fort Worth.

Other possible differences include, but should not be limited to, the effects of population density, varying unemployment rates, the employment structure of the communities, truancy rates, housing patterns, transportation patterns and the socio-economic characteristics of the residents.

Validity and Quality of the Data

The crime information used throughout much of Section II was provided, in part, by the State Criminal Justice Division (CJD). Before using the information to prepare the state and city comparisons, checks were made between the computer printouts from CJD and actual UCR reports filed by the various agencies. These checks point out a number of problems with the UCR information which could tend to cast some doubt as to the validity of the information. Any problems with historical information make projections, which are at best merely guesswork, unreliable.

The news that the Department of Public Safety has begun collecting UCR information for agencies in Texas is viewed with a great deal of optimism. Although still not as timely as necessary, given reduced planning schedules, the UCR information from the state will eliminate the needless collection of information which is already available to the State. It is our hope that DPS will make every effort to verify, on a random basis, all of the information they receive and will continue in its efforts to collect UCR information from every law enforcement agency in the State. Possibly with close supervision of each reporting agency the quality of the information will improve to the point where inter-agency comparisons might be made with a reasonable certainty that reporting techniques will not be a major consideration in drawing conclusions.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CRIME PROBLEMS

Based on available crime information the following are the major crime problems in Dallas County.

Crimes Against Property

The crimes against property include burglary, theft and auto theft. These three offense categories account for 93.0 percent of all Index crimes reported in Dallas County. In 1976 the 115,440 crimes against property represent a 55.6 percent increase over the 74,171 offenses reported in 1973. The rate per 100,000 persons rose from 5,655.1 in 1973 to 8,125.8 in 1976.

The City of Dallas accounted for 72.8 percent of all crimes against property in 1976, down from the 1973 percentage of 81.7%. The rate per 100,000 persons was 9,718.9 in 1976, up from 7,482.0 in 1973. In all of the cities reporting crime information for the period 1973 - 1976 increases in crimes against property were noted. However, in 1976 there were decreases in Balch Springs, Carrollton, Cockrell Hill, Dallas, Garland, Highland Park, Irving, Lancaster, Mesquite, University Park, and the unincorporated areas of the County.

Robbery

Robberies have remained relatively stable in Dallas County in 1976. However, whenever a citizen is confronted by a stranger armed with a weapon, and forced to give up personal property, the psychological effect can be traumatic. The threat of this type of situation and the very real threat of personal harm heightens the sense of mistrust between strangers, and drives many people off the street and behind locked doors. This is why robbery is considered a major crime problem in Dallas County.

Robberies have remained relatively stable in Dallas County in 1976. In 1975 there were 3,776 robberies in Dallas County and in 1976 3,449, a reduction of approximately 8 percent. Robberies account for approximately 2% of the total Index crimes committed in Dallas County. Robbery still remains a big city problem with 90% of all robberies committed in the City of Dallas, a very slight increase over the 1975 percent. The economic loss due to robberies in 1976 was \$1,284,914. Twenty-eight percent of all robberies in the City of Dallas were against retail/wholesale businesses.

Organized Crime

During the year 1976 there was an increase in organized crime activity in the Dallas area. These organized criminal activities include gambling and illegal bookmaking operations, prostitution and pornography, drugs, auto theft rings and business fraud and swindle. Bookmaking was the predominate form of high economic gambling in the Dallas area. Evidence indicates that a majority of the bookmakers are connected to national syndicates. Other forms of gambling which can be tied to organized criminal activity are dog fights, cock fights, casino type operations, and bingo.

Further evidence of organized crime operations can be noted in the proliferation of commercial sex-oriented businesses in Dallas County. Prostitution flourishes in such forms as procurer-prostitute, call girl operations, and massage parlor operations. There has also been an increase in the distribution of commercial obscenity such as adult movies and bookstores. Pornography and prostitution is a very lucrative source of income for organized crime because of the lack of prosecution and very light sentencing or fines.

Thefts of automobiles, trucks, and trailers are a continuing offense. For the year of 1976 there were 6,640 auto thefts resulting in a monetary

loss of \$10,178,612. Ten percent of these thefts are contributable to 5 highly organized crime rings who deal either exclusively in the parts market or resale of stolen vehicles. The area of organized crime which exceeds other areas in terms of monetary loss to its victims is business fraud and swindle. The major types of fraud are: securities, embezzlements, franchise schemes, and insurance frauds.

Rape

While only murder occurs less often than rape, this offense is still one of the most feared by the public. During 1976 the incidence of rape increased by 8 percent in the City of Dallas and 33% in the remainder of the county. Evidence currently being reported from major cities throughout the country indicates that rape is one of the most under-reported of all Index offenses, thus giving rise to the probability that the incidence of rape in Dallas is much more frequent than is indicated by the reported statistics. Analysis indicates that many rapes occur in situations which could be avoided and that approximately 15 percent of all rapes occur as a secondary offense, especially in the case of burglary. Of particular concern in the offense of rape is the potential for additional violence such as assault or murder in the event of an extensive struggle by the victim.

Rapes occurring in the suburban cities tend to occur more frequently between acquaintances while those occurring within the central city were committed by strangers in approximately 50% of the reported cases. In both cases, information on methods of preventing rapes should be developed and made available to the public by law enforcement agencies. Another issue of concern is the increased involvement of juveniles in rape cases. In the City of Dallas, where the bulk of all rapes occurred, juveniles were responsible for 15% of the offenses.

Drugs

The use of drugs, including alcohol, is a continuing crime problem in Dallas County, not only to the extent of the possession and/or use of most drugs is illegal but because of the incidence of the drugs users involvement in the commission of criminal offenses to support a growing drug habit. In the City of Dallas in 1976 there were 5,736 drug abusers arrested compared to 4,935 in 1975. This represents a 16% increase in one year. Possession of marijuana accounted for 69% of these arrests for Dallas in 1976. However, there has also been an increase in the use of narcotics such as heroin and cocaine. An important area of concern in drug related offenses is the involvement of juveniles. For the year 1976 the figures show that of the total drug related arrests 21% were juveniles.

SECTION III
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM CAPABILITIES

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM CAPABILITIES

This section identifies and discusses the strengths, weaknesses, problems, and needs of the various agencies that comprise the criminal justice system within Dallas County.

Law Enforcement, the courts, and corrections are discussed in detail. Two additional sections, the Crime Lab and the District Attorney's office, are also discussed in order to give the proper emphasis to each segment of the criminal justice system.

Where applicable and available, data presented for each of the system's components includes human resources, training and education, aids and assistants, special programs and services, communications and information systems, management techniques, and resource needs. These needs are aimed at improving the entire criminal justice system in Dallas County.

Note that this section's law enforcement segment is organized by the "groups" defined in Section I: Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics. In order to show relevance of size and population proximity, these cities are grouped accordingly.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Without a cooperative spirit to work together, law enforcement agencies cannot adequately respond to the needs of the community. The following section outlines the structure of law enforcement in Dallas County.

Federal Agencies

Federal agencies available to all Dallas County law enforcement agencies on an as needed basis include:

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
- Bureau of Customs
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Immigration and Naturalization Services
- Internal Revenue Service Intelligence
- Postal Inspection Service
- United States Marshal
- United States Secret Service
- All Branches of the U.S. Armed Forces

State agencies available to all Dallas County law enforcement agencies on an as needed basis include:

- Department of Public Safety
- Attorney General's Office
- Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission

Local agencies available to all Dallas County law enforcement agencies on an as needed basis include:

- Constable's Office
- *Forensic Science Lab
- *Medical Examiner
- *Sheriff's Office

There are 2,630 local police officers and 539 Sheriff's deputies in Dallas County. Tables which illustrate a breakdown of available manpower precede each group discussed.

Compensation

Table III-1 provides monthly salary ranges for municipal police agencies in the county according to city population and also the Sheriff's Department. The salary ranges shown reflect the highest and lowest amounts in each position. In some cases the salaries include longevity, college incentive pay, and other additional compensation that may become part of regular monthly salaries. Overtime pay has not been included.

Education

Professional, educated, and well trained police officers are essential to an efficient law enforcement operation. Officers must be capable of making many decisions, acting as a counselor/peacemaker, and handling increasingly complicated rules of law.

Dallas County police agencies are raising their standards yearly, with the eventual aim of a college degree requirement for all agencies. One agency already requires a Baccalaureate degree for employment. Table III-2 is a collection of educational data from the Dallas area police agencies.

*To be discussed

Table III-1
SALARY RANGES

	<u>Line Office</u>	<u>Specialist</u>	<u>Supervision</u>	<u>Mid Management</u>	<u>Command</u>
	Min/Max	Min/Max	Min/Max	Min/Max	Min/Max
Group "A" Agencies	650/1,070	600/750	675/759	867/867	989/1,558
Group "B" Agencies	789/1,006	995/1,089	913/1,164	1,006/1,284	1,123/1,710
Group "C" Agencies	690/1,000	805/962	700/1,089	1,010/1,224	1,079/1,732
Group "D" Agencies	843/981	1,115/1,115	1,218/1,218	1,331/1,555	1,383/2,100
City of Dallas	985/1,157	1,051/1,257	1,362	1,495/1,630	1,762/1,862 Asst. Chief
Dallas Sheriff's Office	836/1,048	905/905	1,191/1,191	1,301/1,412	1,741/2,541

Table III-2
Number and Percent of Officers Having Degrees

Agency	Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters	Other Advanced
Irving PD	13/10.9%	10/ 8.4%	0	80/67.2%
Kleberg PD	0	0/33.3%	0/33.3%	0
Lancaster PD	1/ 2.3%	1/ 2.3%	0	0
Mesquite PD	11/14.3%	21/27.3%	0	0
Richardson PD	6/ 6.5%	13/14.0%	2/ 2.2%	0
Rowlett PD	0	0	0	0
Seagoville PD	0	0	0	0
University Park PD	2/ 6.5%	0	0	0
Wilmer PD	0	0	0	0
Dallas PD	207/10.3%	766/38.1%	32/ 1.6%	1

Table III-3

Number and Percent of Officers Having Degrees

Agency	Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters	Other Advanced
Sheriff's Office	21/ 3.1%	32/ 4.7%	0	2/ .2%
Addison PD	1/ 9.1%	1/ 9.1%	0	0
Balch Springs PD	2/10.0%	3/15.0%	0	0
Carrollton PD	2/ 3.2%	9/14.5%	1/1.6%	0
Cedar Hill PD	1/20.0%	0	0	0
Cockrell Hill PD	0	1/12.5%	0	1/12.5%
Coppell PD	0	0	0	0
DeSoto PD	2/ 6.3%	3/ 9.4%	1/ 3.1%	0
Duncanville PD	2/ 6.9%	1/ 3.4%	0	0
Farmers Branch PD	5/11.4%	4/ 9.1%	0	0
Garland PD	8/ 6.7%	20/16.8%	1/ .8%	0
Grand Prairie PD	4/ 6.9%	1/ 1.7%	0	0
Highland Park PD	0	0	0	0
Hutchins PD	0	2/14.2%	0	1/ 7.1%

Agency Cooperation

Because Dallas County is a highly urbanized area, interlaced with many freeways, criminals move freely between communities. Because of this, a free flow of information must be exchanged between all agencies.

The Dallas Police Department is the largest in the county and has many specialized programs, it provides many services when requested. Helicopters are available for searches or for assistance in surveillance. The bomb squad has assisted local agencies over 50 times in the past year.

Seven local agencies have contributed personnel to form the Greater Dallas Area Organized Crime Task Force (Metro Squad). This organization concentrates on crimes that affect the Dallas area. Agencies often cooperate outside the Metro Squad in making cases that involve groups in two or more cities.

The Dallas County Sheriff's Office is available to provide assistance to all local agencies in Dallas County. These services are especially helpful to smaller agencies. Major resources made available by the department include investigative capabilities, crime scene search services, and a bomb squad is available as needed. All cities have access to the county information systems, which include wanted persons, wanted vehicles, and bonding information. In addition, the District Attorney's Office has a Specialized Crime Division (SCD) that concentrates on organized crime and white collar crime. The SCD works closely with local agencies in those areas where they may lack the technical expertise to investigate (i.e. fraud, swindlers, or embezzlement).

The Medical Examiner and Forensic Crime Lab provide investigative services and analyses of crime scene evidence. This type of service helps the District Attorney's Office in case preparation.

The Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) and the Attorney General's Office provide investigative and case preparation assistance to local agencies as needed. The DPS computer files are an important asset to local agencies because of the amount of information on-line. Both agencies are available to work on any local problem but are especially helpful in the organized crime, white collar crime, and narcotics areas. These crimes are often statewide and require widespread intelligence and investigative capabilities.

Federal assistance is available and provided by such agencies as the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the National Crime Information Center. In addition, federal agencies provide investigative and informational help in dealing with organized and white collar crime.

Individual discussions of the local law enforcement agencies follow. Group "A", the first group discussed, is made up of those cities with populations of 2,000 - 99,999.

Table III-4
Manpower Information
Dallas County - 1977

<u>Group "A" Agencies</u>	<u>Number of Full Time Officers</u>	<u>Number of Sworn Officers per 1,000 Pop.</u>
Addison	11	2.20
Cedar Hill	5	.91
Cockrell Hill	8	2.35
Coppell	8	4.0
Hutchins	5	2.08
Kleberg	2	.40
Rowlett	4	.83
Seagoville	3	.51
Wilmer	4	1.73
TOTAL	50	1.38

Source: Dallas County Law Enforcement Agencies

CITY OF ADDISON

The City of Addison Police Department will operate with a 1977-78 budget of \$270,000, with a per capita expenditure for police services of \$54.00. N.C.T.C.O.G. estimates Addison to have expanded its population by 740.3% since 1970 and to have a current 1977 population of 5,000. During the day, at least 5000 employees bring the daytime population to well over 10,000 persons.

Human Resources

There is currently a full strength complement of eleven sworn officers, and six non-sworn personnel. There are 2.20 officers per 1000 population. All of the officers are white males between the ages of 21 and 39. There are no reserve or part-time officers.

Training and Education

Entrance requirements for the department include the minimum standards set up by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. In addition, candidates must be between 21 and 37, pass an oral interview, physical fitness evaluation, with some college and certified officers are preferred. Promotion of employees is based on merit, performance and their ability to pass a written test and oral interview. Advanced training is conducted at DPS in Austin or the Dallas County Sheriff's Academy. Presently, one of the officers has an Associates degree, and one has a Bachelor's degree.

CONTINUED

4 OF 8

Four officers are in the Basic Certification category, and seven hold Intermediate certificates.

The department has no college incentive pay program, cadet program, or internship program. The department does, however, give college preference points, time off to attend classes and college schedule accommodations.

Communications and Information Systems

There is one A.S.R.-38 terminal. No local computer is available to the department.

Special Operations

Presently there is one officer each assigned to Criminal Investigation, Crime Prevention, and Community Relations.

Resource Needs

Through the assistance of a C.J.D. grant, a full-time investigator has been assigned to airport related offenses (airplanes stolen and transported across the border into Mexico) at the Addison Airport. This officer is trained and equipped to investigate narcotics trafficking and to conduct night time surveillances. With the continuation of this project, index thefts and narcotics traffic are expected to be reduced.

The department and the city have an identity problem as well as a burglary problem in the apartment districts of the city. Residential burglaries continue to concentrate in the apartments. There exists a need for a crime prevention unit to inform these residents in various means to avoid becoming a victim of crime. In the past, the only exposure these residents had to the department was that of a victim. The general opinion of officers investigating business burglaries was that some

could have been avoided. The businessmen need and deserve to be educated in ways to prevent or deter future incidents. Due to constant construction in the city, construction site burglaries and thefts are an ever increasing problem. The Department has no special system available to assist these builders. An alarm system that could be easily installed in the tool and equipment sheds and alert the officers when entry was made would be very beneficial in combating this problem.

With rapidly increasing enrollment in the four private schools, and the juvenile offenses anticipated, the department needs to attempt to meet with the students in group situations. This would enlighten all concerned and establish lines of communication between the two. This function could be performed by the crime prevention unit until a juvenile section is established.

The department is experiencing difficulty in responding to emergency situations. The Addison telephone exchange contains 16,000 listings, of which only one percent are in the corporate city limits of Addison. The problems arise when the other 15,840 users of the exchange have an emergency situation and call the operator for assistance. The operator has no effective way of ascertaining in which city the party lives and is required to forward them immediately to the police department. The police department dispatcher answers police, fire, and ambulance calls. Normally the dispatcher obtains the necessary information and then forwards it to the proper agency. The department needs the capability to record all incoming phone calls so they may be logged and played back when the person calling gives the emergency information in a manner which prohibited the dispatcher

from obtaining the information before they hang up. Occasionally complaints are received from citizens concerning misconduct or neglect of duty by an employee. Normally, these stem from a telephone conversation between the citizen and the officer. This system would also provide the capability to replay any conversation between a citizen and an employee of the department.

The department currently has a ASR-28 terminal. While helpful, the terminal has many draw backs and limitations. A need exists for a high speed terminal with video screen and printer to enable faster returns on inquiries. The present system is inadequate.

Summary of Resource Needs

- Continuance of the Airport Investigator
- Crime Prevention Expansion
- A Portable Alarm System for use at Construction Sites .
- Multi-Channel Tape Logger
- Access to rapid data retrieval
- Highspeed landline communications system

CITY OF CEDAR HILL

Cedar Hill has an estimated 1977 population of 5,450. The police department consists of five sworn officers and five non-sworn personnel, revealing .91 officers per 1000 population. The total department budget for 1977-78 is \$105,000 with a per capita expenditure for police services of \$27.52.

Human Resources

Of the department's five sworn officers all are white males. Four of the officers are between the ages of 21 and 29, and one is between 30 and 39. There are no reserve or part-time officers. Because of the size of the department, all officers are assigned line duties.

Training and Education

Entrance requirements for the department include: at least 19 years of age, an oral interview, minimum standard requirements as established by T.C.L.E.O.S.E.

Promotion criteria include: a written examination, tenure on force, tenure in current rank.

At present no minimum training standards have been established.

One of the department's five officers has an Associates Degree and the remaining four are enrolled in college at present. The department does not have college incentive pay, a career development program, a cadet or intern program, nor college tuition reimbursement. Each officer is allowed a schedule preference to accommodate his college attendance, however.

All of the department's officers have been certified, with two officers in the intermediate certification classification, two officers in the basic certification range, and one officer in the advanced certification classification. Police recruits train at the North Central Texas Regional

Academy Facility.

Recruiting procedures involve newspaper solicitation. There is no minority recruitment program, or college campus solicitation or recruits.

Resource Needs

Communication and information are the two most necessary elements for the successful operation of any law enforcement agency. A highspeed landline communications system is needed to insure that timely and accurate information is collected, stored, recovered, and processed in the most efficient, effective manner to promote the building of a common regional data base by cooperation through communication between agencies.

Summary of Resource Needs

-Highspeed Teletype

CITY OF COCKRELL HILL

The 1977-78 budget for the Cockrell Hill Police Department, serving a population of 3,400, is \$92,238. Per capita expenditure for police services totals \$27.12. There are 2.35 officers per 1000 population.

Human Resources

The department has currently eight sworn officers, four of whom are assigned line duties and one is assigned staff duties. All of the officers are Anglo, six are male, and two are female. One officer is between 19-20, two officers are between 21-29, three officers are between the ages of 30-39 and two officers are between 40-49. There are no reserve or part-time officers, however, there are five non-sworn employees of the department.

Training and Education

Entrance requirements for the department include:

- Between the ages of 21-38
- Pass a written examination
- An oral interview
- Physical fitness evaluation
- Resident of Service Area
- Some college is preferred

The following promotion criteria are utilized:

- A written examination
- Tenure on force
- Tenure in current rank
- Training points are considered

Recruiting techniques involve newspaper and professional publication advertising. Officers are certified and trained through the North Central Texas Regional Academy at Arlington, TX. Within the twelve month period

ending September 20, 1977, three officers received basic training. One officer currently is ranked in the T.C.L.E.O.S.E. intermediate certification category, and three are ranked in the basic category. Police cadet and intern programs are offered through the department, however, there are no college incentive or reimbursement programs.

Management Techniques and Information Systems

The department utilizes a patrol deployment system which considers public service demand and is based on workload feedback data. This system, however, is not based on automated information systems.

For information services, the department must rely on the assistance of other agencies, since they do not have a landline terminal nor local computer capabilities.

Resource Needs

Communication and information are the two most necessary elements for the successful operation of any law enforcement agency. A highspeed landline communications system is needed to insure that timely and accurate information is collected, stored, recovered, and processed in the most efficient, effective manner to promote the building of a common regional data base by cooperation through communication between agencies. Data reflects that Cockrell Hill has an unusually high juvenile crime problem. There is a need for a small juvenile unit to help alleviate this problem.

Summary of Resource Needs

- Highspeed Teletype
- Juvenile Unit

CITY OF COPPELL

The City of Coppel Police Department will operate with a 1977-78 budget of \$50,052, with a per capita expenditure for police services of \$25.02. N.C.T.C.O.G. estimates Coppel to have a 1977 population of 2,000, currently expanding at a rate of 2.1 percent per year. Coppel currently has 4.0 officers per 1000 population.

Human Resources

There are currently five sworn officers and five reserve officers with the department. Of the five sworn officers, all are Anglo males who are between the ages of 21 and 39. The department employs three non-sworn personnel for clerical support.

Training and Education

Entrance requirements for the department include:

- applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 36
- applicants must pass an oral interview

There is no promotion system at present because of the department's size. Also, there are no college or career benefits offered by the department. Four officers are certified (Basic) and one officer holds the intermediate certification classification. One officer has an instructors certificate. Recruits are trained either at the Dallas Sheriff's Academy or the North Central Texas Regional Academy in Arlington. There are no career development, college incentive, cadet or intern programs.

Aids and Assistants

The City Attorney provides legal assistance in municipal matters.

the County District Attorney's Office on criminal matters.

Rape crisis counseling is available through the Dallas County Rape Crisis Center.

Pathological services are available through the Dallas County Medical Examiner's Office.

Communication and Information Systems

The department does have a high speed teletype on order. It should be installed during the first quarter of 1978. There are no computers available.

Resource Needs

Communication and information are the two most necessary elements for the successful operation of any law enforcement agency. A highspeed landline communications system is needed to insure that timely and accurate information is collected, stored, recovered, and processed in the most efficient, effective manner to promote the building of a common regional data base by cooperation through communication between agencies.

Summary of Resource Needs

- Highspeed landline communications system
- Tape logger

CITY OF HUTCHINS

The Hutchins Police Department, serving a jurisdiction of 2,400 persons, will operate with a 1977-78 budget of \$100,000. Per capita expenditure for police services is \$41.66 and currently there are 2.08 officers per 1000 population.

Human Resources

Five employees of the Hutchins Police Department are sworn officers, three are non-sworn, and twelve are reserves. The three sworn officers are Anglo males between the ages of 21 and 39.

Training and Education

Of the five sworn officers, three have college degrees. Three officers have basic certification, the other two officers have advanced certificates. In 1977, one officer received basic training at the N.C.T.C.O.G. Regional Academy, and four officers received in-service training.

Police officer applicants must be at least 21 years of age and pass an oral interview. Promotion criterion is the department head's (chief's) prerogative. Vacancies with the department are listed in the local Dallas area newspapers.

The department does not have college incentive, tuition reimbursement, intern or cadet programs.

Specialized Functions

Due to the minimal size of the area patrolled and the number of officers, line, support, and staff functions are shared by all of the

officers. There are no specialized units, larger departments (Dallas Sheriff's Office, Dallas Police Department, etc.) are utilized for major case investigations; specialized equipment, or other specialized units as needed. Other agencies provide the source of information systems capabilities to the department also. Hutchins does not internally have a landline terminal nor local computer available.

CITY OF KLEBERG

The 1977-78 budget for the City of Kleberg's Police Department is \$35,000. With an estimated 1977 population of 4,900, expenditures for police services are \$7.14 per capita. There are .40 officers per 1000 population.

Human Resources

Staff of the Kleberg Police Department includes two sworn officers, three non-sworn personnel, and two reserve officers. The two sworn officers are Anglo males; one officer is in his 30's, one is in his 60's. The non-sworn personnel provide clerical staff support to the sworn and reserve officers.

Training and Education

Recruits receive training through the Dallas Sheriff's Academy. Both of the sworn officers have basic certifications.

The following are the criteria used in the selection of recruits.

- Minimum age: 25
- Maximum age: 45
- Psychological fitness (outside Consultant)
- Written examination
- Oral Interview
- Physical fitness evaluation
- Resident of service area

Recruits are selected from the applications on file with the Kleberg Police Department. There is not a minority recruitment program, news media advertising, or college campus solicitation.

None of the sworn officers have degrees. The department does not employ programs for tuition reimbursement, incentive pay, cadets, or interns.

Management Techniques

The department does not establish formal annual performance objectives or work priorities. Neither is there a structured patrol deployment system based on workload feedback data.

Aids and Assistants

The City Attorney provides assistance in municipal matters. The Dallas County District Attorney's Office provides assistance on criminal matters.

Communications and Information Systems

The department does not have an Intercom or teletype terminal. Information is obtained from the Dallas Sheriff's Office sub-station in Seagoville by phone. Warrants are entered on N.C.I.C. and T.C.I.C. at the sub-station. There are no computers available.

CITY OF ROWLETT

North Central Texas Council of Governments population estimates currently show the City of Rowlett to have a population of 4,800. The police budget for 1977-78 is \$92,100, with a per capita expenditure for police services of \$19.16.

Human Resources

The Rowlett Police Department currently consists of four sworn officers and four non-sworn personnel. The four sworn officers are Anglo males, between the ages of 21 and 39. Currently there are .83 officers per 1000 population. There are no reserve or part-time officers.

Training and Education

The entrance requirements of the department follow the minimum standards set by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Education. In addition to these requirements recruits must pass an oral interview.

The department does not have an established promotion criteria system at present. Promotion, training, and salaries of employees are based solely on City Council action.

Training is done either at the Regional Police Academy in Arlington or the Dallas Sheriff's Academy. Advanced training is done when programs and schedules can be arranged. In-service training is done on a limited basis. Currently three officers are in the basic certification training category and one is in pre-certification. At present, none of the sworn officers have college backgrounds. The department has no college incentive pay programs. There is no cadet program, or internship program.

Aids and Assistance

The Dallas County District Attorney's Office provides assistance on criminal matters. The Dallas County Medical Examiners Office provides pathological services. The Dallas County Institute of Forensic services provides laboratory and firearms identification services. Professional capabilities for a planner, a crime analyst, and rape crisis counseling are external resources available to the department.

Communication and Information Systems

The department does have a high speed telecommunications terminal. There are no local computers available to the department.

Resource Needs

Communication and information are the two most necessary elements for the successful operation of any law enforcement agency. A highspeed landline communications system is needed to insure that timely and accurate information is collected, stored, recovered, and processed in the most efficient, effective manner to promote the building of a common regional data base by cooperation through communication between agencies.

Summary Resource Needs

-Highspeed landline communication system

CITY OF SEAGOVILLE

The Seagoville Police Department, serving a jurisdiction of 5,800 persons, will operate with a 1977-78 budget of \$97,000. Per capita expenditure for police services is \$16.72 and currently there are .51 officers for 1000 population.

Human Resources

Three of the eight employees of the Seagoville Police Department are sworn officers, five are non-sworn, and there are no reserve or part-time officers. Its three sworn officers are Anglo males, two are between the ages of 21 and 39, and one is between 50 and 59.

Training and Education

One of the three sworn officers currently has a college degree. Two officers have the basic certification and one officer has the intermediate certification. In 1977 two officers received in-service training at the North Central Texas Regional Police Academy. Police officer applicants must meet the requirements established by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. Also, applicants must pass a written examination, oral interview, physical fitness evaluation, and veterans are given preference points. Promotion of employees is based on a written examination and their tenure with the department. Recruits are solicited through placing ads in local newspapers and contacting college placement officers. The department does not currently employ a minority recruitment program.

Although there is no tuition reimbursement plan, schedule preference to accommodate college attendance, or incentive pay programs, officers are

allowed time off to attend classes.

Management Techniques

The Seagoville Police Department establishes formal annual performance objectives and work priorities. Although there is not a structured patrol deployment system based on workload feedback data, consideration is given to public service demand.

Aids and Assistance

The City Attorney provides assistance in municipal matters. The Dallas County District Attorney's Office provides assistance on criminal matters. The Dallas County Medical Examiners Office provides pathological services. The Dallas County Institute of Forensic Sciences provides laboratory and firearms identification services.

Special Programs and Services

Although the department has no organized special programs, crime prevention, community relations, and research and planning functions are jointly shared by the three sworn officers. Programs like helicopter patrol and tactical units are available through other departments.

Communications and Information Systems

The department does not have an Incoterm or low speed terminal. Information is obtained from the Dallas County Sheriff's Office by phone. There is no local computer available to the department.

CITY OF WILMER

North Central Texas Council of Governments population estimates currently show the City of Wilmer to have a population of 2,300. The police budget for 1977-78 is \$42,519 with per capita expenditure for police services of \$18.48. There are 1.73 officers per 1000 population at present.

Human Resources

The department currently employs four sworn officers, two non-sworn personnel and five reserve officers. The four sworn officers are Anglo males with ages ranging from 21 to 39 years of age. Entrance requirements for the department include:

- a minimum age of 21
- an oral interview
- must be a resident of the service area
- the basic requirements as set up by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Education

The following promotion criteria are utilized:

- tenure on force
- tenure in current rank
- department heads prerogative

The only recruiting technique used is newspaper solicitation. There is no minority recruitment program or college campus solicitation. All of the police officers with the Wilmer Police Department are certified. Three officers fall into the basic certification category while one officer holds an intermediate certification. During the twelve month period ending October 1, 1976, two officers received their basic training. In addition, three officers received in-service training. Advanced training is received either through the Dallas Sheriff's Academy or the North Central Texas

Regional Academy. A 1977-78 training budget of \$1,150 has been allocated.

None of the officers currently have college degrees. The department does not offer an educational incentive program, cadet or intern program, nor is there a plan for college tuition reimbursement.

Management Techniques

The department does not establish formal annual performance objectives or work priorities. A patrol deployment system is utilized which considers public service demand and is based on workload feedback data. The department does not have an information system designed to process organized crime information.

Communications and Information Systems

The department does not have an Incoterm or low speed terminal. Information is obtained from the Dallas County Sheriff's Office or other surrounding departments with information systems capabilities. The City of Wilmer does not have a local computer available.

Aids and Assistance

The department does not have internal capability for a planner, crime analyst, pathologist, or physiologist. External capabilities for these services are available to the departments, however.

Legal advice is available for the department from the City Attorney and the Dallas County District Attorney's Office.

Table III-5
Manpower Information
Dallas County - 1977

<u>Group "B" Agencies</u>	<u>Number of Full Time Officers</u>	<u>Number of Sworn Officers per 1,000 Pop.</u>
Balch Springs	20	1.44
DeSoto	32	2.54
Highland Park	34	3.57
Lancaster	26	1.85
Total	112	2.24

Source: Dallas County Law Enforcement Agencies

CITY OF BALCH SPRINGS

The Balch Springs Police Department is responsible for the safety of an estimated 13,800 persons. The police department's 1977-78 operating budget is \$176,588 with a per capita expenditure for police services of \$12.79. The number of officers per 1000 population is 1.19.

Human Resources

The department has 20 full-time sworn officers. Of the 20 sworn officers, ten are assigned line duties, four are assigned support duties, and two officers perform staff duties. Nineteen of the sworn officers are Anglo males, and one is female. There are six sworn officers between the ages of 21 and 29, twelve between the ages of 30 and 31, and one officer is between 40 and 49 and one officer between 50 and 59 years of age.

Training and Education

An applicant must have a high school diploma or equivalent. After the day of hire the employee must complete a minimum of 15 hours of police related courses within the next twelve months. The applicant must be between the ages of 21 and 38 and eye sight must be 20/50 or better in each eye, corrected to 20/20 binocular. In addition, the applicant must undergo an extensive background investigation, pass a physical, written examination, and oral interview. Promotions are based on the written examination results, tenure on force, tenure in current rank, and college hours.

Training of the officer is conducted at the Dallas County Sheriff's Academy where they receive at least 240 hours of training. Six officers hold basic certification, three officers hold intermediate certification, three officers advanced certification, and four officers are classified as instructors. Eight officers are in the pre-certification category.

During the twelve month period ending September 30, 1977, sixteen officers received additional specialized training. The department's training budget for 1977-78 is \$1,700.

Presently two officers on the force have Associate degrees and three officers have Baccalaureate degrees. Seven officers on the force have some college hours. The department does not have college incentive pay, police cadet programs, internship programs, or a career development program. Although there is not a tuition reimbursement plan, schedule preferences to accommodate college attendance are arranged.

Aids and Assistance

Assistance to this department generally comes through cooperative arrangements with other agencies and Dallas County. Balch Springs is situated next to the cities of Dallas and Mesquite and these departments assist when requested and when possible to do so.

Legal advice comes from the district attorney's office or the Attorney General's Office. Pathological services are provided by the Dallas County Medical Examiner.

Special Programs and Services

Special programs such as helicopter patrols and tactical units are available through the Dallas Police Department and other surrounding cities.

When requested, the Sheriff's Office will provide investigators to assist in crime scene searches or other investigative work. In emergencies Sheriff's deputies will provide backup or supplemental patrol. The depart-

ment currently, however, has two officers assigned to criminal investigation. Two officers are also assigned to the juvenile bureau.

Communication and Information Systems

The department is participating in the state High "speed" program.

There is no computer used by the city or by the department. The department establishes formal annual performance objectives although there are no formal annual work priorities established.

A patrol deployment system is utilized which considers public service demand. This system is not, however, based on workload feedback data.

Resource Needs

The department has a great deal of difficulty attracting or retaining qualified personnel. Once an officer is trained and has some college he moves on to a bigger force where he will be adequately compensated for his achievements. The department needs an educational incentive pay program, to increase the quality of officers and the officer expertise level.

The department has a need for high speed communications equipment. Presently the department must rely on other agencies to provide information feedback. This involves telephoning other agencies which becomes a slow process for the department.

Communication and information are the two most necessary elements for the successful operation of any law enforcement agency. A highspeed landline communications system is needed to insure that timely and accurate information is collected, stored, recovered, and processed in the most efficient, effective manner to promote the building of a common regional data base by cooperation through communication between agencies.

Summary of Resource Needs

- Highspeed landline communications system
- Tape Logger
- Continuation of juvenile unit

CITY OF DESOTO

The City of DeSoto police department serves a population of 12,550 and has 2.54 officers per 1000 population. The police budget for 1977-78 is \$441,973 with a per capita expenditure for police services of \$35.21.

Human Resources

The department currently employs 32 full-time, sworn officers. Of the 32 officers, 29 are male and three are female. All of the officers currently are Anglo and are between the ages of 21 and 59.

Training and Education

The entrance requirements of the department follow the minimum standards set by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Education. In addition, the applicant must be at least 21 years of age, pass a physiological examination, an oral interview, and have a minimum of 45 semester hours of college. Promotion of employees is based on the following criteria:

- tenure on force
- tenure in current rank
- college hours
- training points
- physiological fitness (consultant basis)

Training is done either at the Regional Police Academy in Arlington or the Dallas Sheriff's Academy. Recruits receive between 240 and 380 hours, depending upon where they attend. Four officers received basic

training within the twelve month period ending October 1, 1977. 25 officers received in-service training within the same period. Four officers attended crime prevention schools, and one officer attended the FBI Academy.

There are no college incentive, police cadet, or internship programs. However, preference is given in both initial employment and promotion to those who have extensive educational background. Two officers have Associates degrees, three officers have Baccalaurate degrees, and one officer has a Masters degree. Schedules are arranged to accommodate college attendance. There is no tuition reimbursement plan, nor or officers allow time off to attend classes.

Aids and Assistance

The Dallas County Medical Examiner's Office and the Institute of Forensic Science provide pathological services and laboratory and fire-arms identification services.

The City Attorney's Office provides legal assistance in municipal matters and from the Dallas County District Attorney's Office on criminal cases.

A physiologist is on retainer to give physiological examinations to prospective police officers.

The department does not have internal capabilities for a planner or a crime analyst.

The department does have access to the Dallas County Rape Crisis Center.

Special Programs and Services

There are no organized special programs or divisions other than the Criminal Investigation Division. C.I.D. handles juvenile cases in addi-

tion to investigations. Three officers are currently assigned to this unit.

Helicopter patrols and tactical units are available through surrounding cities.

Communication and Information Systems

The department does have a high speed landline terminal. An information system designed to process organized crime information is utilized. This information system also provides offense, offender, and crime target feedback, incorporates security provisions, measures progress toward objective achievements, and provides feedback sufficient to measure appropriateness or priorities.

Management Techniques

The department establishes formal annual performance objectives and work priorities. A patrol deployment system is utilized which considers public service demand and is based on workload feedback data.

Resource Needs

The department has a current need to attract and retain officers with or pursuing college educations. The need for Law Enforcement personnel with a high level of formal education is of great importance in order to meet the needs of modern law enforcement. In order to attract and retain these individuals, the compensation rendered to them for their services must be improved. The department has experienced a turnover rate of approximately 40% over the past two years resulting in considerable loss of police efficiency.

The department does not currently have the capability to perform proper crime scene searches or to adequately process and book people into the jail. A positive identification method on all persons arrested needs to be established. Also, a system of classifying prints needs to be set up. An increase in the clearance rate is expected to be realized if such an equipped unit were established and maintained.

The department presently does not have any means of recording its telephone and radio traffic which results in many complaints arising from telephone conversations and radio traffic. It is extremely important for police communications to acquire a high degree of accuracy. Poor or inadequate communications leads to a loss in response time and inefficient police services; therefore, there is a need to implement a mechanical recording system capable of improving the accuracy of messages from telephone and radio transmissions, and to decrease the number of employees involved in manually recording this information. Other needs for these technical improvements are to provide a sequentially-timed record of department telephone-radio communications as a means of accurately documenting department activities. This information could serve as the basis for management decisions regarding staffing patterns, work flow, and administrative organization. There is also a need to reduce operational costs per incident through decreased officer and dispatcher involvement in such activities. As in most communities, there is a great need to improve the public response to police services through improved police performance.

The DeSoto Police Department, at the present time, does not have any type of management computer system and must gather any data and necessary information manually. With the establishment of an information and records system, the department would have a computerized management and records system by utilizing a Dual Floppy Disc with an Incoterm.

Communication and information are the two most necessary elements for the successful operation of any law enforcement agency. A highspeed landline communications system is needed to insure that timely and accurate information is collected, stored, recovered, and processed in the most efficient, effective manner to promote the building of a common regional data base by cooperation through communication between agencies.

The DeSoto police department does not have easily accessible and retrievable record information available from which management information may be extracted. As a result, some decisions regarding manpower and other resource utilization may not be well supported and logical in light of meaningful and accurate information. Numerous manual records systems store large quantities of information, but the retrieval and ordering of the information is time consuming and costly.

Summary of Resource Needs

- Crime scene search capability
- Tape logger
- Computer Capability
- High speed landline
- Records System

CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK

The "Island" city of Highland Park is estimated (by NCTCOG) to have a 1977 population of 9,500. There are currently 3.57 officers per 1000 population. The total annual department budget for 1977-78 is \$528,660, with a per capita expenditure for police services of \$55.64.

Human Resources

The department employed 34 sworn officers and four non-sworn personnel in 1976. All of the sworn officers are male, 32 are Anglo and one is Mexican-American. Age distributions of the officers follow:

21 - 29 years	17
30 - 39 years	11
40 - 49 years	3
50 - 59 years	2

Non-sworn personnel perform clerical and secretarial duties.

Training and Education

The entrance requirements for the department follow the minimum standards set by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. In addition, an applicant must pass an oral examination, a physical fitness evaluation, and must be at least 21 years of age.

Promotion of employees is based solely on merit and performance.

The department does not have a minority recruitment program. Newspaper solicitation is the only recruiting technique utilized.

During the twelve month period ending September 30, 1976, three officers received basic training. Nine officers received in-service

training. Two officers attended Administrative schools, one officer attended Crime Prevention school, and six officers received other specialized training.

In 1976, nineteen officers had their basic certification. Five officers had intermediate certification, six had advanced certification, and three new officers had not yet received certification.

There are no college incentive, cadet, intern, or tuition reimbursement programs utilized by the department. Three officers have Baccalaureate degrees.

Aids and Assistance

Legal advice is available from both the City Attorney and District Attorney's office.

The department does not have internal capability for a psychologist, planner, crime analyst or pathologist. The Dallas County Medical Examiner's Office and the Institute of Forensic Science provide pathological services and laboratory and firearms identification services.

Rape crisis counseling is available from the Dallas County Rape Crisis Center.

Special Programs and Services

There are no organized special programs. Helicopter patrols and tactical units are available through surrounding cities.

Three officers are assigned to the department's Criminal Investigation Division. These officers have received criminal investigation training and investigate all major cases. The patrol personnel assist in investigations to a limited extent.

Communications and Information Systems

The Highland Park Police Department has a highspeed landline terminal, purchased with City funds. A local computer is not available.

The information system available analyses patterns and trends and incorporates security provisions. The information system is not designed to process organized crime information.

Management Techniques

The department does not establish formal annual performance objectives or work priorities.

A patrol deployment system is utilized which considers public service demand and is based on workload feedback data.

CITY OF LANCASTER

The City of Lancaster is estimated to have a 1977 population of 14,050 with 2.24 officers per 1000 population. The police budget for 1977-78 is \$506,143. The per capita expenditure for police services is \$36.02.

Human Resources

Currently there are 26 officers in the Lancaster Police Department. Of the 26 sworn officers, 23 are male, and three are female. Twenty-four officers are Anglo, one is black, one is Mexican American. Fifteen officers are in their 20's, seven are in their 30's, two are in their 40's, and one is over 50 years of age.

Presently, there are 20 officers assigned to line duties, three officers assigned to support duties, and two officers perform staff functions.

Reserve officers work traffic at special events, ride with patrol officers and assist in stakeouts.

Training and Education

The entrance requirement of the department follow the minimum set by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. Additionally, an applicant must pass an oral interview, and a psychological fitness evaluation. Preference is given to applicants with college hours, or who are certified officers.

The promotion of employees is based on written examination results, tenure on the force and accredited college hours.

Basic training is taken at the Dallas Sheriff's Academy. Nineteen officers currently fall into the basic certification category. Advanced training is provided by the Department of Public Safety in Austin. In-service training is handled by the department's training officer as needed. Six officers have intermediate certification, three have advanced certification, and one officer additionally has an instructor's rating.

During the twelve month period ending October 15, 1977, three officers attended basic training and three received in-service training. The department's training budget for 1977-78 is \$1000. All officers are expected to receive in-service training during the fiscal year.

There are no college incentive, career development, police cadet or internship programs. However, preference is given on both initial employment and promotion to those who have higher education. Currently, one officer has an Associates degree and one has a Baccalaureate degree.

Aids and Assistance

The Dallas County Medical Examiner's Office and the Institute of Forensic Science provide pathological services, laboratory and firearms identification services.

The City Attorney's Office provides legal council in municipal matters and assistance is available from the Dallas County District Attorney's Office on criminal cases.

The Dallas County Sheriff's Office provides assistance in fingerprint comparison and with major crimes. Rape crisis counseling is available through the Dallas County Rape Crisis Center.

Special Programs and Services

Dallas Police helicopters are available on an as needed basis.

The department has a Juvenile First Offender Program designed to provide remedial services and counseling to juveniles. Lancaster citizens from five fields (business leaders, professionals, ministers, students, and educators) comprise a board to perform counseling. Juvenile delinquents are required to attend the counseling sessions with his/her parents. Prior to entering the counseling, a juvenile is required to visit a psychologist for an analysis of the cause of the delinquent behavior. After meeting with the troubled youth, the counseling group can make recommendations about the youth's disposition; further rehabilitation programs, referral to a foster home or to a detention home. One officer is assigned to the Juvenile Bureau.

The department has a lowspeed teletype Model 28ASR. They are to be included in the highspeed program. A regional radio program is complete and operational within the department.

Management Techniques

Annual performance objectives and work priorities are established by the department annually.

The department's information system provides offender feedback, crime target feedback, analyzes patterns and trends, and measures progress toward agency objectives. A local government computer is available to the police department which stores offense reports, criminal history records and officer workload data. Approximately 190 transactions occur per month. This system, implemented in 1975, costs the department \$1000 annually.

Resource Needs

An area of concern stems from allegations by citizens about the actions of communications personnel. These allegations almost always stem from officer/citizen telephone contact and might indicate a systems breakdown. Additional problems arise with citizens being in a hurry when phoning in to the department. It is felt that these problems can be addressed with tape logging equipment. This equipment would allow administrative personnel to handle citizen complaints and allow for a replay of unclear messages. This should improve the quality of police services and improve response time.

The Lancaster Police Department needs an investigator to work in gathering intelligence information on drugs and major crimes. The cities of Lancaster, Duncanville, and DeSoto have discussed the feasibility of obtaining a tri-city investigator to work with all the departments. By having three agencies cooperating, it is believed that the workload would be sufficient to justify this person and would provide sound bases for reducing the incidence of drug involvement in South and Southwest Dallas County.

Lancaster, Duncanville and Desoto have also discussed the creation of a tri-city Crime Prevention program. This would involve sharing information, materials, and equipment.

Communication and information are the two most necessary elements for the successful operation of any law enforcement agency. A highspeed landline communications system is needed to insure that timely and accurate information is collected, stored, recovered, and processed in the most efficient, effective manner to promote the building of a common regional data base by cooperation through communication between agencies.

Summary of Resource Needs

- A multi-channel logger
- A tri-city intelligence officer
- A tri-city crime prevention program
- A highspeed landline communications system

Table III-6
Manpower Information
Dallas County 1977

<u>Group "C" Agencies</u>	<u>Number of Full Time Officers</u>	<u>Number of Sworn Officers per 1,000 Pop.</u>
Carrollton	62	1.89
Duncanville	29	1.17
Farmers Branch	44	1.51
University Park	31	1.37
Total	166	1.52

Source: Dallas County Law Enforcement Agencies

CITY OF CARROLLTON

The City of Carrollton is estimated to have a 1977 population of 32,750 with 1.89 officers per 1000 population. The police budget for 1977-78 is \$965,460. The per capita expenditure for police services is \$29.47.

Human Resources

Currently there are 62 sworn officers, 20 non-sworn personnel, and 17 reserve officers with the Carrollton Police Department. Of the 62 sworn officers, 60 are male, 2 are female, and all are Anglo. Thirteen officers are in their 20's, 33 are in their 30's, 13 are in their 40's, and three officers are over 50.

The non-sworn personnel include secretaries, clerk-typists, an animal warden, and school crossing guards.

Training and Education

Entrance requirements for the department state that an applicant must:

- be between the ages of 21 and 35
- pass a written examination
- pass an oral interview
- pass a physical fitness evaluation
- possess a Bachelor's degree (preferably in Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement, or related field)

Preference points are given to veterans. A minority recruitment program is utilized. Additionally, newspapers and college placement offices are contacted when the department has openings.

Promotions are based on written Civil Service examination results, tenure on the force, and tenure in an officer's current rank.

Each officer in the department receives 40 hours in-service training each fiscal year. Training is primarily received at the NCTCOG Regional Police Academy, the Dallas Sheriff's Academy, and through Texas A&M extension courses. The number of officers in each of the training categories follows:

Precertification	- 20
Basic Certification	- 22
Intermediate Certification	- 13
Advanced Certification	- 7
Instructor Classification	- 3

The Carrollton Police Department has developed a Community Service Officer program aimed at introducing recent high school graduates, who do not meet age or educational requirements, into police work so the C.S.O. can make a career decision about the advisability of police work. Responsibilities of these individuals include: (1) performing security house checks to improve target hardening, and (2) relieving sworn officers from non essential duties in order to insure their efficiency and effectiveness.

The department has a tuition reimbursement plan for officers. Also, schedules can be arranged to accommodate college attendance. There are no incentive pay programs, however.

Twenty officers are presently enrolled in college classes. Two have Associates degrees, nine have Baccalaureate degrees, and one officer has a Masters degree.

Aids and Assistance

The Dallas County Medical Examiner's Office provides pathological services. The Dallas County Institute of Forensic Sciences provides laboratory and firearms identification services.

Legal advice is available from the Dallas County District Attorney's Office.

A planner and crime analyst are employed internally by the department. Rape crisis counseling is available through the Dallas County Rape Crisis Center.

Communication and Information Systems

There is one high speed terminal on NCIC and TCIC. There is a city computer utilized by the department.

Management Techniques

The department does not establish formal annual performance objectives or work priorities.

A patrol deployment system is utilized which considers public service demand and is based on workload feedback data.

The department's information system has capabilities to:

- provide offense feedback
- provide offender feedback
- provide crime target feedback
- analyze patterns and trends
- incorporate security provisions
- provide feedback sufficient to measure appropriateness or priorities.

Resource Needs

The department does not have an automated capability to collect, record, and store complaints received by telephone nor does it have the capability to record police radio transmissions. Because of the manual system now in existence, the department is unable to factually document the complaint-reception transaction by telephone or to document police radio transmissions. Documentation is vital for the efficient delivery of police services and for the investigation and proper disposition of citizen's complaints and administrative control of officer activities. A multi-channel logging system is needed to alleviate these problems.

Summary of Resource Needs

- A multi-channel logger

CITY OF DUNCANVILLE

The City of Duncanville serves an estimated population of 24,600. There are currently 1.17 officers per 1000 population. The departments 1977-78 budget is \$716,858, with a per capita expenditure for police services of \$29.14. .

Human Resources

The department presently employs 29 sworn officers, and eight non-sworn personnel. 28 of the sworn officers are male, 1 is female, 28 are Anglos and one is Mexican American. Age distributions of the sworn officers follow:

<u>Ages</u>	<u>No. of Officers</u>
21-29 years	12
30-39 years	11
40-49 years	4
50-59 years	2

Distributions of the duties of the eight non-sworn personnel include: Four serve as communications operators (answering incoming calls, handle walk-in problems, dispatch, collect fines, and handle intercom traffic); two full-time civilians serve as clerical personnel (paperwork for police and courts); one civilian handles special assignments (lectures, security checks, crime prevention, bicycle safety programs and tours); and one serves as animal control warden.

Twenty-two of the sworn officers are assigned line duties, five are assigned support duties, and two officers perform staff duties.

Training and Education

Minimum requirements for entrance into the department include the following: applicants must be between 21 and 37 years of age; pass a written examination; pass an oral interview board; and pass a physical fitness evaluation. Veterans are given preference points.

Promotions are based on a competitive exam, two years in grade at the position for which the exam is being held, and passing a physical exam.

During the twelve month period ending October 1, 1977, one officer received basic training. This brings a total of twenty officers in the basic certification category. Five officers have intermediate certificates, two have advanced certificates. Recruits train at the Dallas County Sheriff's Academy.

Over 20 of the officers have attended college, and many are currently enrolled. Two of the officers have Associate degrees, and one officer holds a Baccalaureate degree. There are no college incentive pay, police cadet or internship programs. The department will reschedule officers shifts to allow them to attend day or evening classes.

Special Programs and Services

The department has implemented a computer identification service. Residents mark their property and list their names and drivers license number with the department as a crime prevention measure. One officer is assigned to full time crime prevention duties.

Three officers currently comprise the Criminal Investigation Division.

There is no Juvenile Unit, Intelligence Unit, Vice Squad, or Research and Planning Division. Helicopter Patrols or Tactical units are supplied by surrounding departments as needed.

Aids and Assistance

Legal assistance is provided by the Dallas County District Attorney's Office.

The Dallas County Medical Examiner's Office provides pathological services. Rape counseling is available through the Dallas County Rape Crisis Center.

Communications and Information Systems

The Duncanville Police Department has one highspeed landline terminal. The regional radio system is fully implemented.

The City of Duncanville uses a computer for payroll but the department does not have access to it for other purposes.

Management Techniques

The department establishes annual performance objectives and work priorities.

A patrol deployment system is utilized which considers public service demand and is based on workload feedback data.

The department's information system has the capability to process organized crime information. The system also has the capability to:

- provide offense and offender feedback
- provide crime target feedback
- analyze patterns and trends
- incorporate security provisions

- measure progress toward agency objectives
- provide feedback sufficient to measure appropriateness or priorities

Resource Needs

An analysis of the department's weaknesses point to several basic areas.

One method of improving the effectiveness of patrol officers would be to provide a system whereby an officer could dictate reports by telephone to a dictaphone and in turn these dictated reports could be typed by clerical personnel. This would save each officer from one to two hours per day which they currently spend writing reports. In addition, these verbal reports would allow for more elaboration and improved clarity.

Patrol also needs breathanalyzers and operators to eliminate the need to transport a D.W.I. suspect outside the city to have a test conducted.

Assistance in the jail would be very beneficial to patrol officers. Currently patrol officers must book and lodge prisoners into the jail because of the lack of a full-time jailer. A full-time jailer would free officers to allow them to return to patrol duties sooner.

Criminal Investigation Division officers process, develop, and print all photographs in the department. They also handle crime scene searches. This reduces time available for case work. The department needs an ID/ Crime Scene Section to relieve C.I.D. of these functions.

There is a need to improve the capabilities of the Communications Section through the addition of a complaint officer to handle telephone calls and walk-in requests.

There is a need to strengthen the clerical capabilities of the department through the addition of two new employees. These two clerks would reduce work backlog.

There is a special need to improve the department's community relations and crime prevention capabilities. Possibly a tri-city (DeSoto, Lancaster, and Duncanville) crime prevention unit would provide the equipment to show films and display crime prevention literature to a wider group.

In the area of training there is a need for a training officer to allow for in-house instructional capabilities. This training officer would keep abreast of the latest training techniques and pass them on to the other officers.

The department would like to institute an educational incentive program to encourage officers to attend college. This would help to equalize the salary paid to officers which should in-turn reduce turnover.

The department needs a legal advisor to assist the Chief and the other officers in keeping up to date on Penal Code changes, and to provide assistance in case preparation and the handling of the new requirements of the Privacy and Security Act.

There is a need for the capability for the department to record telephone calls and radio transmission. This could improve response time, decrease the number of garbled or lost calls and reduce complaints about police service.

Communication and information are the two most necessary elements for the successful operation of any law enforcement agency. A highspeed landline communications system is needed to insure that timely and accurate information is collected, stored, recovered, and processed in the most efficient, effective manner to promote the building of a common regional data base by cooperation through communication between agencies.

The Duncanville police department does not have easily accessible and retrievable record information available from which management information may be extracted. As a result, some decisions regarding manpower and other resource utilization may not be well supported and logical in light of meaningful and accurate information. Numerous manual records systems store large quantities of information, but the retrieval and ordering of the information is time consuming and costly.

Summary of Resource Needs

- A dictation system for officers
- A breathalyzer
- Jail assistance
- Photography equipment
- A tri-city crime prevention unit
- A training officer
- An educational incentive program
- A legal advisor
- Highspeed teletype
- A floppy disk mini-computer

CITY OF FARMERS BRANCH

The Farmers Branch Police Department serves an estimated population of 29,000. There are 1.51 officers per 1000 population. The department will operate with a 1977-78 budget of \$1,106,000, with a per capita expenditure for police services of \$38.13.

Human Resources

The department currently employs 44 sworn officers. All of the sworn officers are male, 43 are Anglo and one is of another ethnic origin.

Age distributions of the officers follow:

<u>Ages</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>
21-29 years	4
30-39 years	25
40-49 years	12
50-59 years	3

Training and Education

Minimum requirements for entrance into the department include the following:

- applicants must be between the ages of 21-39
- applicants must pass a spelling examination
- an oral interview must be passed
- applicants must pass a physical fitness examination

Promotion of employees is based on written examination results, tenure on the force, tenure in current rank, and a supervisor's recommendation.

The department does not have a minority recruitment program. Presently, openings are not listed in newspapers, college placement offices, or in

professional publications. Openings are announced "by word of mouth" only. Due to the comparatively larger salaries paid by the department there is little turnover and several applications are on file. The department has had no problem in filling all of their vacancies.

It is the preference of the department to hire officers who have their basic certification. Presently, eleven officers fall into this category. Additionally, eighteen officers have intermediate certification, fifteen have advanced certification, and one has an instructor's rating. During the twelve month period ending September 30, 1977, all forty-four officers received some type of in-service or specialized training. To specify, one officer attended Crime Prevention school, and other officers attended specialty schools relating to their job specifics.

There are currently two college incentives utilized to attract officers or applicants with college backgrounds. These include college tuition reimbursement and arranging schedules to accommodate college attendance. There are not, however, college incentive pay, cadet, or intern programs. Five officers have Associate degrees and four have Baccalaureate degrees.

Aids and Assistance

Legal advice is available to the department from the City Attorney or District Attorney's office.

The department does not have internal capability for a psychologist, planner, or crime analyst. Externally, pathological services are available through the Dallas County Medical Examiner's Office. The jurisdiction is also served by the rape counseling services of the Dallas County Rape Crisis Center. The Dallas County Institute of Forensic Sciences provides laboratory and firearms identification services.

Specialized Programs and Services

Programs like helicopter patrol and tactical squads are available through surrounding cities.

The department has established its own Criminal Investigation Division to which five officers are assigned. One officer is assigned to the department's Juvenile Division.

Communication and Information Systems

The department has their own highspeed landline terminal. In addition, a local computer is available for police department usage. The annual cost of the computer operation is \$1500, with an average of 150 transactions occurring per month. Offense reports are presently the only information stored by the department. This system was implemented in 1975.

Management Techniques

The Farmers Branch Police Department annually establishes performance objectives. A patrol deployment system is utilized which considers public service demand, but is not based on workload feedback data.

CITY OF UNIVERSITY PARK

University Park is estimated to have a 1977 population of 22,500 (based on NCTCOG estimates). The 31 sworn officers yield 1.37 officers per 1000 population. The 1977-78 department budget is \$624,676, with a per capita expenditure for police services of \$27.76.

Human Resources

The departments 31 sworn officers are male Anglos between the ages of 21 and 59. Eleven of the officers are in their 20's, eleven in their 30's, five in their 40's, and four in their 50's.

Three civilians are employed by the department. Secretarial and clerical duties are performed by these non-sworn personnel.

Training and Education

Entrance requirements for the department follow the minimum standards established by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. Additionally, applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 30, pass a written examination, an oral interview, and a physical fitness evaluation.

Promotions are based on tenure on the force, an officer's tenure in current rank, and recommendations of the supervisor.

Between 240 and 400 training points are required annually for line officers. Supervisors are required to receive a maximum of 400 training points annually. The department does not have a formal training program, therefore officers are trained either through the Dallas Sheriff's Academy or the North Central Texas Regional Academy in Arlington.

Four officers are in a pre-basic category while seventeen officers have their basic certification. Five have intermediate certification, and two have advanced certification.

Of the 31 sworn officers, eighteen have some college specializing in Criminal Justice or Police Science. Currently, two officers have Associates degrees.

There are no college incentive, cadet, or internship programs. Schedules are arranged to accommodate college attendance, however, officers are not reimbursed for tuition or allowed time off to attend classes.

Aids and Assistance

Legal advice is available from both the City Attorney and District Attorney's Office.

The department does not have internal capability for a psychologist, planner or crime analyst. The Dallas County Medical Examiner's office and the Institute of Forensic Science provide pathological services and laboratory and firearms identification services. Rape crisis counseling is available from the Dallas County Rape Crisis Center.

Special Programs and Services

Three officers are assigned to the department's Criminal Investigation Division. One officer is assigned to handle all juvenile related cases, and three officers are assigned to the narcotic and drug Investigation Division.

There is presently no designated Intelligence Unit, Vice Unit, Community Relations Unit, or Crime Prevention Section.

Communications and Information Systems

The University Park Police Department has a high speed landline terminal purchased by City funds. A local computer is not available to the department. The information system is not designed to provide organized crime information, offender feedback, or analysis capability.

Management Techniques

The University Park Police Department annually establishes performance objectives and work priorities.

A patrol deployment system is utilized which considers public service demand, but does not consider workload feedback data because it is not available.

Table III-7
Manpower Information
Dallas County - 1977

<u>Group "D" Agencies</u>	<u>Number of Full Time Officers</u>	<u>Number of Sworn Officers per 1,000 Pop.</u>
Garland	119	.92
Grand Prairie	63	.97
Irving	125	1.05
Mesquite	77	1.13
Richardson	93	1.36
Total	477	1.06

Source: Dallas County Law Enforcement Agencies

CITY OF GARLAND

NCTCOG's 1977 population estimates shows the population of Garland to be 128,550. The police budget for 1977-78 is \$3,316,705, with the per capita expenditure for police services \$25.80.

Human Resources

The Garland Police Department currently employs 119 sworn officers and 41 non-sworn employees. There are no part-time or reserve officers. The number of officers per 1000 population is .92. At present 114 of the sworn officers are male and four are female. Ethnic origins of these sworn officers are as follows: Anglo, 113; Black, one; Mexican American, three.

The Department basically consists of young officers, with 46% in their 20's. 51% are between the ages of 30 and 39, 19% are between 40 and 49, and 3% are between 50 and 59 years of age.

Of the 119 sworn officers, 95 are assigned line duties, 12 are assigned support duties, and 12 are assigned staff duties.

Training and Education

Entrance requirements for the Garland Police Department are as follows: a high school education; between the ages of 21 and 35; weight in proportion to height; vision of 20/40 uncorrected and not colorblind; a physical examination (civil service); a polygraph examination; and, compliance with an established psychological profile.

Promotional requirements for all grades is a civil service examination, tenure on force, and tenure in current rank.

Police training is coordinated through the Auxiliary Services Division. Apprentice police officers receive basic training at the North Central Texas Council of Governments Academy in Arlington, TX. The department has its own certified Police Academy for in-service training. The department also participates in many training schools both state wide and national in scope.

Department training standards dictate that line officers will receive a minimum of four training points annually. Likewise, supervisors and specialists must also receive the minimum of four annual training points. Policy and procedure for the department states that officers must qualify on the department's firing range once per year and fire a maximum of 200 rounds of ammunition with a minimum score of 185 points of a possible 250.

The following chart outlines the number of officers within each of the T.C.L.E.O.S.E. training categories:

<u>Category</u>	<u>No. of Officers</u>
Precertification	3
Basic Certification	24
Intermediate Certification	50
Advanced Certification	42
Instructor Classification	19

For the twelve month period ending September 30, 1977, four officers received basic training and 147 officers received varied types of in-service training.

A college incentive pay program, a career development program, police cadet program, and internship program have all been implemented. The career development program recognizes education and training as well as job performance. The program, therefore, is designed to attract and retain college educated people.

The total annual training budget for the department is \$58,316.

Aids and Assistance

A crime analyst is also employed by the department. Professional capabilities for a psychologist, pathologist, and rape crisis counseling are externally available through other agencies (Dallas County).

Special Programs and Services

Through previous grant assistance, the Garland Police Department employs a special tactical unit and a crime prevention unit.

The Special Tactical Unit works on specific crime problems that have been identified through analysis of crime data. Special equipment such as portable burglar and robbery alarms is utilized by this unit. Programs such as Operation Identification and Neighborhood watch have been successful in alerting the community to the problems of crime and to the activities individuals can perform to help make their homes and neighborhoods more secure.

The Crime Prevention Unit, after establishing a solid foundation and securing department-wide training in crime prevention, plans to do empirical studies in crime prevention.

Communications and Information Systems

The department presently is operating an IBM 1052 computer terminal connected with the Dallas Police Department. This terminal gives immediate access to the Regional Wanted Persons File, and is interphased with N.C.I.C.

A local computer, implemented in 1976, is utilized by the department. There are 38,000 criminal history records, and 118 officer workload data files stored at present. An estimated 2,700 transactions occur per month with an annual cost of operation of \$78,000.

Management Techniques

The Garland Police Department establishes formal annual performance objectives and work priorities. A patrol deployment system is utilized which considers public service demand and is based on workload feedback data. The department's information system is designed to process organized crime information as well as to provide offense and offender feedback. Additionally, the system analyses patterns and trends, incorporates security provisions, measures progress toward agency objectives, and provides feedback sufficient to measure appropriateness or priorities.

Resource Needs

Studies indicate that violent interactions between officers and citizens are less intense when either of the parties are aware that the contact is being recorded. Most instances of officer-citizen contact occur on a one-to-one basis, negating the opportunity for witness corroboration. The recording system will provide the permanent record needed to investigate accurately instances of conflict. The system is needed that is equipped with an alert device to allow an officer to notify the station of a need for assistance while away from his vehicle.

The Garland Police Department in the past few years has had a Career Development Study and has implemented a Career Development Program.

Communication and information are the two most necessary elements for the successful operation of any law enforcement agency. A highspeed landline communications system is needed to insure that timely and accurate information is collected, stored, recovered, and processed in the most efficient, effective manner to promote the building of a common regional data base by cooperation through communication between agencies.

Summary of Resource Needs

- An alert system device for officer protection
- An additional highspeed teletype
- A floppy disc mini-computer

CITY OF GRAND PRAIRIE

The 68.7 square miles patrolled by the Grand Prairie Police Department has an estimated population of 64,800. The police budget for 1977-78 is \$1,774,029. The per capita expenditure for police services is \$24.43.

Human Resources

The Grand Prairie Police Department is currently staffed with 63 sworn officers, 25 non-sworn personnel, and 35 reserve officers. The department's reserve officers perform duties designated by the chief. Non-sworn personnel serve as crossing guards and perform clerical work. Of the sworn officers, 60 are Anglo, 2 are Black, and 1 is Mexican-American. All sworn officers are currently male. At present, 83 % of the officers are between the ages of 21 and 39. The remaining 13 percent are in their 40's.

Training and Education

The entrance requirements for the department are: a high school degree or equivalent; a civil service examination; between the ages of 21 and 35 (39 with five years of service); an extensive background investigation; and a physical agility test; an oral interview; and a resident of the City of Grand Prairie.

To be promoted, the officers must have two years time in grade; pass a rigid examination; and, maintain an excellent efficiency rating.

Officer training is primarily limited to the initial training given new recruits at the North Central Texas Regional Police Academy in Arlington, Texas. When schedules permit, senior officers are sent for additional refresher courses and in-service training at the Regional Academy.

Two officers have Bachelor of Science degrees, five have Associate degrees, and over twenty have had some college education.

Thirty-one officers are in the basic certification category, 12 the intermediate certification category, 9 the advanced certification category, and one officer currently is a classified instructor.

There is not an educational incentive program, or a cadet program. However, college tuition for job related courses is reimbursed. Within the twelve month period ending September 30, 1976, ten officers received basic training. In addition, two attended administrative schools, 25 attended crime prevention schools, and six attended other speciality schools. The 1977-78 training budget is \$4500.

Aids and Assistance

A city attorney is employed full time by the City of Grand Prairie, and serves as an external Legal Advisor for the police department.

A municipal magistrate is employed by the City of Grand Prairie and rules on court cases that are primarily of a traffic and misdemeanor nature. The magistrate additionally provides for arraignment of some investigatory prisoners and issues warrants.

A physiologist, pathologist, and rape crisis counseling are external resources available to the department.

Special Programs and Services

Currently there are 56 officers assigned to line duties, 5 officers assigned support duties, and 2 are assigned to staff duties.

Resource Needs

Communication and information are the two most necessary elements for the successful operation of any law enforcement agency. A highspeed landline communications system is needed to insure that timely and accurate information is collected, stored, recovered, and processed in the most efficient, effective manner to promote the building of a common regional data base by cooperation through communication.

Summary of Resource Needs

- Highspeed landline communications system.

CITY OF IRVING

The Irving Police Department consists of 125 sworn officers, 38 non-sworn personnel, and 50 reserves. NCTCOG estimates Irving's 1977 population to be 118,250, which reveals 1.05 officers per 1000 population. The total police budget for 1977-78 is \$2,530,958, with a per capita expenditure for police services of \$21.40.

Human Resources

Of the 125 sworn officers, 122 are male and 3 are female. Presently, only one minority is employed by the department. 66 officers are in their 20's, 41 are in their 30's, 17 are in their 40's, and one officer is over age 49.

106 officers are assigned line duties, 13 are assigned support duties, and 6 are assigned staff duties. The department is divided into four main divisions each headed by a Captain. The divisions are Patrol, Criminal Investigation, Service, and Reserve. The Patrol Division is divided into four watches, one for each eight hour watch of a 24-hour day and a relief watch to cover regular days off. The Criminal Investigation Division is divided into two eight hour watches with on call personnel used to cover the remainder of the 24 hour day. The Service Division, consisting of approximately one-third sworn and two-thirds non-sworn personnel, functions as a support unit providing for communications, criminal records, detention facilities, property, evidence, and identification duties. The fourth division of the department is the Reserve Division, providing a trained uniform mobile reserve to augment regular officers during major events and during times of actual or potential crises. Reservists are used to perform such functions as

traffic control at Texas Stadium events, high school sports activities, perimeter patrolmen around areas evacuated due to flood, fires, or gas leaks, and as second officer in the car during potential high activity areas. These officers are unpaid volunteers except when all regular officers available have been committed to Texas Stadium activities. The reserves are then paid an hourly scale by Texas Stadium Corporation.

There are 38 non-sworn employees including computer terminal operators, dispatchers, public service officers, and school crossing guards. Additional non-sworn personnel perform secretarial and clerical duties.

Training and Education

All initial appointments to classified positions in the police department are based partly on competitive written examinations which are held under the supervision of the Irving Civil Service Commission and in accordance with the provisions of the Texas Fire and Police Civil Service Law.

General requirements include: U.S. Citizenship; between the ages of 21 and 35, or 45 years of age with five years of police officer experience; a high school education or equivalent; good moral character; pass a physical examination; 20/40 vision correctable to 20/20; pass a physical agility test; and, pass a thorough background investigation.

Promotional requirements are the same for all levels of sworn personnel: a competitive written examination, tenure on the force, and tenure in a current rank.

Three officers have associate degrees, thirteen have bachelors, and one has a masters degree; 80 officers have some college hours but no degrees. The city does not have a college incentive pay program but does offer a tuition reimbursement program. Curriculum which is covered under this

program includes satisfactorily (grade of "c" or better) completed courses for technical, trade, nondegree, undergraduate, post graduate, or graduate degree study pursued through any state accredited institution or others approved by the Director of Personnel and related to an employee's job within the city.

There are no cadet or internship programs nor other attempts to employ or retain persons pursuing or having completed a college education.

The following table illustrates the number of officers in each of the training categories:

Precertification	14
Basic Certification	57
Intermediate Certification	35
Advanced Certification	19
Instructor Classification	3

Aids and Assistance

The following are listed as resources available to the Irving Police Department externally:

The office of the City Attorney and his prosecution staff

The office of the District Attorney and his prosecution and investigation staff

The psychiatric and psychology staff of Beverly Hills Hospital

The Dallas Area Rape Crisis Center

Resource Needs

There were a total of 981 juvenile arrests made by the department in 1976, which represents 24% of the total number of people arrested in Irving. When compared to 1975, the number of juveniles increased in such major categories as vandalism (82), drug abuse (109), and robbery (17). The department currently has a juvenile program which reaches students in the elementary schools. There is a definite need to reach the middle school student with an organized program and also to divert middle school students who have unfavorable peer influences through the substitution of a positive peer influence. Specially designed crime prevention programs need to be designed to reach these middle school students.

The department wants to come into compliance with the state standards and goals that deal with hand-held communications.

Summary of Resource Needs

- A crime prevention program for juveniles
- Hand-held communications

CITY OF MESQUITE

NCTCOG population estimates currently show the City of Mesquite to have a population of 68,000. The police budget for 1977-78 is \$1,830,461, with a per capita expenditure for police services of \$26.91.

Human Resources

80 sworn officers are authorized for 1977-78 with 77 positions filled. There are 1.13 sworn officers per 1000 population. There are no services provided by reserve or part time officers in Mesquite.

Of the 77 sworn officers, all are Anglo and three are female. The number of sworn officers by age distribution breaks down as follows: 23 officers are in their 20's; 39 officers are in their 30's; 13 officers are in their 40's; and 2 officers are over 50.

The Mesquite Police Department is organized by six basic divisions under the direction of the Chief of Police and Assistant Chief. These six divisions are: the planning and research section; the legal advisor; the support bureau (investigations and communications); the services bureau (records, personnel, training, and purchasing); the night captain (inspection, property, and vehicle impoundment); and the operations bureau (patrol, traffic, and crime prevention operations.)

Training and Education

The entrance requirements of the Department are: between the ages of 21-35 (up to 40 with prior police experience); pass a written examination, an oral interview; and a physical fitness evaluation. Preference points are given for prior U.S. Armed Forces service.

Promotional requirements are two years in the rank immediately below the rank of the promotional examination. Three or more must qualify for examination or it is offered to the next lower rank. The examination scoring weight is 70 percent written examination and 30 percent efficiency rating. In addition, one point is given for each year of service up to ten years.

At the present time, eleven officers have Associates Degrees, twenty-one have Bachelors, and those who hold no degree average 67 semester hours of college each. Schedule preference is given to accomodate college attendance. There are no incentive pay, career development, cadet, or intern programs available.

The number of officers in the T.C.L.E.O.S.E. training catagories are as follows: 4 precertification; 12 basic certification; 30 intermediate certification; 31 advanced certification; and 6 instructor classifications.

All recruits train at the North Central Texas Police Academy in Arlington, TX. The annual training budget for 1977-78 is \$6,436. Six officers have received basic training in twelve months period ending 9/30/77, with 76 officers receiving some type of in-service training during the same period. In addition, one officer has attended the FBI Academy. The department has not established minimum training standard requirements, however.

Management Techniques

The Mesquite Police Department establishes formal performance objectives and work priorities. A patrol deployment system is utilized which considers public service demand and is based on workload feedback data. An information system is also utilized that is designed to process organized crime information.

The department's information system provides offense, offender, and crime target feedback, analyzes patterns and trends, incorporates security provisions, measures progress toward agency objectives and provides feedback sufficient to measure appropriateness or priorities.

Although the department has a local government computer available which stores offense reports information, utilization of the computer is minimal and unworkable for their needs. An expanded mini-computer system funded by a CJD grant is expected to be implemented by March 1, 1977.

Special Programs and Services

Among the special units or programs within the department is a juvenile unit to which two officers have been assigned. These officers are responsible for investigation of juvenile offenses. Additionally, they investigate the whereabouts of juvenile runaways and attempt to apprehend and reconcile them with parents or to transfer them to the Dallas County Juvenile Home for assignment to a case worker.

Four officers and one sergeant comprise a cross-trained Tactical Unit. Under ordinary circumstances these officers are assigned to the various platoons for regular patrol assignment. They are mobilized as a unit under critical emergency situations requiring their special tactical skills.

The Criminal Investigation Division (seven officers) has responsibilities of vice and narcotics, crimes against persons, and crimes against property. The Criminal Intelligence Unit consists of three officers and the Crime Prevention Unit is assigned two officers. The Crime Prevention Unit officers are also Community Relations cross-trained. One police officer from the Mesquite Police Department is assigned to the Dallas Organized Crime Task Force.

Aids and Assistance

A psychologist and rape crisis counseling are external resources to which the department has access. Internally, the department has resource capability for planning (a full time civilian planner is employed) and legal advice (a grant funded project, currently in second year funding, provides a legal advisor). The Dallas County Medical Examiner's office provides pathological services.

Resource Needs

Lacking resources locally and within the police department to deal with juveniles, problem youth are routinely referred to Juvenile Court or are released to parents without adequate provision for counseling and supervision. At the present time no efforts are expended toward behavior modification activity which could lessen the probability of the child becoming involved in serious criminal acts. A youth services bureau is needed to establish a community based program which would coordinate diversionary alternatives from the juvenile justice system for status offenders.

The reduction in property crimes in the City of Mesquite must be at least partially attributable to the operation of the current Special

Investigations Unit. Need exists to continue their activities and to realize further reduction in offense incidence. Monitoring of known offenders and coordination of offense related data must continue to maintain the trend.

The department needs a means of recruiting and developing qualified officers. This can be accomplished through a career development program.

Summary of Resource Needs

- A youth services program
- Career development
- Continuance of the Special Investigations Unit

CITY OF RICHARDSON

The City of Richardson is estimated to have a 1977 population of 68,100 (based on N.C.T.C.O.G. estimates). The 93 sworn officers yield 1.36 officers per 1000 population. The 1976-77 department budget was \$1,636,354, with a per capita expenditure for police services of \$24.02.

Human Resources

The Richardson Police Department serves a community of 68,100 citizens. There are currently 93 sworn officers, 23.5 non-sworn officers, and sixteen reserve officers employed by the department. All of the 93 sworn officers are Anglo, 89 are male, and four are female. The ages of officers range from 21 years to 49 years. 27 of the officers are in their 20's, 41 are in their 30's, and 22 are in their 40's; three are in their 50's.

Currently, there are 1.36 officers per 1000 population. There are 16 reserve officers, 34 below the authorized 50. The reserve officers assist sworn patrol officers in law enforcement and order maintenance.

There are 23 full time, and one part time non-sworn personnel. These employees perform clerical work, records maintenance, communications, crime scene search and identification, jail operations, expediting complaints over the phone and at the station, and school crossing guards.

The following is a brief explanation of the various responsibilities and functions of the sections and divisions in the organization.

-The Chief of Police has overall responsibility for functions and activities of the police department. The Narcotics and Intelligence

Section, which reports directly to the Chief of Police, is responsible in four areas: Narcotics, Criminal Intelligence, Vice and Internal Affairs Investigations.

-The Station Commanders provide representation of the Chief's Office on occasions when the Chief is away from the police station. During the absence of Division Commanders, the Station Commanders provide staff supervision for members of the department.

-The Criminal Investigation Division has the responsibility for followup investigations on all crimes (except traffic) reported to the police department. This division also has responsibility for the identification function which includes crime scene searches.

-The Patrol Division provides constant, around-the-clock manpower with responsibilities of crime prevention, order maintenance, social services, and traffic law enforcement.

-The Service Division personnel are responsible for support to other operations in the following areas: communications, property and evidence maintenance, records keeping, and safety education to the public.

-The System Services Division is responsible for maintenance and improvement of subsystems of the department.

Training and Education

The Entrance requirements for the department are at least 21 years of age, a high school graduate or possess a G.E.D., pass a civil service examination, physical examination, psychological examination and a polygraph examination, and pass a thorough background investigation. Preference points are given to veterans.

Promotions from Police Officer to Sergeant are made on the basis of

seniority, evaluation, and civil service test grade. The candidate must have at least two years experience with this department. Candidates for Lieutenant are promoted on basis of seniority, evaluation, and civil service test grade. The candidate must have at least two years supervision experience with this department.

At the present time, six officers have Associates Degrees, 13 have Bachelors and two have a Masters Degree. There are no college incentive pay programs, police cadet programs or internship programs. There are no special attempts to employ or retain persons pursuing or having completed college education. The annual training budget for 1977-78 is \$19,299. From September of 1977, eight officers received basic training and eighteen officers received some type of in-service training.

Aids and Assistance

The department retains a psychologist who is in private practice for use in the department employee selection process. This psychologist is also used on occasion to re-evaluate present employees. Payment is made by the department as the psychologist services are used.

The department uses a private polygraph examining agency on a yearly contract basis. These examinations are used in employee selection and criminal investigation.

Special Programs and Services

At this time the only fully operational special program is the Safety Education Section of the Service Division. This consists of one police officer working with schools, civic groups, and scout organizations. The means for carrying out this program are lectures, discussion groups, and films.

Resource Needs

There is a current need to facilitate investigative activities by such means as increased case-preparation capability, and increased identification capability. Additionally, a more versatile means of surveillance needs to be provided which will eliminate and/or pinpoint possible suspects, as well as vindicating innocent persons. An Investigative Aids Project, thereby, will hopefully improve on current clearance rates.

Communication and information are the two most necessary elements for the successful operation of any law enforcement agency. A highspeed landline communications system is needed to insure that timely and accurate information is collected, stored, recovered, and processed in the most efficient, effective manner to promote the building of a common regional data base by cooperation through communication between agencies.

The Richardson police department does not have easily accessible and retrievable record information available from which management information may be extracted. As a result, some decisions regarding manpower and other resource utilization may not be well supported and logical in light of meaningful and accurate information. Numerous manual records systems store large quantities of information, but the retrieval and ordering of the information is time consuming and costly.

Richardson is in need of an intensified attack on juvenile crime in the city. This area continues to be a severe problem.

Summary of Resource Needs

- Juvenile Unit
- Highspeed landline
- Records retrieval system

CITY OF DALLAS

The Dallas Police Department is responsible for protecting 869,500 people in over 350 square miles. The total department budget for 1977-78 is \$50,273,334, with a per capita expenditure of \$57.87 for police services.

Human Resources

The department has 1,994 full-time sworn officers (September 30, 1977), or 2.29 officers per 1000 population. There are 315 authorized reserve officers and 148 actual. The Dallas Police Reserve Battalion is a means of augmenting and assisting the department when additional manpower is needed. This volunteer group receives 240 hours of training, or 170 more hours than is required by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (T.C.L.E.O.S.E.). Among the areas in which a reserve officer may provide assistance are the Patrol Bureau, Detention Services Division, Criminal Investigation Division, Traffic Division, Communications Division, and the Identification Division.

There are 546 non-sworn personnel who perform a variety of services. In administration these include: Director, Administrative Assistant, Analyst, and Social Worker. In the Support Services they include: clerical and secretarial, Public Service Officers, and Community Service Workers.

There are 1893 male and 101 female sworn officers. 1,832 of the sworn officers are Anglo, 92 are Black, 65 are Mexican-American, and 5 are of other ethnic origins.

The number of sworn officers by age distribution breaks down as follows:

21-29 years	633
30-39 years	781
40-49 years	492
50-59 years	82
60+	6
Total Officers	1994

Training and Education

The training and educational level of officers may be portrayed through a breakdown of entrance and promotional requirements. The following are entrance requirements:

- Between 21 and 35 years of age
- Not colorblind
- Normal hearing
- 20/70 vision or better in both eyes, correctable to 20/20 in both
- No physical condition that prevents obtaining life insurance at normal rates
- An honorable discharge
- No criminal record
- Pass a competitive Civil Service examination
- At least 45 hours of college credit with a "C" average from an accredited college or university.
- Pass an oral interview

The following recruiting techniques are used to recruit new officers:

A minority recruitment program; the news media (paper, T.V., and radio), and, college placement offices.

Recruits receive 17 weeks of training with courses that include field, classroom firearms, and police oriented, behind the wheel training. Training is done at the Dallas Police Academy with specialized training done at other locations if necessary. The annual training budget for 1977-78 is \$864,561. In-service training is done on changing laws, handling juveniles, handling conflicts, firearms practice, barricaded persons, rape counseling and racial conflicts. 125 officers received basic training in 1977 and all officers received some type of in-service training.

Promotional requirements include a written examination which is 100 percent of the grade; however, the Chief of Police may select anyone from the eligibility list.

A sergeant must serve one year before he is eligible to take his lieutenant examination. A lieutenant must serve one year before he is eligible to take the captain examination.

Promotion above Captain is made by the Chief.

Of the 2009 officers, 1006 have some type of college degrees. The breakdown for this college education is as follows:

Associates Degree	916
Baccalaureate Degree	810
Masters Degree	40
Iuris Doctorate Degree	1

The number of officers in the various training categories breaks down as follows:

Basic Certification	368
Intermediate Certification	697
Advanced Certification	804
Instructor Classification	141

The department provides a college incentive pay program, a police cadet and an internship program. Officers also are offered a college tuition reimbursement program in addition to in-service pay (\$4.00 a month up to 25 years service). In an effort to employ college educated personnel, extensive recruiting is done on college campuses throughout the Southwest.

Aids and Assistance

The following aids and assistance are available to the Dallas Police Department.

Legal Advisors: A legal liason office which provides consultative legal services to departmental personnel, reviews all prosecution reports

filed with the D.A.'s office rather than traffic cases, and assists the department in legal training of police officers. In addition, both City Attorney and District Attorney are available resources to the department.

Pathologist: The department contributes annually to the budget of the Institute of Forensic Sciences. The Institute performs autopsys and other pathology- oriented studies related to police investigation.

Psychologist: There are both consulting psychologists and a sworn psychologist available to the department. These are available to test new officers and provide counseling for other officers.

Consultants: Consultants are hired as needed by the department on an as needed basis.

Crime Analyst: The department maintains full-time crime analysis potential.

Planners: The Planning and Research Department does all planning for the department. In addition, there is an operational Analysis Division which identifies and defines crime problems. The Police Foundation provides research personnel to the department.

The following is a detailed description of each division in the Dallas Police Department.

Administration

The administration activity provides general supervision for the department. The Chief of Police, with the assistance of his immediate staff, directs and controls all police department activities.

Inspections Division

The Inspections Division conducts departmental studies and inspections to access all aspects of police work.

Internal Affairs Division

The Internal Affairs Division investigates all complaints of misconduct originated by citizens or within the police department against any employee of the police department. The results of the investigation are transmitted, with recommendations, to departmental management for action.

Fiscal Affairs Division

The Fiscal Affairs Division supports the departments operations by coordinating and preparing the police payrolls and annual operating budget, performing purchasing activities, providing continual budget analysis, and conducting the fiscal administration of federal grants.

Personnel Division

The Personnel Division's activities include the maintaining of personnel records, recruiting of police applicants, conducting background investigations, and handling matters pertaining to employee relations.

Planning and Research Division

The Planning and Research Division studies current crime problems to determine and recommend the appropriate operational response, prepares departmental policy directives, conducts advanced planning for future police programs, and coordinates departmental grants-in-aid programs.

Training and Education Division

All training activities in the police department are supervised and coordinated by the Training and Education Division. The primary responsibility of the Division includes training of recruit officers, administering advanced and specialized in-service and firearms training programs, coordinating training at colleges and institutes, and supervising the cadet program.

32 officers assigned to the five patrol divisions within the department have the responsibility for the prevention of crime and the maintenance of order through deployment of a force assigned to each of the divisions on a 24 hour basis. Patrol Officers respond to all calls for police service, make preliminary investigations at all crime scenes and traffic accidents, perform investigations and follow up of most misdemeanors, apprehend offenders and give aid and information to citizens as required.

The Dallas Police Department establishes formal annual performance objectives as well as formal annual work priorities. The department utilizes a patrol deployment system which considers public service demand. The patrol deployment system is based on workload feedback data.

Special Operations Division

The Special Operations Division acts to supplement other operational forces in the department. Its primary functions include the assignment of personnel to patrol high crime areas, the application of special law enforcement measures, and control of all incidents occurring within the city which, if uncontrolled, could result in personal injuries and property damage. In addition, this division regulates private patrol agencies, polices special public events and issues parade permits.

Helicopter Division

The addition of helicopter operations to police service has significantly increased the police's departments effectiveness. In addition to participating in crime prevention, enforcement, and apprehensive activities, the police officers in the division are actively involved in detecting and eliminating public safety hazards and locating missing persons. The division furnishes air support to all city departments and response to calls outside the city in the event of an emergency.

Criminal Investigation Division

The Criminal Investigation Division investigates criminal offenses and crime related incidents for the purpose of identifying and apprehending each law violator, and recovering lost or stolen property.

Youth Section

The Youth Section processes and counsels all arrested juveniles, provides followup investigations on arrested youths, and conducts preventive patrols surveillance to identify and cope effectively with juvenile hangouts. This section maintains liaison between the Dallas Police Department, Dallas Independent School District, Dallas County Juvenile Department, Juvenile Courts, and other community youth agencies, and investigates all missing person and run away juvenile reports, in addition to operating the School Community Guidance Centers and conducting the first offender program.

Legal Liaison Division

The Legal Liaison Division is charged with the responsibility of providing legal services to the Chief of Police and his staff. Additionally, this division provides liaison and coordination with the Office of the City Attorney, Office of the District Attorney, and courts in Dallas County.

Consultative legal advice is also provided for police officers in the enforcement divisions on matters relating to legal problems. All Criminal investigation reports filed with the office of the Dallas County District Attorney, except traffic cases, are reviewed by attorneys assigned to this division prior to filing.

This division also furnishes assistance to the Training and Education Division in preparation of law subjects, training materials, and provides teaching services to basic, advanced, and specialized training programs.

Traffic Division

Police officers from the Traffic Division investigate all fatal and serious injury traffic accidents, enforce traffic laws, administer parking and intersection control, conduct school crosswalk safety programs and supervise school crossing guards.

Intelligence Division

The primary function of the Intelligence Division is to determine the existence and nature of organized crime and unlawful subversive activity and to enable the police department to develop strategies for preventing unlawful behavior. Additionally, this unit is responsible for investigating crimes involving business frauds, providing security for governmental officials and functions, and coordinating intelligence information between units of this division and outside law enforcement agencies.

Vice Control Division

The Vice Control Division's responsibility involves an enforcement effort directed at drug sellers and abusers. Its activities also include prostitution, pandering, procuring, and felony gambling arrests.

Communications Division

The Communications Division of the Support Services Bureau is responsible for the operation of the department's radio communications system. Calls for police service are received and dispatched, and offense reports are prepared and expedited for followup investigations.

Data Processing Division

The Data Processing Division, within the Support Services Bureau of the police department, is responsible for designing computer systems that will assist in more effective law enforcement. This division acts as an interface between the police department and the City of Dallas Department of Data Services by defining police data processing requirements and overseeing the implementation of police-oriented computer systems. Regional members of the North Central Texas Crime Information Center also interface with this division for solutions to various problems.

Detention Services Division

The Detention Services Division provides care, transportation and security of all prisoners arrested by the police department of the City of Dallas. As part of this care, prisoners are served meals and furnished medical attention.

Identification Division

The Identification Division of the Support Services Bureau performs three major functions: First, it is responsible for the collection and preservation of evidence from major crime scenes, including processing and submission of evidence to the Dallas County Institute of Forensic Sciences, evaluation and screening of criminal suspects and applicants for employment through polygraph examinations, and processing photographs for use as evidence and for internal distribution. The second function concerns maintaining criminal records, fingerprinting all criminal suspects and employment applicants, forwarding criminal identifiers to other agencies, and recording processing requests for previous arrests. The third function is the collection and maintenance of records, coding and

filing of offense reports, arrest work sheets, jail dispositions, prosecution reports, prisoner activity work sheets, and microfilming criminal records.

Property Division

The Property Division is responsible for the custody, care, and control of all department property, including weapons, uniforms, equipment, and furniture. This division also controls contraband, seized vehicles, lost property, and administers the junk motor vehicles disposition program.

Report Division

The Report Division is responsible for the review, maintenance, storage and distribution of police reports throughout the department and to outside agencies and individuals.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Helicopter Patrol

The department maintains a fleet of eight helicopters and one fixed wing aircraft. The helicopter Division provides 24-hour helicopter patrol service. Although primarily used in law enforcement, crime prevention, and the detection and apprehension of offenders, the helicopter officers also detect public safety hazards, searches for missing persons, and furnish air support and assistance to other city departments. On request, the helicopters are available to handle emergency calls from other law enforcement agencies. There are currently 23 sworn officers assigned to the Helicopter Patrol unit.

Tactical Units and Special Weapons and Tactics Unit (SWAT Teams)

Tactical is divided into three separate units. The saturation units combat specific crime problems, provide "backup" support for patrol elements, provide manpower in all riot and crowd control situations and maintain a SWAT team to handle barricaded persons and sniper situations.

The Tactical Services Section coordinates tactical deployment in high crime areas, provides trained canine elements when needed, conducts investigation of incidents involving explosives and bomb threats and prepares operation orders for all special events utilizing police personnel and issues parade permits.

Crime Prevention Programs

The department currently has assigned seven officers to the Crime Prevention Unit. This unit incorporates citizen involvement as well as crime prevention techniques.

Operation Identification is a program of property marking to assist the police in locating and recovering lost or stolen property.

Community Relations Program

The department has a Community Services Division that is charged with the operation of community storefronts, coordinating and staffing the Police Athletic League; a Social Services Section which provides counseling for individuals having medical and psychological problems that might cause them to become involved in the criminal justice process; a rape counseling service for rape victims; and, a police explorer post for juveniles.

Juvenile Related Programs

The Youth Section is within the Criminal Investigation Division. This section is responsible for handling all juveniles taken into custody, investigating missing persons reports, promoting delinquency reduction programs, and maintaining liaison with schools and the county juvenile and welfare departments.

Sixty-four sworn personnel are currently assigned to the Juvenile Unit.

Current programs aimed at the prevention or rehabilitation of juvenile offenders include the following:

1. Youth Services Project

This project began in December of 1973 under the Impact Grant. The grant period ended September 30, 1976, and the project has been assumed by the City of Dallas. The two basic components of the Youth Services Program are the First Offender Program and Counseling Unit. Both programs are diversionary alternatives to the standard juvenile justice system. At the first level, minor offenders are diverted into the First Offender Program. At the next level, more serious offenders that need more indepth services are diverted to the counseling unit. At the final level, most serious and habitual repeat offenders are referred to the Juvenile Department.

2. School Community Guidance Center Program

The Dallas Independent School District, Dallas Police Department, Dallas County Juvenile Probation Department, and the Dallas County Juvenile Court jointly established this program in 1969 to cope with the truancy problem. Children absent from school without the knowledge and consent of their parents or guardian are taken to one of several centers staffed by

a police officer, probation officer, and school official. An attempt is made to learn the reasons for the individual's truancy problem. Steps are taken to get the student back in school, release him to his parents or guardian, and/or refer him to another agency for appropriate action. The program has been successful and a "communication bridge" has been built between the "youth-authority relationship gap."

3. Youth Action Centers

These centers seek to create a mutual understanding between police and youth, improve the police image, and develop a healthy attitude toward law enforcement by relating to youth and parents on a personal, non-punitive basis. Assistance is provided regarding any police-community problem, including narcotic/drug abuse. The officers involved in this program consult with parents on their children's behavior that has led or might lead to law infractions. They help make early identification of predelinquent behavior and seek to eliminate delinquency-producing conditions. An important factor is the positive interaction of the police officers with the youth through informal contacts in the school halls, lunchrooms, playgrounds, and at special events.

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Dallas Police Department has 12 UHF radio channels authorized and in use. Five of these channels are used by the patrol substations, one channel per substation. One channel is used for traffic calls and information requests, and the other six channels are reserved for specialized uses.

In addition to these radio facilities, the Dallas Police Department can access a number of computer files via computer terminals. The computer files that are accessible to the Dallas Police Department are its own local files and regional law enforcement files in the City of

Dallas computers (two IBM 370 model 145's), TCIC files in Austin, and NCIC files in Washington, D. C. The Dallas Police Department has 70 video terminals and 25 printers connected to the City of Dallas computers. The department has three Incoterm terminals tied directly to the Department of Public Safety switcher in Garland. These terminals can access TCIC and NCIC files plus computerized criminal history data. Another file available to some of the terminals is the Dallas County Name Index File.

The Dallas Police Department files include information on personnel, accidents, offenses, arrests, Operation Identification, and hazardous address locations (HAL). Files pertaining to the computer-assisted dispatching system (CADS) include: the street locator files (a block number, street direction and street name file, and an intersection file); unit availability file (shows current status of each field element); mark-out file (indicates which elements are temporarily performing some specialized function and, thus, not available to answer calls); call file (records all calls requesting police service); and the assigned/unassigned file (indicates the status of all incoming calls). Two additional files created for the use of the Dallas Police Department's Real-Time Tactical Deployment Project are the suspect file and the vehicle file for use in identifying crime problems.

DETENTION FACILITY

Detention data was to be supplied by the Criminal Justice Division; however, this data was not forthcoming, and 1976 data is used in this section.

The City of Dallas jail serves as a short-term holding facility for felony and major misdemeanor offenders and municipal ordinance violators. The facility, constructed in 1973, is located in the Police and Courts

Building and is operated by the Detention Services Division of the Dallas Police Department. The facility was expanded in 1957, with minor renovations completed in 1974. Its current design capacity allows for 294 bunks in 95 cells. A staff of 111 full-time employees is assigned to the Detention Services Division, most of whom are public service officers (non-sworn uniformed personnel). Twenty-two of the 111 employees are sworn officers. The division currently consists of 100 male and 11 female detention employees. 83% of the staff is Anglo, 12% is Black, and 5% is Mexican-American. 27% of this staff are between the ages of 18 and 30, 15.3% are in their 30's, 10.8% are in their 40's, and 15% are over 50. Average tenure of the detention staff is 5 years and 6 months. Sworn staff averages 15 years and 3 months with the Dallas Police Department. Civilian jail guards average 3 years and 3 months. Clerical staff average 5 years and 4 months with the department. 16 detention staff workers hold college degrees. Four have obtained the Associates degree, ten the Baccalaureate degree, and two the Masters degree. Within the last training year 36 detention staff received some type of in-service training.

The daily average inmate population increased from 178 during 1975 to 195 through September, 1976. The number of detention staff per inmate is currently .56.

The division is commanded by a director with an office staff including one secretary and one administrative sergeant. Each watch is assigned one lieutenant, four sergeants, one jailer, one police officer, 26 public service officers, and two clerks. The watches are from 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., and 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. A food service supervisor and two assistant supervisors complete the authorized strength of the division.

Visiting is allowed daily except Saturday from 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Ministers and attorneys may visit any time. Prisoners receive mail any time without censorship. Inspection for contraband is done in the presence of the prisoner. The facility appears to be operating in compliance with Article 5115 of the Texas Civil Statutes in regard to occupancy, physical standards, etc. Proper segregation has been maintained, with separate facilities for males, females, youthful offenders, security risks, prisoners awaiting transfer to other facilities, and inmates serving sentences. A drunk tank is also used. Certain inmates may volunteer to serve as jail trustees. In this capacity, they prepare meals and serve as janitors under the supervision of the jail staff. Health needs are met by on-premise medical care and access to the county hospital for major medical problems. Regular visits to the jail are conducted by visiting physicians. Rehabilitation services include an alcohol abuse program and psychological counseling.

The Pre-Trial Release Program has enabled certain categories of offenders to be eligible for release from the Dallas city and county jails on personal recognizance bonds. Prior to June, 1973, no fees were charged for this service. House Bill 762, passed by the 63rd Legislature, however, permits a fee of \$10 or 3 percent of the bond assessed, whichever is greater, to cover administrative costs.

For 1976-77 the total budgeted amount for jail operations is \$1,210,691. This amount includes salaries, supplies, communications, and direct operating expenses. Average daily expenses total \$3,316.96 or \$17 per day per inmate.

A computerized booking system stores basic arrest data and initiates assignment of arrest numbers and booking cards. The system stores the following information: name, race, sex, date of birth, and address of arrestee; type of offense; booking time and location; offense location; arrest time and location; and names and badge numbers of police personnel involved.

Resource Needs

Burglars and thieves can readily dispose of stolen goods through "fences" realizing quick and easy profits. The active burglar or thief uses the property to provide a major source of his income. Less than one fourth of the value of the property stolen in larcenies is presently recovered. Less than one fourth of the total value of the property stolen in burglaries is recovered. With thieves working in conjunction with dealers in stolen property, it is almost impossible to effectively identify and recover the goods and subsequently develop successful criminal cases against the offenders involved. However, without a "fence" to serve as an outlet for converting stolen goods into some form of profit, the burglar would be discouraged from engaging in this particular form of crime. The anti-fencing unit would keep statistics on the number of criminal offenders that have prior criminal records. In 1974, there were only (5) five persons charged with receiving and concealing stolen property in Dallas. This unit will hopefully surpass this number many times over. With the operation of this unit, the Dallas Police Department would be able to penetrate the "fences" on a large enough scale to combat the number of persons using fences to sell off stolen property.

The Dallas Police Department is facing increasing difficulties in combatting an increasing rate of crime and maintaining an acceptable clearance rate. There must be a continuing effort to utilize modern technology in improving departmental operational capability in improved organizational communications and dissemination of crime analysis on a real-time basis. Sharing of resources among agencies suffers from lack of a proper system. The need exists for the development of such a system to share timely information, training material, and educational resources. Implementation of a microwave television with all of its capabilities would provide not only immediate improvement and effectiveness but will also provide the capability for future innovation in operations. This capability can be readily shared with other area criminal justice agencies.

When an officer is away from his/her squad car, contact with the dispatcher cannot be made except by means of a handie-talkie radio. The number of these radios presently available is far from adequate. There is a need for more field officers to be equipped with handie-talkie radios so that constant contact with the dispatcher can be maintained. In the event of an emergency, field officers away from their vehicles could be notified immediately. Likewise, the radios would enable officers to contact the dispatcher when additional patrol elements are needed. This capability would significantly reduce the risk of harm or injury to an officer who is unable to return to his squad car to call for assistance. A decrease in response time would improve the effectiveness in apprehending fleeing criminals and in preventing a potentially disruptive situation from becoming a civil disorder.

Traditionally, members of the Tactical Section, Special Operations Division, Dallas Police Department, have counter-acted Business Robbery problems by employing saturation patrol and two man stake-outs. Although

these tactics have resulted in decreases in offenses, they are very expensive in terms of manpower and relatively few "in-the act" arrests have resulted from them. A manpower amplification system is needed to make the anti-robbery operations more cost effective.

The existence of multiple police jurisdictions, combined with the mobility of criminal and organized crime activity, has created the need for greater communication among agencies in order to minimize duplication of effort and to enhance police effectiveness. The objective of the Greater Dallas Organized Crime Task Force, composed of law enforcement agencies in Dallas County, is to encourage the free passage of information regarding the activities of organized crime in the Dallas area, not only among participating agencies but to other affected law enforcement agencies throughout the state and nation. Members of the Task Force gather intelligence and/or evidence on suspected and known organized crime, activities and files are developed on major criminal offenders. Continuation funding for this Task Force is sought as an effective means of combating organized crime in the metropolitan area.

The need exists to establish and/or improve intra-departmental communications at all levels of the department. Roll call and in-service training need to be standardized and made more efficient by improving the results and reducing the cost with a minimum loss man-hours. Finally, new training material for basic recruit training is needed.

Communication and information are the two most necessary elements for the successful operation of any law enforcement agency. A highspeed landline communications system is needed to insure that timely and accurate information is collected, stored, recovered, and processed in the most efficient, effective manner to promote the building of a common regional data base by cooperation through communication between agencies.

The Dallas police department does not have easily accessible and retrievable record information available from which management information may be extracted. As a result, some decisions regarding manpower and other resource utilization may not be well supported and logical in light of meaningful and accurate information. Numerous manual records systems store large quantities of information, but the retrieval and ordering of the information is time consuming and costly.

The Dallas Police department has implemented its AVM system in one division. Only about 60% of the cars are equipped in this division. There is a need to equip all cars in this division so that meaningful data can be captured.

Summary of Resource Needs

- Continuance of the Anti-Fencing unit
- A coordinated system for sharing information, training material, and educational resources
- Additional handi-talkie radios
- A stakeout unit expansion
- Expanded highspeed teletype capabilities
- A floppy disc mini-computer
- Expansion of automated vehicle monitoring

CONTINUED

5 OF 8

DALLAS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The Dallas County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement unincorporated areas in Dallas County. Additionally, the department provides court support in terms of supplying bailiffs to the courts and care of prisoners in the courtroom, correctional support in the jail, and information services to law enforcement. The Sheriff's Office provides assistance as needed to the 24 municipal police agencies and the eight Constables' Offices within the county.

Human Resources

The Sheriff's Office currently employs 671 sworn employees, 124 non-sworn employees and 200 reserve officers. Of the sworn, 597 are male and 74 are female officers, 624 are Anglo, 31 are Black, 13 are Mexican American and 2 are other. There is not an educational incentive program, cadet program or intern program. There are no efforts to retain persons with a college education; however, schedule preference allowances are made to accomodate college attendance. Of the 671 sworn officers, twenty-one currently have associates degrees, thirty-two have Baccalaureate degrees and two have Doctorate degrees. 11% of the officers have more than 100 college hours, 4.8% have 75 to 100 hours, 7.2% have 50-74 hours and 25.6% have less than 50 hours.

The 200 reserve officers perform various duties at the direction of the Sheriff. These duties include crowd control, work parades, and office work among others. There are 124 non-sworn employees. They perform general clerical work.

Below are general discussions of the duties of the major divisions of the Sheriff's Office.

Patrol Division

The protection of all unincorporated areas of Dallas County, the keeping of the peace, and crime prevention are among the basic duties of the Patrol Division.

Dallas County is divided into eight patrol districts with each district having protection 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The Patrol Division also operates a two man transfer squad each shift which transfers prisoners between jails, the Mental Evaluation Center, and Parkland Memorial Hospital.

Criminal Investigation Division

Criminal Investigation Officers are trained in crime detection through experience and special education. Education of at least high school level is required along with at least two years experience as a patrolman. They must have knowledge of court operations and of the laws of the city, county, state, and nation. They are trained interrogators and are familiar with forensic laboratory procedures and operations. Currently there are 23 officers assigned to Criminal Investigation Division.

Fugitive Division

Fugitives, or persons charged with a criminal offense who is attempting to evade arrest, can be classified in two categories: The person charged with the commission of a crime in Texas who flees to another state, and the person who flees to Dallas County to avoid prosecution for a crime in another state. Following arrest of a fugitive, it is the division's responsibility to take whatever legal action is necessary to bring about return of the person to the locality where the alleged crime was committed.

Bond Division

When a person is arrested and comes under the custody of the Sheriff's Department, that action starts a series of record keeping that follows the individual involved until the charge against him is disposed of by imposition of a sentence or by grand jury no-bill or by an action in court.

The Bond Division serves as a "clearinghouse" to ensure that all proper papers are instituted in this step by step process. Close liaison with the criminal and justice of the peace courts is mandatory. The Bond Division is also responsible for all papers having to do with the making of bonds which bring about the release of arrested persons pending Grand Jury or court action. It is the responsibility of the Sheriff to accept or to reject the surety on any bond. He may set a bond if no judge or justice of the peace is available.

Civil Division

Operations of the Civil Division include service of all court orders having to do with civil matters. These papers can include divorce citations, temporary restraining orders, subpoenas, garnishments, and sequestrations.

Bailiff Section

Bailiffs for the District and County Courts are furnished by the Sheriff's Department. A bailiff is a deputy sheriff, a court officer, who executes writs, processes restraints and arrests, and acts as a messenger or usher in the court. He is responsible for crowd control, the protection of witnesses in the courtroom, and security in the courtroom.

Support Services

This section comprises a number of specialized functions, including crime scene search, photo lab, polygraph, communications, the Bomb Squad, the Canine Unit, Print Shop, Identification Bureau, and Property Control.

Detention Services

This operation is to be discussed under the "Corrections" section.

Systems Division

The following are the basic functions of the Systems Division:

Direct and coordinate all data processing within the Sheriff's Department.

Coordinate the use of criminal justice informations systems with other law enforcement agencies.

Coordinate procedures and use of criminal justice information systems with the courts and other county departments.

Recommend procedures to support new systems and more effectively utilize existing systems.

Define and implement new programs.

Train personnel for effective use of computer information systems.

Coordinate grant programs and assist the grant section of the Auditor's Office in writing grant applications.

Personnel/Internal Affairs

This division recruits applicants for the Sheriff's Office, processes applications, conducts the background investigations, and administers tests for employment or promotion. All employees' payroll records and records of applicants and terminated employees are maintained by this section.

This division also conducts (under Internal Affairs) investigations when complaints are received concerning the Sheriff's Office or its officers. In such cases, a report of the findings is made to the Sheriff. If the complaint is substantiated, this division may recommend what disciplinary action should be taken.

Research and Planning

The director of research and planning conducts research and does long range planning for the department. This person also conducts special surveys and studies for the Sheriff and makes recommendations to the Sheriff.

Warrant Division

This division is comprised of outside investigators, clerks, and supervisors. The duties of this division are to execute the warrants issued by the criminal district courts, county criminal courts, and justice of the peace courts.

Fiscal Affairs Division

Fiscal Affairs compiles and prepares the Dallas County Sheriff's Office annual budget. The division requisitions all office supplies, distributes special fund checks from the general fund, writes receipts for all money received in the Sheriff's Office from jail fines, cash bonds, etc. -- balances, codes and deposits all monies recorded in the Sheriff's Office; makes all food purchases for the county jail.

Training Division and Reserves

The Training Division, under the direction of a captain, operates the Dallas County Sheriff's Academy which trains officers from several law enforcement agencies in Dallas County. In addition to having five basic courses each year, the academy also offers special courses each year in such

subjects as police administration, criminal investigation, firearms, instructor certification, etc.

The rangemaster of the academy also schedules all officers for period requalification in firearms. The Sheriff's Department firing range is also available for use by other law enforcement agencies and the North Central Texas Council of Governments Police Academy.

The Training Division also offers 80-hour courses to certify Reserve Officers for the Sheriff's Office as well as other law enforcement agencies. The reserve is coordinated by this division under the direction of the reserve coordinator.

Intelligence Division

This division complements the Metro Squad. One of the functions of this division is coordinating intelligence data among all county cities and towns, paying particular attention to those cities not involved in the Metro Squad. However, the scope of this unit would not be limited to organized crime.

Resource Needs

There is an increasing backlog of warrants in the Sheriff's Department that have not been executed. When a warrant squad determines that the address of a suspect is incorrect and has no leads as to the location of the suspect, the warrant is transferred to the "At Large" file. Owing to a shortage of manpower and a lack of a systematic approach to followup, no additional intensive search is made except through the NCIC/TCIC network. This does not always contain the necessary information; the result is that many suspects remain at large. Between January 1, 1976, and July 31, 1976, a backlog of 2000 felony warrants alone was accumulated. A fugitive apprehension unit

is needed to reduce this backlog by locating suspects and executing especially difficult warrants.

State law assigns responsibility for probation to county governments. There is no provision for state aid, coordination or supervision. Use of probation as an alternative to incarceration is rapidly increasing in Texas. In 1973, 15,812 persons were sentenced to probation. This figure increased 21.6% to more than 20,000 in 1974. During 1974, 2 out of 3 convicted felons received sentences of probations instead of incarceration. More than 18,000 persons convicted of felony offenses were placed on probation during that year. Due to the ever expanding role of probation in Texas, future adjustments need to be made within the system. The backlog within the system needs to be cleared out and a more efficiently functioning jail would result.

The increase in index crime rates require that Dallas County attract and maintain high quality staff to cope with changing statutes, court decisions, etc., which might affect the performance of investigative, detention, and patrol duties. Dallas County in the past has lost qualified personnel to other agencies which have educational incentive programs. The rate of attrition has resulted in a significant portion of the Sheriff's staff being relatively inexperienced. An educational incentive program is needed to attract and maintain qualified personnel.

With the increasing propensity of offenders to direct violence at law enforcement officials in order to avoid arrest, it is becoming more important that Dallas County have a specially trained team to capture extremely violent suspects. When a particularly violent individual has barricaded himself (perhaps with hostages) it is necessary for the law enforcement force to

have special tactics which it can employ. Such a special law enforcement force will be able to reduce the possibility of injury or death to bystanders or law enforcement officers. Other situations where such a unit would be beneficial are in saturation patrols, stakeouts, and aiding in the security of dignitaries.

Summary of Resource Needs

- A fugitive apprehension unit
- A probation department liaison
- An educational incentive program
- A special tactics unit
- Narcotic Investigation Assistance

SOUTHWESTERN INSTITUTE OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

Organization and Structure

The Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences at Dallas is an example of a fully operational organization with close university affiliation. The Institute is comprised of two departments, housed together in a building adjacent to the Southwestern Medical School of the University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas. The Institute consists of the Office of the Medical Examiner and the Criminal Investigation Laboratory; the Office of the Medical Examiner is funded by the County and the Criminal Investigation Laboratory receives funding from the City of Dallas, Dallas County and the state.

The concept of the Institute originated in 1969 when the Commissioner's Court of Dallas County adopted the medical examiner law to replace the inquest law (justice of the peace or coroner's law). The Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences is a union of scientific death investigation and scientific crime investigation. The geographic area (Dallas County) serviced by the Institute includes the City of Dallas and 23 other municipalities, representing a total population of 1.5 million people with one-third residing in Dallas.

In 1976 the combined staff of the two departments is 60 full-time employees, including forensic pathologists, investigators, toxicologists, laboratory technicians, and other experts in scientific investigation of crime and death, as well as secretaries and other non-professional assistants. There are no attorneys associated with the Institute on a full-time basis. The annual budget for the Office of the Medical Examiner is \$538,000 and is totally County funded. The Criminal Investigatory Laboratory has a budget of \$656,000, one-half of which is provided by the City of Dallas.

Both departments receive a small amount of support from the University of Texas in the form of salary supplements.

As required by law, the Office of the Medical Examiner investigates deaths in the public interest. Nearly one-half of the deaths occurring in Dallas County are reported to this office. Of these, approximately 2,600, or one-fourth of the total deaths in the county, are accepted for certification by the Medical Examiner. In-depth investigations of all cases, both at the scene and by telephone or personal interview are made by investigators, each of whom holds a college degree. Each death is judged individually and may be studied by roentgenographic technics, autopsy, toxicologic examination, etc.

All investigations of crime involving scientific or laboratory tests within the County are done in the Criminal Investigation Laboratory. These examinations include tests for identifying drugs and trace evidence, common origin identification, determinations. With computer terminals at the Institute, rapid exchange of information with various Police Departments, Courts and other segments of county government is possible, also computer analysis of some substances--drugs and blood.

Although the Institute is primarily service oriented, research and teaching (see Training and Education) are part of its activities. The research activities are involved with problems in toxicology, forensic pathology, and criminalistics.

The implementation of the Institute concept is a significant departure from the former system of investigating death and crime in Dallas County. Investigation of deaths in the public interest was done by ten justices of the peace, who served as coroners. Today investigation of death is far more sophisticated and scientific than prior to 1969. The unique aspects of the Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences at Dallas are, (a) its involvement

in two separate, but closely oriented activities, (b) scientific investigation of crime and death, (c) its close affiliation and physical connection with the University, (d) its strong financial support, and (e) its community involvement. The Institute is linked to the community it serves through seminars, lectures, tours, and service. Because of the scientific capabilities of the Institute, its services are available to governmental officials of other counties. Seventy-five to one hundred autopsies are performed each year for the Justices of the Peace of other counties. Dallas County is reimbursed on a fee-for-service basis for the performance of these autopsies.

Manpower and Staffing

In 1976 the Institute employed a full time staff of 60 persons, 29 of whom worked in the Criminal Investigation Laboratory and 31 of whom worked for the Office of the Medical Examiner. The Director of the Institute is also the Chief Medical Examiner. He is assisted by an Administrative Assistant. Technical staff includes three medical examiners, one analytical toxicologist, one drug identification toxicologist and an assistant analytical toxicologist. Other technical staff includes the Chief of Physical Evidence Analysis, a spectrographer, a gas chromatographmass spectrometer analyst, a questioned documents analyst, a limmunohematologist, the firearms examiner, two technicians, two histotechnologists, two morgue technicians, one forensic photographer, and a criminalist. Field agents, who serve as the Medical Examiner's death investigators, include a chief, an assistant chief, and five investigators. A number of secretarial and clerical employees provide staff support for administrative and technical personnel.

Workload

a. New Services

The range of services offered by the Crime Lab has been greatly expanded as the result of a three-year Impact grant entitled, "Expand Crime Lab." The following list describes some of the new services available as a result of the efforts of project personnel and new equipment provided by the grant.

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE AND USE
1. <u>Precision determination of specific gravity</u>	1. <u>Analysis of glass and fibers:</u> a) glass: more positive comparison of known samples of glass and those suspected of being from the same source; also determination of density in glass evidence b) fibers: more positive identification and comparison of synthetic or polymer fibers c) hairs: Comparison of hair
Implication relative to Criminal Justice:	Placement of suspect at a crime scene or clearing an innocent person.
2. <u>Precision determination of refractive index of glass evidence</u>	2. <u>Analysis of glass:</u> more positive comparison of known samples of glass and those suspected of being from the same source.
Implication relative to Criminal Justice:	Placement of suspect at a crime scene or clearing an innocent person.
3. <u>Petrographic examination of mineral and biological substances</u>	3. a) analysis of soils and building materials: ability to make basic and detailed advanced comparisons of soils, safe insulation, building materials, etc. b) examination of hair specimens c) examination of fiber specimens
Implication relative to Criminal Justice:	Placement of suspect at a crime scene or clearing an innocent person.

SERVICE

4. Handloading capabilities

Implication relative to Criminal Justice:

5. Microscopic comparison of documents

Implication relative to Criminal Justice:

6. Forensic serology

Implication relative to Criminal Justice:

7. (a) Microflash examinations

Implication relative to Criminal Justice:

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE AND USE

4. Reloading of cartridges: Handloading capabilities enable ballistics personnel to:
- a) reproduce varying bullet velocities to determine range of fire
 - b) duplicate ammunition that is no longer commercially available
 - c) reduce velocity of test findings when high velocity weapons are fired for safe collection of test bullets

Ability to make the above determinations depends upon ability to handload test rounds of fire because actual reproduction of velocity can be determined only by measurement.

Provide investigative leads and interrogative aids in crimes.

5. Document Comparison: ability to compare written materials such as fraudulent documents, checks, and suicide notes.

Provide investigative leads and interrogative aids.

6. Determination of blood group substances/analysis of blood and other body fluid stains:

Blood evidence is found in all types of Impact crimes; it can provide investigative leads, interrogative aids, eliminate innocent persons as suspects and provide the basis for expert testimony in court.

7. (a) Examinations of bullets in flight: ability to take photographs of firearm mechanisms and the flight (i.e., trajectory) of bullets which will be made

These photographs may be presented to the jury in those cases where such visual aids could prove helpful in understanding a case at trial.

SERVICE

7. (b) Rapid preparation of gelatin blocks for ballistic testing

Implication relative to Criminal Justice:

8. Rapid section of body tissues (using Cryostat/Microtome)

Implication relative to Criminal Justice:

9. Sensitive and precise quantitation of active ingredients of illicit drugs.

Implication relative to Criminal Justice:

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE AND USE

7. (b) Testing with gelatin blocks:
1) tests at the Forensic Institute have shown that when gelatin blocks are used to back-up clothing, there is better reproduction of firearm residue patterns and bullet defects in clothing which gives a more accurate determination of range of fire. 2) tests also show that gelatin blocks are a good medium for the reproduction of the changes in body tissues due to the velocity of the bullet in passage

Use of gelatin blocks for these purposes is valuable in the interpretation of wounding from firearms.

8. Prove/disprove diagnoses made at the autopsy table: ability for the medical examiner to render immediate decisions concerning the natures of certain deaths.

An immediate determination of cause of death, i.e. whether by homicide for disease processes, allows for maximum capitalization of investigators' time. That is, needless hours will not be wasted on cases where death by disease processes has been positively determined.

9. Under Sec.s 2.05(e), 2.06(c), and 4.02(d) (b) of the Texas Controlled Substances Act which in essence states that, any controlled substance (which is defined) having certain other substances in combination and proportion that will vitiate the abuse potential of the controlled substance is excepted from the Act. Rapid and sensitive detection with precise measurements will fulfill the legal requirements as set by law without overloading the laboratory.

These measurements will provide intelligence data for drug investigators as to level of drug traffic being investigated.

SERVICE

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE AND USE

10. Study of metabolites of drugs in body tissues and fluids:

Implication relative to Criminal Justice:

11. Microscopic examination with the forensic comparison microscope for toolmarks and ballistics

Adoption of forensic comparison Microscope to permit comparative viewing of hairs and fibers

Photomicrographic (attachment of a camera to the eyepiece of the microscope) capability added to the forensic comparison microscope and the document microscope

Implication relative to Criminal Justice:

10. Metabolites of drugs provide excellent measurements of the relative length of time a drug has been in a body prior to death, and in some cases the identification of the drug itself.

Such measurements will help establish the role the drug played, if any, in the death of a subject by providing metabolism information as to the length of time prior to death, the drug was introduced into the body.

11. a) Toolmarks: comparison of toolmarks with tools and other irregular objects

- b) Ballistics: comparison of bullets with suspects' weapons

Hairs and fibers: direct comparative viewing of hairs or fibers thought to be from the same source

- a) This ability will enable the scientists to determine if a weapon or tool was the object involved in a burglary, robbery, or murder.
- b) Placement of a suspect at a crime scene or clearing an innocent person.

Hairs and fibers: Placement of a suspect at a crime scene or clearing an innocent person.

SERVICE

12. a) Sensitive analysis of gunshot residues.

- b) Determination of busmuth.

Implication relative to Criminal Justice:

13. New capability for identifying useful information concerning tire tread requests.

Implication relative to Criminal Justice:

14. Immediate availability for all laboratory personnel of reference volumes

Implication relative to Criminal Justice:

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE AND USE

- 12.a) Detection of residues: Primer particles, found in gunshot residues, may be detected on the clothing and/or hands of a suspect or on the hands of a suicide victim which lends heightened accuracy in examination of those wounded or dead as a result of a firearm injury.

- b) Presence of bismuth: Bismuth is a common primer component found in gunshot residues and may be detected on the clothing and/or hands of a suicide victim.

Possible connections of a suspect with a weapon or cartridge. Such analyses lend heightened accuracy in examination of those wounded or dead as a result of proven useful in determining the range of fire and whether the dead individual had recently discharged a firearm.

13. Analysis of tire tread marks: duplication of tread marks can be taken from a crime scene and compared to tread marks of a suspect's car

Lends investigative leads

14. Referral to the library: The reference library contains various volumes of pertinent material (see p.3), to which lab scientists can refer for information clarification, or interpretations relative to their work.

Provides information, clarification, and interpretation relative to crime lab work.

b. Major Technical Equipment and Capabilities

- 1) Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (rapid analysis and positive identification of drug/narcotic evidence and organic constituents in paint and plastic evidence.
- 2) Spectrophotofluorometer (rapid analysis of drugs such as LSD, direct, analysis of narcotics in blood)
- 3) Gas Chromatographs (utilized for specific quantitative analysis of alcohol in blood, drug levels in extracts from toxicologic specimens, analysis of flammable substances in arson matters)
- 4) Infrared Spectrophotometers (identification and quantification of drugs and narcotics; organic constituents in paint, plastics and building materials)
- 5) Visible/Ultraviolet Spectrophotometers (identification of drug/narcotic components in criminal cases and toxicologic specimens; dye identification in paints and gasolines)
- 6) Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (elemental analysis of liquids, i.e., handwashings for gunshot residues)
- 7) X-ray Diffraction (identification of crystalline compounds in solids such as paint, safe insulation, soil and plaster)
- 8) Emission Spectrograph (elemental analysis of solids such as soils, paint pigments, building materials and gunshot residue particles)
- 9) Polarizing Light Microscope System (for microscopic identification of minerals, sperm and fibers; comparison of hair evidence)
- 10) Phase Contrast Microscope-Hot Stage System (for determination of refractive indices of glass and fiber evidence)
- 11) Research Microscopes (for examination of tissue and identification of factors related to cause and manner of death)

- 12) Electrophoresis Apparatus (for identification of species and enzyme distribution in blood stains and body fluid specimens)
- 13) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (analysis of complex organic materials complimentary to the IR and GC/MS systems)
- 14) Energy-Dispersive X-Ray Analysis (non-destructive elemental analysis of metals, glass, paint, narcotics, building materials, and gunshot residues)
- 15) Radioimmunoassay (detection of extremely minute quantities of drugs and narcotics in body fluids; analysis of blood stains as an indication of sex)
- 16) Cryostat-Microtome (for rapid preparation of thin sections of tissue or organs at time of autopsy)
- 17) Forensic Comparison Microscope (for use in firearm and toolmark cases)
- 18) Chronograph Apparatus (determination of ballistic data for gunshot cases and testing of ammunition)

Training and Education

- a. Institute Staff - Job related responsibilities in-service training, entry level requirements:

All professional staff of doctoral rank (either M.D. or Ph.D.) hold full-time faculty appointments at the Medical school in the Department of Pathology. The toxicologists not only have appointments in the Department of Pathology, but also in the Department of Pharmacology, and have teaching responsibilities in these and other departments. Several courses included in the curriculum of the Southwestern Medical School are taught by faculty members from the Institute. A required course in Medical Jurisprudence and also an elective in Forensic Science for senior medical students are

given. Several attorneys are among the guest lecturers for the course in Medical Jurisprudence. During the pathology course, sophomore medical students are required to observe autopsies at the Institute. There is also an approved residency program in forensic pathology, but no funds are currently available for trainees (residents). Upon completion of the program, graduates, who are M.D.'s and certified in anatomic pathology by the American Board of Pathology, would be eligible for the Board's examinations in forensic pathology.

As part of the Institute's program for continuing education of its staff, scientific meetings and seminars and special scientific courses are available to technical personnel (available to technical personnel only), as well as in-house scheduled conferences which are primarily held for technical personnel, but are open to others. Also, the technical personnel spend at least one full day at the scientific sessions of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

In addition, two technicians attended Breathalyzer Operator's School one completed the Breathalyzer Technical Supervisor's course leading to certification by the state, one person received special training in physical anthropology, and two took courses in operation of the gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer. One firearms examiner attended the Conference of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners held in Washington, D. C.

Members of the staff of the Institute are frequently called upon to testify in court. The areas of expert testimony include drugs, alcohol, ballistics, trace evidence, questioned documents, and pathology. A number of scholarly publications originate from the Institute each year and The Forensic Science Gazette is published bimonthly.

Pre-Service or Basic Entry Level Requirements (Institute Staff)

1) Administrative personnel

Director of Institute - M.D. or Ph.D. (in physical or biological science) plus ten years administrative experience.

Administrative Assistant - B.A. in business (or equivalent) plus four years experience in business administration.

2) Technical Staff

Medical Examiners

Chief Medical Examiner - M.D. plus certification by the American Board of Pathology in Pathologic Anatomy and Forensic Pathology and five years full-time experience in forensic pathology and at least two years supervisory experience.

Toxicologists

Toxicologist (Analytical) - Ph.D. or D. Sci. plus five years experience in toxicology.

Toxicologist (Drug Identification) - Ph.D. or D. Sci. plus two years experience in toxicology.

Assistant Analytical Toxicologist - M.S. plus two year experience in toxicology.

Chief, Physical Evidence Analysis Section - Ph.D. or D.Sci. plus five years experience in forensic sciences

Technicians - in general need B.S. in physical or biological science with varying degrees of experience

Field Agents (Medical Examiner Investigators) - B.S. or B.A. is required with on-the-job training

3. Secretarial and Clerical

Physical Evidence Registrar - five years experience in law enforcement

Records Custodian - general clerical skills required plus five years experience in autopsy record work

Secretarial and Computer Terminal Operator - Grades V and IV must meet Dallas County requirements for these grade classifications

Morgue Clerks - high school graduation or equivalent

- b. Law Enforcement Officers: (includes training for Dallas Police Department cadets, recruits, investigators, and crime scene officers, Sheriff's Department recruits, and burglary seminars.)

Police and sheriff's recruits during their basic training receive courses in ballistics, death investigation, and physical evidence handling and processing at the Institute. A number of short courses are sponsored each year. These are usually directed to practicing attorneys and to district attorneys in the county, or to law enforcement personnel. The number of seminars given each year is increasing.

A recent teaching innovation is an arrangement of mock crime scenes in a house made available by the City of Dallas. Here, police investigators are instructed in performing "on-the-scene" investigations. Actual experience in collecting physical evidence is followed by observing the examination of that evidence in the Criminal Investigation Laboratory. Videotape capabilities for teaching are available and crime scenes, autopsy scenes, and other material are videotaped for instructional purposes.

c. Other Groups

1. Out-of-county police and investigators - small groups and individual officers.

2. Miscellaneous - this includes Emergency Medical Technicians, scientists from out-of-county laboratories, Dallas Grand Juries, defense attorneys and groups from local high schools and nearby Universities which have special interest in law enforcement or science.

Computerized Systems

The Institute has one computer terminal tied into the Dallas Police Department PMIS system (Police Management Information System). Also, one terminal is in use as a remote terminal of the Dallas County Data Processing system.

The PMIS is utilized for retrieval of information pertaining to Dallas Police Department cases. The following types of information are utilized:

- (a) Verification of case numbers on the Dallas Police Department's Offense Statistical Record
- (b) proper identification of the victim
- (c) whether or not the crime committed was stranger-to-stranger
- (d) which investigators are assigned to which cases
- (e) the proper UCR crime designations

The Dallas County computer is utilized for obtaining the following information:

- (a) court dockets
- (b) dispositions
- (c) prosecutor identity
- (d) other general statistical data
- (e) NCIC and Motor Vehicle Division Apparatus (which are used to):
 - 1) check serial numbers of weapons and other items to determine if they are stolen
 - 2) routinely check all weapons submitted to the Crime Lab through NCIC files

- 3) inquiries are made into drivers' license information to determine next-of-kin, year of birth, and other information available for the identification of bodies fingerprints and teeth

The Institute contributes data and updates the Evidence Status File (maintained by the DPD as a subfile to the PMIS/OSR).

- (a) the Evidence Status File can be accessed by case number and provides all physical evidence as well as autopsy information if a body is involved
- (b) the Crime Lab updates this file daily and also updates this file for suicides and homicides

The Institute utilizes the entire system as a rapid communications device for information transmittal to investigators.

- (a) the Crime Lab utilizes terminals to display messages to DPD investigators regarding rape, murder, and burglary cases.

General Discussions

a. Basic Problem Areas

One of the greatest future hopes for effective criminal justice is to be able to tie crime investigation more firmly to science. Significant progress has been made through increasing sophistication in forensic science techniques--especially in "making identifications, confirmations, and comparisons between physical evidence and suspected criminals." However, the challenge still remains for forensic scientists which is to be able to develop substantive information for the law enforcement officer who has no suspects or leads in a case.

The more immediate and emphasized need in scientific criminal investigation, however, related to recognition, collection, preservation and

transmittal of evidence. It is the gap between the collectors of physical evidence and the physical evidence analysts that continues to be the primary problem area. Attempts have been and are being made by the Institute to bridge this gap: (1) by providing more teaching and training of physical evidence collectors and (2) by providing assistance at crime scenes. In the latter the physical evidence analysts may assist in the proper processing of certain crime scenes when requested by law enforcement personnel. A possible approach to this problem which has not been explored seriously, would be to base the physical evidence collecting system at the Institute rather than in the individual law enforcement agencies.

Another problem area faced by the Institute is the use of expert testimony by the courts in instances where reports prepared by the Institute might well be stipulated to by both parties in the courtroom. Not infrequently there is the desire on the part of either the prosecutor or the defendant's attorney to "parade the expert" before the jury so as to make the report more impressive. This is a misuse of the scientist's time and a misuse of the court's time in hearing testimony that could be presented in document form. There is no question but that the use of information generated by the analysis of specimens at the Institute is increasing. The usefulness of the analysis of physical evidence is seen by increases in guilty pleas and by the increasing number of courtroom appearances by members of the Institute's staff.

The LEAA, through previous grants, has provided the Institute of Forensic Sciences with equipment, some of which is of a highly sophisticated nature and none of which was intended to supplant the existing basic equipment. In order to provide on-going laboratory capability and avoid

obsolescence, plans must now be laid for the gradual replacement of many expensive and sophisticated instruments in the laboratory.

Lack of adequate space for operation of the laboratory continues to be a problem. Space problems at the Institute are evident in three areas: (1) laboratory space, (2) storage space (inactive), and (3) ancillary space. Storage space for records is being held at a minimum by the installation of a microfilm and retrieval system. Storage space for physical evidence, which is to be analyzed or which has been analyzed, is at a premium; and space outside of the Institute building is badly needed, so that evidence may be properly preserved. Associated with the space problem is inadequate internal security. There is a definite problem of maintaining security of physical evidence, particularly drugs and narcotics, ammunition and weapons. Hazards exist to personnel by discharging firearms in areas designed for carrying out other activities, and hazards are also present due to the inhalation of lead dust from continued shooting. A general bond issue was passed in November 1977 to enlarge the crime lab facilities.

Because acceptable personnel are difficult to find, particularly at the salary structure imposed by financial structures, shortages in the technical work force continue. Chief among these are medical examiners. One medical examiner's position has been open since August and another since September of 1974. Part of the problem might be alleviated by providing forensic training at the Institute itself for physicians already certified in the special field of pathology.

b. Accomplishments

The growth of the Institute, partially as a result of the LEAA input over the past one and one-half years, is quite obvious to those working within the Institute and also to those consumers of information and analyses generated by the Institute staff. During 1974, the sophisticated analyses

of blood and semen stains, evidence obtained in burglary cases, and the sophisticated qualitative and quantitative examinations of drug and narcotic specimens have shown significant advances. This includes the rapid quantitative analysis of certain types of drug specimens. There is no question but that in these areas the Institute has grown rapidly and has produced results of great benefit to the community.

The system for examining victims of alledged rape and the sophisticated analysis of physical evidence obtained in such instances has been refined. There appears to be a higher percentage of pleas of "guilty" entered by persons charged with the crime of rape than prior to the establishment of the uniform system for the examination of alledged victims of rape. Many large urban areas have been criticized by organized groups for failing to provide reasonable examination of victims of criminal sexual assault. Such is not the case in Dallas County, where the establishment of a sophisticated system has offset such criticisms which were anticipated and prevented.

The usefulness of the computer as a device for gathering and transmitting information of use in the analysis of various types of evidence in the laboratory cannot be overemphasized. The computer system has been used to deliver information, particularly to the Dallas Police Department. This information pertains to analyses carried out at the Institute. A new use of the county computer terminal is to avoid the large number of unnecessary analyses of drugs and narcotics made by the laboratory. By this is meant the analysis of physical evidence obtained in drug and narcotic cases when there has been a disposition of the case. This disposition may be dismissal of the charge or a "no bill" returned by the Grand Jury or a plea of guilty by the suspect. Analysis of evidence in such cases is, of course, unnecessary, but the mechanism for informing the laboratory of such dispositions heretofore

was in the form of biweekly lists from the District Attorney. Hand searching and comparison of these lists with evidence in the laboratory was laborious and time-consuming. The computer has eliminated this.

By noting the number of hours spent in instructing law enforcement officers, medical students, and other outside groups, and those hours spent in "in-house" educational activities, it is obvious that a fairly large percentage of the staff's time is spent in teaching. Obviously there are some short-term benefits resulting from an education program of this scope. The long-term effects will undoubtedly be of considerable importance in the community and are not as yet observable.

Resource Needs

Homicide investigators, crime lab personnel, medical examiners, district attorneys, and justices of the peace often have had little formal training or development in the modern techniques and methods utilized to investigate violent deaths. As our society becomes more complex and sophisticated, the possibility of crimes going undetected increases, thereby reducing whatever deterrent factors may be present, at least in the eyes of the sophisticated criminal. The need to combat crime, i.e. murder, on a highly professional level can be addressed through the establishment of professional development seminars designed to reiterate past methods and explore new techniques developed by the scientific community.

There is an increasing tendency on the part of prosecutors and other lawyers, involved in criminal cases, to request copies of written reports and other evidence, prepared by the field agents of the Institute of Forensic Sciences, relating to homicide scene investigations. Unless these reports and related evidentiary items are prepared in a professional

and factual manner the result could be a criminal going free or having a good bargaining position to receive lesser punishment. The problem is the lack of formal orientation/instruction and the lack of an operations manual relating to the identification of physical evidence, proper photographic techniques, procedures for maintaining or handling physical evidence, and a standardized format for the reporting of homicide scene investigations.

In 1973 the Dallas County Institute of Forensic Science initiated the first questioned document examination services directly available to law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies. However, since that time the personnel providing these services have become engaged in numerous related and non-related functions such as court presentations, receipt of evidence and maintaining chain of custody of items submitted for examinations, for analysis of documents for fingerprint identification, etc. This has resulted in a two pronged organizational problem: (1) a lack of staff time for professional development, i.e. learning or new O.D.E. techniques and methods by attending conferences, workshops and training sessions; (2) minimal communications between the Institute and area agencies concerning the availability of services.

At this time, 2800 bodies, approximately 25 percent of all deaths that annually occur in Dallas County, are examined at the Medical Examiner's Office. Of these, approximately 2200 are subjected to some form of toxicologic examination, and approximately one-half of these bodies seen are subjected to complete autopsy. This caseload is in addition to the numerous other activities required of the medical examiners including the increasing administrative burdens of the County Medical Examiner. These demands upon the available have escalated to a severe degree, and have created the need for an additional medical examiner.

Drug usage, or the determination of the involvement of drugs in a death, is often difficult to determine. The use of analytical equipment would increase the capability of the Institute to provide concrete evidence for use in court. Presently, there is no capability to detect in biological fluids such drugs as L.S.D., cannabinoids, delaudid, omphetamine derivatives, etc. Within a year's time, 5 to 10% additional criminal cases involving drug abuse may be identified through usage of a chromatograph.

The increases in drug related violations has proven the need to combat these crimes on a larger and more sophisticated scale. Most police officers working within Dallas County have had little formal training in the identification of drugs, search and seizure techniques, under world drug trafficking, drug scene investigations, and courtroom strategy. Furthermore, the closest location where formal training in narcotic investigations is available in Washington, D.C. If the growth of drug related crime is to be halted, then law enforcement officers must receive specialized training to deal with this problem.

Summary of Resource Needs

- A series of specialized seminars on the investigation of violent death
- Upgrading of homicide scene investigators
- Increased questioned document examinations
- Increased and expanded medical examiners services
- Analytical equipment for illicit drug detection
- Increased competence for Dallas County narcotics agents

Table III-8
SUMMARY OF STANDARD ACHIEVEMENTS

Law Enforcement

	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Agencies in Compliance</u>	<u>% of Agencies in County in Compliance Oct. 1, 1976</u>	<u>% of Agencies in County in Compliance Oct. 1, 1977</u>
77-A1	Crime prevention, community relations, and citizen involvement	9	37.5%	37.5%
77-B1	Police Education and Training			
	a. Educational incentives	5	12.5%	20.8%
	b. Training academy availability	24	100.0%	100.0%
77-B2	Police Component Structure	0	0%	0%
77-B3	*Police Agency Administration			
	a. Research and planning	7	25.0%	29.1%
	b. Legal Assistance	4	16.6%	16.6%
	c. Patrol deployment system	4	16.6%	16.6%
	d.**Minority employment	1	4.1%	4.1%
77-B4	Special Units and Programs			
	a***Intelligence gathering system	24	100.0%	100.0%
	b. Tactical unit	3	16.6%	12.5%
	c***Narcotic investigation	24	100.0%	100.0%
	d. Record system	24	100.0%	100.0%

* No agencies are considering police consolidation at this time; however, jail facilities and functions such as communications and dispatching are sometimes shared.

** Every police agency provides equal opportunity employment to minorities, however, only one agency (Dallas) has an active minority recruitment program at this time.

*** All the law enforcement agencies within the county have resources available which provide for an intelligence gathering system; however, this service is provided by a metro task force comprised of five different agencies.

PROSECUTION: OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

The current Criminal District Attorney of Dallas County has served as District Attorney since 1950. The Dallas County District Attorney's Office represents the State of Texas in all criminal cases presented to the District and County Courts with criminal jurisdiction in Dallas County. Staff members from the District Attorney's Office also represent the State in preliminary hearings on criminal cases in the Justice of the Peace Courts.

ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

Criminal District Attorney (1)

The Criminal District Attorney is the chief law enforcement officer in Dallas County. He is elected every four years. The District Attorney is charged with the responsibility of upholding the laws of the State of Texas and prosecuting those individuals who violate the law.

First Assistant District Attorney (1)

The First Assistant District Attorney is the highest ranking attorney appointed by the District Attorney and as such is the District Attorney's chief prosecutor. The first Assistant also serves as the District Attorney's chief of staff, supervising the District Attorney's budget, day-to-day operations and general direction of the staff.

Chief Felony Prosecutor (3)

Three attorneys with strong backgrounds in felony prosecution and office administration comprise the Chief Felony Prosecutors section of the District Attorney's staff. They are appointed by the District

Attorney. All three are called upon to serve as prosecutors in major cases, in addition to their administrative duties requested by the District Attorney or the First Assistant District Attorney.

Trial Division (31 Prosecutors)

Three-man prosecuting teams are assigned by the District Attorney to each of the nine Criminal District Courts to prosecute those indicted for committing felony crimes in Dallas County. Each three-man prosecution team is headed by a No. 1 felony prosecutor so designated by the District Attorney.

Three-man prosecuting teams are also assigned by the District Attorney to each of the five County Criminal Courts to prosecute those charged with committing misdemeanor crimes in Dallas County. Each three-man prosecution team is headed by a No. 1 misdemeanor prosecutor so designated by the District Attorney.

The District Attorney also assigns one of his assistants to represent the state in cases brought before the County Criminal Court of Appeals.

Appellate Division (12 attorneys)

The District Attorney's Appellate Division is headed by a chief appellate attorney and includes a staff of eleven attorneys. Attorneys of this division represent the District Attorney in cases which go before the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. Appellate attorneys also serve in another key role by providing research support on legal matters and problems to attorneys in the Trial Division, Specialized Crime Division and Career Criminal Division. Appellate Division attorneys are also called upon to provide legal opinions sought by the District

Attorney or his assistants in response to legal questions brought to their attention. The District Attorney's Federal-Civil Courts Attorney is also a member of the Appellate Division. He represents the State in matters before the federal courts or civil courts.

Investigative Division (25)

The 25-man Investigative Division is headed by a Chief Investigator appointed by the District Attorney. Investigators aid prosecutors in helping prepare cases for trial by rounding up witnesses, collecting and cataloging evidence for presentation, and carrying numerous other duties necessary to the successful prosecution of criminal cases. One investigator is assigned to each of Dallas County's eleven felony courts and to each of the county's five misdemeanor courts. One investigator is also assigned to the Dallas County Grand Jury.

Check Division (5 non-legal assistants, 1 investigator)

The Check Division handles the cataloging and filing of bad checks filed with the District Attorney's Office for prosecution. Staff personnel also handle the bookkeeping of restitution made by those accused of passing worthless checks. The Check Division is supervised by an executive assistant and consists of four other non-legal assistants and an investigator. Two chief felony prosecutors designated by the District Attorney oversee operations of the Check Division.

Records Division (7)

The Records Division's principal sphere of operations concerns the day-to-day accurate cataloging of criminal cases filed with the District Attorney's Office for prosecution, cases pending disposition, and disposed

cases. The Chief Records Clerk is in charge of operations of the Records Division. The Chief Records Clerk staff includes five deputy clerks.

Juvenile Division (6 attorneys, 2 secretaries)

The District Attorney's Juvenile Division is comprised of a chief attorney and five assistant district attorneys, plus two secretaries. The City of Dallas Police Department provides an investigator to this unit. The juvenile prosecution staff works contested juvenile delinquency cases and the termination of parental rights cases. One Juvenile Division attorney sits in as the State's representative during all pleas and detention hearings involving juveniles.

Non-Support Division (2 attorneys, 4 secretaries)

The District Attorney's Non-Support Division includes two attorneys, four secretaries, to handle cases and legal matters concerning child support cases. Division prosecutors go into State Courts to prosecute those charged with violating stipulated child support agreements.

Complaints Division (3 attorneys, 2 secretaries)

The District Attorney's Complaints Division is divided into two sections: (1) Police Complaints; (2) Civilian Complaints. One attorney handles Police Complaints exclusively and accepts or declines criminal charges filed for prosecution are handled by one secretary. A terminal operator assigned to the division files case information on every felony case tracking system. Additional data is updated on each felony case as it moves through the criminal justice system. Two attorneys handle civilian complaints made to the District Attorney's Office by individual citizens.

Grand Jury Division(6 attorneys, 1 indictment clerk, 2 stenographers/
court reporters)

One assistant district attorney is assigned by the District Attorney to the Dallas County Grand Jury to present cases filed for prosecution to the Grand Jury for its consideration. The Grand Jury attorney is assisted by two court reporters/stenographers and an indictment clerk.

Justice of the Peace Attorneys (2 attorneys)

Two assistant district attorneys are assigned by the District Attorney to represent the state in preliminary hearings on criminal cases coming before the Justice of the Peace Courts in Dallas County. The principal duties of the assistants are to conduct examining trials before the Justice of the Peace Courts.

Condemnation Division (4 attorneys, 1 secretary)

The District Attorney assigns four attorneys to his Condemnation Division. The assistant district attorneys in the Condemnation Division provide legal assistance to the Dallas County Commissioners Court, particularly in matters pertaining to mental health cases, condemnation proceedings, and accident and injury cases involving Dallas County personnel, property or equipment. One secretary is assigned to the division.

Administrative Assistant (1)

The Administrative Assistant, appointed by the District Attorney, is general liaison man for the District Attorney to other county offices. He is also the District Attorney's statistician.

Administrative Support Division

The Administrative Support Division is under the direction of the District Attorney's Office Manager who is an assistant district attorney.

The Administrative Support Division includes all staff clerical, secretarial and administrative personnel of the District Attorney's Office. The Office Manager's immediate working staff consists of a secretary, a clerk-aide and the Administrative Assistant.

Specialized Crime Division (9 attorneys, 4 investigators, 2 secretaries)

The District Attorney's federally-funded Specialized Crime Division is headed by a division chief attorney (appointed by the District Attorney). The staff consists of eight other attorneys, four investigators and two secretaries. The division's primary target is the "white collar" criminal. The division is divided into three sections to generate maximum prosecution force against "white collar" crimes. They are: (1) Commercial Fraud Section (2) Consumer Fraud Section (3) Organized crime Section.

(See Special Programs and Services)

Career Criminal Division (5 attorneys, 2 secretaries, 2 para-legals, 1 investigator)

The District Attorney's Career Criminal Division is another federally-funded project. The Career Criminal Division is commanded by a chief attorney appointed by the District Attorney. He has under his command four attorneys, an investigator, two para-legals and two secretaries. The Career Criminal Division's primary mission is prosecution of the "repeat offender" who makes his livelihood or career from crime. Actual courtroom trial work is carried out by the Division chief and one other attorney. Two other attorneys, assisted by the two para-legals, are used primarily to screen cases brought to the District Attorney's Office for prosecution to determine if a "repeat offender" is involved in the

crime. The "screening attorneys" also draw up enhanced indictments against those "repeat offenders" singled out for attention by the division. The division's fifth attorney is concerned primarily with handling division cases which go up for appeal.

(See Special Programs and Services)

Training Division

One attorney is designated by the District Attorney as Division Training Officer and thereby is responsible for conducting all training of staff prosecutors, preparing and updating the staff prosecution training manual and conducting the District Attorney's annual Prosecutors Training and Special Education Course.

(See Special Programs and Services)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The Dallas County District Attorney's Office is taking part in six federally-funded programs. They are:

1. Specialized Crime Division
2. Career Criminal Division
3. Law Internship Program
4. Prosecutors Training and Special Education
5. Administrative Support Division-Technical/Professional Assistance Project
6. Supportive Staff for Night Magistrate

Specialized Crime Division

The Specialized Crime Division went into operation October 1, 1974. The division's primary targets are major commercial frauds, major consumer

frauds, and organized crime activities occurring in Dallas County. The division is divided into three sections -- Major Commerical Fraud, Major Consumer Fraud, and Organized Crime -- to get the maximum effort from prosecutors and investigators assigned to the special unit within the District Attorney's Office to concentrate on so-called "white collar" crime.

The section responsible for Major Commerical Frauds investigates and prepares for trial, cases which would involve a fraudulent scheme perpetrated by one business entity against another when the monetary loss is in excess of \$10,000.

The section responsible for investigations of organized crime prepares for trial, cases which involve "the unlawful activities of the members of a highly organized, disciplined association engaged in supplying illegal goods and services, including but not limited to gambling, prostitution, loan sharking, narcotics, labor racketeering, and other unlawful activities of members of such organization."

Career Criminal Division

The Career Criminal Division went into operation October 1, 1975 with a unit of specially-selected attorneys to handle cases involving dangerous "repeat offenders". The goal of the Career Criminal Division is to get the dangerous "repeat offenders" off the streets swiftly, efficiently, and for as long a time as possible.

The objectives of the Career Criminal Division since its inception have been to:

- (1) reduce pre-trial and trial delay
- (2) reduce the percentage of continuances in court docketing

- (3) reduce the occurrence of plea-bargaining
- (4) reduce the percentage of dispositions by dismissals
- (5) increase the percentage of enhanced punishments

Division attorneys have met both the goals and objectives set out in the federal grant to secure funds for the Career Criminal Division.

Law Internship Program

The Law Internship Program is in its second year of CJD funding. The program enables the Dallas County District Attorney's Office to employ law students full time during the summer months and part time during the balance of the year. These interns work in various divisions of the office, particularly the Trial Division. The additional manpower provided by this project is beneficial in that the law students assist the prosecutors by drafting legal motions, interviewing witnesses and preparing trial briefs. The students are benefited by their direct exposure to the realities of the criminal justice system and the prosecution office.

Prosecutors' Training and Special Education

The federally-funded "Prosecutors' Training and Special Education" course has been the principal training program for Dallas County prosecutors for the past five years. The courts project has been one of the most successful ever funded through the Criminal Justice Division. Ninety percent of the Criminal District Attorney's attended the special training course in 1977. The course was open to law enforcement officers and prosecutors from throughout Texas. The course since its beginning has been taught by prosecutors and judges from the metropolitan Dallas area.

Administrative Support Division-Technical/Professional Assistance Project

The year-old Administrative Support Division and Technical/Professional Assistance project was created to form one central unit within the Dallas County Criminal District Attorney's Office to handle and channel all administrative functions and thus free staff attorneys for more courtroom prosecution work.

Creation of the unit and the hiring of an office Manager and his staff has given the District Attorney for the first time one specially-designated administrative unit to handle administrative functions by using professional office and personnel procedures and modern, up-to-date office equipment.

Supportive Staff for Night Magistrate

The Dallas County District Attorney's Office participates in this grant project by providing prosecutors to work three nights per week in the Night Magistrate Court. The attorneys, selected on a weekly, rotational basis, conduct Examining Trails in felony cases which are pending Grand Jury action.

JURISDICTION (District Attorney's Office)

The Dallas County Criminal District Attorney's Office represents the State of Texas when an offense is committed within the County of Dallas and the case involves a felony or a misdemeanor (except Class C Misdemeanors which are handled by municipal courts).

The vast majority of criminal cases are prosecuted by assistant district attorneys grouped into three-man trail teams assigned to each of the nine felony courts and five misdemeanor courts in Dallas County. The balance of the cases prosecuted are tried by assistant district

attorneys assigned to the Specialized Crime Division or Career Criminal Division.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

District Attorney's Staff

Ninety percent of the Criminal District Attorney's staff attended the special "Prosecutor's Training Course" offered in 1977 by the Dallas County District Attorney's Office. The federally funded course was open to law enforcement officers and prosecutors from throughout Texas. The course was taught by prosecutors and judges from the metropolitan Dallas area.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCEDURES

The Dallas County Criminal District Attorney's Office handles juvenile cases heard in the County's two juvenile courts. Six Assistant District Attorneys comprise the juvenile court prosecution staff. The primary mission of the juvenile court prosecution staff is handling delinquency cases (contested cases), plus the termination of parental rights cases.

The Juvenile Judges have delegated the responsibility and duty to the Dallas County Juvenile Department to determine whether or not petitions should be filed on juvenile cases which come to the Department's attention. However, one of the six attorneys comprising the Juvenile Court prosecution staff sits in during all pleas and detention hearings as the State's representative.

Although the Juvenile Department has primary jurisdiction in actions taken and for recommendations made in regard to juvenile cases, the Juvenile Court prosecution staff can make its own recommendations when

it is in disagreement with actions or recommendations of the Juvenile Department; disagreements are most likely to arise in the areas of petition filing and recommendations to the Juvenile Judges for certification of juveniles as adults.

BUDGET UTILIZATION

<u>Salary Ranges</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Elected prosecutor	\$35,000	\$46,000
Assistant prosecutor	\$13,000	\$41,000
Investigator	\$14,000	\$20,000
Clerical/Support staff	\$6,768	\$12,086

The total annual budget for this office is \$2,300,667.

Organizational Resources

The number of cases referred in the past year for the 12-month period ending September 30, 1977, were as follows:

Felony	- 15,551
Misdemeanor	- 40,452
Civil	- 5,976
Juvenile	- 2,077

Resource Needs

The Dallas County District Attorney's Office, employing over 90 attorneys in addition to investigative and clerical staff, is the largest law firm in the City of Dallas. Being an integral part of the Criminal Justice System, continuous steps must be taken to improve the operational efficiency of the D.A.'s office and provide modern techniques and equipment to enable the legal

staff to handle the ever-growing number of cases filed for prosecution. A special unit within the D.A.'s office is needed to define, monitor, and handle all staff, administrative, and personnel functions. In addition, this unit would coordinate and provide liason with county departments and related agencies, and study and implement changes within the physical facilities of the Dallas County D.A.'s office.

With increasing cases coming to the D.A.'s office for prosecution, an urgent need exists to remove career criminals from the streets and bring them to trial as quickly as possible. With this move in mind, the recidivism rate of career criminals will certainly decrease, the percentage of court continuances will be reduced, and dismissals and the use of plea bargaining would also be reduced.

The Prosecutor's Training program augments the actual courtroom experience and law school training of new prosecutors by providing a well-planned, formal prosecution course. To supplement the course, also needed is a "prosecution manual" dealing with practical suggestions to assist the prosecutor. A director of training for this program would supervise courtroom work of new prosecutors in the District Attorney's Office offering them suggestions and methods for improved prosecution.

A special division has been created within the D.A.'s office which has the responsibility for coordinating the investigation, preparation, and prosecution of Commercial Fraud, Consumer Fraud, and Organized Crime cases. The need to provide continued funding for this centralized division is evidenced by the fact that during its first two years of operation, the number of complaints received increased at a rate over 33% quarterly and is currently running about 1000 complaints quarterly. The project is developing formal linkages with regional and national agencies in an effort to combat economic crime on a regional as well as local bases.

While new methods, including diversion from the system altogether, are being discussed and/or implemented, the fact remains that the Juvenile Courts of Dallas County will continue to experience overcrowded dockets. In spite of the advent of diversion and expanded social services for juvenile offenders, the criminal justice system in the area of juvenile adjudication must be expanded to at least provide the capabilities of handling current caseloads efficiently and expeditiously. Currently, the prosecution segment in this area of the criminal justice system is numerically understaffed, and technologically ill equipped to deal with increasing caseloads and demands for legal services.

Summary of Resource Needs

- An administrative support division
- A continuance of the career criminal division
- Prosecutor's advanced training
- A specialized crime division
- An expanded juvenile prosecution unit

ADJUDICATION

FEDERAL

There are four federal judicial districts in Texas. Dallas is the seat of the Northern District and has a chief judge and five judges. While each court is empowered to handle criminal cases, one court usually handles all criminal cases for a six-month interval. Original jurisdiction for these federal courts is limited to violations of statutes enacted by Congress as found in the United States Criminal Codes.

Each federal judicial district has a United States Attorney who is given the responsibility of prosecution in these courts and each U. S. Attorney's office has a legal staff commensurate with its caseload.

Indigent defense in the federal courts is the responsibility of the federal judge who appoints qualified local counsel. The court appointed counsel is compensated for his services.

The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit Court is located in New Orleans, and hears federal appeals from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. This court is composed of a chief judge, three senior circuit judges and 15 circuit judges.

STATE

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Texas was established in 1876 by Article V, Section 2, Constitution of the State of Texas. It is composed of a chief justice and eight associate justices who are elected for six-year overlapping terms. Each must be a citizen of the United States and of Texas

and at least 35 years of age, with at least 10 years as a practicing lawyer and judge of a court of record.

Court of Civil Appeals

The Courts of Civil Appeals were established in 1891 by Article V, Section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Texas. These courts are numbered according to their respective geographical districts and districts and each court has a chief justice and two associate justices. The jurisdiction of each court is to hear civil appeals from the trial courts within its district.

Fifth District Court of Civil Appeals

The Fifth District Court of Civil Appeals is located in Dallas and serves the counties of Collin, Dallas, Grayson, Hunt, Kaufman, Rockwall, and Van Zandt. It is not possible to determine the percentages of time served in each county at this time.

Court of Criminal Appeals

The Court of Criminal Appeals was established in 1891 by Article V, Section 4, of the Constitution of the State of Texas. It superseded a court of appeals which had both civil and criminal jurisdiction and which had existed from 1876 to 1891. In 1966, a revision of Article V, Section 4, increased the number of judges from three to five, one of whom must be presiding judge; then in 1977 the number of judges was increased to nine. Their qualifications are the same as those required of members of the Supreme Court of Texas. They are elected for sixyear overlapping terms. The Legislature, during the 1971 regular session, provided for the designation and appointment of certain retired appellate judges or district judges, or active appellate judges or district judges, to sit as commissioners of the

Court of Criminal Appeals. This legislation was amended during special session, immediately following the regular session, to provide for appointing a commission composed of two attorneys-at-law, having those qualifications for the judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

District Courts

The district courts were established in 1876 by Article V, Section 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

Each judge is elected and must be a citizen of the United States and Texas. He must have been a practicing lawyer or judge of a court for four years, and a resident of the district in which he is elected for two years, both immediately preceding his election. Each judge is elected for a term of four years and receives an annual salary from the state which in many instances is supplemented by funds from the counties in his judicial district.

District courts are identified by separate numbers except where specifically statutorily designated by name. While most district courts exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction, some, by statutory provision, have exclusive criminal jurisdiction, or designated preference of criminal jurisdiction. In Dallas, civil and criminal jurisdictions are separated.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides that district courts and criminal district courts shall have original jurisdiction in criminal cases of the grade of felony. The district court is located at the county seat of each of the counties in its statutory geographical district.

Dallas County District Judges

The Dallas County district judges are actually state officers, however, they have, by law, become an integral part of Dallas County government. The District Judges perform administrative services for Dallas County which include appointing and supervising the County Auditor, Purchasing Agency,

and the bailiff and staff of the Central Jury Room. The district judges appoint the County Adult Probation officers and along with the domestic relations judges, juvenile judges, and county judge, they embody the Dallas County Juvenile Board and are responsible for the supervision of the County Juvenile Department.

The district judges are paid their salaries by the state with county supplements.

Dallas County Civil District Courts

Dallas County has 12 Civil District Courts which are specifically the 14th, 44th, 68th, 95th, 101st, 116th, 134th, 160th, 162nd, 191st, 192nd, and 195th Judicial District Courts; as implied by their titles, these courts handle civil litigation exclusively. The Civil District Courts have original jurisdiction for all cases involving amounts greater than \$5,000 and land titles and concurrent jurisdiction with the Domestic Relations Courts 1, 2, 3, and 4, and Juvenile Courts 1 and 2 for divorce, adoption, juvenile cases and related.

Manpower and Staffing

12 Judges

12 Court Reporters

14 Clerks

12 Bailiffs

Case loads

Pending cases as of January 1, 1976	18,076
Civil cases filed during 1976	32,875
Total number disposed of in 1976	34,356
Total civil cases pending December 31, 1976	18,395

Dallas County Criminal District Courts

Dallas County Criminal District Courts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and the 194th, 195th, 203rd, 204th, and two annex courts try felony cases involving offenses for which persons can be sent to the Texas Department of Corrections.

Originally, the 203rd and 204th Courts were created with Impact funds for the purpose of trying Impact cases exclusively but were later mandated by statute (September 1, 1973) as two permanent district courts. Since September 1, 1973, all felony cases including Impact cases, are distributed equally among the nine courts by the District Attorney's Records Division and the District Clerk's Criminal Courts Division. Additional procedures include the assignment of all cases on a defendant to the same court; the division of the number of defendants on bond, in jail, and unapprehended as equally as possible among the courts; and the assignment of a defendant to a court if he is on probation from that court. The two annex courts were created in 1977 to relieve the over-crowded docket in the other nine courts.

Human Resources

All of the Criminal District Courts each employ two full-time clerks who perform the following activities: being responsible for the report of the Grand Jury, filing cases, receiving bonds, issuing processes, indexing and recording minutes, arranging for dismissal of cases, maintaining the registry of the court, preparing and forwarding transcripts for appeal, being responsible for bookkeeping, and preparing reports to other agencies. All of the courts have one full-time court reporter, and two of the courts also have one part-time court reporter. The time required to produce a trial

transcript (or necessary portions) allowing the completion of a trial varies with each court between a range of 45-180 days with most courts within the period of 75-100 days.

Organizational Resources

Provisions for a pre-trial release agency and a personal recognizance program are available as alternatives for all criminal district courts. Referrals are made to drug programs as a part of sentencing in all courts. Formal presentence investigations are undertaken and then units are maintained by some of the courts. Night magistrates and prosecutor screening units at the jail or police department are screening procedures utilized. Resources available to these courts are a computer service, an automated information system, a full-time court administrator, and microfilm capability.

The method of selecting court-appointed attorneys for indigent defendants is that of judicial appointment. The judges spend 48-52 weeks per year on their respective criminal dockets.

Manpower and Staffing (average salaries included)

11 Judges	\$42,752
11 Court Coordinators	\$20,000
23 Clerks and Deputy Clerks handling criminal papers	\$6,000 - \$11,000
13 Court Reporters	\$20,000 - \$22,000
22 Bailiffs	\$12,000

Total annual budgets range from \$36,000 - \$90,000 for each court.

County Served/Percent of Time

Dallas County only - 100 percent.

Pre-Trial Release Agency

(See Corrections Section for more detailed descriptions.)

The Dallas Pre-Trial Release Agency was established in 1970 by the Dallas Bar Association. Original funding for this agency was through a block grant from the Texas Criminal Justice Council and subsequent funding for the agency was assumed by Dallas County in 1973.

The purpose of the pre-trial release program was to enable certain categories of offenders to be eligible for release on personal recognizance bonds from the city and county jail.

Pre-Sentence Reports

(See Corrections Section for more detailed descriptions.)

Pre-sentence reports are made available to the sentencing judges when a convicted offender requests probation. Upon this request, the judge contacts an adult probation officer who, in turn, makes the pre-sentence report; pre-sentence reports contain an evaluation of previous arrest records, work records, and education.

Pre-sentence reports are a problem area in the Dallas County Court System. Although funding of the Impact grant, "Increase Adult Probation," made it possible to hire additional probation officers, the caseloads of these officers still do not permit time enough for adequate pre-sentence reporting. Often times, due to time and caseload constraints, officers have only a few hours in which to do an entire pre-sentence report. Consequently, the judges are not afforded the advantages of a potentially valuable judicial tool.

Caseloads

Pending cases January 31, 1976	8,587
Criminal cases filed in 1976	10,439
Criminal cases disposed of during 1976	12,414

Training and Education

All new judges attend the National Center for Judiciary in Reno, Nevada. New judges are eligible to attend Judicial School in Austin, Texas. All judges are required to attend the State Judicial Conference in Texas--75 percent attended in 1974.

Court coordinators attend the Institute for Court Management which includes workshops (50 percent attended in 1974) and four-week residential seminar.

Special Programs and Services

Special Court Processing of Impact Cases is a three-year Impact grant implemented in January, 1973. As previously mentioned, this Impact project was designed to attack the problem of an overloaded court system in Dallas County by Providing and staffing two additional courts as well as by providing support personnel in the offices of the District Attorney, District Clerk, Sheriff, and County Auditor.

The specific project objectives were (1) to reduce the time elapsed between arrest and case disposition, (2) to reduce the number of persons rearrested while on bond, (3) to reduce elapsed time between trial and final appeal, (4) to eliminate the case backlog in the Criminal District Courts, (5) to reduce the average length of stay by inmates in the County Jail, (6) to develop a more comprehensive data bank for computer retrieval of information pertaining to felony cases and the workload of the judicial system, and (7) to provide greater efficiency and capability in the District Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Office, District Clerk's Office, and the Courts.

As is readily seen, the base for project operation is very broad and complete project success depends upon cooperation and a disencumbered interface of several county criminal justice agencies. Initial implementation of this project was slow, however, project efforts to date have produced automated data addressing (1) repeat offenders, (2) the number of Impact offenders in the County Jail, (3) the average time elapsed between arrest and case disposition, (4) average length of stay for inmates in the County Jail, (5) average elapsed time between trial and filing of the state's brief, (6) average elapsed time between filing of the State's brief and final appeal, and other project related data.

Although production of and ready access to these types of data is necessary to improve criminal justice in Dallas County, the importance of this project's role in coordinating county criminal justice efforts cannot be minimized.

Administrative and Legal Support for Dallas County Criminal District Courts

This project was funded in order to provide supporting staff for the Criminal District Judges and the County Criminal Judges of Dallas County. Funds for the supporting staff were requested in order to free judges of time consuming administrative tasks and legal research and staff positions consist of a chief court coordinator, 13 court coordinators, three reviewing attorneys, one executive secretary, and two stenographers.

This project has been extremely valuable in helping the judges move their heavy caseloads and expedite the judicial process.

Dallas County Courtroom Security Project

This project was funded to provide security equipment for the 39 Courtrooms in the Dallas County Government Center. It is felt that this project will provide support and complement the security measures which are already in effect in the courtrooms.

Information Systems

(1) The Criminal District Courts have located in their respective courts two video terminals and one hard copy terminal per court.

(2) The two video terminals are used to add and update information on judicial records kept by Data Processing (County Auditor's Office) for the District Clerk's Office and the courts as well as enabling court personnel to have immediate access to the status of each case in a particular court. Examples of the types of data utilized appear in the following list:

- .Number of active cases (both on bond and in jail) and related information.
- .Number of cases for which there have been motions for a new trial and related information.
- .Number of cases involving writs of habeas corpus and related information.
- .Miscellaneous data: Number of pending sanity trials, number of bodies in the system, number of bodies having jury trials.
- .Number of bodies in jail and related information.
- .Number of bond forfeitures and sureties and related information.
- .Probation matters.

(3) The hard copy terminals are used to printout daily dockets for each court and individual defendant information.

(4) See section on Information Systems for more detailed descriptions.

General Discussions (Basic Problem Areas)

At the present time, there is an excessive amount of time required in order to obtain printed copies (transcripts) of the "Records of Proceedings" from the Dallas County Criminal District Courts. This time lag causes an undue delay and log-jam in the appeal process. Recent records, from nine of the District Courts, indicate that an average of 229 days are consumed from the Notice of Appeal until Court Approval of the appeal. This should occur within 90 days, and much of the delay is due to the untimely availability of the transcripts.

Unapprehended offenders, although usually considered to be more of a problem at the law enforcement end of the system, have also created many problems for the courts in Dallas County. Approximately two out of every three indicted defendants cannot be brought to trial because they are unapprehended and consideration must be given to this fact when analyzing court backlogs and measuring courts' performance. Unapprehended cases should be filed separately, and in order to expedite the location of unapprehended case jackets upon arrest of a defendant, a centralized filing system is needed. Because of these problems, which result in inaccurate information provided to Sheriff's Officer personnel concerning unapprehended offenders, many warrants cannot be served.

Resource Needs

The night magistrate operating in Dallas County needs supportive staff in order to divert more people from the over-crowded jail. For the night magistrate concept to function properly there is a need to have cases screened and bonds set as easily as possible in the criminal justice process.

Earlier assignment of all felony cases to the nine Criminal District Courts, is needed. If this were accomplished, it could provide the Criminal District Courts with early and continuous control of filings which would result in expediting dispositions and make waiver of indictments possible on cases other than those cases where the defendant is in jail.

Another problem area arises from the fact that, on several occasions, threats have been made to judges and other courtroom personnel, plus acts of disorderly conduct have occurred in the Criminal District and County Criminal Courts. No training is currently provided for bailiffs covering security and protection of the courtrooms. Courses in security techniques are needed and facilities to provide protection to courtroom personnel must also be provided.

The time factor and the shortage of judges at all levels of the judicial process is an ever increasing problem, due to increasing case filings in the courts of Dallas County and due to pending legislation placing time limitations on probation revocation hearings.

Minimal training is currently being provided for a few selected administrative personnel in the criminal courts. Since the need for well-trained personnel is imperative, additional programs and workshops are needed to improve skills and knowledge of courtroom procedures and management techniques for all coordinators, reporters and administrative personnel.

Finally, inadequate floor space is available for court personnel to efficiently and comfortably perform their duties. In addition, the availability of space for storage of necessary criminal records is grossly inadequate and this situation is especially critical in the District Clerk's Office. (See Basic Problem Areas - District Clerk's Office).

Special Courts

Courts of domestic relations and juvenile courts are created by statute and are a result of specialization and jurisdictional limitation to meet the needs of the particular county involved. The judges of these courts are paid exclusively by the county and the salary is determined by the legislature through the statutory creation of the court.

These courts are limited in jurisdiction to one court.

Dallas County Domestic Relations Courts and Juvenile Courts

There are four Domestic Relations Courts and two Juvenile Courts serving Dallas County and these courts are county offices; the Domestic Relations judges and juvenile judges are paid by the county the same salary as the district judges, who as previously discussed, receive state pay with county supplement.

The Domestic Relations Judges, along with the District Judges and Juvenile judges, appoint and supervise the County Auditor and supervise the Purchasing Agency, and the bailiffs and staff of the Central Jury Room; these judges also appoint the county adult probation officers. Along with the county judge, these judges embody the Dallas County Juvenile Board and are charged with the supervision of the County Juvenile Department.

In Dallas County, the Domestic Relations Courts and the Juvenile Courts have jurisdictions concurrent with one another and with the district courts, of all cases involving adoptions, removal of disability of minority and coverture, wife and child desertion, delinquent, neglected or dependent child proceedings, reciprocal support act, and all jurisdiction, powers, and authority now or hereafter placed in the district or county courts under the juvenile and child welfare laws of the state; and of all divorce

and marriage annulment cases, including the adjustment of property rights and custody and support of minor children, involved therein, alimony pending final hearing, and any other matter incident to divorce or annulment proceedings as well as independent actions involving child custody or support of minors, change of name of persons; and all other cases involving justifiable controversies and differences between spouses, or between parents, or between them or one of them, and their minor children, or between any of these and third persons, corporations, trustee, or other legal entities, which are now, or may hereafter be, within the jurisdiction of the district or county courts; all cases in which children are alleged or charged to be dependent and neglected children or delinquent children as provided by law, of all suits for trial of the right of property, and the court shall have power to issue writs of "habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, and all writs necessary to enforce their jurisdiction."

As a matter of practice, however, the following types of cases are filed in the respective courts:

Domestic Relations Courts

Divorce

Child Support

Annulments

Suits to declare marriages void

Modification suits

Name changes

Juvenile Courts

Adoptions

Juvenile Delinquency cases

Juvenile Courts

See Juvenile Justice Section for additional information.

There are two district level juvenile courts that serve Dallas County.

Human Resources

Each court has one full-time clerk and one part-time clerk. They perform a number of activities which include: compiling a list of potential jurors, filing cases, maintaining dockets, indexing and recording minutes, arranging for dismissal of cases, maintaining a registry of the court, being responsible for bookkeeping, and preparing reports to other agencies. Also, each court has its own full-time court reporter.

Organizational Resources

Both of the juvenile courts provide for detention hearings in order to determine whether or not the juvenile may be released pending the trial. Referrals are made to drug programs as a part of sentencing and formal pre-sentence investigations are under taken by the two courts; however, only one court actually maintains a formal pre-sentence investigation unit. The juvenile probation officers and the assistant district attorneys provide the screening procedures available to these courts.

An automated information system is utilized by each court.

The method of judicial appointment is employed to select court-appointed attorneys for indigent defendants. The judges spend 52 weeks per year on both the criminal and civil dockets.

2 Judges	\$43,000 - \$43,600
2 Court Reporters	\$21,700
2 Bailiffs	\$12,000
4 Clerks (2 part-time)	\$ 6,800 - \$ 9,924

The total annual budgets for each court are \$98,489 and \$90,000.

Information concerning both Juvenile Courts

County Served/Percent of Time

Dallas County only - 100 percent.

Caseloads

(1) Youths received at the Juvenile Department Intake Division for the purpose of disposition by all appropriate Juvenile Department Divisions during 1976: 2,627.

(2) Total number of referrals to the Juvenile Department during 1976: 7,172.

(3) Number of dispositions by court hearing during 1976: 1,351.

(4) Placed on formal probation: 930

(5) Placed on informal advisement: 845

(6) Committed to public institutions: 281

(7) Committed to private institutions: 124

(8) Placed in community residential facilities or foster homes:

73

(9) Juvenile cases pending December 31, 1976: 963 (District Clerk's records).

(10) Number of youths adjudicated delinquent during 1976: 152

(11) Number of youths adjudicated as in need of supervision during 1976: 25

Special Programs and Services

Juvenile Court Action Processing Unit - (three-year Impact grant, implemented March, 1973.)

The two basic functions of the Dallas County Juvenile Department in regard to juvenile justice are (1) prehearing case processing and (2)

supervision. Prior to implementation of this project, both of these functions were combined in one organizational division called the Delinquency Division, with each probation officer (assigned to this division) responsible for both functions. Major problems arose from this organizational scheme, primary among which were the following:

- . deficits of time for adequate investigation of cases and supervision of juveniles by probation officers
- . a carrying-over of adversary feelings by juveniles toward their probation officers since the probation officer was viewed as the "one who took people to court;" this feeling cast the probation officer in a negative light and posed a threat to effective supervision.

Implementation of this project has enabled the alleviation of the above problems by the separation of the former Delinquency Division into two units--one unit, the Court Action Processing Unit, which is assigned to prehearing and court procedures, and the other unit, Probation and Supervision, which is responsible for the supervision of offenders (except during the prehearing period). Additionally, case preparation has been strengthened through ready access to a legal advisor which has alleviated the problem of losing potentially "good" cases because of poor case preparation.

The specific project objectives for the prehearing unit are to

- (1) reduce the average elapsed time between referral and disposition,
- (2) to reduce the average length of detention home residency of offenders,
- (3) to increase both the average prehearing investigation and (4) supervision times expended per offender, and (5) reduce the departmental re-referral rate.

Specific project objectives for the post hearing unit are to increase counseling and rehabilitation time for adjudicated and non-adjudicated offenders, (2) to increase counseling and rehabilitation services to families of offenders, and (3) to reduce the departmental post hearing re-referral rate.

This project experienced a rather slow start due to unforeseeable implementation problems but is now running smoothly. Project efforts have enabled substantial increases in pre-hearing investigation and supervision time and increases in counseling and rehabilitation time expended per offender.

General Discussion (Basic Problem Areas)

As in most of the court jurisdictions, backlog is a problem for the Juvenile Courts. The preponderance of backlogged cases is now created in trying termination of parental rights suits. These hearings usually last a day or two at a time and for docketing purposes need to be set two or three months in advance of the court dates (by contrast, an average delinquency case may be disposed of in a half-day). Also, termination suits usually involve the testimonies of expert witnesses (i.e., doctors, etc.) and oftentimes out of town witnesses, which can create scheduling difficulties. Further problems ensue when termination cases are docketed for court on a certain day and at a certain time and then, because of the previous docketed caseload, the suit cannot be heard at its scheduled time. There is an ever-increasing number of termination referrals from the County Welfare Department which indicates that the backlog problems will increase for these types of suits. In addition to the increased number of Welfare Department cases, there are also private lawsuits for termination which must be heard.

Backlog problems for the delinquency cases are not nearly as severe, however, problems do exist. Backlog in delinquency cases usually result because all necessary parties are not present at the time appointed for the hearing and there are no means to ensure that all available parties will appear (i.e., bond, etc.). Hence, these cases must be passed and reset for a trial at a later time.

Also, statutory requirements of the Juvenile Justice Component of the Penal Code such as detention hearings every ten days, and separate adjudication and disposition hearings, have increased overall court processing time.

The 1978 Standards for Judicial Agencies prescribe the use of full-time local trial court administrator(s) for each trial court with an unusually heavy caseload. The Juvenile Courts, which are well within this category, and currently not employing court administrators, would improve judicial efficiency significantly if they were to have such a resource.

Finally, lack of office space for the District Attorney's Juvenile Prosecution staff is a problem. All contested cases are heard in the juvenile courtrooms located on the fourth floor of the County Records Building (These courtrooms have jury boxes.) Adjacent to these courtrooms, there are jury rooms, however, no room is available as a witness room. Consequently, when several witnesses are called for a jury trial, there is no place for the witnesses to wait except in the prosecution staff's already overcrowded offices.

DISTRICT CLERK

Organization and Structure

The general responsibilities of the District Clerk are that he is the record keeper for the 12 Civil District, eleven Criminal District,

Training and Education

District Clerk's Staff

- . In-Service training and entry level requirements.
- . In-service training.

In-service training consists basically of on-the-job training which is available to all personnel, and necessary in most positions, for new personnel and for promotions. A project is, in fact, in the planning stage for writing of training manuals for all departments, and is already underway in some departments.

. Pre-Service or Basic Entry Level Requirements

- Supervisory Positions - Two years college, and/or five to ten years experience in District Clerk's Office, or in previous supervisory or management positions.
- Secretarial and Clerical Positions - High school education.
Typing and clerical skills required, either by education or previous experience.

Other Groups

Students from Greenhill School (private school) and Campbell College have worked for six-week periods in the District Clerk's Office without salary from Dallas County, as a part of their school work. Regular reports were made on the students work and they were graded and reported upon for school credit.

Computerized Systems

(1) The District Clerk's Office has computer ties to both the City of Dallas and Dallas County agencies.

four Domestic Relations, and two Juvenile Courts in Dallas County. He is the custodian of all papers and instruments and monies filed directly with the office in all lawsuits in these courts, and keeps minutes of all court orders entered in these cases. The District Clerk's staff executes, issues, files, and/or records writs, warrants, citations, notices to show cause, subpoenas, executions, orders of sale, abstracts of judgements, and other papers involved in the trying and disposing of the many kinds of lawsuits.

In specific regard to felony cases in the Juvenile Courts, minors may be certified by the Juvenile Court for trial as adults. When this occurs, the youths are transferred from the Juvenile Court to a Criminal District Court, and may then be referred to the Grand Jury. The District Clerk performs the clerical and administrative services for both the Juvenile Courts and the Criminal District Courts as previously explained.

Manpower and Staffing

The District Clerk's staff consists of the following positions

13 Administrative Personnel:

1 Technical staff person

64 Clerical Personnel

32 Court Deputies

30 Assistant Court Deputies

The average number of weeks per court spent on their docket per year would be approximately 29 weeks. The average number of holidays per year is seven days and judges have four weeks vacation, but oftentimes visiting judges sit for the trying of cases during absences of regular judges.

The basic types of automated information utilized by the District Clerk's Office are listed as follows:

All information for the District Clerk's File Docket and fee book is done by automatic data processing for all civil cases, including Domestic Relations and Juvenile cases, as well as case information on criminal matters.

(2) The following computer printouts are received from the county auditor specifically on criminal matters.

- . Jail/Courts Reconciliation Report - used to keep up with and correct "no matches" on judicial disposition and book-in dispositions.

- . Criminal Information System Log Report - used to check on daily entries for verification of judicial system entries.

- . Judicial and Bonds Log Report, Cases Entered - used for daily check on entries and verification of bonds and judicial cases entered.

- . New Bonds Issued per Court - used to keep accurate records of bonds which are entered for each court.

- . Daily Discharge of Bonds - needed for control and verification of all discharges on all bonds.

(3) The following computer printouts are received from the County Auditor's Office on civil, domestic relations, adoptions and juvenile court cases.

- . Ten Listing (daily)

- . Cash Book, Civil and Domestic Relations (daily)

- . Disbursements Record (daily)

- . Error List (daily)

- . File Log (daily)

- . Missing Cases (daily)

. Indexes (daily) - Civil, Domestic Relations, Adoptions, Juvenile, Juvenile Department, and Occupational Drivers License Cases.

. Judgement List and Fee Dockets (weekly)

. Civil Court Assignment (weekly)

. Fee Dockets for Civil, Domestic Relations, Juvenile, Juvenile Department and Adoptions (monthly)

. Drag List (monthly)

. Non-Drag List (monthly)

. Re-open Analysis Civil, Domestic Relations, Juvenile, Juvenile Department and Adoption Cases (monthly)

. Criminal Cash Book (monthly)

(4) Automated information input by the District Clerk's Office is that information needed to compile and update the reports listed.

(5) See Information Systems for more detailed descriptions.

General Discussions (Basic Problem Areas)

A definite problem for the District Clerk's Office is the need to employ trained personnel because of the technical nature of the work performed in this office. For most positions, it is necessary to have trained personnel and the only persons with the required training are previous employees of the District Clerk's Office seeking re-employment or persons who have worked in law offices.

A system is needed and has been devised and presented to the criminal district judges for their approval which would provide a continuing inventory on all criminal dispositions and bond forfeitures.

The shortage of space for storing criminal filings has become critical. For each criminal case, the District Clerk processes approximately 15 papers, the following of which are examples:

Motions

Writs

Charge to Jury

Docket Sheet

Bond

Disposition

Probation

Pass Sheets (cases passed and reset)

Statement of Facts

Appeal Brief

State

Defense

A microfilm system in this office would allow for more security and faster retrieval of criminal cases as well as it would create more space for criminal filings.

COUNTY

County Judge

The county judge is the titular head of county government. In addition to being an administrator and presiding judge of the Commissioner's Court, he attends many functions and represents the county as the official head of the county. Through the Commissioner's Court, the county judge is responsible for the general functions and policy making decisions of county government.

The county judge approves applications for beer licenses, waivers on

mixed drink licenses, and applications for delayed birth certificates must bear his signature before then can be filed for record. The county judge also can issue marriage waivers and perform the wedding ceremony. He serves on the Election Board, the Juvenile Board, and jointly with the district judges appoints the purchasing agent.

The county judge is elected county-wide.

COUNTY COURTS-AT LAW

Dallas County's County Courts-at-Law have exclusive jurisdiction of civil cases where the amount involved ranges from \$200 to \$5,000. They have equal jurisdiction with the District Civil Courts of cases involving amounts from \$500 to \$5,000.

The courts have exclusive jurisdiction of lawsuits involving condemnation of land for public use, and they are the courts of last resort on appeals of eviction cases. The courts also hear appeals on driver license suspensions.

There are four County Courts-at-Law in Dallas County, each of which is staffed by a judge, a court reporter, two deputy clerks, and a bailiff. The judge for each court is elected county-wide.

Manpower and Staffing

Four Judges	\$33,120
Four Court Reporters	\$18,277
Eight Deputy Clerks	\$6,204 - \$10,824
Four Bailiffs	\$12,000

County Served/Percent of Time

Dallas County only - 100 percent

Caseloads

Cases pending in the County Courts at Law on January 1, 1977: 16,582 cases. Dispositions during 1976: 17,527. Civil cases filed during 1976: 17,040.

Workloads (By court, indicate number of weeks spent on the civil docket)

Average weeks per court - 48.5

Training and Education

All new judges attend the National Center for Judiciary in Reno, Nevada. New judges are eligible to attend Judicial School in Austin, Texas. All judges are required to attend the State Judicial Conference in Texas - 75 percent attended in 1974.

COUNTY CRIMINAL COURTS

The jurisdiction of the County Criminal Courts allows the judge thereof to try all criminal misdemeanor cases for which jail time may be assessed as punishment. The maximum penalty for any offense triable in this court is two years in jail and \$1,000 fine. Some of these offenses include driving while intoxicated, passing worthless checks, shoplifting, exhibiting obscene matter, theft under \$200 and certain sex crimes.

There are five County Criminal Courts serving Dallas County and their judges are elected county-wide.

Human Resources

There are 4 - 5 full time clerks for each county criminal court. All perform essentially the same duties which include: compiling a list of potential jurors, filing cases, maintaining dockets, receiving bonds, maintaining probation file records, issuing processes, indexing and

recording minutes, arranging for dismissal of cases, maintaining the registry of the court, preparing and forwarding transcripts for appeal, being responsible for bookkeeping, and preparing reports to other agencies.

The time required to produce a trial transcript (or necessary portions) following the completion of a trial varies greatly among the courts between a range of five days for one court and 180 days for another.

Organizational Resources

Most of the county criminal courts provide for the use of the pre-trial release agency and release on personal recognizance as alternatives to bail. Some courts undertake formal pre-sentence investigations and make referrals to drug programs as a part of sentencing. Screening procedures available to the courts are prosecutor screening units at the jail and police department, and a night magistrate.

A computer service, an automated information system, a full-time court administrator, and microfilm capabilities are resources which are available for the use of the courts.

All court appointed attorneys are selected by the method of judicial appointment. The judges spend between 49-52 weeks per year on their respective criminal dockets.

Manpower and Staffing

5 judges	\$35,370 - \$37,620
5 court coordinators	\$17,000 - \$18,000
5 bailiffs	\$12,000 (approximated)
27 clerks and deputy clerks	\$ 4,800 - \$11,640
5 court reporters	\$20,105 - \$20,600

County Served/Percent of Time for each court

Dallas County only - 100 percent.

Training and Education

All new judges attend the National Center for Judiciary in Reno, Nevada. New judges are eligible to attend Judicial School in Austin, Texas. All judges are required to attend the State Judicial Conference in Texas - 75 percent attended in 1974.

Court coordinators attend the Institute for Court Management. In 1974, 50 percent attended workshops. They also attend Residential Seminars.

Special Programs and Services

(1) Administrative Support for Dallas County Criminal Courts. This project was initially funded under the title of "Administrative and Legal Support for Dallas County Criminal District and County Criminal Courts." Since the county courts received their respective court administrators several months after the district, they received an extension to provide extensive training for each county criminal court administrator.

Information Systems

The County Criminal Courts have one video terminal in each individual court. These terminals are used to add and update information on judicial records kept by Data Processing (County Auditor's Office) for the courts.

The following types of information are utilized and updated by the County Criminal Courts:

- Offender's name
- race
- sex
- case number
- court trying the case

offense

types of bonds

whether bonds are discharged or in effect

location of offender (bond or jail)

dispositions

finer assessed-discharged fines

General Discussion (Basic Problem Areas)

The time factor and the shortage of judges at all levels of the judicial process is an ever increasing problem, due to increased case filings in the courts of Dallas County; this is especially noticeable in the County Criminal Courts since the statutory reductions of certain marijuana offenses to misdemeanors. Also causing problems in caseload processing in the courts are the time limitations place on probation revocation hearings.

Also, several incidences in the courts involving threats to judges and other courtroom personnel plus acts of disorderly conduct have occurred in the Criminal District and County Criminal Courts and no training is currently provided to bailiffs concerning security and protection of the courtrooms. Courses in security techniques must be provided and facilities to provide protection to courtroom personnel must also be provided.

COUNTY COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

The County Court of Criminal Appeals is staffed by one judge, one court coordinator, and one court reporter. In addition, there are four full-time clerks whose duties include: compiling a list of potential jurors, filing cases, maintaining dockets, receiving bonds, maintaining probation

file record, issuing processes, indexing and recording minutes, maintaining a registry of the court, preparing and forwarding transcripts for appeal, and preparing reports to other agencies. One court reporter serves the court on a full-time bases. The average time required to produce a trial transcript following completion of a trail is one day.

A computer service, an automated information system, and a full-time court administrator are resources available to this court.

Judicial appointment is the method used for selecting court-appointed attorneys. The judge spends 48 weeks per year on his criminal docket.

The total annual budget for this court is \$57,715.67.

This court hears appeals on decisions for Class A, B, and C misdemeanors; its jurisdiction also includes appeals on decisions of Class C misdemeanor cases from the City of Dallas.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS

The Justice of the Peace Court is generally called the "People's Court." Dallas County has eight Justice Precincts and ten justice of the peace. The two city precincts--one on either side of the Trinity River; one in the Dallas County Courthouse and in the Oak Cliff Sub-Courthouse--each have two justices. There is also a justice of the peace in each of the other six sub-courthouses located in Richardson, Garland, Mesquite, Lancaster, Grand Prairie, and Irving.

In these ten courts are tried the smaller law suits of the county; civil cases where the amount in controversy is under \$200; and criminal cases where the range of punishment is limited to fines not exceeding \$200. A justice of the peace cannot sentence a defendant to jail, although a defendant may serve out a fine in jail.

The justice of the peace has many duties. He must hold Examining Trials on felony charges, set bail, and inspect and forward felony charges to the Grand Jury for action. He also issues search warrants to peace officers, handles all eviction suits in his precinct, and presides over peace bond proceedings.

Each justice is elected from his own precinct. The justice of the peace precinct boundaries are set by the Commissioner's Court and are the same as the constable precinct boundaries.

Each of the ten Justice of the Peace Courts in Dallas County spends approximately three days a week on civil dockets and two days a week on criminal dockets. Thus, an average of 34.66 weeks a year are spent on civil dockets and 18.34 weeks a year are spent on criminal dockets.

Human Resources

The clerks for the justice of the peace courts have many duties which include: being responsible for the report of the grand jury, compiling a list of potential jurors, filing cases, maintaining dockets, receiving bonds, issuing processes, indexing and recording minutes, arranging for dismissal of cases, maintaining a registry of the court, preparing and forwarding transcripts for appeal, being responsible for bookkeeping and preparing reports to other agencies.

When applicable to these courts, the time required to produce a trial transcript (or necessary portions) following the completion of a trial, is listed by three courts as being 30 minutes, one day, and two days.

Table III-9
Justice of the Peace Courts
Human Resources*

Justice of the Peace Court	Number of Clerks per Court
Precinct 1, Place 1	3
Precinct 1, Place 2	1
Precinct 2, Place 1	3
Precinct 3	1
Precinct 4	5
Precinct 5	2
Precinct 6	3
Precinct 7, Place 1	7
Precinct 7, Place 2	2
Precinct 8, Place 1	---

Budget Utilization for Justice of the Peace Courts

<u>Court</u>	<u>Annual Budget</u>	<u>Salary of Judge</u>	<u>Supplement</u>	<u>Salary of Clerks</u>
Pr. 1, Pl. 1	\$119,000	\$24,885	\$1,800	\$7,500 - \$15,000
Pr. 1, Pl. 2	\$ 85,000	\$25,842.24	\$1,800	\$7,536 - \$13,200
Pr. 2, Pl. 1	\$ 51,110	\$23,475	\$ 0	\$7,536 - \$ 9,480
Pr. 3	\$55,837.56	\$23,475.66	\$ 0	\$10,512
Pr. 4	---	---	---	---
Pr. 5	\$47,781.90	\$23,928	\$ 0	\$6,900 - \$7,704
Pr. 6	\$44,207	\$23,000	\$1,800	\$6,456 - \$10,536
Pr. 7, Pl. 1	\$106,215.32	\$25,842.24	\$1,800	---
Pr. 7, Pl. 2	\$78,807	\$24,885	\$ 0	\$7,644 - \$11,016
Pr. 8, Pl. 1	\$92,113	\$11,964	\$ 0	\$4,560

Source: Dallas County Justice of the Peace Courts

*The above is 1976 data. No information was available for 1977.

Organizational Resources

Pre-trial release and a personal recognizance program are available to the justice of the peace courts, as alternatives to bail.

All of the court-appointed attorneys are selected by the justices. Both criminal and civil matters are handled by these courts all year.

MENTAL ILLNESS COURTS

The Mental Illness Court is responsible for processing through court all involuntary commitments to a private or state mental hospital. Assistants in the court provide information to the general public.

PROBATE COURTS

Duties and responsibilities of a judge of a Probate Court include applications and trials for the probate of wills, the granting of administration in decedents' estates and in various types of guardianship estates. Approximately 1,750 or 1,800 new proceedings are filed in each of the two Probate Courts annually, with several thousand estates pending annually. The number of cases increases each year due to the growing number of cases filed, and consistently a lesser number are disposed of due to the fact that most proceedings remain pending for more than a year's duration, and in guardianship estates most of them continue over a lengthy period of years.

Except in "independent administrations" all of the administrative affairs in the various types of estates are conducted under the supervision and orders of the court, which entail hearing and considering thousands of applications each year. Additionally, accountings are required annually in these proceedings with the responsibility of seeing that the accountings are filed and brought into such condition as the court may act upon them

in order to see that the estates are being properly administered and to take remedial measures when they are not.

Probate judges draw an annual salary of \$33,120.

COUNTY CLERK

Organization and Structure

The Dallas County Clerk serves the county courts. His functions encompass County Courts at Law (civil), County Criminal Courts, and the Court of Criminal Appeals, Probate Courts, and he is clerk of the Commissioner's Court (posts notices, takes records and indexes minutes for the Commissioner's Court).

The general responsibilities of the County Clerk's Office as specified by state law, are to record and maintain the following legal instruments:

Liens/Abstracts

Bonds

Licenses (nurses, mortician, dental, etc.)

Vital Statistics (birth, death, marriage, etc.)

Deeds of Trust

Wills

Abstracts of Judgements

Court Records

Miscellaneous Records (cattle brands, deputations, etc.)

Notary Publics

Election Data

The clerk's office assists the County Civil Courts in the following areas:

Plaintiff/attorney files cases with clerk.

Filing fees - according to statute - are collected for recording/processing civil cases.

Dispositions and citations are filed and kept.

Maintain/record civil minutes and court files.

Prepares abstracts/judgements.

The clerk's office supports the County Criminal Courts in the following areas:

The D.A. and City Attorney file cases with the clerk. (As the cases move toward disposition varied documents are filed as a part of the permanent record, i.e., bail bonds, motions, subpoenas, warrants.)

Maintain minutes of proceedings, collection of costs/fines.

Commitments/appeals are arranged.

Fees of convicted persons are collected.

Maintains judges, criminal file and case file dockets; and indexes to the criminal minutes. (Index information consists of case number, surname, offense, volume/page of minutes, penalty, date of conviction.)

Record cash for personal bonds and bond forfeitures.

The clerk keeps seven types of records for Probate Court: judges docket, claim docket, probate minutes, probate fee book, index, case file, and collection fee records.

Other criminal justice related record responsibilities include preparation and distribution of reports to the following agencies: Department of Public Safety (i.e., notifications of all traffic and narcotics violations), Attorney General's Office (data as requested); Texas Civil Judicial Council

(monthly statistical reports); Tax Assessor-Collector (information is provided so that voter registration rolls can be updated, i.e., removing convicted felons' names from the rolls). In addition, the clerk's staff assists in the jury selection process.

Manpower and Staffing

In 1976 the County Clerk's staff consisted of 146 employees, 39 of whom are deputies and clerks handling criminal papers. Salaries range from \$490 per month for secretaries to \$1,263 per month for the Court's Assistant Chief Clerk.

Workloads

Workloads are estimated by court, depending on both the number of weeks spent on the civil docket and the number of weeks spent on the criminal docket.

The County Clerk does not keep specific records of this information, however, his office works on the dockets for 52 weeks per year, less the time that the County Courts are not operational due to judges vacations, holidays, and workshops, etc. A reasonable estimate would probably be the same figures as estimated by the District Clerk which was 49 weeks.

Training and Education

The Dallas County Clerk's in-service training and entry level requirements are as follows:

. In-Service Training

There are no formal in-service or intern programs offered however, prior to major elections, election personnel (approximately 30 persons) review election policies and check voting machine equipment.

On-the-job training is offered to some secretarial and clerical positions.

. Pre-Service or Basic Entry Level Requirements

The primary educational requirement is a high school degree or its equivalent and the ideal recruit would have had some previous job experience. Neither college attendance nor a college degree are required.

Computerized Systems

The Dallas County Clerk's Office is tied into the county computer system only. The county clerk has 13 video terminals, four hard printer copiers, and four data entry terminals.

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Location of Video Terminals</u>	<u>Information Retrieval Capability</u>
3	Civil Process Division	Courts' index, fee dockets
6	Six Co. Criminal Courts	Judicial Information, District Attorney, Sheriff's Office, Courts, and fee dockets indexes.
1	Probate Processing Dept.	Courts index, fee dockets
1	Probate Cost Dept.	Courts index, fee dockets
1	County Clerk's Office	Voter & Tax polled Judicial Information, Sheriff's Office, District Attorney, Courts, fee docket indexes.
1	Bond Forfeiture Dept.	(Same as Cty. Clerk's Office)

Four Data Entry Terminals are located in the County Clerk's Office and used for updating the fee docket system.

General Discussion

Currently, personnel employed in the County Clerk's Office who are newly hired, or transferred within the office, receive only on-the-job training. Naturally this type of training results in reduced output and problems for the new employees. It is felt that the County Clerk personnel could benefit from training manuals and training courses that might be offered.

DEFENSE FOR INDIGENTS - DALLAS COUNTY

The Dallas judiciary in April of 1972 implemented a program to more effectively respond to the needs of indigent defendants in Dallas County. This program combines the appointment of defense council with the statutor-
ial authority providing for waiver of indictment. It is believed that this program is now effectively responding to the needs of indigent defendants in Dallas County.

Under the present system, selection of an appointed attorney is made by a criminal court judge from two sources: Random Selection of attorneys from the Dallas Bar Association List or Specific Appointment of an individual attorney. A criminal court judge may elect, at his discretion, which method of appointment he chooses to utilize, or he may use both methods, depending upon the individual case.

Random Selection: The list of attorneys prepared by the Dallas Bar Association is comprised of practicing attorneys with more than three years experience in law practice and under the age of 65. Each attorney whose name appears upon the Dallas Bar Association list has been individually screened by a subcommittee of practicing attorneys prior to inclusion on the list. The same method and list of attorneys is utilized by Federal Court judges in Dallas for appointment of counsel for indigent defendants.

Specific Appointment: Under this method, certain safeguards are provided to the accused in that the appointing judge is able to evaluate the seriousness of the charges against the defendant and related degree of difficulty in the preparation of the case; weighing these factors, the judge may appoint specific lawyers who specialize in particular areas of criminal law. Frequently, different attorneys will be appointed to represent the indigent during various stages of the case; one appointed attorney may demonstrate talents in the trial portion and later be replaced by another attorney skilled in appeal preparation.

As to the quality of attorneys appointed, were the defendant not indigent, he would have the same lawyers to choose from as appear on the "Random Selection" list; except that in many instances, even a non-indigent would not have sufficient funds to hire many of the attorneys who appear on the list. The same situation would be found under the "Specific Appointment" method. Proof of this maxim is evident when counting the low number of post-conviction Writs of Habeas Corpus granted on the bases of incompetent counsel.

In the past, assignment of court appointed attorneys for indigent defendants, for the most part, came after indictment and assignment of the case to a Criminal District Court. Criminal District Judges are now appointing attorneys for indigent defendants immediately after confinement in the Dallas County Jail. This confinement occurs upon transfer from the jail within two or three days and are performed in conjunction with waiver of indictment.

Among the many needs for improvement in the criminal justice system, one need stands out above all others--a need for a vastly expended cadre of independent lawyers who understand criminal law and who appreciate the difficulties faced by those who administer criminal justice, starting with the beat patrolman and ending with the parole officer. Dallas County's record of significant improvements in the criminal justice system corresponds directly with the increasing mobilization of the Dallas Bar Association towards a goal of better criminal justice for Dallas County. That fact evidences the importance of independent, knowledgeable lawyers who are not co-opted by the system from being reliant on it for business or dependent upon it for power, as would be the case with a public defender organization.

However, the influence of the independent bar on criminal justice is directly proportional to the sophistication and insight of the independent lawyers about criminal law and criminal justice. Furthermore, the independent bar cannot continue in its role as the major force shaping criminal justice if it defaults by not making sufficient numbers of adequately trained lawyers available to indigent criminal defendants. Therefore, there is an obvious need to create programs that will educate the bar about the problems of criminal justice administration, and an obvious need to create programs that will increase the supply of adequately trained lawyers available for court appointment.

Funds expended for indigent defense in Dallas County during 1974 totaled \$782,016.

The number of attorneys appointed for indigent defense during 1974 totaled 2,161.

The average standard cost per case allowed for indigent defense attorneys was approximately \$50 and seemed to be the mode for cost per case, however, due to the duration and intricacies of a few cases the actual average cost per case incurred amounted to \$361.

GRAND JURY

The Dallas County Grand Jury performs vitally important functions for the criminal justice system. These important functions are: (1) to identify crime problems, (2) to hear and return indictments in criminal cases. There is need to assist the Grand Jury so that more adequate investigative input is furnished thus reducing the time from arrest to indictment. The workload of the grand jury should be reduced allowing more time to adequately review the more important cases. This is presently being accomplished by use of indictment information.

The Grand Jury is impaneled by a District Judge in this manner: the judge issues subpoenas for three or as many as five commissioners to be in the court on a certain day. They are instructed to report to the Jury Room and get a list of 20 prospective jurors. The Court will issue subpoenas for the 20 people to be in court on the first Monday of the month. The first 12 to qualify make up the jury and are then sworn in.

MUNICIPAL

CITY MUNICIPAL COURTS

The Municipal Courts have jurisdiction over all Class C misdemeanors committed within the Dallas city limits and jurisdiction over all violations of municipal ordinances.

There are six Municipal Courts; five courts are operative during the day, two operate at night, and one is located on the same floor as the City Jail and is used only for the jail docket.

The Municipal Courts are staffed by one chief judge, eight full-time judges, and eight associate judges.

In the suburban cities municipal courts are staffed by a municipal court judge and supporting staff according to city size and need.

COURT CLERK

Organization and Structure

The court clerk serves the Municipal Courts and has the following general responsibilities in regard to the Municipal Court:

Administration of the Municipal Courts.

Supervision of all court personnel.

Record preparation and maintenance.

Updating and historical storing of court records (by law, two years-- courts store some records five years, others seven years).

Receiving and recording Class C misdemeanors.

The court clerk has general responsibilities in relation to County Criminal and District Criminal Courts:

- . Municipal judges may set bonds on major misdemeanors and felony cases which are brought before them by law enforcement officers; this bond may be raised or lowered by the County Criminal judge on Class A and B misdemeanors and the District Criminal judges on felonies.
- . Municipal judges may give magistrates' warning on arrests made by the Dallas Police Department officers when a prisoner is in the city jail on anything other than a Class C misdemeanor.
- . Writs of Procedendo: defense attorneys file Writs of Procedendo County Criminal Court of Appeals if a person wants to appeal any fine or any decision made in the Municipal Courts concerning Class C misdemeanors or violation of City Ordinances; in order to appeal judgement rendered by the Municipal Courts, the case must have been recorded on the Municipal Court docket with a judgement (fine set). The Municipal Court processes these writs..

Manpower and Staffing - City of Dallas

In 1976 the Court Clerk's Office consists of the following positions:

Warrant Division

Administrative Positions:

Salaries:

(1) Warrant Division Supervisor \$926 - \$1,312

(3) Shift Supervisors \$857 - \$1,206

Clerical Positions:

(1) Warrant Services Supervisor \$680 - \$957

(clerical support to Warrant Division)

(7) Clerk's \$506 - \$704

Technical Positions:

(21) Warrant Officers

\$735 - \$1,034

Cashiers

(Collect fines before court.)

Three shifts: 7 a.m. - 4 p.m.

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

4 p.m. - 14 p.m.

Administrative Positions:

(1) Chief Cashier

\$735 - \$1034

(1) Assistant Chief Cashier

\$680 - \$957

Technical Positions:

(9) Cashiers

\$583 - \$821

Court Clerks

(Post judgements to the docket.)

Administrative Positions:

(1) Supervisor - Chief Bureau Clerk

\$680 - \$957

Technical Positions:

(9) Court Clerks

\$583 - \$821

Ticket and Fine Information

(General correspondence and parking tickets.)

Administrative Positions:

(1) Administrative Supervisor

(1) Administrative Supervisor

Clerical Positions:

(8) Grade 4 Secretaries

Docket Records Personnel

(Prepare dockets and complaints)

Administrative Positions:

(1) Grade 11 Supervisor

Technical Positions:

(3) Grade 6 Technicians

Clerical Positions:

(10) Clerk 4's (entry and posting clerk)

Jail Clerks

(Booking and releasing out of City Jail.)

Administrative Positions:

(1) Grade 11 Supervisor

Clerical Positions:

(11) Grade 6 Clerks

Night Operations Crew

(Verification of alias tickets.)

Administrative Positions:

(1) Grade 7 Supervisor

Clerical Positions:

(5) Grade 4 Secretaries

Municipal Judges

Administrative Positions:

(1) Administrative Judge - (Establishes docket, coordinates administration
of other court judges.)

Technical Positions:

(7) Full Time Judges

(8) Associate Judges

Clerical Positions:

(1) Clerical Secretary, Grade 7 (works for all judges)

Court Clerk

(1) Court Clerk

(1) Grade 14 Administrative Assistant

(1) Grade 12 Administrative Assistant (night shift 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.)

Clerical:

(1) Secretary 8

(1) Payroll Clerk 6

(1) Appeal Bond Clerk 6

(1) Appeal Bond Clerk 4

(1) Complaint Clerk 4

(1) Social Worker 10

Training and Education

. Warrant officers: Warrant officers have to be certified by the Texas Peace Officers Rules of Qualifications which requires 340 hours of training at either the Dallas Police Academy or Dallas County Sheriff's Academy.

. Judges: Texas Municipal Judges Conference - This is a professional association which meets for an interchange of ideas about and discussion of techniques in Municipal Court procedure. During 1974, six full-time judges attended.

. American Judges Conference - Ten days of intensive training in judicial process. All judges attend at some time. During 1974, two of the full-time judges attended, five of the seven have attended all together.

. Court Clerk's Association: This is a professional association Court Clerks and Dallas' Court Clerk attends the meetings and is a past President. The Court Clerk also attended the Texas Municipal Judges Conference during 1974 with the judges.

Information Systems

The County Clerk's Office has no direct access to the Dallas County computer system except for the County's information input to TCIC and NCIC.

The Court Clerk utilizes and updates the following automated information from the city computer system:

Courts Data

Moving Traffic File (tickets)

Complaint File

DPD's Officers Court Assignments

On-Line Booking System

Police Data

Arrest Index

Name Index

TCIC

NCIC

The Court Clerk's Office is responsible for the following types of data input:

Moving Traffic File

Dispositions

Arrest Reports

General Discussion

One problem area for the Court Clerk's Office has been the need for automated data and systems; however, this office has been able to implement an almost completely automated data system for court generated data.

PETIT JURY SELECTION FOR THE COURTS OF DALLAS COUNTY

Jury selection in Dallas County is made from a base list of Dallas County residents which is taken from the voters registration list. On the first day of August of each year, these records are run through the computer and by means of a random number generator, a jury master file or "Jury Wheel" as it is called is compiled (it is estimated that approximately 4,000 names are selected per week with jury selection being 48 weeks out of the year). When the Jury Wheel is completed, a copy is made of the tape and given to the District Clerk for vault storage while the other is placed into the county computer system.

From this Jury Wheel jurors are selected about once every month (approximately 21,500 - 21,600 names) for utilization by all levels of the courts which serve Dallas County. This includes Justice of the Peace Courts, County Courts, and District Courts. From the monthly list names are then selected weekly and those selected are notified by mail to appear at the Central Jury Room on a specific date. Jurors are always told to appear on a Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, with the usual breakdown being approximately 2,453 persons told to report on Monday, 1,210 on Tuesday, and 1,210 on Wednesday.

Resource Needs

A need for methods to release apprehended individuals on properly set bonds has and continues to exist in Dallas County. The Night Magistrate Program diverts from jail, about 15% of the 50 to 80 persons arraigned each night. Once bond is set by the magistrate, the arrested person is interviewed by the pre-trial release staff. Examining trials are conducted three nights per week to determine the merits of the cases heard. A need

to reduce the time between prisoner's arrest and trial currently continues to exist, and the continuance of the night magistrate staff is expected to help allievate or minimize this problem.

The number of new cases and the resulting increase in the backlog of cases of the five County Criminal Courts of Dallas County has become an urgent problem. The increased number of new cases is largely a result of changes in the criminal code, which resulted in a 12% increase in the number of new cases filed in the Dallas County Criminal Courts during the period from 1973 to 1975. Moreover, the average number of days from the date charges are filed to the date of disposition of cases docketed in the five Dallas County Criminal Courts is 208 days, 118 in excess of state standards. The caseloads must be reduced, eliminating this disparity between urban judicial jurisdictions, through the provision of additional temporary judicial staffing, if the quality of justice is to be equal in all urban centers as well as rural areas.

There is presently a lack of courtroom availability to present cases investigated by and prepared by the Specialized Crime division and Career Criminal division of the Dallas County District Attorney's Office. Because of the complexities of these cases and seriousness of the charges involved, trials are both frequently necessary and lengthy in nature. The crowded dockets of the existing District Courts are delayed by the extended nature of trials prosecuted by these two prosecution division, hence scheduling of these important cases is difficult and often postponed. These scheduling delays are costly in terms of inconvenience to witnesses (many of whom are brought from out of state) and to the success of prosecution due to repeated postponements.

The increasing number of cases on the dockets of the Criminal District Courts requires that Dallas County implement a system for reducing the growing backlog for the time involved in the preparation of statements of facts by court reporters. The result is an extended delay in processing appeals; an average of 229 days is consumed from notice of appeal until court approval of appeal. The statutory limit for this time period is 90 days.

Table III-10

SUMMARY OF STANDARD ACHIEVEMENTS

Defense, Prosecution, and Judicial Agencies

	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Met</u>	<u>Not Met</u>
77-D	Provision of Speedy and Fair Trial		
D1	Available Public Representation	x	
D2a	Investigative Resources	x	
D2b	Screening Provisions	x	
D2d	Prosecutors Training Course	x	
D3a	Trial Judge Orientation Program	x	
D3b	Improvement of Management and Movement of Cases	x	
D3c	Defendent Character Investigation	x	

Note: Some standards are met through programs funded by the Criminal Justice Division.

CORRECTIONS

FEDERAL

The Dallas area is currently served by four major federal correctional components. The Federal Corrections Institution at Seagoville serves as a minimum security facility and has a maximum capacity of 500 inmates. The majority of offenders in this unit have been transferred from other federal correctional institutions to prepare them for reintegration into the community. This institution is currently using several new correctional treatment concepts which help keep the Seagoville unit as one of the model facilities of the nation.

In addition, Dallas is the central office of Region VI of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Duties of this regional office include coordination of all federal community services in the five-state region, staffing of two community treatment centers, employment development and placement, aftercare for drug related inmates, and inspection of jails and other facilities under Federal contract. The regional office also houses one of the three national staff training centers of the Bureau of Prisons. New Bureau of Prison employees from states throughout the nation are trained in this Dallas program.

The third federal component in Dallas is the Dallas Community Treatment Center. This center, a halfway house, is located just blocks from the central downtown area. Employment resources, entertainment, and transportation are abundant in this location. This halfway house has a total capacity of 35 male residents. The main purpose of the facility is to provide residents, most of whom are still under sentence, with a gradual transition between incarceration and parole.

Parolees planning to reside in Dallas County report to the Dallas District Office of the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles. At the end of 1976, approximately 1600 parolees were under active supervision in Dallas County by 22 officers. This number of active cases represents a 6.1 percent increase over 1974 figures with only a slight increase in supervisory manpower. In addition to Dallas parolees, however, these same officers were also responsible for supervising parolees in 13 surrounding counties. With three of these officers being administrative supervisors and handling less than the average number of parolees each, average caseloads for field officers were approximately 82 per officer.

The Dallas District office is located in the same building with the Texas Rehabilitation Commission, thus providing easy access to parolees with vocational training, educational opportunities, and job placements. In addition, the Dallas Bar Association had implemented and maintained the Volunteer Aide Parole Act Program as a pilot project aimed at bringing about the successful reintegration of the offender into the community through one-to-one relationships between parolees and volunteer attorneys. Thirty-four aids are currently providing volunteer support to the program.

The last major component in the federal correctional system is the Federal Probation Office which operates under the federal judicial system. In this office, 21 officers handle approximately 1000 persons in 100 counties of North and West Texas. Cases under the supervision of this office include probationers, parolees, mandatory releasees, certain releasees from military facilities, and other persons under the supervision of federal courts.

CONTINUED

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STATE

Convicted felons from Dallas County are found in all 14 units of the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) which is centered in Huntsville. Programs within TDC range from the agricultural endeavors of the farm units to heavy industry and construction, making TDC almost a completely self-supporting system.

On January 1, 1977, 4074 inmates (19.6 percent) of the total TDC population were on sentence from Dallas County. As noted in Table III- this figure indicates a leveling off of Dallas County inmates admitted relative to the overall TDC population after a significant increase in 1973. It is also noteworthy that 699 (17.2 percent) Dallas County inmates contained in TDC on January 1, 1977, were serving sentences of 50 or more years.

An analysis of offender characteristics for persons sentenced from Dallas County reveals that 61.1 percent are Black, 32.8 percent are White, and 6.1 percent are Mexican-American. These figures indicate an increase in the number of Black and Mexican-American offenders and a subsequent reduction in the number of white offenders sentenced from Dallas. Females comprised 4.8 percent of the total group, representing a .45 percent decrease since 1975. The mean age dropped in 1974 from 31 to 30.6 years. In 1977, the mean age decreased again to 28 years.

Robbery offenders (25.6 percent) comprised the largest groups of Dallas County offenders, followed by burglary (21.9 percent), homicide (10.4 percent), and drugs (7.4 percent). These figures indicate a noticeable increase in the burglary category over 1974 and 1975, with a slight decrease in robbery and drug related cases over 1975.

An area of particular interest relates to persons released to the Dallas area from TDC during 1974. As noted earlier, the Dallas area was

the single largest receiver of released inmates from TDC in 1974. During 1975, a total of 1503 persons were either discharged or paroled to Dallas County, a decrease of 120 persons (7.3 percent) from 1974. Dischargees accounted for 44.9 percent of the releases, with parolees accounting for the remaining 55.1 percent. The dischargee/parolee percentages remained virtually unchanged since 1974.

An analysis of released characteristics reveals that the mean age for parolees is 28.2 years as compared to 30.5 years dischargees. The somewhat younger parolee group showed slightly higher I.Q.'s (average 93.25) than the dischargees (average 92.75). Parolees also showed higher education levels completed than dischargees.

As in previous years, dischargees have a history of prior TDC convictions that more than double the figures for parolees. In the prior probation category, parolees exceeded dischargees in 1974, however, this has again reversed in 1975, fewer parolees have had prior probated sentences than have dischargees. The total number of parolees and dischargees from Dallas County has also decreased since 1974. Dischargees have decreased by 7.6% while parolees have decreased by 7.2%

The Texas Department of Corrections has instituted a limited program in the area of employment assistance for dischargees returning to Dallas. Initially funded by the Department of Labor Comprehensive Offender Manpower Program, the TDC Community Services Pre-Release project has operated as a tool to aid ex-offenders in the area of employment. At this time, the entire pre-release concept within TDC is being restructured to utilize community based personnel in conjunction with institution based personnel to aid ex-offenders in all area of need.

LOCAL

Dallas County Jail

Institutional correctional facilities in Dallas County include the Dallas County and City Jails. The largest of the two facilities, the Dallas County Jail, contains pre-trial detainees, convicted persons serving misdemeanor sentences, convicted felons awaiting transfer to the Texas Department of Corrections, appeal cases, and federal prisoners on a contract basis. The Sheriff's Office now employs its own planner. The County Jail and its annex are located in the County Government complex in downtown Dallas, with a minimum security facility at Woodlawn.

In most Texas counties, the Sheriff is the official keeper of the jail; as of March, 1975, however, the Dallas County jail fell under the management of the Director of Detentions. The primary facility, constructed in 1968, is supplemented by an annex, constructed in 1955. A third facility, not currently in use, was built in 1914.

Human Resources

There are currently 285 sworn employees of the county jail. The daily average inmate population is 1,675.

The most recent personnel profile available was developed in early 1974 by a research team from the Planning and Research Division of the Texas Department of Corrections. The resulting profile indicated that approximately 85 percent of the jail employees are males, with the average age falling in 22 to 30 years of age category. Approximately one-fourth of the staff had a record of two or more years of college education, with 28 percent having five or more years of law enforcement experience.

Approximately 71 percent of the jail staff were certified Law Enforcement officers, with over 50 percent having two or more years experience in the Dallas County Sheriff's Office. The racial composition of the jail staff was 90 percent White, 5 percent Black, and 5 percent Mexican-American and other.

A computer is available to and utilized by the detention agency.

There are various programs and resources available to inmates here. Included are: medical and dental attention, recreational activities, religious programs, volunteer work, work release provisions, and weekend sentences. Also available are vocational training and educational programs, and counselors to assist and guide the inmates concerning their individual needs.

The design capacity for the County jail is for 1,941 inmates, and 237 cells for adult males, and 237 cells for adult females. The total number of inmates detained for the 12-month period ending October 10, 1976, was 694,059. On the day of October 20, 1976, there were 1,057 persons awaiting trial, 166 were sentenced to the county jail, 120 were on appeal for a prison sentence, and 131 were first offenders, who were incarcerated in this facility. At the same time, 135 adult female inmates, and 1,539 adult male inmates were also detained. Of all of the persons incarcerated here, 626 (including Mexican Americans) were adult Anglo inmates, and 973 were adult Black inmates. At this time, there is no information as to the breakdown of age groups among them.

A study was made in 1974 concerning the educational and occupational background of inmates at the Dallas County Jail. It was found that over 71 percent had completed at least ten years of school. Over 38 percent of the inmates questioned gave their occupation as skilled laborers, 27 percent

as unskilled laborers, and slightly over 8 percent as white collar workers. Eighty percent of the inmates reported to have been employed at the time of their arrest, and 70 percent believed that they could return to that job upon release. Of those persons surveyed, approximately 66 percent were pre-trial detainees, with 29 percent being of post-sentence status (both awaiting transfer to TDC and serving sentences for misdemeanor violations.

All employees of the Dallas County Jail must have a high school diploma (or equivalency) and be of good moral character. In addition, all deputized officers must earn a Basic Certificate in Law Enforcement. Also, each employee of the County Jail must attend a newly developed 40 hour course on Jail Procedures. No other pre-service or in-service training is currently available.

With the exception of longevity pay given to deputized officers, no career incentive programs or payments are made to persons working in the County Jail.

As in most similar operations throughout the nation, the role of the Dallas County Jail has in the past been oriented toward the traditional model of secure detention of all prisoners. During the past several years, however, steps have been taken to provide meaningful programming for jail inmates. Tremendous efforts have been exerted to establish and continue educational, medical, and religious programs.

One of the earliest special services developed for inmates in the Dallas County Detention Center was a religious program. Prior to 1967, a group of volunteer ministers provided part-time chaplain services. In August 1967, the Greater Dallas Council of Churches employed a full-time Jail Chaplain and placed him in charge of religious programs. There are now two regular Chaplains in the Dallas County Detention Center, both of

whom are employees of the Greater Dallas Council of Churches. One minister administers the jail program as a full-time occupation, while the other minister, a female, contributes her part-time attention primarily to female inmates and to matters related to the production of religious programs for the jails closed circuit television program.

It was through the efforts of the chaplains that the first education and library programs were begun. As early as 1967, they began collecting and distributing reading material and also cooperating with the Dallas Independent School District to provide adult basic education for inmates. They originated and, until 1972, operated the Dallas County Jail Library. Counseling individuals on request, making telephone calls to families, providing materials for writing and mailing letters, cashing inmates money orders and checks, are but a few of the daily duties of the two chaplains. Religious services are currently being held in housing unit safety vestibules and over the closed circuit television, due to a lack of a chapel on any other suitable space. The only chapel area is located in the women's jail on the 10th floor of the new jail, but only minimum and medium security female inmates may attend services in this area.

Through funds made available by a grant from the Texas Criminal Justice Division, El Centro College of the Dallas County Community College District and the Dallas County Sheriff's Department introduced non-credit courses to longer term jail inmates. Utilizing accelerated six week semesters (fastracks), 422 inmates participated in college classes during the project's initial year. Although hindered by a lack of space, interrupted by inmate transfers to the Texas Department of Corrections and other similar problems, an evaluation by the project staff had only the highest praise for the program's accomplishments and future potential. The El Centro College program

continues to operate with grant funds from CJD and CETA and now offers a wide range of college level courses for credit. In December of 1974, the first person graduated from El Centro College while still an inmate in the Dallas County Detention Center. As of January 1976, over 1300 inmates have taken part in the program. Many of the original problems continue, but in August 1975 all male inmate students were moved to the newly reopened fourth floor of the old jail. This floor is now used for housing and classroom space for male inmates enrolled in jail educational programs. With the continuation of this project and the use of educational programs on the closed circuit television system, the future success of jail educational programs in Dallas appears to be bright.

Another academic program, the Dallas County Jail Library, was initiated through efforts of the Greater Dallas Council of Churches. In October 1972, a full-time employee of the Dallas County Sheriff's Department relieved the chaplain of the duties of maintaining and circulating the 3,500 volume collection. In 1973, another Texas Criminal Justice Division grant upgraded the capabilities of the library, providing both additional volumes and an improved means of distribution. The vast majority of the library's books have been donated by the public or loaned to the jail by the Dallas Public Library.

In 1975, law books were added to the collection by making use of funds from the original 1973 CJD grant. The current 22,000 volume library is accessed by the jail inmates through requests to the one library staff member. An inmate-trusty also takes the books to the various units on book carts. The majority of the staff member's time is now occupied with making the law library available to all inmates. This program has enjoyed great success, however, it should have the services of a professional librarian

staff and its own budget for the purchase of books if it is to continue as a meaningful project. There is now, however, a legal advisor to assist the inmates in preparing their cases.

Realizing that many jail inmates fall in the under-educated category, an additional educational program has been implemented.

Inmates having basic skills, but lacking a high school diploma, have been provided G.E.D. courses. Those lacking basic skills are now offered adult basic education programs in order to teach basic skills of reading, writing and simple math. Developed and staffed by the Adult Basic Education Office of the Dallas Independent School District, inmates are allowed to study and take G.E.D. tests within the confines of the facility. In March 1975, 16 inmates who had taken their G.E.D. tests in the jail were awarded G.E.D. certificates. A total of 48 inmates earned G.E.D. certificates in 1975. The Dallas Public Library has also cooperated with the Adult Basic Education Program. Also available is training for careers in TV repairing, printing, and food service.

Another program operating within the County Jail is the provision of medical services. Three physicians are available each weekday morning (two in the new jail, one in the annex) and late afternoon. All three physicians are available at any time for emergencies. A dentist is available on Saturdays, with a practice limited to extractions. Another dentist is available for general care two and a half days per week. Nursing care is available on a 24-hour basis. One registered nurse serves as a supervisor to 12 full-time L.V.N.'s.

Male inmate patients are housed in either a 32-bed ward or one of ten cells for isolation cases. Female inmates receive attention in a 22-bed ward located in the female housing area.

There is no provision for medical checks for male inmates entering the County Jail. All females are checked by the nurse as they are received on the 10th floor. At any time, however, an inmate may request for medical attention. In the new jail, persons requesting medical attention are escorted to the medical department where they are screened by the nurses and referred to the doctors when necessary. With no medical office available in the annex facility, inmates are examined in the housing units with inmates requiring closer medical care being transferred to the medical ward in the new facility.

Inmates requiring more than minor medication, in the absence of a physician, are taken to Parkland Memorial Hospital (the County hospital).

In 1974, a total of 1,332 inmates were transported to Parkland Memorial Hospital for treatment. In 1975, a total of 1,630 inmates were transported to Parkland Memorial Hospital. Each inmate admitted must be accompanied by a guard at a cost of \$96 per day.

The newest programs implemented in the County Jail include a closed circuit television (CCT) system and a pilot Aerobics project. In March, 1975, television sets were installed throughout the County Jail to provide inmates with recreation, religious and educational opportunities. While also making use of commercial and public channels, an in-house closed circuit television has been developed to produce and present religious, educational and recreational programs designed for inmates in the Dallas County Detention Center.

Inasmuch as space is currently lacking for recreational programming, a pilot effort has been established through a local based Aerobics center to develop and initiate an in cell exercise program for jail inmates. Current plans call for the use of the above mentioned closed-circuit television system to be used in conjunction with this program.

All program areas within the jail are aided through the use of community volunteers. The history of the jail library, for example, indicates that its institution and operation have been dependent on volunteers. Both individuals and groups have adopted this program as worthwhile projects. Additionally, volunteers have been used for countless hours in the religious program. A long list of individuals and area churches routinely aid the chaplains in the performance of their duties. In addition, the Reserve program of the Sheriff's Office works with the jail on weekends to aid the jail staff during visiting hours. Without the use of these volunteer Reserve Officers, visiting could not be conducted as efficiently or with as much safety to the visitors as is now the case.

As described earlier, the Dallas County Jail actually encompasses four facilities, three in the main downtown business district and one at Woodlawn. The primary facility, the new jail, was constructed in 1967. This facility was to replace the original County Jail which was constructed in 1914, with an annex being added in 1955. The designed capacity of the new jail is 1,220 inmates and the annex facility was designed for 648 inmates, thus giving the jail system a design capacity of 1,868 inmates. Design capacity, however, can be misleading in terms of population and housing. Due to the implementation of a classification system and its accompanying segregation (sex, offense, age, and etc.), the practical capacity of the jail is potentially reduced.

Although average population figures are not available from 1974, estimates place the population in a range from 1,600 to 1,850 inmates daily. The highest daily count during 1974 was 2,035. During 1975 the count exceeded 2,000 inmates on 29 separate days.

The latest figure available on the cost of maintaining inmates in the County Jail is \$10.29 per day. This cost, substantially higher than the \$5.12 figure for 1973, is presentative of increased food costs and added manpower.

Visitation policy allows inmate-public contact only on weekends. Visitors are limited to 30-minute periods on the days visits are scheduled for specific floors. All visitors are required to present positive identification prior to being allowed to visit. At the time the identification is presented, each potential visitor is checked for active arrest warrants. Private conversations somewhat limited in that large numbers of persons must utilize a limited area of space. After entering the secure area of the jail, visitors communicate with jail inmates through viewing ports in the jail corridors. County Jail inmates are allowed unlimited correspondence, both sending and receiving. While not censored, all incoming mail (except legal correspondence) is opened to prevent contraband from entering the system.

The computerization of certain functions within the County Jail has greatly aided the jail staff's ability to process routine daily functions in an expeditious manner. The volume of routine functions of the book-in unit has increased as much as 37 percent in some categories.

To more efficiently handle the volume of cases booked in, transfered from the new facility to the annex, etc., the book-in process has been completely automated. In addition, computer ties through the Judicial Assistance System provide the jail staff with information relating to the status of each inmate. A more detailed description of the overall County Computer System, of which these two processes function, is located in the Information System section of this plan.

The primary problem, as well as the source of many other problems, is the critical shortage of space. Shortages, often total unavailability, of space for medical, educational, religious, visiting, and even security personnel, force the jail to function in a handicapped manner. It is difficult to imagine improvements in other areas of need until either the jail population is reduced, or space increased.

Following current rejections, however, the jail population will increase approximately 25 percent by 1980, 80 percent by 1990, and 117 percent by the year 2000. Methods must thus be developed to reduce the number of persons brought into the jail and/or to provide new facilities.

Another area in which deficiencies have been noted is in the training of jail staff. Prior to March, 1975, the only jail related training provided detention officers was nine hours within the Basic Law Enforcement Certification program at the Sheriff's Academy. Basic training needs focus around day-to-day situations encountered such as staff/inmate relationships, security, jail sanitation, emergency situations, prisoner rights, etc. In addition, many managerial-type staff lack proper training in personnel management, thus hindering maximum efficiency in the use of available staff. The need thus exists for the development and implementation of intense pre-service and continued in-service training of all jail personnel. In addition, incentives should be provided to encourage employees to seek additional advanced techniques outside the department. Behavioral science courses, for example, might best be gained from community education resources, leaving direct jail training courses with matters of security, emergency situations and daily operating procedures.

Another problem area with the current operational procedure lies in the classification process. A properly designed classification system improves the efficiency of operation and potential effectiveness of rehabilitation through the provision of the most appropriate housing, custody, discipline, program assignments, work assignments, and degree and type of supervision suited for each inmate.

While a classification system exists, inadequate staffing levels, an increased inmate population, and a lack of inmate information all add up to make valid recommendations difficult to make. As a result, the potential exists for mixing passive inmates, pre-trial and convicted inmates, and other similar unfavorable groupings. There is thus a need for the development of and a means of implementing a new system of inmate classification.

Currently, several security inadequacies arise, both from procedural and facility shortcomings. While several critical areas cannot be discussed in this plan, other problems are rather basic to the design of the facility and management policy. The area used for loading prisoners for transfer to TDC for example, was not built sufficiently high to allow the transfer bus to move closely to the door. The transfer of prisoners thus requires the supervision of an otherwise unnecessary number of officers.

In a similar fashion, facility design is such that all prisoner movement is routed through one central book-in/book-out station on the seventh floor of the new jail. In addition to the tremendous volume of persons booked-in and out, internal transfers between floors and to the criminal courts, and other inmate activity previously discussed, and civilians needing fingerprinting and other I. D. procedures for various civil licenses are all brought into the same area. In short, the potential for security problems is of a major magnitude.

In regard to security, detention officers have no means of rapidly signaling if attacked or if viewing inmate problems which would require immediate attention. For both the real and perceived dangers facing detention officers, some system of alarm or communications is needed to provide the most rapid response possible to a hazardous situation such as fires, assaults, riots, etc.

Another basic set of problems of the County Jail fall under the general category of programatical needs. While the jail is fortunate in having educational, medical, and religious programs, each of these programs is limited when compared to the overall needs of the inmates. In addition, several major areas of need have yet to be developed.

As discussed earlier, medical and dental services are available to jail inmates on a limited basis. The addition of a full-time physician would provide a much needed relief to the existing staff, while also being able to reduce a significant proportion of the 1,900 inmates currently sent to Parkland Hospital. Savings from funds used to pay hospital guards (\$96 per day) should contribute heavily toward the sum needed for the physician's salary.

Other in-house services could also improve the quantity and quality of jail medical services. Additional medical bed space, X-ray equipment, microscopes, and electrocardiograph capability could provide the medical staff with improved information, again reducing the number of transfers to outside medical facilities. Microfilm capability would permit more complete storage of records, while at the same time freeing much needed floor space. Last, upgraded information systems ranging from basic tele-communications with Parkland Hospital and TDC to a computer terminal which would allow the immediate accessing and entry of inmate information are needs which could improve the overall quality and efficiency of the medical staff.

The religious program, currently headed by two salaried chaplains, is involved in a range of religious and non-religious duties. As in other program areas, space is a severe hinderance. It is difficult to expect meaningful religious experiences to be gained from chapel services conducted in access corridors. In addition, many requests channeled through the chaplains require replies from other persons or agencies such as lawyers, psychiatrists, judges, etc.

A system is thus needed to provide inmates with other means of communicating with outside agencies. The current closed circuit television system also has potential in terms of providing easier access to religious programs by jail inmates. The development of increased religious programming is thus another area which needs to be addressed.

One of the more recent programs, the educational process, has had the attention of many interested professionals. Through volunteer efforts, two Criminal Justice Council grants, and cooperation of the Dallas Public Library and Dallas Independent School District, meaningful educational programming is a reality. Segregation of offenders by sex, offense, and trial status create difficulties in that students are often transferred, released, or sent to TDC. Space, as in other programs, is a problem of sizeable magnitude. In addition, the library lacks legal books, a valuable tool for many inmates.

As in the religious program area, the newly installed closed circuit television system has tremendous potential. Both the existing Public Television Network and new specially developed programs need to be utilized to provide maximum benefit to inmate students. The Dallas County Community College District is an example of an agency long involved in all types of community education and is a resource which should be used to the fullest extent in the development and implementation of such a program.

While many program areas need development, two particular areas which should be addressed on a priority basis are crisis intervention and substance abuse programs. With almost 30 percent of all county jail inmates being held under an alcohol and/or drug charge, a priority for the development and implementation of a substance abuse program to be established.

Many inmates held in the County Jail experience extreme frustration due to the inability to gain information about their family, take care of personal business, communicate with employers, obtain due paychecks, and other such facets of daily life. Frustration, when held within the inmate for a period of time, has the probability of being released in the form of aggression. There is a strong need for the development of a staff, either full-time or volunteer, to handle the immediate, non-legal crises of individuals entering the County Jail. The implementation of such a program should improve inmate attitudes, a step necessary for rehabilitation to occur, while simultaneously freeing time currently spent by detention officers and chaplains in the performance of these matters.

Dallas County Detention Facility

Due to the growing number of persons in Dallas County jails, the detention officers face an increasing responsibility of maintaining order and security. Inmates incarcerated with no constructive diversion for their time often become bored and frustrated and commit acts of violence and vandalism as a result. In order to counteract the increased security pressures, detention officers must keep their training current. The growth of the institutions has necessitated the growth of the detention staff to perform simple surveillance operations. This surveillance is especially important with the classification system of inmates into offense categories. The cost

of adding detention officers to the staff, becoming increasingly prohibitive; basic jail procedures are being performed adequately (book in, shakedowns, etc.) and the additional officers needed would be used only for surveillance.

Upon entering the jails all detention officers are required to deposit their weapons and ammunition at the turnkey to prevent inmates from acquiring them. Currently there is no systematic way of marking ownership of the weapons or locking them to prevent their being stolen. If an unauthorized person gained access to the turnkey the weapons would be at their disposal. A method of marking ownership and also securing the weapons from unauthorized use is necessary to enhance the security of the jail.

Due to the growing number of persons in the Dallas County jails, the detention officers face an increasing responsibility of maintaining order and security. Inmates incarcerated with no constructive diversion for their time often become bored and frustrated and commit acts of violence and vandalism as a result. In order to counteract the increased security pressures, detention officers must keep their training up-to-date.

Resource Needs

While all Detention Officers must complete a T.C.L.E.O.S.E. training course at the Dallas County Sheriff's Academy, additional training in jail operations is needed; only six hours of the T.C.L.E.O.S.E. certification course are devoted to jail operations. With the expansion of jail facilities and the increasing number of inmates, training of detention officers in first aid, security, riot control, and day jail procedures is needed. Supervisors often lack training in jail personnel management, hampering the efficient operation of the jail.

A significant percentage of crimes in Dallas County are committed by repeat offenders according to a recent study by the Dallas Police Department. Often ex-offenders commit crimes while reentering the Dallas Community because of the many personal needs. Although there are more than 3000 Social Service Agencies in the Dallas area, the lack of full implementation of an appropriate coordinating system has resulted in under utilization of these services by ex-offenders. A community information clearinghouse is needed to provide in-depth information about existing community services to 2000 ex-offenders and to identify and/or develop new resources for ex-offenders.

Summary of Resource Needs

- A detention officer training program
- A community information clearinghouse for ex-offenders
- A security surveillance system
- An improved weapons control system for the jail
- A T.V. production program for the Dallas County Detention Center

DETENTION FACILITIES*

Human Resources - Garland

There are seven employees of the Garland City Jail of which two are sworn and five are non-sworn. Of the detention staff, all five are male employees and all are of Anglo ethnic origin. The age distribution of the detention staff is:

21 to 29 years	3 persons
30 to 39 years	1 person
40 to 49 years	1 person

*All data reflected is 1976 data. Time restraints did not allow for collection of this information for 1977.

Table III-11
GROUP "A" POLICE DEPARTMENTS
Detention Facility

<u>City</u>	<u>Holding Facility</u>		<u>Capacity of Facility</u>	<u>No. Cells Adult Males</u>	<u>No. Cells Adult Females</u>	<u>No. Cells Juveniles</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay</u>
	<u>yes</u>	<u>none</u>					
Addison	X		8	2	1	2	2.3 days
Cedar Hill		X					
Cockrell Hill	X		2	1	1	0	2 days
Coppell	X		2	2	0	0	NA
Hutchins	X		1				
Kleberg		X					
Rowlett		X					
Seagoville		X					
Wilmer		X					

Source: Dallas County Law Enforcement Agencies

Table III-12
GROUP "B" POLICE DEPARTMENTS
Detention Facility

<u>City</u>	<u>Holding Facility</u>		<u>Capacity of Facility</u>	<u>No. Cells Adult Males</u>	<u>No. Cells Adult Females</u>	<u>No. Cells Juveniles</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay</u>
	<u>yes</u>	<u>none</u>					
Balch Springs	X		1	NA	NA	NA	NA
DeSoto	X		1	0	0	0	NA
441 Highland Park	X		8	2	1	0	less than 1 day
Lancaster	X		6	2	1	0	1 day

Source: Dallas County Law Enforcement Agencies

Table III-13

GROUP "C" POLICE DEPARTMENTS - Detention Facility

<u>City</u>	<u>Holding Facility</u>		<u>Capacity of Facility</u>	<u>No. Cells Adult Males</u>	<u>No. Cells Adult Females</u>	<u>No. Cells Juveniles</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay</u>
	<u>yes</u>	<u>none</u>					
Carrollton	X		one per cell	3	1	0	6 hours
Duncanville	X		8	1	1	2	1 day
442 Farmers Branch	X		32	4	2	2	1 day
University Park	X		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Dallas County Law Enforcement Agencies

Table III-14

GROUP "D" POLICE DEPARTMENTS - Detention Facility

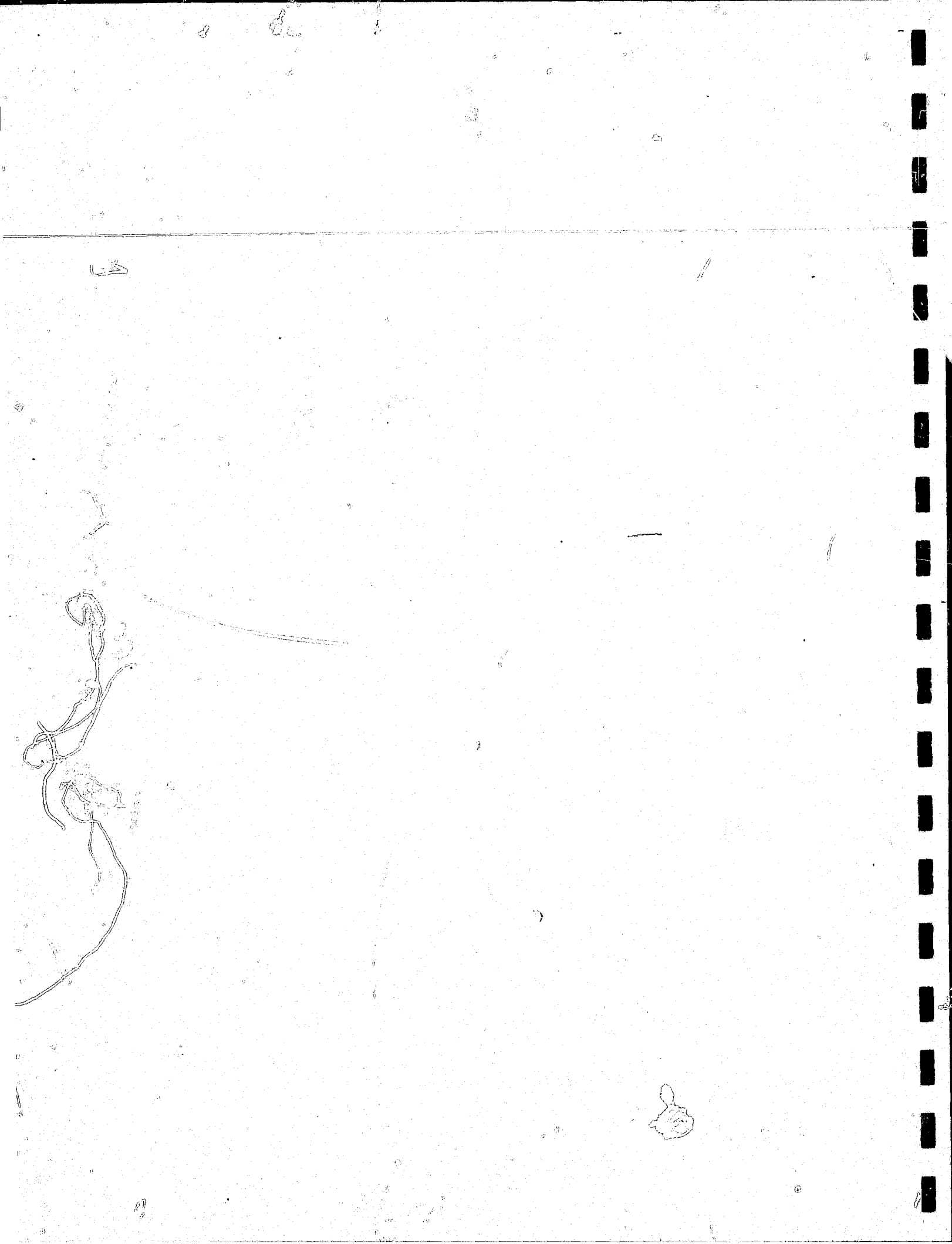
City	Holding Facility		Capacity of Facility	No. Cells Adult Males	No. Cells Adult Females	No. Cells Juveniles	Average Length of Stay
	yes	none					
Garland	X		33	9 singles 1 dorm	0	1	2.5 days
Irving	X		22	8	0	2 (holdover)	NA
443 Grand Prairie	X		48	10	3	2	3 days
Mesquite	X		33	7	3	0	2-3 days
Richardson	X		20	2	2	0	1 day

Source: Dallas County Law Enforcement Agencies.

Table III-15
GROUP "E" POLICE DEPARTMENT
Detention Facility

<u>City</u>	<u>Holding Facility</u>		<u>Capacity of Facility</u>	<u>No. Cells Adult Males</u>	<u>No. Cells Adult Females</u>	<u>No. Cells Juveniles</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay</u>
	<u>yes</u>	<u>none</u>					
Dallas	X		345	83	12	0	26.64 hours

Source: Dallas Police Department



Average tenure of the staff is two years, one month. Three of the detention staff received in-service training last year.

Organizational Resources

Workload of detention staff:

Morning/day shift	2	6:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
		8:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Evening Shift	2	6:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
		2:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Night/relief shift	1	10:00 p.m.	6:00 a.m.

The average detention staff person works 40 hours per week.

A computer is available to, and utilized by, the detention agency.

Religious services and counseling are provided for those incarcerated.

There are nine cells and one dorm available for adult inmates and one cell for juvenile inmates. The design capacity of this facility is 33. During the twelve month period ending September 30, 1976, a total of 6,950 inmates were received into the jail.

Client Characteristics

The average length of stay for those persons incarcerated for the twelve month period previously stated was 2.5 days.

On October 7, 1976, a survey was taken and the following information concerning the number of persons held in the Garland City Jail was obtained:

Awaiting trial	11
First offenders	4
Adult male inmates	10
Juvenile inmates	1

Adult Anglo inmates	5
Adult Mexican American inmates	4
Adult Black inmates	1
Juvenile Anglo inmates	1
Younger than 18 years of age	1
18 to 20 years of age	6
21 to 29 years of age	3
30 to 39 years of age	1

There is an inmate classification procedure used by the jail facility.

Budget Utilization

Salary range (minimum and maximum) for the detention staff:

sworn \$885 per month to \$1,315 per month

non-sworn \$475 per month to \$ 606 per month

Annual budget for the following items:

1. Personnel Services

Salaries cost (including fringe benefits) \$55,633

Training cost \$ 200

Uniform and equipment cost \$ 1,384

2. Operating Costs

Food cost \$ 5,815

Human Resources - Irving

There are four non-sworn employees and one sworn employee of the Irving City Jail. All five are males. Four are of Anglo ethnic origin and one is Black. Three are in the 18 to 20 years of age category, while one is in the 21 to 29 years of age range and one person is in the 30 to 39 years of age group. The average tenure of the detention staff is 8.2 months. One person has an associate degree and one has a baccalaureate degree. Each detention staff person received in-service and pre-service training last year. The average daily inmate population is 6.6.

Organization Resources

Workload of detention staff:

Morning/day shift	2	7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Evening shift	1	3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.
Night/relief shift	2	11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

The average detention staff person works 40 hours per week.

Programs or resources available to the inmates are: medical, dental, religious, volunteer, and counseling.

There are eight cells for adult male inmates, and two holdover cells for juveniles. The design capacity of the facility is 22. The total number of inmates detained for the period of January 1, 1975 through December 31, 1975 was 4,336. On October 8, 1976, the following information was obtained concerning the number of incarcerated persons:

Awaiting trial	1
Adult male inmates	2
Adult Mex/Amer. inmates	1
Adult Black inmates	1

21 to 29 years of age 1

40 to 49 years of age 1

No inmate classification procedure exists at this facility.

Budget Utilization

Salary range (minimum and maximum) for the detention staff:

sworn \$930 per month to \$1,174 per month

non-sworn \$687 per month to \$ 879 per month

Annual budget for the following items:

1. Personnel Services

Salaries cost (including fringe benefits) \$32,839

Uniform and equipment cost \$ 870 per month

2. Operating Costs

Food cost \$ 4,829

Inmate personal items \$ 1,808

Human Resources - Grand Prairie

There are five male employees, all sworn, of the Grand Prairie Police Department. Four are of Anglo ethnic origin and one is Black. Three are in the 21 to 29 age range, two are between 30 to 39 years of age. The average tenure of the detention staff is six years and one month. Four persons received in-service training last year and three received pre-service training.

Organization Resources

Workload of detention staff:

Morning/day shift	2	7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Evening shift	1	3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.
Night/relief shift	1	11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

The average detention staff person works 40 hours per week.

A computer is available to this detention facility, but it is not utilized. Medical care is available to the inmates.

Ten cells are assigned to the adult male inmates, three cells are for the adult female inmates, and two cells for the juvenile inmates. The design capacity of the facility is 48 persons.

Client Characteristics

The average length of stay is three days. On October 8, 1976, data concerning the number of persons incarcerated was obtained:

Awaiting trial	3
First Offenders	2
Adult female inmates	2
Adult male inmates	8
Adult Anglo inmates	5
Adult Mexican American inmates	3
Younger than 18 years of age	1
18 to 20 years old	3
21 to 29 years old	3
30 to 39 years old	1
40 to 49 years old	1
50 to 59 years old	1

No inmate classification procedure is implemented here.

Budget Utilization

Salary range (minimum and maximum for the detention staff:

sworn \$820 per month to \$1,015 per month

Annual budget for the following items:

1. Personnel services

Salaries cost (including fringe benefits) \$48,000

Training cost \$ 500

Uniform and equipment cost \$ 600

2. Operating costs

Food cost \$ 2,500

Inmate personal items \$ 100

Human Resources - Mesquite

There are seven employees of the Mesquite City Jail. All seven are males, with four being sworn and three non-sworn personnel. The ethnic origin of the entire detention staff is that of Anglo American. The age distribution is as follows:

18 to 20 years 1

21 to 29 years 2

30 to 39 years 1

40 to 49 years 2

50 to 59 years 1

One person of the staff has his bachelors degree, the others are high school graduates. Four persons received in-service training last year.

Organizational Resources

Workload of detention staff:

Morning/day shift 2

7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Evening shift	2	3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m. to 12:00 p.m.
Night/relief shift	1	11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

The average detention staff person works 40 hours per week.

A computer is available and is utilized by the Mesquite detention facility. Programs or resources available to the inmates are: medical dental, recreational, religious, and volunteer.

There are seven cells for adult male inmates, and three for adult female inmates. The design capacity of the facility is 33. The total number of inmates detained for the twelve-month period ending September 30, 1976, was 2600.

Client Characteristics

The average length of stay is two or three days. On October 20, 1976, the following information was obtained concerning the number of inmates in certain categories.

Adult male inmates	7
Juvenile inmates	1
Adult Anglo inmates	6
Adult Black inmates	1
Juvenile Anglo inmates	1
Younger than 18 years	1
18 to 20 years old	3
21 to 29 years old	2
30 to 39 years old	1
40 to 49 years old	1

At present no inmate classification procedure exists for this facility.

Budget Utilization

Salaries cost (including fringe benefits)	\$99,100
Training cost	\$ 100
Travel cost	\$ 26
Uniform and equipment cost	\$ 700
2. Operating costs	
Food cost	\$ 3,600
Medical and dental	\$ 100
Utilities	\$ 1,750
Vehicles	\$ 900
Maintenance	\$ 5,038

Human Resources - Richardson

There are nine non-sworn employees of the Richardson City Jail. Eight of the detention staff are female and one is male. The ethnic origin of the entire staff is Anglo. The age breakdown of the detention staff is as follows:

21 to 29 years	6
30 to 39 years	2
40 to 49 years	1

The average tenure of the detention staff is for a period of one year. Two have their baccalaureate degrees, and one has an associate degree.

Organizational Resources

Workload of detention staff:

Morning/day shift	3	7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Evening shift	3	3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.
Night/relief shift	3	11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

The average detention staff person works 40 hours per week.

Medical care is provided for the inmates.

There are two cells for the adult male inmates and two cells for the adult female inmates. The design capacity of the facility is for 20 inmates. The total number of inmates for the twelve-month period ending October 15, 1976, was 2,003.

Client Characteristics

On the particular day of October 15, 1976, the following information was obtained as to the number of inmates in specified categories:

Awaiting trial	1
Adult male inmates	1
Adult Mexican American inmates	1
21 to 29 years of age	1

There is currently no inmate classification procedure utilized at this facility.

Budget Utilization

Salary range (minimum and maximum) for the detention staff:
non-sworn \$707 per month to \$881 per month

Annual budget for the following items:

1. Personnel Services

Salaries cost (including fringe benefits) \$83,924

Training cost \$ 750

2. Operating Costs

Food cost \$ 1,200

ADULT PROBATION

The Dallas County Adult Probation Department is one of the major components of the local correctional system. The department is responsible for supervision of all felony offenders probated by the nine Criminal District Courts in Dallas County.

The Adult Probation Department is staffed by 63 professionals and 215 are support staff. The professional staff includes the Chief, an Assistant Chief, thirty four probation officers, and eighteen supervisory positions. Of the support staff, 207 are volunteer workers. Currently, only felony cases are supervised by the Adult Probation Department.

Entry level requirements by the department follow state statutory requirement, i.e., two years experience and a Bachelors Degree. All current professional staff meet these minimum requirements, with ten members having graduate degrees. In addition, thirty-two staff members are pursuing graduate degrees.

The department's operational approved budget for 1976-77 is \$1,250,977, a slight decrease from 1974 and 1975 when the department operated under the Impact grant.

Among the more significant changes occurring within the department in 1976 are (1) an increased caseload size (140 per probation officer currently) (2) a greater number of individuals placed on probation for crimes against persons and property rather than the so called "victimless" crime category, (3) an increase in the turnover rate among staff personnel, and (4) a lack of available funds and the authority to replace employees who left the department during the year.

As mentioned earlier, the Dallas County Adult Probation Department serves nine criminal and judicial district courts in Dallas County. Each of these courts is assigned a team of probation officers consisting of a unit supervisor, assistant supervisor, and four probation officers. This team of probation officers does all the work involving probation matters for the particular court to which it is assigned. These duties include:

1. Pre-sentence work on persons being considered for probation.
2. Conducting conferences with both the prosecuting and defense attorneys.
3. Being present in court at the time a person is placed on probation.
4. Preparing and presenting to the court papers pertaining to probation matters.
5. Testifying in court proceedings.
6. Bringing probation violations to the courts' attention.
7. Arranging and participating in revocation hearings.
8. Making recommendations to the court concerning such matters as early release from probation, waiving of supervisory fees, and imposition of special conditions of probation.

The Supervisor in each court unit also has the responsibility of providing:

1. Supervision and training to his staff.
2. Conduct caseload audits.
3. Submit written personnel evaluations.
4. Maintenance of a good working professional relationship with the judge of the court and other members of the legal profession.

5. Maintenance of a close liaison with local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies as well as community agencies which aid in the rehabilitation of the offender.

The professional probation staff of 63 in Dallas County has a staggering job in attempting to provide adequate probation services to the more than 7,000 probationers under its supervision. The caseloads in the department on the average run two to four times the maximum caseload of 35 recommended by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the American Bar Association.

All members of the professional staff are required to complete a prescribed program consisting of a minimum of 80 hours of intensive training in the field of probation before being assigned an active caseload.

In-service training programs are held each year. These in-service programs are generally scheduled on Saturday and are designed specifically for the education of the professional staff. Speakers from specialized fields related to corrections are usually included as part of these programs. However, much of the time is devoted to discussion by members of the staff with a view of upgrading or improvement of the quality of services already being offered.

An analysis of probationers under supervision by the Dallas County Adult Probation Department indicates that 59.7 percent of its probationers are under age 25. Whites comprise the single largest racial group with 51.5% of the total. In addition 82.2% of the probationers are male. The largest categories by offense are burglary (27.2%), narcotics (16.5%), larceny (10.4%), and murder or assault to murder (6.6%).

Based on 10,242 probationers handled in 1976 with 797 revoked, the revocation rate is 7.78%. The following table illustrates by race and sex those revoking probation:

<u>*Race and Sex</u>	<u>Revocation Rate (%)</u>	<u>% of Total Revocations</u>
White, Male	6%	36%
White, Female	3%	3%
Black, Male	12%	51%
Black, Female	4%	4%
Mexican American, Male	6%	4%
Mexican American, Female	2%	.1%

Black males account for the highest revocation rates as is evidenced by the preceding table. In an age comparison of revocation violators, 52% were within the 17 to 20 age group. Only 9 percent of the total group was over age 30.

The thrust of the Dallas County Adult Probation lies in its special programs, one of which is its volunteer program. Under the direction of a Coordinator of Volunteer Services, the Volunteer Services Section is responsible for recruiting, selecting, training and matching volunteers on a "one to one" bases with probationers. The volunteer has weekly contact with the probationer and is needed to establish a friendly, helping relationship and provide the support, guidance, and acceptance which has been lacking in the offender's life.

Volunteers are recruited in a variety of ways. The two most effective ways being through speaking engagements by the Volunteer Services Coordinator to various church and civic groups and word of mouth recruitment by active volunteers of their friends and associates.

The volunteers are trained through an initial orientation session and have monthly in-service training to help equip them with the skills and special education needed to be effective in rehabilitative efforts with their probationers.

*Provided by the 1976 Adult Probation Annual Report

There are 250 probationers involved in the "one to one" program currently. There are also professional volunteers who provide special assistance such as psychological therapy.

In working with the probationer there are several areas where the volunteer can be helpful. These include listening to problems and providing constructive alternatives in problem solving, encouragement to pursue educational and vocational goals, and simply being a friend who is concerned about the welfare of the probationer.

Besides working on a one to one basis with a probationer the volunteers have been able to provide a wide range of other special services. These include supplying clothing for a clothing bank, bus tokens for transportation needs, child care in special situations, eye examinations and glasses, tutoring services, budget and tax assistance, and clerical help.

With the help of the volunteer program the probation department is better able to meet its objectives by increased contact with the probationer, providing professional assistance to the staff, increasing community awareness of the goals and objectives of the probation department, and giving the concerned citizen an opportunity to get involved in helping solve local problems at the local level.

The largest program in the probation department is the Community Resource Section. Under the direction of an administrative director, this section provides specialized services to all probation officers and their clients. One of the largest components of the community resources section is the Alcohol Education Program which is a specialized caseload approach to the problem drinker. The majority of the cases are for Driving While

Intoxicated - and many have had more than two D.W.I. convictions. There are also a few probationers with other type convictions referred to this program if there is a history of alcohol abuse.

Another major component of the Dallas County Probation Department is its job placement (employment) program. Employment counselors use two primary job resources; the job listings obtained through T.E.C. and the job resources developed through personal contacts with employers in the community. This service is free of charge to probationers and is located in the department for convenience. During an average month some 150 interviews are held with unemployed probationers with some 150 to 200 job referrals being made. An average of 25 job placements are effected each month. Unlike other areas of society, the number of job placements depends on the needs of employers in the community, etc. If a probationer is experiencing difficulty in finding work he/she would likely experience the same difficulty if he/she was not on probation. To date, some 8500 interviews have been conducted with 8600 referrals effected and over 1400 known placements made.

Aside from these in-house services, the community resources section has established a comprehensive set of community resources for its officers and their clients. Agencies providing medical, dental, vocational, religious, economic counseling and other services have been identified and used extensively since 1973.

To aid in the management of the department, a well developed computerized information system has been implemented.

The Adult Probation computer system performs two main functions:

- Provides information regarding probationers which is of use to the probation officers and courts.
- Provides accounting information regarding probation fees and restitution accounts.

The information systems consists of video terminals for immediate response from sheriff and judicial files regarding probationers. The system also provides for daily, weekly, and monthly reports on all active probationers.

The account system consists of video and hard copy terminals for immediate updating of monies paid by a probationer. When the probationer pays his required fees, the information is entered on the video terminal and the hard copy terminal prints his receipt with his current balance on fees and resititution.

Table III-16

DALLAS COUNTY DISCHARGEES AND PAROLEES VS.
PRIOR CONFINEMENT RECORD

<u>Type of Confinement</u>	<u>Dischargees</u> ¹⁹⁷³		<u>Parolees</u>		<u>Dischargees</u> ¹⁹⁷⁴		<u>Parolees</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	694	100.00%	637	100.00%	730	100.00%	896	100.00%
Probated Sentence	405	58.36%	363	52.84%	420	57.53%	541	60.38%
TDC	224	32.28%	108	15.73%	249	34.11%	150	16.74%

<u>Type of Confinement</u>	<u>Dischargees</u> ¹⁹⁷⁵		<u>Parolees</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	674	100.00%	831	100.00%
Probated Sentence	424	62.90%	453	54.51%
TDC	277	41.90%	158	19.01%

Source: Texas Department of Corrections, Research and Development Division

Table III-17

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
POPULATION COMPARISON

	<u>Total TDC Population</u>	<u>Dallas County TDC Population</u>	<u>Percent of Total Population</u>
February 1, 1973	15,910	2,752	17.3%
March 1, 1974	17,010	3,379	19.9%
February 1, 1975	17,060	3,385	19.8%
January 1, 1977	20,774	4,074	19.6%

Source: Texas Department of Corrections, Planning and Research Division

Table III-18

ALL INMATES RELEASED TO DALLAS COUNTY
(1971 - 1975)

Race	TOTAL RELEASED		DISCHARGED		PAROLED	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1971						
Black	459	51.23%	399	44.53%	50	6.7%
White	388	43.30%	319	35.60%	69	7.7%
Mex-Am.	49	5.47%	41	4.58%	8	.89%
TOTAL	896	100%	759	85.71%	137	15.29%
1972						
Black	691	49.97%	385	27.84%	306	22.13%
White	627	45.33%	262	18.94%	365	26.39%
Mex-Am.	65	4.70%	35	2.53%	30	2.17%
TOTAL	1383	100%	682	49.31%	701	50.69%
1973						
Black	717	51.92%	371	26.87%	346	25.05%
White	601	43.52%	278	20.13%	323	23.39%
Mex-Am.	63	4.56%	45	3.26%	18	1.30%
TOTAL	1381	100%	694	50.26%	687	49.74%
1974						
Black	815	50.1%	348	21.40%	467	28.70%
White	729	44.8%	341	21.00%	388	23.80%
Mex-Am.	82	5.1%	41	2.50%	41	2.50%
TOTAL	1626	100%	730	44.90%	896	55.10%
1975						
Black	807	53.7%	357	23.80%	450	29.90%
White	622	41.4%	277	18.40%	345	22.90%
Mex-Am.	74	4.9%	40	2.70%	34	2.20%
TOTAL	1503	100%	674	44.80%	829	55.00%

Source: Texas Department of Corrections, Research and Development Division

Table III-19
SUMMARY OF STANDARD ACHIEVEMENTS

Community and Local Correctional Services and Facilities

	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Met</u>	<u>Not Met</u>
E2a	Community based correctional services		X
E2b	Diversion from formal trial or conviction	X	
E2c	Recruitment of volunteers	X	
E2d	Pre-sentence information	X	
E3a	Cooperative planning of offender needs		X
E3b	Rehabilitative services	X	
E3c	Medical care*	X	
E6a	Voluntary referral of drug and alcohol abusers		X
E6b	Coordination of government and community agencies	X	

*Inmates of Dallas County jail receive rudimentary health care in-house. Additional medical care is provided by a special unit at Parkland Hospital.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

In the review of the crime problem of the Dallas area, juvenile offenders emerge as an ever growing group. While delinquency has existed and been occasionally acknowledged over the past years, it is only recently that the criminal justice system has begun to realize the full impact of the youthful offender.

The juvenile problem is not only large, it is also growing. In Dallas for example, juvenile arrests rose 19.5 percent from 1973 to 1974, and another 10.9% by 1975. Furthermore, prosecution reports filed on juveniles for felony and serious misdemeanors increased 12.7 percent over 1973. An analysis of the City of Dallas' juvenile offender problem follows.

During 1975, the Dallas Police Department took into custody and processed 26,041 youths for various offenses. Of this number 16,860 were processed on a non-arrest basis. The remaining 9,181 were arrested and processed for violations of state laws, city ordinances, and other violations of the Texas Family Code.

Youngsters 16 years old and younger accounted for 7.27 percent of all arrests for murders, 8.76% of those for forcible rape, 21 percent of those for robbery, 10.22% of those for aggravated assault, 40.82% of those for burglary, 28.30% of those for auto theft and 31.81% of those for thefts. This represents a significant 30.86% of all arrests for these serious crimes.

The statistics below (obtained from the Dallas Police Department's Youth Section's 1975 Annual Report) compare the 1974 and 1975 juvenile offense classifications.

Increases can be noted in index categories of murder, robbery, assault, burglary, and felony thefts. Recidivism among youthful offenders presents a major problem. Of those taken into custody, more than half are rearrested later. In 1975, the recidivism rate rose to 53.3% from the 1974 rate of 51.9%

Youth Service Program

To more effectively meet the needs of the youthful offenders, the Dallas Police Department developed and implemented the Youth Services Program. This program was developed as a diversionary program which would organize and use an effective referral system, use police officers as behavioral change agents, and provide direct counseling services through the establishment of a civilian counseling staff.

Youths coming into contact with the Dallas Police Department are screened by Youth Division officers. At this point, the decision is made to release the youth to his/her parents, to refer to the Youth Services Program, or to refer to the County Juvenile Department. Youths arrested for most felonies, serious misdemeanors, or those who have already been placed on probation comprise the majority of cases referred to the County Juvenile Department.

Dallas Independent School District

Another major component in the juvenile system of Dallas is the Dallas Independent School District (DISD). While the DISD itself is not part of the juvenile justice system, it has taken the viewpoint that the school is usually the first place that delinquency can be detected and thus can be instrumental in helping to alleviate conditions conducive to this problem. Metropolitan Learning Centers have been established by the DISD to carry

education to dropouts and students who prefer to attend school outside the established framework. In each of these centers, students progress at their own rates, thus avoiding the frustration often felt in the standard classroom situation by many problem students.

In an attempt to work with students, the DISD joined together with the Dallas Police Department's Youth Division and the Dallas County Juvenile Department to form eleven School-Community Guidance Centers. In each center, a DISD teacher, secretary, two counselors, a uniformed police officer, and a juvenile probation officer work as a team to identify, diagnose, counsel with, and do follow-up work on students with behavior problems. Also, Youth Action Centers, each having a counselor, police officer, and secretary, function in much the same manner to work with students in problem situations. Located at schools throughout the city, these centers provide excellent opportunities for students to develop positive attitudes towards criminal justice personnel while at the same time providing criminal justice problems at an early stage.

Once a juvenile has been taken into custody, the police department has one of three alternatives from which to choose. First, the juvenile may be released to his parents. Second, the law enforcement agency may decide to work with the youth as previously described in the analysis of the Dallas Police Department's Youth Services Program. Last, the law enforcement agency may, and often does, refer the youth to the Dallas County Juvenile Department.

Dallas County Juvenile Department

During the first six-months of 1976, 3718 referrals were disposed of by the Juvenile Department. Approximately 92.2% of the referrals made to the department were through law enforcement agencies, with .4% coming from

social agencies, .9% from parents, and 4.2% from schools. The remaining 2.3% were referred by other sources.

Four basic components comprise the existing services of the department namely, Dependency Court Services, the Detention Home, Court Services, and the Domestic Relations Counseling Division. Court Services include intake probation, volunteer services, psychological services, operational services, and the delinquency prevention services.

The Dallas County juvenile Department strives constantly to keep abreast of the most current techniques and methods available in the field of delinquency prevention and offender rehabilitation. Several universities currently maintain Dallas based undergraduate, graduate and continuing education programs, all of which are used by many department personnel. In-service training is available to remain cognizant of current trends of practices.

All departments and divisions of the Dallas County Juvenile Department often effect the utilization of the following volunteer organizations originating with the Delinquency Prevention Services Division:

V.I.P. - Adult volunteers of good standing in the community who are oriented in the guidance of troubled children are paired with predelinquent or delinquent offenders for fellowship and guidance.

Key Link - A one-on-one pairing of the more outstanding high school youth with a pre-delinquent junior high youth in a relationship of friendship directed toward the building of self-confidence and self-acceptance on the part of the troubled youth.

Junior League - Volunteer women assist in the departmental services in several areas.

JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Juveniles requiring pre-trial, pre-placement, or other temporary detention are held in the Dallas County Juvenile Department's Detention Home. For those awaiting adjudication, the average, period of pre-trial detention was 5.3 days during 1974.

Human Resources

Operating under the direction of the Dallas County Juvenile Board, the facility in 1975 was staffed by 41 fulltime employees. The professional staff for this facility was comprised of 21 males and 9 females. The ethnic origin of the staff included 23 Anglos, 5 Blacks, and two Mexican-Americans. The age distribution of the professional staff fell into five categories:

- 21 to 29 years - 14
- 30 to 39 years - 9
- 40 to 49 years - 3
- 50 to 59 years - 3
- 60 years or older - 1

Tenure of the professional staff (number in each category):

- Less than 1 years - 3
- 1 to 3 years - 11
- 3 to 5 years - 4
- 5 to 10 years - 8
- More than 10 years - 4

Of the professional staff, twenty-two have earned their baccalaureate degrees and three have their masters degrees. There are five persons in support/clerical positions.

The detention facility is operated on a 24-hour per day, seven days per week basis. One Groupworker Supervisor, four male Groupworkers, two female Groupworkers, one Receptionist, one Housekeeper, one Cook and one Janitor are on duty from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The Nurse and one cook are on duty from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The superintendent is on duty from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The maid is on duty from 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. The Assistant Superintendent has variable duty hours (usually 1:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.). One Groupworker Supervisor, four male Groupworkers, two female Groupworkers, two receptionists and the Office Manager (variable hours) are on duty from 3:00 p.m. to 11:00 a.m. One Groupworker Supervisor, one male Groupworker, one female Groupworker, the maid, one cook and the laundress are on duty from 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

General employment qualifications dictate that the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Supervisors, and Groupworkers be at least 18 years of age, hold a Bachelors Degree, and have no record of prior felonious activity. The receptionist and office manager must have high school diplomas and possess necessary clerical skills. An LVN degree is required by the nurse, with all other employees, primarily maintenance and house-keeping, needing skills for the performance of their speciality.

Responsibilities for each category of personnel is as follows:

.Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent - performs administrative and managerial functions.

.Supervisors - Supervise Groupworkers and activity programs, inspect the condition of the building and facilities, handle and counsel behavior problems generally and are in charge in the absence of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent.

.Groupworkers - conduct and supervise all activities of his or her group, supervise housekeeping chores and maintain clean, sanitary conditions in his or her section, maintain constant supervision of his or her group, and perform any other duties necessary during his or her tour of duty.

.Receptionists - answer telephone calls, conduct children to visiting and counseling areas on the behalf of visitors and Caseworkers, type out Detention Home Admission Forms on each referral, and perform other necessary intake functions.

.Housekeeper - inspects the building daily, keeps inventory of all groceries and central storage supplies, maintains children's clothes and donated items and performs other general housekeeping responsibilities.

.Nurse - assists and follows the instructions of the Dallas County Health Department doctor (from Parkland Memorial Hospital), administers first aid and medication, obtains laboratory specimens for the doctor, administers required injections, maintains medical records for each treated child and orders medical supplies as requested by the doctor.

.Janitor - performs all janitorial duties in the building.

.Cooks - prepare and serve food based on the Dallas Independent School District lunch menus.

.Maid - performs all maid duties as required.

.Laundress - performs laundry duties and cleans all laundry operational facilities.

With the exception of the Nurse, maintenance, and housekeeping personnel, all other staff members devote 100 percent of their time to correctional duties.

In addition to weekly staff meetings, staff members of the Detention Home attend various professional seminars and workshops. While no incentive programs are currently available, all staff members are encouraged to upgrade their educational levels in local based or extension college programs.

The Dallas County Juvenile Department Delinquency Prevention Services Division maintains a volunteer office which secures and screens volunteers for the detention home. The services the volunteers provide consist of sewing, arts and crafts, religious counseling, sports, games, counseling and refreshments.

Medical services are provided through the staff-based LVN and a physician from the Dallas County Health Department. Parkland Hospital, the County hospital, is located one block from the detention home and is available for emergency cases.

Educational services are provided to juvenile detainees through two teachers furnished by the Dallas Independent School District. In addition, a central library with books and materials furnished by the Dallas Public Library is available.

Religious programs are provided through films and a part-time volunteer Chaplain. In addition, recreation programs are conducted through a variety of arts and crafts, and physical education activities. Gymnasium space is available and utilized by juveniles in the facility.

Visitation is restricted to parents and siblings over the age of 18. Attorneys, ministers and other persons authorized by the Probation Officer in writing are permitted to visit detained juveniles. Mail policy includes the individual child's freedom to write letters to any individual. Stationery and stamps for writing letters are supplied to each child by the home.

The County Detention Home was constructed in two phases. The first phase was completed in 1951, with additional space added in 1969. The design capacity of the facility in 1976 is 105. According to detention home staff, the design capacity was not exceeded during 1974. The facility is located in a commercial and light industrial area near the downtown area. The cost of operating the facility has been calculated at \$16.80 per day per child during 1974.

On February 7, 1975, the Dallas County Juvenile Board certified that portion of the Dallas County Juvenile Department Detention Home completed in 1969. Two sections of the facility completed in 1951 (P and C) were temporarily certified for 60 days only pending certain renovative measures; the remaining two sections of the older portions of the facility (X and J) were not certified.

Number of rooms in the Detention Home:

sleeping rooms - 49

recreation rooms - 4

dining - 1

staff officers, conference rooms - 8

Problem areas within the County Detention Home fall under two general headings; programming and physical plant deficiencies. While facility and programs are deeply interrelated, certain elements of each stand out as concerns which need to be addressed.

On the programmatical side, attention needs to be directed toward the development and implementation of an intensive, routine "in-service" program for facility staff members. Based on current information, neither pre-service nor in-service training appears to exist. The training model, however, cannot be adequately developed until several other problem areas

are addressed, primarily in the development of updated, useable manual of standard operating procedures. Procedures should include admissions, staff-client relationships, sanitation, emergencies, etc.

As juveniles are admitted to any facility for the first time, a certain trauma appears to develop. A fear of the unknown, strange surroundings, and an uncertainty as to what is happening create a total disorientation for the juvenile offender. This trauma, with its fear and frustration which comes when the juvenile finds his total environment out of his control, has a high potential of turning into hostility and/or aggression. Inasmuch as staff members receive no training in dealing with this type situation, there is a need for the development of a crisis intervention training program to keep the facility operating as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Another area which could be examined is the area of volunteer recruitment. While several volunteer efforts are under way, other untapped resources are available in the community and should thus be developed. One volunteer effort which does operate regularly, the religious program, should also be reviewed. While the current efforts are extremely valuable, they are also extremely limited. With the daily population averaging approximately 82.9 juveniles, there is a need for a full-time chaplain who can address the needs of this troubled captive population.

The second general area of problems and needs fall under the topic of facility design and condition. One pressing problem under this category is space. While the facility is not yet overcrowded in the living quarters, adequate facilities are not available for several other areas of need. Rooms for private counseling sessions, for example, do not exist. Current dining and medical programs also operate at a handicap due to a lack of adequate space. As the projected increase in cases begin to impact on the Juvenile Department, these problems relating to space will be all the more critical.

Many of the basic elements of the structure itself appear to be problem areas. Plumbing, wiring, lighting, and ventilation have all been examined and questioned by the Dallas County Juvenile Board. While an outdoor recreation area exists, it cannot be used due to a lack of a security fence. The addition of this space could provide a good outlet for detainees energy, both physical and mental.

Several other areas of needs fall under the category of security. Juveniles taken to the Juvenile Department Administration for court appearances or interviews have been known to "break and run" in the open area between the two facilities. The relatively minor modification of installing a security fence would enhance the overall security of the facility.

Another problem created by the basic design is in the monitoring of juvenile detainees within the facility. The layout of the access corridors form a maze-like structure, making the observation of potential detainee movement difficult. A closed circuit television monitoring system would greatly improve the observation of detainee movement within the facility.

Last, the current locking devices are both a potential security and safety problem. All locking devices for the detention home, including all room doors and main gate lock, are manual key locks. The potential, though remote, thus exists for a detainee or outsider to acquire a key causing a potential security problem. In the event of an emergency situation, all doors would have to be unlocked one at a time, a potential safety problem in face of a fire or other similar emergency. A remote controlled set of locking devices on all entrances, exits, and internal doors is needed to provide both improved security and safety to the facility.

A bond issue passed in November 1977 allocated money for extensive construction and remodeling of the Juvenile Justice center.

Dallas County Boy's Home

A model institutional program operating in Dallas is the Dallas County Boy's Home. Located in a 340 acre rural setting at the edge of the Dallas City Limits, the Boy's Home has received many reviews and evaluations, all resulting in compliments.

Operated by a separate board of managers, the Boys Home receives its revenues from the County of Dallas. Accepting male referrals from the County Juvenile Courts, the program focuses its efforts on rehabilitation through redirecting juveniles, ages 10 through 17, with behavior problems. The program is managed by a well developed day-time staff, with a husband-wife team living in each residential unit. The personnel structure in 1977 follows:

- 1-Superintendent
- 2-Assistant Superintendents
- 3-Caseworkers
- 1-Psychologist
- 5-Teachers (Dallas Independent School District)
- 14-Child Care Workers (Dorm Parents)
- 2-Kitchen Supervisors
- 4-Night Watchmen
- 1-Farm Supervisor
- 1-Work Supervisor
- 2-Secretaries
- 1-Business Manager

37-Total Employees

Requirements for staff positions are of high standard as compared to other institutional programs in the area. The Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Caseworkers, and Psychologist all have graduate degrees, with the Superintendent also being a Licensed Child Care Administrator. Office staff, Dorm Parents, and Work Supervisors must all have as a minimum a high school diploma.

A staff profile indicates that 62 percent are male, 81 percent are White, and the average age is 44.3.

One element which tends to keep the Boy's Home functioning as an effective, efficient model program is the relatively well prepared staff (through previous education) that is continually upgraded. All employees receive two hours of in-service training per week, a process which gives employees at the County Boy's Home an edge over other area institutional programs.

Another factor aiding in the effectiveness of the overall program is community involvement. Nine groups were listed as providing volunteer services; groups including Boy Scouts, Lions Club, Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, and the White Rock Optimists Club.

An analysis of juveniles made in 1974 involving the Boy's Home program indicated that the average length of stay in the program was 11.6 months. Of the residents in the program, 55 percent were White, 35 percent Black, and 10 percent Mexican-American. Of 69 youths surveyed, a total of 296 offenses had been accumulated, averaging a prior history of 4.3 referrals per resident. Of these offenses, 26.7 percent were for burglary, while an additional 29.1 percent were for theft. For the twelve-month period ending December 31, 1975, 91 juveniles were held for delinquency.

Medical services are provided to residents through Parkland Hospital. Both routine and emergency care are received through this County Hospital. In addition, legal services are available through the District Attorney's Office.

On campus programs include a well designed vocational program in Industrial Arts and a limited auto mechanics program. Educational programs operate on an 11-month basis at the Boy's Home. Five teachers under the direction of the DISD Special Education Department are hired and salaried (by DISD) to staff the educational program. Library services to supplement this effort are provided through DISD and the Dallas Public Library.

Group and individual counseling is available to all residents on a regular and as-needed basis. In addition, group counseling sessions are held with families at night. An on-campus agricultural program and a volunteer religious effort round out the campus program.

While visitors may come on any day, each boy may have only three visits per month. In addition, he may earn two days home per month. Each boy freely receives mail and is expected to write a minimum of one letter per month.

After leaving the facility, all youths are followed actively for one year by full-time after-care workers who contact their caseload on a daily basis.

The County Boy's Home has five main buildings, ranging in construction dates from a frame building built in 1936 to a new classroom building completed in 1974. Living quarters are contained in five one-story brick dormitory-style buildings. For the 12-month period ending December 31, 1975, the total annual detention population was 118, with the capacity being 80 juveniles. The average operating cost, not including capital improvements, was \$13.26 per day per resident.

OTHER JUVENILE FACILITIES

Rotary Town House

To continue the rehabilitation effort in a more urbanized setting, the Rotary Town House was established. Becoming operational in mid-1973, the project has proven to be a successful community based arm of the Boy's Home. Being a small program, the organizational structure involves only the house parent team and their relief couple which provide the full-time parent team with certain days off and vacation time.

Salary for the principal house parent team is \$10,800 per year, with the relief couple receiving \$3,200 per year for their part-time service. A primary source of volunteer assistance for the project comes from its sponsoring agency, The Rotary Club. Rotary Club members have provided many dollars, hours, and manpower finding and preparing a facility, working with the house parents, and strengthening ties between the project and the Dallas juvenile justice system.

All referrals to the project are from the County Boy's Home. During the project's first 12 months of operation, 17 boys resided in the facility, of which only two were returned to the County Boy's Home. Residents of the facility are surrounded by daily group counseling sessions, with much time available for individual attention. All residents attend neighborhood schools, further rephasing them back into the community on a step-by-step basis.

The facility used by this project is a residential type structure located in a residential neighborhood. Although the facility is equipped to handle up to eight juvenile residents, only six can be currently placed due to State licensing requirements.

Casa De Los Amigos is a shelter care facility which has the capacity for 13 juveniles. The total annual juvenile detention population for the 12-

month period ending September 30, 1976, was 300. The offenses committed, for which the juveniles are detained include: auto theft (1 case), burglary (2 cases), running away (273 cases), and other status offenders (24 cases).

The Dallas/Fort Worth Girls Foundations is a group home agency, holds female juveniles who have committed the following offenses: felonies, jailable misdemeanors, minor misdemeanors, and non-criminal misconduct. Hollier House, located in Irving, is also a group home facility. Its capacity is five juveniles, and it had a total annual detention population of fourteen for the 12-month period ending September 1, 1976. The offenses committed, and the number of juveniles who committed such offenses include: felonies (2), jailable misdemeanors (3), minor misdemeanors (1), and non-criminal misconduct (3).

The Bob Henry group home facility is in Garland, and has a juvenile capacity of four, with eight being the total annual juvenile detention population for the 12-month period ending September 1, 1976. For the same 12-month period, the offenses committed were felonies (7 cases), and non-criminal misconduct (1 case). Also held here are juveniles who have committed jailable misdemeanors and minor misdemeanors; however, there were none here who had committed these crimes during the specified 12-month period of time.

The St. Joseph Center, in Dallas County, serves a juvenile capacity of 60. The total annual detention population for the period ending November 1, 1976 was 126. The juveniles at this residential treatment center have committed felonies (22 cases), jailable misdemeanors (10 cases), minor misdemeanors (2 cases), and non-criminal misconduct (70 cases).

25

Mount Saint Michael Home and School for Girls is a residential treatment facility in Dallas. The juvenile capacity is 120 youths and the total annual detention population for the 12-month period ending 9/1/76 was 120. The juveniles committed the following offenses: jailable misdemeanors (10 cases), minor misdemeanors (20 cases), and non-criminal misconduct (60 cases). Also to be held here are juveniles who have committed felonies; there were no such persons here for the above 12-month period, however.

The Shady Brook School in Richardson is a residential treatment center that holds children, ages 6 to 14, who have emotional problems. Also, juveniles who have committed felonies, jailable misdemeanors, minor misdemeanors, and non-criminal misconduct, may also receive treatment here; however, at the present time, there are no such cases at Shady Brook School. The juvenile capacity is 60, and 66 was the total number of youths held for the 12-month period ending January 1, 1976.

Texas Youth Council

While several excellent programs exist in the Dallas area which provide meaningful, effective rehabilitation programs, most are operated on an "open-institution" basis. In a small portion of the cases handled by the juvenile offender and/or the needs of the local community can best be met through a placement to the Texas Youth Council (TYC). Centered in Gatesville, TYC is charged with the care, treatment, continuing education, and training of delinquent youths and with the supervision and care of dependent and neglected children. Residential, institutional, and aftercare programs are included in the rehabilitative efforts of the Youth Council. Facilities are located state-wide, with each facility handling specific types of youths. In addition, numerous residential placement centers exist

in varied communities on a contractual basis. On January 1, 1974, Dallas County commitments accounted for approximately 12 percent of the total Youth Council population, a figure which represents a 7 percent drop over the past two years.

An analysis of youths committed to TYC facilities from Dallas County revealed that the average age was 14.7, with 54 percent being black, 35 percent white, and 11 percent "other". Approximately 81 percent of the youths were male, with 65 percent in TYC for the first time. Burglary was the offense of record for 25 percent of the commitments, with auto theft following at 20 percent. Approximately 92 percent of the youths had a record of prior court proceedings. In 51 percent of the cases, the youth's parents were divorced or separated. Thirty-five percent of the youths committed from Dallas had been living only with their mother prior to incarceration.

For youths returning to Dallas County from TYC, supervision is provided for by the Parole Office of the Youth Council. The Dallas Juvenile Parole Office is responsible for supervising approximately 345 releasees from TYC in 19 counties. Seven officers supervise approximately 280 of these cases in Dallas County, giving them an average caseload of 40. Each officer is responsible for making an office, home, and school/vocational visit.

In conjunction with the Youth Council's standard parole activities, the Department of Community Affairs of the Governor's Office has instituted project E.A.S.E. This project is aimed at the reduction of recidivism committed by youthful offenders through utilization of the skills and resources of an "employment advocacy team". This team is comprised of a TYC parole officer, a Texas Rehabilitation Commission vocational specialist, an ex-offender peer counselor and a volunteer from the community. These teams make effective use of existing community resources and monitor the parolee's general progress.

Resource Needs

Currently in Dallas County there is a need for additional Probation Officers to be assigned to the outlying school districts for the purpose of curtailing truancy and criminal activity resulting from truancy. A program for each of the major Independent School Districts within Dallas County would tend to ease the truancy situation as it appears to be doing within the Dallas Independent School District.

The juvenile department in Dallas County has no systematic approach to deal with status offenders. There is no intake, screening or referral mechanism to place status offenders in the most appropriate service or residential placement. Moreover, the ISD's have no system approach to handle problemed youth short of referral to the juvenile department. Consequently, status offenders are often placed in detention.

Dallas County has experienced a continued increase in the number of child abuse cases reported over the past five years. In 1972, there were 877 cases reported compared with 1,928 in 1974 and 3,472 in 1976, a 59% annual increase. Of the 3,472 reports received by the Department of Public Welfare's Child Welfare Unit for Dallas County during 1976, 1,433 were validated by the 32 caseworkers in that unit. Physical abuse accounted for 82% of total validated cases, 10% for sexual abuse and 8% for emotional abuse. These validated cases and to a degree the validation process is one problem area which needs to be addressed. The mental needs of abused children must be addressed and be considered preceeding the decision to file a custody petition.

The Dallas County District Attorney's Office often experiences difficulty in prosecuting criminal child abuse offenders, as do most jurisdictions, due

to the lack of staffing for agency liaison tasks, i.e. coordinating with child welfare. Finally, the court appointed attorney adlitem system has proved to be rather unresponsive to the mental needs of abused children and to the criminal ramifications thereof.

Presently within the county there are few residential alternatives providing emergency foster home care to youthful offenders. Consequently, many juveniles (status offenders) are turned out on the streets or placed in the Dallas County Juvenile Detention Home for lack of more suitable placement for status offenders is needed to provide this emergency foster home care.

While occupational skills training is offered and carried on by state (T.R.C.) and commercial agencies, little living skills training is offered through local (county) residential placements for delinquents. Without adequate skills training, the adjudicated delinquent, upon release, finds adjustment and success to be beyond grasp. Additional skills training programs are needed to provide adequate levels of treatment services to delinquents in placement and thereby reduce recidivism.

Summary of Juvenile Resource Needs

- Truancy diversion/youth action expansion
- Continuation of a status offender center
- Comprehensive child abuse services
- Alternate emergency placement
- An occupational skills program

Table III- 20
 LENGTH OF DETENTION OF REFERRED CHILDREN
 DETAINED IN SECURE FACILITIES*

<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>C.I.N.S.</u>
Less than 24 hours	678	512
One day but not more than 3 days	298	270
Three days but not more than 5 days	64	50
Five days but not more than 10 days	101	68
More than 10 days	187	131
TOTAL	1328	1031

*data based on first six months of 1976.

Source: Texas Judicial Council

Table III-21
SUMMARY OF STANDARD ACHIEVEMENTS
Juvenile Corrections

	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Met</u>	<u>Not Met</u>
77-C12	Delinquency Prevention and Treatment Youth Development Coordination		X X
77-C2	Juvenile Diversion Projects	*	
77-C3	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	X	

* 58.3% of the law enforcement agencies utilize juvenile diversion procedures

SECTION IV
INTEGRATED ANALYSIS AND MULTI-YEAR PLAN

INTEGRATED ANALYSIS AND MULTI-YEAR PLAN

Integrated Analysis

An integrated analysis of the nature of the crime problem in Dallas County draws together conclusive data from the previous three sections. This analysis will determine which of these crime problems and resource gaps identified in Sections II and III are to be addressed in the annual action plan given Dallas County's demographic characteristics, crime problems, and the current level of system resources.

A growth in population, (by an overall average of 5.06% annually) expanding geographic boundaries of the suburban cities, and an increase in the crime problem have contributed to the need for more and professionally trained police officers in Dallas County. In some suburban cities, populations have more than doubled since 1960 requiring a substantial increase in law enforcement manpower. The additional personnel required necessitates training and education capabilities. Although all law enforcement agencies have training resources available to them (Dallas Police Department Training, N.C.T.C.O.G. Regional Academy, the Dallas County Sheriff's Academy, and Southwestern Legal Foundations) many departments lack (87.5%) a means of providing educational incentives to their officers. Police agencies are, however, raising their hiring standards with the eventual aim of a college degree requirement for all officers. But without incentive programs, departments experience a loss of qualified personnel to other agencies which have educational incentives.

Special Units and Programs

The growth of law enforcement agencies and the increases in the projected crime rates have necessitated the creation or expansion of

special units and programs within the departments. Increases in organized crime, for example, have created needs for special units that have personnel with specialized training and capabilities to deal with such offenses. Four law enforcement agencies in Dallas County have special crime needs which warrant flexible or highly mobile tactical forces for rapid deployment against such problems. Local increases in drug related crimes have resulted in a need for qualified, professionally trained narcotics officers to deal with drug related crimes. Finally, a continued effort in the area of advanced forensic science capabilities should be maintained in Dallas County to assist in offense investigation and case clearance. With proper equipment, trained personnel, and coordination of special units designed to curtail special crime problems, an overall goal of crime reduction is expected to be realized.

Communications and Information Systems

In a densely populated area such as Dallas County the capability of transmitting and retrieving information is imperative to the Criminal Justice system's operation. The current Highspeed Teletype project and the former Radio Communication project are upgrading and expediting the information exchange capacity in Dallas County. These projects are expected to reduce response time and maintain acceptable clearance rates while aiming at an overall goal of crime reduction. Adequate information systems can provide agencies with data which can serve to identify potential crime targets through analysis.

In 1970 39 percent of the City of Dallas' population consisted of juveniles. Although the proportion of the population made up of juveniles is projected to decrease by 1980, the actual number of juveniles in

the city will not decrease. Many of the suburbs are experiencing dramatic increases in juveniles and young adults and this trend is expected to continue. Minority youth under the age of 21 account for 42 percent of the total youth population. The minority youth category is projected to reach 50% by 1985. As the number of juveniles increases, the amount of juvenile involvement in criminal activity is becoming an increasingly difficult problem in Dallas County. In 1975, 39.7% of those arrested for theft were juveniles. The number of juveniles arrested for burglaries and murders is also increasing. Juveniles accounted for 39 percent of 1974 burglary arrests as compared to 50.5% of 1975 arrests, for an 11.5% increase in only one year. Similarly, juveniles are increasingly becoming involved in crimes against persons. In 1975, juveniles were arrested in 14.7% of the rape cases and 10% of the murder cases, with both percentages increasing since 1974.

The increase in juvenile involvement in criminal activity is an increasingly difficult problem for the cities to cope with on an individual basis. County-wide juvenile programs that address overall juvenile problems (including status offenders) are necessary for any positive crime reduction results to be achieved. Just over half of the law enforcement agencies in Dallas County use juvenile diversion procedures or even have juvenile bureaus. In the remaining law enforcement agencies, there are no formal juvenile units nor specific officers assigned to handle juveniles.

While the Juvenile Probation Department provides probation and detention services, there is a need for probation officer training programs and status offender programs. Currently in Dallas County there is no

systematic approach for diverting status offenders from the juvenile justice system. Consequently, status offenders are often placed in detention.

The status offender and juvenile diversion projects are seen as priority items for Dallas County in 1978.

Courts and Prosecution

An excellent economy and business community, low unemployment, a relatively low cost of living, ideal climate, and wide variety of sports and activities are all reasons which have contributed to the steady increase in population in the Dallas Metropolitan area.

All of these factors have led to an increase in the opportunity and incentive for the commission of crimes. The statistics indicate an increase in all index crimes and projections show that this trend will continue. As a result the courts, already overloaded, can be expected to experience a dramatic increase in caseloads in the coming years.

Currently the District Attorney's office has 27 prosecuting attorneys to handle felony cases. In 1976 there were 13,706 felony cases. The order to assist prosecutors with this heavy caseload, seven secretaries and eight clerks spent one-fourth to one-half of their time on felony cases. In juvenile justice the prosecution is not only understaffed but technologically ill-equipped to handle the ever increasing workloads and demands for legal services. The five Dallas County Criminal Courts have a backlog of cases due to the time lapse between the date charges are filed to the date of disposition. The State standard is 90 days but due to the increasing number of new cases and lengthy nature and complexities of specialized crime cases and career criminal cases, the number of days is 208.

As the above information indicates, in order to have cases handled efficiently and quickly, to prevent backlogs, it is necessary for the prosecution and courts to be adequately staffed and equipped.

Corrections

As has been previously mentioned, the increase in the annual growth rate of Dallas County has resulted in an increase in criminal offenses, arrests, prosecutions, and convictions. Projections indicate that this trend is going to continue with the result that more offenders will be referred to correctional facilities within the community. These correctional facilities will not only have the pressure of coping with additional inmates but will also be responsible for providing adequate care, programs, and rehabilitative services.

Currently only six hours of the basic certification course for law enforcement officers is devoted to detention/jail training. With the expansion of jail facilities and the increasing number of inmates, training of detention officers in first aid, security, riot control, and day to day jail procedures is necessary. Another area of deficiency is in the provision of local training centers for both adult and juvenile probation officers. In-service training could be expected to assist in improving probation officers effectiveness and reducing recidivism.

A significant percentage of crimes in Dallas are committed by repeat offenders. Although there are over 3000 social service organizations which provide a wide variety of services, the lack of an efficient coordinating system has resulted in an under utilization of these various services by ex-offenders. The jail overcrowding problem could be improved by breaking the cycle of arrest-release-arrest of certain inmates. There

are two types of inmates who could benefit from the community resource program: 1) those that cannot find jobs upon release and 2) those with drug or alcohol problems. If the existing community agencies were organized so that the inmate is aware of their existence and can participate in the program then the number of repeat offenders could be significantly reduced.

A major area of concern within the correctional facilities is the area of surveillance. Due to the growing number of persons in Dallas County jails, the detention officers face the increasing responsibility of maintaining order and security. The increase in number of inmates and the classification system of inmates into offense categories has necessitated the growth of the detention staff which is becoming increasingly prohibitive. In the attempt to reduce violent outbreaks of boredom and frustration, Dallas County jail currently utilizes a T.V. production program which provides religious, educational, and physical training programs for the inmates. This program has also been important in providing training programs for detention officers.

If the correctional services of Dallas County are to expect to cope with the increasing number of inmates, it is extremely important that adequate training and supervision be provided for detention and probation officers. The detention facilities and service agencies must also provide rehabilitative programs to help and encourage ex-offenders to re-enter society and break the cycle of the repeat offender.

The Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council multi-year plan describes anticipated accomplishments and means of achieving them during a projected three year period. Goals identified anticipate crime reduction accomplishments. Strategies specify means of achievement, and standards set forth

acceptable levels of system resources needed to implement a strategy effectively.

To accomplish the overall goal of crime reduction, nine crime specific goals have been established. The listing of these goals represents an informal priority relationship. In determining this relationship, consideration was given to the following factors:

- 1) The incidence of the offense.
- 2) The seriousness of the offense.
- 3) Recent trends in the occurrence of criminal activity.
- 4) The ability of the criminal justice system to achieve crime reduction.
- 5) The effects of the specific criminal offenses on the major cities in Dallas County.
- 6) The relationship of the criminal offenses to drugs and organized crime.
- 7) The relationship of the overall activities of the criminal justice system to funding availability.

The goals, strategies and objectives which follow have been determined and established in consideration of requirements of the Criminal Justice Division of the Office of the Governor and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Focusing upon the specific crimes outlined in the goals, supports the crime specific program of the Criminal Justice Division. The Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council supports this approach to crime - oriented planning as a method to achieve a reduction in the occurrence of criminal activity.

Achievement of the goals which have been developed can be realized. Success will occur, however, only with and through the joint commitment of the criminal justice system and the community. Goals can be achieved

through resource improvements which are outlined terms of strategies and objectives if the attendant projects are promptly implemented.

The 1979-1981 goals which follow can be achieved through strengthening the system's capability to respond by:

- 1) Increasing detection and apprehensive capabilities.
- 2) The use of technological devices.
- 3) The promotion of citizen support and initiative.
- 4) The development of diversion programs.
- 5) The development of more effective rehabilitative programs.
- 6) The implementation of strengthened prevention measures.
- 7) The realization of speedier trials.
- 8) The development of community resources in rehabilitation.

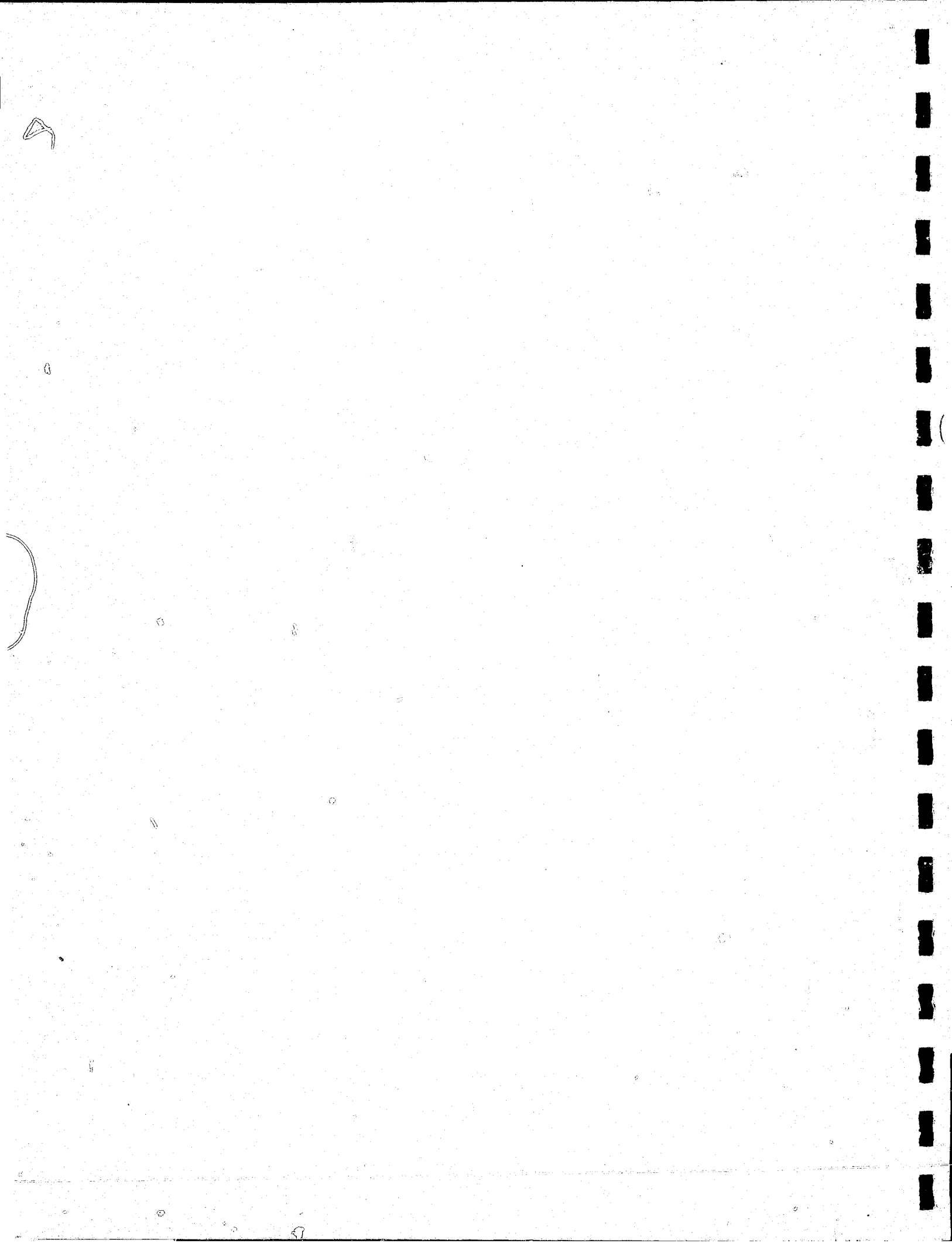


TABLE IV - 1
Multi-Year Plan

- I. Reduce the projected burglary incidence of 27,441 for 1981 by 9 percent (to 24,972).
- II. Reduce the projected larceny theft incidence of 84,076 for 1981 by 9 percent (to 76,510).
- III. Reduce the projected robbery incidence of 3,698 for 1981 by 9 percent (to 3,366).
- IV. Reduce the projected auto theft incidence of 4,913 for 1981 by 9 percent (to 4,471).
- V. Increase the number of organized crime arrests for 1981 by 9 percent (to 16,026).
- VI. Reduce the projected rape incidence of 614 for 1981 by 6 percent (to 578).
- VII. Increase the number of drug abuse arrests 9 percent by 1981 (to 10,468).
- VIII. Reduce the projected murder incidence of 206 for 1981 by 4 percent (to 198).
- IX. Reduce the incidence of aggravated assault for 1981 by 4 percent (to 337).

Multi-Year Goal I: Reduce the projected burglary incidence of 27,441 for 1981 by 9 percent (to 24,972).

Although burglary is not the most frequently occurring crime in Dallas County, the Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council has assigned burglary reduction as the top priority goal of the 1979 Plan. This is based on the fact that of the crimes against property, burglary has the greatest potential of becoming a more serious offense because of the possibility of a face-to-face confrontation between the offender and the victim.

Burglaries accounted for 27% of all Index crimes in Dallas County in 1975, and 25% in 1976. Burglaries are increasing throughout the county. Dallas experienced a 11.5% increase in 1976, while there was an increase of 4.9% in the suburban cities.

Juveniles have become increasingly involved in the burglary problem. In Dallas, juveniles accounted for 50.5% of burglary arrests in 1975, and this decreased to 45% in 1976.

Economic loss due to burglaries for the City of Dallas alone totaled \$11,791,514 in 1976.

In 1976, 8 percent of the burglaries in the Dallas area were residential and 56 percent of the residential burglaries were in single-family dwellings. In 1975, burglaries in multi-family dwellings accounted for 41.7%, however, total residential burglaries increased to 65.05%. Therefore, during the one year period, the trend reversed and single-family units became key targets for burglaries in the City of Dallas.

Multi-Year Goal II: Reduce the rate of larceny theft in Dallas County by 9 percent in three years.

Larceny-theft was selected as the number two goal for one reason. Larceny-theft accounted for 25% of all index crimes in Dallas, a decrease of 9% over 1975.

The largest percentage of larceny-theft offenses was in motor vehicle parts and accessories, accounting for 39%. This may be due in part to the increase in popularity and use of C.B. radios and like accessories. The economic loss for the above category of thefts in 1976 was \$2,797,520.

Another major category of larceny-theft related offenses is shoplifting which accounts for 15% (8,731) of theft offenses. Although shoplifting is the second largest category of larceny-theft related offenses, there is a much better recovery rate.

In the City of Dallas alone, the total economic loss for larceny-theft offenses in 1976 was \$7,762,529. Offenders can readily dispose of stolen goods through "fences" realizing quick and easy profits. This easy access to "fences" makes the identification of offenders and stolen goods difficult.

Juvenile involvement in larceny-theft is on the increase. For the 1975 year 39% of all larceny-thefts arrests were juveniles. For 1976 this figure has increased to 45%.

Multi-Year Goal III: Reduce the projected robbery incidence of 3,698 for 1981 by 9 percent (to 3,366).

Robbery is considered a prime target of the criminal justice system in Dallas County. Whenever a citizen is confronted by a stranger armed with a weapon, and forced to give up personal property, the psychological effect can be traumatic. The threat of this type of situation and the very real threat of personal harm heightens the sense of mistrust between strangers, and drives many people off the street and behind locked doors.

Robberies have remained relatively stable in Dallas County in 1976.

In 1975 there were 3,776 robberies in Dallas County and in 1976 3,449, a reduction of approximately 8 percent. Robberies account for approximately 2% of the total Index crimes committed in Dallas County. Robbery still remains a big city problem with 90% of all robberies committed in the City of Dallas, a very slight increase over the 1975 percent.

Economic loss due to robberies in 1976 was \$1,284,914. Twenty-eight percent of all robberies in the City of Dallas were against retail/wholesale businesses.

Multi-Year Goal IV: Reduce the projected auto theft incidence of 4,913 for 1981 by 9 percent (to 4,471).

The most current Texas Highway Department statistics show the number of vehicle registrations in Dallas County to be over 960,000 vehicles. New and/or improved freeways have contributed to the mobility and accessibility of the Dallas /Ft. Worth Metroplex. With urban areas increasing their rate of physical expansion, automobiles become necessities. Automobiles, as they become more abundant, also become crime targets.

During 1976 auto theft accounted for slightly over 5 percent of the Index crime in Dallas County, a slight decrease from 1975. In terms of value stolen vehicles accounted for the single largest dollar loss of all stolen goods and property. On any given day approximately 20 vehicles are stolen in Dallas County.

According to an analysis of crime data, auto theft occurred in Dallas for three primary reasons. First, vehicles were stolen for private use, either by the thief or a buyer of the stolen vehicle. Due to the number of automobiles in the county most stolen vehicles can be easily disguised to avoid detection and recovery.

Another major reason for the theft of vehicles was the dismantling and sale of parts, such as tires, wheels, motors, radios, tape decks, C.B. radios, etc. Most of these items are easily detached, difficult to identify, and easily sold at reasonable prices.

Last, automobiles were stolen in increased volume during 1976 in Dallas County by juvenile offenders primarily for pleasure purposes.

Inasmuch as the automobile has become a necessity to most citizens, the loss, even if only temporary, of a vehicle is highly disruptive of family, social, and employment activities and can potentially create a tremendous financial burden. Steps must be taken across the spectrum of criminal justice agencies to prevent, detect, recover, and prosecute cases of auto theft.

Multi-Year Goal V: Increase the number of organized crime arrests 9 percent by 1981 (to 16,026).

During the year 1976 there was an increase in organized crime activity in the Dallas area. These organized criminal activities include gambling and illegal bookmaking operations, prostitution and pornography, drugs, auto theft rings and business fraud and swindle.

Bookmaking was the predominate form of high economical gambling in the Dallas area. Evidence indicates that a majority of the bookmakers are connected to national syndicates. Other forms of gambling which can be tied to organized criminal activity are dog fights, cock fights, casino type operations, and bingo.

Further evidence of organized crime operations can be noted in the proliferation of commercial sex-oriented businesses in Dallas County. Prostitution flourishes in such forms as procurer-prostitute, call girl operation, and massage parlor operator. There has also been an increase in the distribution of commercial obscenity such as adult movies and bookstores. Pornography and prostitution is a very lucrative source of income

for organized crime because of the lack of prosecution and very light sentencing or fines.

The abuse of drugs is still widespread in the Dallas County. However, evidence indicates many of the drug seizures were made incidental to arrests for other criminal activities. The largest percentage of drug arrests made by the Dallas Police Department Vice Control Division were for marijuana and hashish offenses.

Thefts of automobiles, trucks, and trailers are a continuing offense. For the year of 1976 there were 6,640 auto thefts resulting in a monetary loss of \$10,178,612. Ten percent of these thefts are contributable to 5 highly organized crime rings who deal either exclusively in the parts market or resale of stolen vehicles. The area of organized crime which exceeds other areas of organized crime in terms of monetary loss to its victims is business fraud and swindle. The major types of fraud are: securities, embezzlements, franchise schemes, and insurance frauds.

In summary, persons engaged in these organized criminal activities are involved in a wide variety of illegal operations. To reduce their impact on overall crime rate in Dallas County, new and strengthened efforts must be made to expose their activities and develop strong cases against them.

Multi-Year Goal VI: Reduce the rate of rape in Dallas County by 6 percent in three years.

While only murder occurs less often than rape, this offense is still one of the most feared by the public. During 1976 the incidence of rape increased by 8 percent in the City of Dallas and 33% in the remainder of the county. Evidence currently being reported from major cities throughout the country indicates that rape is one of the most under-reported of all Index offenses, thus giving rise to the probability that the incidence of rape in Dallas is much more frequent than is indicated by the reported statistics.

Analysis indicates that many rapes occur in situations which could be avoided and that approximately 15 percent of all rapes occur as a secondary offense, especially in the case of burglary. Of particular concern in the offense of rape is the potential for additional violence such as assault or murder in the event of an extensive struggle by the victim.

Rapes occurring in the suburban cities tend to occur more frequently between acquaintances while those occurring within the center city were committed by strangers in approximately 50% of the reported cases. In both cases information on methods of preventing rapes should be developed and made available to the public by law enforcement agencies.

Another issue of concern is the increased involvement of juveniles in rape cases. In the City of Dallas, where the bulk of all rapes occurred, juveniles were responsible for 15% of the offenses.

By combining the rate of occurrence, the degree of fear by the public, and the potential for compounded offenses, rape must be considered as a goal to be addressed by the full resources of all Dallas County criminal justice agencies.

Multi-year Goal VII: Increase the number of drug abuse arrests 9 percent by 1981 (to 10,468).

The use of drugs, including alcohol is a continuing crime problem in Dallas County, not only to the extent of the possession and/or use of most drugs is illegal but because of the incidence of the drug users involvement in the commission of criminal offenses. In 1976 the City of Dallas arrested 5,736 drug abusers compared to 4,935 in 1975. This represents a 16% increase over 1975. Possession of marijuana accounted for 69% of these arrests for Dallas in 1976. However, there has been an increase in the use of narcotics such as heroin and cocaine. An important area of concern in drug related

offenses is the involvement of juveniles. For the year 1976 the figures show that of the total drug related arrests 21% were juveniles. Here too, marijuana accounted for the largest percent of arrests.

Although no definitive drug-crime relationship has been established, estimates are that over one-half of the Index crimes, primarily against property, involve drugs in some way.

The Dallas Police Department estimates that it takes approximately \$90,000 in stolen property to support the habit of one addict for one year. It is estimated that there are about 5,000 addicts in the Dallas area who pay \$25 per gram of heroin thus realizing a minimum yearly income of \$5,475,000 to each of the estimated 250 street pushers alone.

In addition, there is a definite involvement of persons under the influence of alcohol in violent crimes. In approximately 50% of the murders, rapes, and aggravated assaults, alcohol plays a key role.

Multi-Year Goal VIII: Reduce the projected murder incidence of 206 for 1981 by 4 percent (to 198).

Murder, while occurring less than any other Index crime, is the most feared crime by the public. Murder involves a loss which cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents, for the value of life has no price. In the City of Dallas where 79% of the total county murders occurred, a 3% decrease in the incidence of murder was experienced in 1976.

Of greatest concern in the offense of murder is the increase in juvenile involvement. Analysis of offender data indicates that juveniles accounted for 6 percent of arrests for murder in 1976.

In addition to increased juvenile involvement, murder has increasingly become a secondary offense associated with robberies and rape. At a time

when conviction for armed robbery can carry as long a sentence as a murder conviction, the offender may well feel that there is nothing to lose and everything to gain by eliminating a potential witness.

Most murders are outside the preventive capability of the police. They occur at home, in bars, or at work and are the results of sudden bursts of anger, a loss of control, and easy access to weapons. Because of this, the criminal justice system is really incapable of preventing the majority of murders. Work can be done to reduce the number of murders associated with other offenses.

Multi-Year Goal IX: Reduce the incidence of aggravated assault for 1981 by 4 percent.

Aggravated assault is the most frequently occurring crimes against persons in Dallas County. Aggravated assaults decreased in Dallas County from 9,383 in 1974 to 2,368 in 1975. However, in 1976 they rose again to 4,223. In the majority of cases assaults occurred between acquaintances and involved the use of hands and feet as weapons.

Of particular concern is the potential for assaultive situations to become more intense when met with resistance, thus potentially ending with a homicide. Inasmuch as a major percentage of assaults occur within family groups, it is believed that a large number of assaults go unreported and occur repeatedly, often ending in homicide.

Another area of concern lies in assault cases tied to other offenses, primarily rape and robbery. In many cases resistance by victims of these other offenses provokes assaultive attacks, thus emphasizing the need of law enforcement to respond to any person-to-person crime as rapidly as possible.

In reviewing the increasing rate of assaultive acts occurring in Dallas County the offenses potential for additional and more serious crimes, and the increasing involvement of juvenile offenders, measures must be incorporated to reduce the incidence of and to prevent assault.

Multiyear Plan

Strategy A - Increase the criminal justice system's capability to prevent crime.

Goals 1 - 9 (see Table IV - 1)

Standard A1a

Every law enforcement agency should actively work with and inform interested citizens of measures that can be taken to protect themselves, their families, and their property, and establish programs to inform the public of the police role. (Community Crime Prevention Standard 8.6 and Police Standard 1.6)

Annual Achievement Criteria

1979
Crime prevention units will be established in 15 of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County. One unit is funded by CJD.

Counseling for rape victims will be available to every law enforcement agency in Dallas County. The unit is currently funded by CJD.

Crime prevention techniques will be available to all Dallas County citizens via the mass media.

Law enforcement officers in 1 of the 23 agencies will have input into city building ordinances.

1980
Crime prevention units will be established in 18 of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County.

Counseling for rape victims will be available to every law enforcement agency in Dallas County.

Crime prevention techniques will be available to all Dallas County citizens via the mass media.

Law enforcement officers in 2 of the 23 agencies will have input into city building ordinances.

1981
Crime prevention units will be established in 19 of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County.

Counseling for rape victims will be available to every law enforcement agency in Dallas County.

Crime prevention techniques will be available to all Dallas County citizens via the mass media.

Law enforcement officers in 3 of the 23 agencies will have input into city building ordinances.

Base Data

Currently nine of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County have organized crime prevention capabilities. The City of Irving has expanded its crime prevention capabilities with a project designed for juvenile crime prevention. This project is funded by CJD.

The mass media crime prevention drive begun under the Impact Program has been continued on a limited basis since the expiration of the grant. Effects of the mass media advertisements are felt throughout the Metroplex area.

Rape crisis counseling is available to all law enforcement agencies in Dallas County through the Rape Crisis Center staffed by volunteers from the Women Against Rape. CJD funding for the project will expire this year and it is expected that local funds will continue the effort.

One agency (Garland PD) has begun a program designed to provide police input into the city building code. Within the next three years it is hoped that two additional cities will be providing technical assistance in the development of future city building codes. Results of the Garland program will be available to the remaining 22 municipal agencies in the County, and any other interested agency, for use in establishing a similar program.

Strategy B - Increase the risk of detection and apprehension of offenders.

Goals 1 - 9 (see Table IV - 1)

Substrategy B1 - Improve the education and training of all law enforcement officers within the County.

Standard B1a

Every law enforcement agency should make available comprehensive and individualized programs of education, training, and experiences designed to develop potential, including a formal program of educational incentives.

(Police Standards 17.1.2 and 15.2)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Provide education incentive programs in 3 of the 24 law enforcement agencies.	Provide education incentive programs in 5 of the 24 law enforcement agencies.	Provide education incentive programs in 12 of the 24 law enforcement agencies.

Base Data

Currently, two of the county's 24 law enforcement agencies have formal educational incentive programs. Ten agencies offer at least some type of educational incentive (i.e., cadet or intern programs, tuition reimbursement, time off to attend classes, etc.)

Standard B1b

Every law enforcement training academy and criminal justice training center should offer training programs that satisfy state standards and meet the needs of participating police agencies. Every sworn police employee should complete a TCLEOSE - approved basic training course. (Police Standards 16.2, 16.2.4, and 16.3.1)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Provide officers in 7 of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County with regular and/or expanded inservice training. Two of 7 units are funded by CJD.	Provide officers in 10 of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County with regular and/or expanded inservice training.	Provide officers in 10 of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County with regular and/or expanded inservice training.
All law enforcement officers in the county will continue to receive Basic Certification training through the NCTCOG Regional Academy, Dallas County Sheriff's Academy, or Dallas Police Department's Academy. One program is funded by CJD.	All law enforcement officers in the county will continue to receive Basic Certification training through the NCTCOG Regional Academy, Dallas County Sheriff's Academy, or Dallas Police Department's Academy.	All law enforcement officers in the county will continue to receive Basic Certification training through the NCTCOG Regional Academy, Dallas County Sheriff's Academy, or Dallas Police Department's Academy.

CONTINUED

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Advanced training will be provided to police officers on a as needed basis in 18 of the county's 24 agencies. Advanced training is available through the CJD funded COG Academy.

Advanced training will be provided to police officers on a as needed basis in 18 of the county's 24 agencies.

Advanced training will be provided to police officers on a as needed basis in 18 of the county's 24 agencies.

Base Data

Regular in-service training is currently available in six agencies. Three agencies which currently have on-going in-service training programs are expected to expand their programs in the respective areas of narcotics, special tactics, and investigations training.

All sworn officers in Dallas County receive basic training in a T.C.L.E.O.S.E. approved basic training course. Advanced training is available to all agencies in the County either through the North Central Texas Council of Governments Academy, Sheriff's Academy, or in the case of five agencies, through their own departments.

Substrategy B3 - Improve police agency administration.

Standard B3a

Every police agency should identify the types of planning necessary for effective operation and should assign specific responsibility for research and development and for police agency and jurisdictional planning. (Police Standard 5.4)

Annual Achievement Criteria

1979

Seven of the county's 24 law enforcement agencies will have professional capabilities for a research and planning unit. One planning unit is funded by CJD.

1980

Nine of the county's 24 law enforcement agencies will have professional capabilities for a research and planning unit.

1981

Ten of the county's 24 law enforcement agencies will have professional capabilities for a research and planning unit.

Base Data

Currently six of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County have formal planning units. The Dallas County Medical Examiner's Office (through a CJD funded grant) plans increased and expanded services in the areas of research and development. Four of the planning and research departments in existence today in Dallas County started with CJD funding.

Standard B3b

Every police agency should acquire the legal assistance necessary to insure maximum effectiveness in all operations. If it is necessary to provide legal assistance supplementary to city, county, and state sources, a police legal advisor should be employed. (Police Standard 11.2.1)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Four of the county's 24 law enforcement agencies will employ legal advisors to provide legal assistance necessary to insure maximum effectiveness in all operations.	Six of the county's 24 law enforcement agencies will employ legal advisors to provide legal assistance necessary to insure maximum effectiveness in all operations.	Eight of the county's 24 law enforcement agencies will employ legal advisors to provide legal assistance necessary to insure maximum effectiveness in all operations.

Base Data

Four of the county's 24 law enforcement agencies employ legal advisors to provide legal assistance necessary to insure maximum effectiveness in all operations. The remainder use the services of either their city attorney's or the District Attorney's office.

Standard B3c

Every police agency should develop a patrol deployment system that is responsive to demands for police services and consistent with effective use of agency patrol personnel. The system should include collecting and

analyzing required data, collecting workload studies, and allocating personnel to patrol assignments within the agency. (Police Standard 8.3)

Annual Achievement Criteria

1979
Four of the county's law enforcement agencies serving a population over 50,000 will continue to employ a crime analyst.

Sixteen of the county's 24 law enforcement agencies will use a patrol deployment system.

1980
Five of the county's law enforcement agencies serving a population over 50,000 will continue to employ a crime analyst.

Eighteen of the county's 24 law enforcement agencies will use a patrol deployment system.

1981
All seven of the county's law enforcement agencies serving a population over 50,000 will continue to employ a crime analyst.

Twenty-one of the county's 24 law enforcement agencies will use a patrol deployment system.

Base Data

Four of the county's seven law enforcement agencies serving a population of over 50,000 employ crime analyst. Sixteen of the 24 agencies use a patrol deployment system of some type. All sixteen use a computer to process information to assist in manpower deployment. An automated vehicle monitoring deployment system is currently in the developmental stages in one agency using CJD funds.

Standard B3d

Every police agency should engage in positive efforts to employ ethnic minority group members and should institute selection procedures to facilitate employment of women. (Police Standard 13.3.1 and 13.6.1)

Annual Achievement Criteria

1979
One agency out of 24 will actively seek to employ members of minority groups and women.

1980
One agency out of 24 will actively seek to employ members of minority groups and women.

1981
One agency out of 24 will actively seek to employ members of minority groups and women.

Base Data

The Dallas Police Department has a program designed to recruit minority members and encourages women to apply for openings. All of the law enforcement agencies in Dallas County practice an open-door policy in the selection of police officers, although they do not actively seek specific applications. Eight of the 24 agencies in Dallas County have revised physical requirements for police officer positions that might have restricted some minority groups and women from making application.

Substrategy B4 - Increase availability of police agency special units and programs.

Standard B4a

Every police agency should establish and maintain capability to gather, evaluate, and disseminate intelligence in a manner that protects every person's right to privacy while curtailing organized crime and public disorder and to conduct effective vice operations against gambling, traffic in liquor, prostitution, pandering, pornography, and obscene conduct. The state should establish a central intelligence gathering, analysis, storage capability and intelligence dissemination system. (Police Standards 9.9, 9.11, and 9.11.1)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Every law enforcement agency in Dallas County which has a need to gather intelligence information will have the capability through the Greater Dallas Area Organized Crime Task Force which is CJD funded,	Every law enforcement agency in Dallas County which has a need to gather intelligence information will have the capability through the Greater Dallas Area Organized Crime Task Force which is CJD funded.	Every law enforcement agency in Dallas County which has a need to gather intelligence information will have the capability through the Greater Dallas Area Organized Crime Task Force which is CJD funded.

The Dallas Police Department/FBI will continue to operate an organized crime anti-fencing unit, a CJD funded project.

The Dallas Police Department/FBI will continue to operate an organized crime anti-fencing unit.

Results of the Anti-Fencing unit will be made available to any other agency.

The Sheriff's Office has formed a Drug Task Force to combat the drug problem in the suburban cities.

The Sheriff's Office will continue to operate the Drug Task Force.

The Sheriff's Office will continue to operate the Drug Task Force.

The Dallas County Institute of Forensic Science will make available to all 24 law enforcement agencies document examination services, specialized investigative procedures, and increased drug analysis services.

The Dallas County Institute of Forensic Science will make available to all 24 law enforcement agencies document examination services, specialized investigative procedures, and increased drug analysis services.

The Dallas County Institute of Forensic Science will make available to all 24 law enforcement agencies document examination services, specialized investigative procedures, and increased drug analysis services.

Base Data

Five of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County contribute officers to the Organized Crime Task Force which provides intelligence information for all law enforcement agencies in the county. One agency (DPD), in connection with the FBI, has established a system for gathering information on persons using fences. First year operations resulted in the arrest of approximately 50 persons and the recovery of several million dollars worth of stolen merchandise.

Currently, the Dallas County Institute of Forensic Science does provide document examination services and specialized investigative capabilities in the areas of analysis of evidence, arson investigation, crime scene investigations and drug analysis services.

The Sheriff's Department has recently established a small drug task force designed to combat the drug problem in the suburban cities which are

too small to establish their own units. It is hoped that the task force duties can be expanded with the aid of a CJD grant.

Standard B4b

Every police agency employing more than 75 persons should have immediately available, consistent with an analysis of its needs, a flexible or highly mobile tactical force for rapid deployment against special crime problems and full-time criminal investigation capability. Every agency with fewer than 75 personnel should assign a criminal investigation specialist only where specific needs are present. (Police Standards 9.7.4 and 9.8)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
All four of the municipal law enforcement agencies in Dallas County employing more than 75 sworn officers will have tactical deployment capability.	All four of the municipal law enforcement agencies in Dallas County employing more than 75 sworn officers will have tactical deployment capability.	All four of the municipal law enforcement agencies in Dallas County employing more than 75 sworn officers will have tactical deployment capability.
Dallas County Sheriff's Office will have a Fugitive Apprehension Unit funded by CJD.	Dallas County Sheriff's Office will have a Fugitive Apprehension Unit.	Dallas County Sheriff's Office will have a Fugitive Apprehension Unit.
Eighteen of the 24 agencies will have criminal investigation capability. Three units are funded by CJD.	Eighteen of the 24 agencies will have criminal investigation capability.	Eighteen of the 24 agencies will have criminal investigation capability.

Base Data

Currently all four of the 24 agencies in Dallas that employ more than 75 sworn officers have a tactical capability. The remainder of the agencies can call on these agencies in the event they are needed for special situations. Dallas County Sheriff's Office currently has a Fugitive Apprehension Unit, funded by CJD, to assist them in reducing the backlog in warrants.

Sixteen of the 24 agencies have criminal investigation capabilities.

Standard B4c

Every police agency employing more than 75 persons should have a full-time narcotic and drug investigation capability. Personnel in smaller agencies may be assigned where justified by the local problem. (Police Standard 9.10.3)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
All four of the police agencies will have a full-time narcotic and drug investigation capability. One will be CJD funded.	All four of the police agencies will have a full-time narcotic and drug investigation capability.	All four of the police agencies will have a full-time narcotic and drug investigation capability.

Base Data

All of the large agencies in Dallas County have a drug investigation capability. The Sheriff's Department has recently established a narcotics task force to combat the drug problem in the smaller cities in Dallas County.

Standard B4d

Every police agency should establish a record system that collects crime data and records operational activities so crime conditions and the effects of agency operations can be evaluated systematically. (Police Standard 24.2)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
All law enforcement agencies in Dallas County will have the capability to collect and record crime data. Eight agencies are receiving CJD funding for these recording systems.	All law enforcement agencies in Dallas County will have the capability to collect and record crime data.	All law enforcement agencies in Dallas County will have the capability to collect and record crime data.

Six of the 24 agencies will seek to expand their capabilities for record keeping so that agency operations can be evaluated systematically.

Seven of the 24 agencies will seek to expand their capabilities for record keeping so that agency operations can be evaluated systematically.

Nine of the 24 agencies will seek to expand their capabilities for record keeping so that agency operations can be evaluated systematically.

Base Data

All 24 of the law enforcement agencies in Dallas County collect and store basic crime information. Four of the 24 record only basic information in a non-systematic manner. To increase their capability of data collection and record keeping, additional personnel, and/or equipment are required.

Substrategy B6 - Improve law enforcement communication capability.

Standard B6

Every law enforcement agency should develop a rapid and accurate communication capability; insure that its radio communication system makes the most efficient use of its radio frequency; and develop and maintain immediate access to existing local, state, and federal law enforcement telecommunication networks. (Police Standards 23.2 and 23.3)

Annual Achievement Criteria

1979

23 of the 24 law enforcement agencies will be tied to the high speed communication network. 14 highspeed terminals will be funded by CJD.

16 of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County will have multi-channel logging capabilities. Three are funded by CJD.

1980

23 of the 24 law enforcement agencies will be tied to the high speed communication network.

17 of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County will have multi-channel logging capabilities.

1981

23 of the 24 law enforcement agencies will be tied to the high speed communication network.

19 of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County will have multi-channel logging capabilities.

All of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County will have adequate radio communications capabilities.

Begin a study of the feasibility of micro-wave communication for the Dallas Police Department with possible expansion to the suburbs.

All of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County will have adequate radio communications capabilities.

Implement the study if it proves feasible.

All of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County will have adequate radio communications capabilities.

Continue the implementation of the micro-wave system in Dallas, with possible expansion to the suburbs.

Base Data

Currently there are eleven law enforcement agencies which have high speed telecommunications capability. Three agencies presently having low speeds, and four agencies having no terminal, will participate in the Regional Highspeed Telecommunications project. In addition, six agencies already having highspeed will participate in the project to expand their current capabilities.

Presently twelve of the 24 law enforcement agencies have multi-channel logging capabilities. Four additional agencies (through CJD funded projects) will have this capability by the end of 1978.

Twenty-one of the County's 24 law enforcement agencies participated in the 1976-1977 regional radio program. The other agencies have radio communications capabilities through locally funded programs. One agency (Dallas Police Department) seeks to expand its present radio coverage from 70% to 95% through a CJD funded program.

The Dallas Police Department will have a feasibility study done concerning the development of a micro-wave communication capability within the City of Dallas (with possible expansion to the suburban towns) for instant communication between the substations, training and administration.

This system would facilitate inservice training and possibly arraignment, through the use of two-way communication between a magistrate and the defendant.

Strategy C - Increase the capability of the criminal justice system to handle youthful offenders.

Goals 1 - 9 (see Table IV - 1)

Substrategy C1 - Provide rehabilitation programs to youthful offenders.

Standard C1a - Each community should establish means of coordinating and delivering a wide range of services to youths through advocacy, brokerage, youth development and crisis intervention, as needed. (Community Crime Prevention Standard 2.1)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Provide occupational skills training at the Dallas County Boys Home. This is a CJD grant.	Provide occupational skills training at the Dallas County Boys Home.	Provide occupational skills training at the Dallas County Boys Home.
Develop a pilot project to deal with abused children. This will be a CJD funded program.	Continue operation of a abused child program.	Continue operation of a abused child program.

Base Data

Currently there is a need for the development of occupational skills training at the Dallas County Boys Home in Hutchins. Through this skills development a reduction in the juvenile recidivism rate is expected to be realized throughout the county.

There are no comprehensive programs to handle abused children or abusive parents. Through the development of a program to work with both groups it is hoped that the abuse of children can be reduced and future delinquency prevented.

Substrategy C2 - Improve the juvenile diversion programs available in local law enforcement agencies.

Standard C2

Every law enforcement agency should establish procedures to divert juveniles to alternative community-based programs and human resource agencies outside the juvenile justice system, when community safety is not jeopardized. Every law enforcement agency having more than 15 employees should establish a juvenile unit. (Corrections Standard 4.1 and Police Standard 9.5.5)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Eleven of the 13 law enforcement agencies with more than 15 employees will have established juvenile sections. Two will be funded by CJD.	All of the 13 law enforcement agencies with more than 15 employees will have established juvenile sections.	All of the 13 law enforcement agencies with more than 15 employees will have established juvenile sections.
Fourteen of the 24 law enforcement agencies will have established procedures to divert juveniles outside the criminal justice system.	Eighteen of the 24 law enforcement agencies will have established procedures to divert juveniles outside the criminal justice system.	All of the 24 law enforcement agencies will have established procedures to divert juveniles outside the criminal justice system.

Base Data

Currently 14 of the 24 law enforcement agencies in Dallas County have established procedures to divert juveniles from the criminal justice system. Eleven agencies, employing more than 15 employees, have established juvenile bureaus with juvenile investigation capability. One agency with fewer than 15 employees has a CJD funded juvenile bureau.

Substrategy C3 - Divert as many juveniles as possible from the juvenile justice system.

Standard C3a

Each juvenile court jurisdiction should establish a screening and referral mechanism to divert as many juveniles as possible from the juvenile justice system to alternative programs and to reduce the detention of juveniles to an absolute minimum, particularly when the matter does not fall within the delinquency jurisdiction of the court. (Corrections Standard 4.2)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
A status offender system of intake, screening, and referral will be available to Dallas County juveniles through a CJD grant.	A status offender system of intake, screening, and referral will be available to Dallas County juveniles.	A status offender system of intake, screening, and referral will be available to Dallas County juveniles.
Additional probation officer staffing of youth action centers will be provided to curtail truancy in six areas of the county through a CJD grant.	Additional probation officer staffing of youth action centers will be provided to curtail truancy in six areas of the county.	Additional probation officer staffing of youth action centers will be provided to curtail truancy in six areas of the county.

Background

There is no systematic approach in Dallas County for diverting status offenders from the juvenile justice system. A status offender program is being developed to divert these people from the criminal justice system.

There are 21 school locations involved in the Dallas Independent School District Youth Action Centers. There are currently 10 probation officers assigned to these centers. There are currently no probation officers available for assignment in any of the six largest suburban Independent School Districts. A CJD grant will provide probation officers and police officers in each of these centers.

Strategy D - Increase the ability of the criminal justice system to provide a speedy and fair trial.

Goals 1 - 9 (see Table IV - 1)

Substrategy D1 - Insure that qualified public representation is available to all indigent defendants.

Standard D1

Qualified public representation should be made available to all indigent defendants. (Courts Standard 13.1)

Annual Achievement Criteria		
<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Representation is provided to all defendants appearing in court either with court appointed attorneys, Legal Services, or the SMU Legal Clinic. The SMU clinic is CJD funded.	Representation is provided to all defendants appearing in court either with court appointed attorneys, Legal Services, or the SMU Legal Clinic.	Representation is provided to all defendants appearing in court either with court appointed attorneys, Legal Services, or the SMU Legal Clinic.

Base Data

Court appointed attorneys are available to all indigent defendants. For special cases the Legal Services program and the SMU Legal Clinic can provide legal assistance. The SMU Clinic is CJD funded.

Substrategy D2

Improve the capability of the prosecutors office to bring cases to trial in a speedy manner.

Standard D2a

Each prosecutor's office should have investigative resources to assist in case preparation as well as support staff and equipment to enable the office to give attention to cases at a level comparable with that of private firms handling a similar caseload. (Courts Standard 12.8 and 12.3)

Annual Achievement Criteria

1979

The Dallas County District Attorney's Office will continue to have two investigators per court to assist prosecutors, a Specialized Crime Division and a Career Criminal Division. The Specialized Crime and Career Criminal Divisions are funded by CJD.

The Juvenile Prosecution unit of Dallas County will be expanded by two assistants and one investigator to provide capabilities of handling caseloads efficiently and expeditiously. This will be funded by a CJD grant.

Based on particular needs the District Attorney's Office will have support staff and equipment comparable to local, private law firms. An administrative support unit is funded by CJD.

Base Data

Currently, each court in Dallas County has two investigators assigned to it to assist prosecutors in investigations and case preparation. In addition, the District Attorney's Office has two special units to provide special investigators who assist in the preparation of cases requiring special attention, either because of the nature of the case or the nature of the defendant.

1980

The Dallas County District Attorney's Office will continue to have two investigators per court to assist prosecutors, a Specialized Crime Division and a Career Criminal Division.

The Juvenile Prosecution unit of Dallas County will have expanded by two assistants and one investigator.

Based on particular needs the District Attorney's Office will have support staff and equipment comparable to local, private law firms.

1981

The Dallas County District Attorney's Office will continue to have two investigators per court to assist prosecutors, a Specialized Crime Division and a Career Criminal Division.

The Juvenile Prosecution unit of Dallas County will have expanded by two assistants and one investigator.

Based on particular needs the District Attorney's Office will have support staff and equipment comparable to local private law firms.

The prosecution segment of the juvenile justice system is under-staffed, and technologically ill-equipped to deal with the increase in workload and demands for legal services.

Currently the District Attorney's Office has 27 prosecutors that actively work on felony cases. The number of felony cases served in 1976 was 13,706. To assist the prosecutors with their increasing caseloads, there are seven secretaries and eight clerks who spend between one-fourth and one-half of their time on felony cases.

Standard D2b

Screening provisions and procedures to halt formal or informal action against persons who become involved in the criminal justice system should be implemented in all judicial jurisdictions. Screening provisions will enable the prosecutor to determine those cases in which either there is insufficient evidence to justify further proceedings or additional proceedings would not adequately further the interests of the criminal justice system. (Courts Standard 1.1)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Screening provisions and procedures to halt formal or informal action against persons involved in the criminal justice system will continue to be implemented in the District Attorney's Office.	Screening provisions and procedures to halt formal or informal action against persons involved in the criminal justice system will continue to be used in the District Attorney's Office.	Screening provisions and procedures to halt formal or informal action against persons involved in the criminal justice system will continue to be used in the District Attorney's Office.

Base Data

The District Attorney's Office currently uses screening provisions like the Night Magistrate program to halt formal or informal action against persons involved in the criminal justice system.

Standard D2d

All prosecutors and assistants should attend a formal prosecutors' training course each year. (Courts Standard 12.4)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Every prosecutor and assistant in Dallas County will attend one local prosecutors' training course.	Every prosecutor and assistant in Dallas County will attend one local prosecutors' training course.	Every prosecutor and assistant in Dallas County will attend one local prosecutors' training course.

Base Data

The Dallas County District Attorney's Office holds one training session annually for all Dallas County prosecutors and other interested District and County attorneys' offices, Sheriff's departments and police departments. This program has been offered since the Fall of 1971. Ninety percent of all criminal prosecutors in Dallas County attended the course in 1976.

Substrategy D3 - Improve the judiciary capability to provide a speedy trial.

Standard D3a

All new trial judges, immediately before or after taking office, should attend an orientation program. (Courts Standard 7.4)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
The Dallas judges will attend various seminars after taking office.	The Dallas judges will attend various seminars after taking office.	The Dallas judges will attend various seminars after taking office.

Base Data

The majority of the judges in Dallas County attend the National College for State Trial Judges in Reno, Nevada. Many of the judges attend a school held at Sam Houston State University annually for judges who have been on the bench less than two years.

Standard D3b

Each trial court with an unusually heavy caseload should have full-time local trial court administrator(s) or coordinator(s), computer service, and an information system to improve management and movement of cases.

(Court Standard 9.3, 9.4, 10.2, and 11.1)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Trial courts in Dallas County with unusually heavy caseloads will continue to have full-time trial court administrators, computer services, and information systems to improve management and movement of cases.	Trial courts in Dallas County with unusually heavy caseloads will continue to have full-time trial court administrators, computer services, and information systems to improve management and movement of cases.	Trial courts in Dallas County with unusually heavy caseloads will continue to have full-time trial court administrators, computer services, and information systems to improve management and movement of cases.

Base Data

Dallas County presently has court administrators in each of the felony courts, uses a computer system to docket cases and keep track of case flow.

Standard D3c

Each judicial jurisdiction should provide a mechanism to undertake adequate investigation of defendant's characteristics and circumstances to identify those defendants who can be released before trial on their promise to appear for trial. (Courts Standard 4.4)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Two additional County Criminal Courts will provide for an increased ability to reduce backlog of cases and decrease the time lapse between date of charges filed and disposition to 90 days.	Two additional County Criminal Courts will provide for an increased ability to reduce backlog of cases and decrease the time lapse between date of charges filed and disposition to 90 days.	Two additional County Criminal Courts will provide for an increased ability to reduce backlog of cases and decrease the time lapse between date of charges filed and disposition to 90 days.

The continuation of two special annex courts will provide courtroom availability for cases investigated by and prepared by the Specialized Crime Division and Career Criminal Division of the D.A.'s office. These courts are to be funded by CJD.

The continuation of two special annex courts will provide courtroom availability for cases investigated by and prepared by the Specialized Crime Division and Career Criminal Division of the D.A.'s office.

The continuation of two special annex courts will provide courtroom availability for cases investigated by and prepared by the Specialized Crime Division and Career Criminal Division of the D.A.'s office.

A night magistrate will be available to divert 15% of the 50 to 80 persons arraigned each night.

A night magistrate will be available to divert 15% of the 50 to 80 persons arraigned each night.

A night magistrate will be available to divert 15% of the 50 to 80 persons arraigned each night.

Base Data

An increased number of new cases has resulted in an increasing backlog of cases for the five County Criminal Courts. The average number of days from the date charges are filed to the date of disposition of cases docketed in the five courts is 208 days, 118 in excess of state standards.

Because of the complexities of Specialized Crime cases and cases involving career criminals both are often drawn out trials. The crowded dockets of the existing District Courts are delayed by the extended nature of trials prosecuted by these two prosecution divisions, hence scheduling of these cases is difficult and often postponed.

The night magistrate program presently diverts from jail 15% of the 50 to 80 persons arraigned each night. Currently examining trials are conducted three nights per week to determine the merits of the cases.

Strategy E - Increase the effectiveness of institutional and community based corrections programs.

Goals 1 - 9 (see Table IV - 1)

Substrategy E2 - Improve the quality of community-based correctional services.

Standard E2a - A wide range of community-based correctional services should be available throughout the State. Delivery of community-based correctional services shall remain a county function controlled and administered through the local judiciary. (Corrections Standard 6.1)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
In-depth information about existing community resources will be provided to 2000 exoffenders. 350 new resources for ex-offenders will be identified or developed.	In-depth information about existing community resources will be provided to 2000 exoffenders. 350 new resources for ex-offenders will be identified or developed.	In-depth information about existing community resources will be provided to 2000 exoffenders. 350 new resources for ex-offenders will be identified or developed.

Base Data

Although there are more than 3000 social service agencies in the Dallas area, the lack of full implementation of an appropriate coordinating system has resulted in under utilization of these services by exoffenders. A community clearinghouse to provide this kind of information is now in operation.

Standard E2b - Judicial districts should provide a mechanism to divert, in appropriate cases, offenders before formal trial or conviction. Such diversion is appropriate where additional proceedings would not adequately further the interests of the criminal justice system. (Courts Standard 2.1 and 1.1)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Dallas County will continue to provide pre-trial release in the Dallas County jails.	Dallas County will continue to provide pre-trial release in the Dallas County jails.	Dallas County will continue to provide pre-trial release in the Dallas County jails.

The District Attorney's Office will develop a program to divert selected individuals. This will be a CJD funded program.

The District Attorney's Office will continue to use the diversion program.

The District Attorney's Office will continue to use the diversion program.

Base Data

Dallas County currently provides for pre-trial release in the Dallas County jails (both municipal and county).

The District Attorney's Office will be working to develop a diversion program whereby selected individuals can be diverted from the criminal justice system.

Standard E2c _ Each correctional agency should begin to recruit and use volunteers in correctional programs and operations. (Corrections Standard 10.3)

Annual Achievement Criteria

1979

The Dallas County Adult Probation Department will continue to recruit and use volunteers in correctional programs.

1980

The Dallas County Adult Probation Department will continue to recruit and use volunteers in correctional programs.

1981

The Dallas County Adult Probation Department will continue to recruit and use volunteers in correctional programs.

Base Data

Currently the Dallas County Adult Probation Department recruits and uses volunteers in correctional programs and operations.

Standard E2d - Each sentencing court should have available pertinent information unique to the defendant and to the case before passing sentence. (Criminal Justice System Standard 4.1)

Annual Achievement Criteria

1979

Dallas County will continue to provide pre-trial release in the Dallas County jails.

1980

Dallas County will continue to provide pre-trial release in the Dallas County jails.

1981

Dallas County will continue to provide pre-trial release in the Dallas County jails.

Base Data

Dallas County currently provides for pre-trial release in the Dallas County jails (both municipal and county).

Substrategy E3 - Improve the quality of services provided by local correction facilities.

Standard E3a - State and local correctional systems and planning agencies should undertake, on a cooperative basis, planning for community and state corrections including construction of detention facilities and institutions based on a total system concept that encompasses the full range of offender needs and the overall goal of crime reduction, and insures facility use is limited to those who must be incarcerated. (Corrections Standards 5.1, 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Construction of a new county jail will continue.	Construction will continue on the new jail.	Construction will continue on the new jail.

Base Data

There have been discussions between Dallas County officials and State representatives concerning the possibility of a regional jail constructed by the Texas Department of Corrections. However no plans have ever developed beyond the discussion stages. The City of Dallas and Dallas County have taken the preliminary steps to provide for consolidation of their two jails. The construction of a new jail was approved in a November bond issue and will begin sometime in 1978.

Standard E3b - Every jurisdiction operating locally-based correctional facilities and programs for adults should provide rehabilitative services consistent with the security of the institution. (Corrections Standard 5.8)

Annual Achievement Criteria

1979

Adult basic education courses will be provided to every person who desires to participate. College courses will be offered to every prisoner who decides to participate. Library facilities and a law library will be available to every Dallas County jail prisoner.

Educational and recreational programs will be available to every prisoner via closed circuit TV. This project is funded by CJD.

Religious programs will be available to every prisoner.

A community resource program will be available to all prisoners which will receive CJD funding.

The security of the Dallas County jail will be enhanced by the implementation of a closed circuit TV security system in selected violent tanks.

1980

Adult basic education courses will be provided to every person who desires to participate. College courses will be offered to every prisoner who decides to participate. Library facilities and a law library will be available to every Dallas County jail prisoner.

Educational and recreational programs will be available to every prisoner via closed circuit TV.

Religious programs will be available to every prisoner.

A community resource program will be available to all prisoners.

The security of the Dallas County jail will be enhanced by the use of a closed circuit TV system in selected violent tanks.

1981

Adult basic education courses will be provided to every person who desires to participate. College courses will be offered to every prisoner who decides to participate. Library facilities and a law library will be available to every Dallas County jail prisoner.

Educational and recreational programs will be available to every prisoner via closed circuit TV.

Religious programs will be available to every prisoner.

A community resource program will be available to all prisoners.

The security of the Dallas County jail will be enhanced by the use of a closed circuit TV system in selected violent tanks.

Base Data

Currently in the Dallas County jail there are educational programs broadcast to the cells via closed circuit TV, educational services available through El Centro Junior College, a community resource program to

assist inmates who have situations outside the jail which need immediate attention, recreational programs and library facilities.

Standard E3c - Each correctional agency should take steps to insure offenders the right to medical care comparable in quality and accessibility to care available to the general public. (Corrections Standard 1.6)

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
All prisoners will continue to receive medical care comparable to that which is available to the general public.	All prisoners will continue to receive medical care comparable to that which is available to the general public.	All prisoners will continue to receive medical care comparable to that which is available to the general public.

Base Data

Dallas County jail inmates receive rudimentary health care in-house. Prisoners requiring additional medical care are transferred to a special unit at Parkland Hospital.

Substrategy E6 - Improve the capability of the criminal justice system to provide alcohol and drug abuse programs.

Standard E6a - Each jurisdiction having a significant population of persons with alcohol or drug addiction problems should establish procedures for voluntary referral of the defendant to treatment before or after conviction. (Community Crime Prevention Standard 3.6, 3.8, and Police Recommendation 4.1)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
All persons having a drug addiction problem and desire treatment will have a treatment program available funded by CJD.	All persons having a drug addiction problem and desire treatment will have a treatment program available.	All persons having a drug addiction problem and desire treatment will have a treatment program available.

Persons living in the City of Dallas having a alcoholism problem, and not charged with a criminal offense will go to the Salvation Army's Operation Switchback.

Persons living in the City of Dallas having a alcoholism problem, and not charged with a criminal offense will go to the Salvation Army's Operation Switchback.

All persons living in Dallas County will have available a detoxification center for alcoholics.

Base Data

All of the governments in Dallas County are developing a Treatment Alternative to Street Crimes (TASC) project. This project will initially impact only those persons who commit crimes because of a dependency on drugs. The project should be expanded in two years to include those people who are dependent on alcohol.

Currently the City of Dallas, through a contractual arrangement with the Salvation Army's Operation Switchback, can remove those persons from its jail that are charged solely with public intoxication. The program is discretionary with the police officer.

Standard E6b - State and local correctional systems should establish effective working relationships with major social institutions, organizations, and agencies of the community. (Corrections Standard 3.1)

Annual Achievement Criteria

1979

The Dallas County correctional system will continue its efforts towards improving working relationships with the major social institutions.

1980

The Dallas County correctional system will continue its efforts towards improving working relationships with the major social institutions.

1981

The Dallas County correctional system will continue its efforts towards improving working relationships with the major social institutions.

Base Data

The Dallas County jail, through its rehabilitative services at Woodlawn, the minimum security jail facility, has sought to work with all major social service agencies in the areas of crisis counseling, family assistance,

and other areas. The Adult Probation Department uses a variety of social service agencies and a number of volunteers. The Corrections Clearinghouse, a CJD funded project, provides a referral service for newly released offenders (county, state and federal) to private employers and social service agencies.

Strategy F - Improve the capability of the criminal justice system to gather and furnish information,

Goals 1 - 9 (see Table IV - 1)

Standard FI - Every component agency of the criminal justice system (police, courts, corrections) should be served by an information system which supports its intra-agency needs. (Criminal Justice System Standard 2.4)

Annual Achievement Criteria

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Information systems will be adequate to meet intra-agency needs in every component of the criminal justice system.	Information systems will be adequate to meet intra-agency needs in every component of the criminal justice system.	Information systems will be adequate to meet intra-agency needs in every component of the criminal justice system.

Base Data

Since agencies continue to operate, processing cases and paperwork, the systems which are in existence are adequate to meet their everyday needs. Nine of the 24 law enforcement agencies have automated systems, 6 more will be receiving the systems within the next six months. The Courts system has a computer system to assist them in case processing and case flow, the jail uses a computer system to locate prisoners in the jail, and a jury utilization system allows the District Clerks office to make the most effective use of jurors.

SECTION V
ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAM

ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAM

This section of the plan contains the prioritized lists of the projects submitted to the DACJC for inclusion in the budget for 1979. The projects represented by the budget pages are the most important section of the planning document. Section I discusses the demographic characteristics of the DACJC planning area, including a discussion of trends and future problem areas. Section II discusses the crime problem in Dallas County based on actual crime figures for 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 with projections through 1982. Section III presents an analysis of the resources available to the criminal justice agencies in Dallas County, including a discussion of gaps or resource needs. Section IV is the integrated analysis of the information in Sections I, II, and III from which crime reduction goals are selected and addressed.

Section V, the Annual Action Program, is the culmination of the planning program, for the PNS's represent the proposed projects to address resource gaps which will improve the system so that it might be more effective in coping with current and future work loads. The projects requested in this section represent only a partial list of possible programs or needs in Dallas County because agencies were aware of the approximate 28 percent cut in block funds for 1979 projects following a 10 percent reduction in 1978 and a 31 percent reduction in 1977 funding. These cuts to LEAA, and the possible elimination of LEAA, have made many agencies uneasy about beginning needed programs where there is a good possibility that further budget cuts might make continuation funding impossible. Even with the reduction in the number of project requests these notification sheets represent a need for approximately 2.9 million dollars, or 1.2 million more than the Reasonable Budget

Expectation (RBE) indicated by the Criminal Justice Division (CJD). The project listing presented in Section V represents an intensive effort by the staff and council of the DACJC to stay within the limitations of the RBE, comply with LEAA and CJD guidelines, and balance the needs of the many criminal justice agencies in Dallas County. The process included using the various subcommittees of the DACJC (law enforcement, courts, corrections, and juvenile) to place proposed projects into high, medium, and low priority. The recommendations of these subcommittees were passed on to the Prioritization Committee, composed of criminal justice experts from the four subcommittees, appointed by the Executive Committee, who placed the projects in numerical order, taking into account the balanced budget requirement of CJD and LEAA, CJD requests for minimum amounts to be budgeted in certain areas, and the needs of the local agencies. The prioritized list was then presented to the Executive Committee for their approval.

The following budget, accepted by the DACJC Executive Committee, is within the RBE of \$1,753,626 and has the following balance among the various criminal justice system components:

Law Enforcement	\$625,954 (35.7%)
Courts/Adjudication	453,407 (25.9%)
Corrections	674,265 (38.4%)

SUBSECTION V-A

PROJECTS REQUESTED WITHIN THE FUND LIMITATIONS OF THE RBE

PRIORITY NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE (APPLICANT)	STANDARD NUMBER	NEW OR CONTINUATION	PROGRAM NUMBER	AMOUNT REQUESTED
1.	Law Enforcement Training Project (NCTCOG)	B1b	cont.	B1	98,576
2.	Specialized Crime Division (Dallas County)	D2a	cont.	D2	191,808
3.	Community Resource Program (Dallas County)	E3b	cont.	E3	38,112
4.	Status Offender Center (Dallas County)	C3a	cont.	C3	261,672
5.	Truancy Diversion (Dallas County)	C3a	cont.	C3	82,405
6.	Expansion of Automated Vehicle Monitoring (Dallas)	B6	cont.	B6	41,930
7.	In-Service Training (Garland)	B1a	cont.	B1	21,733
8.	Special Investigation Unit (Mesquite)	B4b	cont.	B4	16,833
9.	Planning and Research (Carrollton)	B3a	cont.	B3	26,305
10.	Career Criminal Division (Dallas County)	D2a	cont.	D2	187,098.
11.	Expanded Juvenile Prosecution Unit (Dallas Co)	D2a	cont.	D2	74,501
12.	Juvenile Crime Prevention (Irving)	A1a	cont.	A1	32,124
13.	Youth Services (Mesquite)	C2	new	C2	36,303
14.	Adult Probation Satellite Offices (Dallas Co)	E2b	new	E2	75,136
15.	Delinquency Prevention Youth Service Network (Dallas County)	C1a	cont.	C1	82,000

SUBSECTION V-A (cont.)

PROJECTS REQUESTED WITHIN THE FUND LIMITATIONS OF THE RBE

PRIORITY NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE (APPLICANT)	STANDARD NUMBER	NEW OR CONTINUATION	PROGRAM NUMBER	AMOUNT REQUESTED
16.	Training for Juvenile Probation Officers (Dallas County)	E1a	new	E1	70,000
17.	Regional Color Photo Lab (Dallas County)	B4d	new	B4	83,552
18.	Narcotics Task Force (Dallas County)	B4c	new	B4	10,000
19.	Microwave Feasibility Study (Dallas)	B6	new	B6	32,320
20.	Officer Protection (Garland)	B6	new	B6	43,245
21.	Analytical Equipment for Detection of Illicit Drugs (Dallas County)	B4e	new	B4	22,087
22.	Multi-Channel Tape Logger (Carrollton)	B6	new	B6	20,837
23.	Multi-Channel Tape Logger (Coppell)	B6	new	B6	16,189
24.	Multi-Channel Tape Logger (DeSoto)	B6	new	B6	15,010
25.	Greater Dallas Area Organized Task Force (Dallas)	B4a	cont.	B4	98,976
26.	Juvenile Department (Cockrell Hill)	C2	new	C2	28,637
27.	Police Career Development (Mesquite)	B1a	new	B1	42,170
28.	Improved Communications (Balch Springs)	B6	new	B6	<u>4,067</u>
TOTAL PROJECTS WITHIN THE RBE					\$1,753,626

SUBSECTION V-B

PROJECTS REQUESTED NOT WITHIN THE FUND LIMITATIONS OF THE RBE

PRIORITY NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE (APPLICANT)	STANDARD NUMBER	NEW OR CONTINUATION	PROGRAM NUMBER	AMOUNT REQUESTED
29.	Special Annex Courts (Dallas County)	D3e	cont.	D3	334,374
30.	Jury System Management (Dallas County)	D3b	cont.	D3	61,999
31.	Improved Communications (Irving)	B6	new	B6	58,306
32.	Operator Display Terminal (Irving)	B6	new	B6	16,602
33.	High Speed Printer (Mesquite)	B6	new	B6	8,930
34.	Diversion Rehabilitation Option Project (Dallas County)	E2b	new	E2	481,462
35.	Pilot Project for Child Abuse (Dallas County)	C1a	new	C1	138,675
36.	Seventh Step Half-Way House (Dallas County)	E3b	new	E3	<u>90,000</u>
					TOTAL PROJECTS NOT WITHIN THE RBE
					\$1,190,348
					TOTAL PROJECTS RECEIVED
					<u>\$2,943,974</u>

Justification for
Continuation Projects Below the R.B.E.

Priority Number	Project Title (Agency)	Budget Request
29.	Special Annex Courts (Dallas County) This project, originally funded with excess funds, was placed below the RBE because of funding limitations and the need for a balanced budget.	\$318,768
30.	Jury System Management (Dallas County) This project, originally a discretionary grant, was placed below the RBE because of funding limitations and the need for a balanced budget.	61,999

END

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