



AT&T

11

W E L L E N B U R N

113472  
113476

D A T A

# Contents

August 1988, Volume 57, Number 8

- Continuing Education 1 **DNA Profiling: A Tool for Law Enforcement**  
By John W. Hicks 113472
- Continuing Education 6 **Crime In The United States—1987** 113473
- Training 10 **Training Priorities In State and Local Law Enforcement**  
By Robert G. Phillips, Jr. 113474
- Continuing Education 17 **Escort Services: A Front for Prostitution**  
By Michael E. Biggs 113475
- Legal Digest 23 **The Constitutional Right to Discovery: A Question of Fairness**  
By John C. Hall 113476
- 31 **Wanted by the FBI**

113472-  
113476

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by  
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

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

# FBI

## Law Enforcement Bulletin

United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, DC 20535

William S. Sessions, Director

The Attorney General has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of the Department of Justice. Use of funds for printing this periodical has been approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Published by the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs,  
Milt Ahlerich, Assistant Director

Editor—Thomas J. Deakin  
Assistant Editor—Kathryn E. Sulewski  
Art Director—John E. Ott  
Production Manager/Reprints—  
David C. Maynard

The Cover:  
*The future of forensic science: DNA profiling.*

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin (ISSN-0014-5688) is published monthly by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 10th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20535. Second-Class postage paid at Washington, DC. Postmaster: Send address changes to Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Washington, DC 20535.

ISSN 0014-5688

USPS 383-310

# Crime in The United States 1987

Final Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) figures showed overall serious crime in the United States rising 2 percent in 1987, marking the third consecutive year that the number of offenses reported to the police have increased. The Crime Index total of 13.5 million, or 5,550 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants, was based on reports received from nearly 16,000 law enforcement agencies nationwide, which represent 96 percent of the total U.S. population.

## VIOLENT CRIME

There was virtually no change in the 1987 volume of violent crime when compared to the previous year's total. While aggravated assault was the only offense in this category to show an increase (2 percent), declines were recorded for murder (3 percent), robbery (5 percent), and forcible rape (less than 1 percent). The rate for violent crime, 610 per 100,000 people, was down 1 percent from 1986.

**MURDER**—The number of murders in 1987 totaled an estimated 20,096, a decrease of 3 percent from 1986, for a rate of 8 per 100,000 people. While the Nation's cities registered 4 percent fewer murders, and virtually no change occurred in the suburban counties, the rural areas recorded a volume increase of 4 percent.

In 1987, 49 percent of the murder victims were aged 20 through 34 years. Males accounted for 74 percent of the

Index of Crime, United States, 1978-1987

Population <sup>1</sup>	Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Violent crime <sup>2</sup>	Property crime <sup>2</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson <sup>3</sup>
Number of offenses												
1978-218,059,000	11,209,000		1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100	
1979-220,099,000	12,249,500		1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800	
1980-225,349,264	13,408,300		1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700	
1981-229,146,000	13,423,800		1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800	
1982-231,534,000	12,974,400		1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400	
1983-233,981,000	12,108,600		1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900	
1984-236,158,000	11,881,800		1,273,280	10,608,500	18,690	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200	
1985-238,740,000	12,431,400		1,328,800	11,102,600	18,980	88,670	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900	
1986-241,077,000	13,211,900		1,489,170	11,722,700	20,610	91,460	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100	
1987-243,400,000	13,508,700		1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700	
Percent change, number of offenses:												
1987/1986	+2.2		-3	+2.6	-2.5	-4	-4.6	+2.5	-2	+3.3	+5.3	
1987/1983	+11.6		+18.0	+10.8	+4.1	+15.4	+2.2	+30.9	+3.4	+11.7	+27.9	
1987/1978	+20.5		+36.7	+18.8	+2.8	+34.8	+21.3	+49.6	+3.4	+25.2	+28.3	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants:												
1978	5,140.3		497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5	
1979	5,565.5		548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6	
1980	5,950.0		596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2	
1981	5,858.2		594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7	
1982	5,603.6		571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8	
1983	5,175.0		537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8	
1984	5,031.3		539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1	
1985	5,207.1		556.6	4,650.5	7.9	37.1	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0	
1986	5,480.4		617.7	4,862.6	8.6	37.9	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8	
1987	5,550.0		609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4	
Percent change, rate per 100,000 inhabitants:												
1987/1986	+1.4		-1.3	+1.6	-3.5	-1.3	-5.5	+1.5	-1.1	+2.4	+4.3	
1987/1983	+7.3		+13.4	+6.5		+11.0	-1.8	+25.8	-6	+7.4	+22.9	
1987/1978	+8.1		+22.5	+6.4	-7.8	+20.6	+8.6	+34.0	-7.3	+12.2	+15.0	

<sup>1</sup>Populations are Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except April 1, 1980, preliminary census counts, and are subject to change.

<sup>2</sup>Because of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

<sup>3</sup>Although arson data are included in the trend and clearance tables, sufficient data are not available to estimate totals for this offense.

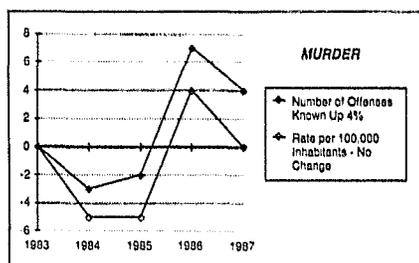
<sup>4</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

All rates were calculated on the offenses before rounding.

victims, and 53 percent were white. Firearms were the predominant murder weapons, with 3 out of every 5 murders committed with these weapons.

Victim/offender relationships showed that 57 percent of the victims were related to or acquainted with their assailants. By circumstance, 37 percent of all murders resulted from arguments, 21 percent were proven or suspected to have occurred in conjunction with felonious activities, such as robbery, arson, etc., 18 percent resulted from miscellaneous nonfelony activities, and 25 percent from unknown circumstances.

Overall murder arrests in 1987 were down 1 percent from the previous year; yet, murder had the highest clearance rate (70 percent) among the Index crimes. Of all murder arrestees, 44 percent were under 25 years of age, 88 percent were males, and 52 percent were black.

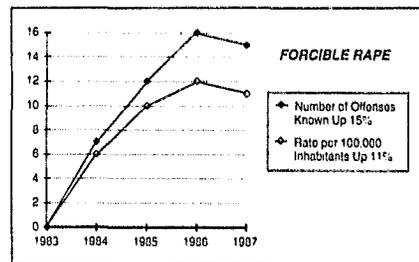


**FORCIBLE RAPE**—An estimated 91,111 forcible rapes were reported to law enforcement in 1987, a decrease of less than 1 percent from 1986. Eighty-one percent were rapes by force, and the remainder were attempts or assaults to commit forcible rape. By UCR definition, the victims of forcible rape are always females, and in 1987, an estimated 73 of every 100,000 females in the Nation were reported rape victims.

Nationwide, the South recorded a 2-percent decline and the West, a 1-percent drop, while increases of less than 1 percent in the Midwest and 4 percent in the Northeast were registered.

The clearance rate for forcible rape offenses was 53 percent, although ar-

rests for this offense in 1987 were down 2 percent from those in 1986. Of those arrested, 45 percent were under the age of 25, with 29 percent in the 18- to 24-year age group, and 50 percent were white.

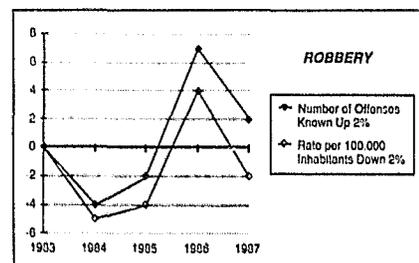


**ROBBERY**—Law enforcement agencies recorded 517,704 robberies in 1987, 5 percent fewer than in 1986. An estimated \$327 million property loss was a result of these offenses, for an average of \$631 per incident.

Downward trends in robbery were evident nationwide and throughout all population groups in 1987. Nationally, the robbery rate of 213 per 100,000 inhabitants was 6 percent below the 1986 rate. The highest rate—900 per 100,000 people—was in cities with populations over 1 million.

Strong-arm tactics were used in 44 percent of all reported robberies, firearms in 33 percent, knives or cutting instruments in 13 percent, and other dangerous weapons in the remainder. Over half of the robberies were on streets and highways.

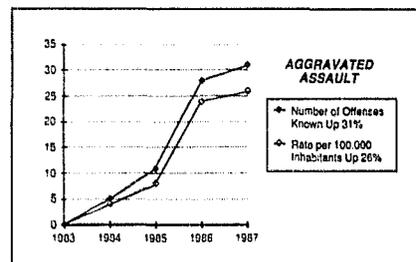
During 1987, 27 percent of robberies were cleared, while robbery arrests overall were down 4 percent when compared to the 1986 total. Sixty-one percent of those arrested for robbery were under 25 years of age, 92 percent were males, and 63 percent were black.



**AGGRAVATED ASSAULT**—An estimated 855,088 aggravated assaults took place in 1987, up 2 percent over the 1986 volume. Increases of 3 percent in the Nation's cities and 1 percent in both the suburban and rural counties were recorded for the same 2 years. The national rate per 100,000 for aggravated assault was 351.

Data on weapons used in aggravated assaults showed 21 percent were committed through the use of firearms, another 21 percent with knives or cutting instruments, 25 percent with personal weapons (hands, fists, feet), and 32 percent with blunt objects or other dangerous weapons.

Geographically, the Northeast and West registered upswings of 7 and 6 percent, respectively, while the Midwest experienced a 1-percent decline and the South, a less than 1-percent drop. The clearance rate for aggravated assault was 59 percent in 1987, and arrests for this offense were up 4 percent over the previous year. Of the arrestees, 87 percent were males and 58 percent were white.



## PROPERTY CRIME

Collectively, the volume of reported property crimes was up 3 percent nationwide. While burglary showed little change, larceny-theft rose 3 percent and motor vehicle theft increased 5 percent. There were 5 percent fewer arsons in 1987 than in 1986. Relating the property crime volume to population, the 1987 national rate rose 2 percent to 4,940 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

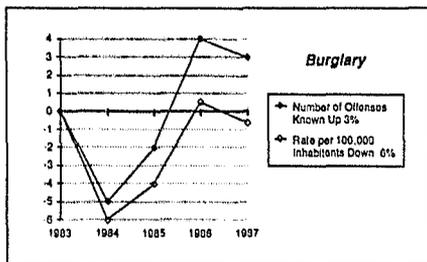
**BURGLARY**—During 1987, more than 3.2 million burglary offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies

nationwide, a decrease in volume of less than 1 percent from the 1986 total. An estimated national loss of \$3.2 billion, or an average loss of \$975 per incident, was a result of this offense. The national burglary rate dropped 1 percent to 1,330 per 100,000 in 1987. In the regions, the West showed a 9-percent drop; the Northeast, a 1-percent decline; the South, a 3-percent upswing; and the Midwest, a 1-percent increase.

Two of every three burglaries were of residences. The average loss per offense for residential burglary was \$1,004, and for nonresidential burglary, \$914.

Of all recorded burglaries in 1987, 70 percent involved forcible entry, 21 percent were unlawful entries, and the remainder were forcible entry attempts. The 14-percent national clearance rate for burglary in 1987 was the lowest rate among the Index crimes.

Arrest trends for 1986 and 1987 revealed a 1-percent decrease in total burglary arrests. Of the burglary arrestees, 92 percent were males, 69 percent were under 25 years of age, and 67 percent were white.

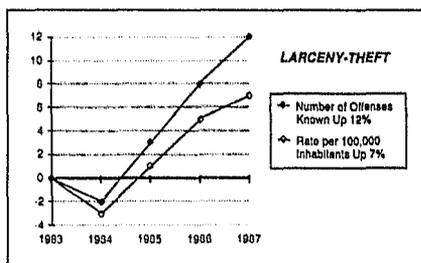


**LARCENY-THEFT**—There were approximately 7.5 million larceny-thefts nationwide in 1987, a 3-percent increase over the 1986 level. These offenses were up 3 percent in the Nation's cities, while the rural and suburban counties registered increases of 2 and 4 percent, respectively. The 1987 larceny-theft rate was 3,081 per 100,000 inhabitants. The South, Northeast, and Midwest regions of the Nation experienced upswings, while the vol-

ume of larceny-thefts showed no change in the Western States.

Average losses due to larceny-theft were \$404 per incident, with a total national loss estimated at \$3 billion. Thefts of motor vehicle parts, accessories, and contents accounted for 38 percent of the larceny thefts, and thefts from buildings and shoplifting each accounted for an additional 15 percent of the total.

Twenty percent of the reported larceny-thefts were cleared, and arrests for this offense were up 3 percent from 1986. Forty-five percent of all larceny-theft arrestees were under 21 years of age, and 66 percent were white.

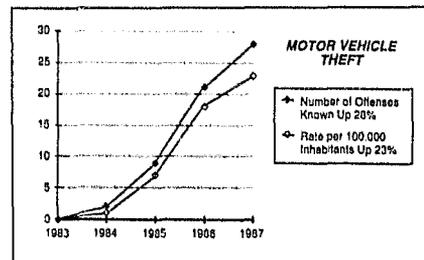


**MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT**—An estimated 1 of every 144 registered motor vehicles was reported stolen nationwide during 1987 when nearly 1.3 million offenses were reported to law enforcement. The volume was 5 percent higher nationally and in cities, while it increased 1 percent in rural counties and 9 percent in suburban counties. Motor vehicle thefts increased in three regions of the country; only the Midwest registered a decline of 5 percent in its motor vehicle theft volume.

Of the motor vehicles stolen, 77 percent were automobiles, 15 percent were trucks or buses, and the remainder were other types. The stolen vehicles accounted for an estimated national loss of over \$6 billion and an average value per vehicle of \$4,964 at the time of the theft.

While law enforcement cleared only 15 percent of the motor vehicle thefts reported in 1987, overall arrests for this offense were up 11 percent over the 1986 total. Fifty-eight percent of the

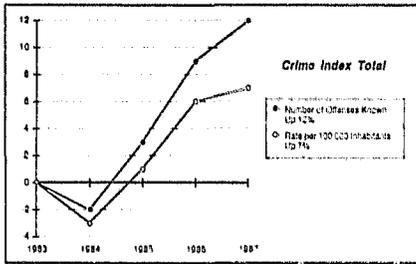
arrestees for motor vehicle theft were under 21 years of age, 90 percent were males, and 60 percent were white.



**ARSON**—During 1987, 102,410 arson offenses were recorded by 12,810 law enforcement agencies. The arson volume declined nationally and in all regions from 1986 to 1987. A 5-percent decrease was recorded nationwide and in the West and Northeast, while the total dropped 8 percent in the South and less than one-half of 1 percent in the Midwest. The national arson rate was 50 per 100,000 U.S. inhabitants.

Data based on reports from 12,649 agencies furnishing at least 1 month of supplemental information in 1987 showed that of the property targeted by arsonists, structures accounted for 55 percent, mobile property (motor vehicles, airplanes, boats, etc.) for 28 percent, and other types of property (crops, timber, etc.) for 17 percent. Sixty-one percent of the structural arsons involved residential property, and 93 percent of the arsons of mobile property involved motor vehicles. The reported monetary value of property damaged due to arson nationwide was \$907 million, with an average loss per incident of \$10,755.

Of the arsons coming to the attention of law enforcement during 1987, 16 percent were cleared. Only persons under age 18 accounted for 36 percent of all arson clearances, a higher percentage of juvenile involvement than for any other Index crime. An estimated 18,000 persons were arrested for arson in 1987. Eighty-six percent of the arrestees were males, 40 percent were under 18, and 73 percent were white.



### CRIME DISTRIBUTION

Crime Index trends for 1987 revealed volume upswings in three regions of the Nation—an increase of 4 percent in the South, 3 percent in the Northeast, and 2 percent in the Midwest. The West experienced a 1-percent decline in serious crime from 1986.

Similar to the national experience, law enforcement agencies in the Nation's cities and in rural counties registered a 2-percent rise in overall reported crime, while the increase in suburban counties was 3 percent.

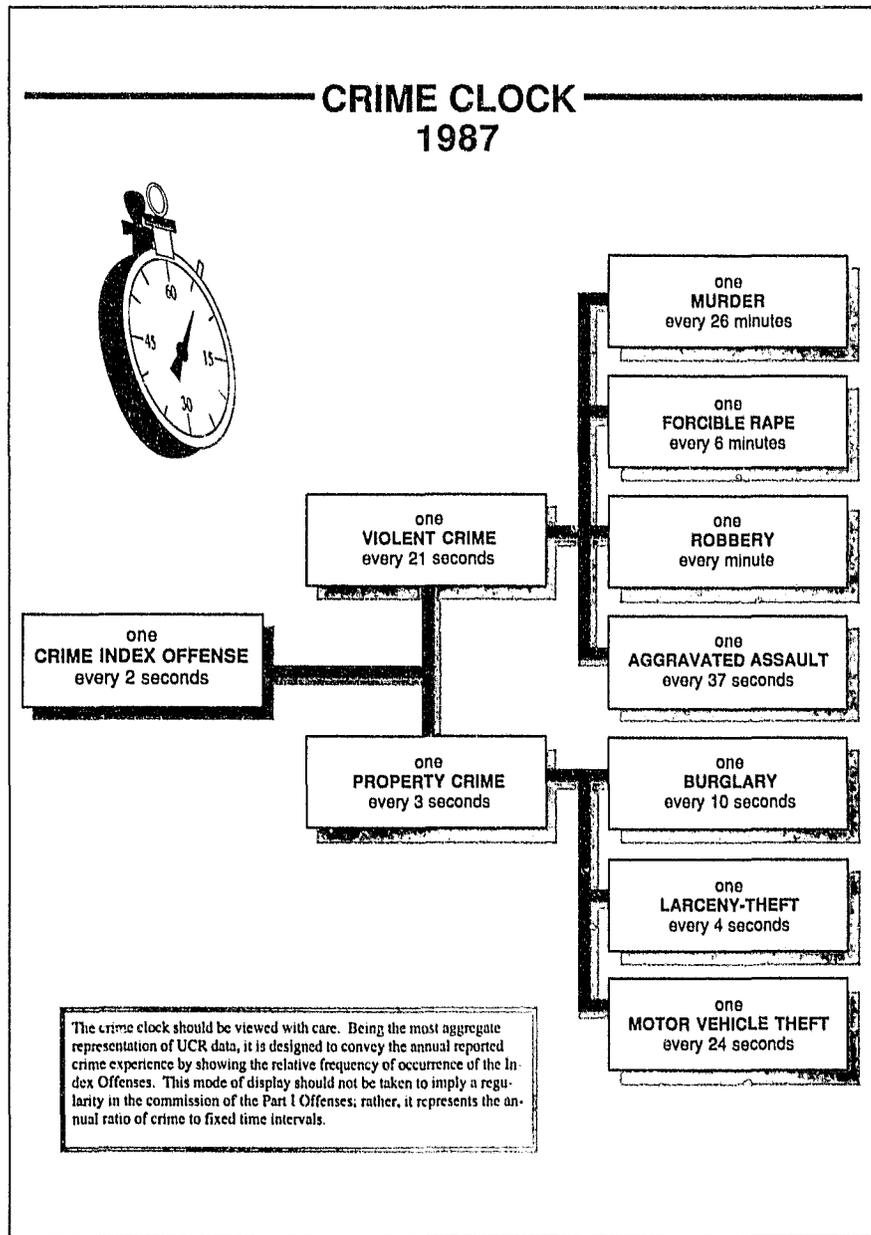
### CLEARANCES

Of the total Crime Index offenses recorded by law enforcement agencies during 1987, 21 percent were cleared. The clearance rate for violent crime was 47 percent, while an 18-percent clearance rate was registered for property crimes. Of the overall clearances by law enforcement, 18 percent involved only young people under age 18. Persons in this age group accounted for 8 percent of the violent crime clearances and 21 percent of those for property crimes.

Crime Index clearance rates for the regions showed the highest rate (22 percent) was in the West. In the South, the rate was 21 percent; in the Northeast, 20 percent; and in the Midwest; 19 percent.

### ARRESTS

Arrests for all offenses except traffic violations totaled an estimated 12.7 million in 1987. Relating the arrest volume to population, the national rate was 5,330 per 100,000 people. Overall arrests increased 2 percent in 1987 compared to the 1986 level.



The 1.7 million arrest total for driving under the influence was the greatest number recorded for any offense in 1987. Males were most often arrested for this offense, which accounted for 14 percent of all male arrests. Females were most often arrested for larceny-theft.

Adult arrests were up in 1987 by 3

percent, while those of persons under 18 years of age declined 1 percent. Five percent of all persons arrested nationwide were under the age of 15, 16 percent were under 18, 30 percent were under 21, and 48 percent were under 25. Four of every 5 arrestees were males, and 69 percent of all persons arrested were white.