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1986

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# **Crime Statistics for Dade County, Florida 1979-1985**

A Report Produced As Part Of The  
**CRIME ANALYSIS AND RESOURCE  
EVALUATION PROJECT**  
(C.A.R.E.)

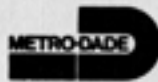


JULY 1986

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY



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Stephen P. Clark, Mayor

Barbara M. Carey

Harvey Ruvin

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METRO-DADE COUNTY PROVIDES EQUAL ACCESS AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN  
EMPLOYMENT AND SERVICES AND DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF HANDICAP.

# MMCS

METRO-MIAMI CRIME SYMPOSIUM  
"FOR A SAFER COMMUNITY"

July 22-23, 1986

## AGENDA - FIRST DAY

- 8:00 - 8:30 a.m. REGISTRATION/COFFEE -- 2nd Floor/Terrace Level
- 8:30 - 8:45 a.m. COUNTY COMMISSION CHAMBERS
- CALL TO ORDER -- Hon. Joseph Boyd
- INVOCATION -- Monsignor Bryan Walsh
- PRESENTATION OF COLORS -- Metro-Dade Police  
Department's Color Guard
- PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE -- Mr. Alvin E. Guilford  
Chairman, Dade-Miami  
Criminal Justice Council
- 8:45 - 9:00 a.m. MMCS CHALLENGE -- Hon. Barry D. Schreiber  
MMCS Chairman
- 9:00 - 9:15 a.m. MMCS HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE -- Mr. Sergio Pereira  
County Manager
- 9:15 - 9:45 a.m. CRIME STATISTICS FOR DADE COUNTY  
-- Dr. Jeffrey M. Silbert  
MMCS Coordinator
- 9:45 - 10:00 a.m. SPECIAL ORDERS OF BUSINESS  
Structure Of MMCS And Its Working Sessions  
-- Dr. William Stokes  
MMCS Chief Facilitator

10:00 - 12:15 p.m. WORKING GROUP SESSION #1

Alcohol/Drug Abuse/Mental Health

-- 18th Floor - Conference Room #4

Delinquency/Serious Juvenile Offender

-- 18th Floor - Conference Room #3

Domestic Violence/Victim Services

-- Terrace Level - Conference Room "B"

Courts/Career Criminals

-- Terrace Level - Conference Room "C"

Corrections/Probation/Parole

-- Terrace Level - Conference Room "A"

Law Enforcement/Crime Prevention

-- 18th Floor - Conference Room #2

12:15 - 1:00 p.m. LUNCH -- TERRACE LEVEL

Prepared By: Department of Corrections and  
Rehabilitation

Sponsored By: Burger King Corporation  
The Miami Herald  
Munder Enterprises

1:00 - 1:45 p.m. COUNTY COMMISSION CHAMBERS

Special Guest Speaker -- Mr. Charles Blau  
Associate Deputy U.S.  
Attorney General

1:45 - 4:30 p.m. WORKING GROUP SESSION #2

Room Assignments As Noted Above

4:30 p.m. - GENERAL SESSION

Presentation Of Recommended "Doable Deeds" By Working  
Committees

AGENDA - SECOND DAY

8:30 - 9:00 p.m. REGISTRATION/COFFEE -- 2nd Floor/Terrace Level

9:00 - 10:30 a.m. WORKING GROUP SESSION #3

Priority Setting -- Room Assignments As Noted Above



10:30 - 12:00 noon COUNTY COMMISSION CHAMBERS  
Executive Session -- Dr. William Stokes  
MMCS Chief Facilitator

12:00 - 2:00 p.m. LUNCH BREAK

2:00 p.m. COUNTY COMMISSION CHAMBERS  
Presentation to the Board of County Commissioners  
-- Dr. William Stokes  
MMCS Chief Facilitator

Recognition of Participants -- Mayor Stephen P. Clark

CRIME STATISTICS FOR DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
1979 TO 1985

A Report Produced as Part of the  
CRIME ANALYSIS AND RESOURCE EVALUATION PROJECT  
(C.A.R.E.)

Prepared for:

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Sergio Pereira  
County Manager

Produced by:

OFFICE OF THE DADE-MIAMI CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

Jeffrey M. Silbert, Ph.D., Executive Director

William F. Moriarty, Special Projects Admin.  
Barry C. Lynch, Evaluation Specialist

In Cooperation With:

Florida Department of Law Enforcement  
Hialeah Police Department  
Medical Examiner Department  
Metro-Dade Police Department  
Miami Beach Police Department  
Miami Police Department  
North Miami Beach Police Department  
North Miami Police Department  
Office of Computer Services & Information Systems  
Rape Treatment Center

July 1986

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OCT 22 1986

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### OVERVIEW OF CRIME IN DADE COUNTY: 1979 TO 1985

- Part I Index Crime increased by 12% between 1984 and 1985, to nearly 200,000 incidents, 42.7% above the 1979 level:
- By 1985, Part I violent crime was 45.1% above the 1979 level, but lower than its peak level in 1980; and
- Part I property crime was 42.2% above, the highest level ever.
- In 1985, homicide was at its lowest level since 1979, but still 20.5% above the level for 1979.
- Rape, in 1985, was 14.9% above the 1979 level, the highest level since the peak in 1981. Rape is the only Part I violent crime to have fallen to a level (in 1984) below that in 1979.
- By 1985, the number of robberies was 60.6% above the 1979 level, half of which were armed and three-quarters being highway robberies.
- The number of aggravated assaults reached its highest point in 1985 -- 15,360 -- 36.8% above the 1979 level.

- Burglary was 16% above the 1979 level in 1985, two-thirds of which were residential. Burglary is the only Part I property crime to have fallen to a level (in 1983) below that in 1979.
  
- The number of larcenies has increased in every year, except in 1983. By 1985 the number of incidents reached their highest level, 43% above the level in 1979.
  
- Motor vehicle theft is the only Part I Crime which has increased every year since 1979. By 1985, it was 141.4% above the 1979 level.

#### HOMICIDE

- Since they peaked at 576 in 1981, the number of homicides has steadily decreased; by 1985, they numbered 386, a reduction of almost one-third.
  
- A law abiding resident of Dade County is less likely to be a murder victim. By 1985:
  - Only one-third of all victims had no involvement in the events leading to their deaths;
  
  - Over 50% of all victims had a prior arrest history.

- The largest single class of homicide in 1985 was that related to the sale and/or possession of drugs, increasing from 25% of all homicides in 1979 to over 30% in 1985.
  
- In 1985, just over 19% of the homicides were domestic homicides:
  - Domestic (blood) homicides, accounting for 10.5% of all homicides in 1985, usually involved a spouse killing a spouse;
  
  - Domestic (other) homicides usually involved lovers, accounting for 8.3% of all homicides in 1985.
  
- For 1985, there was a dramatic increase in the number of associated crime homicides occurring as a result of a robbery; this category accounting for 54.1% of all associated crime homicides.
  
- Firearms continued to be the weapon of choice being used in between 69% and 78% of all incidents, with handguns being the firearm of choice in 70% of all incidents involving a firearm:
  - For drug-related homicides, between 85% and 90% involved the use of a firearm.



- The percentage of Mariel Cuban victims increased from 0% to 27% between 1979 and 1984, but decreased to under 20% in 1985. The percentage of Mariel offenders also decreased slightly between 1984 and 1985, from 21% to 20%.
  
- Almost 45% of the victims of homicides, for whom a toxicology report was available, showed evidence of drug or alcohol use in 1985. It was also the year in which the highest percentage of offenders were reported to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident.
  
- In 1985, 58.7% of the homicides in Dade County were incidents in which the victim and offender had a prior Dade County criminal record.

#### RAPE

Using data from the Rape Treatment Center at Jackson Memorial Hospital:

- Reported rapes increased by 35% between 1979 and 1985;
  
- The number of reported juvenile rapes more than doubled, while reported adult rapes fell by just over one-third between 1981 and 1985, the period for which detailed data were available.

For adult rapes reported to the Rape Treatment Center between 1981 and 1985:

- Half of adult victims were between 17 and 24 years of age;
- The incidence of rape decreased with the victims age;
- Adult rapes were primary intra-racial, with non-Hispanic Blacks accounting for between 42% and 46% of all victims, non-Hispanic Whites between 39% and 47% of all victims and Hispanics between 9% and 12.5% of all victims;
- Most adult victims did not know their attackers;
- Most adult rapes occurred in a residence;
- Most adult rapes occurred between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

For juvenile rapes reported to the Rape Treatment Center between 1981 and 1985:

- The number of reported rapes involving children 0-5 years of age increased by nearly four times;

- Most juvenile rapes were intra-racial with non-Hispanic Blacks accounting for between 52% and 60% of the victims, non-Hispanic Whites, between 23% and 29% and Hispanics, between 14% and 20%;
- Most juvenile victims knew their attacker;
- Most juvenile rapes occurred in a residence other than that of the victim;
- Few juvenile rapes involved the use of a weapon, and the number of incidents in which a threat was made steadily decreased from 46% in 1981 to 23.6% in 1985.

STATUS UPDATE ON RECOMMENDATIONS IN "CRIME ANALYSIS AND  
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANAGEMENT"

The first report produced as part of the C.A.R.E. Project contained a number of recommendations for action. This section updates the status of those recommendations, outlining what action has been taken.

RECOMMENDATION

ACTION

PROGRAMMING

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1) Massive programs are needed in the areas of interdiction, enforcement and comprehensive programming for drug prevention and education.  | Metro-Miami Crime Symposium |
| 2) Services should be expanded and additional intervention strategies developed to deal with the problems evidenced by the high level of domestic-related homicides.             | Metro-Miami Crime Symposium |
| 3) The increased incidence of reported sexual assaults involving juvenile victims calls for the continuation and strengthening of efforts this community has begun in this area. | Metro-Miami Crime Symposium |

LEGISLATION

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) This community should develop appropriate intervention strategies for handgun control via statewide and/or local legislation.              | Legislation in the 1985/86 Florida State Legislative session, which would have weakened the Dade County Ordinance on handgun control, was not passed. |
| 2) "Domestic Violence" should be re-defined by expanding a) what constitutes such violence, and b) who constitutes a victim of such violence. | Proposal to extend the definition to include all co-habitants did not pass in the 1985/86 Florida State Legislative session.                          |



RECOMMENDATION

ACTION

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) The data collection effort for all homicides begun for this study should be maintained on an on-going basis in order to provide for a longitudinal study.   | Commitment given by all participants to continue the collection of data.  |
| 2) The system for collecting data on robberies should be implemented as an ongoing investigative tool.   | Under consideration for implementation at a later date.   |
| 3) The prototype system developed for homicide and the system proposed for robbery should serve as the beginning of a centralized investigative data base which may be accessed by all of Dade's law enforcement agencies. | Metro-Miami Crime Symposium   |
| 4) Dade law enforcement agencies should continue to implement key components of the integrated criminal apprehension program (ICAP) in order to increase the clearance rate of violent crime.                              | On-going commitment with enhancements in many police departments, particularly the introduction of countywide computer-generated mapping. |

CRIME REPORTING

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) All Dade law enforcement agencies should fully participate in the Bureau of Justice Statistics/FBI revision of the Federal Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System with Dade County serving as a "Pilot" jurisdiction. | Under consideration.                           |
| 2) Jackson Memorial Hospital's Rape Treatment Center should develop a new microcomputer-based information system suitable for operational as well as research purposes.  | Under consideration for future implementation. |

RECOMMENDATION

ACTION

SYSTEM SIMULATION

It is suggested that the County consider acquiring a computerized modeling system for the criminal justice system which would provide decision makers with:

- 1) The total system implications of changes within one component of the criminal justice system; and
- 2) Adequate information on which to base efficient resource allocation decisions.

Pilot implementation under review.

## II. INTRODUCTION

This report, "Crime Statistics for Dade County, Florida: 1979-1985", is the second produced as part of the Crime Analysis and Resource Evaluation (CARE) Project. The CARE Project was initiated in late 1984 in an effort to establish a continuing review and analysis of serious crime in Dade County. The objectives were: (1) to provide local decision makers with previously unavailable, detailed information on serious crime on which to base criminal justice resource allocation and management decisions; and (2) to provide local law enforcement agencies with sophisticated criminal investigative tools. This report updates the information on homicide and rape through 1985, and goes beyond the information presented in the first report, "Crime Analysis and Recommendations for Criminal Justice Resource Management", by including data compiled under Florida's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System for Part I Index Crime in Dade County.

For 1985, homicide has been subjected to more intensive review than in the original report. An in-depth profile of homicides occurring in Dade County is set out in graphs and tables which examine the characteristics of the incident, the type of victim, the type of offender and the inter-relationships among them. Our continuing experience with the data collected on homicides has pointed out significant differences among the various classes of homicide. Therefore, for this report we have provided separate, more detailed information for each of the major classes of homicide in an effort to better explain the nature of homicide in Dade County.

In addition to analyzing homicide for the county as a whole, separate reports on homicides investigated by the six homicide investigation authorities -- the Metro-Dade, Miami, Hialeah, Miami Beach, North Miami and North Miami Beach Police Departments -- are available upon request from the Office of the Dade-Miami Criminal Justice Council (305) 545-4400.

Our first report included a review of robbery cases involving two one-third samples of cleared-by-arrest or exceptionally cleared cases occurring in Dade County, based on: (1) information from the City of Miami Police Department's automated case reporting system; and (2) data involving cases investigated by the Metro-Dade, Hialeah, Miami Beach, North Miami Beach and Coral Gables Police Departments, collected manually using a questionnaire structured in a manner similar to the instrument developed for the homicide study. In spite of this time-consuming effort, we found that this approach gave little useful information beyond that which could be retrieved from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System. Since it was deemed insufficiently comprehensive to serve as the basis of an automated data system for robbery investigation at this point in time, robbery is no longer included as a separate section.

We are continuing to provide an in-depth analysis of rape in Dade County using data collected by the Jackson Memorial Hospital Rape Treatment Center. The information contained in their data base, although less detailed than the information collected for homicide, does provide considerably more information than data obtained through the UCR System.

This report is part of our continuing effort to better explain the nature of crime in the community and to provide local law enforcement and criminal justice professionals with the information needed to make informed policy decisions. We anticipate that this report will be produced annually in an effort to provide a profile of the changing nature of crime in our community.

### III. METHODOLOGY

"Crime Statistics for Dade County, Florida: 1979 to 1985" updates the information published in the previous C.A.R.E. Project report, "Crime Analysis and Recommendations for Criminal Justice Resource Management." The 1985 data for homicide and rape were collected, analyzed and added to the graphs published in the earlier report. In the homicide section, more detailed information has been provided in the form of graphs on the case, victim and offender characteristics of the major classes of homicide: drug-related, domestic, associated with another crime and argument-related. In cases where the data by class of homicide were similar to those for all homicides, the graphs are omitted. In addition, in both the homicide and rape sections, the more important graphs and those illustrating only a portion of the data are accompanied by tables. Because of rounding, percentage figures in the tables may not sum to 100%.

Homicide and rape data were collected as follows:

#### HOMICIDE

Homicides occurring in Metropolitan Dade County are investigated by one of six police agencies: the Metro-Dade Police Department; the City of Miami Police Department; the Miami Beach Police Department; the Hialeah Police Department; the North Miami Beach Police Department; and the North Miami Police Department. All homicides occurring in the unincorporated County and the other 20 municipalities are investigated

by the Metro-Dade Police Department. The collection of homicide data is a massive manual effort requiring the examination of the investigator's file on each homicide.

The homicide questionnaire is divided into three sections capturing: case specifics; victim demographics; and offender demographics. The case specifics portion of the questionnaire is intended to give a comprehensive picture of the incident itself, including the type of homicide, where it occurred, what type of weapon was used, the cause of death and the status of the case.

The remaining two sections of the questionnaire were designed to gather identical information on the victims and offenders involved in each incident. In cases involving multiple offenders and/or victims, a separate data collection instrument was filled out for each individual.

As not all questions were relevant to a particular case, victim or offender, the graphs and tables are based on the total number of cases, victims or offenders for which/whom the question was answered.

#### RAPE

Rape was examined using data collected by the Rape Treatment Center as part of its client intake procedures and maintained on the Jackson Memorial Hospital mainframe computer. It is important to point out that the number of rapes reported to the police and those reported to the Rape Treatment Center can be quite different. The victim treated at the



Rape Treatment Center is under no obligation to report the attack to the police, and the police are not obligated to report all rapes to the Center.

While information contained in the Rape Treatment Center data base is not as detailed as the information collected for homicides, it does provide significantly more information than data provided by the UCR System. The UCR definition limits the crime of rape to forcible rape of a female above the age of consent, while the Rape Treatment Center maintains data on both male and female victims, regardless of age. For years 1981 through 1984, all adult and juvenile case records were available for analysis. The records for juvenile and adult rapes in 1985, however, are incomplete and comprise a partial (95%) sample of the 1,424 cases reported for that year.

#### UNIFORM CRIME REPORT DATA

This report also contains a new section based on information from the Uniform Crime Reporting System. Total Part I Index Crime, violent crime, property crime and the seven Part I Index Crimes individually (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft) are presented both in terms of the number of incidents and as a percentage increase or decrease with respect to the base year 1979. This year was chosen because it was the year before the Mariel boatlift and civil disturbances. Where collected, additional information on the type of incident or the weapon used is included in graphic and/or tabular form. Due to rounding, percentage figures may not sum to 100%.

#### IV. OVERVIEW OF CRIME IN DADE COUNTY: 1979-1985

##### i. PART I INDEX CRIME

In 1985 there were nearly 200,000 Part I Index Crimes -- homicides, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, larcenies and motor vehicle thefts -- committed in all of Dade County, an increase of 12% over the previous year and 42.7% higher than in 1979, the pre-Mariel boatlift, pre-civil disturbance base year. The number of incidents in 1985 was greater than in any year since 1979, and was 9.3% higher than the previous peak in 1980. Between 1980 and 1983, the number of incidents fell; since 1983, they have increased, at an increasing rate (6.5% between 1983 and 1984; 12% between 1984 and 1985).

Part I Index Crimes are categorized as violent or property crimes. They differ markedly both in terms of the number of incidents and their levels over time.

Part I violent crime -- homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault -- comprised about 15% of all Part I Index Crime; property crime -- burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft -- comprised the remainder. Between 1979 and 1980, violent crime increased by 46.5%, a level relative to 1979 not since attained. After leveling off in 1981, it fell by 13.1% by 1983, but has risen, at a decreasing rate since (10.0% between 1983 and 1984; 2.7% between 1984 and 1985). In 1985, relative to 1979, violent crime was only 1.5% lower in 1985 than its peak in 1980.

In contrast, property crime has generally increased more slowly; but by 1985, it was 11.4% above its previous peak in 1980. Between 1979 and 1980, property crime increased 27.7%. It then followed a similar pattern to that for violent crime, leveling off and then decreasing between 1981 and 1983. Since 1983, it has been increasing at an increasing rate (5.8% between 1983 and 1984 and 13.8% between 1984 and 1985), reaching a level in 1985 which was 42.2% higher than that in 1979.

ii. THE SEVEN PART I INDEX CRIMES

HOMICIDE (0.2% of Part I Index Crime in 1985): By 1985, homicide was at its lowest level since 1979. Between 1979 and 1980, homicides increased by 60.9%, a larger increase for that period than any other Part I Crime except robbery. Homicide peaked in 1981 at 80% above the 1979 level and decreased in every year thereafter, except 1984, to 20.6% above the 1979 level in 1985.

RAPE (0.5% of Part I Index Crime in 1985): Rape, as reported for UCR purposes, is the only Part I violent crime to have decreased to a level below the 1979 level. This occurred in 1984, the third year of declining numbers of incidents. Between 1984 and 1985, however, rape has increased by 17.7%, the highest increase since 1980, and is now 14.9% above the 1979 level, the highest it has been since it peaked in 1981 at 34.3%.

ROBBERY (6.6% of Part I Index Crime in 1985): Robbery registered the largest one-year increase of any Part I Index Crime: 91.2%, between 1979 and 1980. After peaking in 1980, the number of robberies fell in 1981, 1982 and 1983, to 43.5% above the 1979 level. They have since increased at a decreasing rate (6.6% between 1983 and 1984; 5.0% between 1984 and 1985), to a level 60.6% above that in 1979.

Throughout the period 1979 to 1985, highway robberies (robberies on streets and sidewalks, in parking lots and garages, etc.) accounted for the majority of all robberies. Between 1979 and 1983, they were 55% to 58% of all robberies; but by 1985 this proportion had risen to 73.3%. The proportion of robberies which were armed varied between 44% and 54% of all robberies, and usually involved a firearm.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT (7.7% of Part I Index Crime in 1985): Aggravated assault reached its highest point in 1985, at 36.8% of the 1979 level. The number of incidents has increased in every year since 1979, except for 1982 when it fell by 4.4%. The increase between 1984 and 1985 was 0.4%. Between 84% and 93% of aggravated assaults over the period have been armed.

BURGLARY (23.1% of Part I Index Crime in 1985): Burglary is the only Part I property crime to have decreased to a level below that in 1979. Between 1981 and 1983, after having peaked in 1980 at 30.5% above the 1979 level, the number of incidents of burglary was 4.1%

below the number of incidents in 1979. Since 1983, however, burglaries have been increasing at an increasing rate -- 9.6% between 1983 and 1984; 10.4% between 1984 and 1985 -- to 16.0% above the 1979 level by 1985. Over the period, the proportion of residential burglaries has increased from 60% to 67% of all incidents.

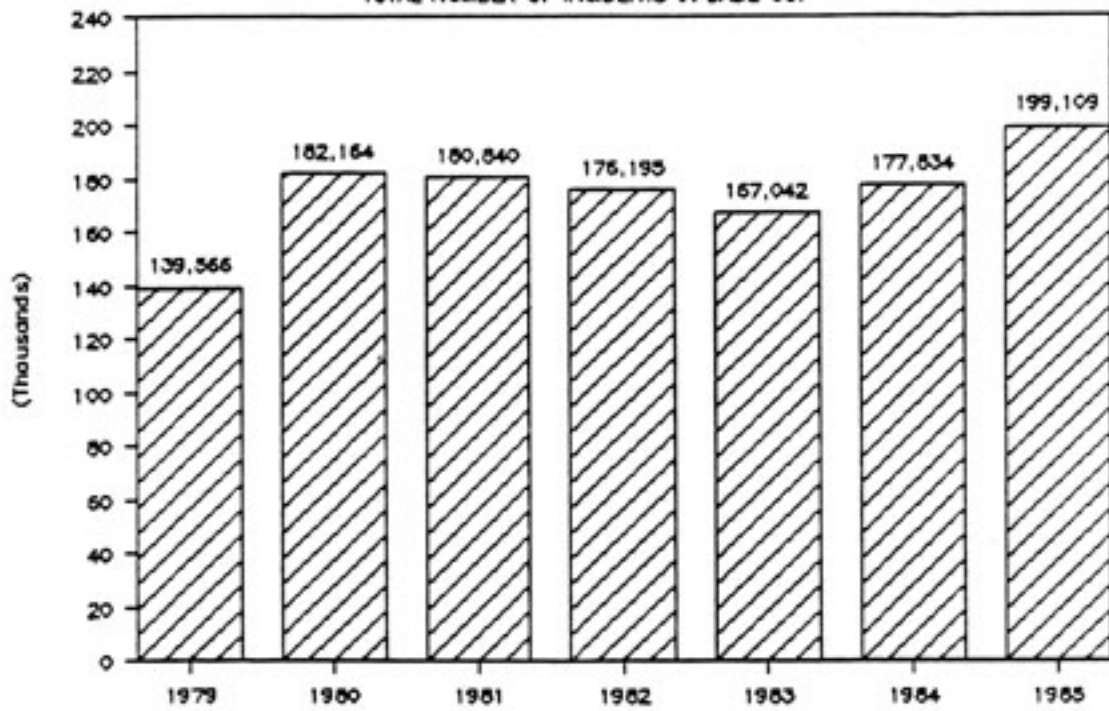
LARCENY (49.9% of Part I Index Crime): Larcenies have increased in every year since 1979, except in 1983 when they fell by 5.1%. By 1985, the number of incidents surpassed the previous peak in 1982 to 43.0% above the 1979 level. Since 1983, larcenies have been increasing at an increasing rate: 3.4% between 1983 and 1984; 10.9% between 1984 and 1985. The theft of car parts and accessories is the single largest type of larceny, and has increased as a proportion of all incidents throughout the period, from 42.2% in 1979 to 52.5% in 1985.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (12.1% of Part I Index Crime): Motor vehicle theft is the only Part I Index Crime which has increased every year since 1979. After increasing by 46.7% in 1980, it increased by 20.4% between 1980 and 1984. In 1985, it rose 36.7%, to a level 141.4% above that in 1979. Automobiles have accounted for a large and increasing proportion of stolen vehicles, rising from 79.4% of all vehicles in 1979 to 86.8% in 1985.

iii. GRAPHS AND TABLES

# PART I CRIME : 1979 TO 1985

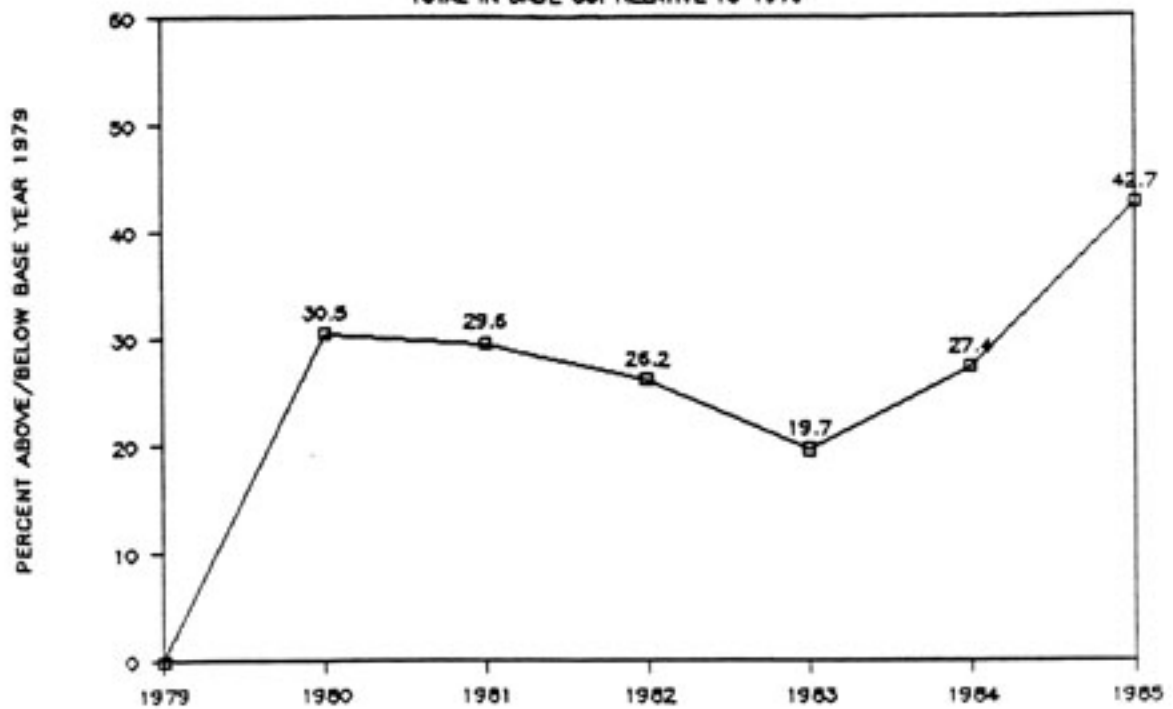
TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN DADE CO.



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

# PART I CRIME : 1979 TO 1985

TOTAL IN DADE CO. RELATIVE TO 1979

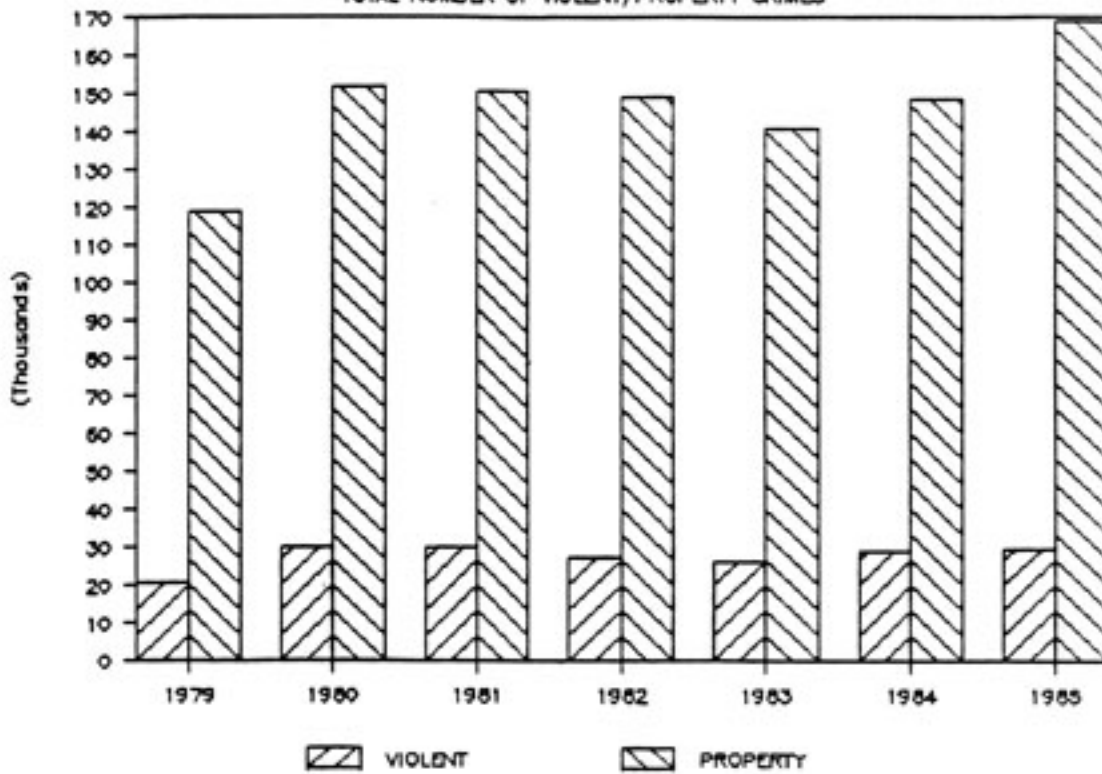


SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.



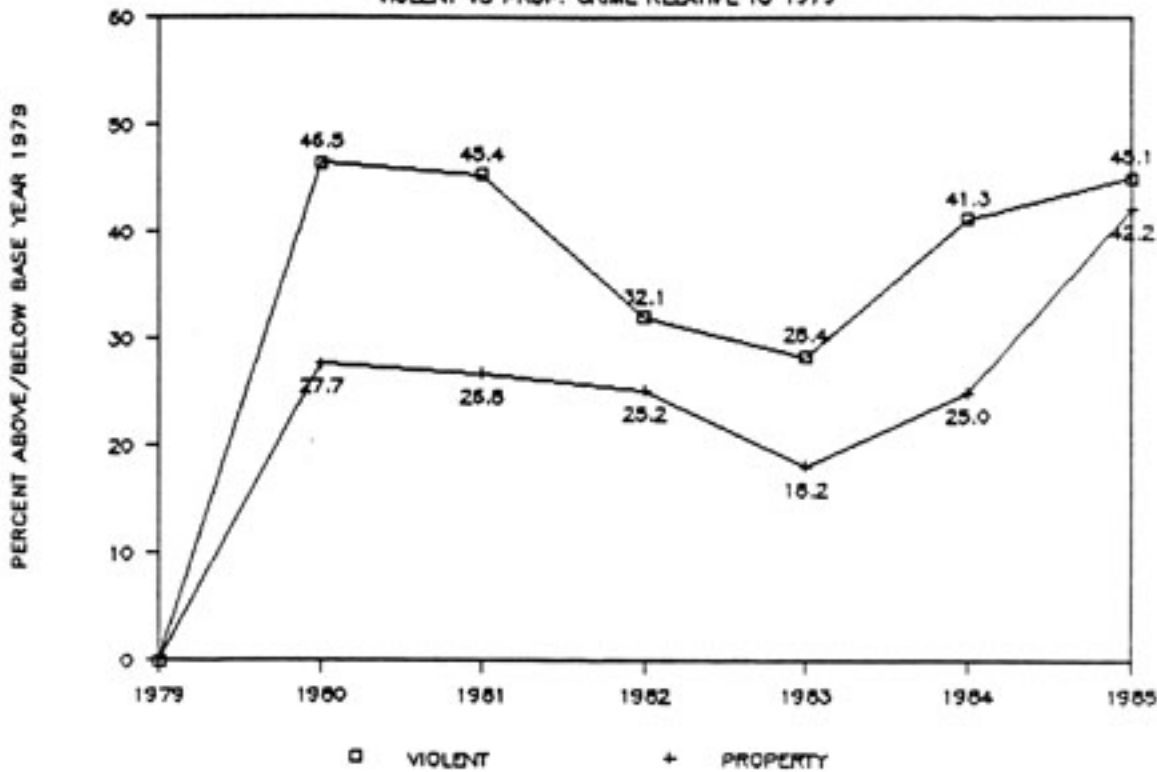
# PART I CRIME : 1979 TO 1985 .

TOTAL NUMBER OF VIOLENT/PROPERTY CRIMES



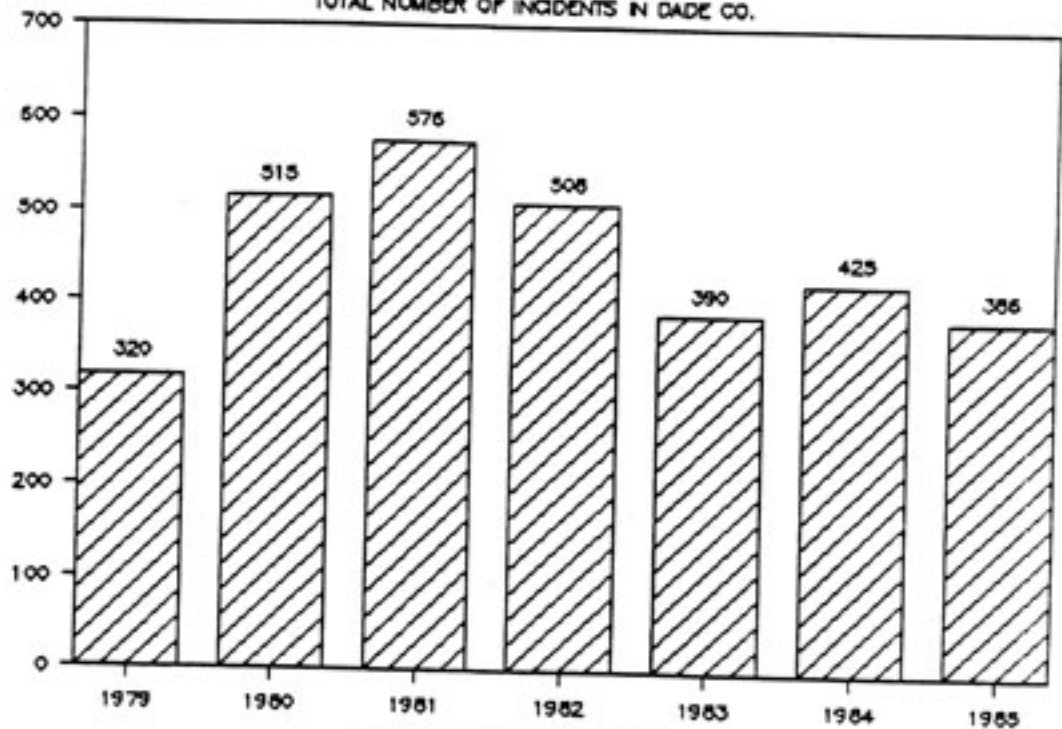
# PART I CRIME : 1979 TO 1985

VIOLENT VS PROP. CRIME RELATIVE TO 1979



# HOMICIDE : 1979 TO 1985

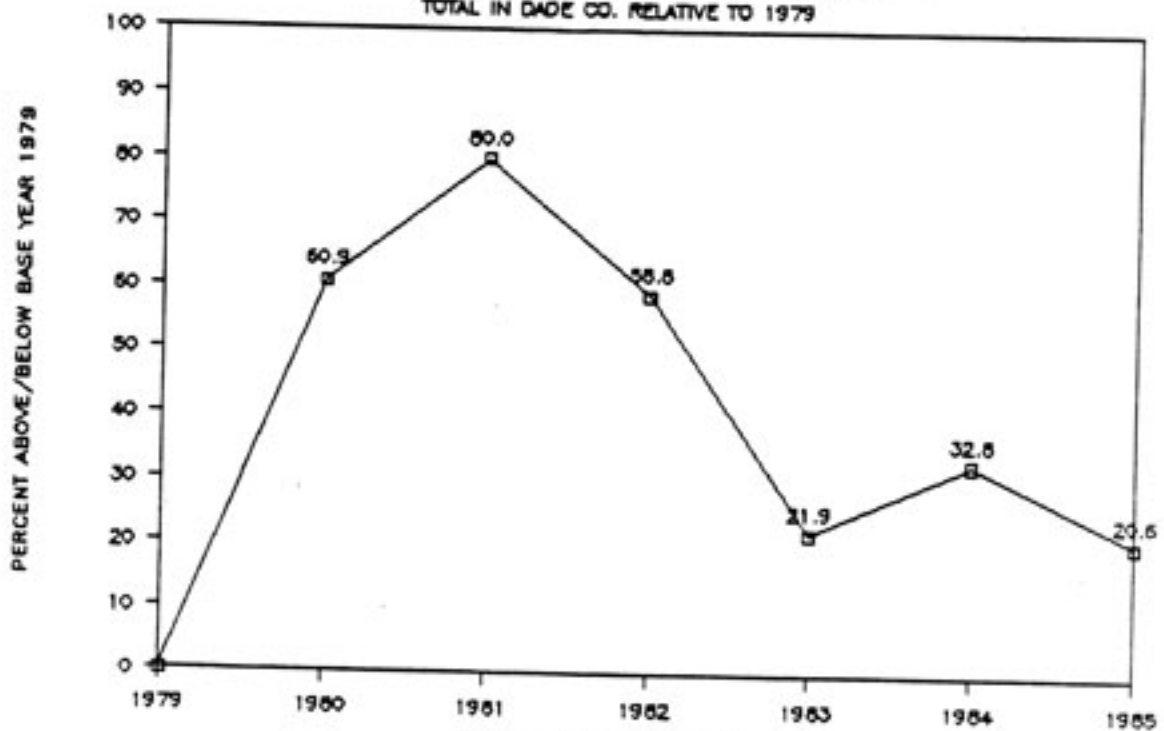
TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN DADE CO.



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

# HOMICIDE : 1979 TO 1985

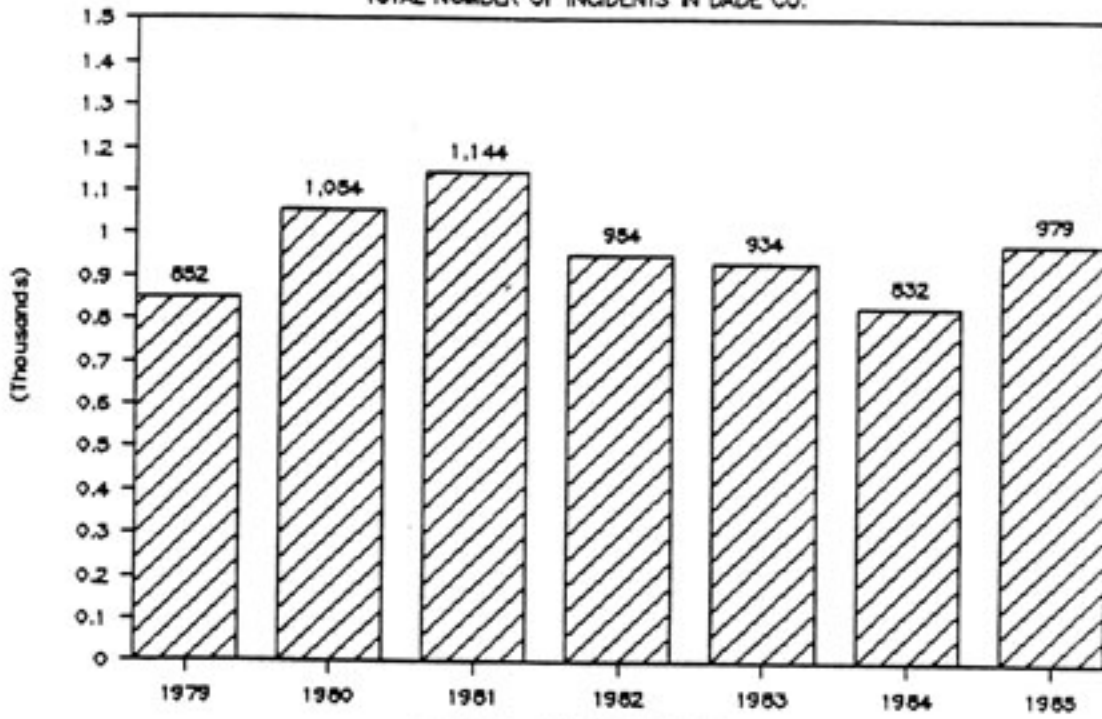
TOTAL IN DADE CO. RELATIVE TO 1979



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

# RAPE : 1979 TO 1985

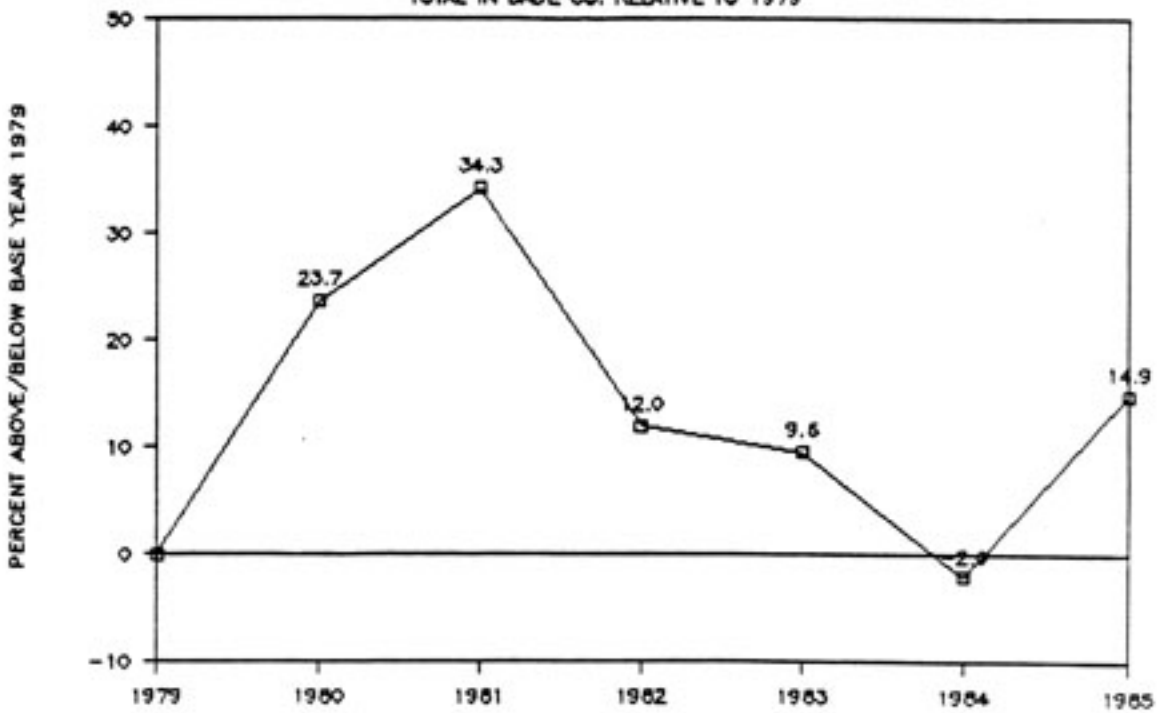
TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN DADE CO.



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

# RAPE : 1979 TO 1985

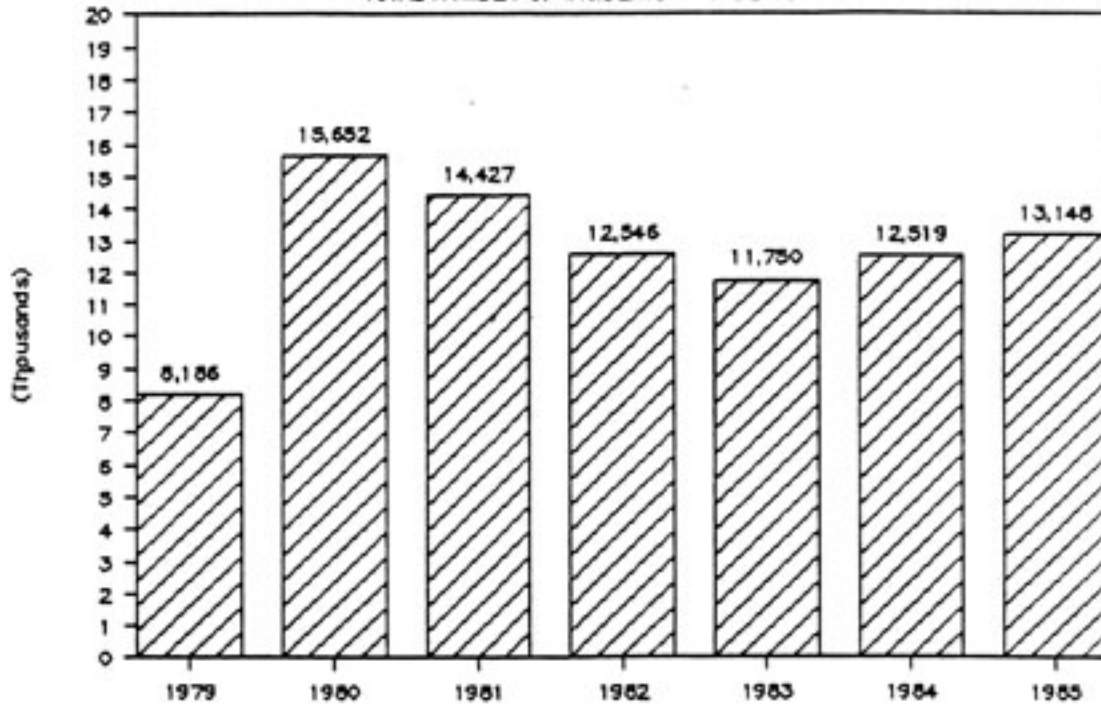
TOTAL IN DADE CO. RELATIVE TO 1979



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

# ROBBERY : 1979 TO 1985

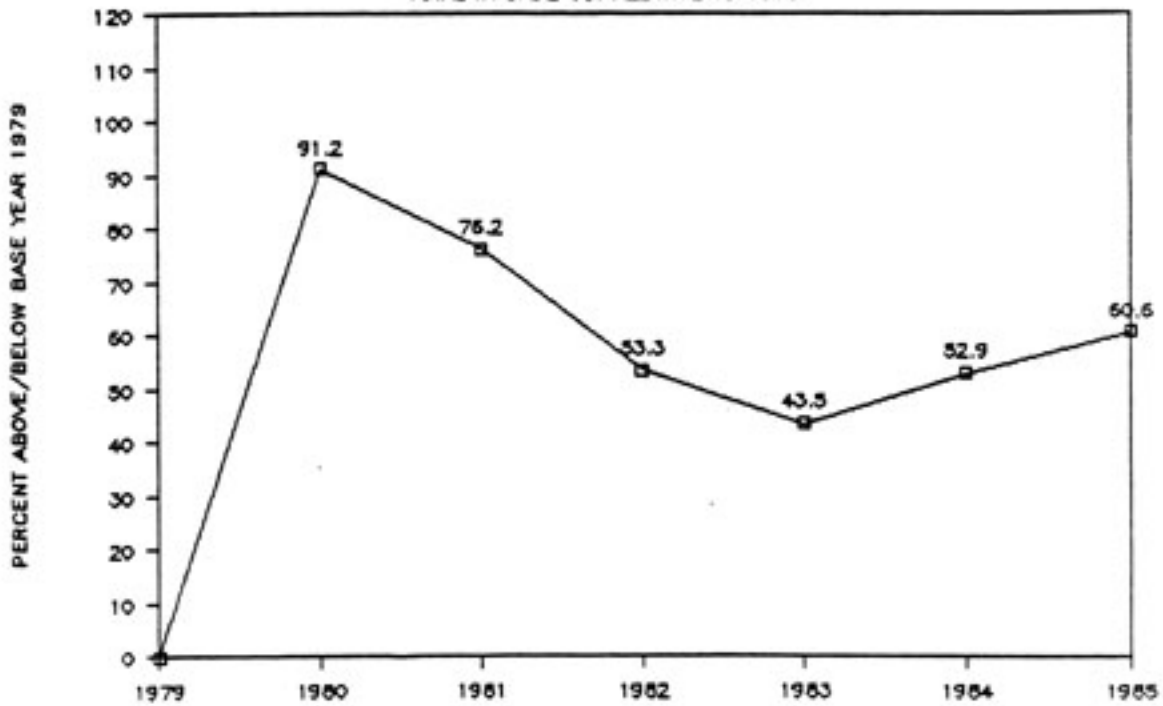
TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN DADE CO.



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

# ROBBERY : 1979 TO 1985

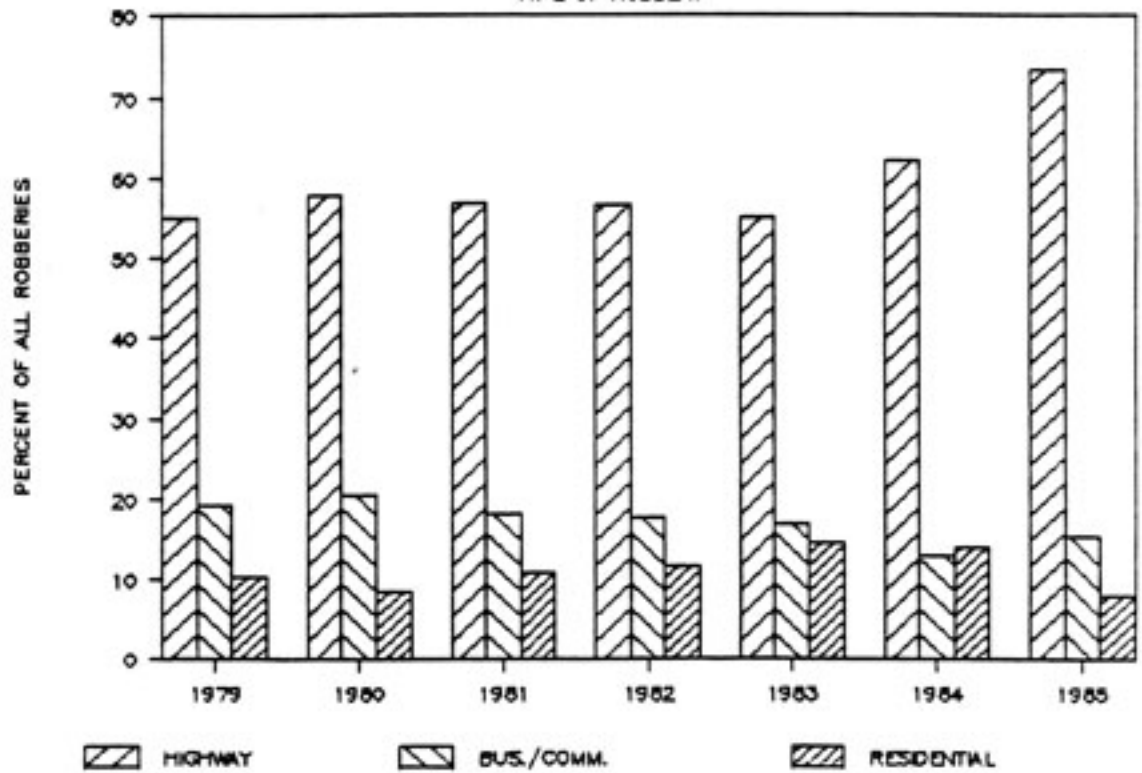
TOTAL IN DADE CO. RELATIVE TO 1979



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

# ROBBERY : 1979 TO, 1985

## TYPE OF ROBBERY



### ROBBERY : TYPE OF ROBBERY

1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985

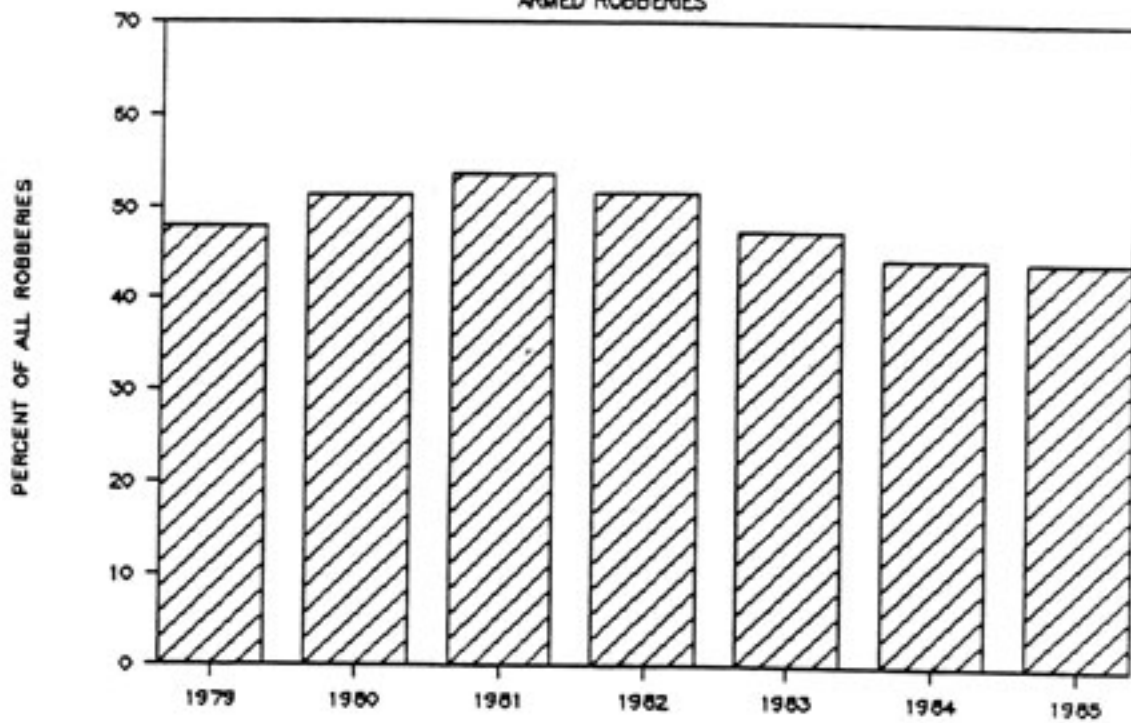
#### PERCENT:

HIGHWAY	54.9	58.0	56.9	56.6	55.0	62.1	73.3
BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL	19.2	20.4	18.1	17.6	16.8	12.8	15.2
CONVENIENCE STORE	5.3	5.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.2	4.5
*COMMERCIAL	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	4.1	3.5
OTHER COMMERCIAL	8.0	9.1	8.7	8.4	7.8	6.5	7.2
RESIDENTIAL	10.4	8.6	10.9	11.6	14.6	14.0	7.9
MISCELLANEOUS	15.5	13.0	14.1	14.2	13.5	11.0	3.6

\*INCLUDES GAS/SERVICE STATIONS, LIQUOR/BEER SALES, BANKS, SUPERMARKETS AND DRUG STORES.

# ROBBERY : 1979 TO 1985

## ARMED ROBBERIES

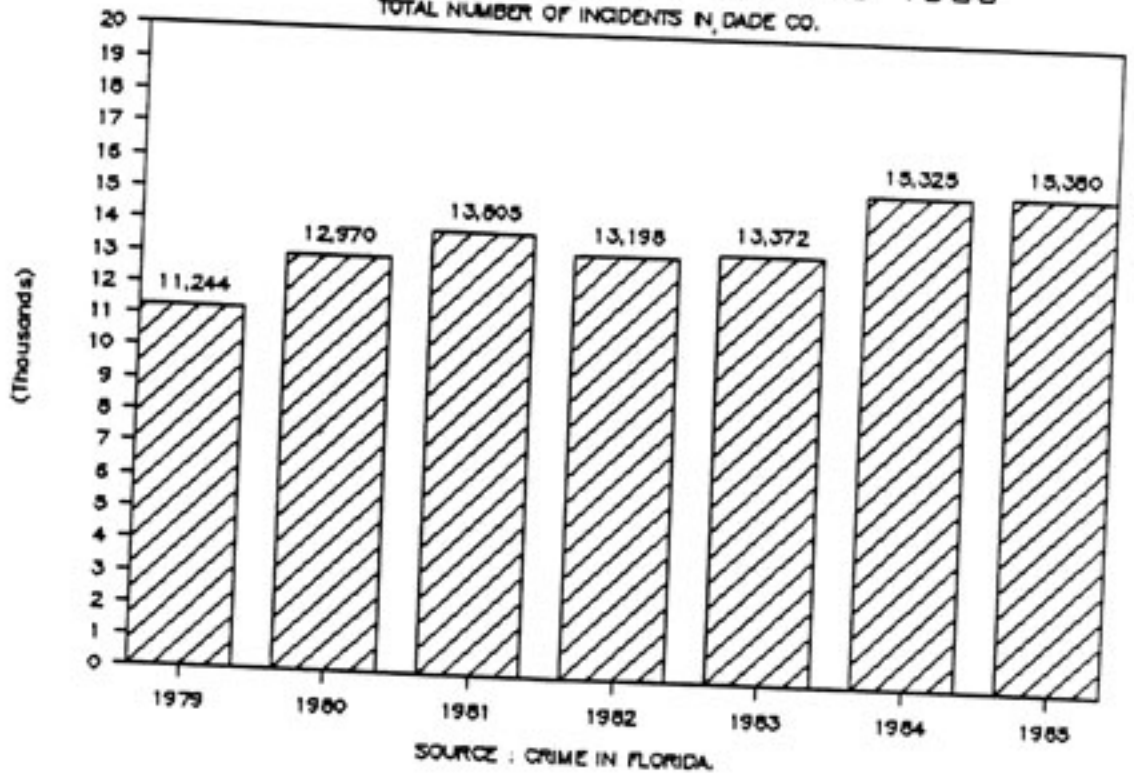


## ROBBERY : TYPE OF WEAPON

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENT :							
ARMED	48.0	51.4	53.6	51.6	47.4	44.6	44.3
FIREARM	32.6	38.7	41.4	40.2	35.7	33.1	31.6
KNIFE	10.3	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.2	6.6	7.1
OTHER DEADLY WEAPON	5.1	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.9	5.6
STRONG ARM	52.0	48.6	46.4	48.4	52.6	55.4	55.7

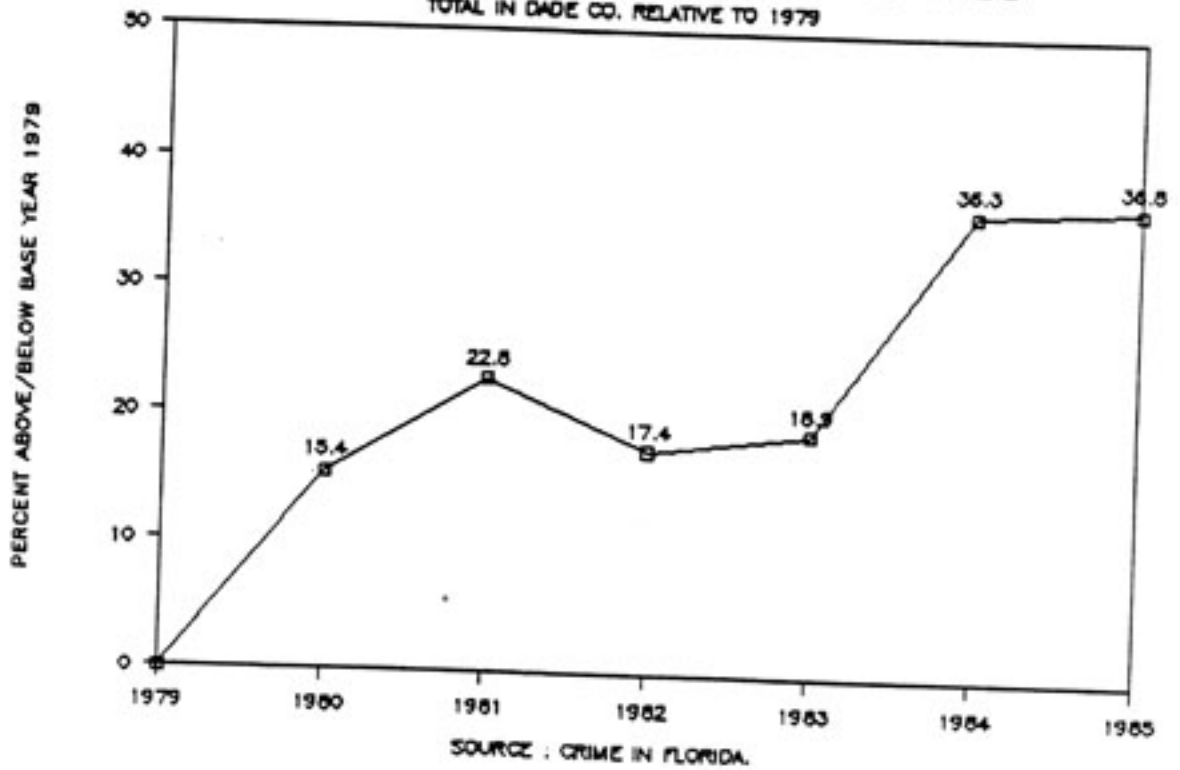
# AGGRAVATED ASSAULT : 1979 TO 1985

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN DADE CO.



# AGGRAVATED ASSAULT : 1979 TO 1985

TOTAL IN DADE CO. RELATIVE TO 1979



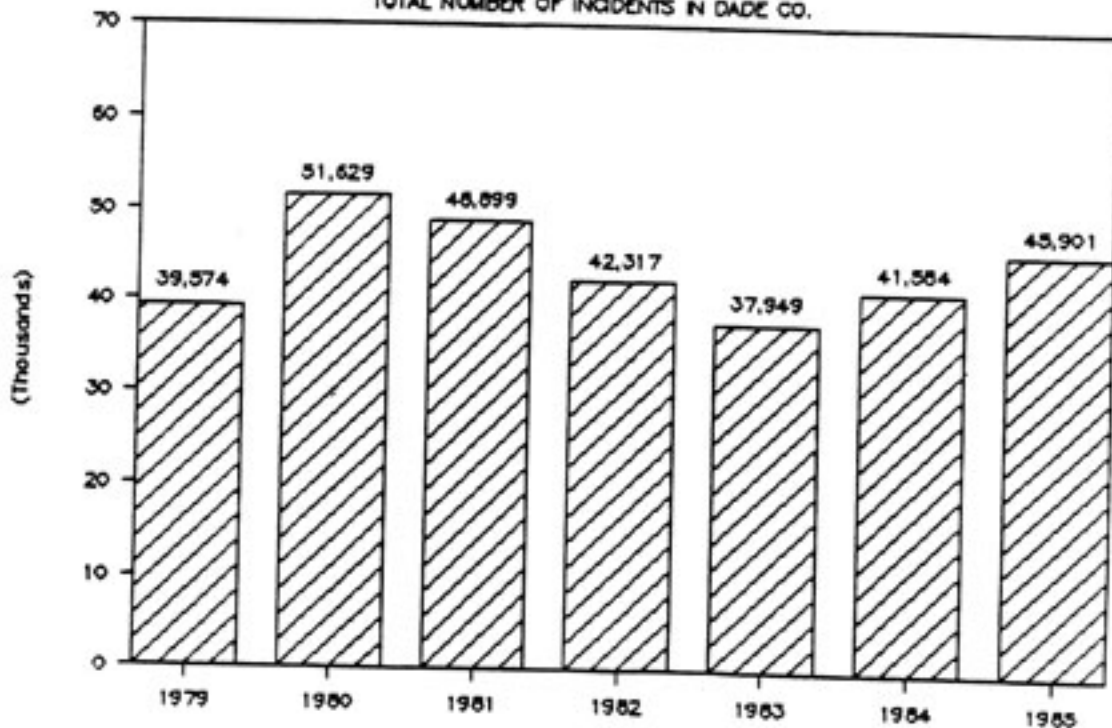


AGGRAVATED ASSAULT : TYPE OF WEAPON

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENT:							
ARMED	91.4	92.1	90.3	89.9	83.5	86.3	93.2
FIREARM	29.5	37.6	39.8	37.0	31.0	31.0	35.1
KNIFE	24.8	21.6	20.5	21.6	21.0	21.0	20.9
OTHER DEADLY WEAPON	37.1	32.9	30.0	31.3	31.5	33.3	37.2
HAND, FIST, ETC.	8.7	7.9	9.7	10.1	16.5	14.8	6.8

# BURGLARY : 1979 TO 1985

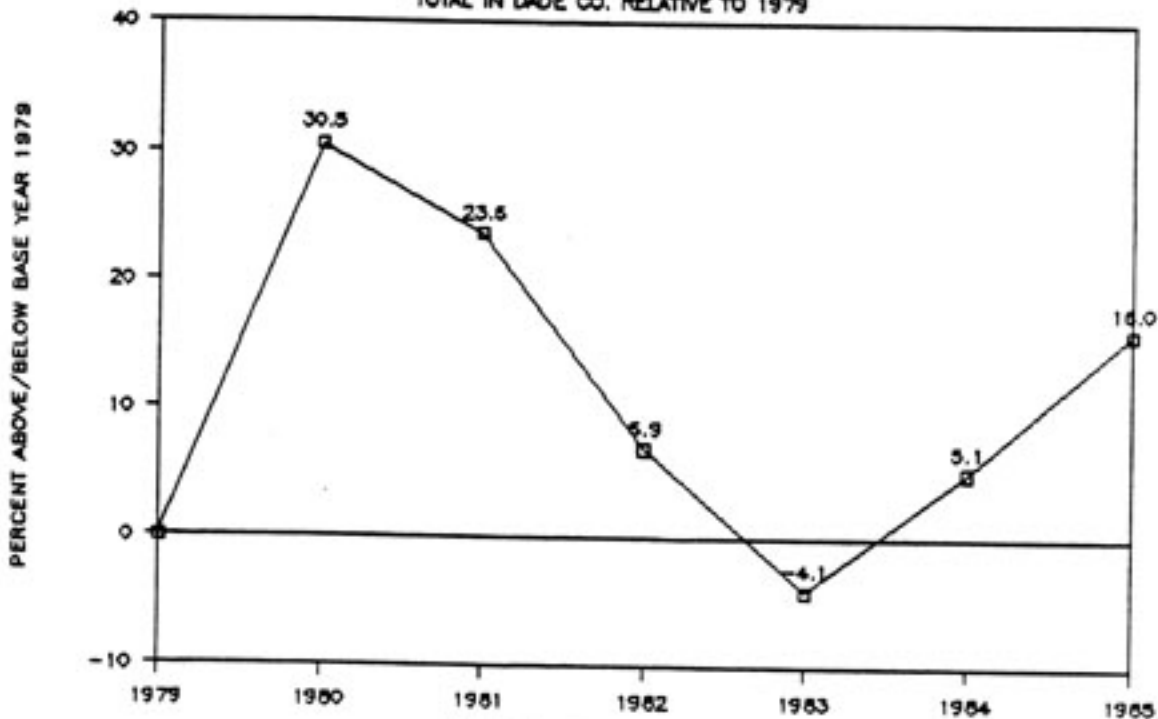
TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN DADE CO.



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

# BURGLARY : 1979 TO 1985

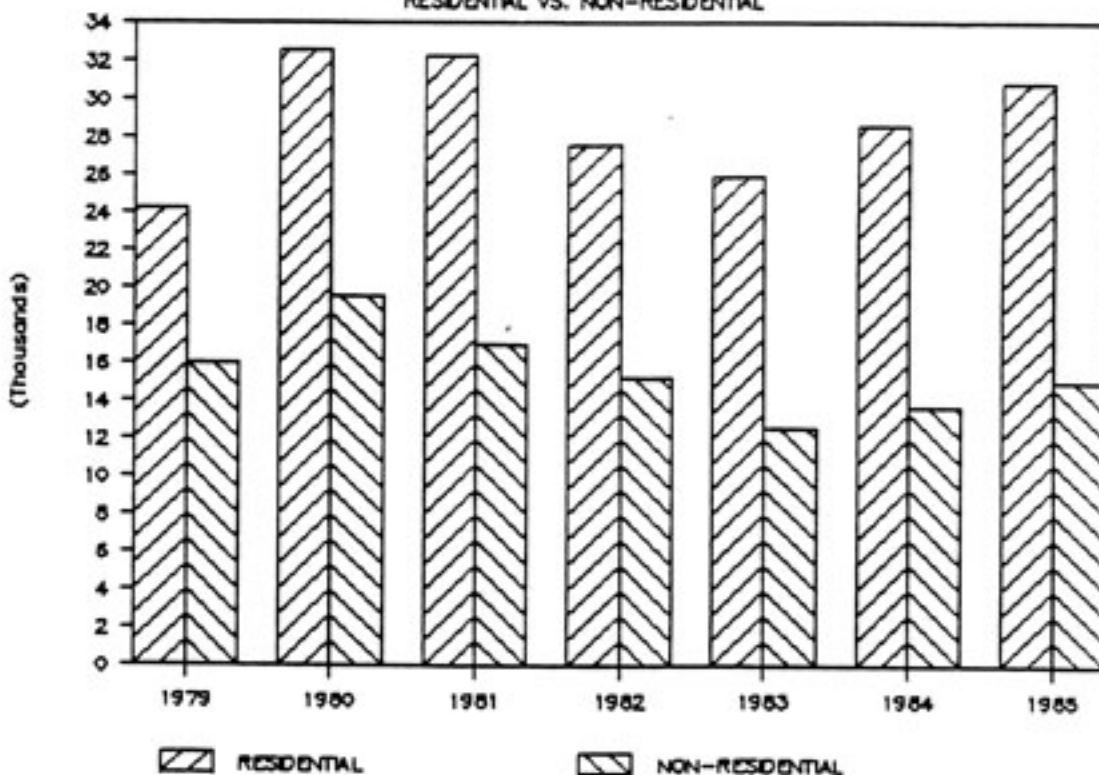
TOTAL IN DADE CO. RELATIVE TO 1979



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

# BURGLARY : 1979 TO 1985

RESIDENTIAL VS. NON-RESIDENTIAL



## BURGLARY : PROPORTION COMPRISING RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENT:							
RESIDENTIAL	60.3	62.5	65.4	64.3	67.4	67.7	67.3

## RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES : TIME OF INCIDENT

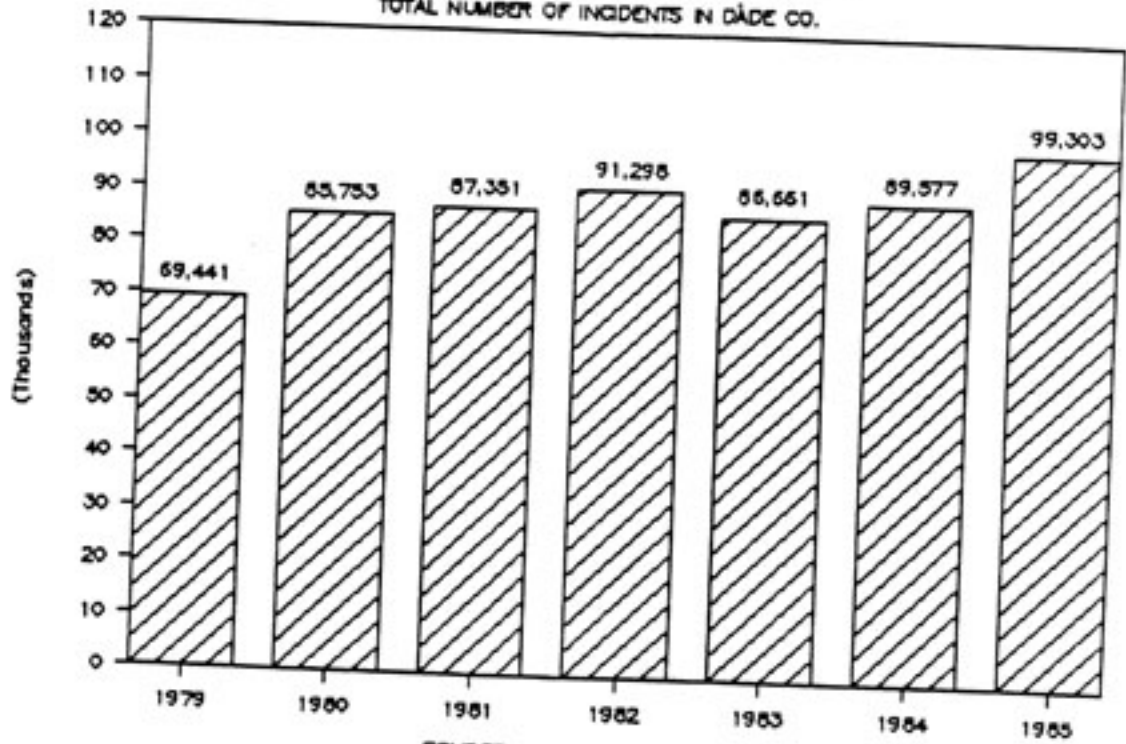
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENT:							
NIGHT	31.9	28.0	30.6	31.8	32.9	33.6	27.7
DAY	56.2	60.0	57.7	57.0	56.3	56.0	49.3
UNKNOWN	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.8	10.4	23.0

## NON-RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES : TIME OF INCIDENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENT:							
NIGHT	55.1	50.4	51.1	48.4	47.3	50.2	42.0
DAY	20.4	22.2	22.6	28.4	32.1	30.9	19.4
UNKNOWN	24.4	27.4	26.3	23.2	20.6	18.9	38.6

# LARCENY : 1979 TO 1985

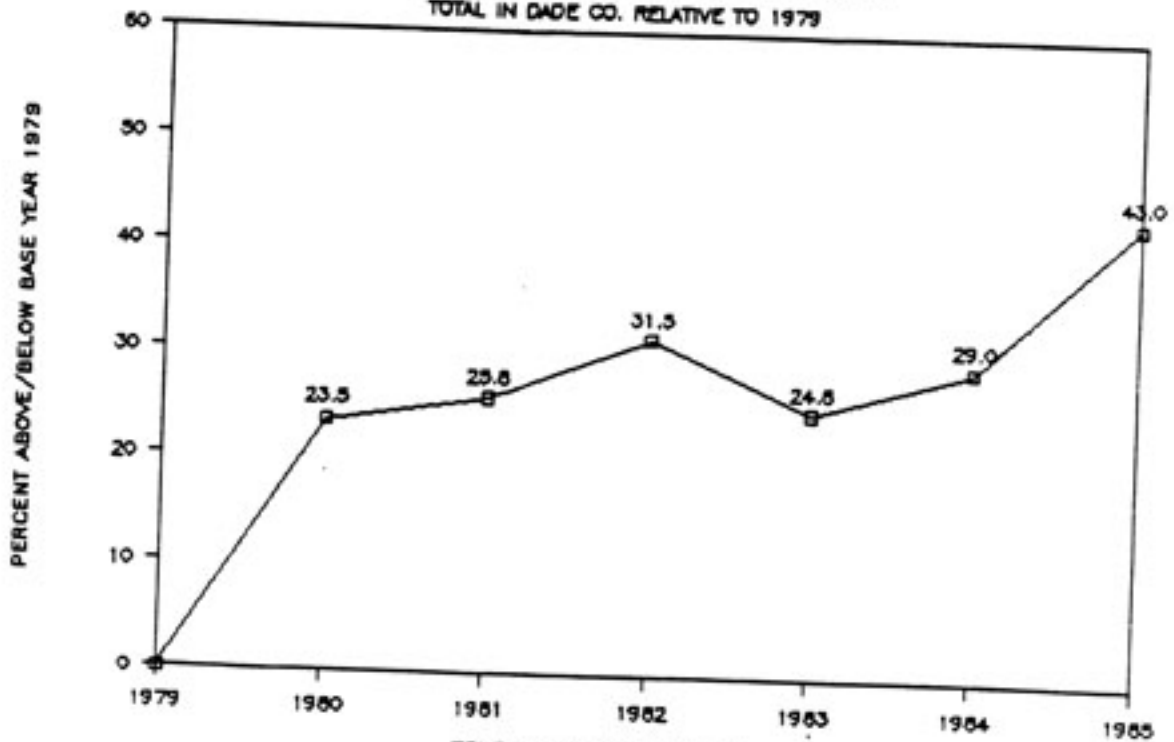
TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN DADE CO.



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

# LARCENY : 1979 TO 1985

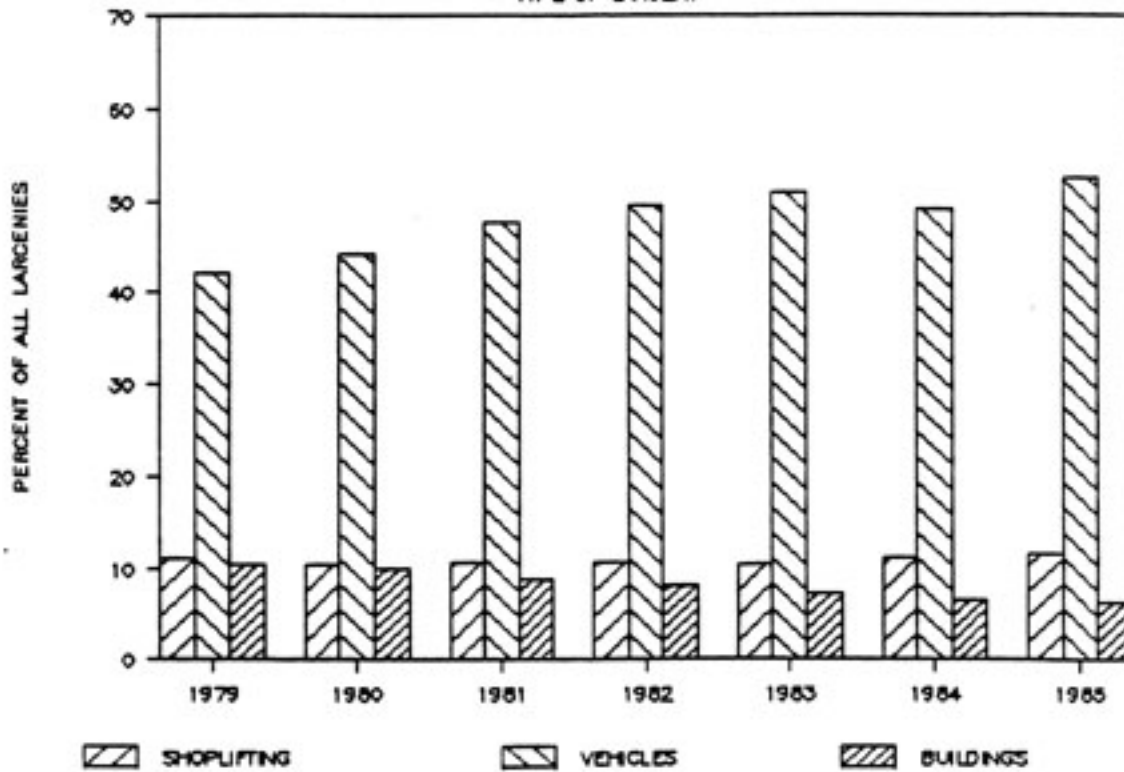
TOTAL IN DADE CO. RELATIVE TO 1979



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

# LARCENY : 1979 TO 1985

TYPE OF LARCENY

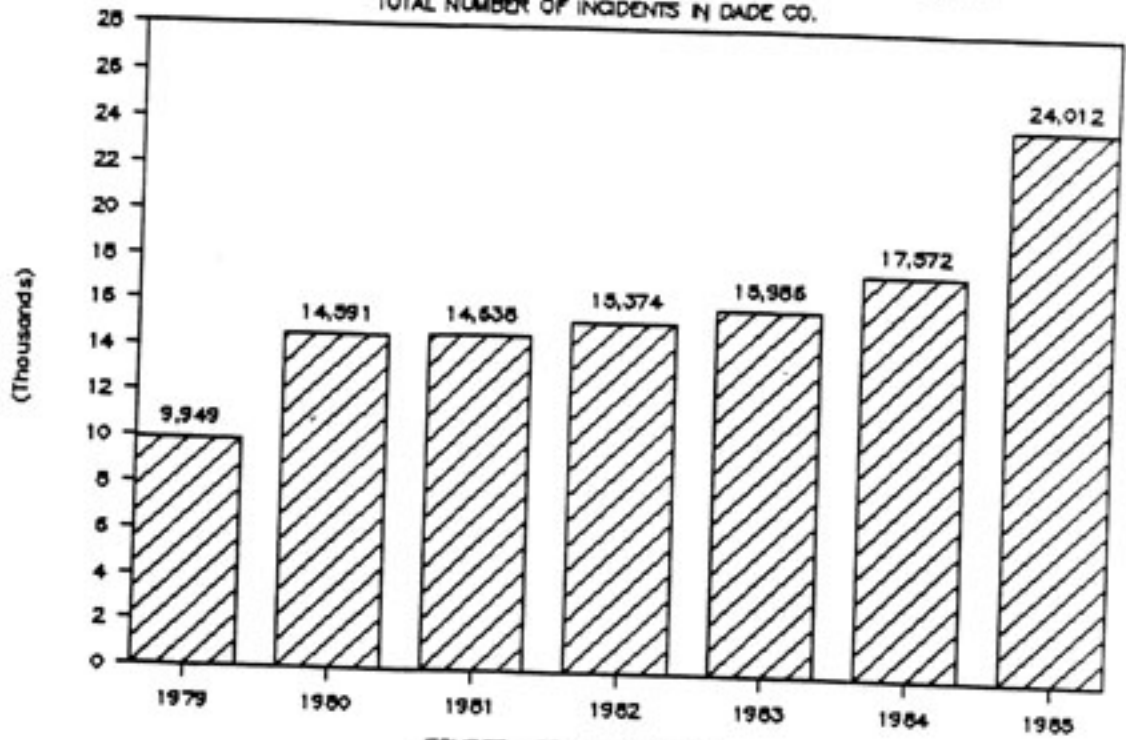


## LARCENY : TYPE OF LARCENY

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENT:							
POCKET/PURSE	5.3	7.9	6.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.2
SHOPLIFTING	11.1	10.4	10.7	10.6	10.3	11.0	11.5
CAR PARTS & ACC.	42.2	44.2	47.8	49.6	50.8	49.0	52.5
BICYCLES	8.0	5.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1
FROM BUILDINGS	10.3	10.0	8.7	8.2	7.2	6.6	6.2
ALL OTHERS	23.1	21.8	22.3	22.0	22.7	24.3	21.4

# MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT : 1979 TO 1985

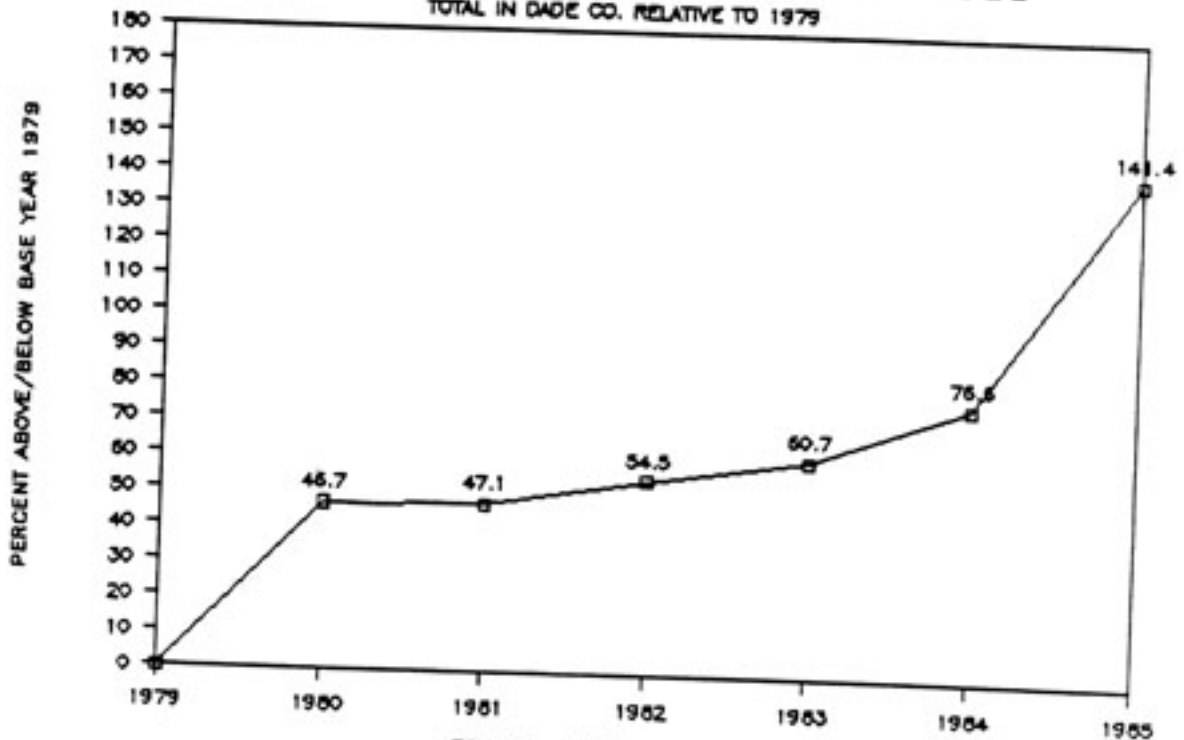
TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN DADE CO.



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

# MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT : 1979 TO 1985

TOTAL IN DADE CO. RELATIVE TO 1979



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT : TYPE OF VEHICLES STOLEN

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENT:							
AUTOS	79.4	77.9	78.3	80.3	82.3	84.3	86.8
TRUCKS/BUSES	9.7	11.9	12.3	12.5	10.9	10.6	9.8
MOTORCYCLES	10.2	9.4	8.7	8.7	8.0	4.8	3.1
OTHER	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3



iv. DEFINITIONS

PART I CRIME: For the purposes of this report, Part I Crime comprises the seven "Index Crimes" of homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. These crimes are used to calculate an index because of their seriousness, the frequency of their occurrence and the reliability with which they are reported.

The seven Index Crimes are further classified as either VIOLENT crime (homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault), involving a confrontation between the victim and the offender, or as PROPERTY crime (burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft).

HOMICIDE (murder and non-negligent manslaughter): The willful, non-negligent killing of a human being by another, excluding justifiable homicides.

RAPE (forcible rape): The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will, including attempted rape but excluding statutory rape (without force or if the victim is under the age of consent).

ROBBERY: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: An unlawful attack or attempted attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or

aggravated bodily injury, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

BURGLARY: The unlawful entry or attempted entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.

LARCENY: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another, excluding motor vehicle theft.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

v. SOURCES

The graphs and tables in this section are based on data from two sources. Data on the number of Part I Index Crimes are taken from Crime in Florida: Annual Report for years 1979 through 1985. These Uniform Crime Reports for the State of Florida are published by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee, Florida. The graphs using these data are so noted. Data for the tables were provided by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

## V. HOMICIDE

In 1985, the number of homicides in Dade County fell by 9.1% to 368 incidents, the lowest number since 1979. Just under half of the incidents occurred in unincorporated Dade County and one-third, in the City of Miami.

### i. CASE CHARACTERISTICS: 1979-1985

For the purposes of this study, homicides were classified as: drug-related; domestic, related by blood or marriage (domestic-blood); domestic, not related but living together in some form of permanent living arrangement (domestic-other); associated with another crime; arising from an argument; a police shooting; a drug overdose; a serial murder; a bizarre killing; or other. As the first five classes accounted for over 90% of all homicides over the seven years, they were the focus of the analysis.

Over the seven-year period, the proportion of those homicides cleared by arrest fell from 54% in 1979 to a low of 42% in 1980. For 1985 just under 47% were cleared by arrest. The offender was unknown in 28% to 34% of all homicides and was not charged in about 10%. By examining these factors according to the class of homicide, significant differences can be noted. In drug-related homicides, between 50% and 60% of the offenders were unknown. In contrast, in domestic (blood) and domestic (other) homicides, as well as in argument-related homicides, the identity of the offender was very likely to be known.

For 1985, drug-related homicides continued to be the largest single class of homicide, accounting for just over 30% of all homicides. Argument-related homicides were the second largest class, accounting for just over 23.4% in 1985, while both domestic categories combined accounted for just under 19% of all homicides. Those homicides occurring as a result of an associated crime remained consistent at 16.4% of all homicides for 1985.

The majority of domestic (blood) homicides involved the murder of one spouse by the other -- 55.6% in 1985 -- with the second largest category involving parents killing children, followed by children killing parents. Domestic (other) homicides generally involved lovers and accounted for 72% of all domestic (other) homicides in 1985. Domestic (other) homicides involving friends ranged between 13% and 20% for the period of 1979 to 1982, increased to 35% in 1983 and 46% in 1984, but decreased to 14% in 1985.

Homicides associated with the commission of another crime, after steadily decreasing from 23% to 16% between 1979 and 1984, remained constant in 1985 at just over 16%. Robbery was the crime most often associated with a homicide. After steadily decreasing from a high of 63.6% to a low of 35.4% in 1984, there was a sharp increase in 1985 to 54.1% of all associated crime homicides. Those associated with a burglary also increased dramatically between 1984 and 1985 (5.1% to 9.2%), while those associated with aggravated assault decreased from 17.4% to 6.4% for the same period.

Homicides arising from arguments remained constant for 1985, accounting for 23.4% of all homicides. Money and sex-related arguments, particularly those involving "a lovers triangle", were the most common arguments leading to this class of homicide.

Most homicides occurred in the home with the percentage ranging from 36% of all homicides in 1979 to 41.2% in 1985. The street was the second most frequent setting, followed by those occurring in a natural habitat (field, river, etc.). When examined from the perspective of class of homicide, considerable differences in the setting of the homicide are evident. Between 80% and 90% of all domestic (blood) homicides occurred in the home; a significant proportion (70% to 80%) of all domestic (other) homicides occurred there. Argument-related homicides were most likely to occur on the street, over 40% by 1985. Between 36% and 47% of drug-related homicides occurred in the home, while only 29% to 40% of associated crime homicides occurred there.

Firearms were the weapon of choice in most homicides, ranging from 69.2% in 1979 to over 77% in 1984, decreasing to 71.6% in 1985. The patterns found for homicide overall remained relatively consistent when examined from the perspective of class of homicide. For drug-related homicides, this figure approached 90% in 1985. As would be expected, the cause of death was most often a gunshot wound, with deaths from stabbings and beatings reflecting an almost equal percentage. When examined from the perspective of race and ethnicity, Hispanics and non-hispanic Blacks were more likely than non-hispanic Whites to be the victim of a gunshot wound.

ii. VICTIM AND OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of victims and known offenders between 1979 and 1985 were men, comprising approximately 90% of the offenders and 80% of the victims. Victims between the ages of 25 to 34 and 35 to 49 (both groups being approximately 32% of all victims) were the most likely to be a victim of homicide. This was followed by the 18 to 24 year old age group. Offenders were most likely to be between the ages of 25 and 34.

For homicides overall in 1985, the racial and ethnic composition of victims showed a continuation of the levels found in 1984, with Hispanics accounting for approximately 50% of all victims, non-hispanic Blacks, 33%, and non-hispanic Whites, 17%. The percentage of Hispanic victims in drug-related homicides was somewhat higher, approaching 65%, while non-hispanic Blacks, non-hispanic Whites, and Hispanics were about equally likely to be the victim of associated crime homicides.

For 1985, the percentage of non-hispanic Black offenders remained relatively constant at 36% as did the percentage of Hispanics (50%); non-hispanic White offenders accounted for approximately 12%. Non-hispanic Blacks were only three-quarters as likely to be an offender in drug-related homicides, while they were nearly twice as likely to be an offender in a domestic (other) homicide. Non-hispanic Whites, who were three-quarters as likely to be an offender in drug-related homicides, were nearly half again as likely to be offenders in domestic (blood) homicides.

Relative to their proportion of all victims and offenders, Hispanics were 1.7 times more likely to be a victim and 1.5 times as likely to be an offender in a drug-related homicide than for homicides overall, and only half as likely to be a victim and one-quarter as likely to be an offender in a domestic (other) homicide. For the most part, non-hispanic Blacks murdered other non-hispanic Blacks (in 80% to 85% of the cases involving non-hispanic Black offenders), Hispanics murdered other Hispanics (82% to 88% of the cases involving Hispanic offenders), while non-hispanic Whites murdered other non-hispanic Whites (65% to 82% of the cases involving non-hispanic White offenders).

For homicides overall, the victim often knew his attacker. In 1985, less than 15% of the victims were unacquainted with the attacker. This was particularly true for argument-related homicides which usually involved a friend or acquaintance of the victim. As one might expect, in associated crime homicides the victim was acquainted with the offender in approximately half of the cases.

When one examines the degree of the victim involvement in his or her own death, we find that the proportion of victims having no involvement remained relatively constant at 35%, while about 56% of the victims participated in the events leading to their deaths and, in 1985, about 12% actually precipitated the events. However, these averages for all murders have wide variations by class of homicide. Between 80% and 90% of victims in drug-related homicides participated in the events leading to their deaths, while between 40% and 55% of victims in domestic (blood) homicides had no involvement. Between 50% and 70% of the



victims in associated crime homicides had no involvement in their deaths, while approximately 80% of victims in domestic (other) homicides either participated in or precipitated the events leading to their death.

When examined from the perspective of sex, we find that females were more likely to have no involvement in their death. Non-hispanic Whites were more likely than non-hispanic Blacks or Hispanics to have no involvement in the events leading to their death, while Hispanics were somewhat more likely than non-hispanic Blacks to have no involvement.

The number of both victims and offenders with a prior criminal history -- Dade County, U.S. or drug-related -- steadily increased between 1979 and 1985. For victims, the proportion with a prior criminal history rose for all three categories and, in 1985, almost half of the victims had a prior Dade County criminal history and those with a drug-related arrest history reached an all time high of 25%. These figures are even higher for drug-related homicides. Almost 70% of the victims in drug-related homicides had a prior Dade County criminal history and 43% had a drug-related arrest history. Interestingly, between 1980 and 1985, the percentage of victims with a prior Dade County criminal history rose from 18% to almost 50% and the percentage for argument-related homicides increased from 30% to 50%. More often than not, offenders had a prior Dade County criminal history, with the percentage exceeding 50% for 1983, 1984 and 1985.



An examination of the Medical Examiner's toxicology reports reflected an ever increasing number of victims for whom there was evidence of drug or alcohol use at the time of their death. By 1985, 45% of the victims had some chemical substance in their system. It was also the year in which the highest percentage of offenders were alleged to have been under the influence of some substance at the time the offense occurred.

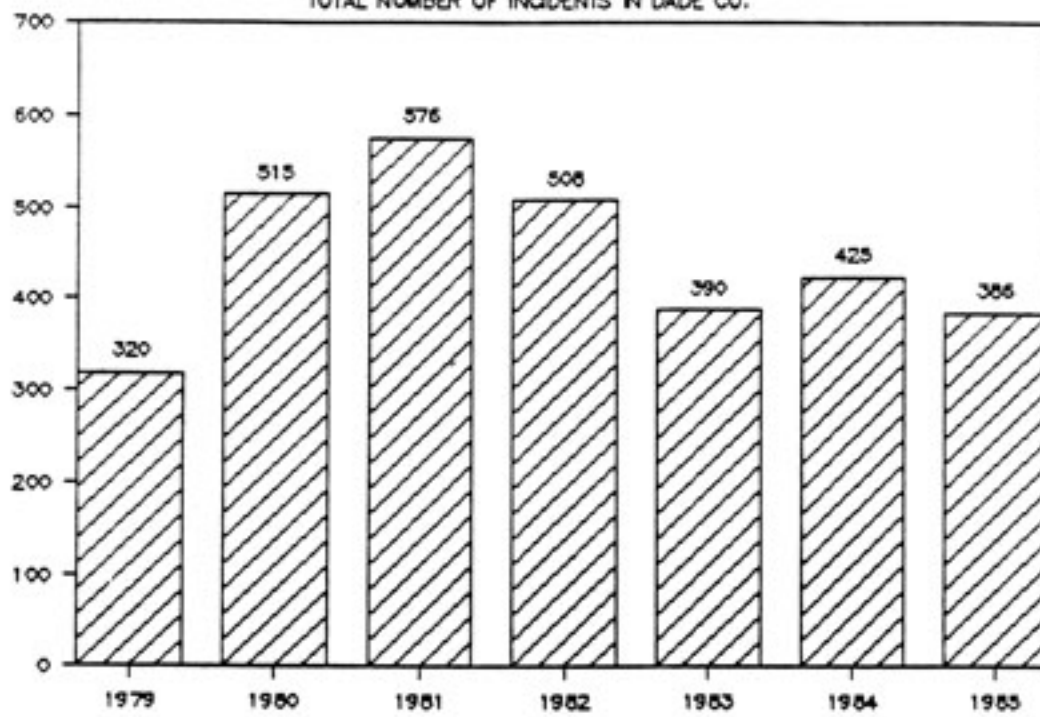
Because of South Florida's recent history of large-scale foreign immigration, the immigration status and place of birth of victims and known offenders were considered important areas for analysis. As a proportion of all victims for whom the information was available, native Americans decreased by nearly one-third from 76% to 54% between 1979 and 1985; pre-Mariel Cubans decreased from 12% to approximately 7%; Mariel Cubans, after increasing from 0% to 27% of the victims between 1979 and 1984, decreased to just under 20% by 1985. The number of Mariel Cuban victims involved in drug-related homicides, which had peaked at 35% in 1983 and 1984, fell to 28% in 1985.

Similar patterns also held between 1979 and 1985 for the four-fifths of known offenders for whom the information was available. Native American offenders, after decreasing as a proportion of all offenders from 79% to 57%, increased slightly to just over 60% in 1985. Pre-Mariel Cuban offenders remained relatively constant at just over 8%; while Mariel Cubans, after increasing from 0% to 21% of offenders between 1979 and 1984, accounted for 20% of all offenders in 1985. The number of Mariel Cuban offenders involved in drug-related homicides peaked in 1984 at just over 50%; 1985 reflected a sharp decline in this percentage to under 30%.

iii. GRAPHS AND TABLES

# HOMICIDE : 1979 TO 1985

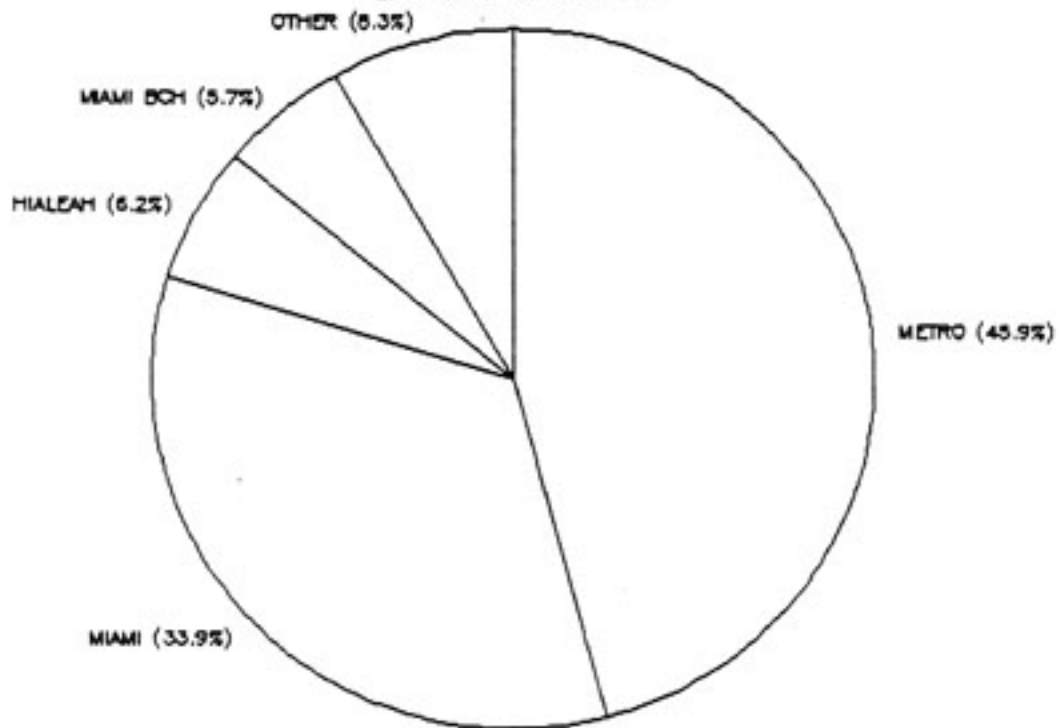
TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN DADE CO.



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

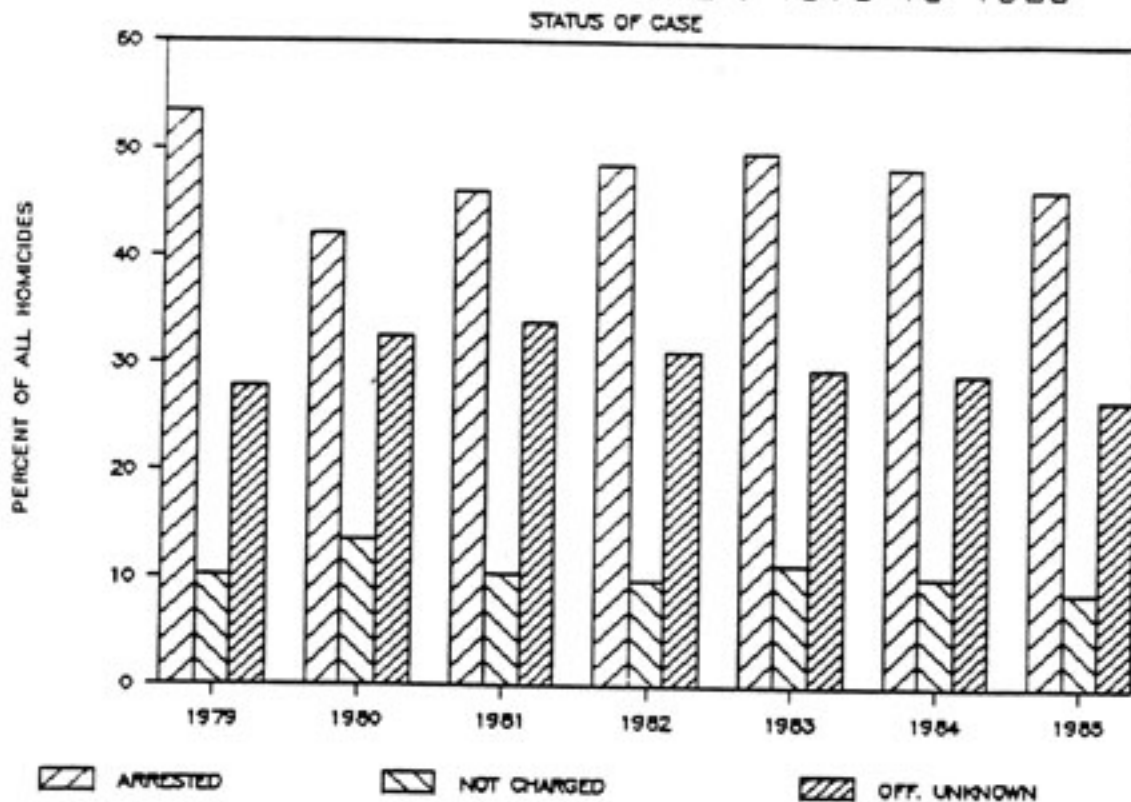
## HOMICIDE IN DADE COUNTY : 1985

LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE



SOURCE : CRIME IN FLORIDA.

# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

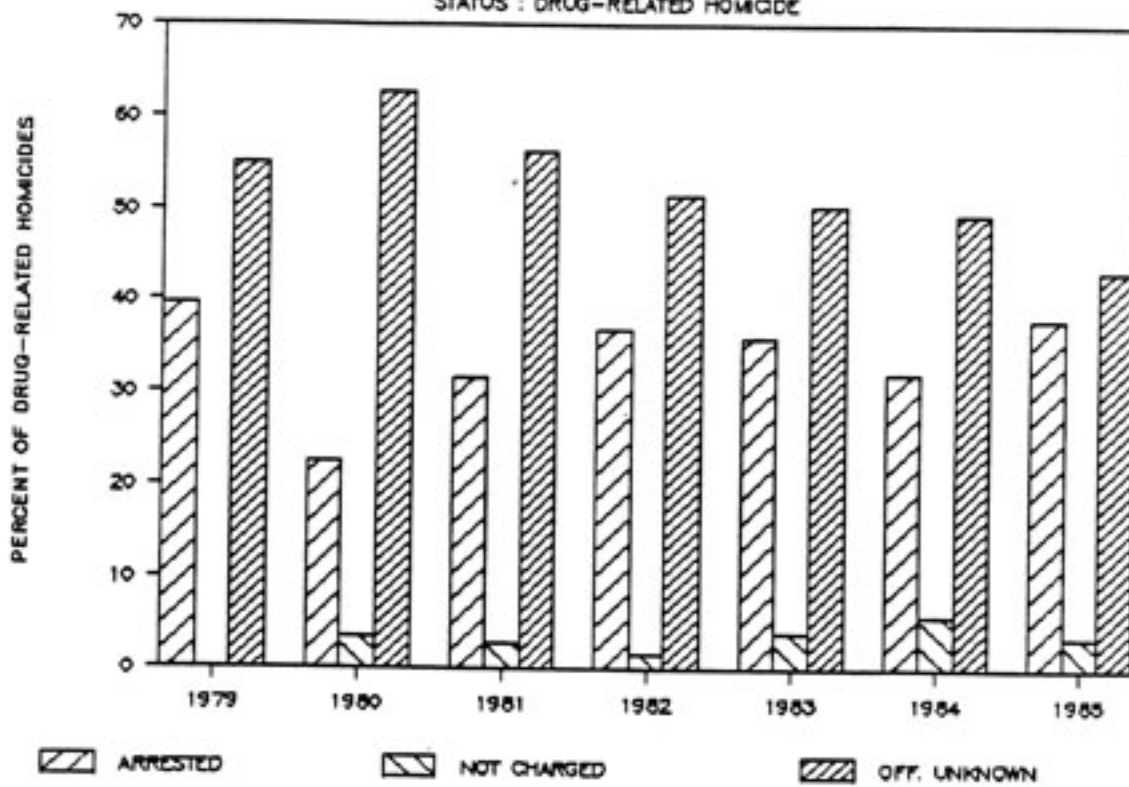


## STATUS OF CASE

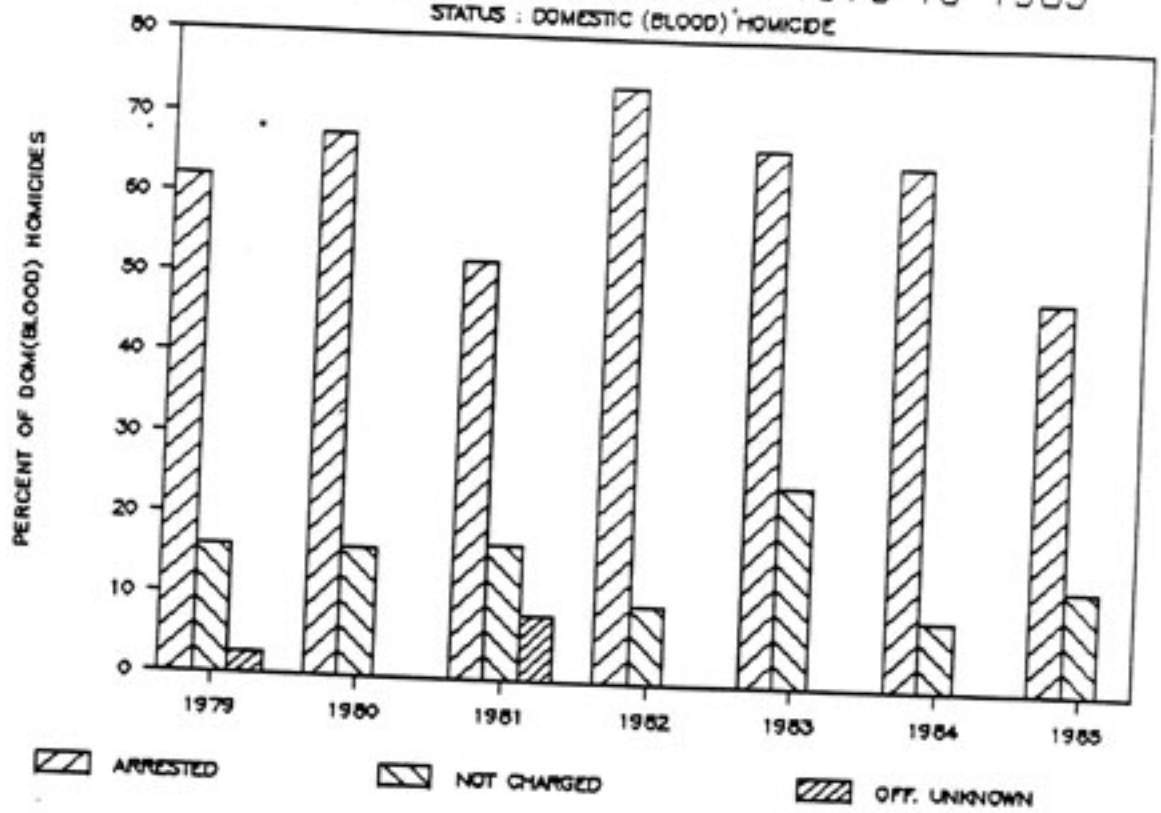
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENTAGE:							
CLEARED BY ARREST	53.6	42.2	46.1	48.7	49.9	48.6	46.6
OFFENDER KNOWN BUT AT LARGE	1.7	4.1	3.6	5.3	6.1	6.1	5.4
OFFENDER DEAD	4.6	4.5	3.9	2.9	2.2	3.7	4.9
OFFENDER NOT CHARGED (SELF-DEFENSE, JUSTIFIABLE)	10.3	13.6	10.5	9.8	11.4	10.2	8.9
OFFENDER UNKNOWN (CASE NOT SOLVED)	27.9	32.8	34.0	31.2	29.7	29.4	26.9
STATUS UNKNOWN	1.9	3.0	2.0	2.0	0.7	1.0	7.3

# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

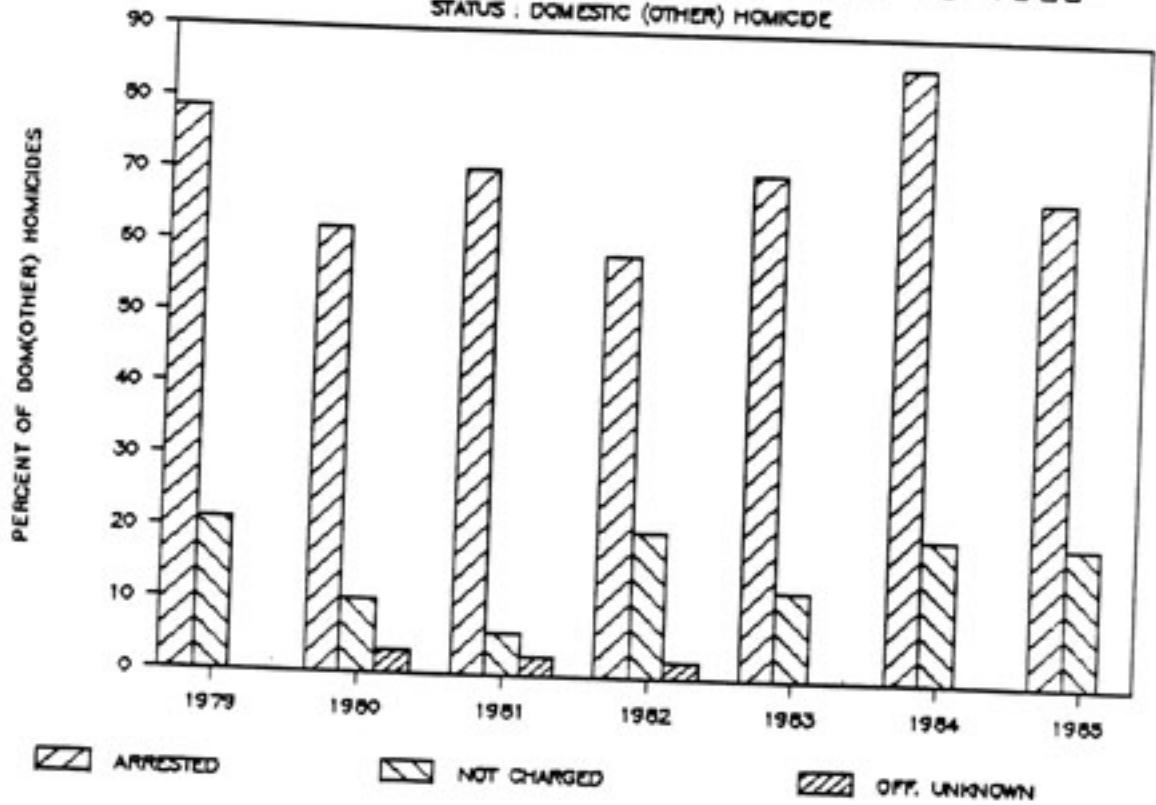
STATUS : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985  
 STATUS : DOMESTIC (BLOOD) HOMICIDE

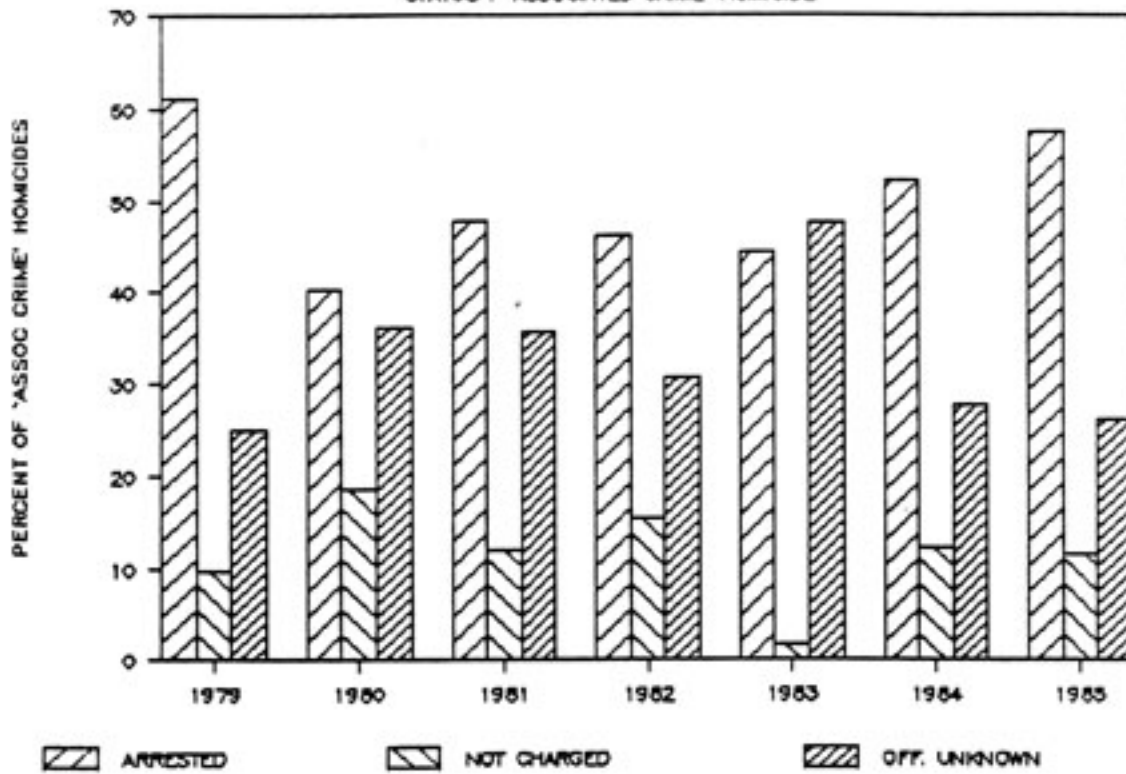


HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985  
 STATUS : DOMESTIC (OTHER) HOMICIDE



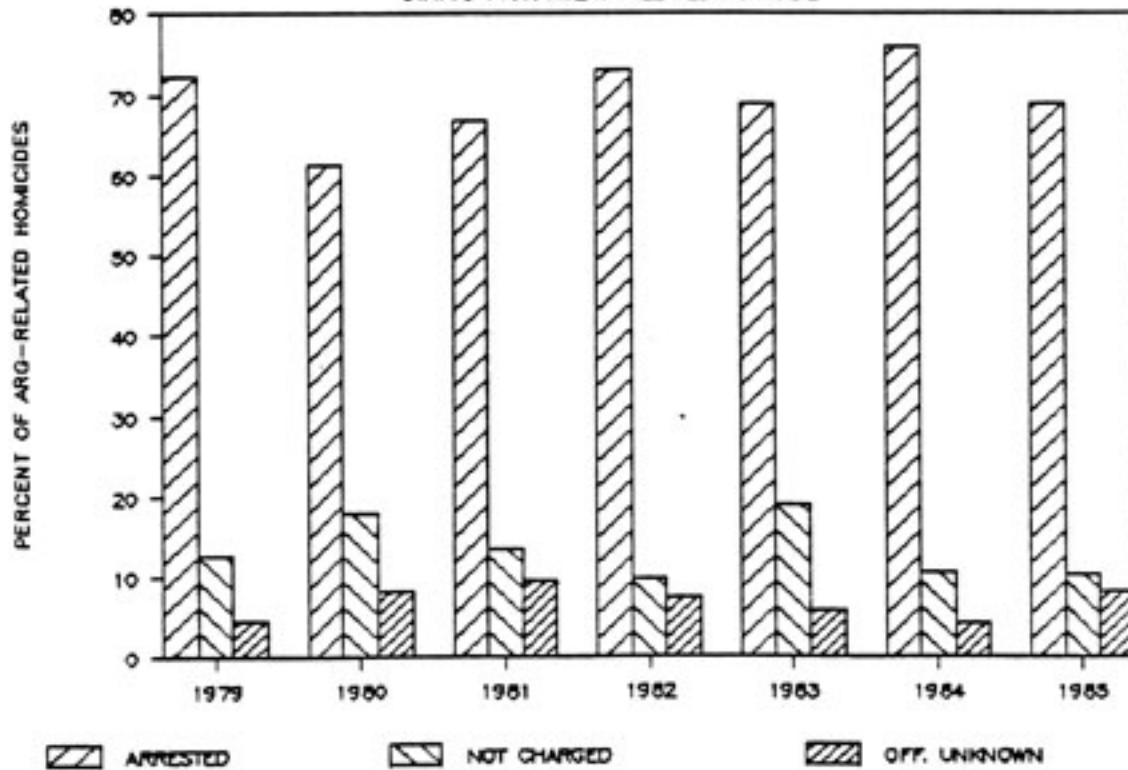
### HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

STATUS : 'ASSOCIATED CRIME' HOMICIDE



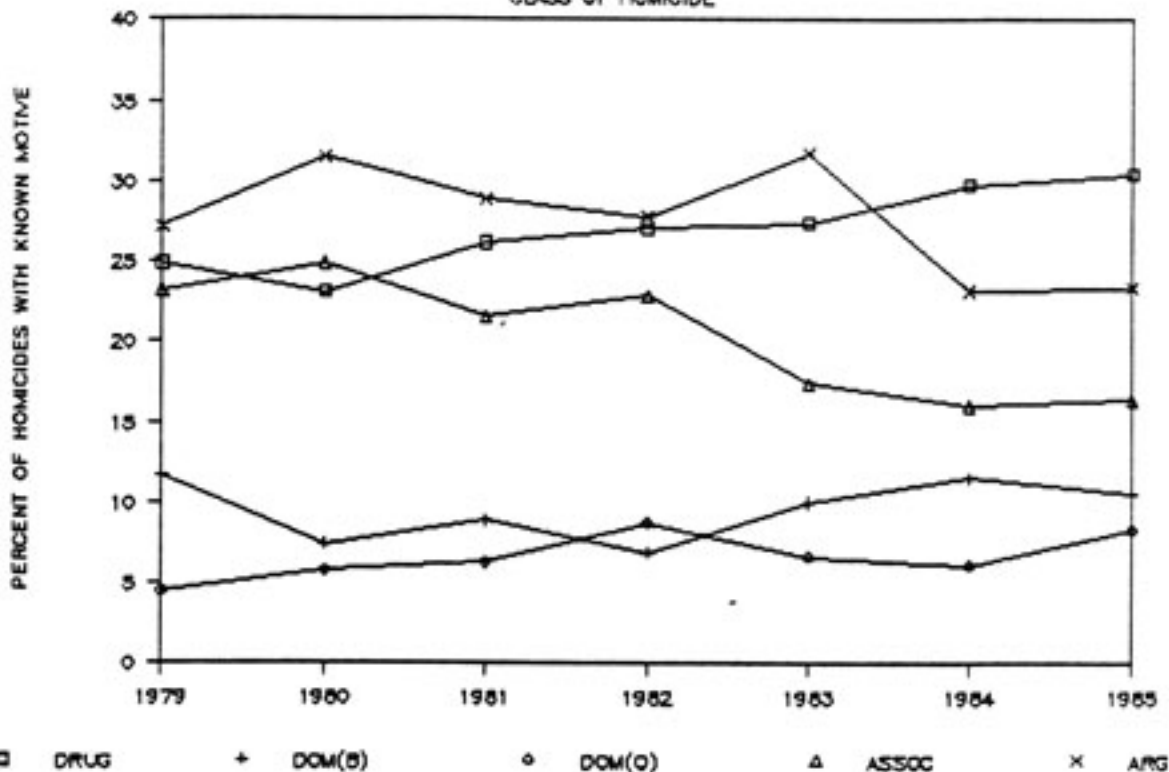
### HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

STATUS : ARGUMENT-RELATED HOMICIDE



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

## CLASS OF HOMICIDE



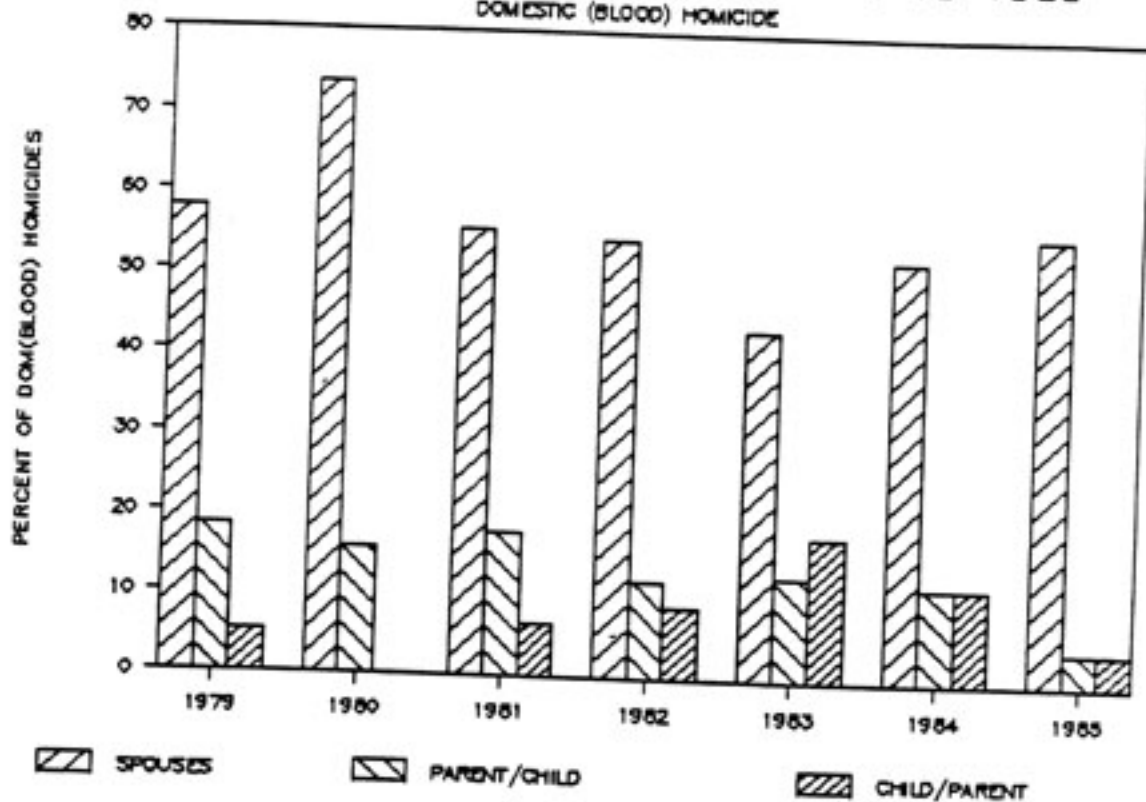
### CLASS OF HOMICIDE

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
MOTIVE UNKNOWN (%)	10.8	10.5	11.1	10.3	10.8	11.5	12.7
PERCENTAGE WHERE THE MOTIVE IS KNOWN:							
DRUG-RELATED (DRUG RIPOFF, ANY ACTIVITY RELATED TO SALE/POSSESSION)	24.9	23.1	26.2	27.1	27.4	29.8	30.4
DOMESTIC (BLOOD) - RELATED BY BLOOD OR MARRIAGE	11.7	7.4	8.9	6.9	10.0	11.5	10.5
DOMESTIC (OTHER) - LIVING TOGETHER BUT NOT RELATED	4.5	5.8	6.3	8.7	6.6	6.1	8.3
'ASSOCIATED CRIME'	23.2	24.9	21.8	22.9	17.4	16.0	16.4
ARGUMENT-RELATED (NOT DRUG-RELATED OR DOMESTIC)	27.2	31.5	28.9	27.8	31.7	23.2	23.4
POLICE SHOOTING	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.5	0.8
DRUG OVERDOSE	0.3	0.2		0.2		0.7	0.8
SERIAL MURDER	0.3			0.2		0.7	
BIZARRE/INSANE BEHAVIOR	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.7	2.7
OTHER MOTIVE	2.5	4.0	5.5	3.5	5.0	8.6	6.7



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

## DOMESTIC (BLOOD) HOMICIDE

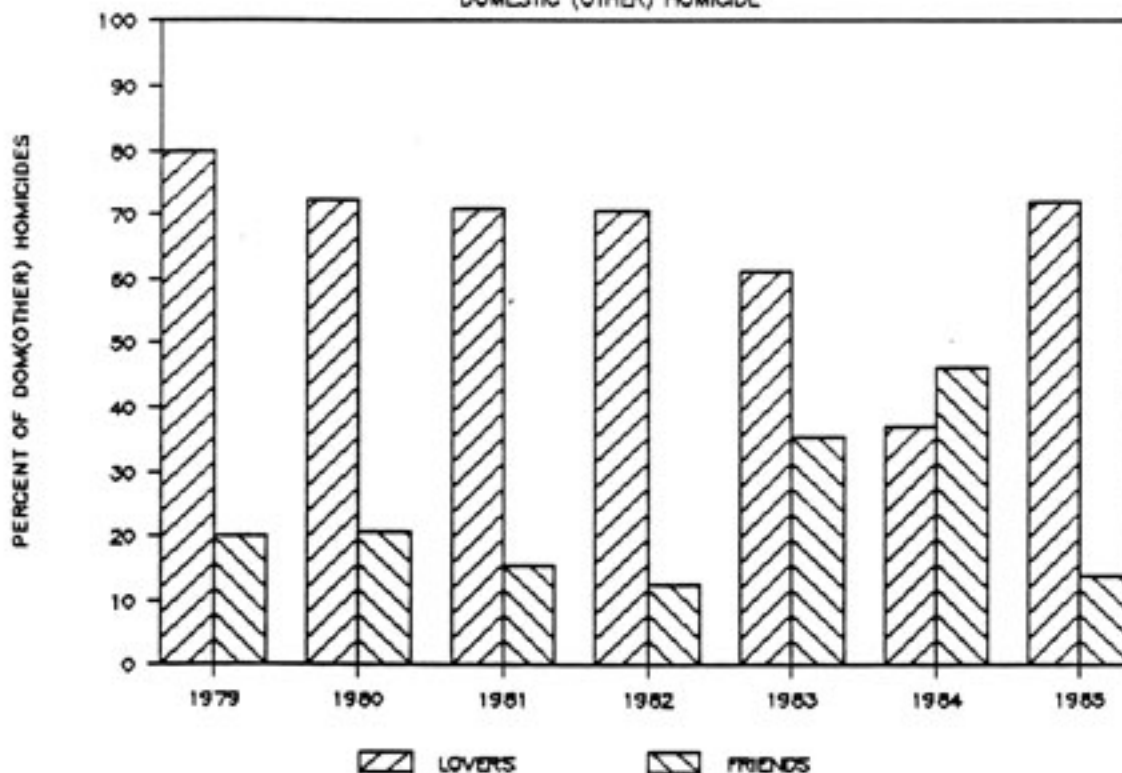


### DOMESTIC (BLOOD) HOMICIDE

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENTAGE WHERE:							
SPOUSE KILLS SPOUSE	57.9	73.7	56.6	54.5	43.6	52.5	55.6
PARENT KILLS CHILD	18.4	15.8	17.8	12.1	12.8	11.9	4.4
CHILD KILLS PARENT	5.3		6.7	9.1	17.9	11.9	4.4
CHILD KILLS CHILD	2.6	7.9		3.0	5.1		
OTHER	15.8	2.6	20.0	21.2	20.5	23.7	35.6

# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

## DOMESTIC (OTHER) HOMICIDE

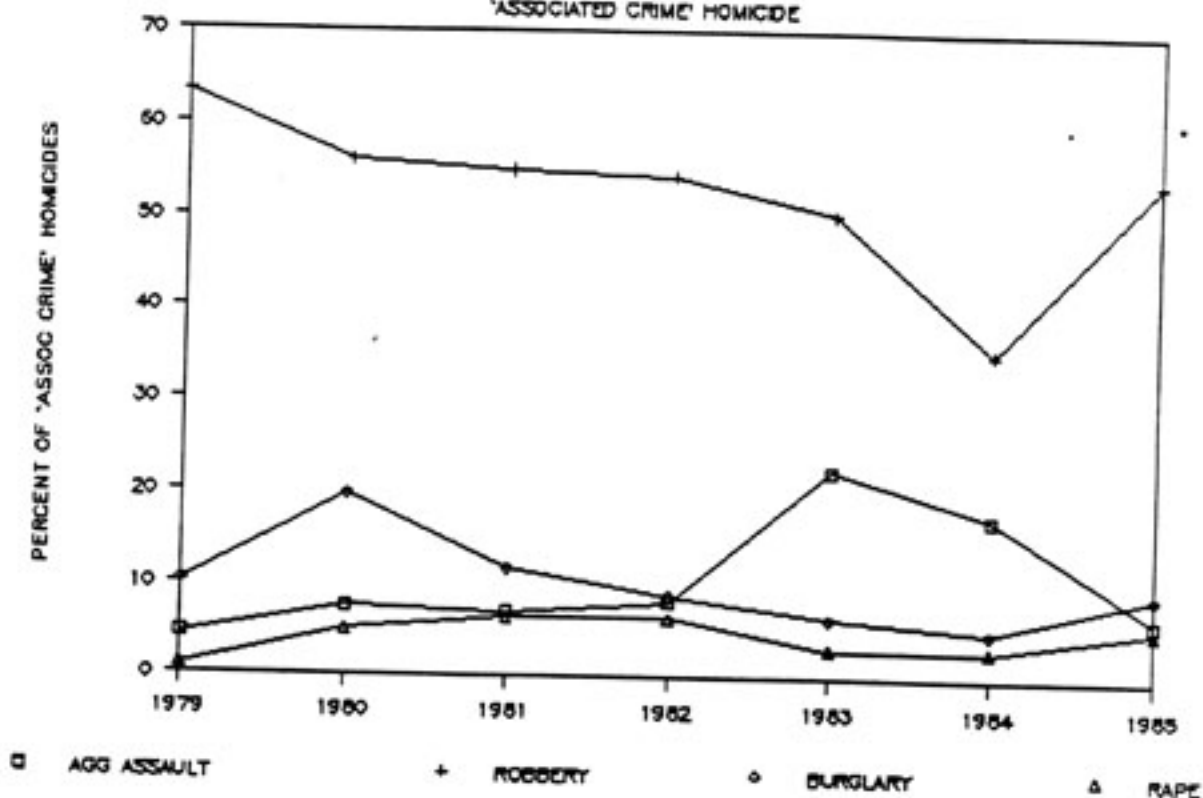


## DOMESTIC (OTHER) HOMICIDE

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENTAGE BETWEEN:							
LOVERS	80.0	72.4	71.1	70.8	61.3	37.0	72.0
HETEROSEXUAL LOVERS	55.0	51.7	33.3	39.6	41.9	14.8	54.0
HOMOSEXUAL LOVERS	5.0	6.9	8.9	8.3	16.1	5.6	10.0
A LOVERS TRIANGLE	20.0	13.8	28.9	22.9	3.2	16.7	8.0
FRIENDS	20.0	20.7	15.6	12.5	35.5	46.3	14.0
OTHER		6.9	13.3	16.7	3.2	16.7	14.0

# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

## 'ASSOCIATED CRIME' HOMICIDE

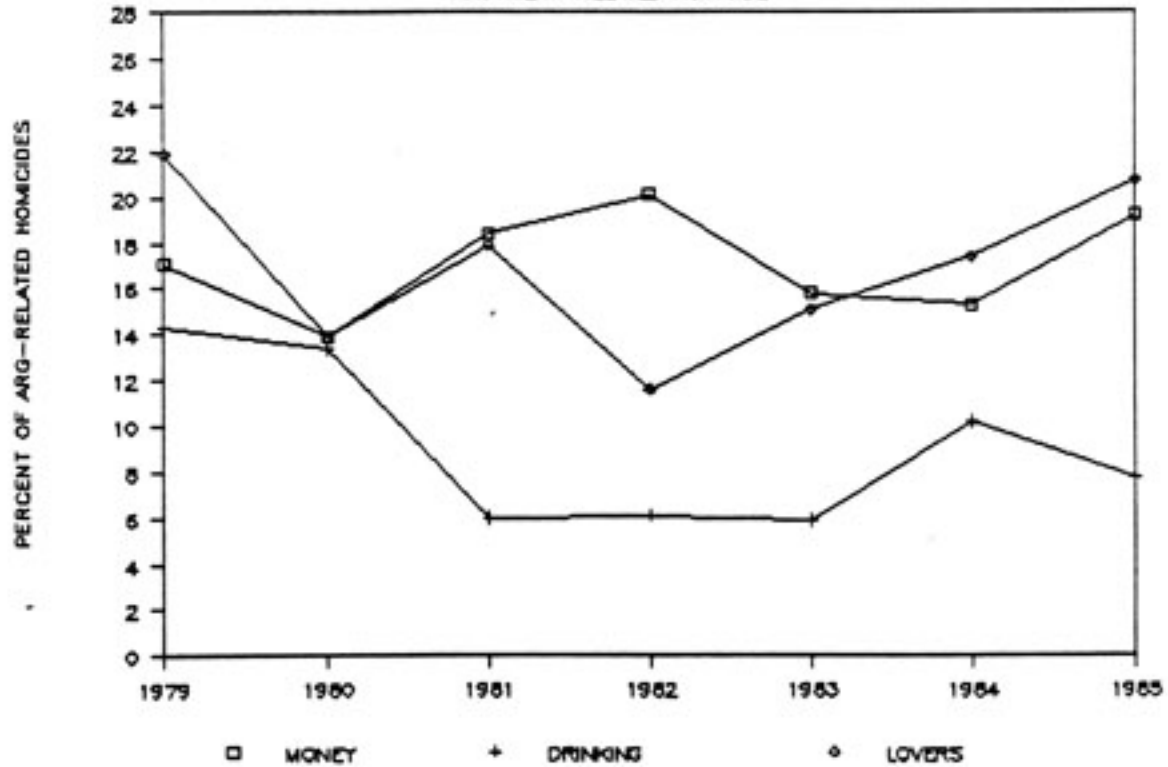


## 'ASSOCIATED CRIME' HOMICIDE

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENTAGE ASSOCIATED WITH:							
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	4.5	7.6	7.0	8.2	22.4	17.4	6.4
LARCENY	3.4	2.5	4.7	3.5	2.4	3.8	0.9
AUTO THEFT	2.3		1.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.8
ARSON	3.4	1.9	3.5	0.8		3.6	2.8
ROBBERY	63.6	56.1	56.0	54.4	50.4	35.4	54.1
BURGLARY	10.2	19.7	11.7	8.8	6.4	5.1	9.2
RAPE	1.1	5.1	6.4	6.4	3.2	3.1	5.5
POSSIBLE FELONY		0.6	2.9	2.3	1.6	10.8	5.5
OTHER	11.4	6.4	7.0	15.2	12.8	20.0	13.8

# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

## ARGUMENT-RELATED HOMICIDE



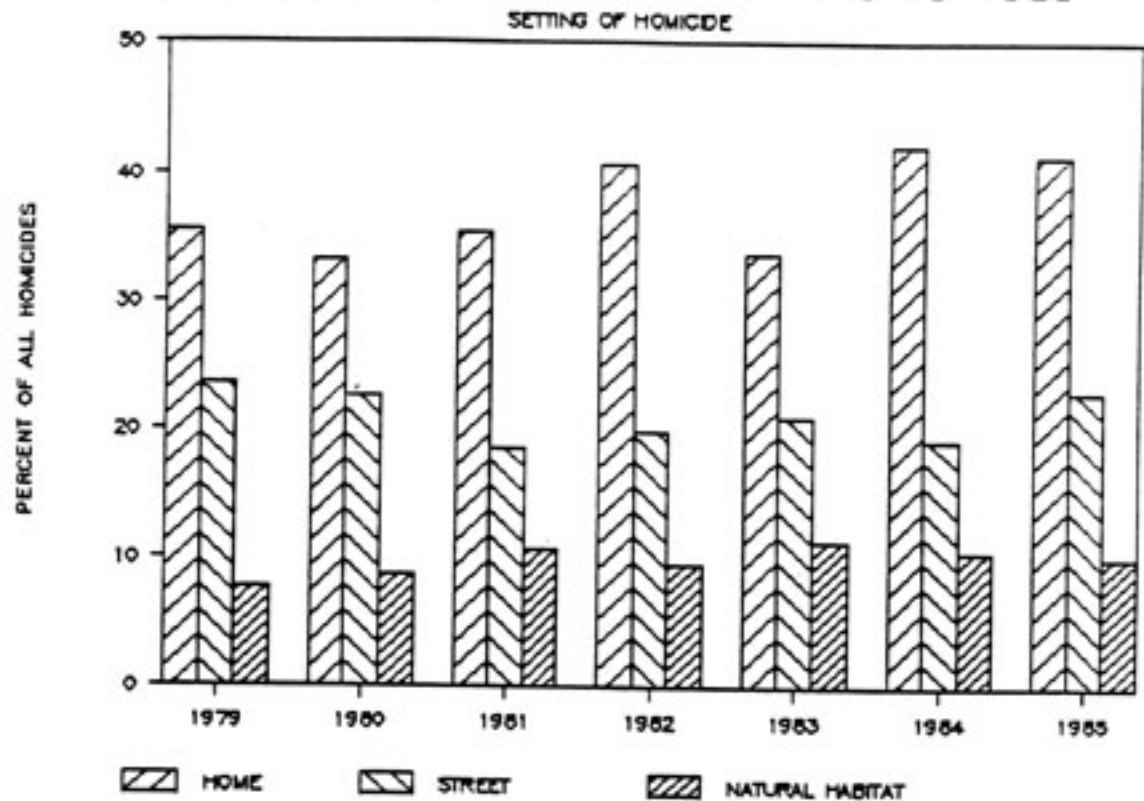
## ARGUMENT-RELATED HOMICIDE

1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985

### PERCENTAGE OVER/BETWEEN:

MONEY	17.1	13.9	18.4	20.1	15.8	15.3	19.2
DRINKING	14.3	13.4	6.0	6.1	5.9	10.2	7.7
LOVERS	21.9	13.9	17.9	11.8	15.1	17.4	20.7
HETEROSEXUAL LOVERS	9.5	3.2	3.0	6.7	5.3	4.6	9.2
HOMOSEXUAL LOVERS	5.7	2.1	4.0	1.2	3.9	3.1	3.8
A LOVERS TRIANGLE	6.7	8.6	10.9	3.7	5.9	9.7	7.7
DRIVING	3.8	2.7	1.5	0.6	2.0		0.8
OTHER	23.8	27.3	28.4	33.5	22.4	25.0	26.9
UNKNOWN	19.0	28.9	27.9	28.0	38.8	32.1	24.6

# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

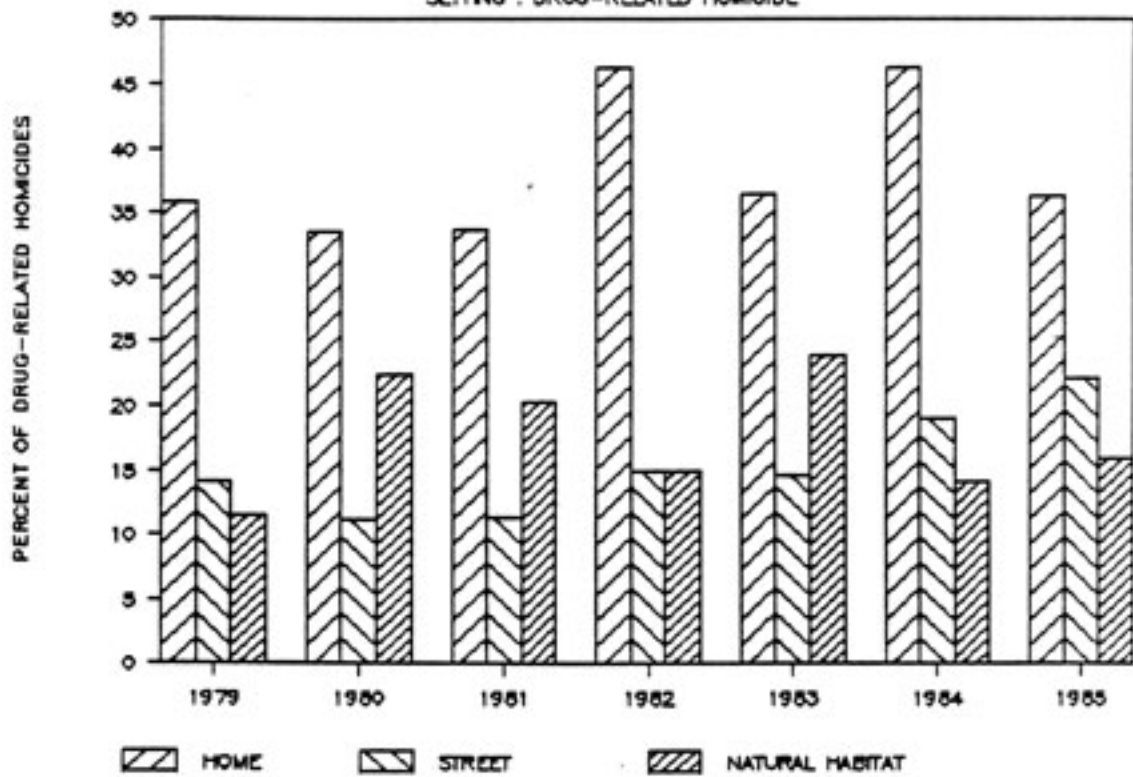


## SETTING OF HOMICIDE

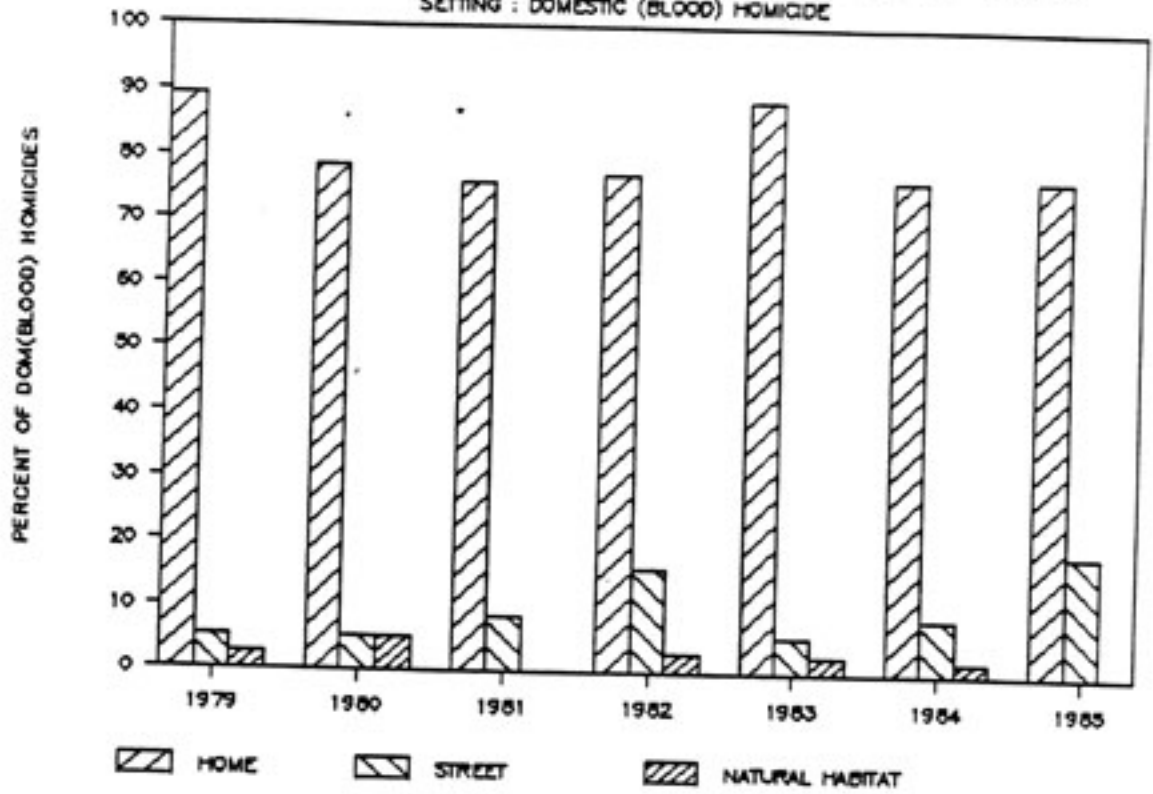
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENTAGE OCCURRING AT/IN:							
HOME	35.6	33.2	35.4	40.6	33.7	42.1	41.2
WORK	3.1	3.7	4.8	2.8	3.0	4.1	3.3
PUBLIC BUILDING	4.3	7.8	4.9	3.4	5.9	2.8	4.9
BAR	8.8	7.0	7.9	4.6	5.2	5.9	4.0
STREET	23.6	22.6	18.6	19.9	21.0	19.2	23.0
NATURAL HABITAT (FIELD, RIVER, ETC.)	7.7	8.7	10.7	9.6	11.4	10.5	10.1
MOTOR VEHICLE	4.8	4.5	8.4	7.0	4.2	5.0	7.3
OTHER	7.4	10.0	8.2	11.4	14.1	9.8	5.8
UNKNOWN	4.6	2.5	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.7

# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

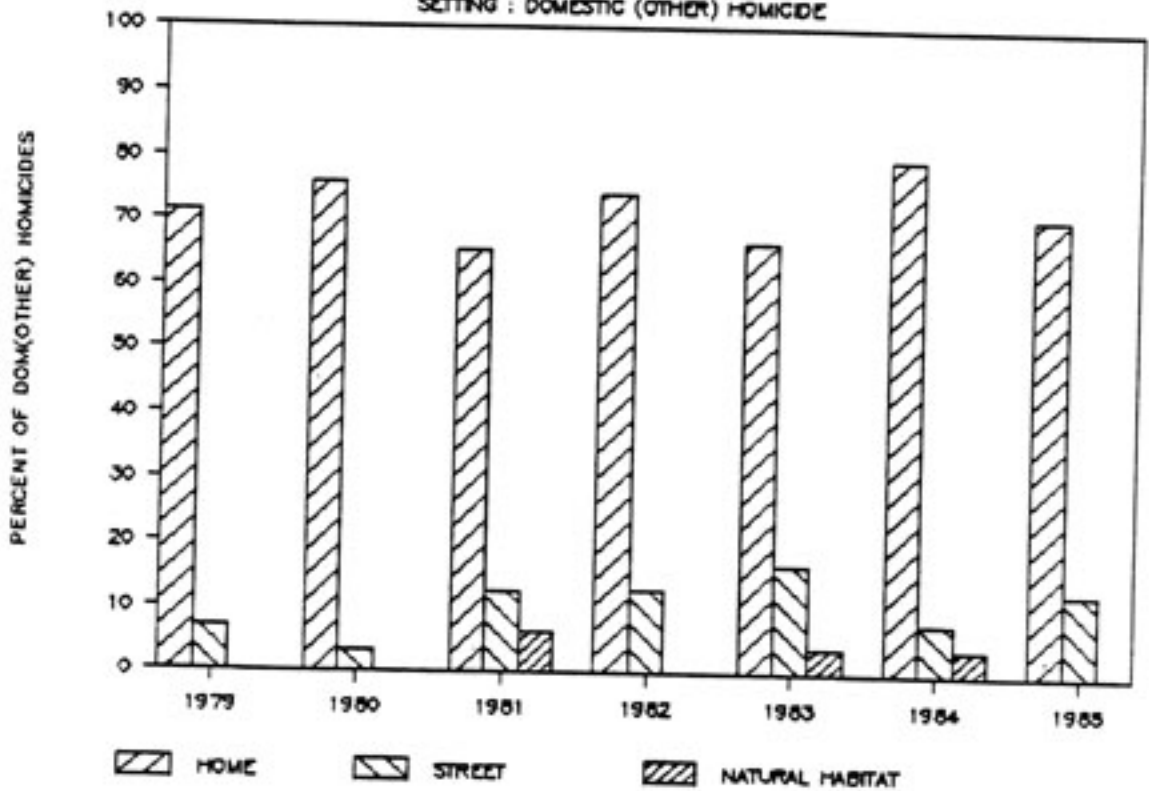
SETTING : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985  
 SETTING : DOMESTIC (BLOOD) HOMICIDE



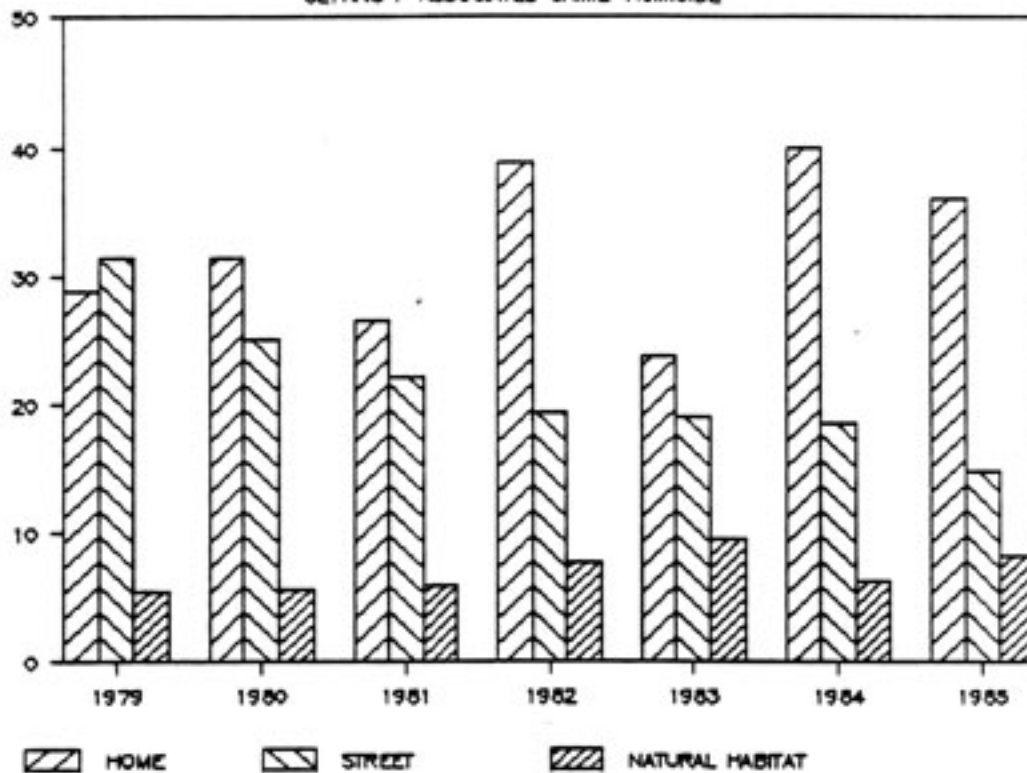
HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985  
 SETTING : DOMESTIC (OTHER) HOMICIDE



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

SETTING : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE

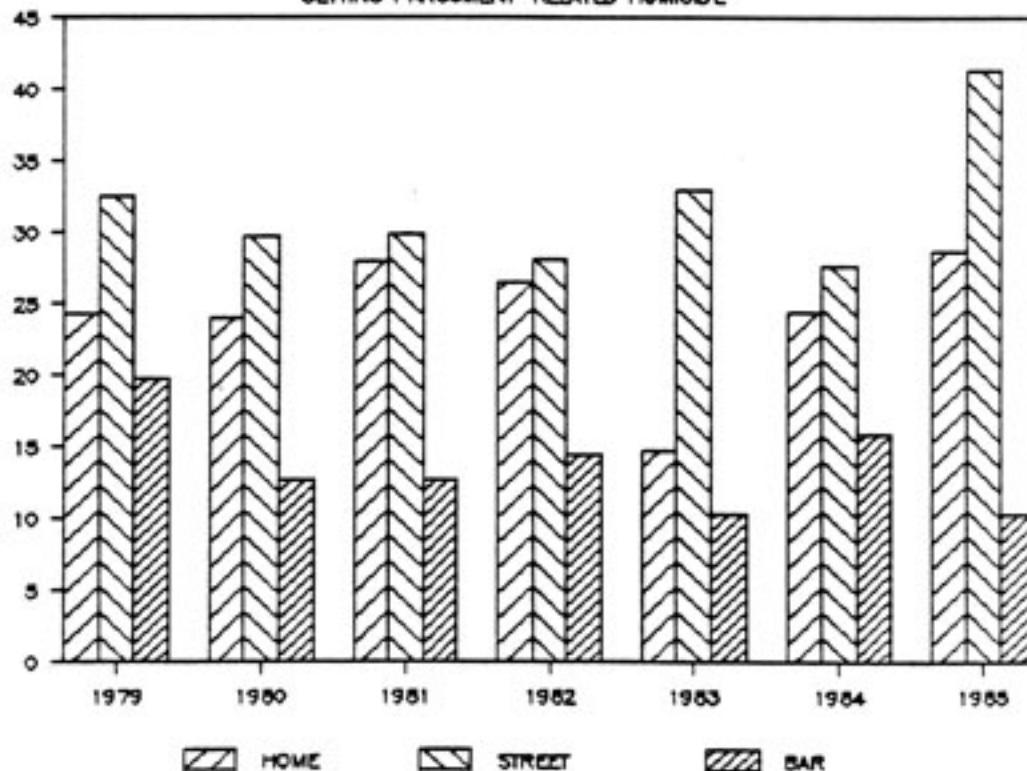
PERCENT OF 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDES



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

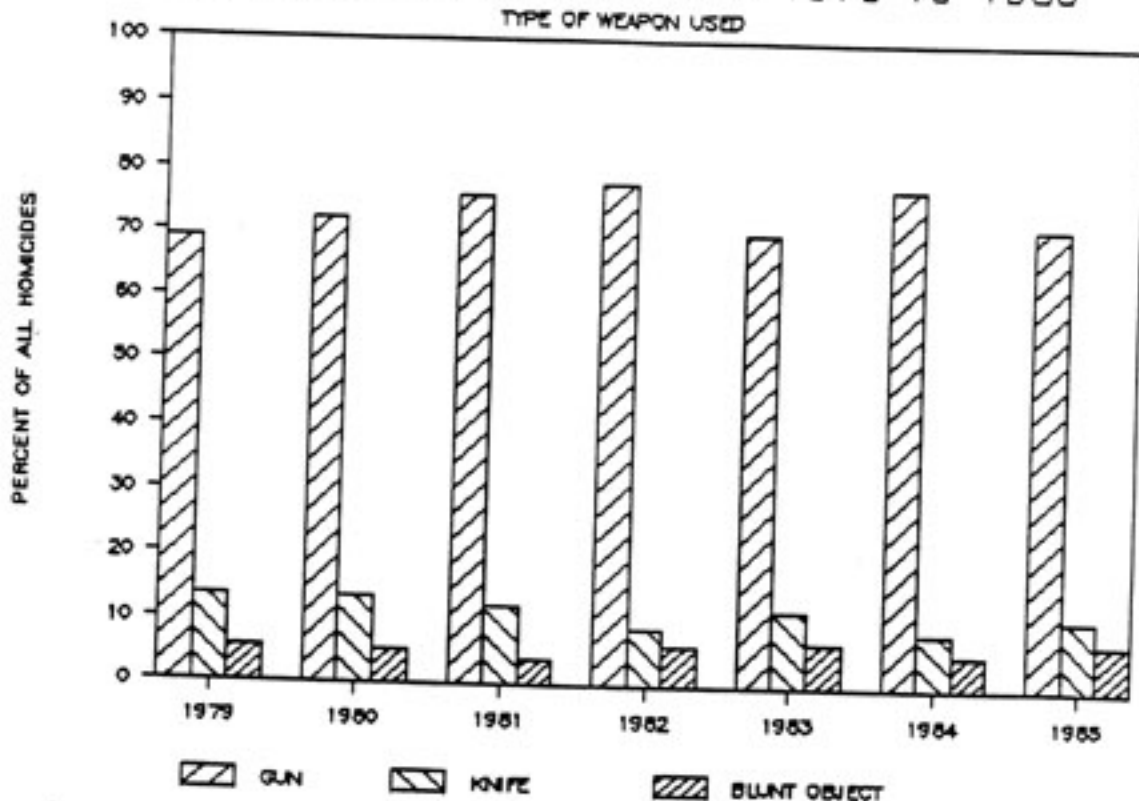
SETTING : ARGUMENT-RELATED HOMICIDE

PERCENT OF ARG-RELATED HOMICIDES





# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

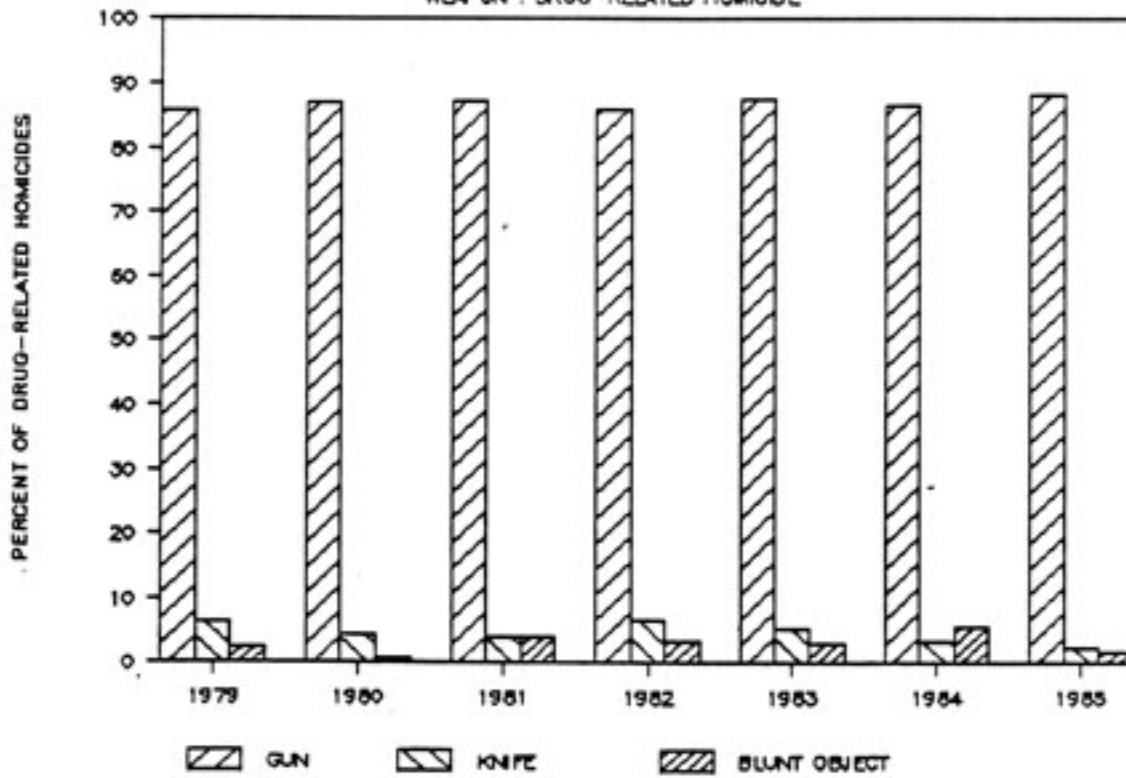


## TYPE OF WEAPON USED

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDES INVOLVING THE USE OF A:							
<b>GUN</b>	69.2	72.5	76.1	76.1	70.4	77.7	71.6
FIREARM	4.8	7.7	8.5	7.1	8.4	13.1	10.1
HANDGUN	48.7	49.5	51.3	58.4	50.2	53.7	48.7
RIFLE	4.0	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.4	1.9
SHOTGUN	4.8	5.9	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5
AUTOMATIC WEAPON	7.1	7.1	10.3	7.2	5.4	5.2	9.4
OTHER GUN		0.2			0.5		
<b>KNIFE OR CUTTING INSTRUMENT</b>	13.4	13.4	12.1	8.9	11.8	8.7	10.8
<b>BLUNT OBJECT</b>	5.7	5.2	4.1	6.4	6.9	5.2	7.3
<b>ALL OTHER WEAPONS</b>	11.7	8.9	7.7	6.6	10.7	8.3	10.3
PERSONAL WEAPON	2.3	1.1	0.7		1.2	0.7	1.4
POISON							
EXPLOSIVES				0.2			0.2
ARSON	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.2
NARCOTICS AND DRUGS		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.4
STRANGULATION	2.6	3.2	2.0	3.0	3.4	1.7	1.4
ASPHYXIATION	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.7
OTHER	5.4	3.4	2.6	2.4	4.2	2.2	4.0

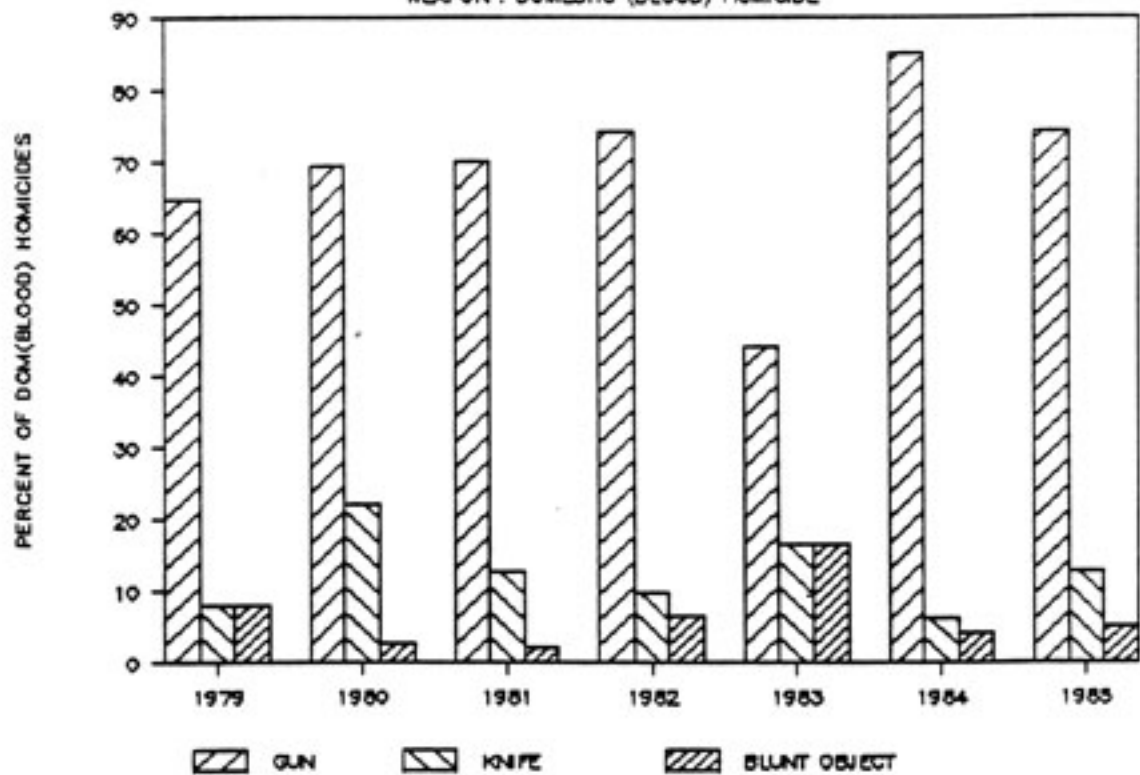
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

WEAPON : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



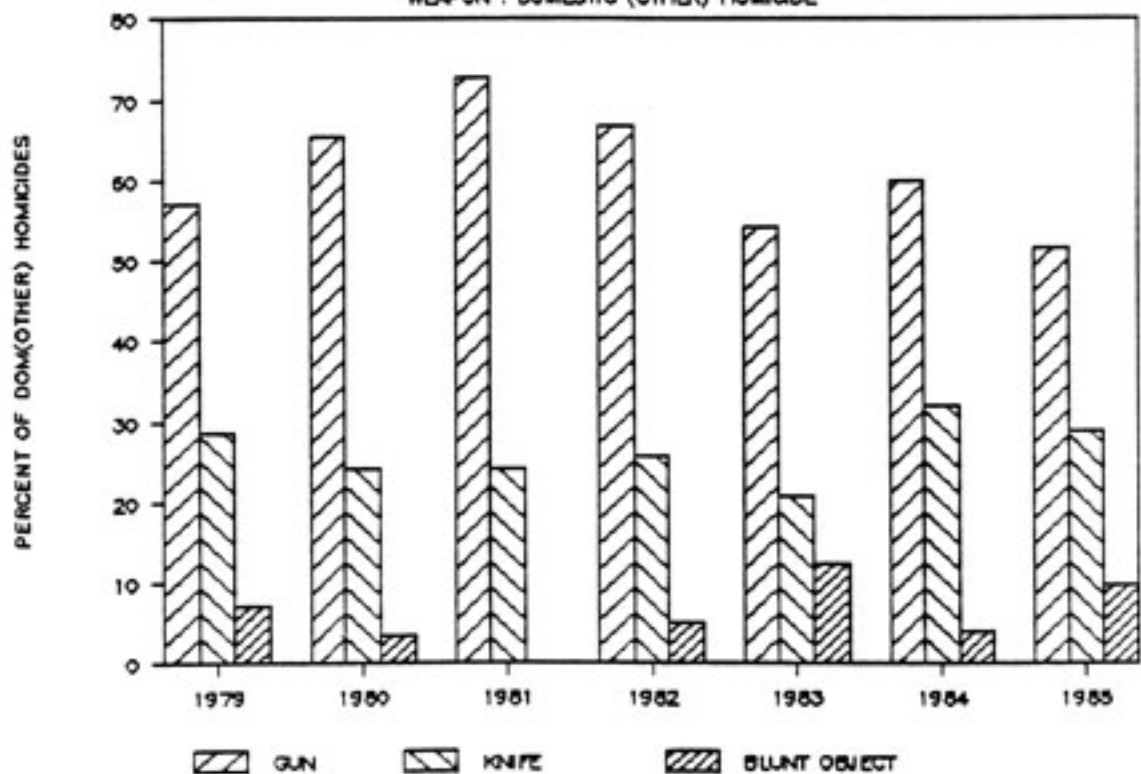
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

WEAPON : DOMESTIC (BLOOD) HOMICIDE



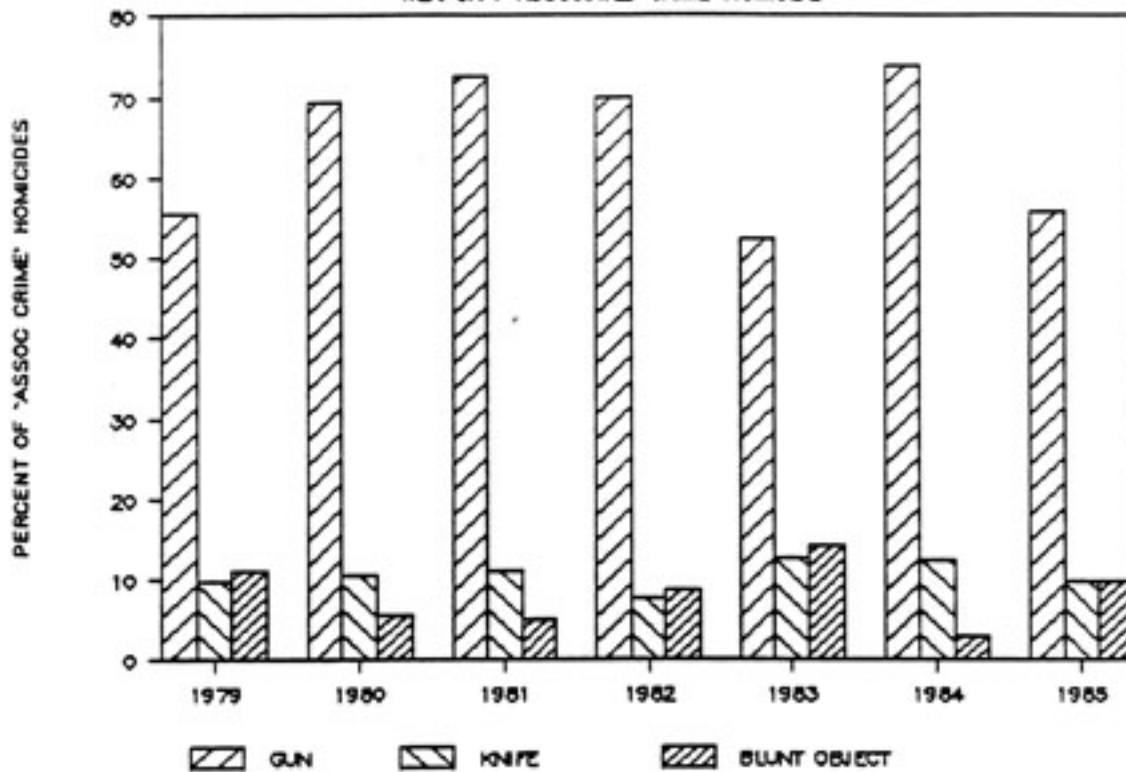
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

WEAPON : DOMESTIC (OTHER) HOMICIDE



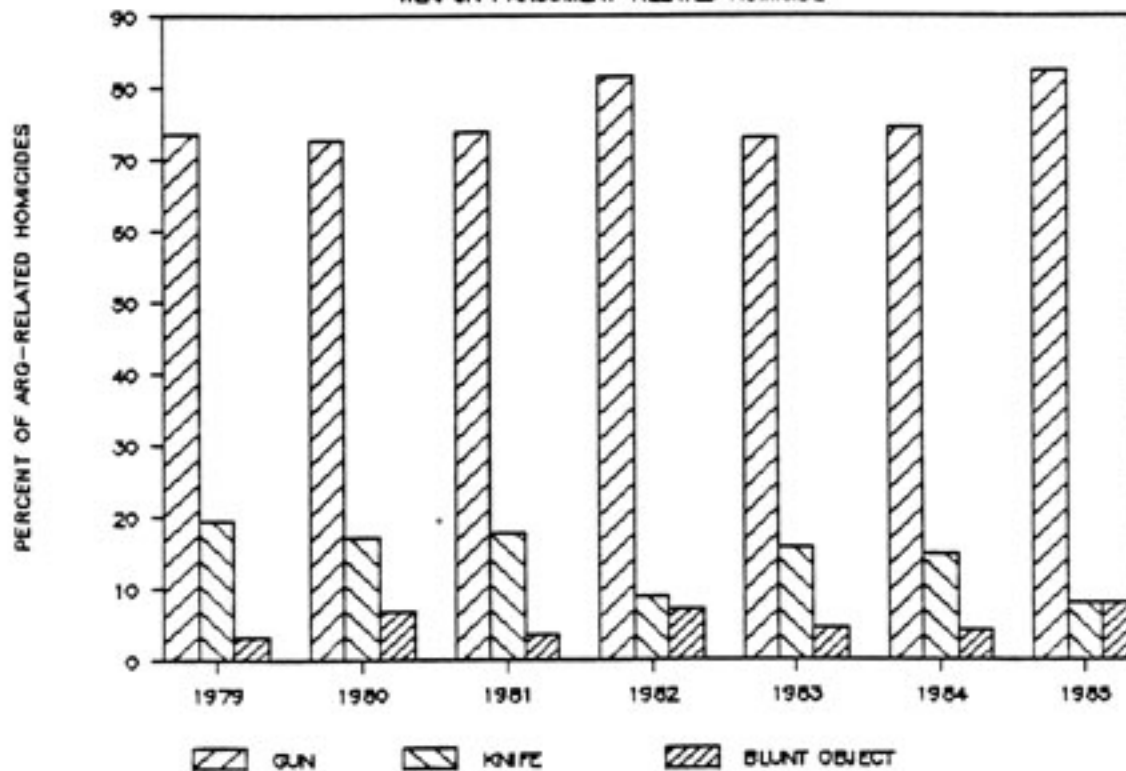
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

WEAPON : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE



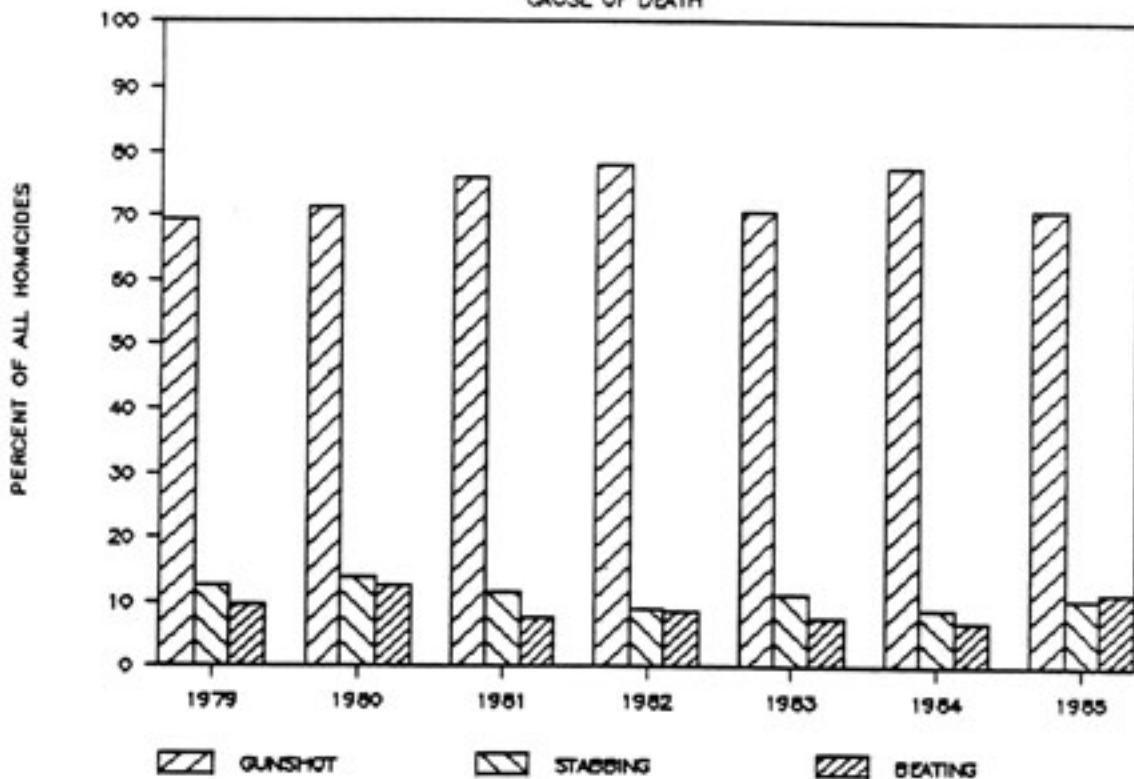
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

WEAPON : ARGUMENT-RELATED HOMICIDE



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE.: 1979 TO 1985

CAUSE OF DEATH



CAUSE OF DEATH

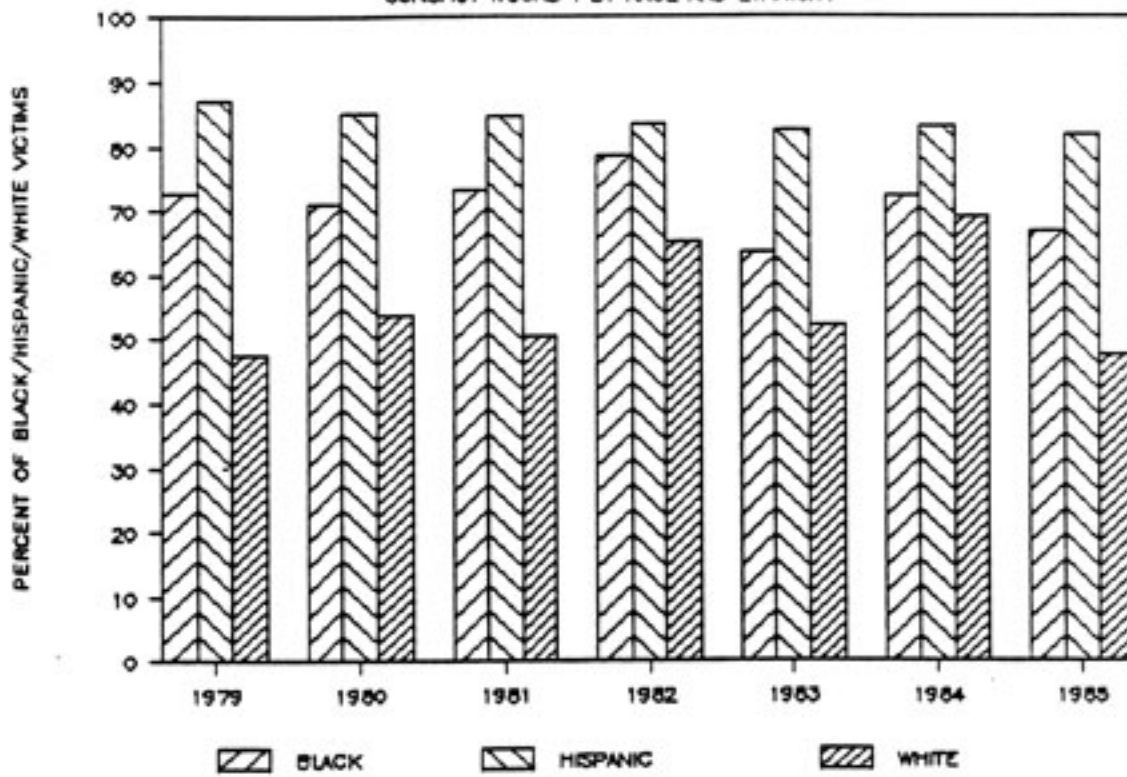
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985

PERCENTAGE BY:

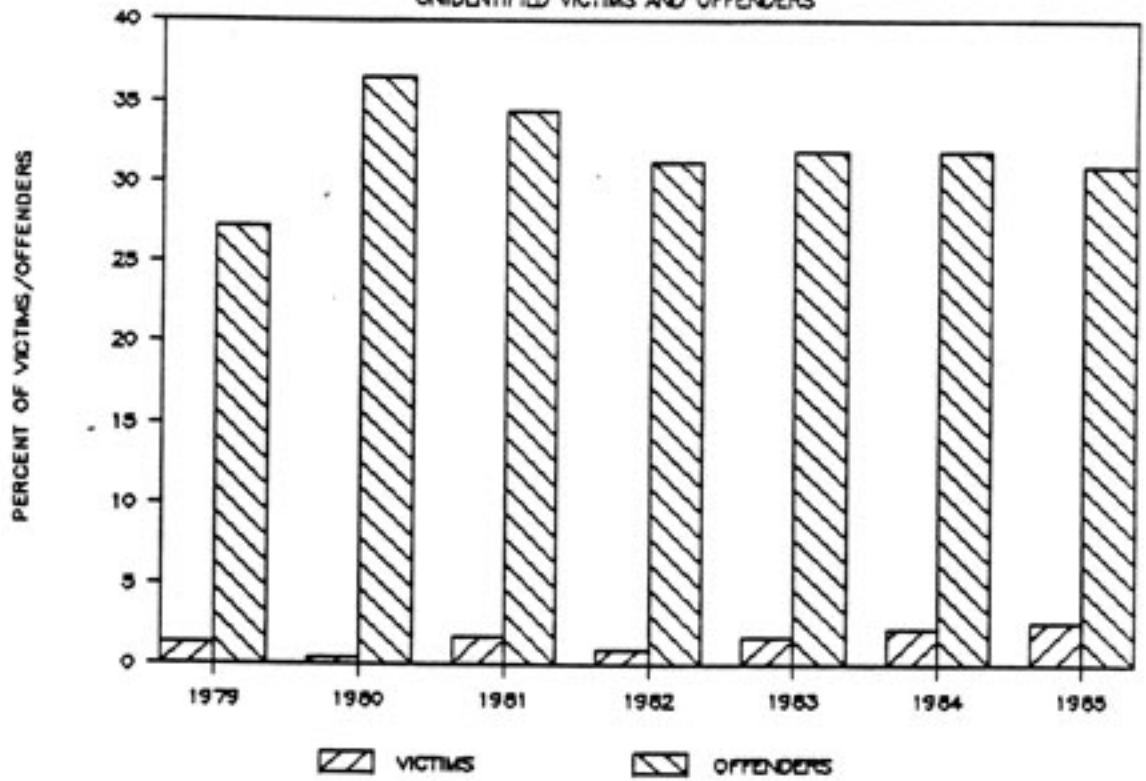
GUNSHOT WOUND	69.3	71.5	76.1	78.1	70.7	77.7	71.0
STABBING	12.5	13.9	11.6	8.9	11.1	8.8	10.5
BEATING	9.1	5.5	4.3	6.6	7.1	5.5	9.1
STRANGULATION	3.1	4.1	3.0	3.4	4.7	2.0	2.3
CHILD ABUSE	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.7
DROWNING	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7
FIRE	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.2
VEHICLE	0.6	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.4	0.2
OTHER	3.7	3.6	2.8	1.6	3.9	2.7	4.2

# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

GUNSHOT WOUND : BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

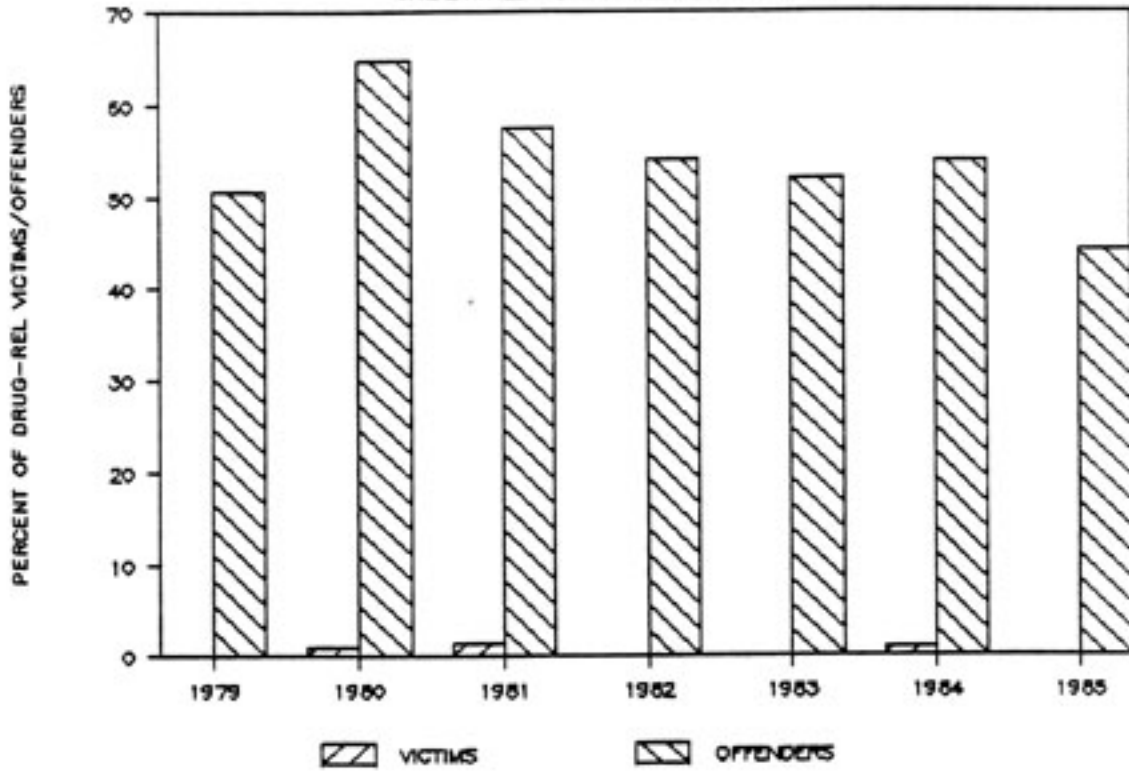


HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985  
UNIDENTIFIED VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS



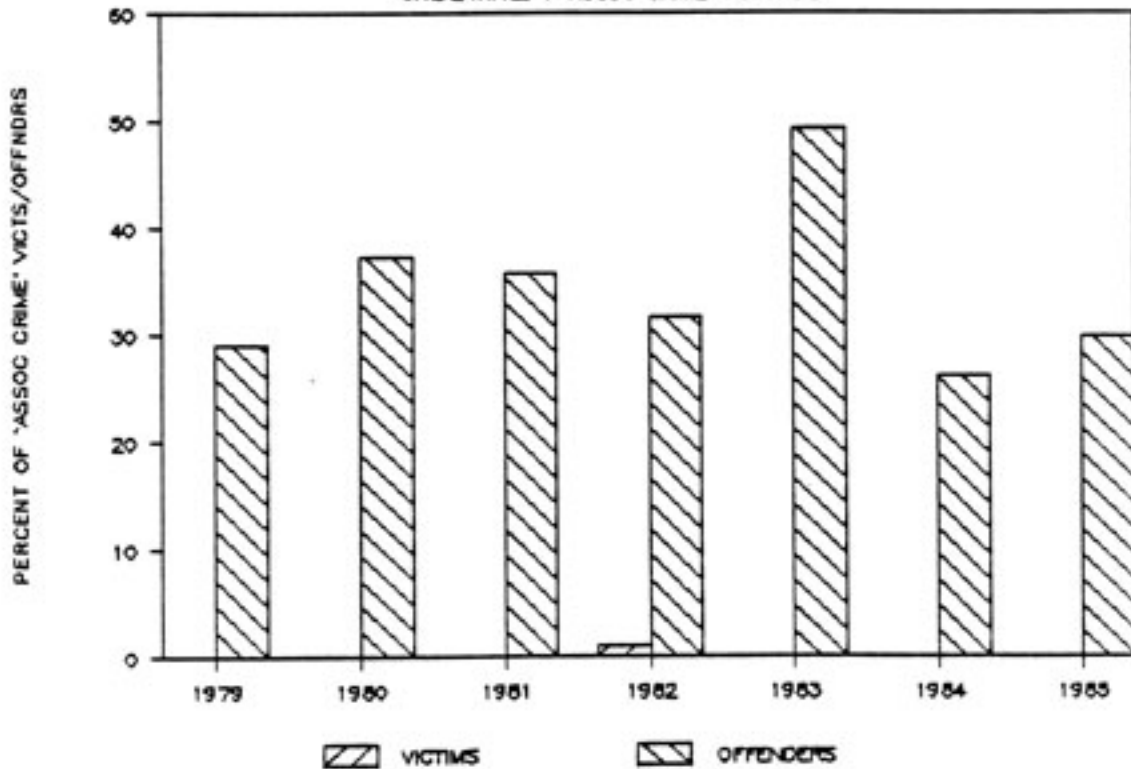
### HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

UNIDENTIFIED : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



### HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

UNIDENTIFIED : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE



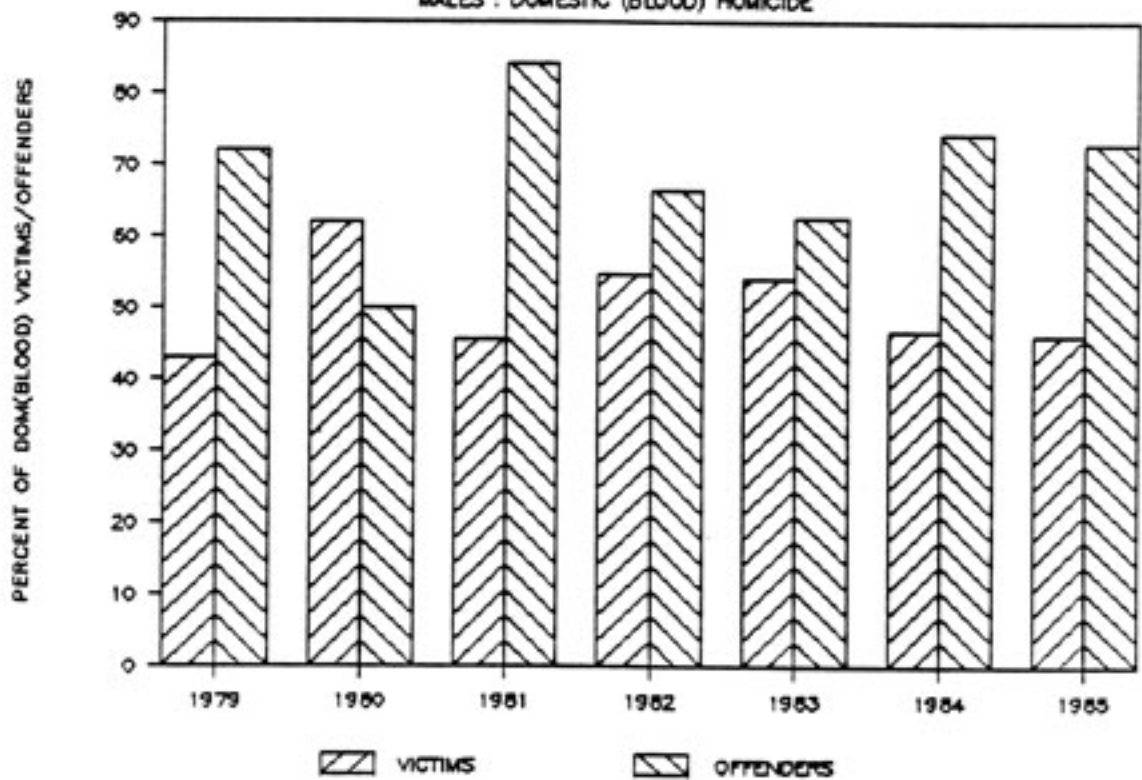


SEX OF THE VICTIM

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENTAGE:							
MALE	81.8	81.7	83.7	84.4	81.1	82.0	80.8
FEMALE	18.2	18.3	16.3	15.6	18.9	18.0	19.2

HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

MALES : DOMESTIC (BLOOD) HOMICIDE

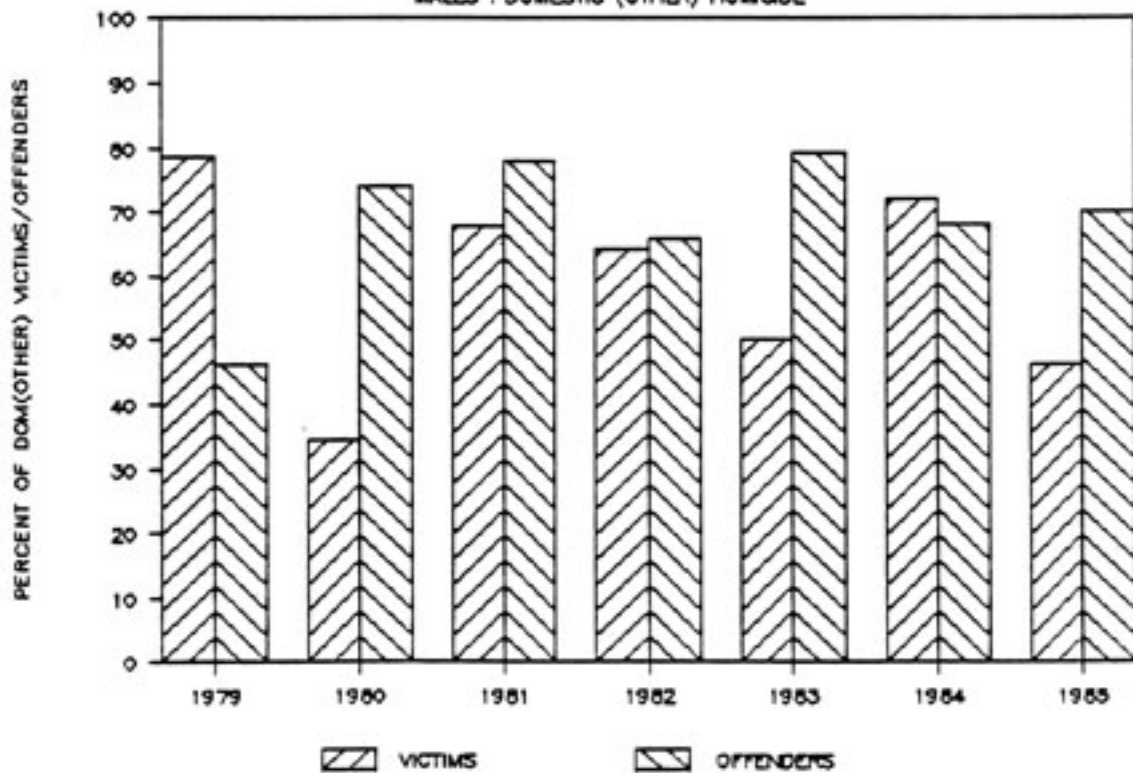


SEX OF THE OFFENDER

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENTAGE:							
MALE	89.5	89.2	93.2	91.5	90.2	90.1	89.3
FEMALE	10.5	10.8	6.8	8.5	9.8	9.8	10.7

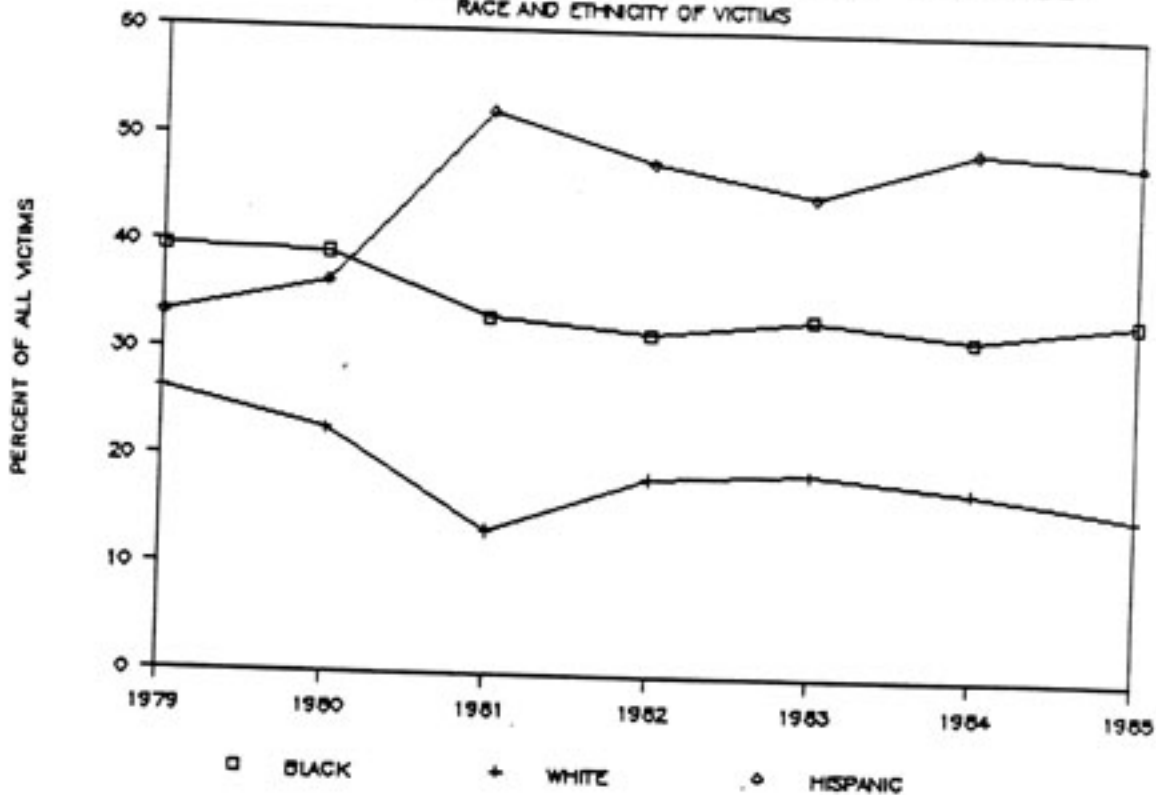
HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

MALES : DOMESTIC (OTHER) HOMICIDE



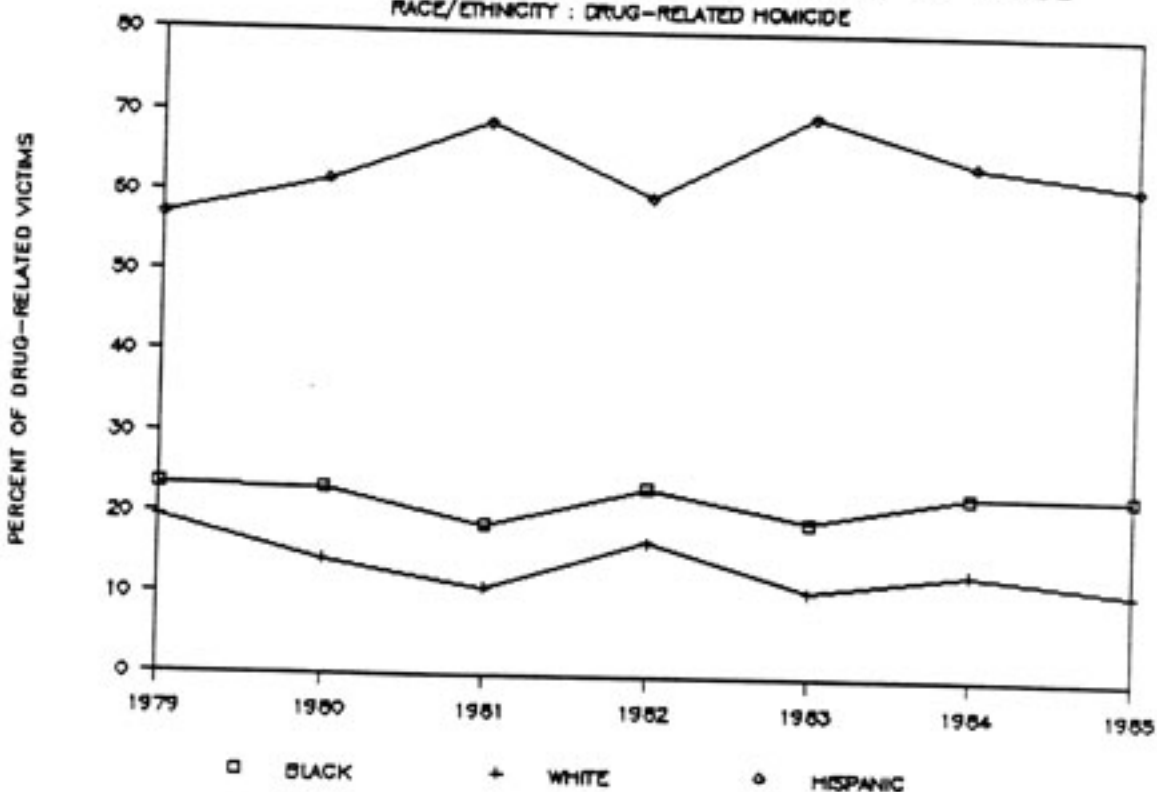
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

RACE AND ETHNICITY OF VICTIMS



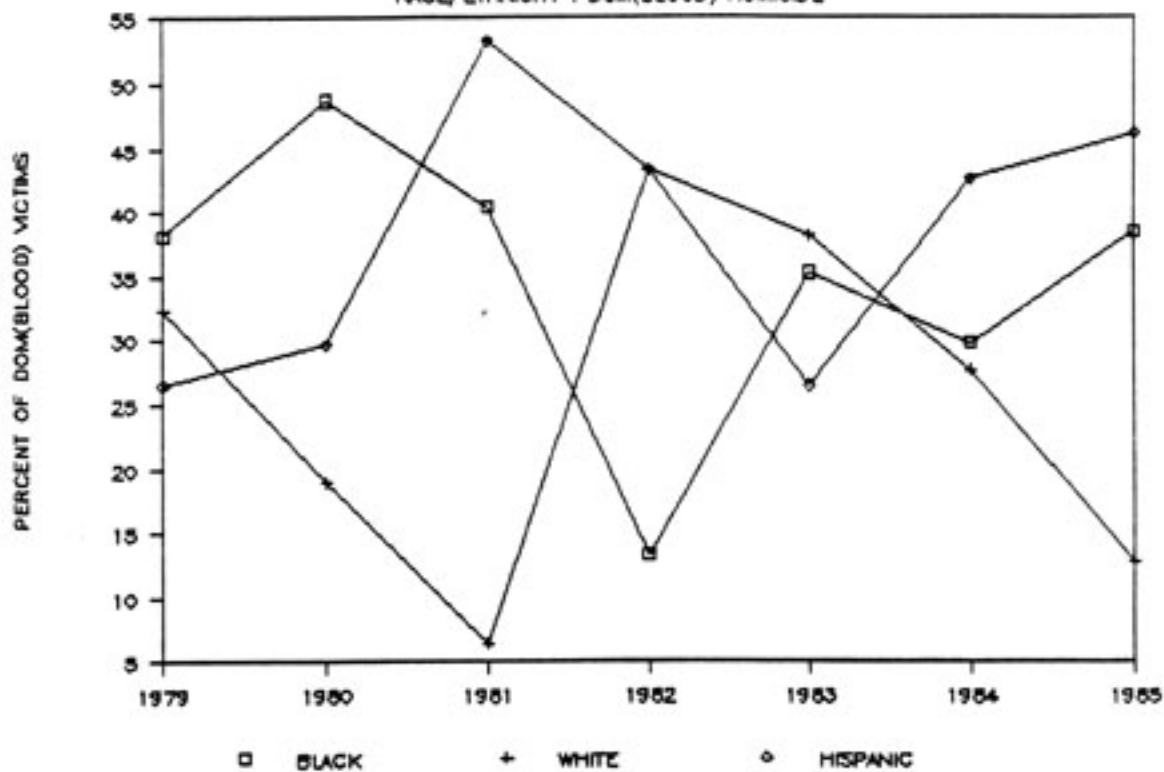
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

RACE/ETHNICITY : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



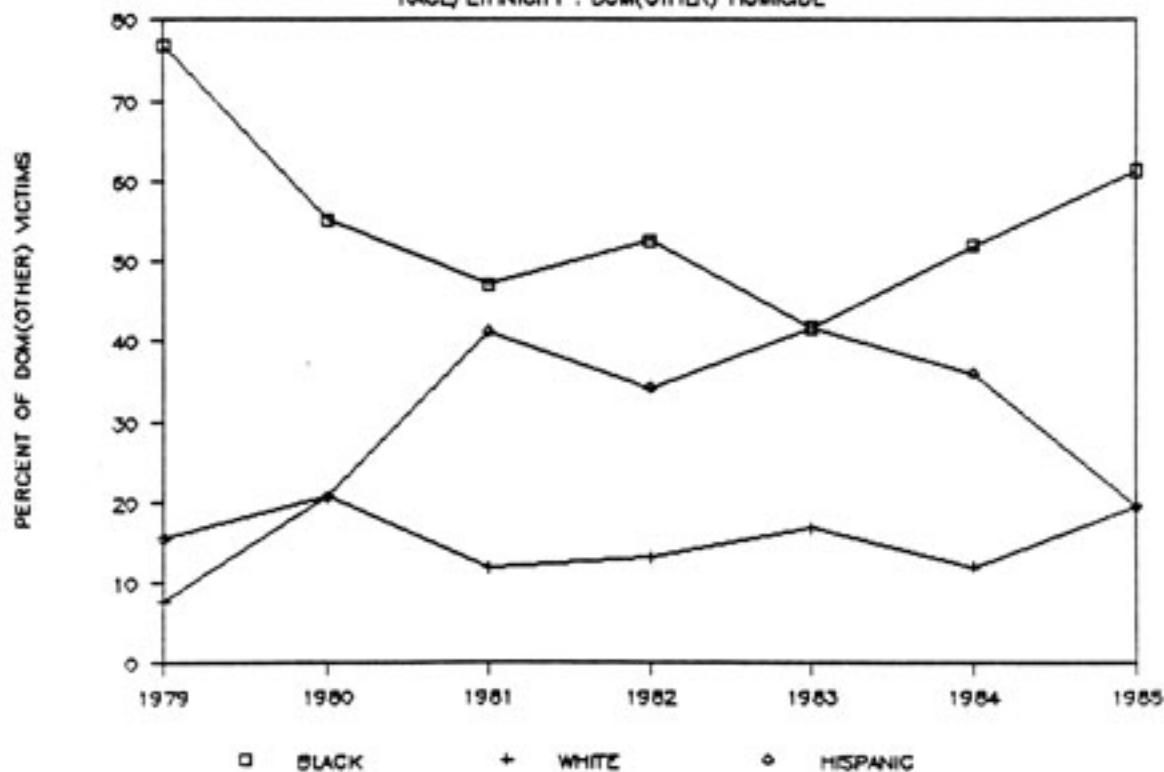
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

RACE/ETHNICITY : DOM(BLOOD) HOMICIDE



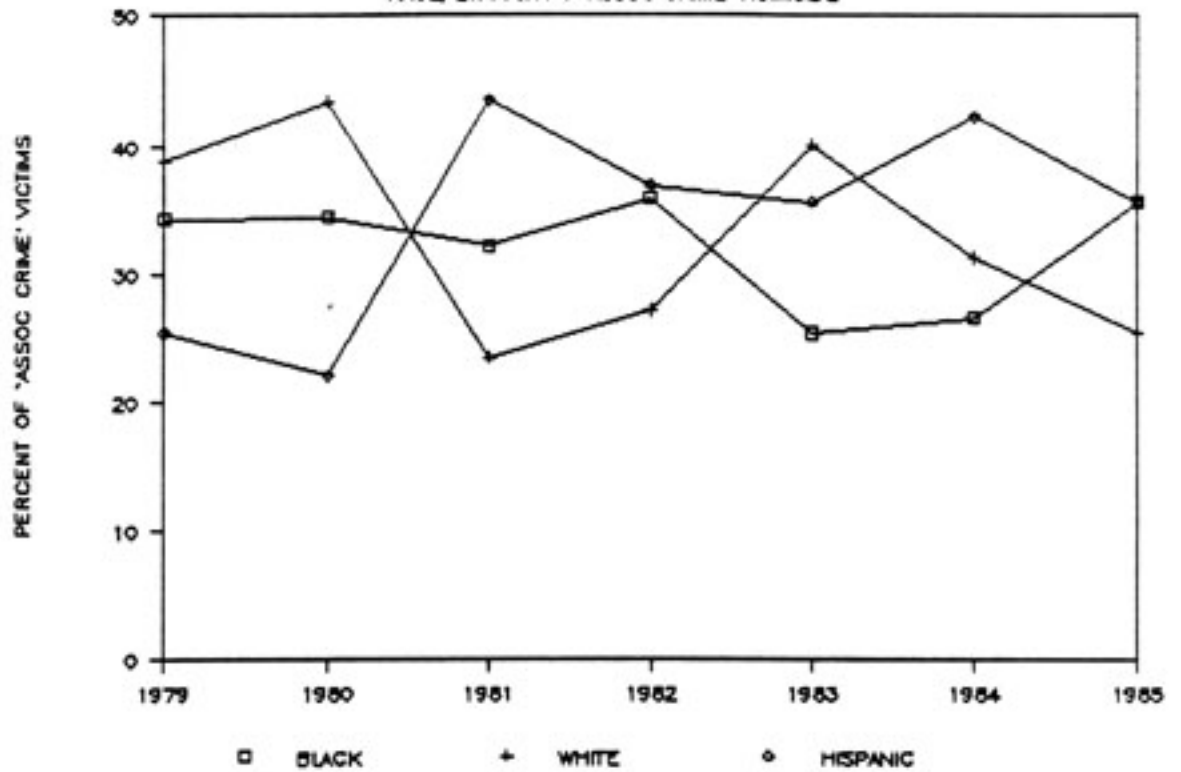
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

RACE/ETHNICITY : DOM(OTHER) HOMICIDE



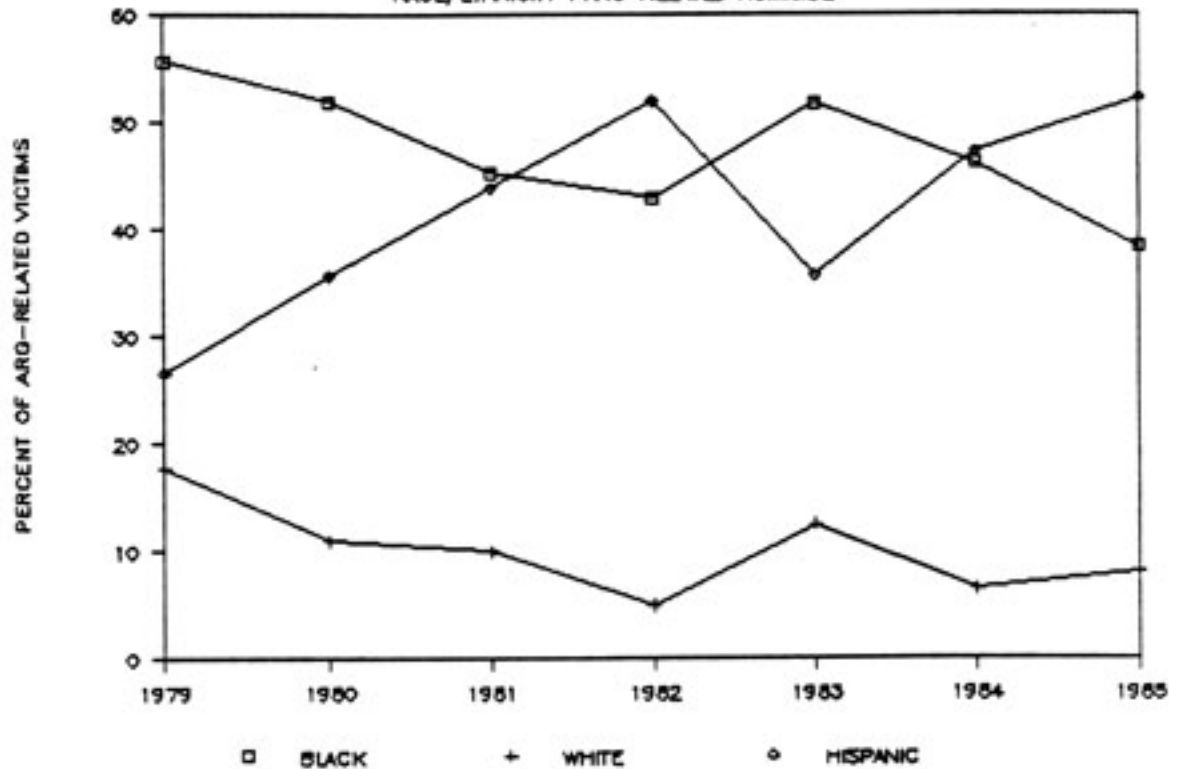
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

RACE/ETHNICITY : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE



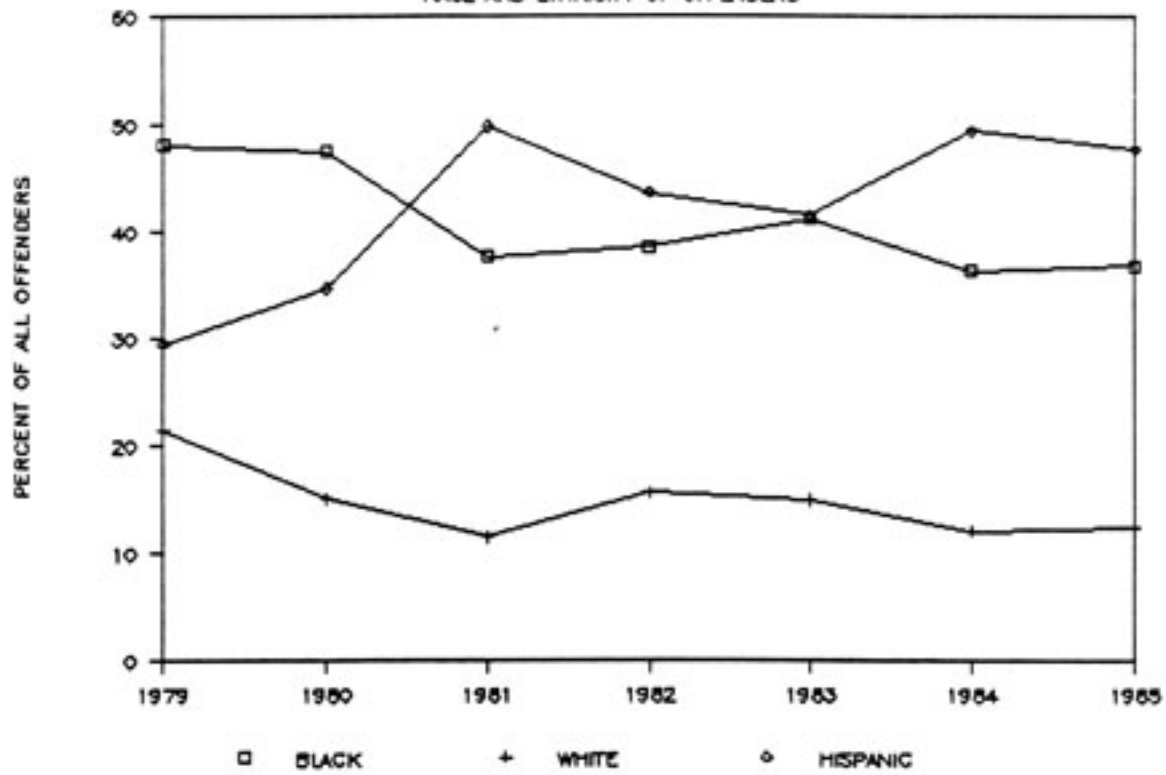
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

RACE/ETHNICITY : ARG-RELATED HOMICIDE



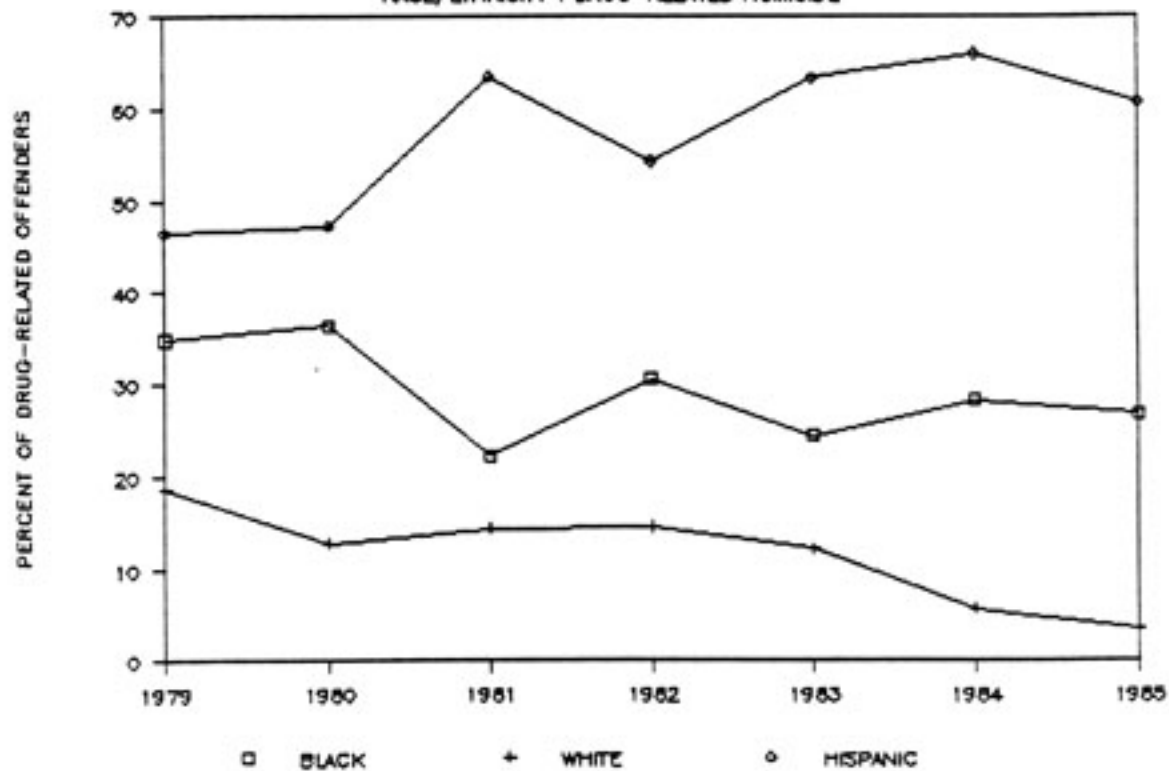
HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

RACE AND ETHNICITY OF OFFENDERS



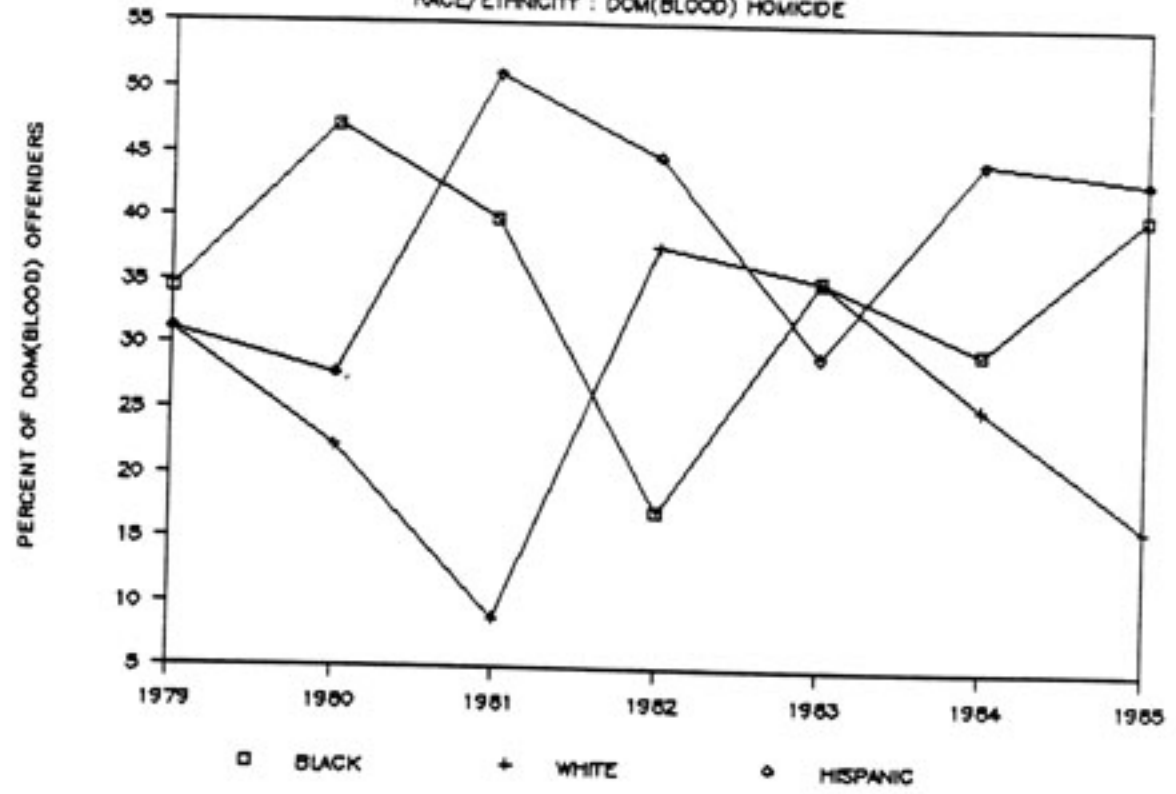
HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

RACE/ETHNICITY : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



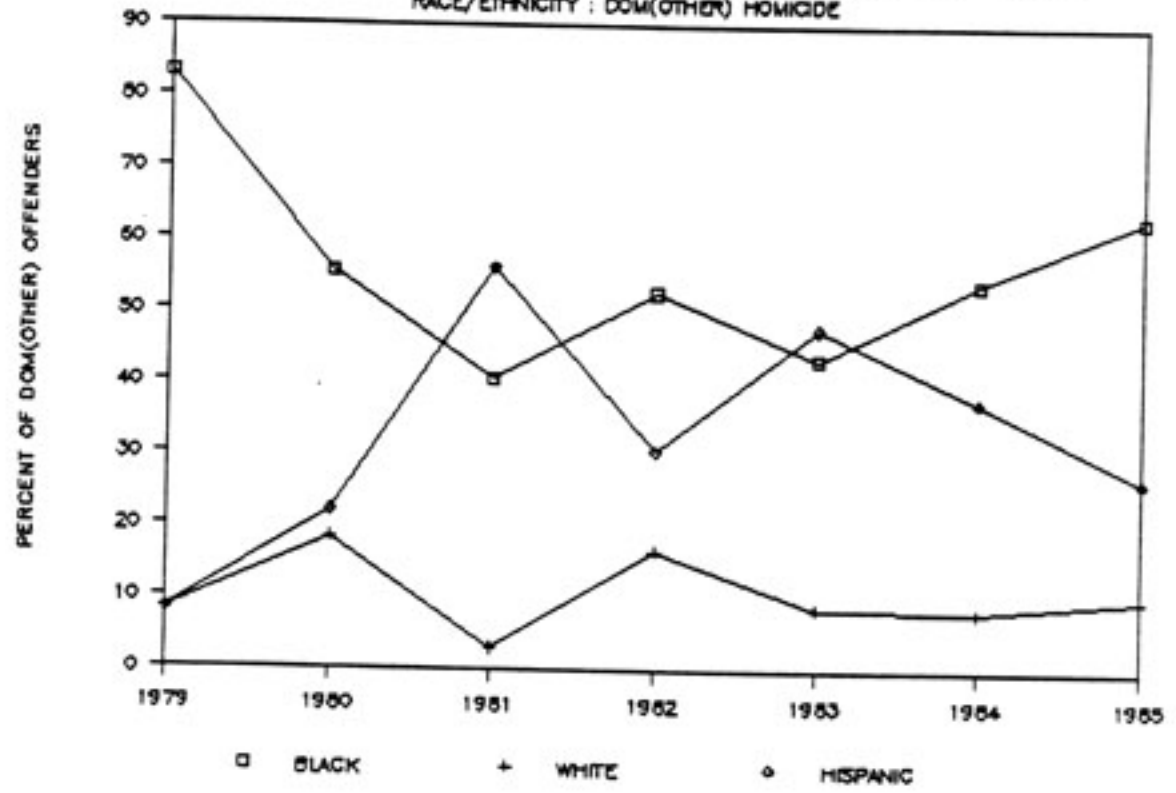
### HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE.: 1979 TO 1985

RACE/ETHNICITY : DOM(BLOOD) HOMICIDE



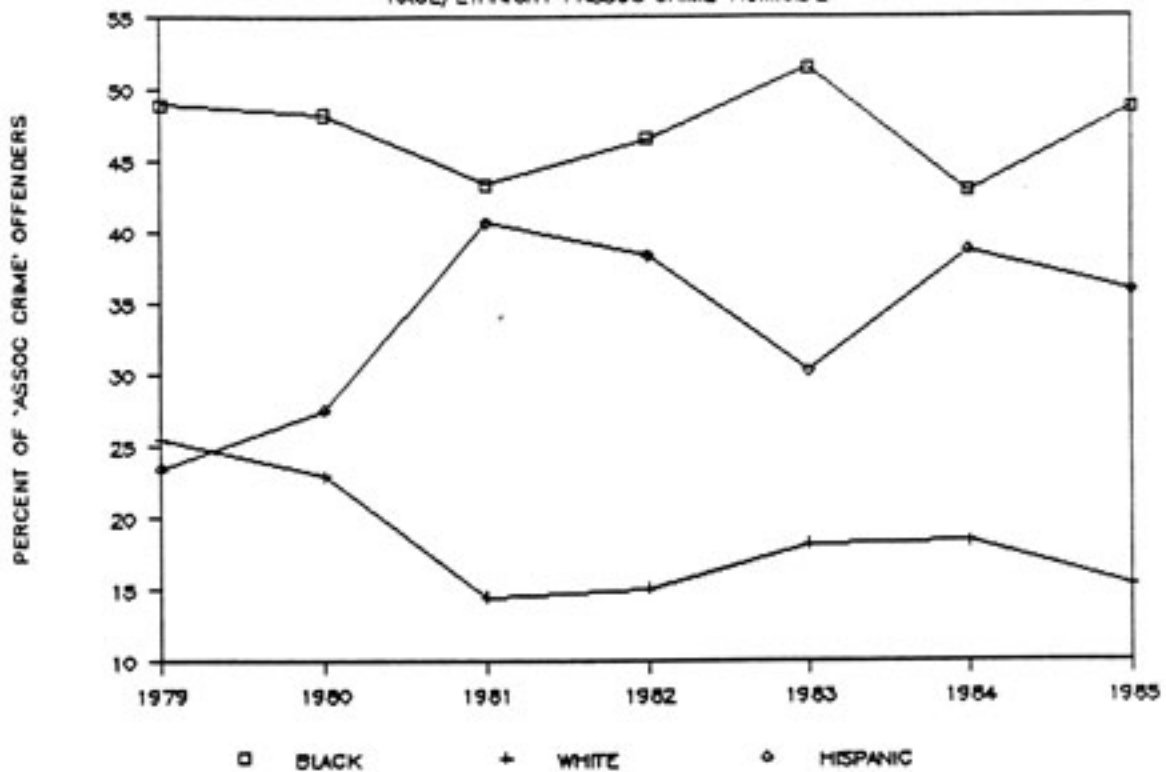
### HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

RACE/ETHNICITY : DOM(OTHER) HOMICIDE



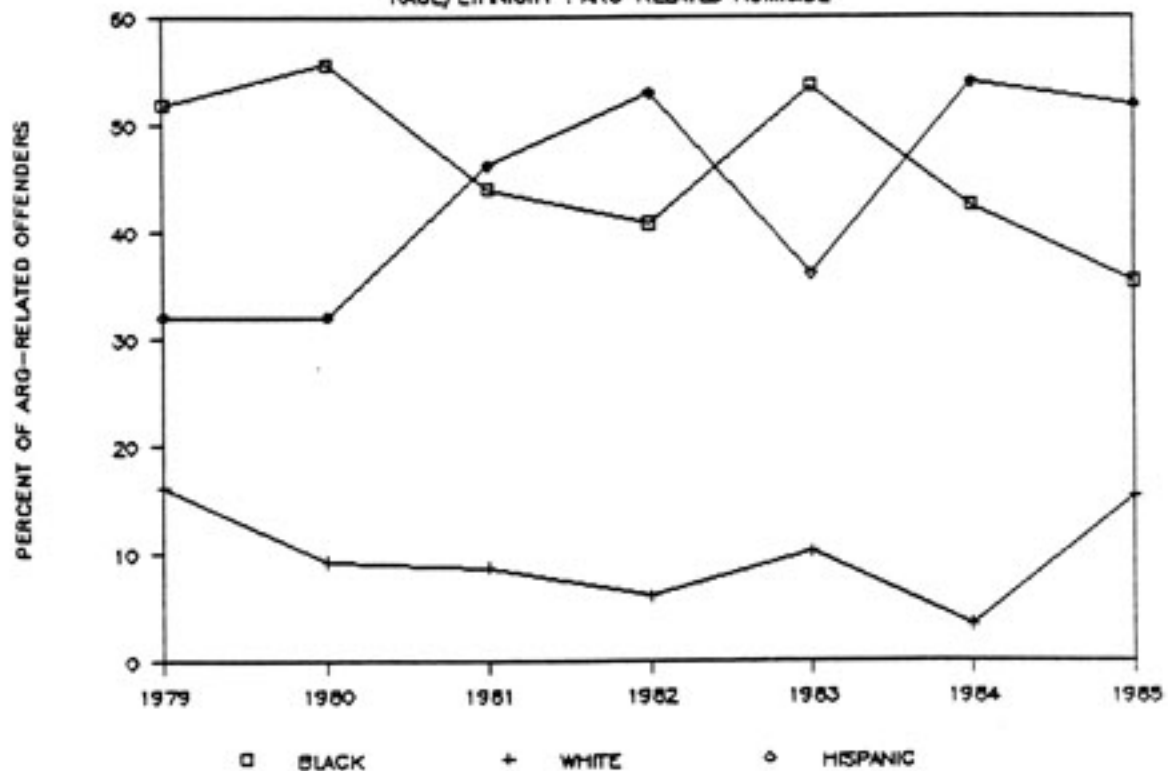
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

RACE/ETHNICITY : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

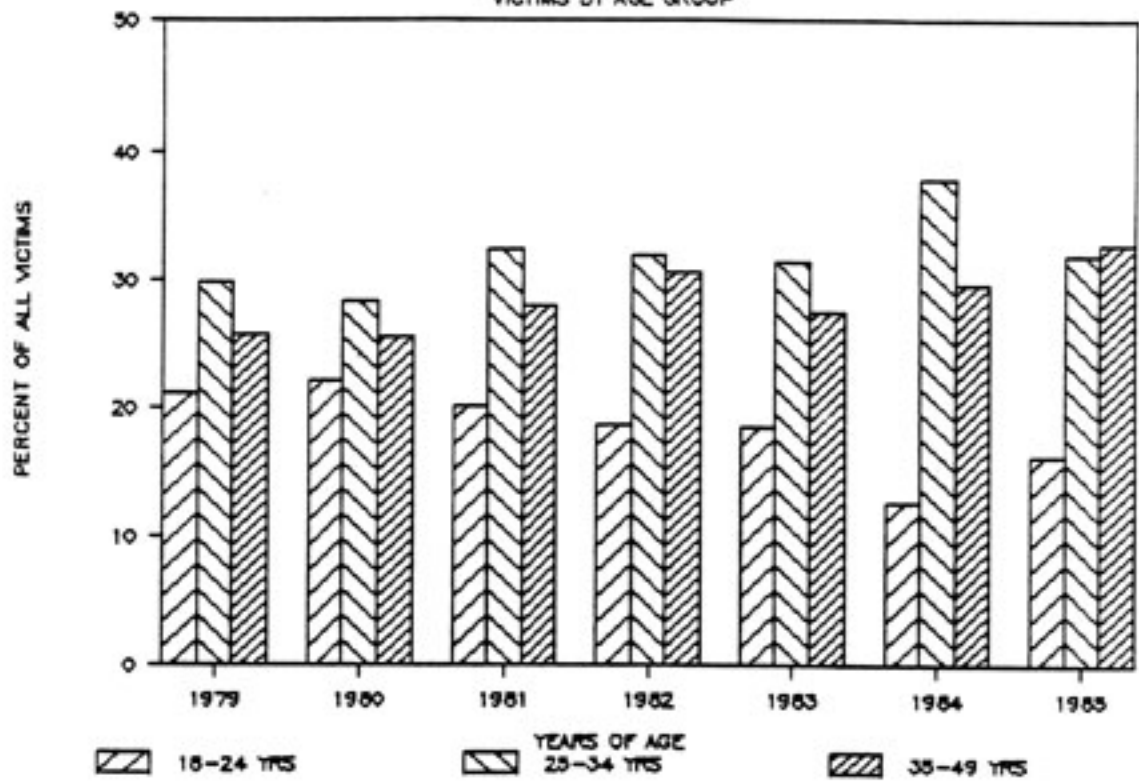
RACE/ETHNICITY : ARG-RELATED HOMICIDE





# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

## VICTIMS BY AGE GROUP

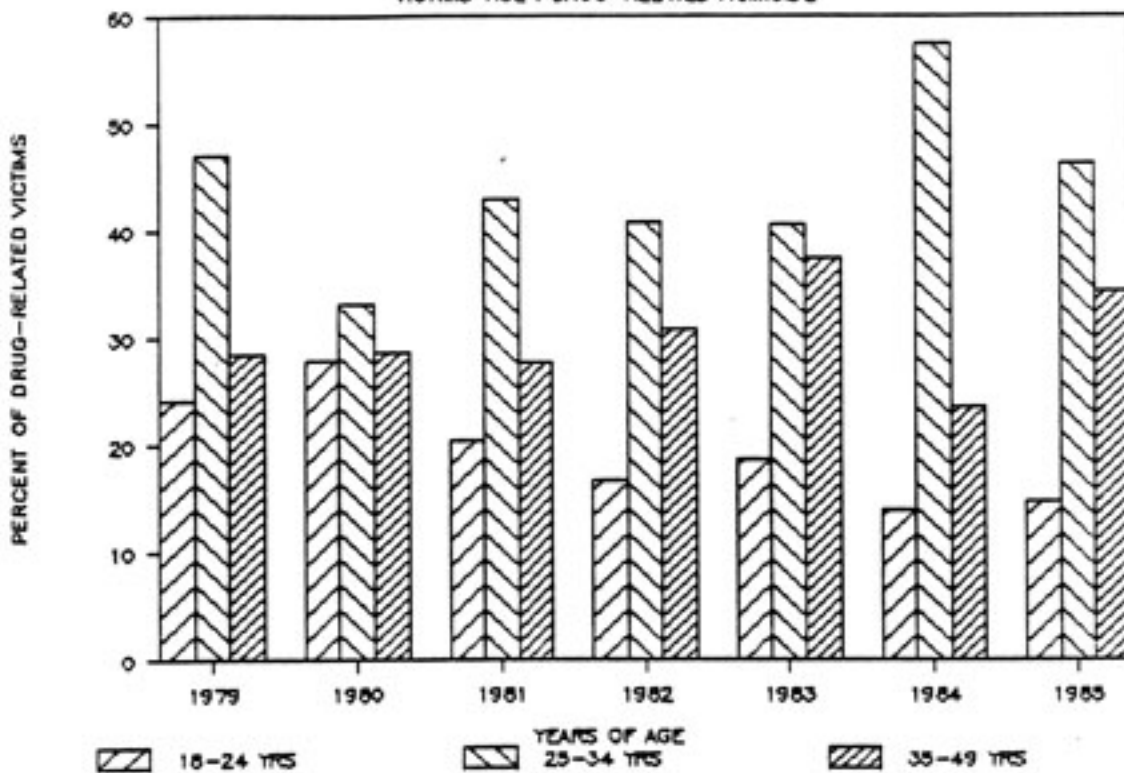


## VICTIMS BY AGE GROUP

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>PERCENTAGE:</b>							
0 TO 5 YEARS	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.0
6 TO 17 YEARS	4.6	4.0	4.4	3.6	4.5	2.5	3.4
18 TO 24 YEARS	21.2	22.1	20.2	18.7	18.6	12.7	16.2
25 TO 34 YEARS	29.8	28.3	32.4	31.9	31.4	37.9	31.9
35 TO 49 YEARS	25.8	25.5	28.0	30.6	27.5	29.7	32.7
50 TO 64 YEARS	11.1	13.0	10.7	9.9	9.4	10.9	11.3
OVER 65 YEARS	6.5	5.8	3.7	4.6	7.2	4.5	3.4

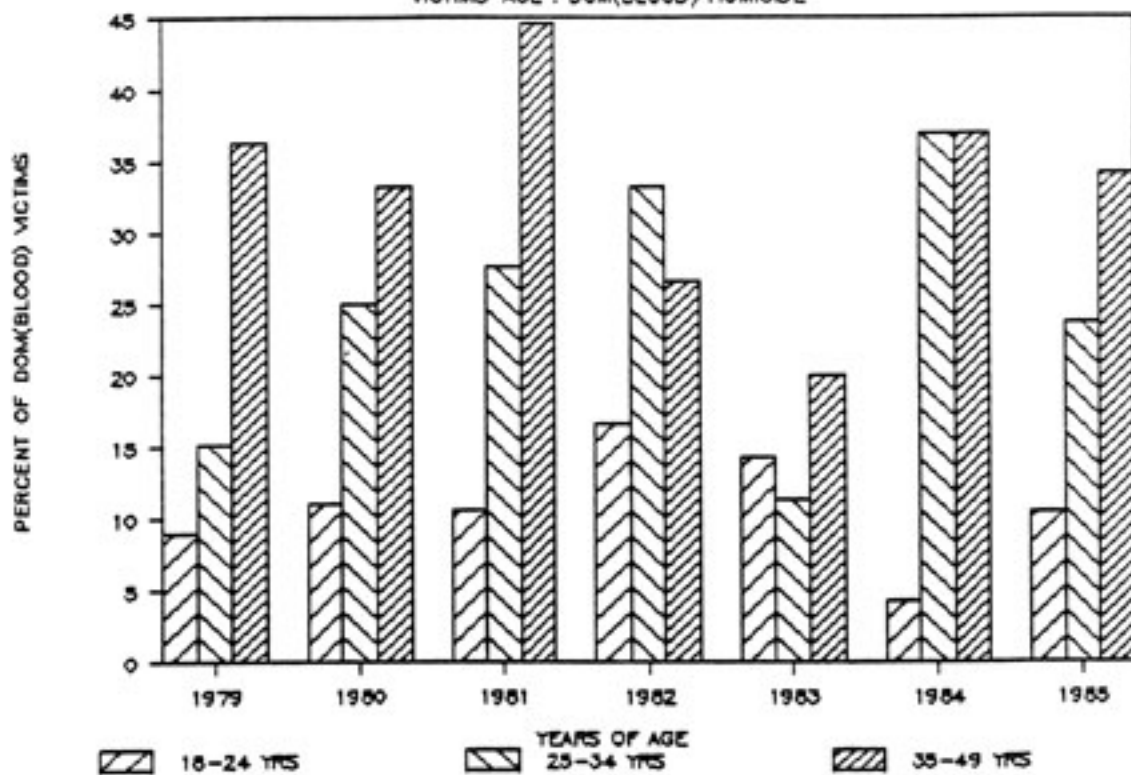
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

VICTIMS' AGE : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



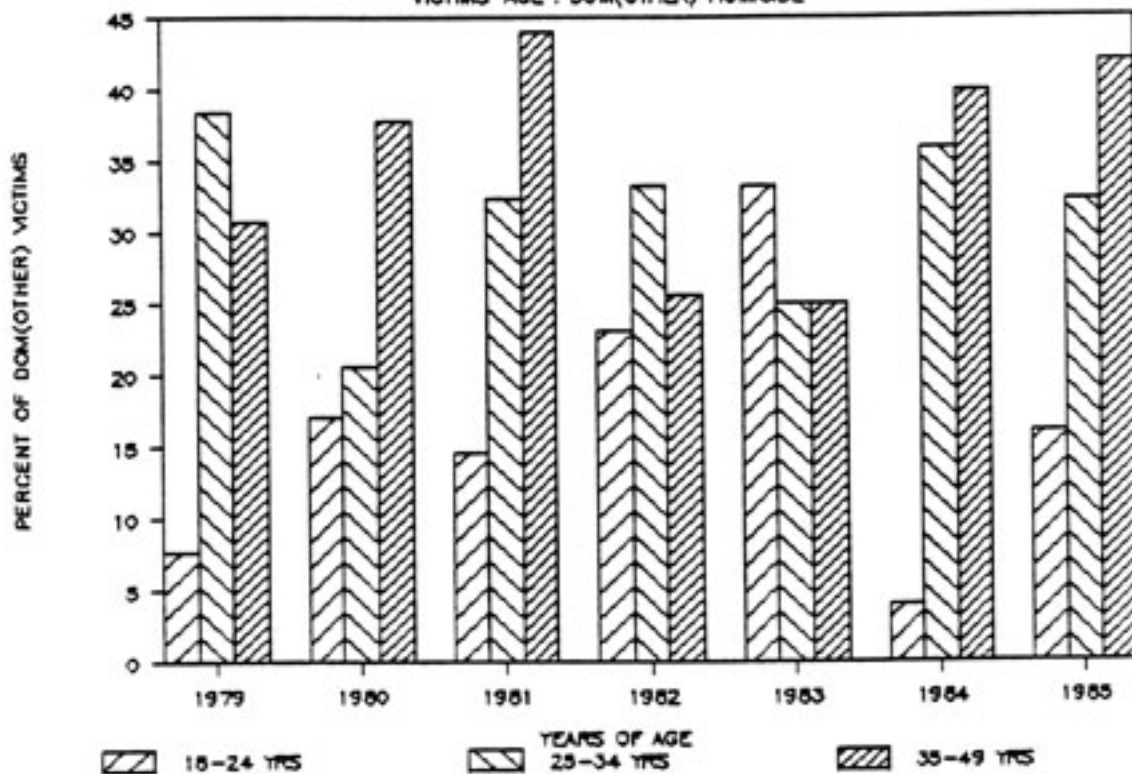
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

VICTIMS' AGE : DOM(BLOOD) HOMICIDE



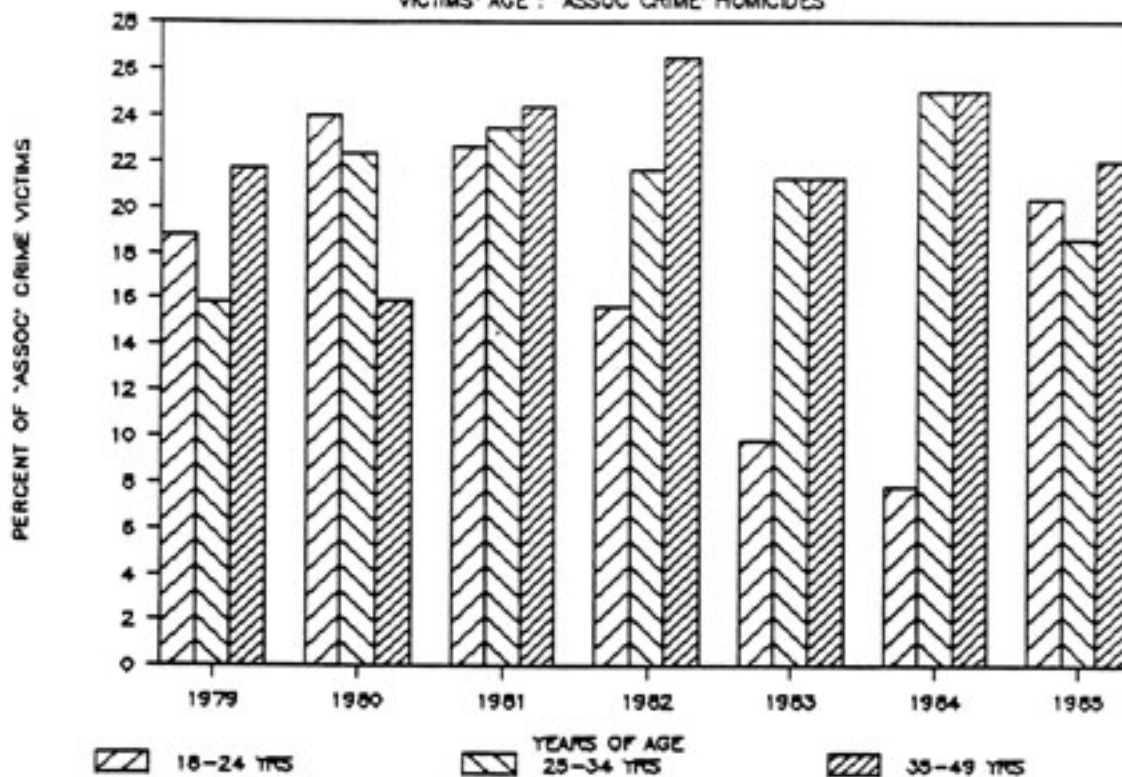
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

VICTIMS' AGE : DOM(OTHER) HOMICIDE



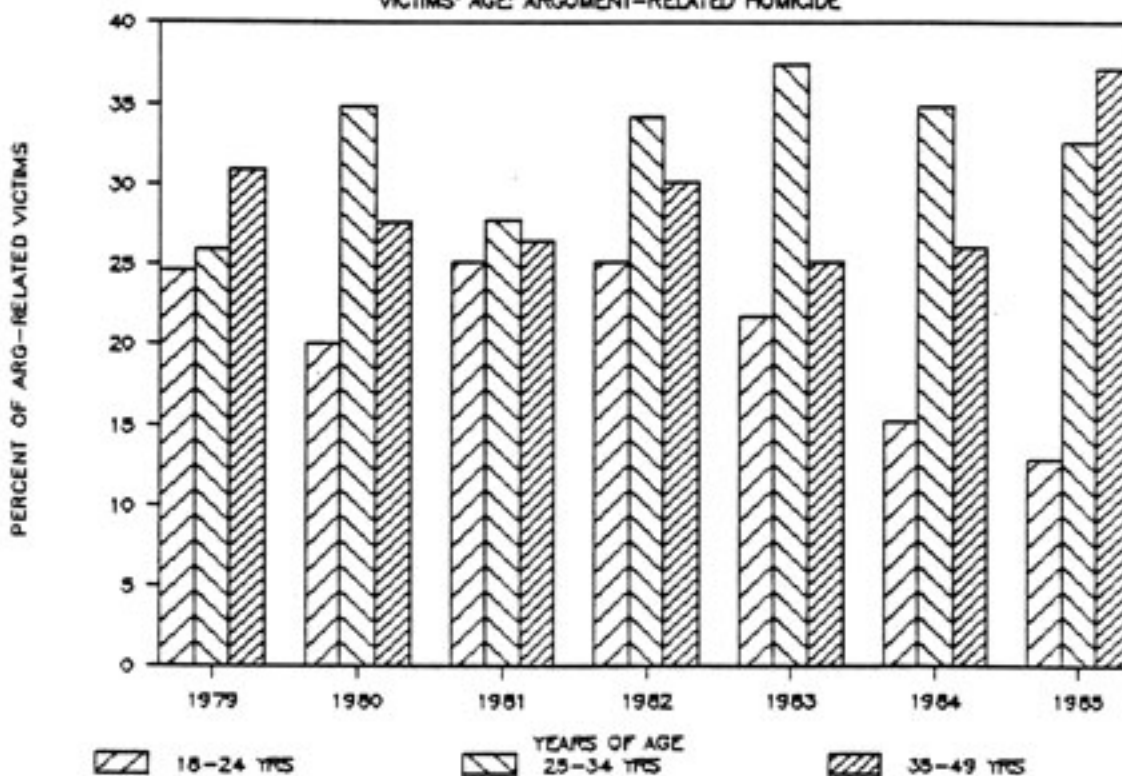
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

VICTIMS' AGE : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDES



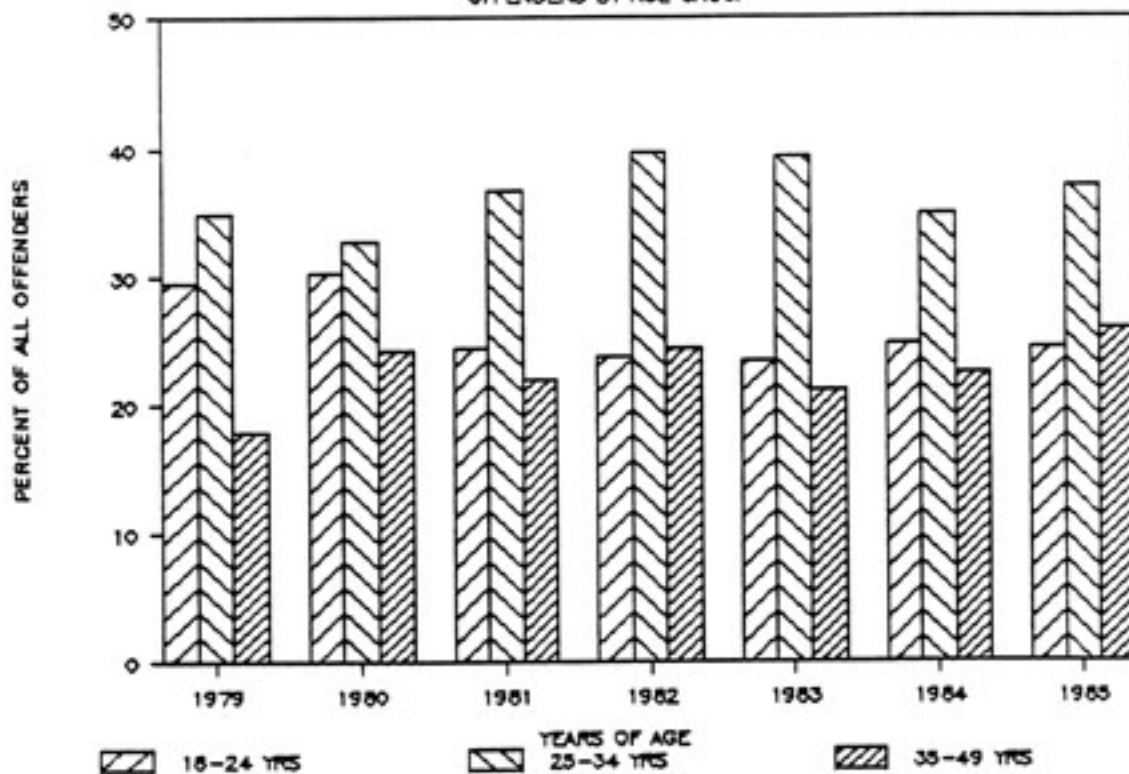
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

VICTIMS' AGE : ARGUMENT-RELATED HOMICIDE



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

## OFFENDERS BY AGE GROUP

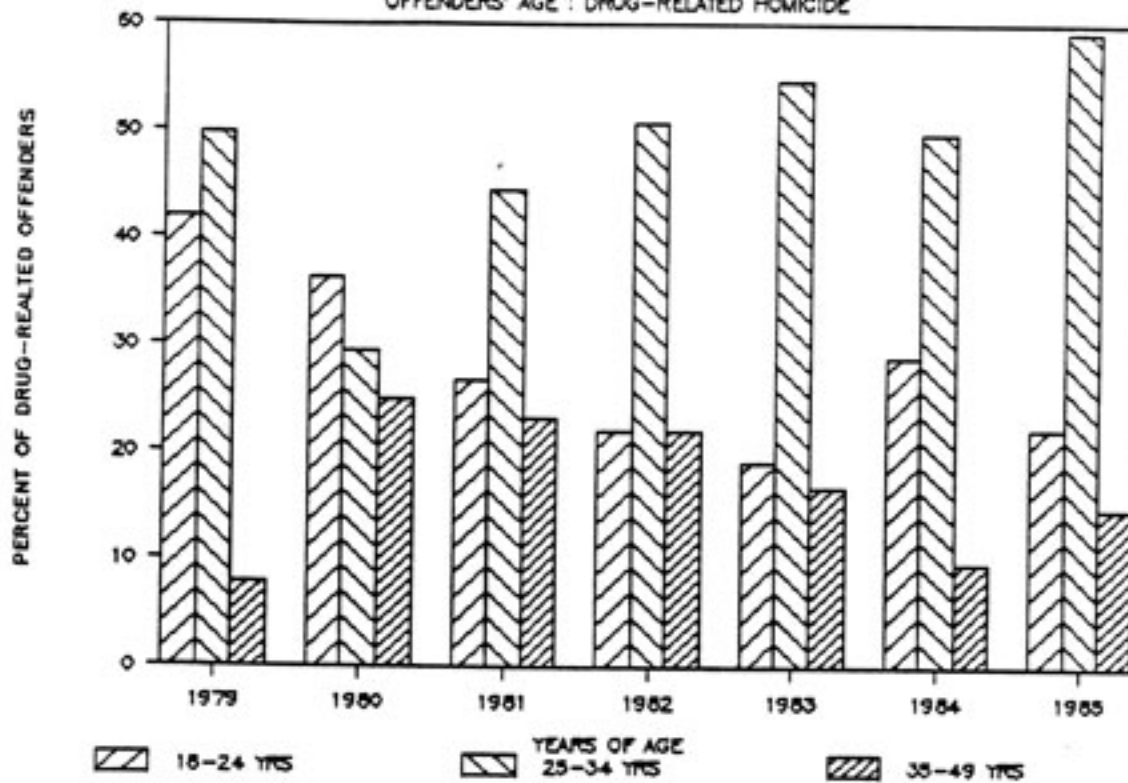


## OFFENDERS BY AGE GROUP

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>PERCENTAGE:</b>							
0 TO 5 YEARS						0.6	0.4
6 TO 17 YEARS	6.6	3.5	4.4	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.4
18 TO 24 YEARS	29.5	30.3	24.5	23.8	23.5	24.7	24.4
25 TO 34 YEARS	34.9	32.7	36.7	39.6	39.3	34.8	37.0
35 TO 49 YEARS	17.8	24.3	22.0	24.4	21.1	22.5	25.9
50 TO 64 YEARS	10.0	6.9	11.4	6.3	7.0	10.8	5.9
OVER 65 YEARS	1.2	2.3	1.0	1.8	4.2	2.2	1.9

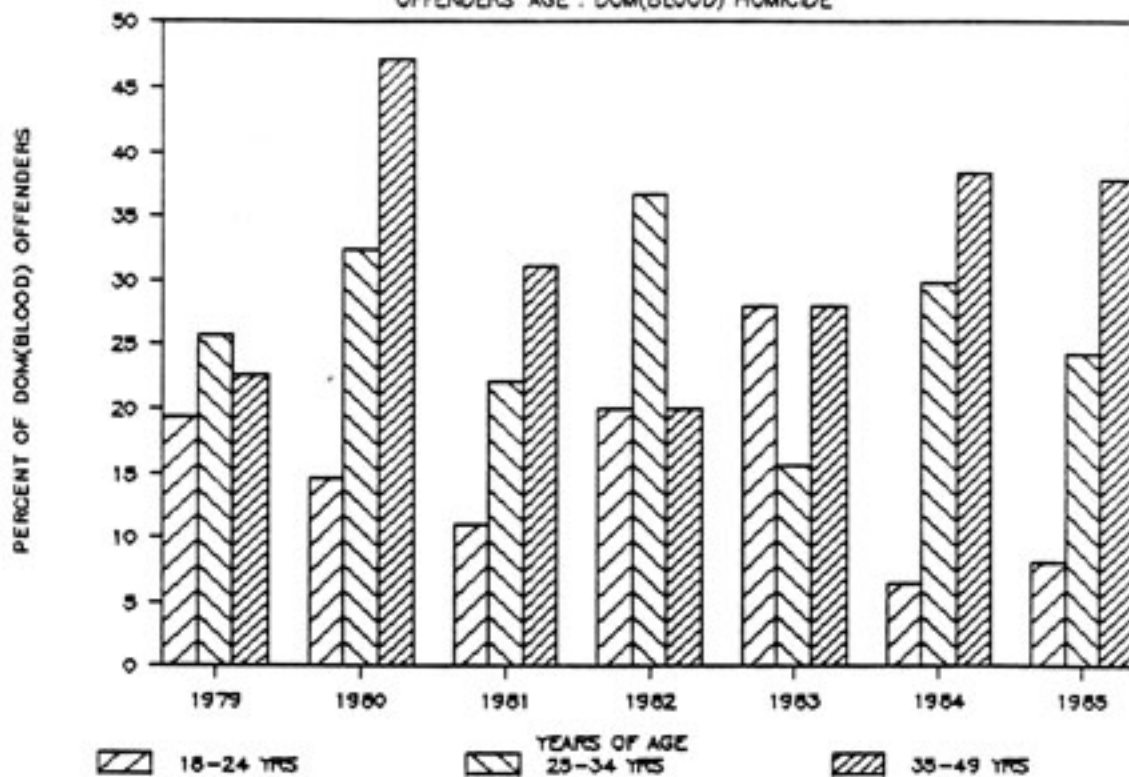
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

OFFENDERS' AGE : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



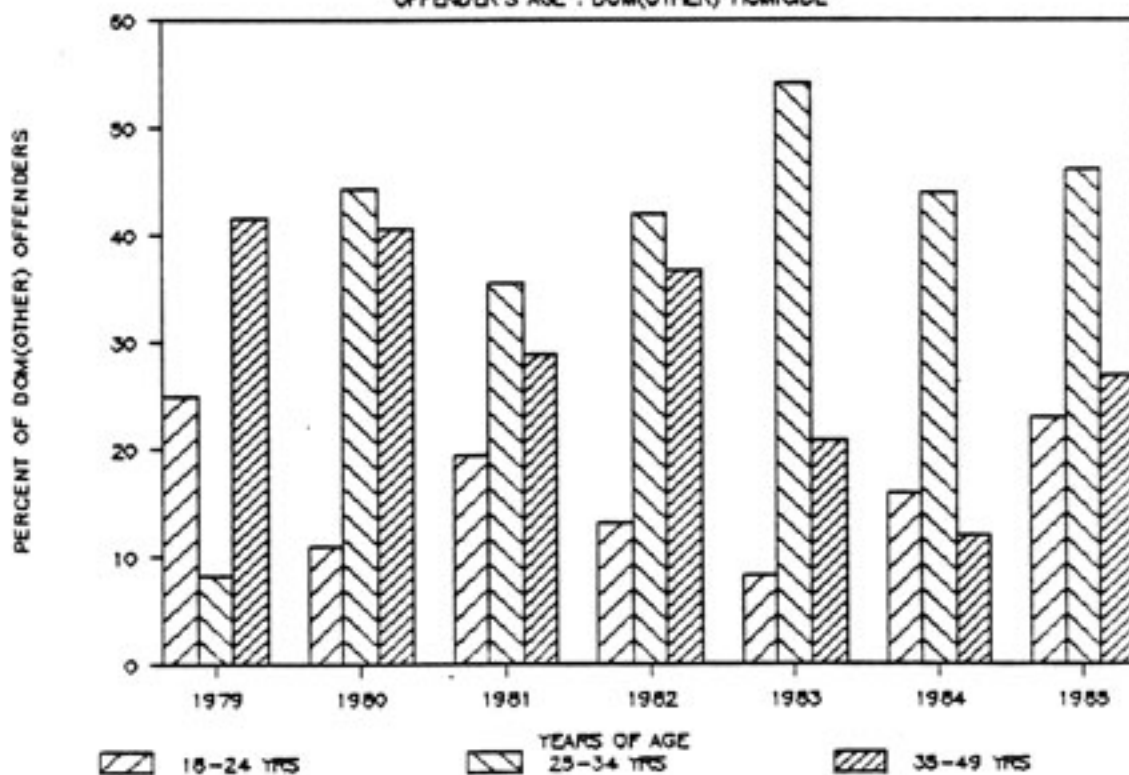
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

OFFENDERS' AGE : DOM(BLOOD) HOMICIDE



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

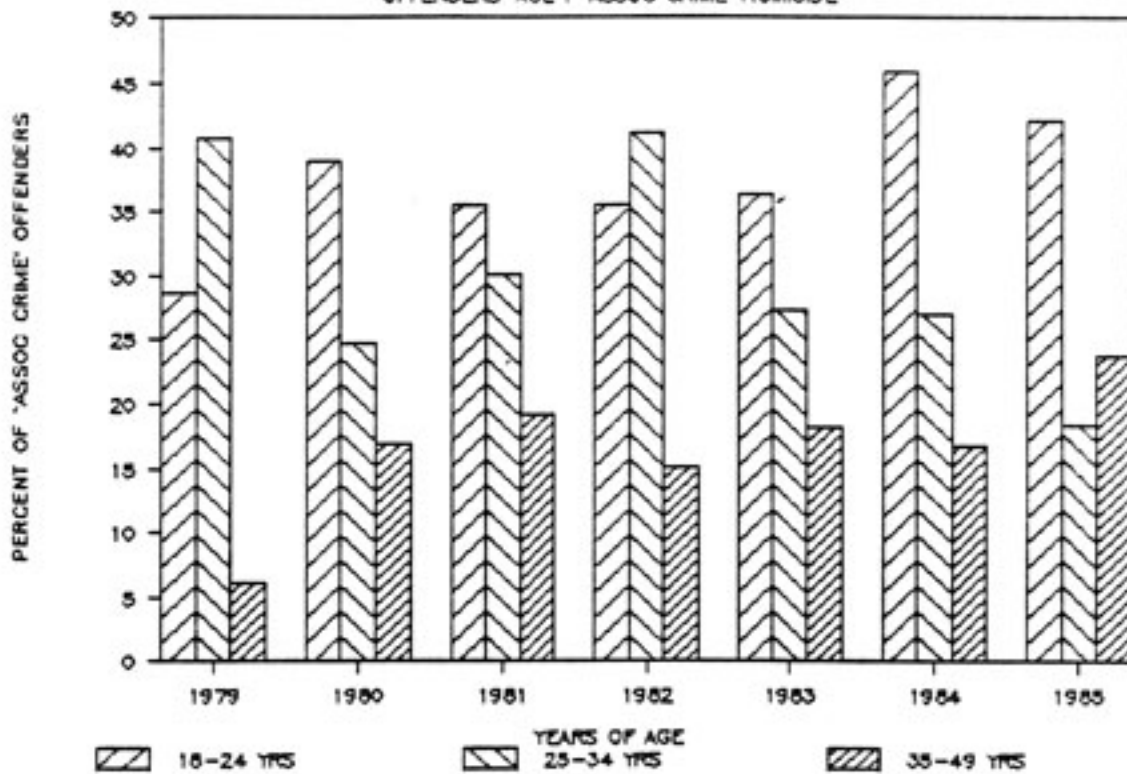
OFFENDER'S AGE : DOM(OTHER) HOMICIDE





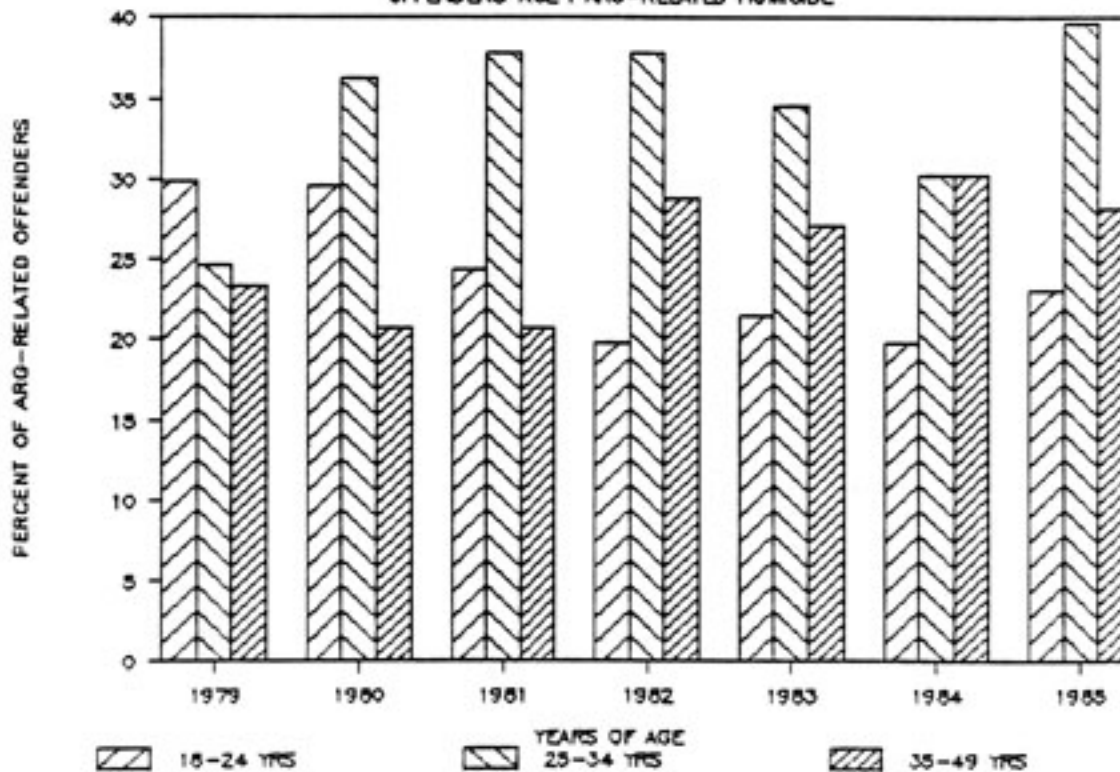
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

OFFENDERS' AGE : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

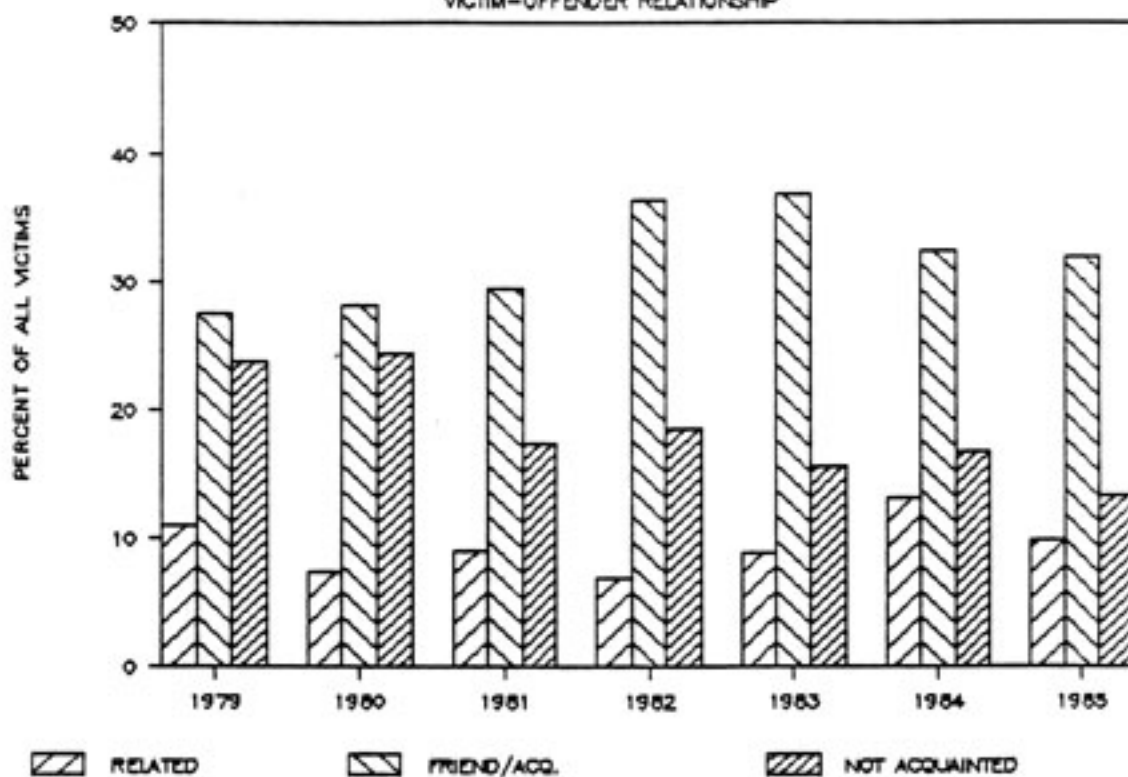
OFFENDERS' AGE : ARG-RELATED HOMICIDE





# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

## VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

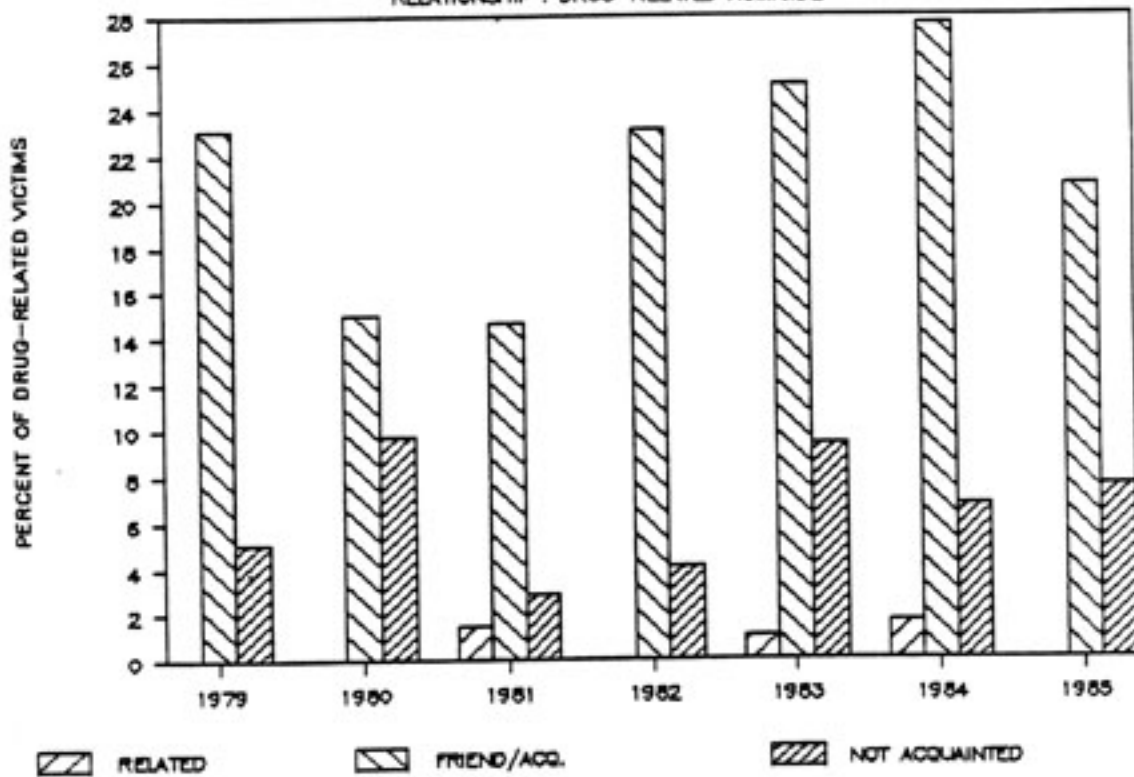


## VICTIM'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE OFFENDER

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>PERCENTAGE:</b>							
RELATED	11.0	7.4	9.1	6.9	8.9	13.1	9.9
NEIGHBOR	2.3	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.5	3.0
FELLOW WORKER		1.4	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.9	1.2
EMPLOYER/EMPLOYEE	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.7
FRIEND/AQUAINTANCE	27.6	28.2	29.4	36.4	36.9	32.5	31.9
CRIME PARTNER	7.2	3.4	4.1	4.1	2.7	3.5	5.9
NOT ACQUAINTED	23.7	24.5	17.4	18.5	15.6	16.8	13.3
UNKNOWN	28.0	33.6	37.1	32.1	32.4	30.5	34.1

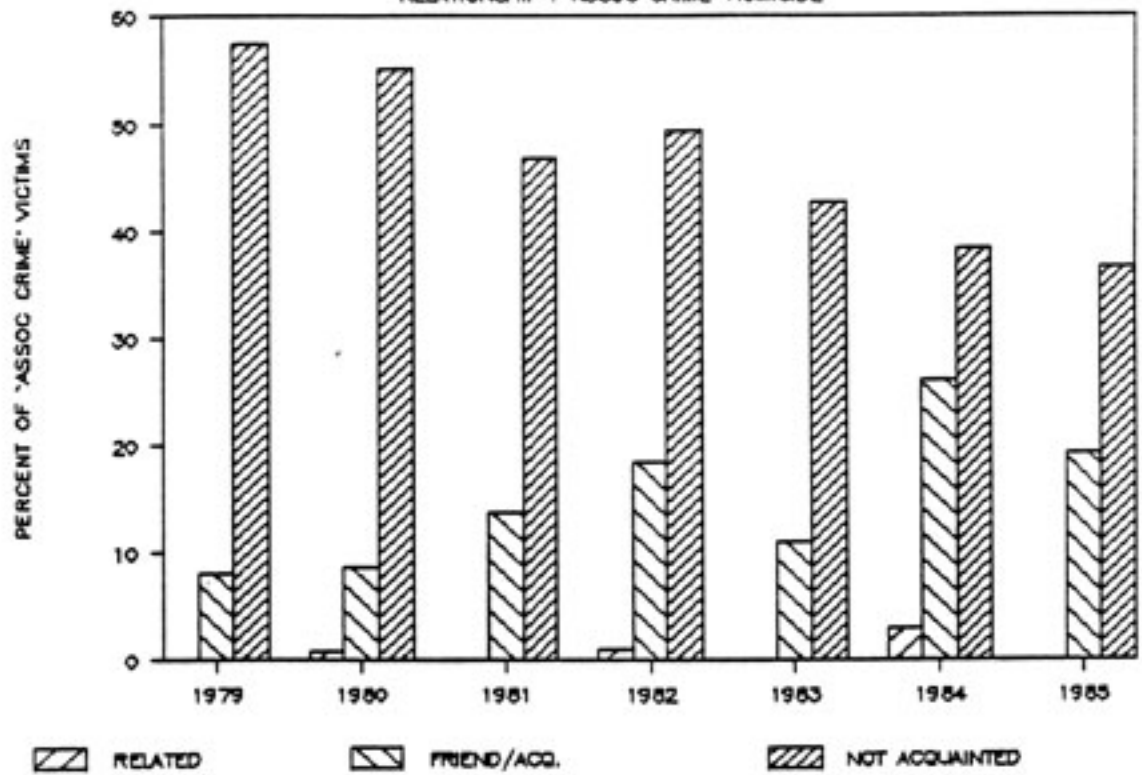
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

RELATIONSHIP : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



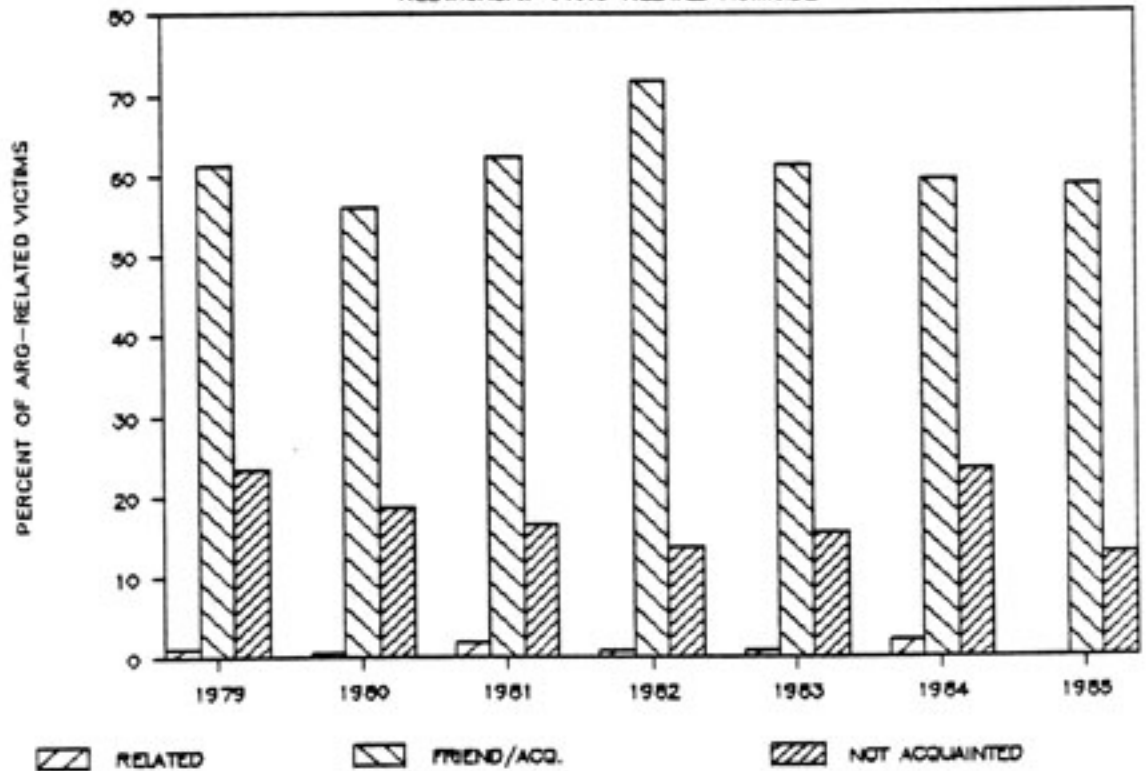
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

RELATIONSHIP : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE



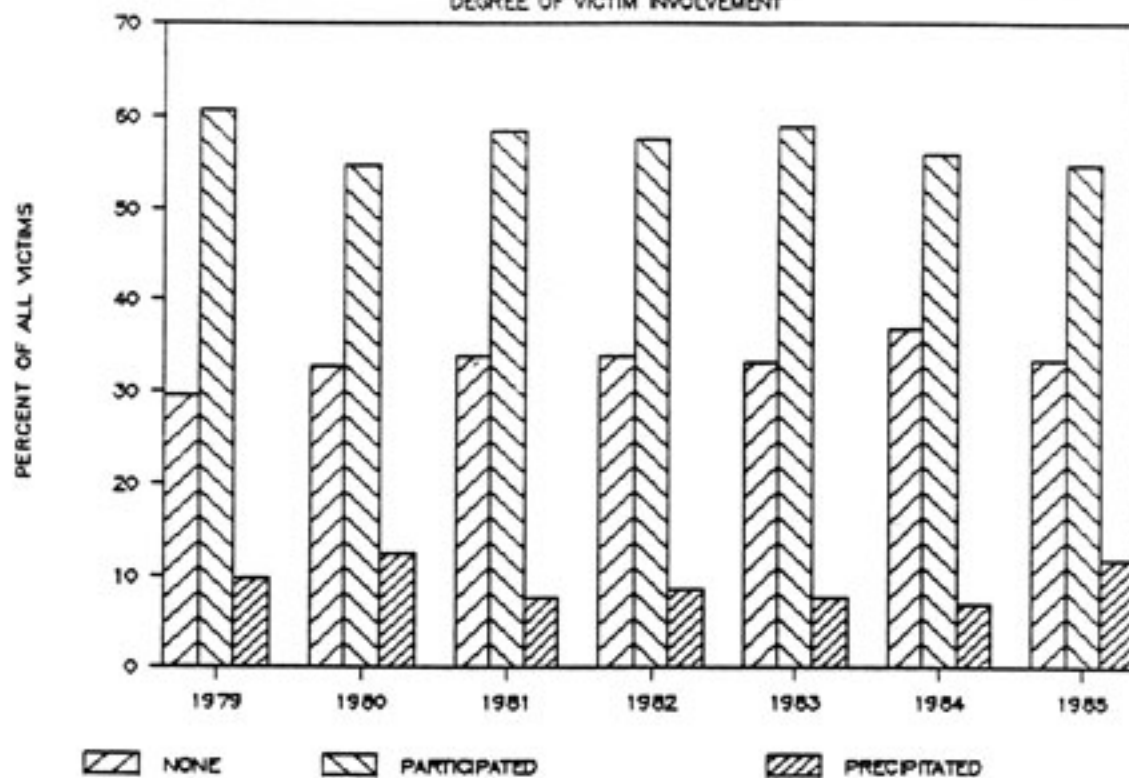
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

RELATIONSHIP : ARG-RELATED HOMICIDE



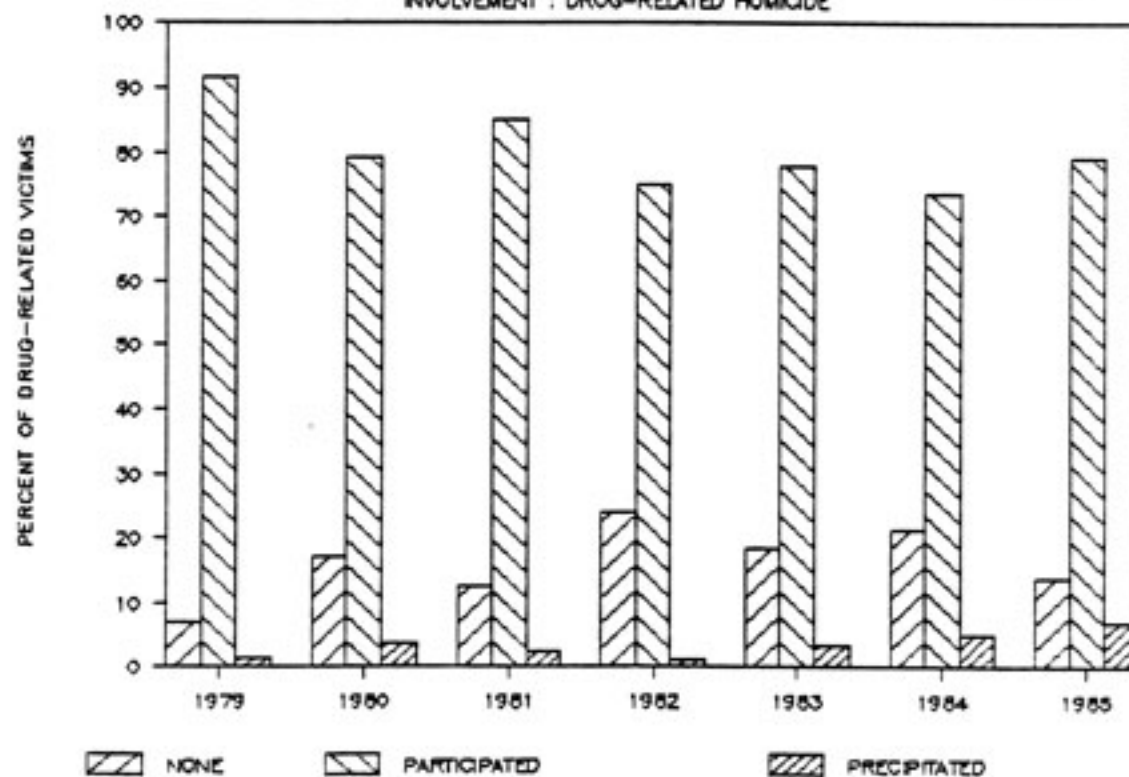
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

DEGREE OF VICTIM INVOLVEMENT



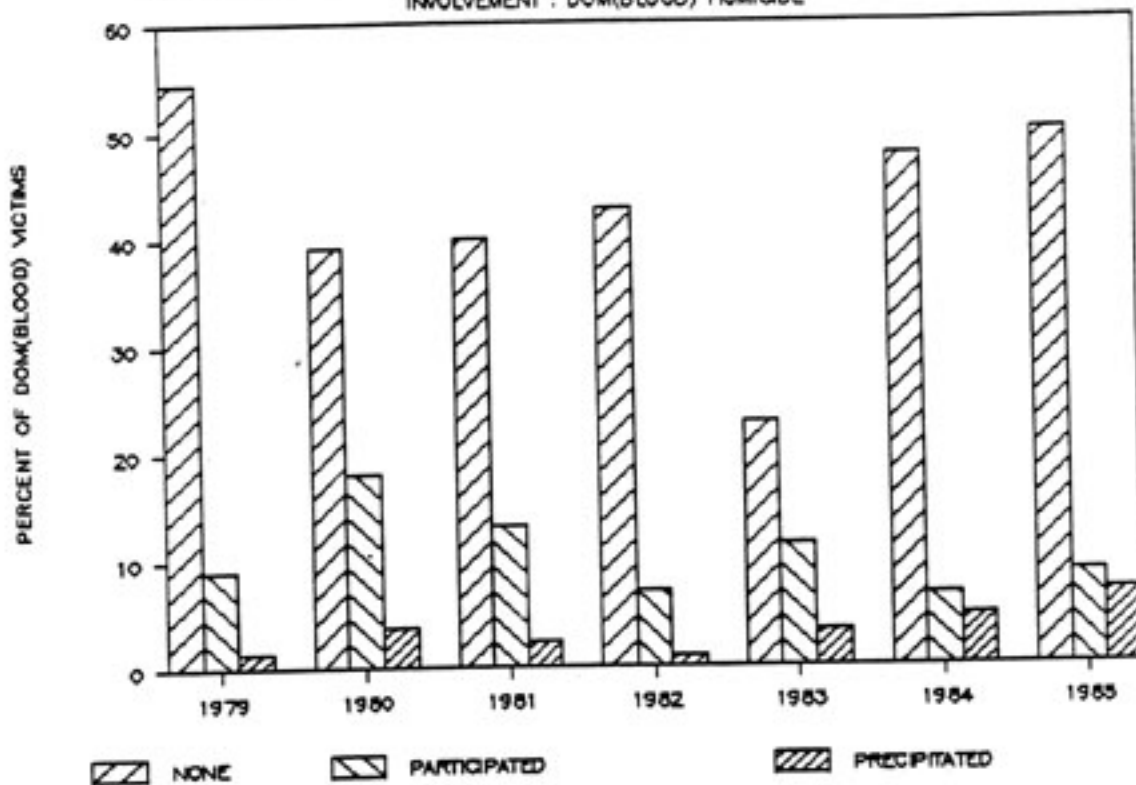
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

INVOLVEMENT : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



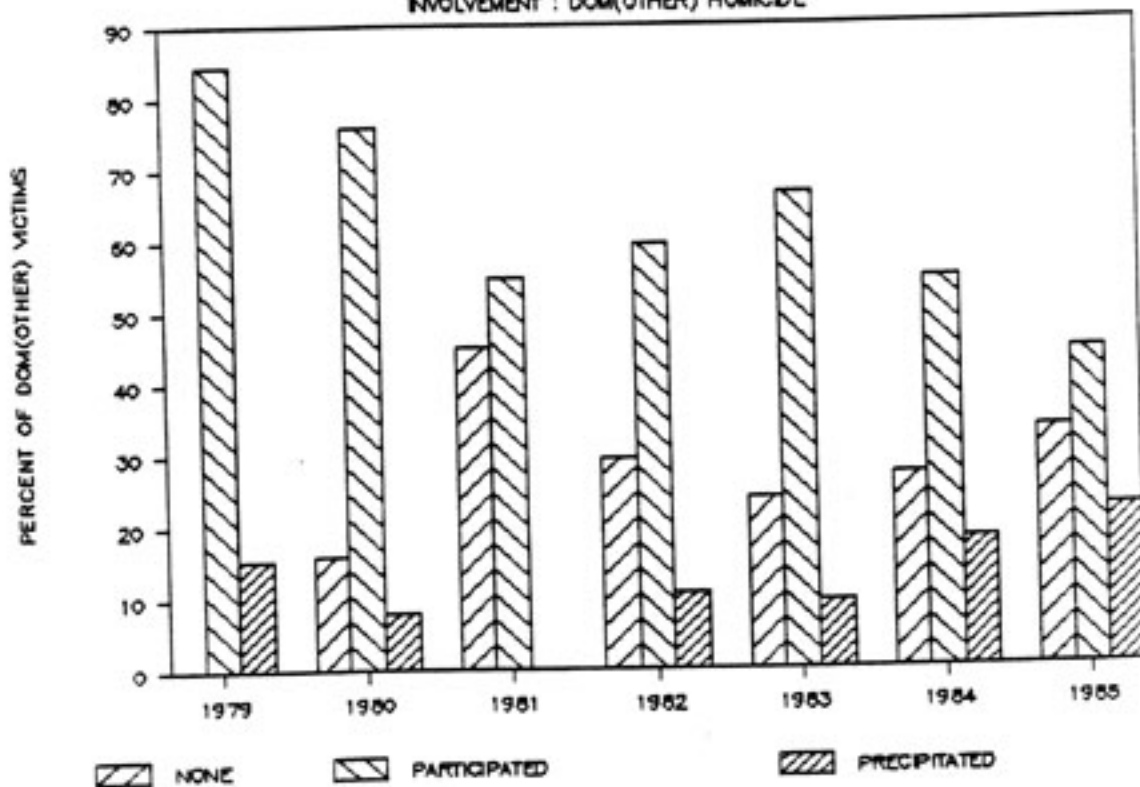
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

INVOLVEMENT : DOM(BLOOD) HOMICIDE



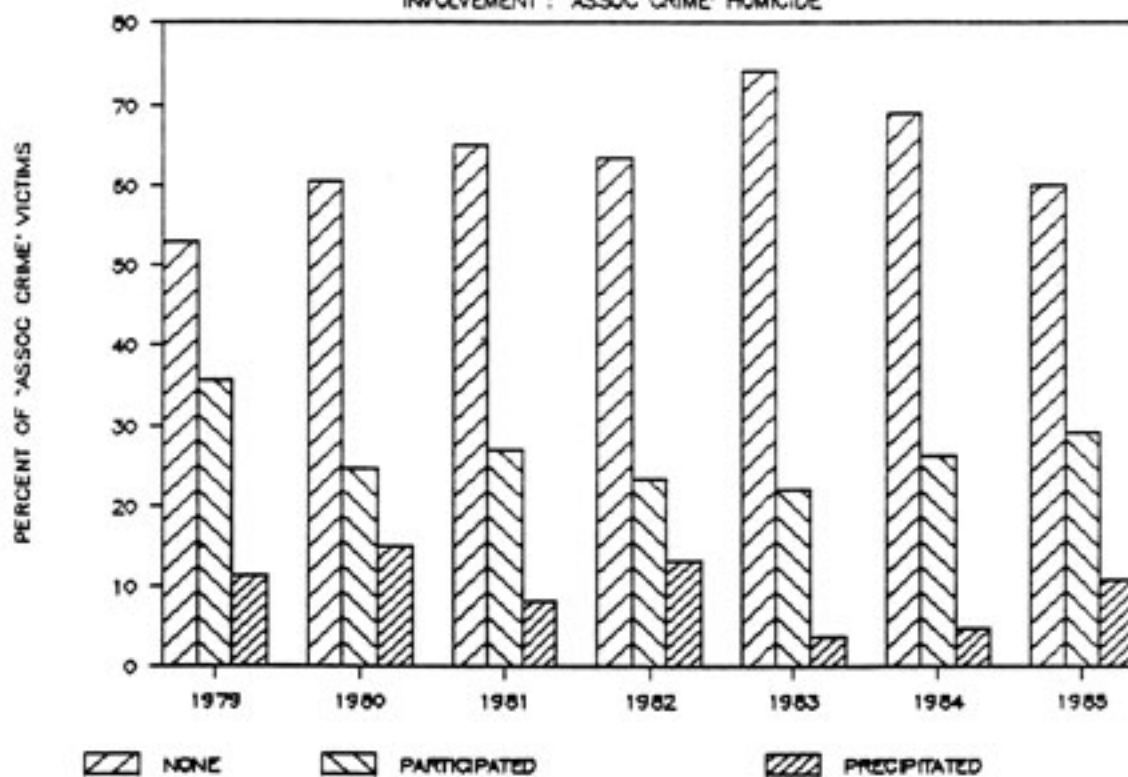
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

INVOLVEMENT : DOM(OTHER) HOMICIDE



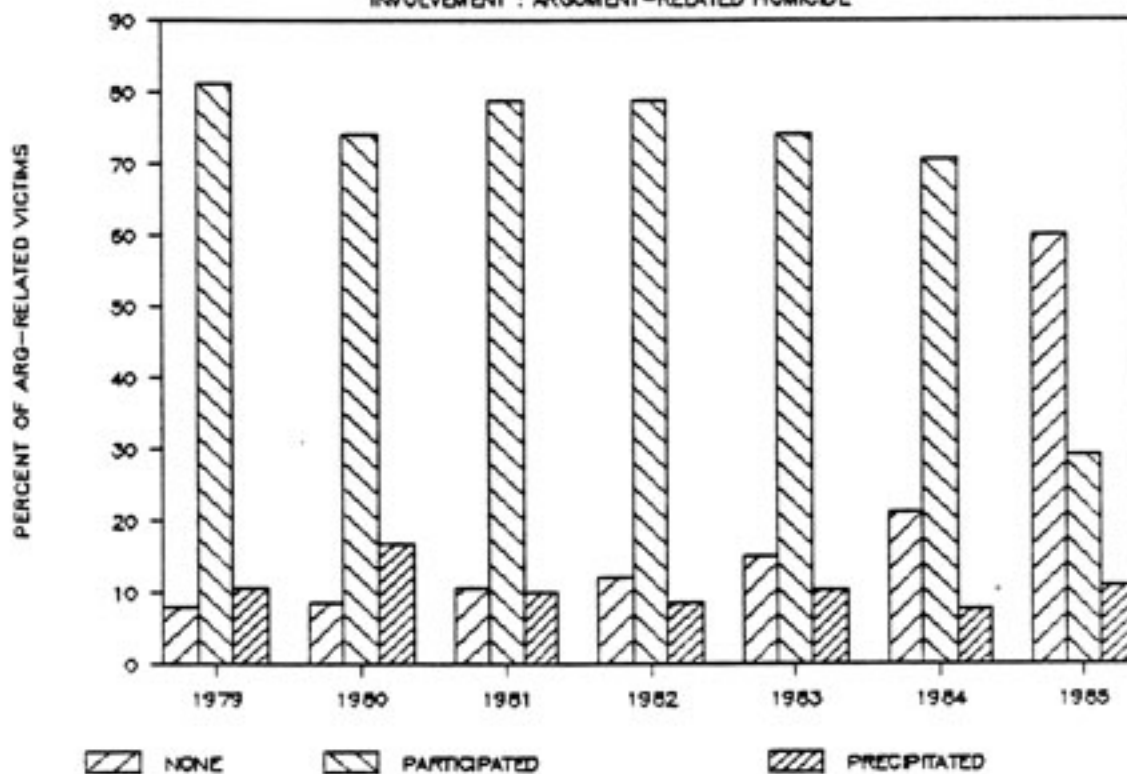
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

INVOLVEMENT : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE



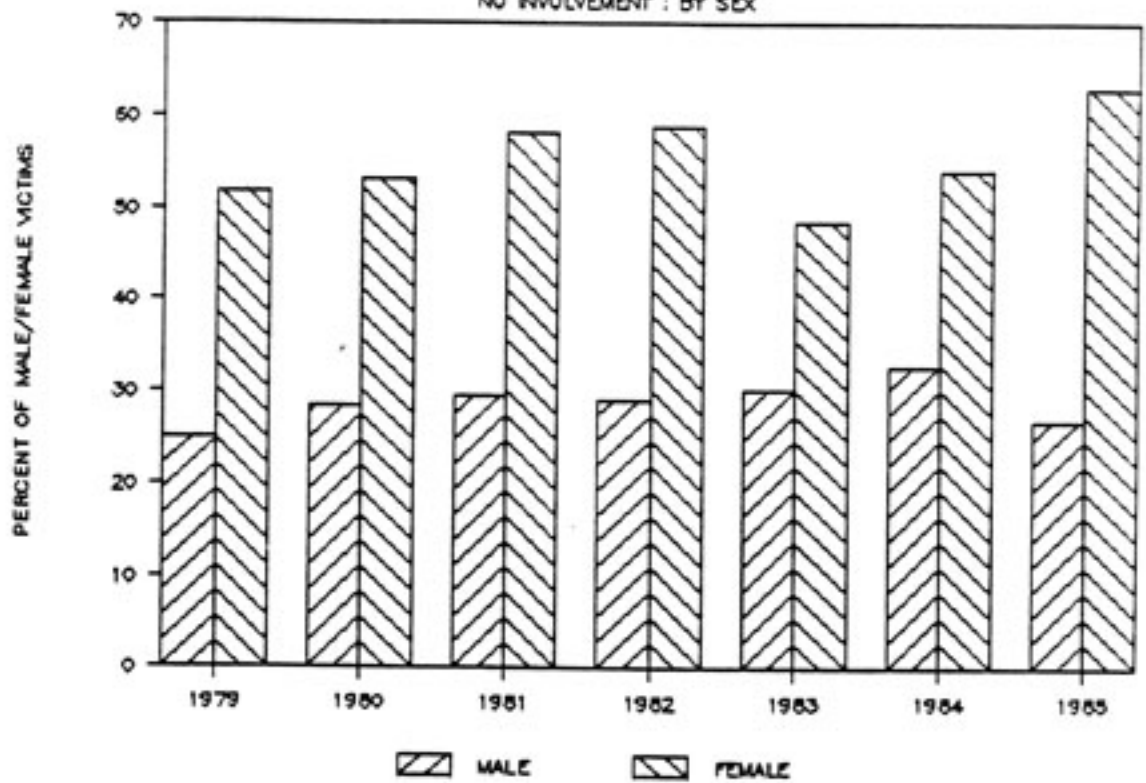
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

INVOLVEMENT : ARGUMENT-RELATED HOMICIDE



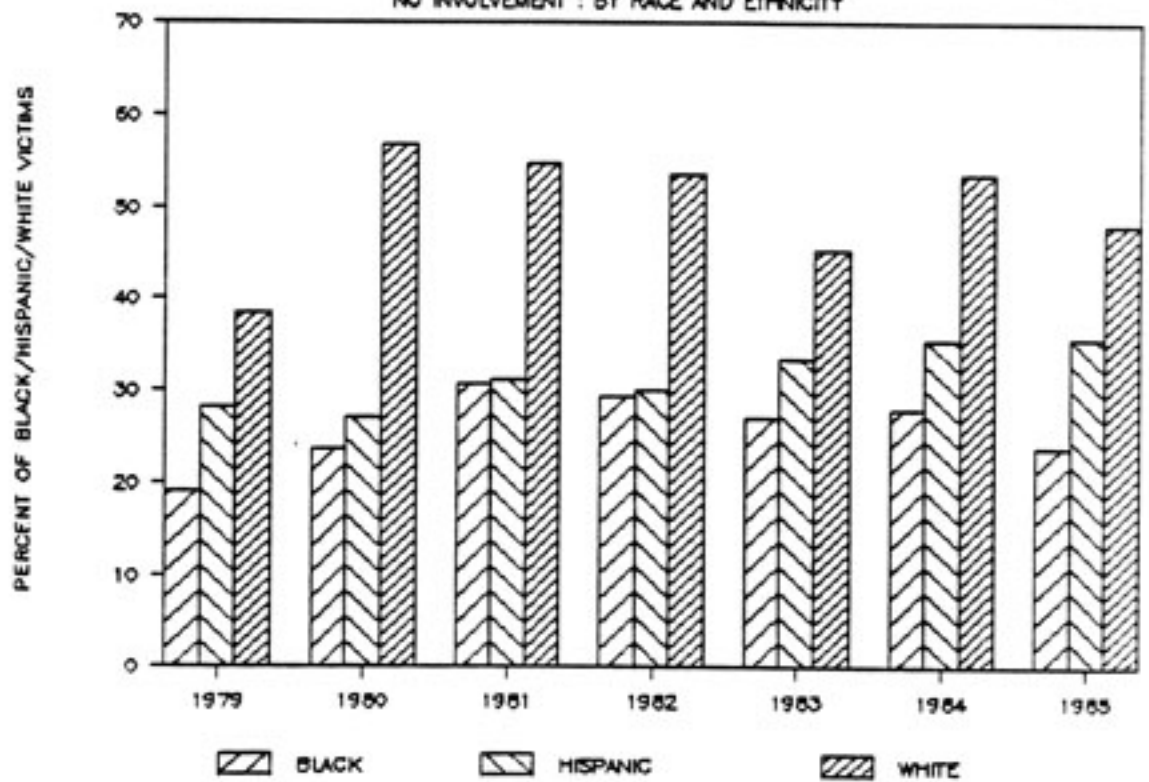
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

NO INVOLVEMENT : BY SEX



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

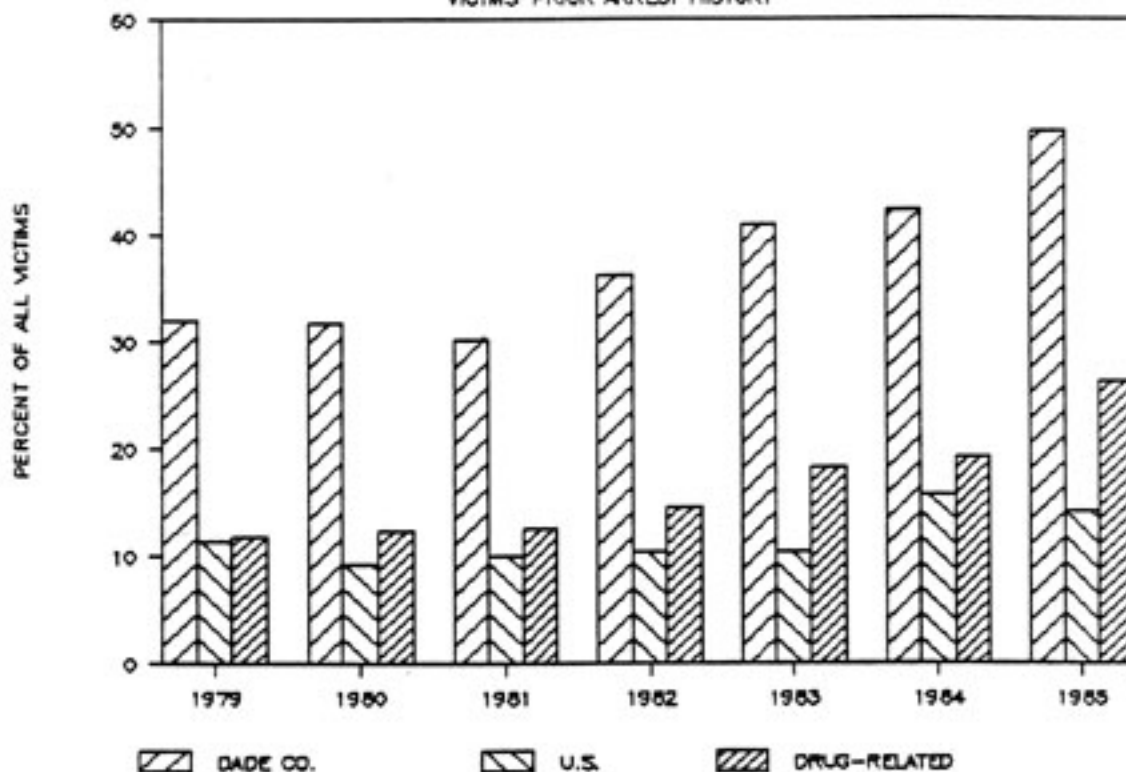
NO INVOLVEMENT : BY RACE AND ETHNICITY





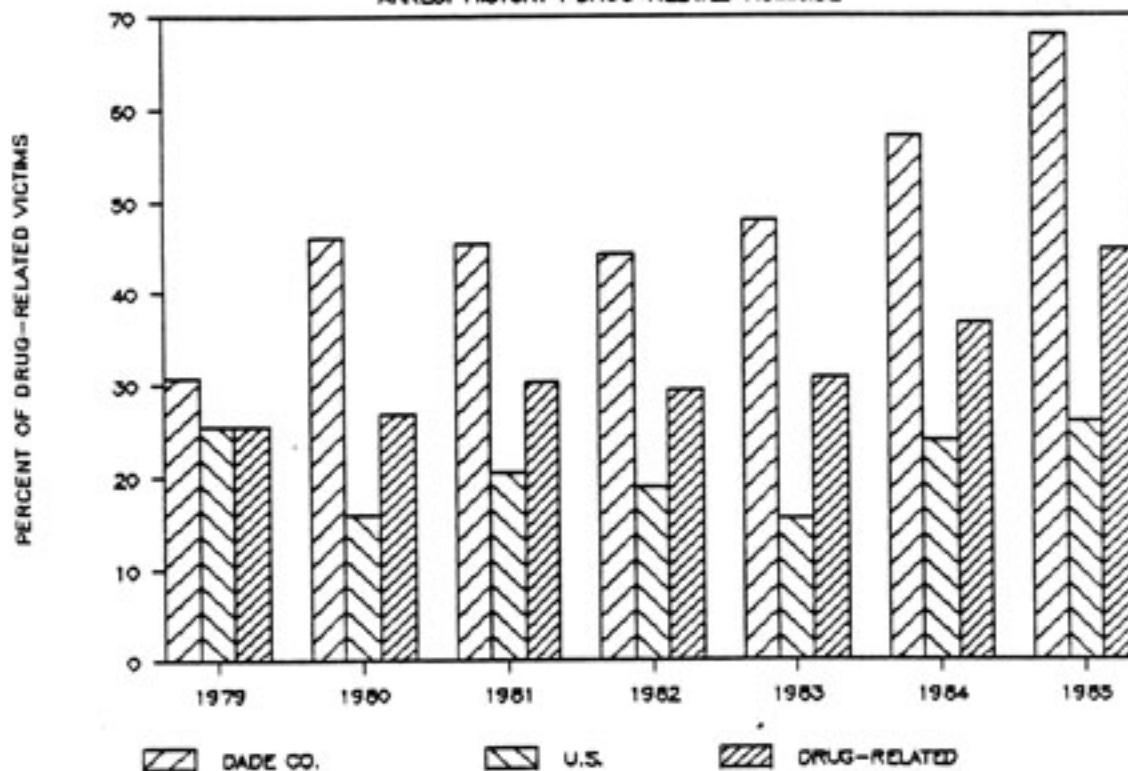
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

VICTIMS' PRIOR ARREST HISTORY



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

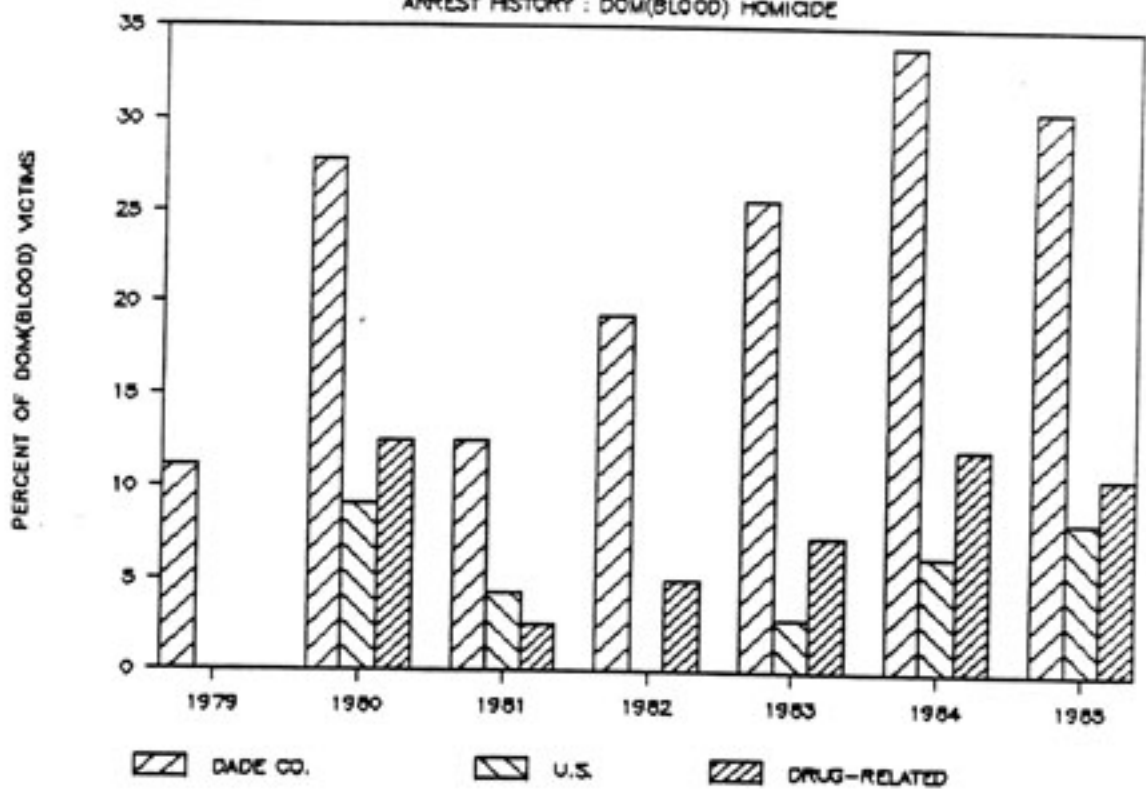
ARREST HISTORY : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE





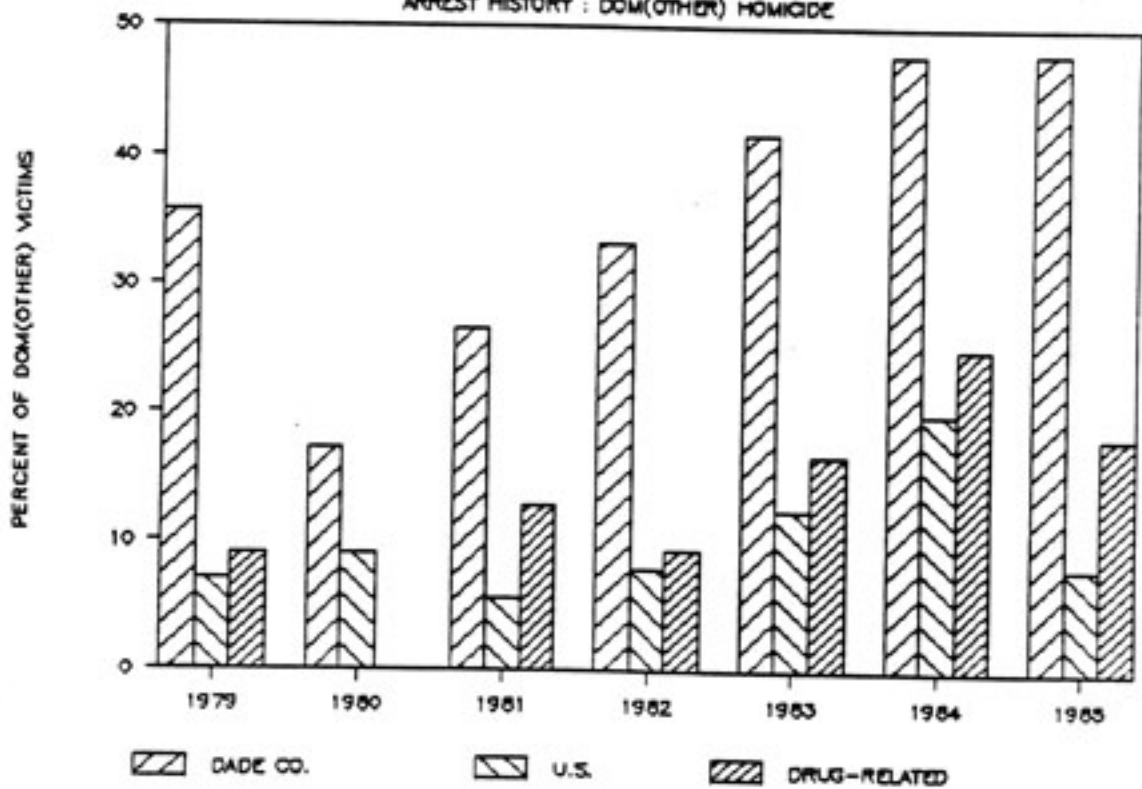
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

ARREST HISTORY : DOM(BLOOD) HOMICIDE



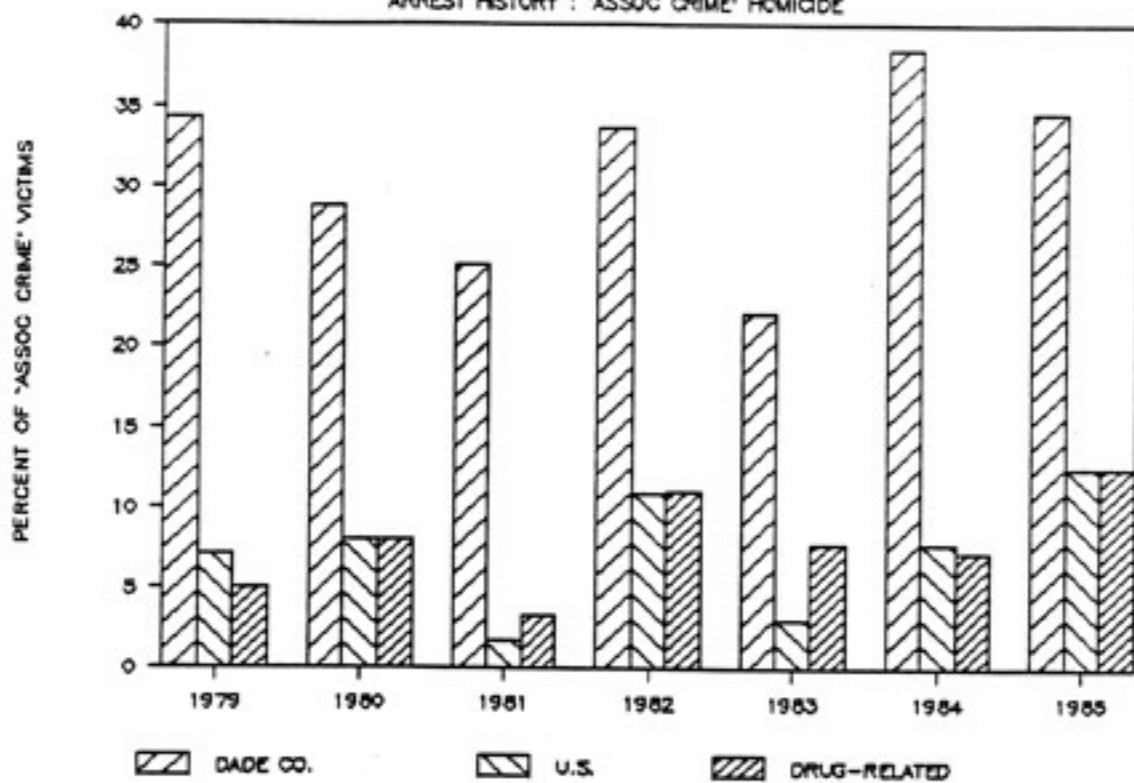
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

ARREST HISTORY : DOM(OTHER) HOMICIDE



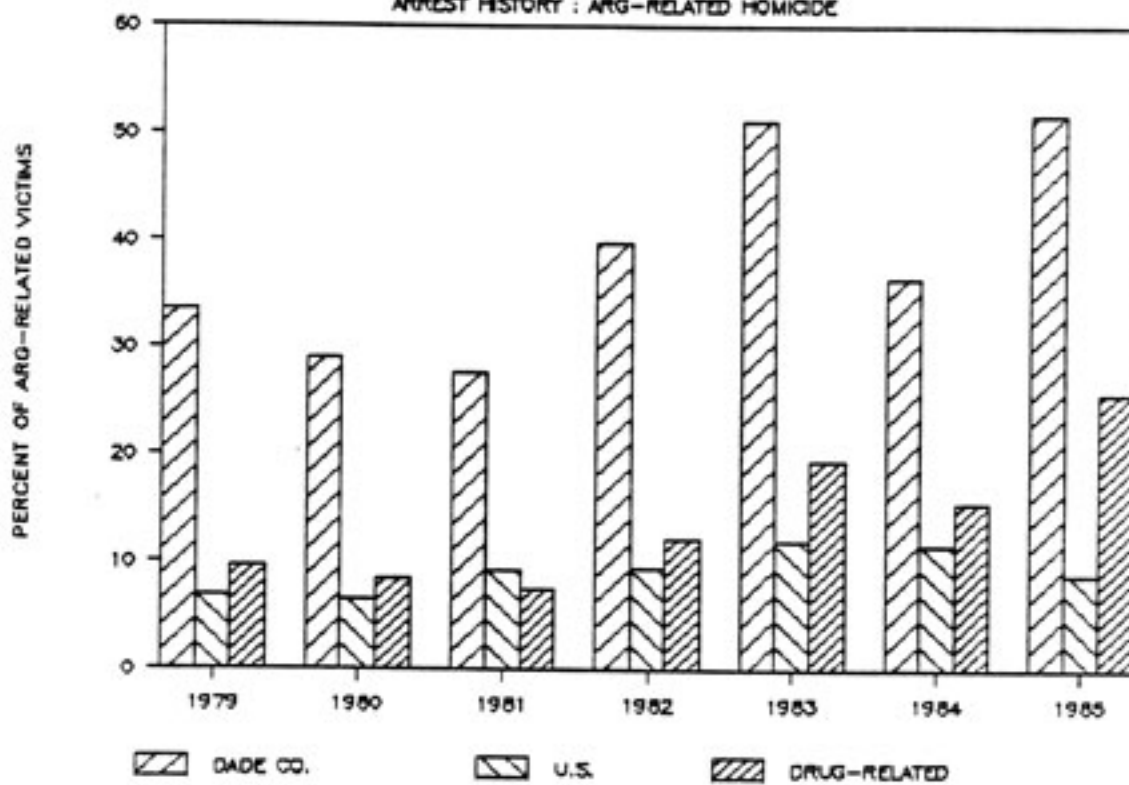
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

ARREST HISTORY : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE



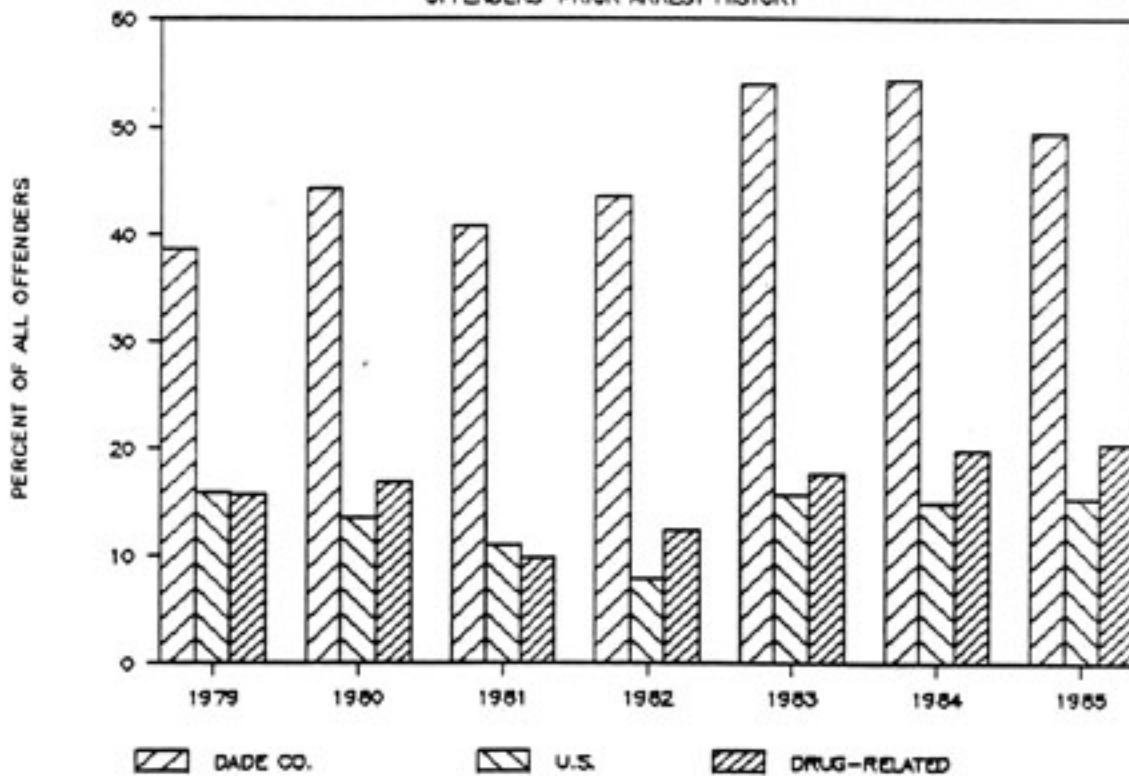
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

ARREST HISTORY : ARG-RELATED HOMICIDE



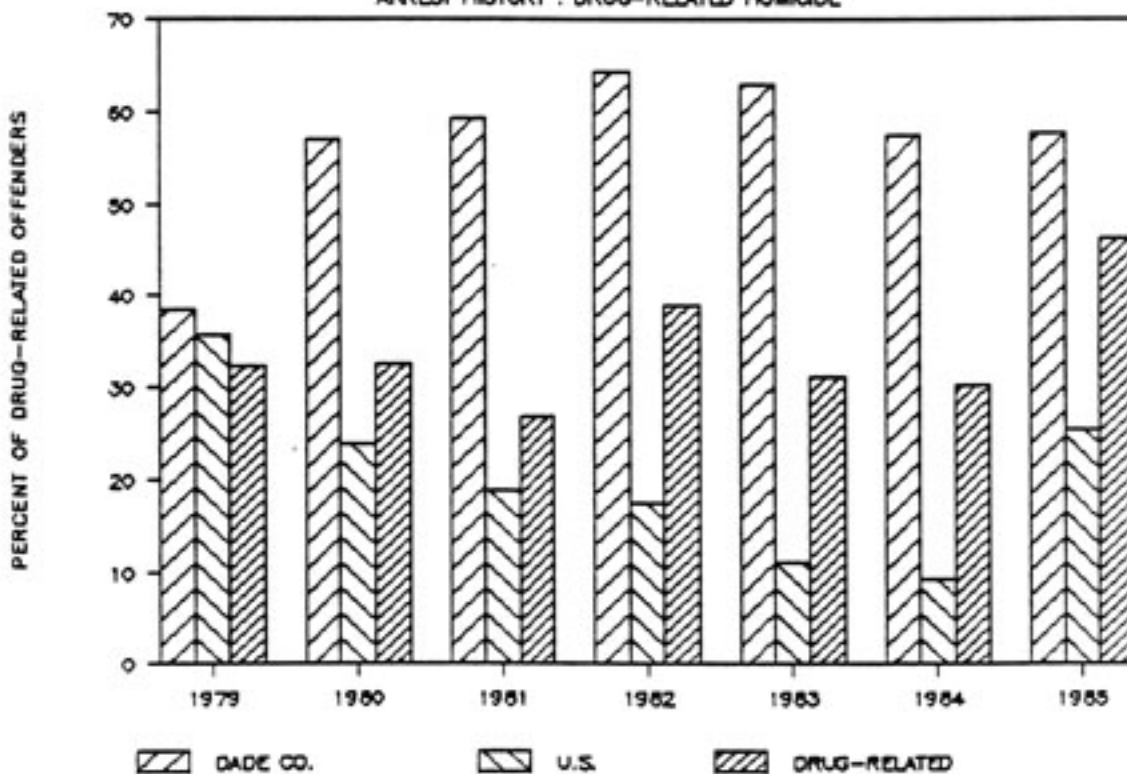
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

OFFENDERS' PRIOR ARREST HISTORY



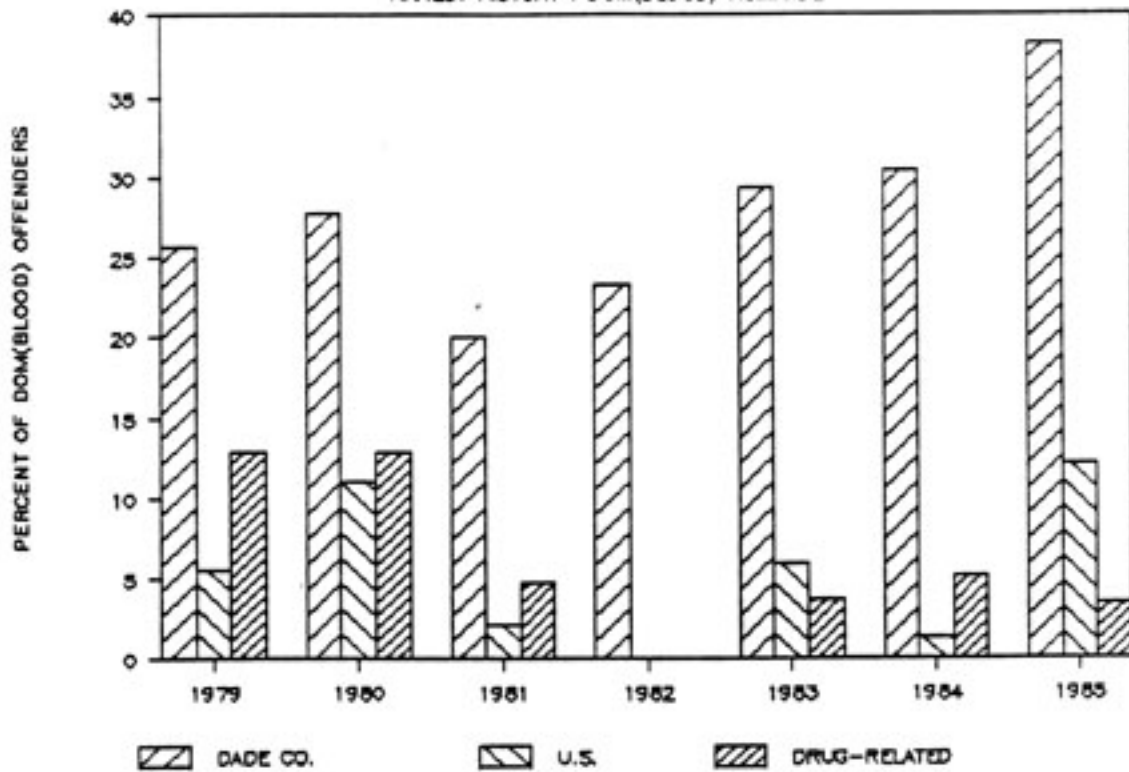
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

ARREST HISTORY : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



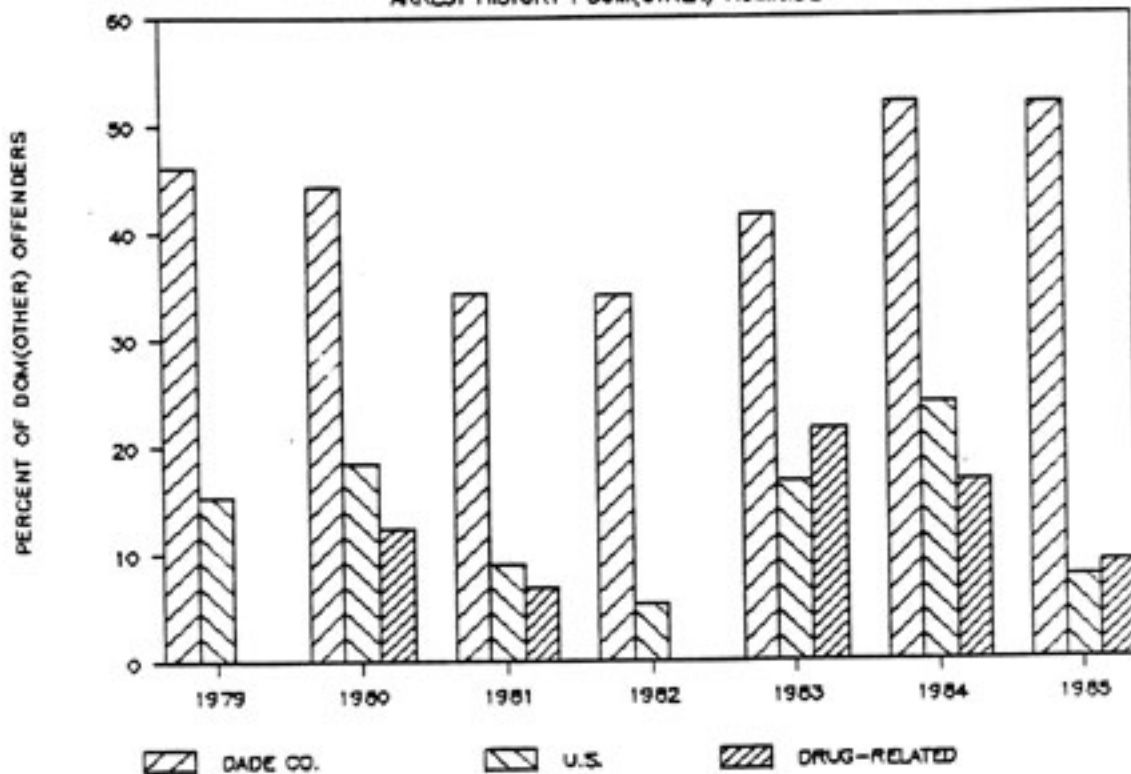
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

ARREST HISTORY : DOM(BLOOD) HOMICIDE



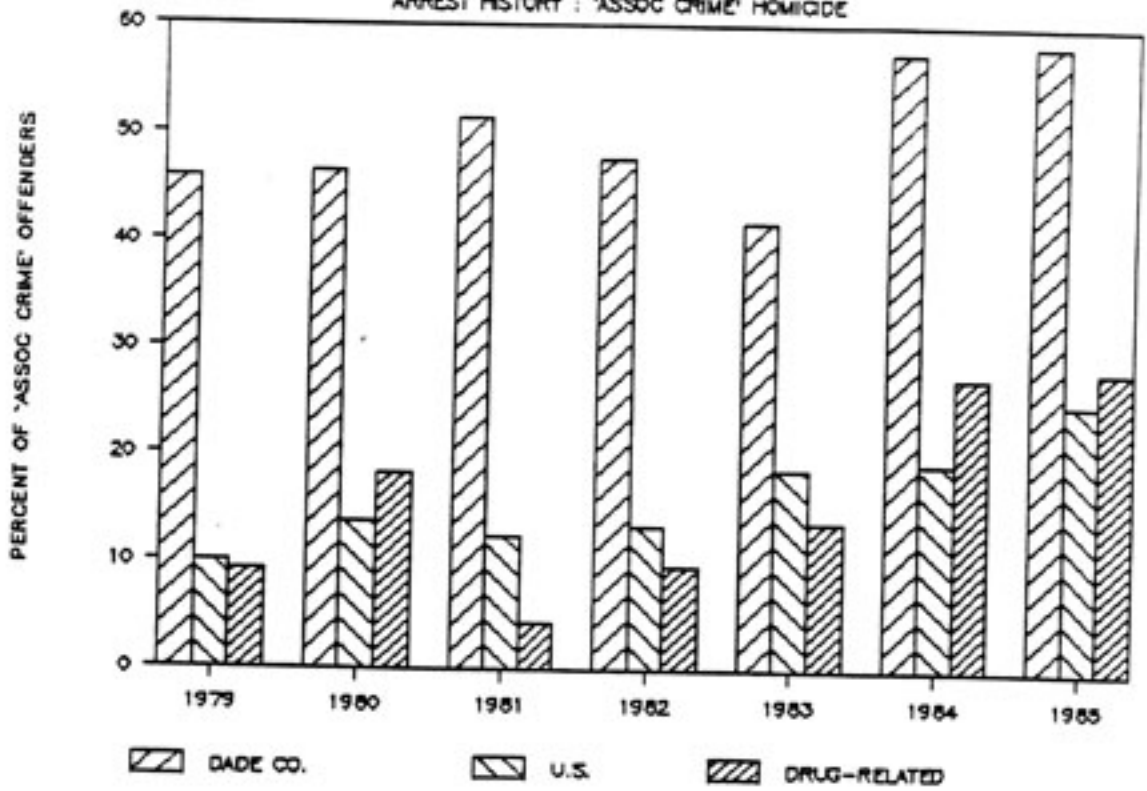
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

ARREST HISTORY : DOM(OTHER) HOMICIDE



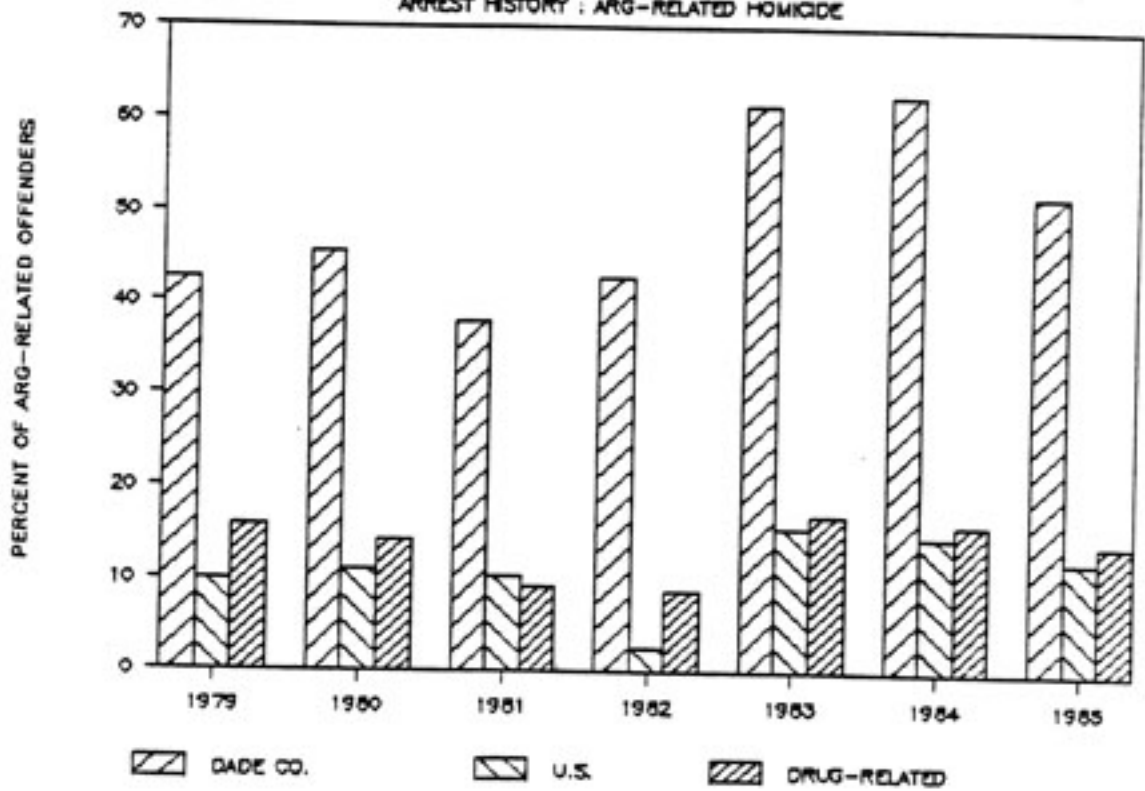
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

ARREST HISTORY : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE



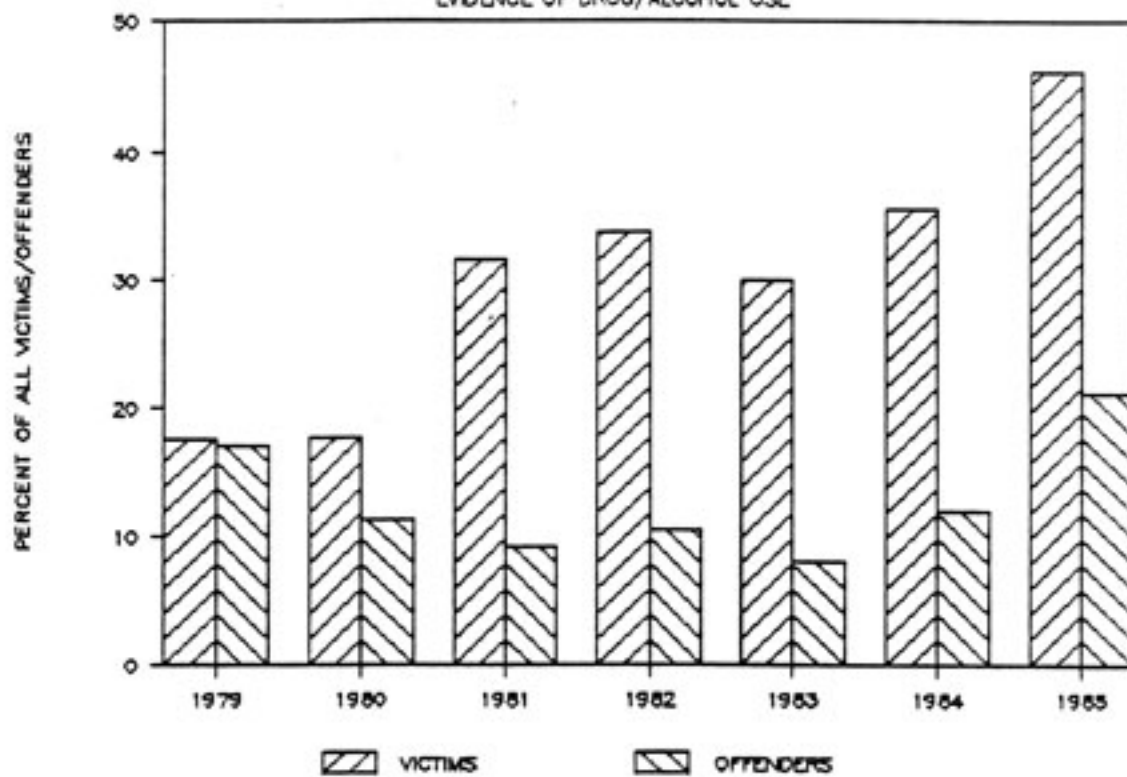
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

ARREST HISTORY : ARG-RELATED HOMICIDE



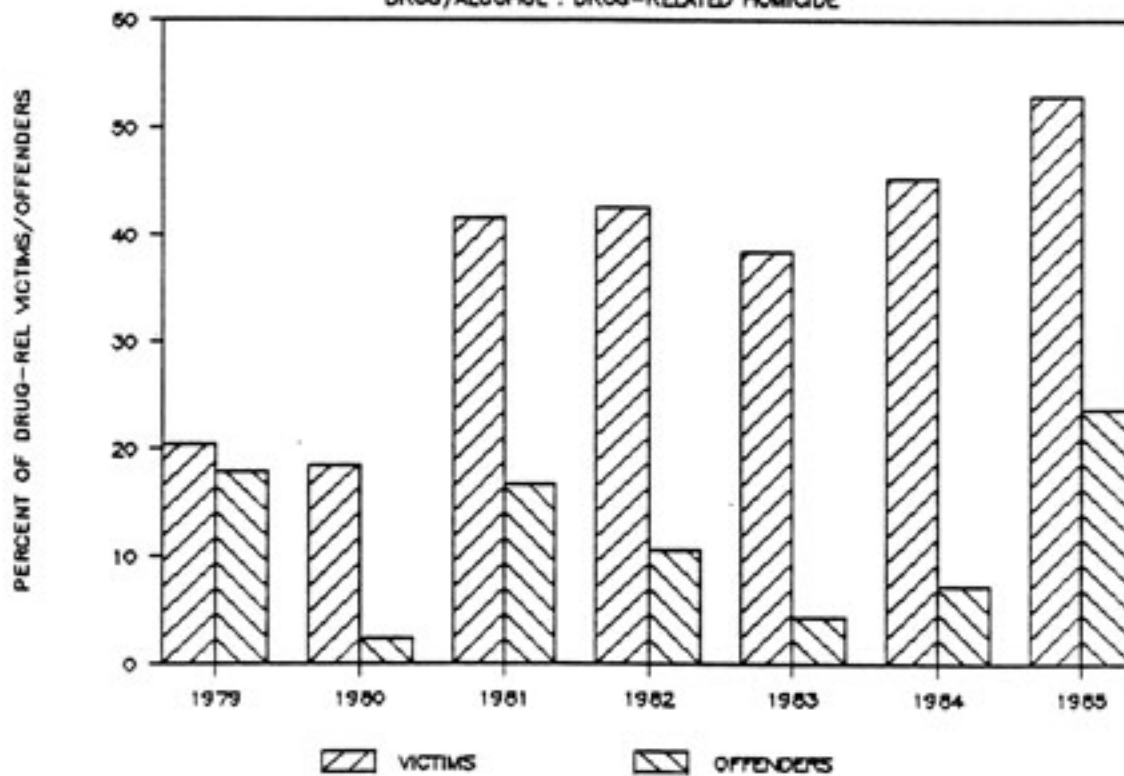
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

EVIDENCE OF DRUG/ALCOHOL USE

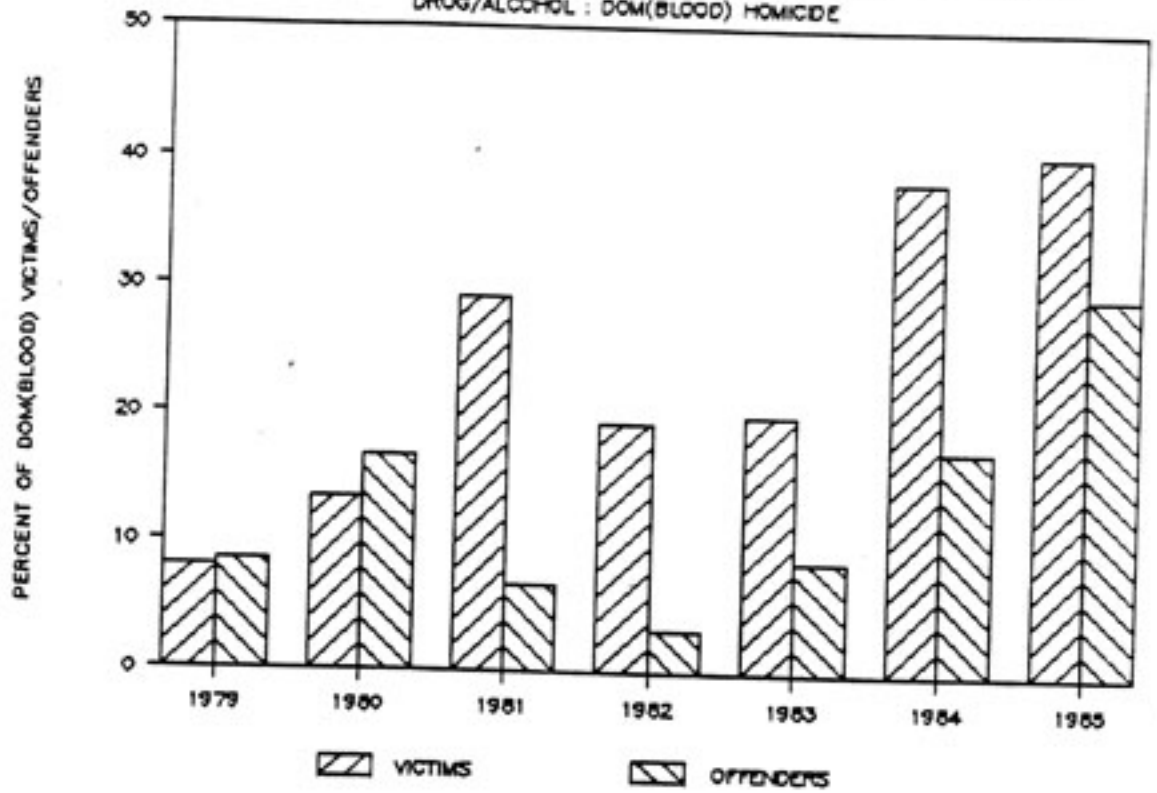


# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

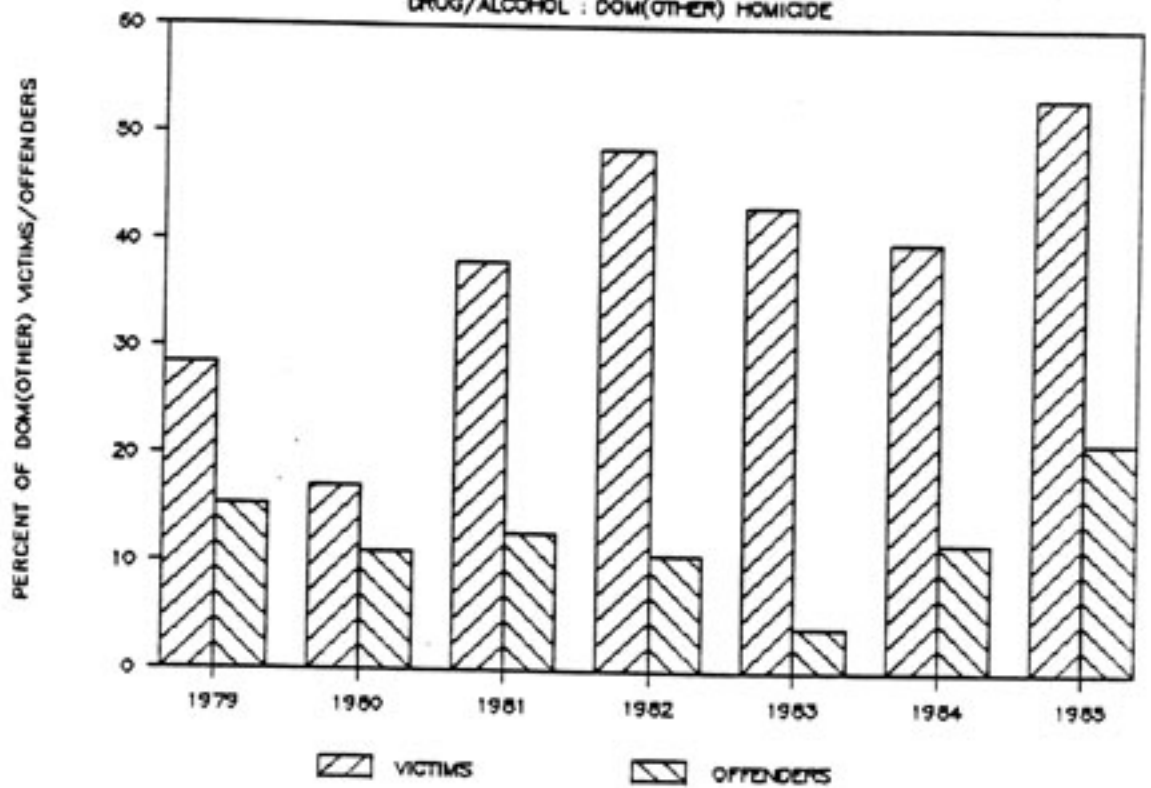
DRUG/ALCOHOL : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985  
 DRUG/ALCOHOL : DOM(BLOOD) HOMICIDE



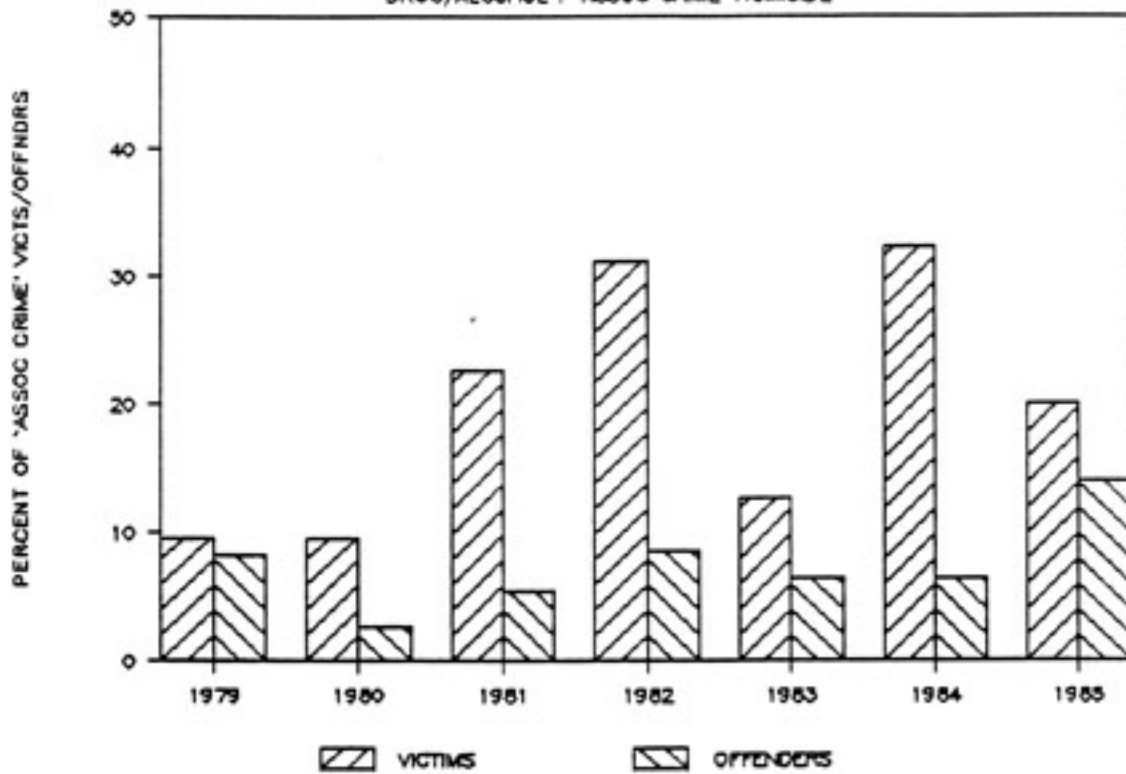
HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985  
 DRUG/ALCOHOL : DOM(OTHER) HOMICIDE





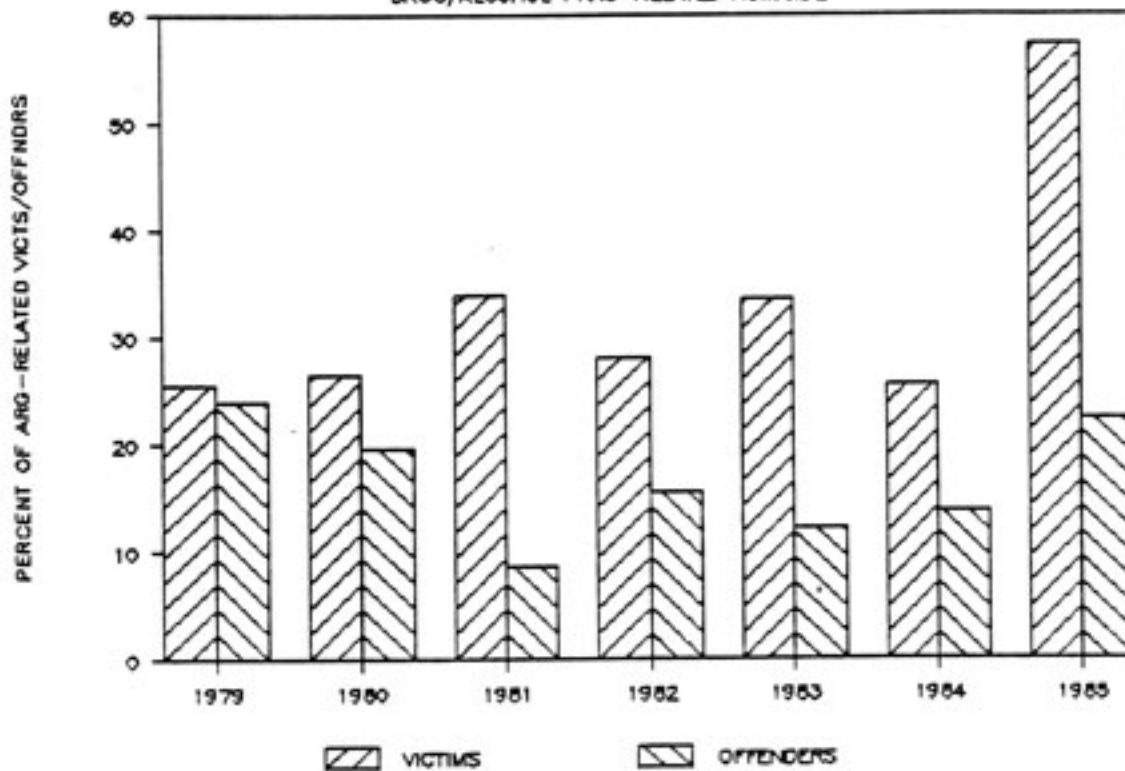
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

DRUG/ALCOHOL : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE



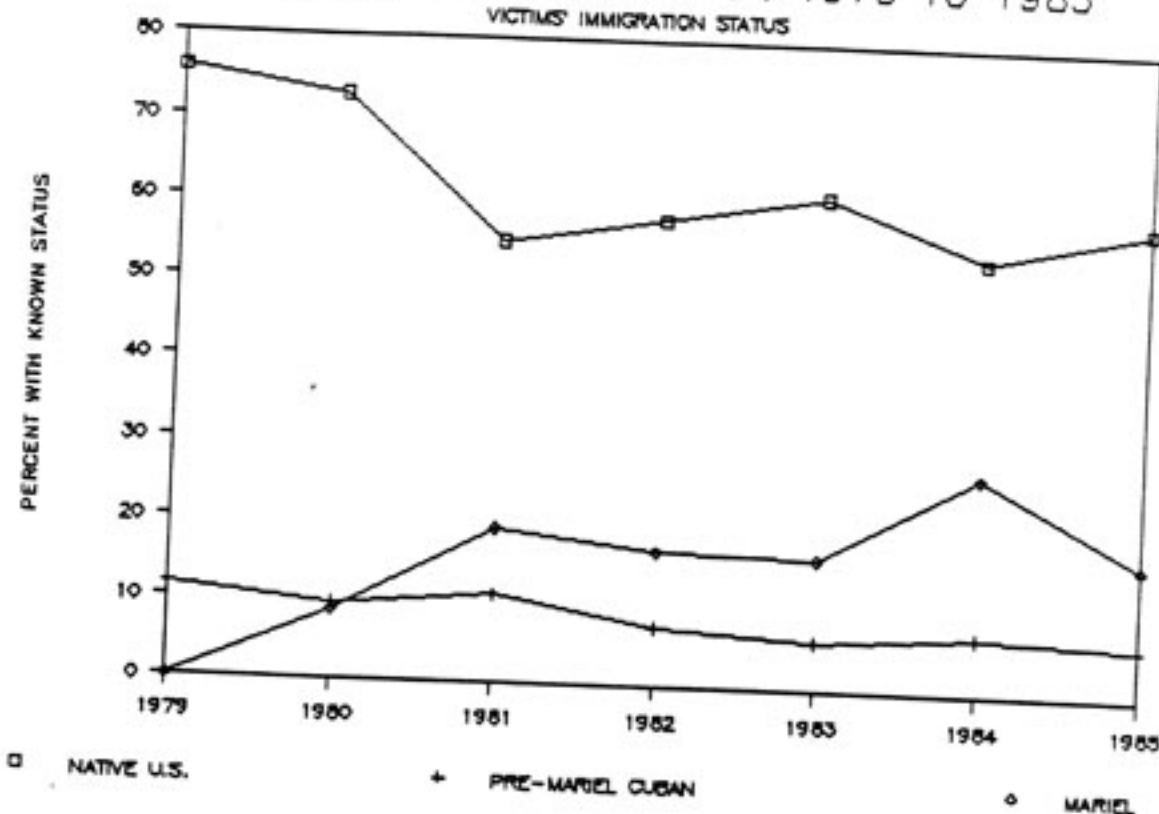
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

DRUG/ALCOHOL : ARG-RELATED HOMICIDE





# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

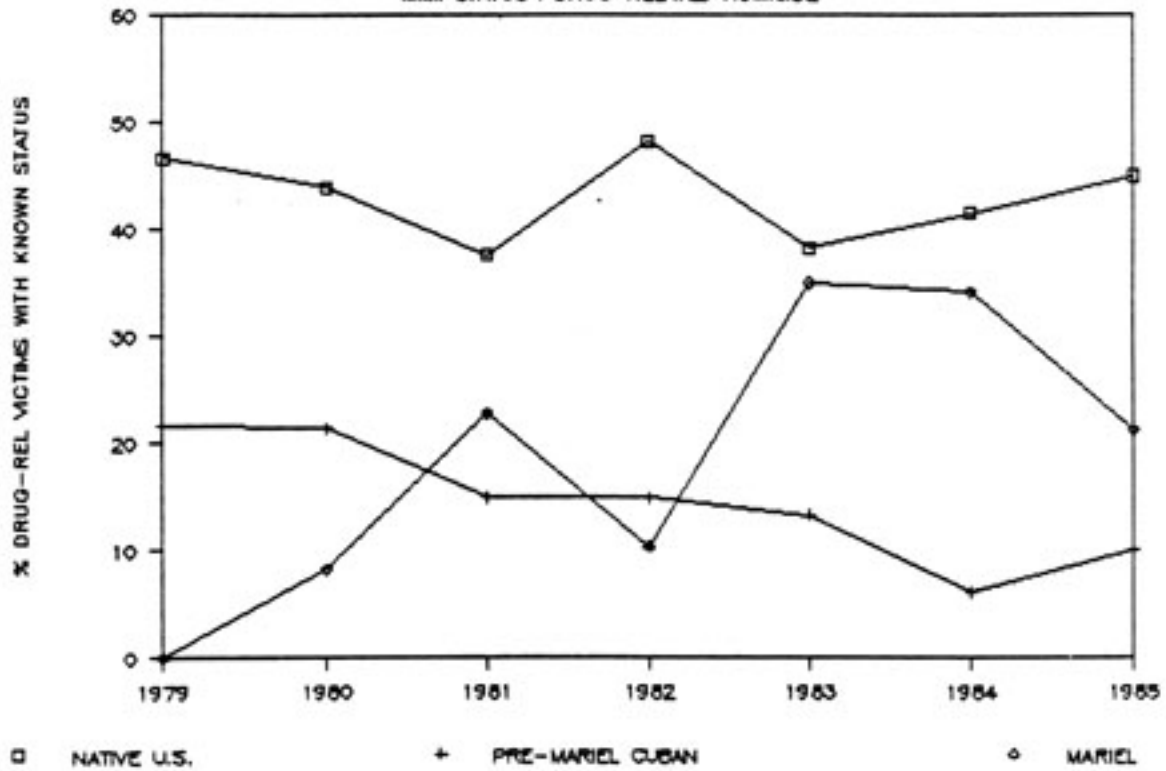


## VICTIMS' IMMIGRATION STATUS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
STATUS UNKNOWN (%)	19.9	18.8	18.2	22.3	21.9	23.2	17.9
PERCENTAGE WHERE STATUS IS KNOWN:							
NATIVE U.S.	75.9	72.8	55.0	56.1	61.3	53.9	58.2
NATURALIZED U.S.	4.7	3.6	6.8	7.4	8.0	3.2	5.7
PRE-MARIEL CUBAN	11.5	9.8	11.0	7.4	6.1	7.2	6.5
MARIEL CUBAN		8.7	19.2	16.8	16.3	27.0	16.4
HAITIAN LEGAL	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.6
LEGAL ALIEN	2.9	3.1	5.2	8.1	6.4	5.5	11.3
ILLEGAL ALIEN	4.0	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.2

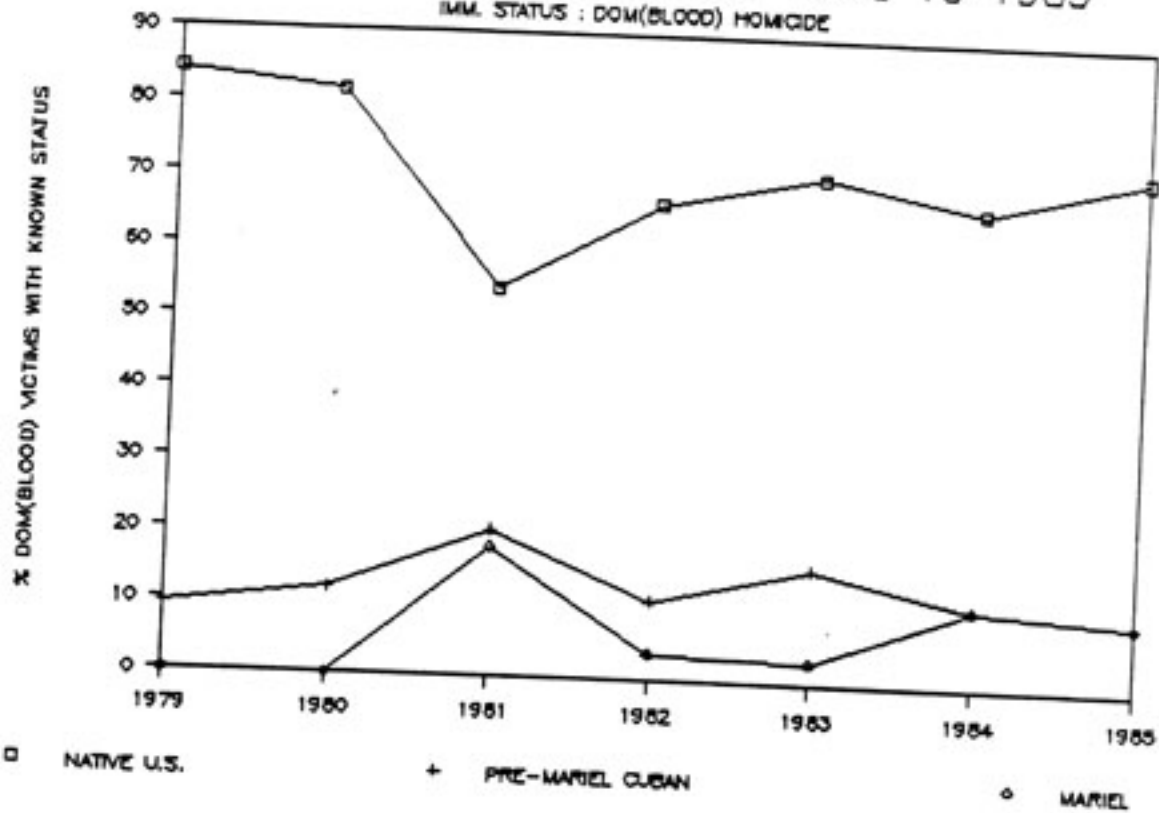
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

IMM. STATUS : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



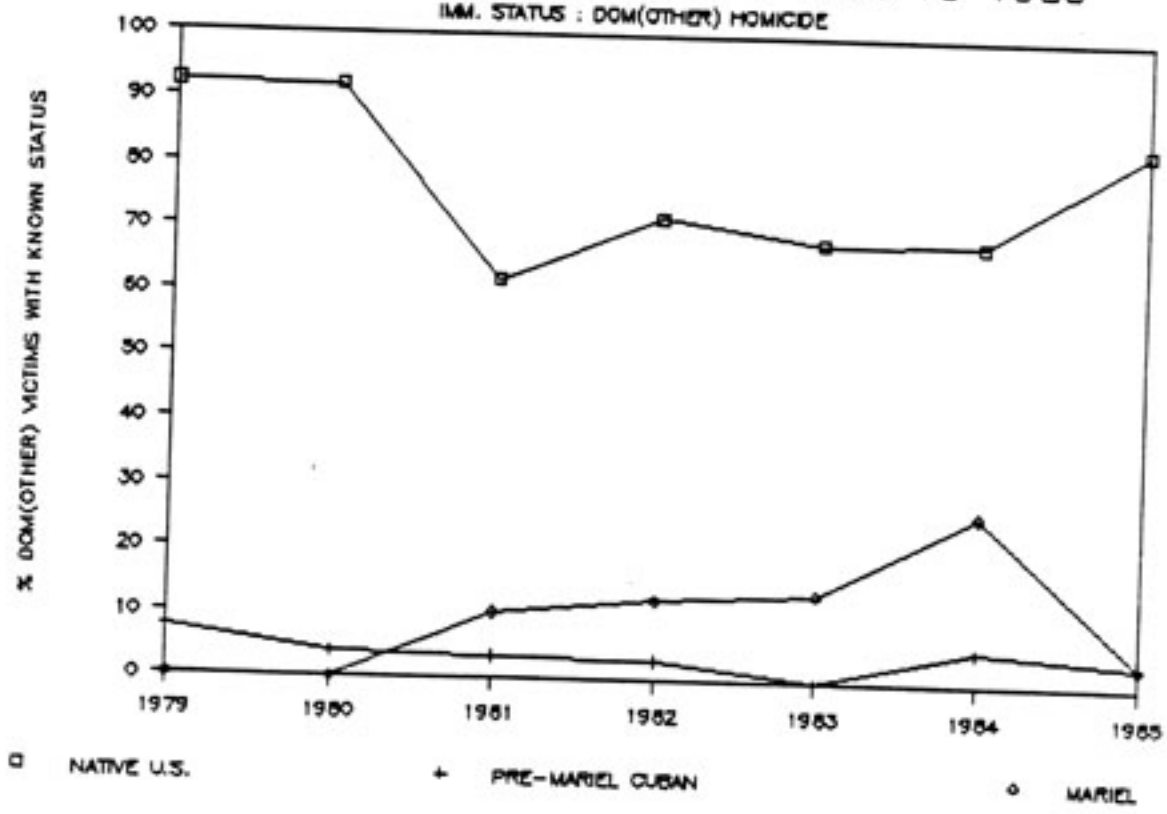
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

IMM. STATUS : DOM(BLOOD) HOMICIDE



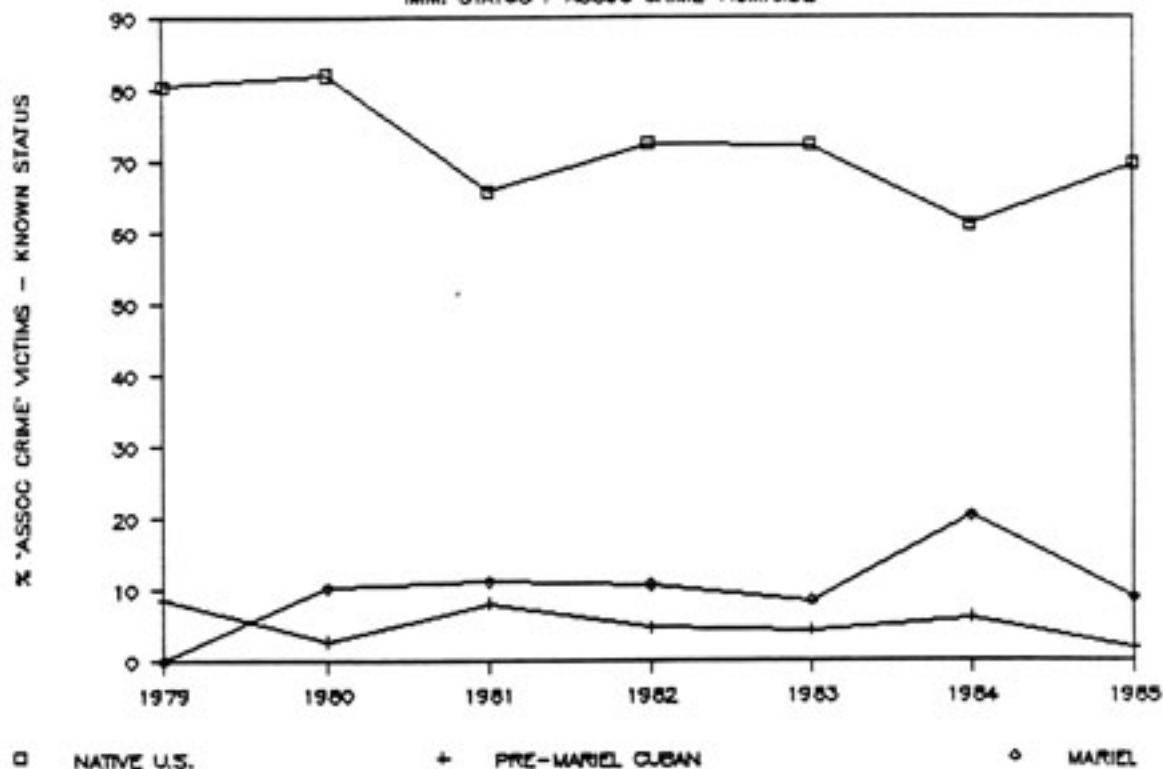
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

IMM. STATUS : DOM(OTHER) HOMICIDE



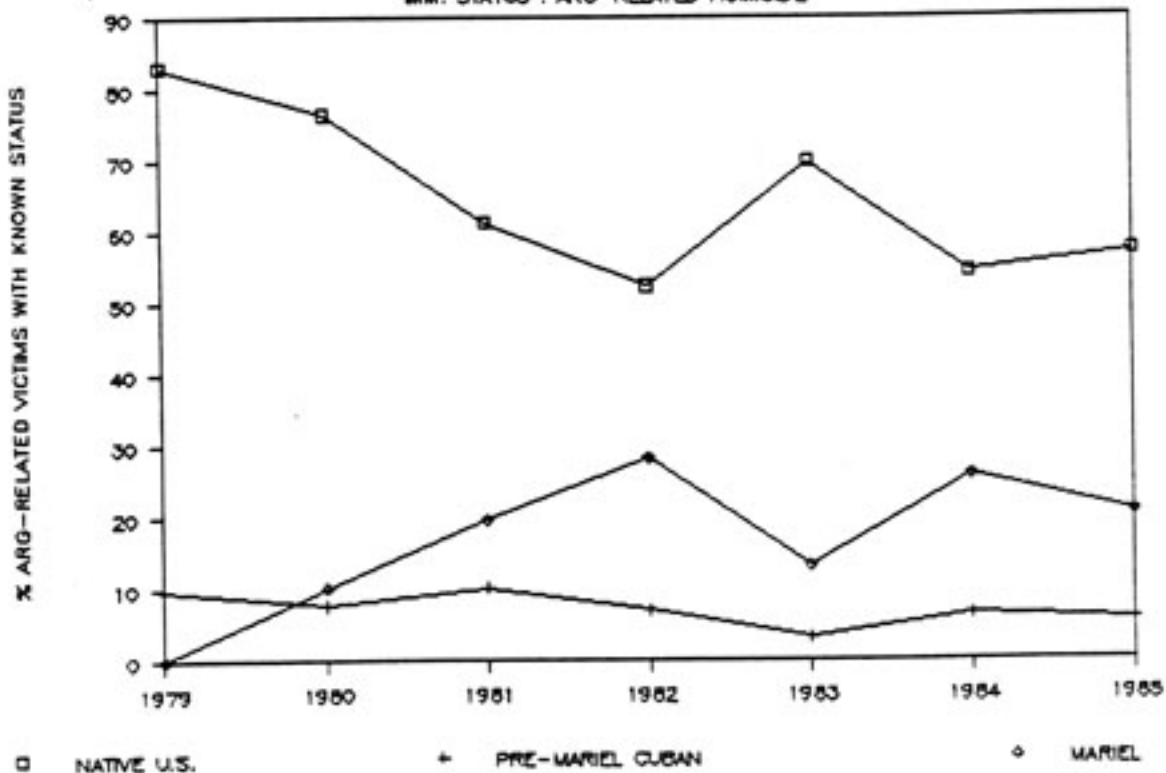
### HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

IMM. STATUS : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE

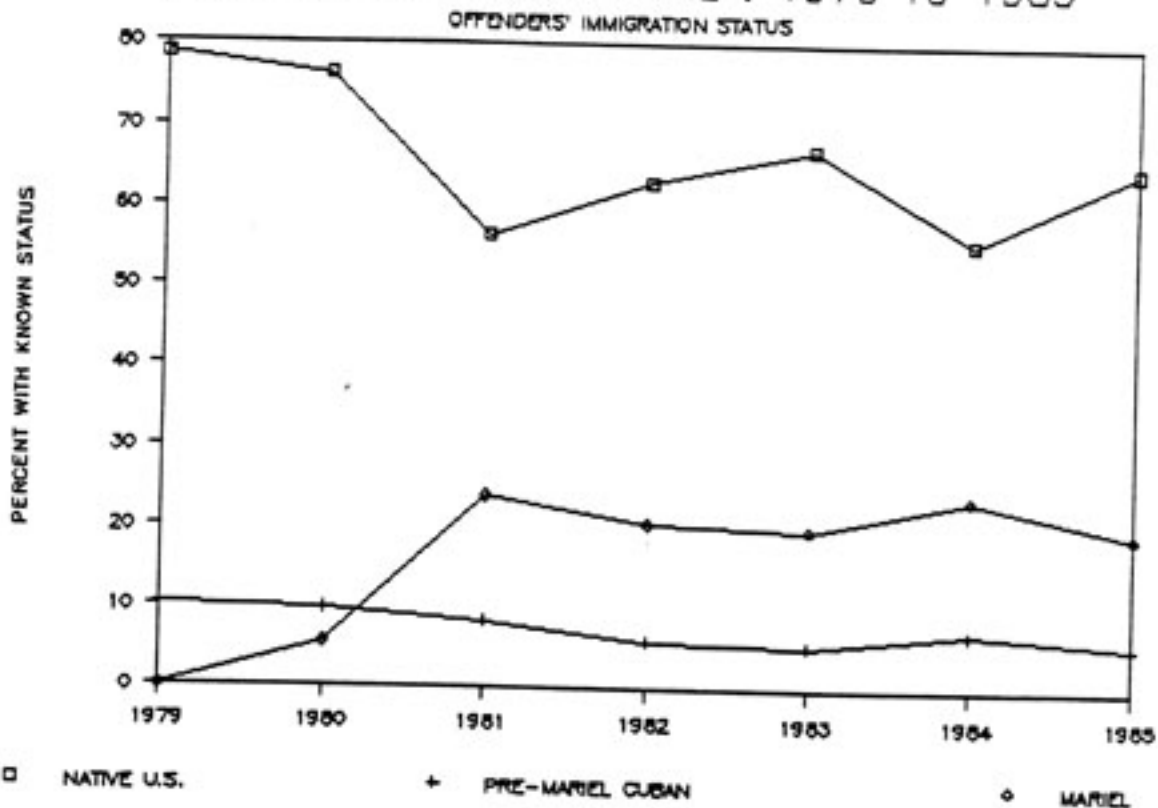


### HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

IMM. STATUS : ARG-RELATED HOMICIDE



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

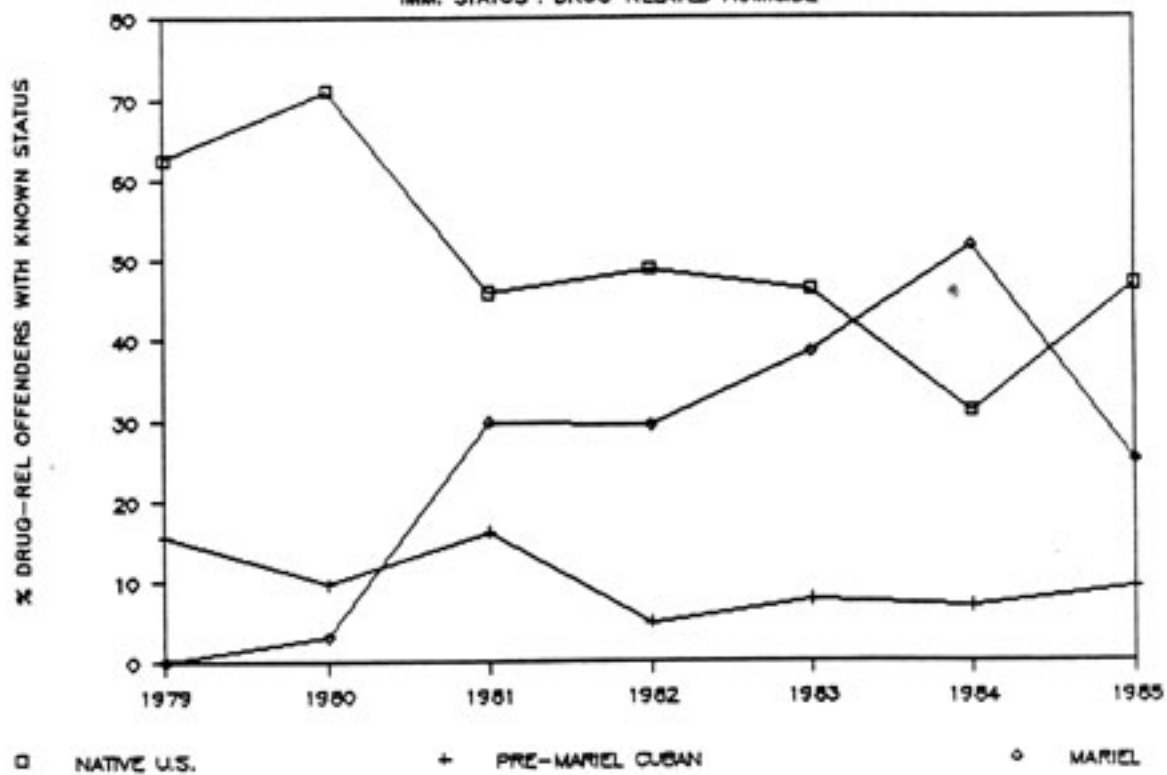


## OFFENDERS' IMMIGRATION STATUS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
STATUS UNKNOWN (%)	14.3	17.1	16.6	21.8	21.8	23.0	17.4
PERCENTAGE WHERE STATUS IS KNOWN:							
NATIVE U.S.	78.7	76.3	56.4	63.0	67.1	55.6	64.7
NATURALIZED U.S.	5.4	4.9	7.4	5.9	5.4	4.6	3.7
PRE-MARIEL CUBAN	10.4	9.8	8.3	5.9	5.4	7.1	5.5
MARIEL CUBAN		5.6	23.9	20.5	19.8	23.7	19.3
HAITIAN LEGAL	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.7		2.1	0.5
LEGAL ALIEN	4.1	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.2	6.2	4.6
ILLEGAL ALIEN	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.1		0.8	1.8

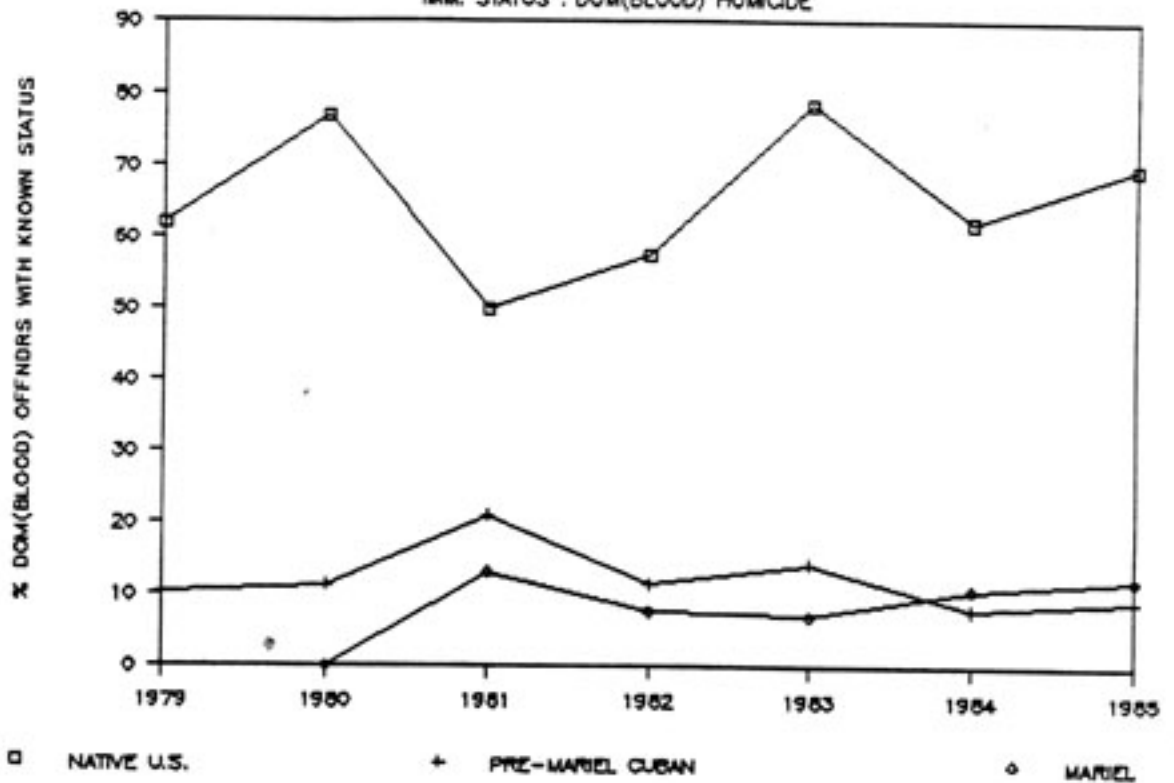
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

IMM. STATUS : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



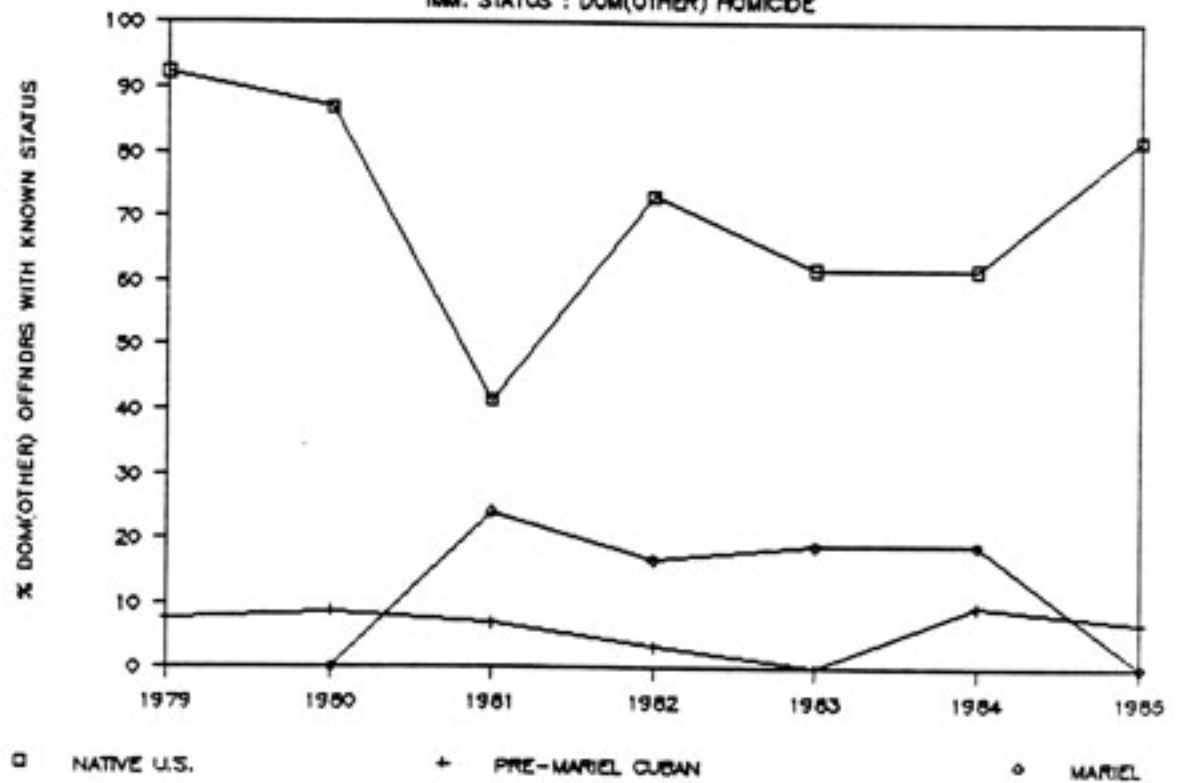
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

IMM. STATUS : DOM(BLOOD) HOMICIDE



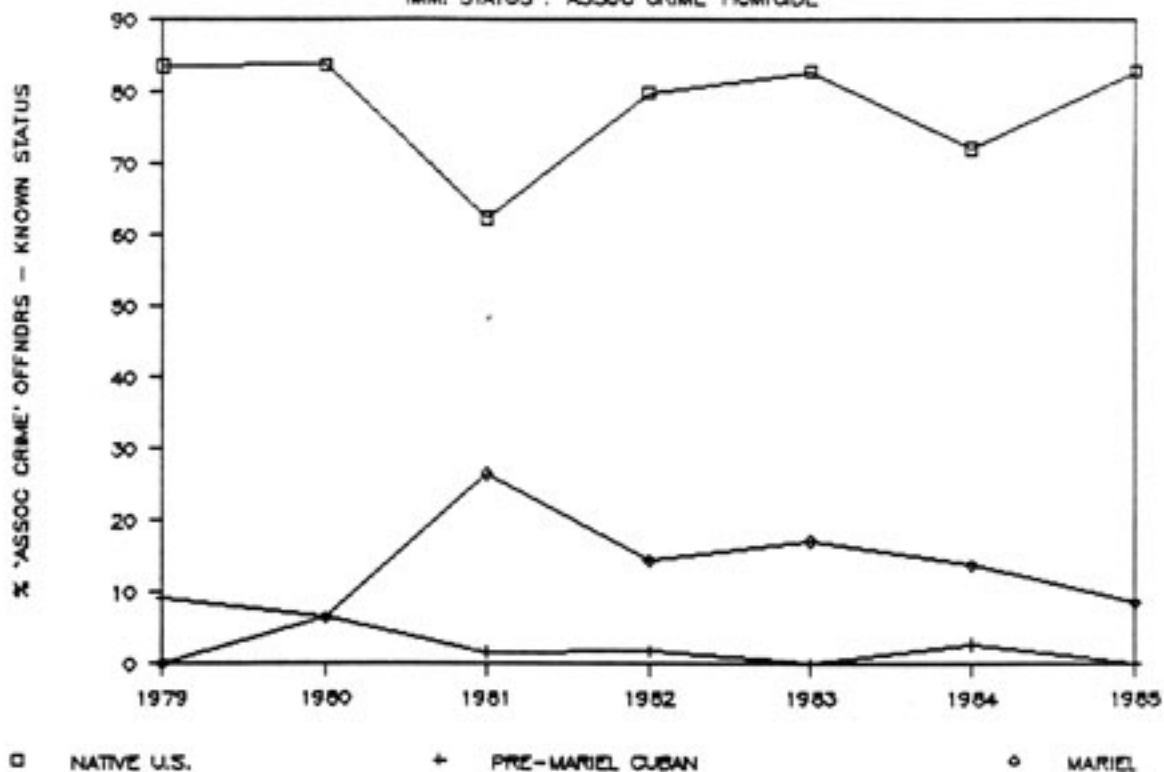
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

IMM. STATUS : DOM(OTHER) HOMICIDE



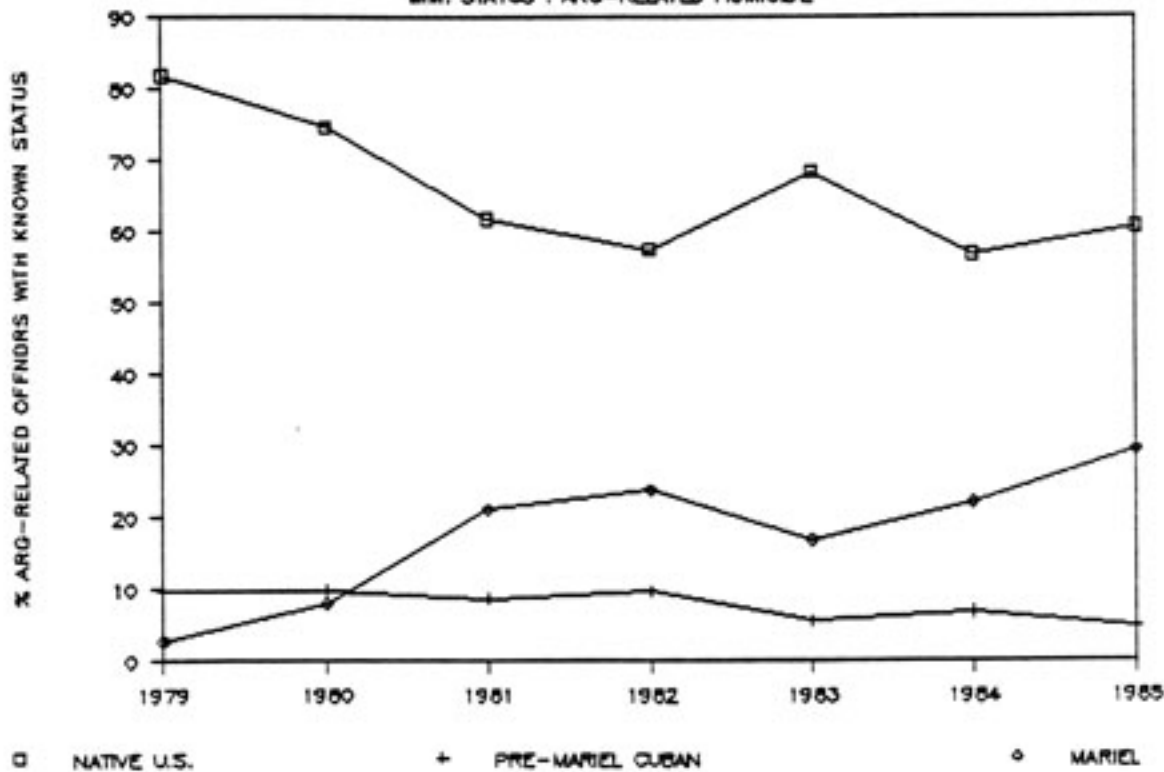
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

IMM. STATUS : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

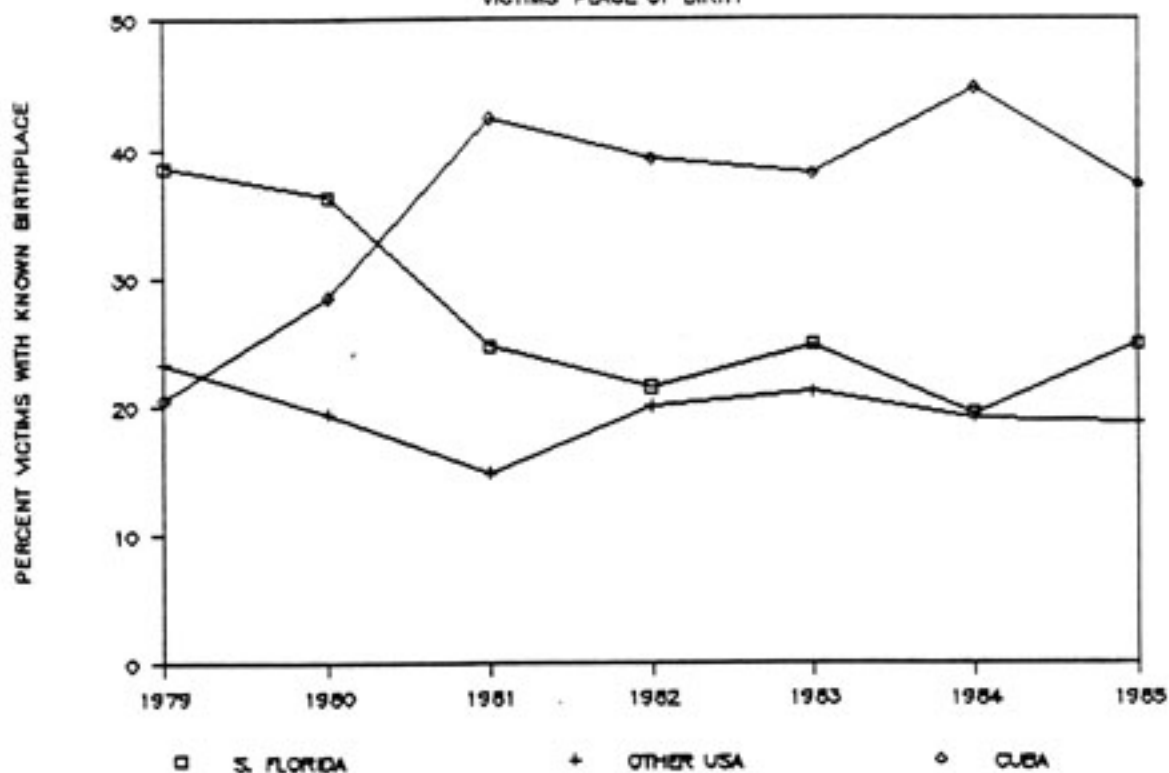
IMM. STATUS : ARG-RELATED HOMICIDE





# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

VICTIMS' PLACE OF BIRTH

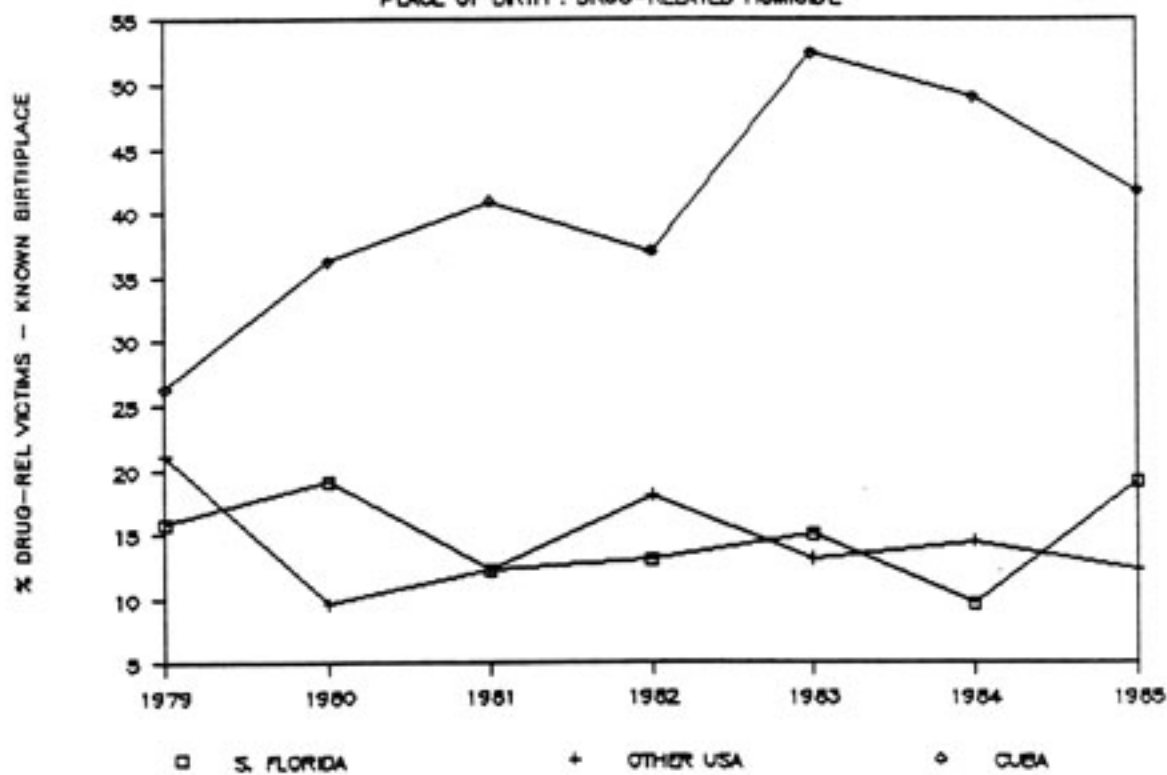


## VICTIMS' PLACE OF BIRTH

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BIRTHPLACE UNKNOWN (%)	36.6	30.2	24.7	23.4	20.0	17.7	19.8
PERCENTAGE WHERE BIRTHPLACE IS KNOWN:							
SOUTH FLORIDA	38.6	36.3	24.7	21.5	24.8	19.4	24.9
U.S.A. (EXCLUDING PUERTO RICO)	23.2	19.4	14.8	20.0	21.1	19.1	18.7
PUERTO RICO	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.8	0.9	2.4	2.1
CUBA	20.5	28.5	42.4	39.2	38.1	44.7	37.2
COLOMBIA	6.8	6.7	8.7	6.2	4.6	3.2	4.9
HAITI	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.2
JAMAICA OR OTHER WEST INDIAN COUNTRY	4.5	2.6	2.2	3.3	4.0	4.6	5.5
OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY	0.4	1.6	1.8	2.6	3.1	4.3	3.7
OTHER	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.8	1.9	0.3	1.5

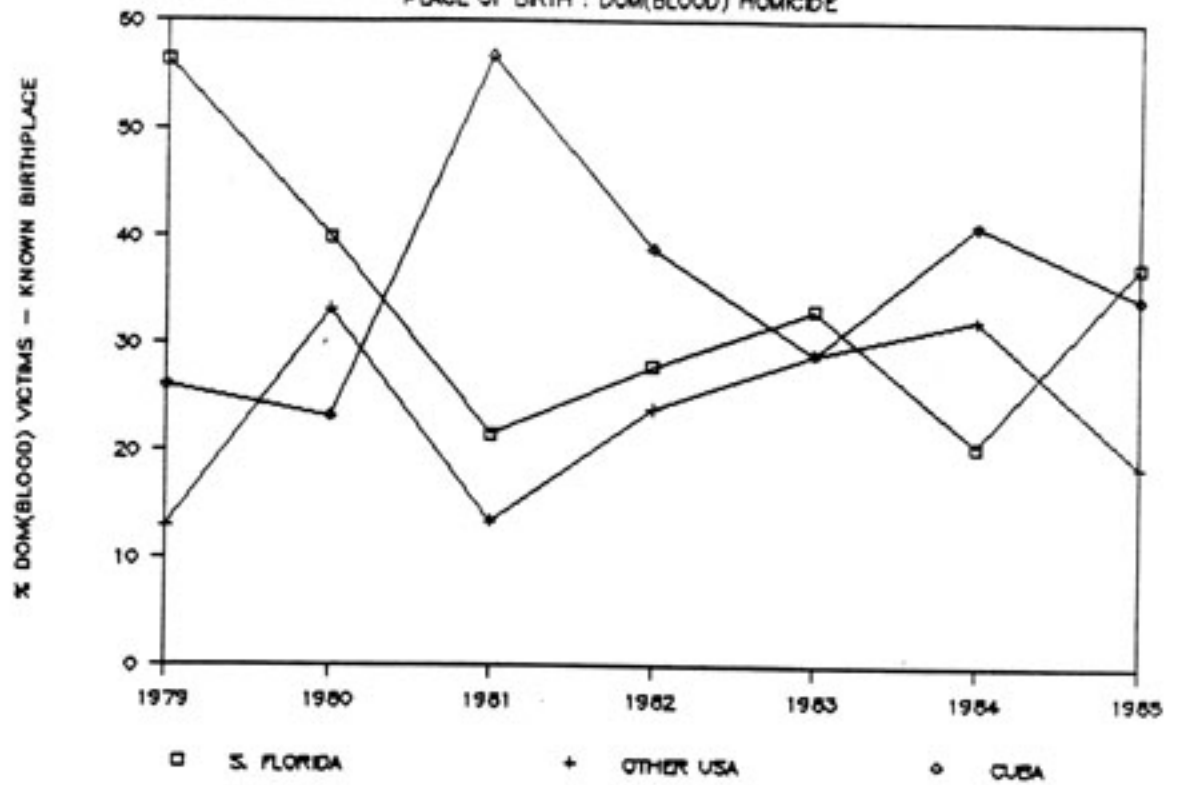
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

PLACE OF BIRTH : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



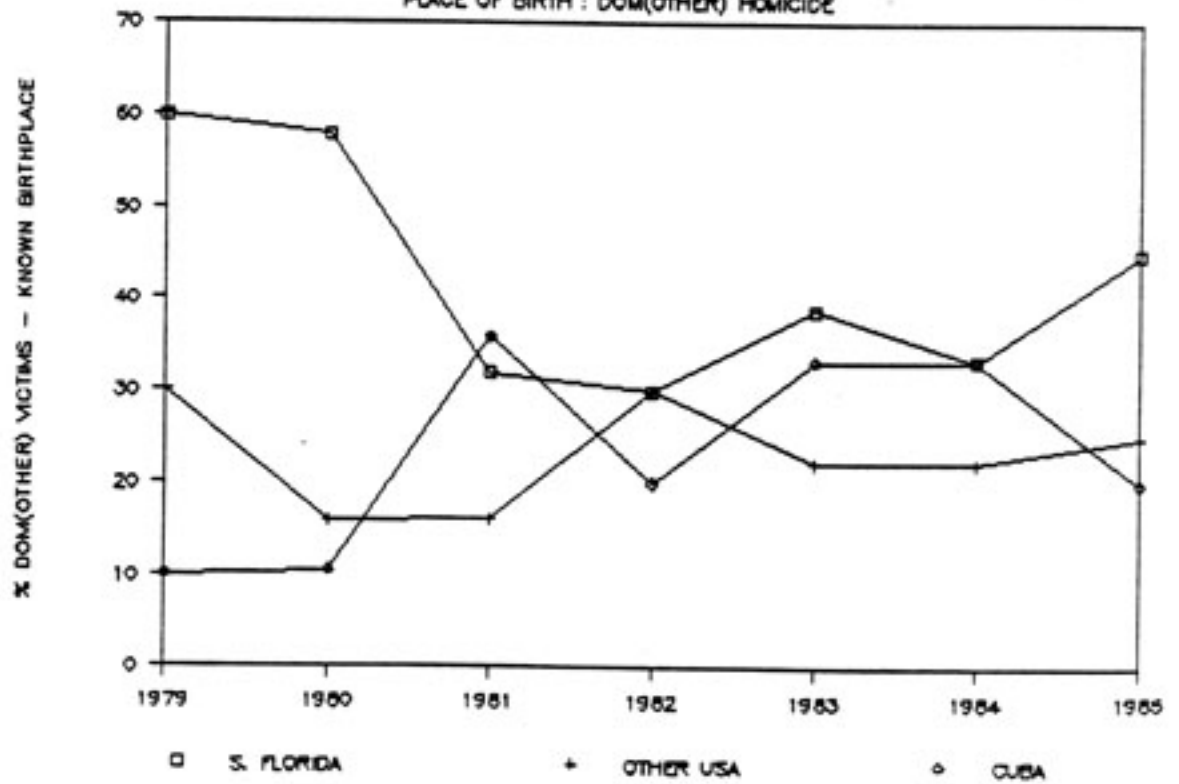
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

PLACE OF BIRTH : DOM(BLOOD) HOMICIDE



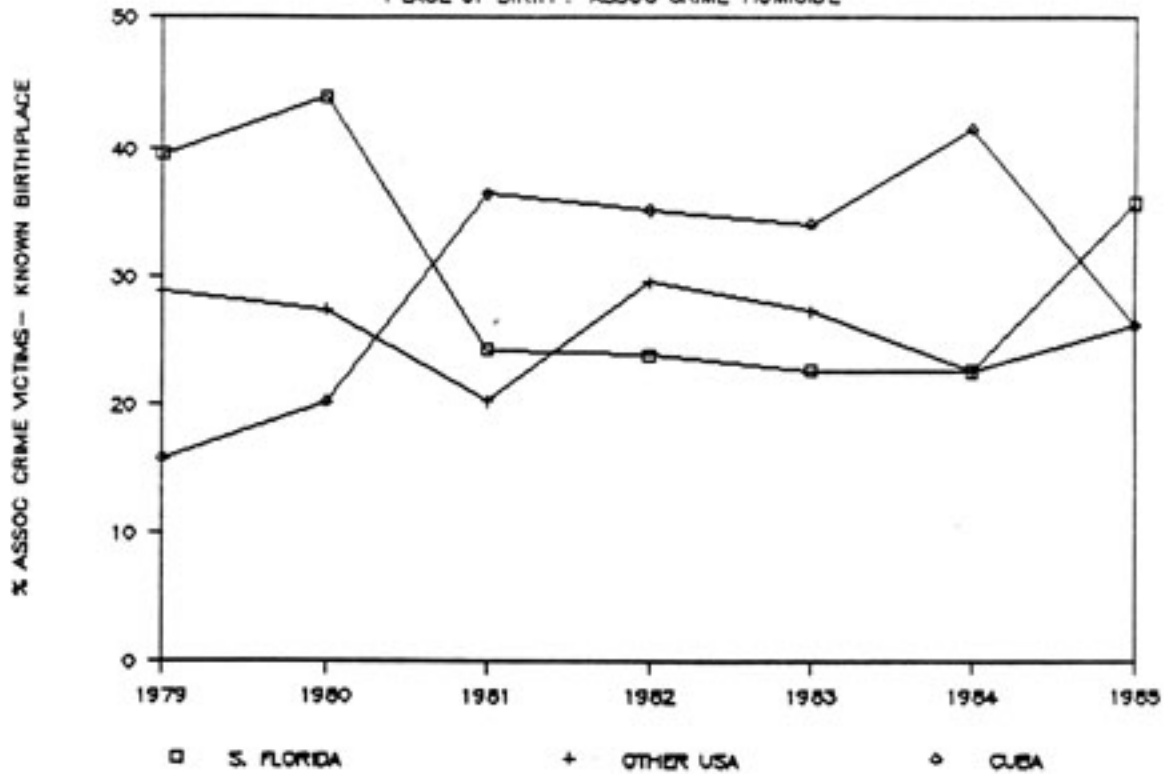
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

PLACE OF BIRTH : DOM(OTHER) HOMICIDE



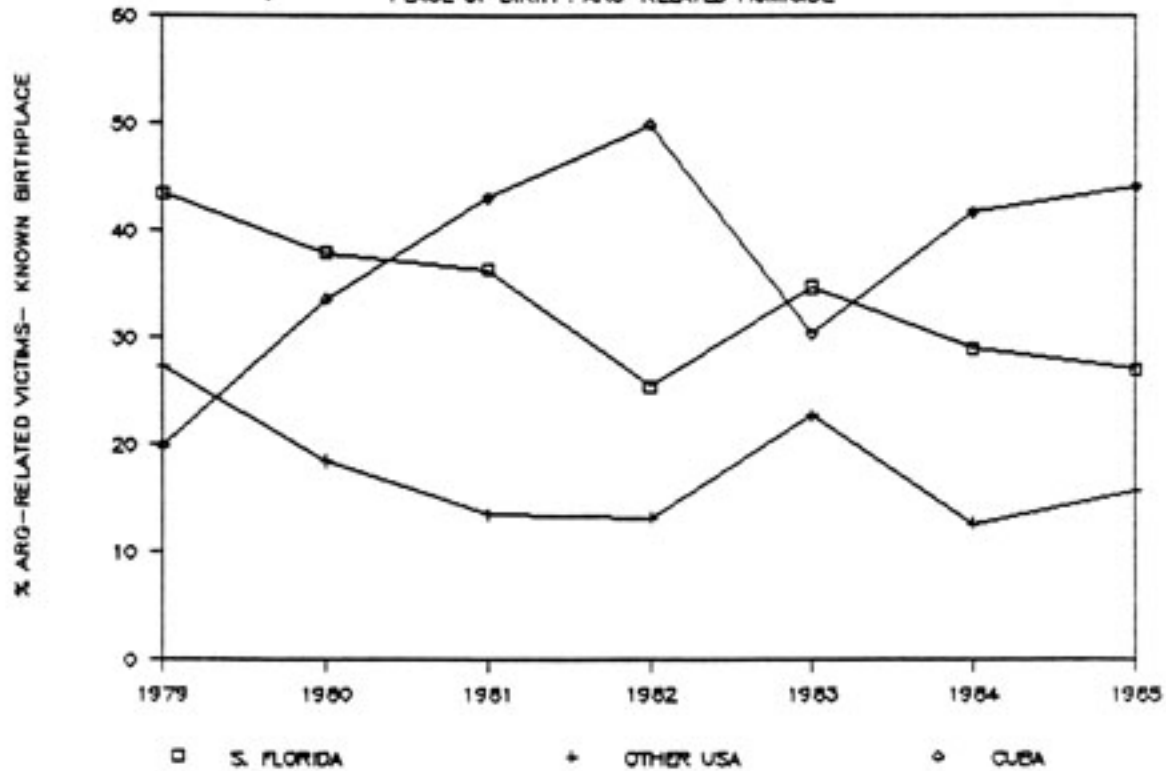
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

PLACE OF BIRTH : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE



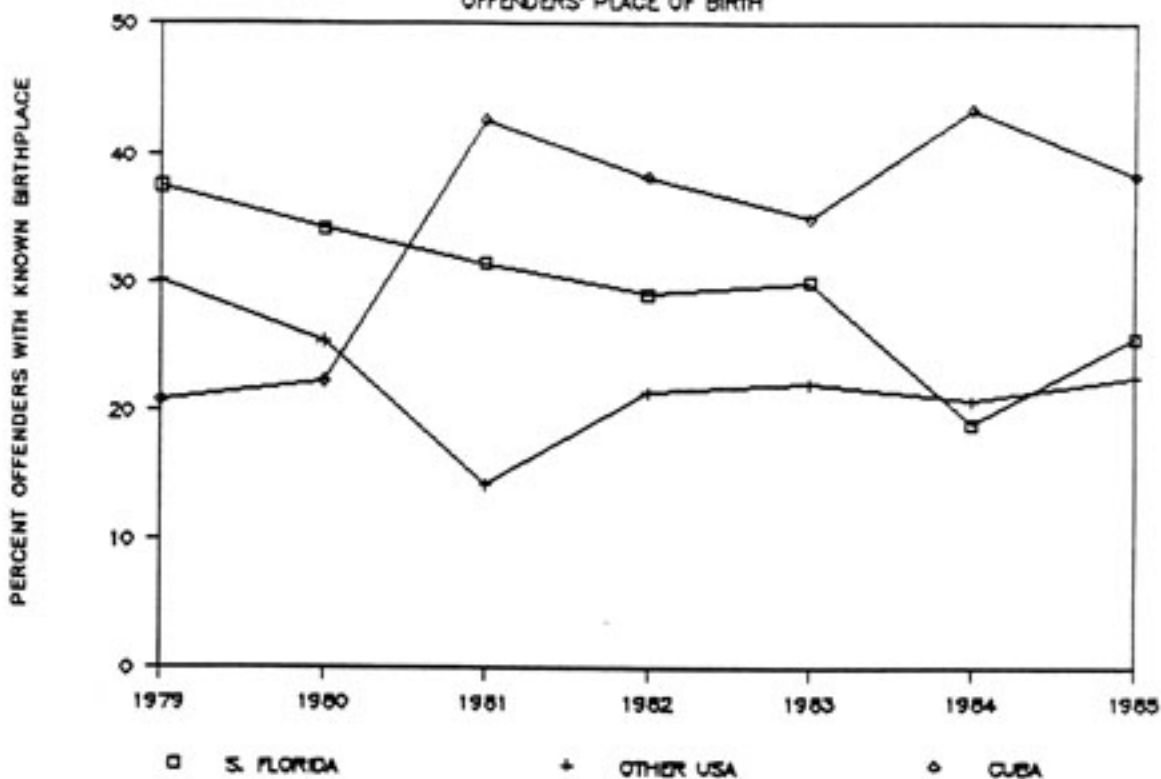
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

PLACE OF BIRTH : ARG-RELATED HOMICIDE



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

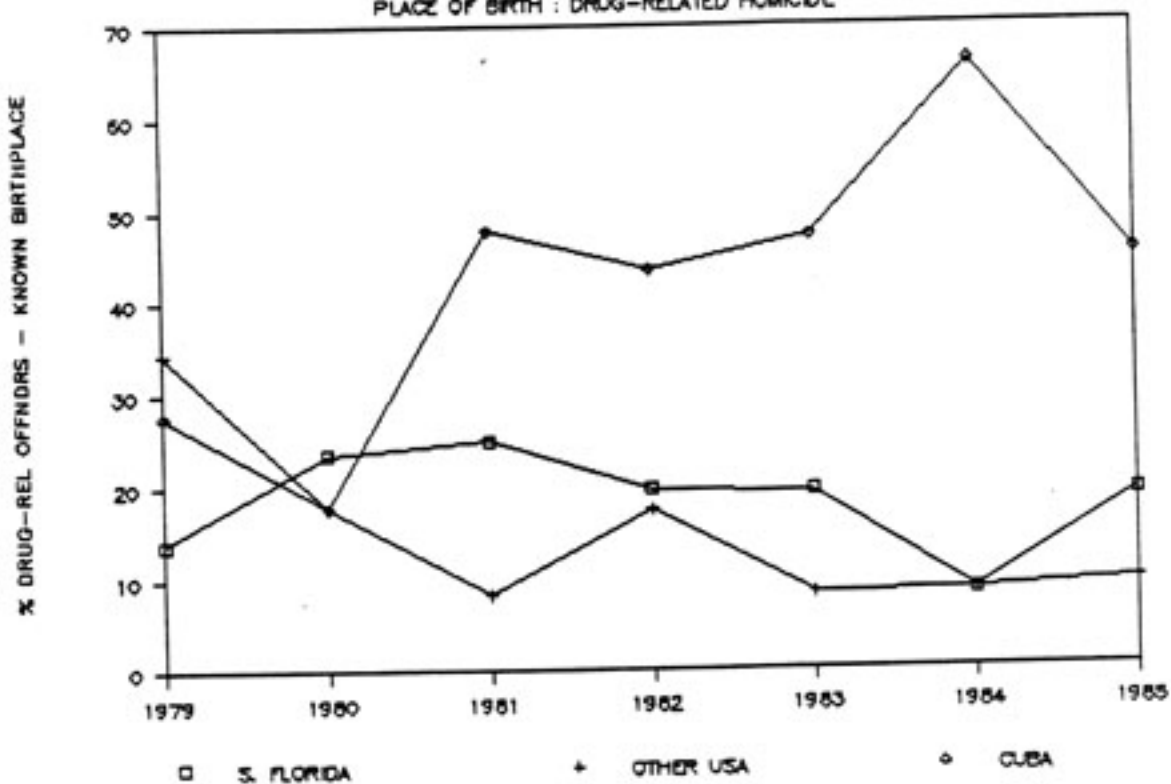
## OFFENDERS' PLACE OF BIRTH



### OFFENDERS' PLACE OF BIRTH

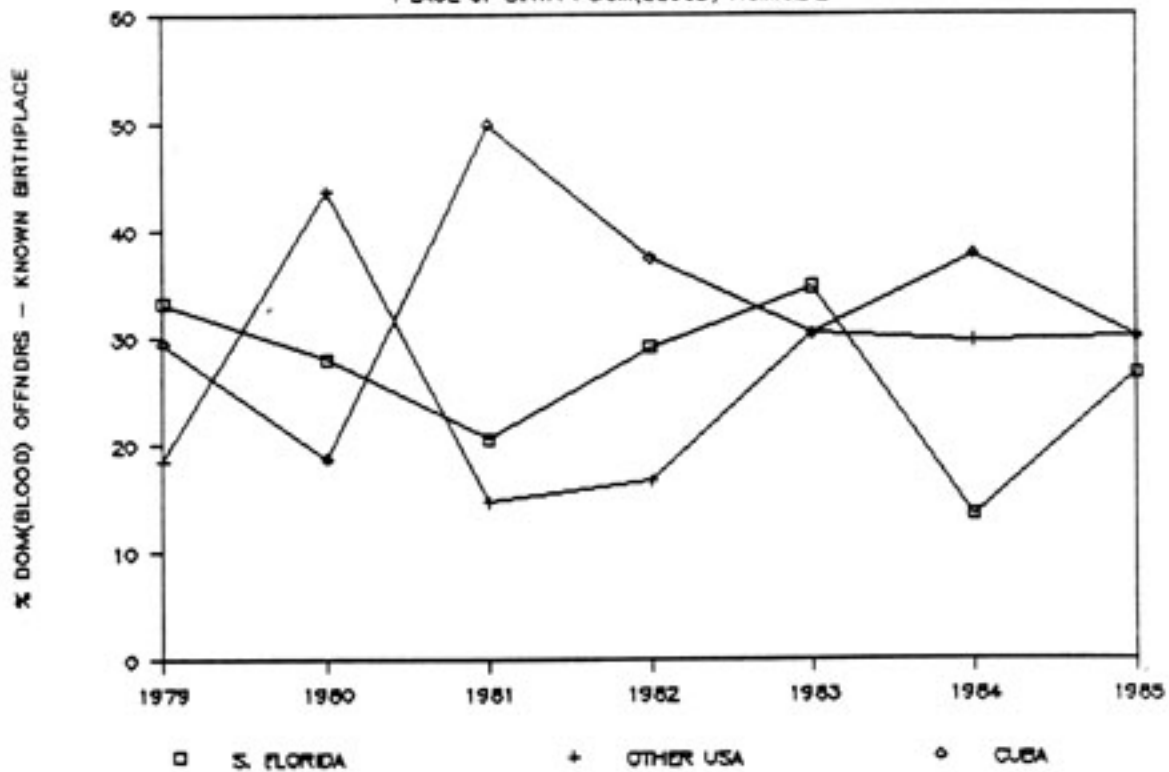
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BIRTHPLACE UNKNOWN (%)	25.6	25.1	17.1	18.3	15.8	13.8	12.9
PERCENTAGE WHERE BIRTHPLACE IS KNOWN:							
SOUTH FLORIDA	37.5	34.2	31.5	29.1	30.0	19.0	25.7
U.S.A. (EXCLUDING PUERTO RICO)	30.2	25.4	14.2	21.4	22.1	20.8	22.6
PUERTO RICO	3.1	4.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.2	3.5
CUBA	20.8	22.3	42.6	38.2	35.0	43.4	38.3
COLOMBIA	1.6	3.1	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.7
HAITI	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.4	2.6	0.4
JAMAICA OR OTHER WEST INDIAN COUNTRY	1.8	4.2	5.2	3.2	5.4	2.9	4.3
OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	3.3	6.6	3.0
OTHER	2.6	4.2	0.6	2.5	0.8	1.1	0.4

HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985  
PLACE OF BIRTH : DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE



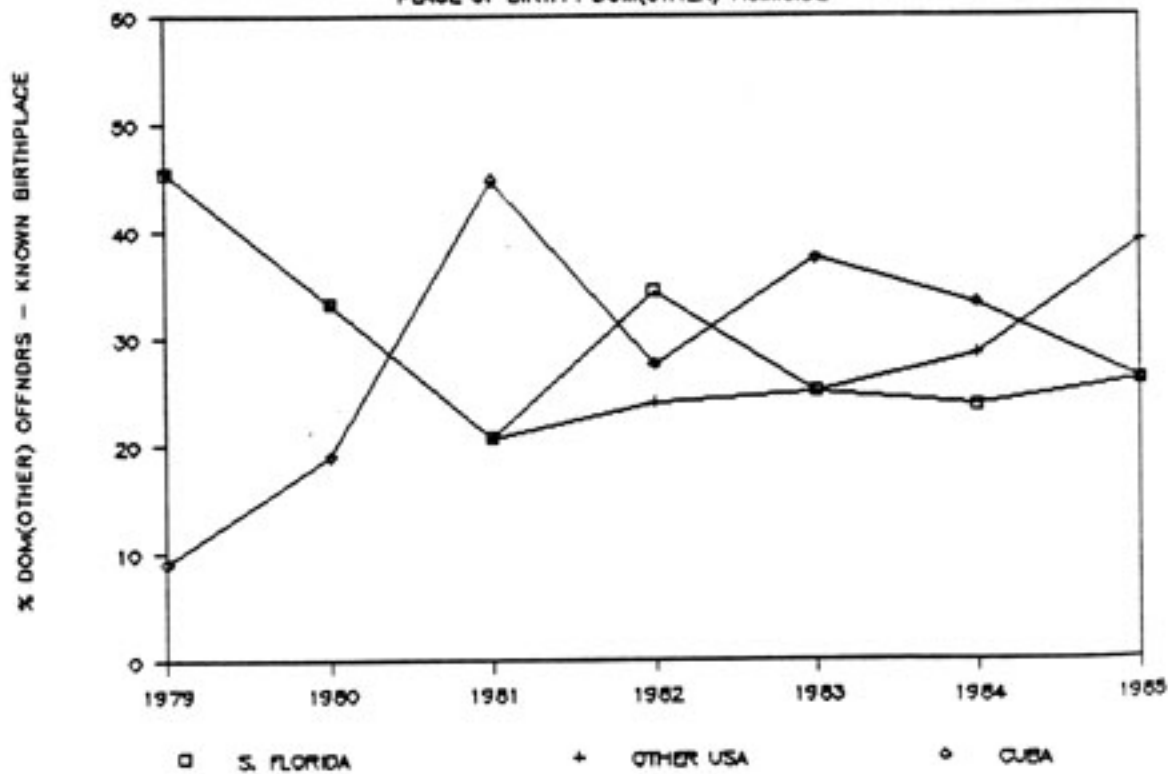
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

PLACE OF BIRTH : DOM(BLOOD) HOMICIDE



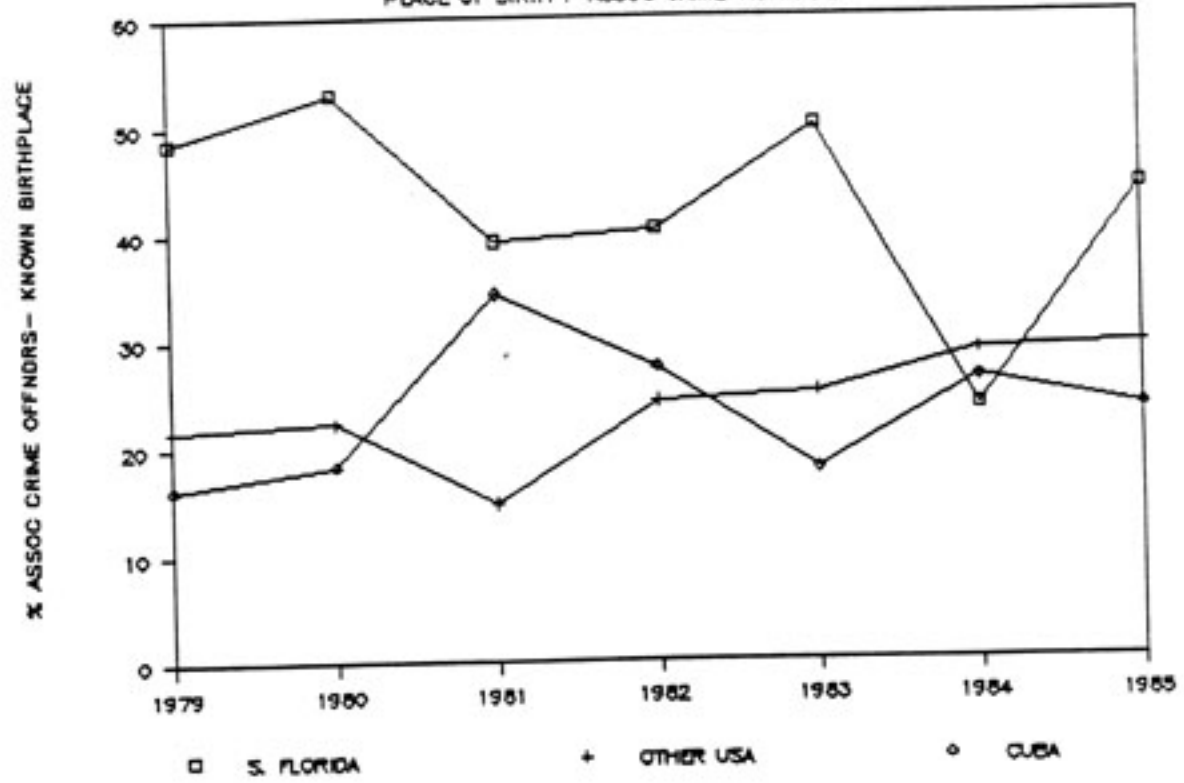
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

PLACE OF BIRTH : DOM(OTHER) HOMICIDE



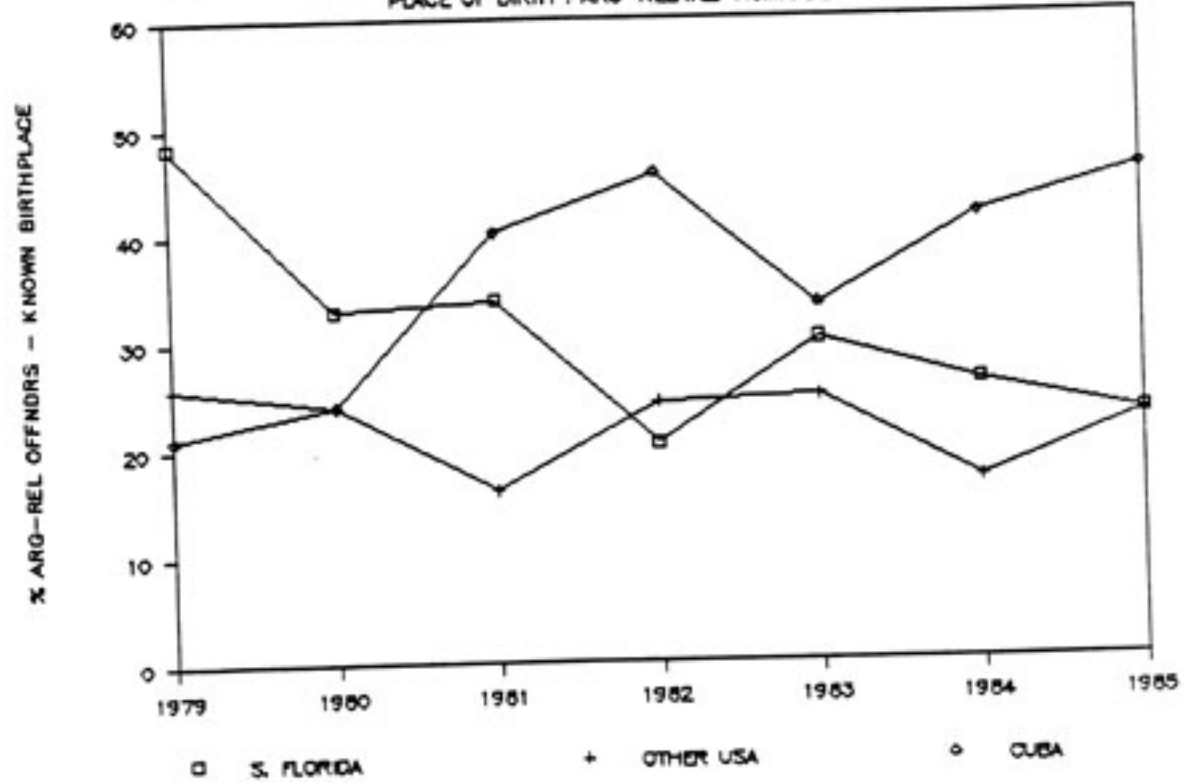
# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

PLACE OF BIRTH : 'ASSOC CRIME' HOMICIDE



# HOMICIDE : QUESTIONNAIRE : 1979 TO 1985

PLACE OF BIRTH : ARG-RELATED HOMICIDE





WHO MURDERS WHOM?

1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985

RACE AND ETHNICITY

PERCENT OF HOMICIDES INVOLVING BLACK/HISPANIC/WHITE OFFENDERS:

BLACKS MURDER BLACKS	84.5	79.9	86.1	80.0	82.9	83.9	83.5
HISPANICS MURDER HISPANICS	84.7	82.2	86.3	86.8	87.8	87.7	88.5
WHITES MURDER WHITES	76.5	65.5	65.2	76.9	79.6	81.6	73.5

IMMIGRATION STATUS (WHERE KNOWN)

PERCENT OF HOMICIDES INVOLVING 'NATIVE AMERICAN'/PRE-MARIEL CUBAN/MARIEL CUBAN OFFENDERS:

'NATIVE AMERICANS' MURDER	92.3	94.2	90.1	92.8	93.2	89.2	89.0
'NATIVE AMERICANS'							
PRE-MARIEL CUBANS MURDER	75.0	47.8	73.9	68.8	63.6	66.7	55.6
PRE-MARIEL CUBANS							
MARIEL CUBANS MURDER		64.3	67.6	65.2	76.4	67.4	66.7
MARIEL CUBANS							

PLACE OF BIRTH (WHERE KNOWN)

PERCENT OF HOMICIDES INVOLVING SOUTH FLORIDIAN/'OTHER AMERICAN'/CUBAN OFFENDERS:

SOUTH FLORIDIANS MURDER	74.6	77.0	72.4	66.7	81.0	68.8	73.9
SOUTH FLORIDIANS							
'OTHER AMERICANS' MURDER	55.3	54.3	37.8	56.8	65.1	68.3	48.9
'OTHER AMERICANS'							
CUBANS MURDER CUBANS	75.0	80.0	85.5	87.9	85.7	79.2	80.0

SEX

PERCENT OF HOMICIDES INVOLVING MALE/FEMALE OFFENDERS:

MALES MURDER MALES	79.8	80.3	82.5	84.3	82.4	80.3	77.1
FEMALES MURDER FEMALES	17.9	2.3	13.8	19.4	33.3	25.0	13.3

PRIOR DADE COUNTY CRIMINAL RECORD

PERCENT OF HOMICIDES INVOLVING AN OFFENDER WITH A PRIOR DADE COUNTY RECORD:

CRIMINALS MURDER CRIMINALS	45.9	38.6	39.5	43.1	52.6	44.8	58.7
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iv. DEFINITIONS

CLASS OF HOMICIDE - Each homicide was classified according to one of ten classes. The five primary classes are:

DRUG-RELATED: any activity related to the possession or sale of drugs, including drug ripoffs and informant hits. Homicides in which the victim or offender was under the influence of drugs or which began as another crime, the proceeds of which were to be used to support a drug habit, are not included.

DOMESTIC (BLOOD): a homicide in which the victim and offender are related by blood or marriage.

DOMESTIC (OTHER): a homicide in which the victim and offender are sharing a residence in some form of permanent living arrangement, but who are not related by blood or marriage.

"ASSOCIATED CRIME": a homicide which occurred during the commission of another crime such as rape, robbery or burglary, where the original intent of the offender was not to kill the victim but to commit some other offense.

ARGUMENT: a homicide arising from a non drug-related or non-domestic argument.

SEX: Where the sex of the victim or offender was unknown, it was classed as "Unknown" but included in the tables on sex.

RACE AND ETHNICITY: Victims and offenders were classified as black (non-hispanic), white (non-hispanic) and hispanic. A fourth classification, "Other", has not been included in the graphs.

DEGREE OF VICTIM INVOLVEMENT: Victims were characterized as having had no participation in the events leading to their deaths (NONE), PARTICIPATED in the events leading to the incident, such as having been the offender in an "associated crime" homicide or having had an argument with an offender, or clearly PRECIPITATED the incident by being the first to show or use deadly force.

PRIOR ARREST HISTORY: The proportion of victims and offenders with prior Dade County, U.S. or drug-related arrest histories is shown in the graphs.

EVIDENCE OF DRUG OR ALCOHOL USE: Using the toxicology report from the Dade County Medical Examiner Department, the proportion of victims who had drugs and/or alcohol in their system was determined. Only more limited information from the police files on drug/alcohol use was available for offenders.

v. SOURCES

All graphs and tables are based on data from the C.A.R.E. Project Homicide Questionnaire except "Total Number of Incidents in Dade County", which is based on information in Crime In Florida: Annual Report, 1979 through 1985, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee, Florida.

## VI. RAPE

### i. UNIFORM CRIME REPORT VS RAPE TREATMENT CENTER

Compared to the Uniform Crime Report, data collected by the Rape Treatment Center (RTC) provide a different and more detailed picture of rape in Dade County. In 1979 the number of rapes reported to the Rape Treatment Center -- 1,054 -- was approximately 24% higher than that reported to the UCR. In 1980 the difference approached 18%; for the period 1981 to 1983, the number of rapes reported to the Center was consistently, although not remarkably, higher than the number reported to the UCR. However, in 1984, 33% more rapes were reported to the Rape Treatment Center; by 1985, the disparity widened to 45%.

These differences arise for two reasons. First, not all rapes reported to the police are seen at the Rape Treatment Center and RTC patients are not required to report the offense to the police. Secondly, the Uniform Crime Report defines rape as the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will, and excludes statutory rape. The RTC collects data on all rapes, whether of males or females, regardless of age. These two factors lead to the UCR and RTC data bases reflecting very different levels of rape in the community.

The Rape Treatment Center data on the number of male rape victims show that approximately 3% of adult rape victims were males over the period 1981 to 1985, while the number of reported rapes involving male

juveniles, which ranged from 10% to 17% for 1981 through 1984, remained at 17% for 1985.

As we noted in our first report, when examined from the perspective of juvenile vs adult rapes, markedly different profiles of rape emerge. The sharp increase in the number of reported juvenile rapes between 1981 and 1984 continued for 1985, increasing from 675 to 800. After falling from a high of 857 in 1981 to 568 in 1984, the number of adult rapes remained relatively constant (587) in 1985. As pointed out in our first report, the large increase in the number of reported juvenile rapes does not necessarily reflect a dramatic increase in actual incidents of juvenile rape in the community. The publicity given to child abuse over recent years may be partly responsible for the increase in reported juvenile rape because of the greater awareness of the problem and a willingness to report it.

ii. ADULT RAPE

An examination of the age distribution of adult victims reflects a continuation of the pattern for the 1981-84 period into 1985. The data indicate that the incidence of rape decreases as the victim's age increases, with approximately half of the adult victims being between the ages of 17-24 and another third being between the ages of 25-34. The percentage of victims 65 and older, which has ranged from a low of 1.6% to a high of 3.3% between 1981 and 1984, was under 1% for 1985.

For 1985, no notable differences were found in the pattern of rape among the different racial and ethnic groups in Dade County. Compared to their percentage of the population in Dade County, non-hispanic Blacks were consistently over-represented as victims in the Rape Treatment Center statistics, while non-hispanic Whites and Hispanics were consistently under-represented. Reporting in the category of non-hispanic Whites was about equal to that sub-group's proportion of the overall population in Dade County. Non-hispanic Black victims accounted for between 42% and 48% of the total number of victims, while non-hispanic Whites accounted for between 39% and 48%.

The race of the attacker also remained consistent with non-hispanic Blacks being offenders in between 51% and 58% of the attacks and non-hispanic Whites and Hispanics each being responsible for between 17% and 28% of the rapes over the years. In most cases, the adult rape victim was attacked by an individual unknown to him or her. The proportion of unknown attackers, which steadily decreased from 1981 to 1984 (67.9% to 56.5%), fell again slightly in 1985 to just under 56%.

The data on the place of attack in 1985 followed the pattern found for 1981 to 1984, although the number of rapes occurring at a residence other than the victim's increased to its highest level, to approximately 34%, while rapes occurring in the victim's home decreased.

In 1985, the time of attack for rapes of adults continued to reflect the consistent pattern found for the period of 1981 to 1984. By far the largest percentage of adult rapes (40% to 50%) occurred during the

period of midnight to 6:00 a.m., closely followed by the period of 7 p.m. to midnight, which accounted for 27% to 31% of the cases.

The Rape Treatment Center also details what additional physical trauma the rape victim suffered during the attack. The data are recorded in such a way as to allow a comparison between those victims who resisted their attacker and those who did not. For those victims offering no resistance, the percentage of rapes involving additional physical trauma, which had decreased markedly from 31.2% in 1979-81 to 11.6% in 1984, increased only slightly in 1985 (to approximately 12%). The percentage of adult victims who resisted their attacker decreased slightly (to approximately 29% from a high of 32.1% in 1984), reversing a steadily increasing trend.



iii. JUVENILE RAPE

The significant increase in the number of reported juvenile rapes from 1981 to 1984 noted in our previous report continued in 1985. In 1981, 337 juvenile rapes were reported to the Rape Treatment Center, while in 1985 the figure was 800, reflecting a 137% increase in the number of reported juvenile rapes.

Examination of the age distribution of juvenile rape victims reflects a continuing increase in the number of rapes involving children 0-5 years of age, with 1985 reflecting a slight increase over the marked increase noted in 1984. The number of incidents involving 6-8 year olds and 9-11 year olds remained relatively consistent, while the percentage of rapes involving juveniles age 12-16 continued to decline.

An analysis of the race and ethnicity of juvenile victims reflected an over-representation of non-hispanic Blacks relative to their percentage of the population, while non-hispanic Whites, and Hispanics were under-represented relative to their percentage of the population. For 1985, the number of non-hispanic White victims decreased from 34.4% to 26.2%, while Hispanic victims increased to the highest level over the entire period (20.2%).

Data regarding the race of the attacker in incidents of juvenile rape continued to reflect a similar racial breakdown to that found for the period 1981 to 1984, although the percentage of non-hispanic Black attackers decreased slightly as did the percentage of Hispanic

attackers, while the percentage of non-hispanic White attackers increased slightly (18.8% to 20.5%).

For 1985, the decrease in the number of juvenile rapes involving attackers unknown to the victim continued to reflect the decrease noted for the 1981-84 period. This pattern differed somewhat when examined from the perspective of race and ethnicity. Although the percentage of rapes involving non-hispanic Black victims who did not know their attacker decreased between 1984 and 1985, slight increases were noted for non-hispanic Whites and Hispanics.

When the method of attack on juveniles was examined, according to the same criteria discussed in the section on adult rapes, we found that the percentage of attacks involving a threat continued a steady decline, falling from a high of 46% in 1981 to a low of 23.6% in 1985. Those involving the use of a knife or gun also continued to decrease, while the use of other weapons remain relatively constant.

The 1985 data on the place of attack in juvenile rape cases reflect an almost identical pattern to that found for 1984, with 48% of the cases occurring in residences other than that of the victim's, while just over 35% occurred in the victim's home.

The pattern for time of attack in juvenile cases for 1985, analyzed according to the same six hour block identified in the discussion of adult rape, revealed slight differences over that found for 1984, with

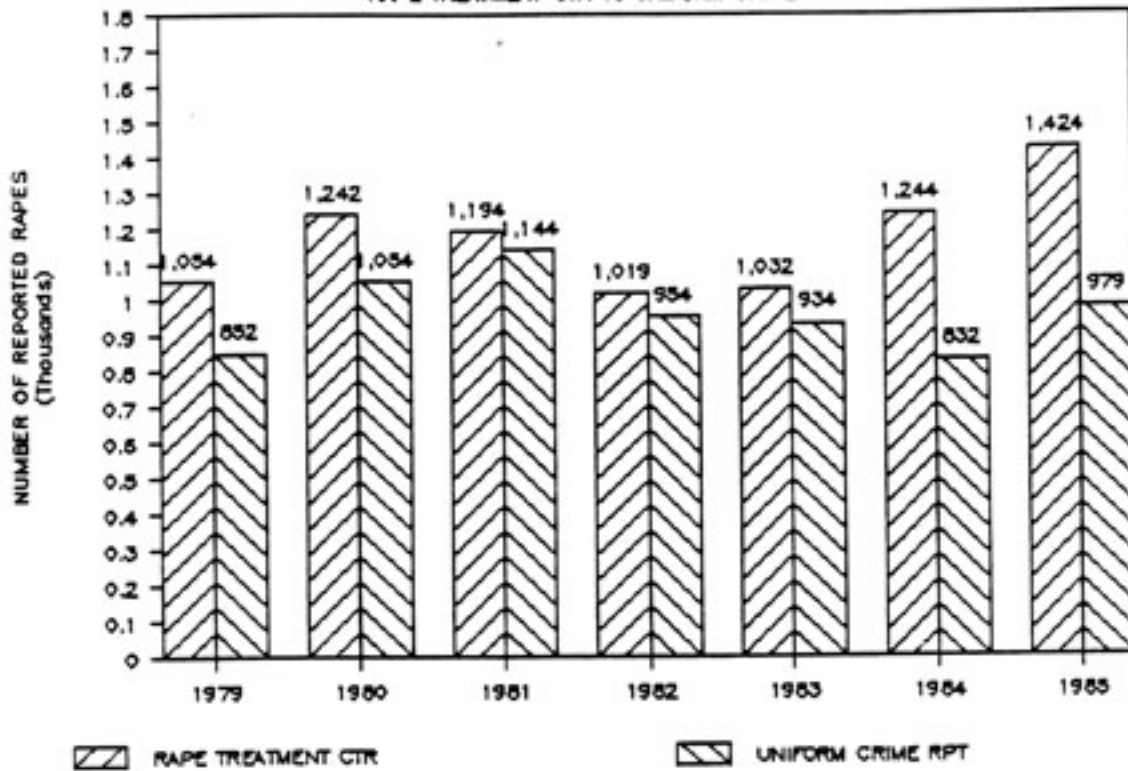
the time period of 7:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m. slightly surpassing the 1:00 to 6:00 P.M. time period as the most likely time of attack.

The percentage of juvenile rape victims experiencing additional physical trauma continued to be considerably lower than that for adult rape victims. For those juvenile victims who offered no resistance, only 2.3% received additional physical trauma, while 3.4% of the victims who resisted received or suffered additional trauma.

iv. GRAPHS AND TABLES

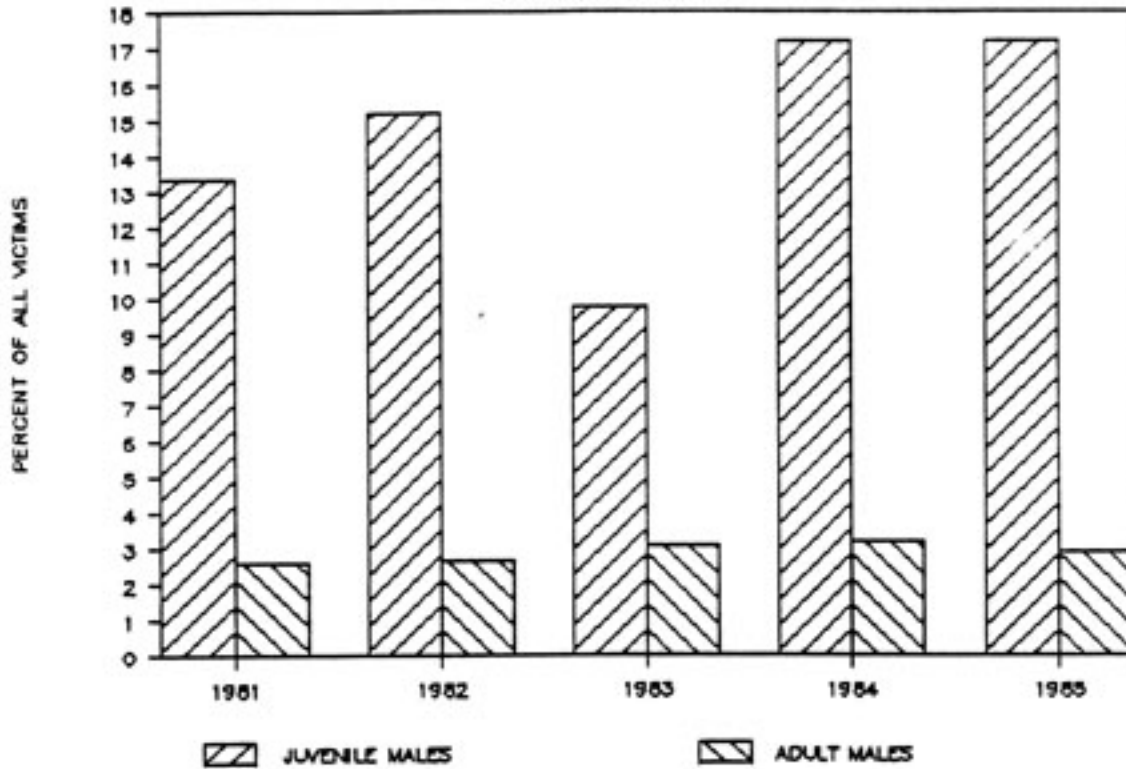
# RAPE : TOTAL INCIDENTS : 1979 TO 1985

RAPE TREATMENT CTR vs UNIFORM CRIME RPT



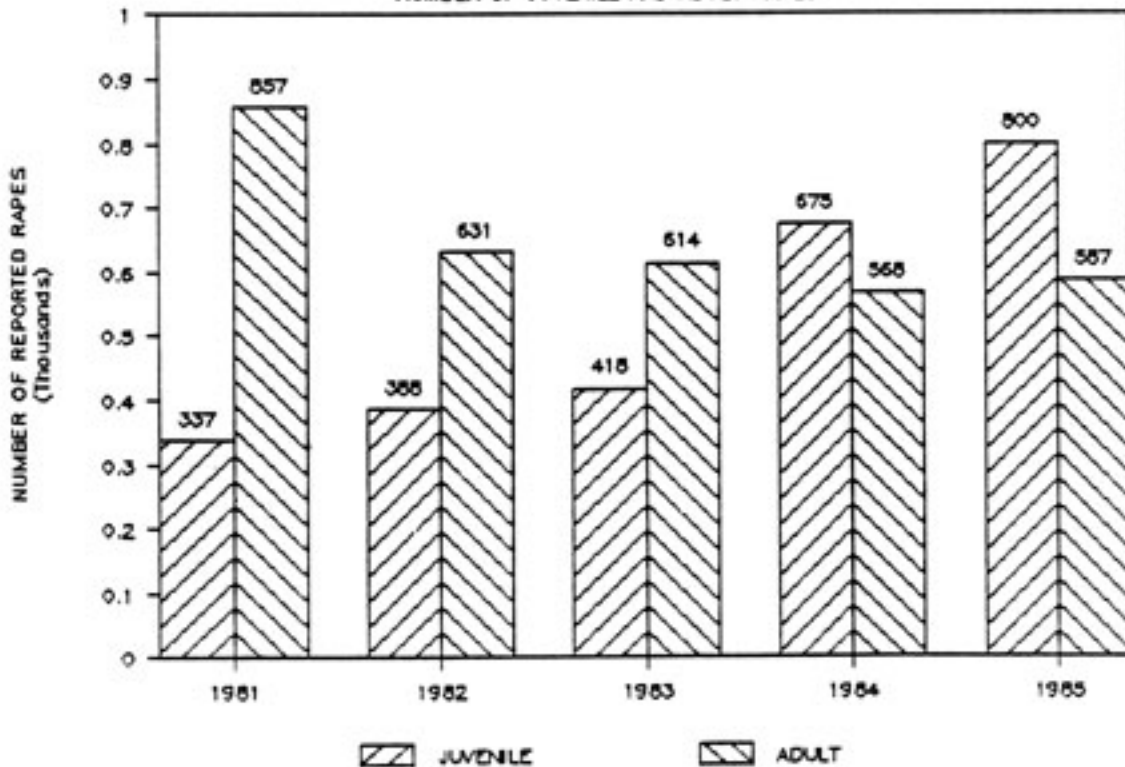
### RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

MALE VICTIMS OF RAPE



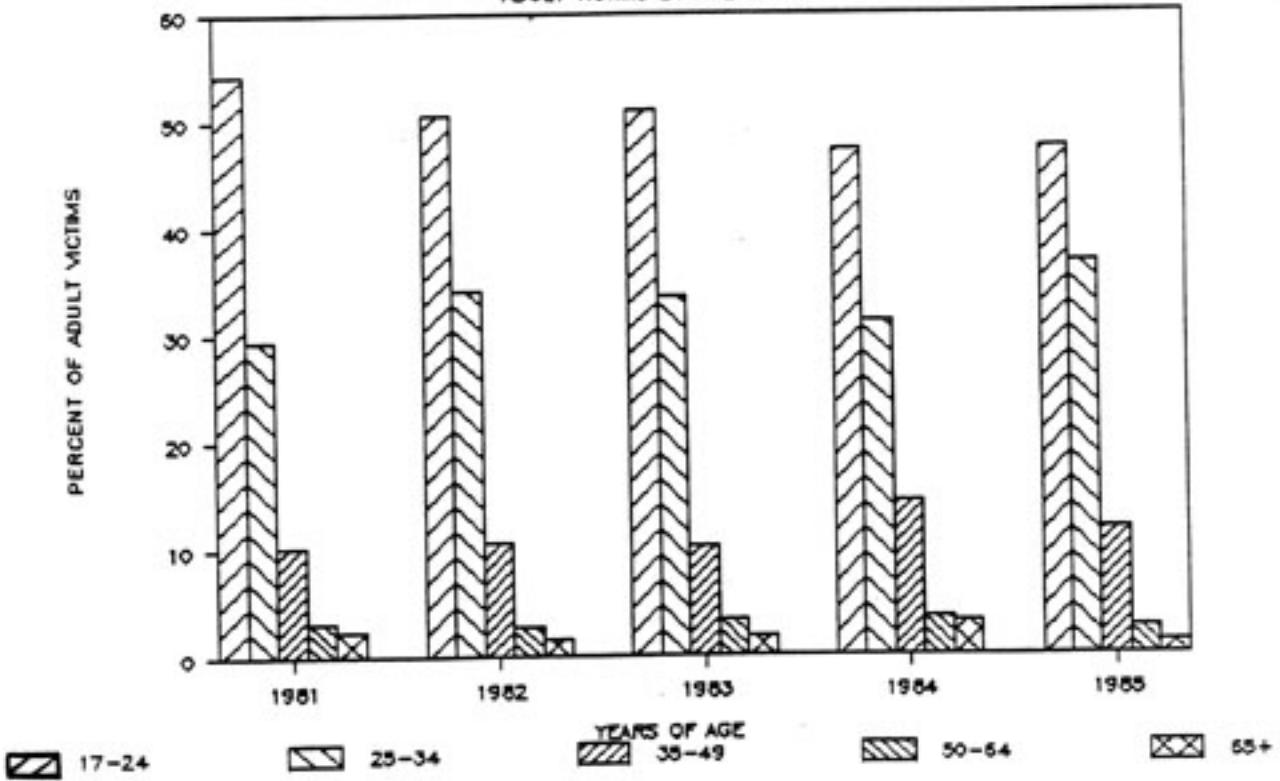
### RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

NUMBER OF JUVENILE AND ADULT RAPES



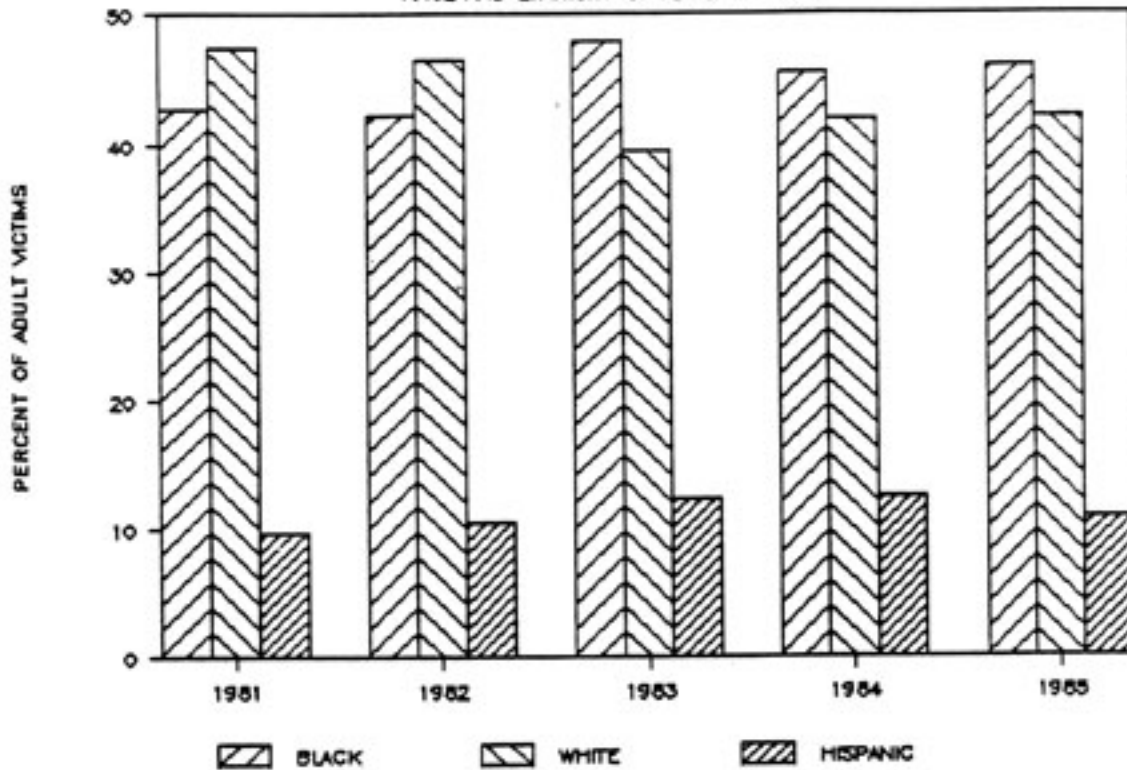
# RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

ADULT VICTIMS BY AGE GROUP



# RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

## RACE AND ETHNICITY OF ADULT VICTIMS



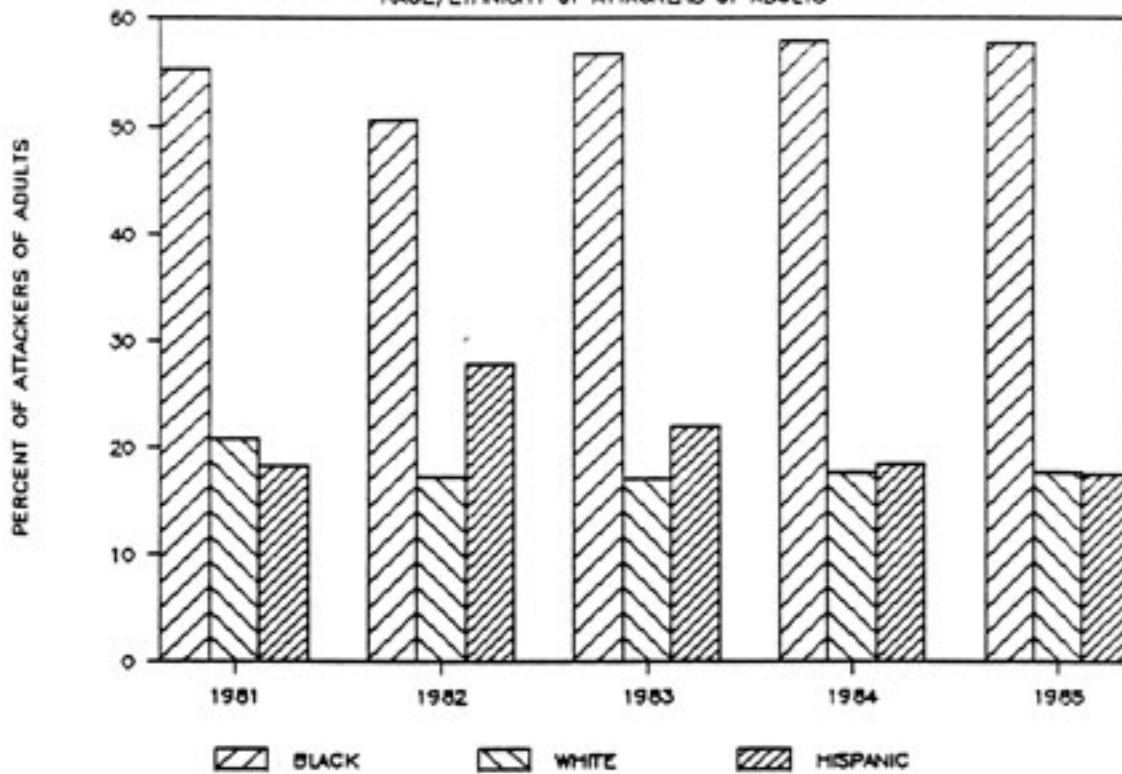
## RACE AND ETHNICITY OF ADULT VICTIMS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>PERCENTAGE:</b>					
<b>BLACK</b>	42.7	42.3	48.0	45.5	46.0
AMERICAN	41.8	41.0	46.4	44.4	44.5
HAITIAN	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.5
<b>WHITE</b>	47.5	48.4	39.4	41.9	42.1
<b>HISPANIC</b>	9.7	10.6	12.4	12.5	10.9
WHITE	9.7	10.6	11.4	12.1	10.6
BLACK			1.0	0.4	0.3
<b>OTHER</b>		0.6	0.2	0.2	0.9



# RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

## RACE/ETHNICITY OF ATTACKERS OF ADULTS

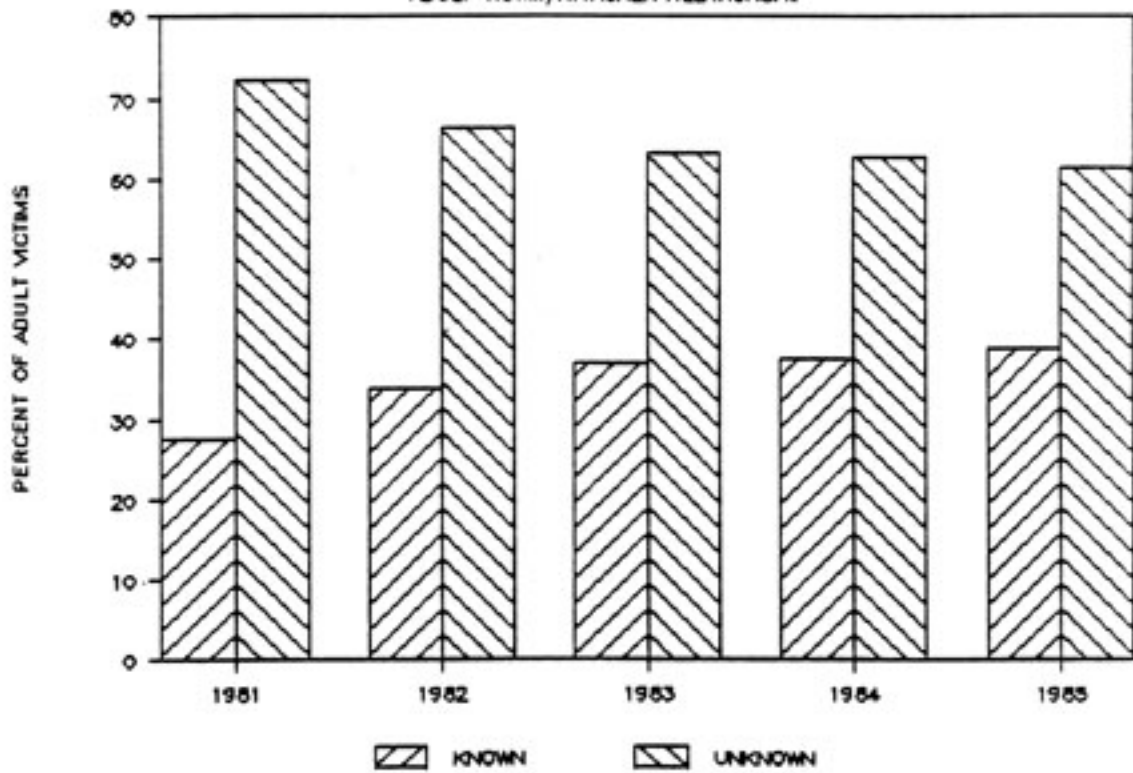


## RACE AND ETHNICITY OF ATTACKERS OF ADULTS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>PERCENTAGE:</b>					
<b>BLACK</b>	55.4	50.6	56.7	58.0	57.8
AMERICAN	54.5	49.6	55.2	57.6	57.6
HAITIAN	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.2
<b>WHITE</b>	20.8	17.3	17.1	17.8	17.7
<b>HISPANIC</b>	18.3	28.0	22.0	18.6	17.6
WHITE	15.5	25.5	18.9	16.7	17.4
BLACK	2.8	2.5	3.1	1.9	0.2
<b>OTHER</b>	4.1	3.0	2.2	1.4	2.4
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	1.4	1.1	2.0	4.2	4.6

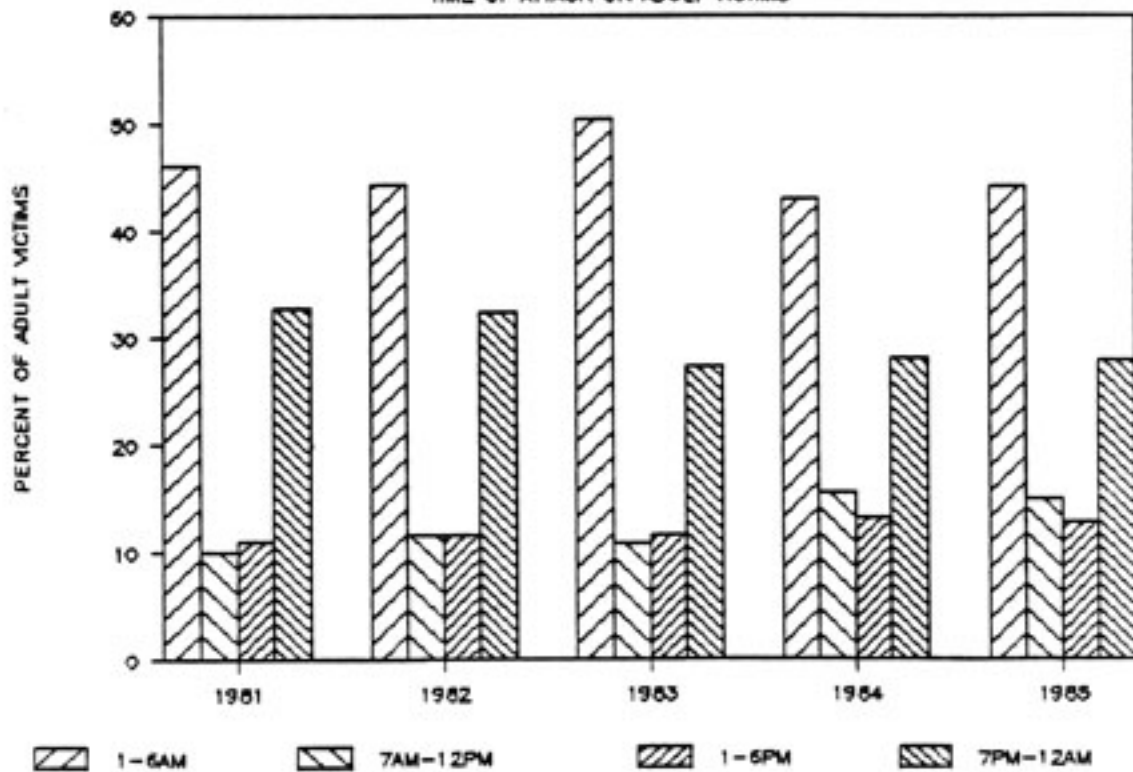
## RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

ADULT VICTIM/ATTACKER RELATIONSHIP



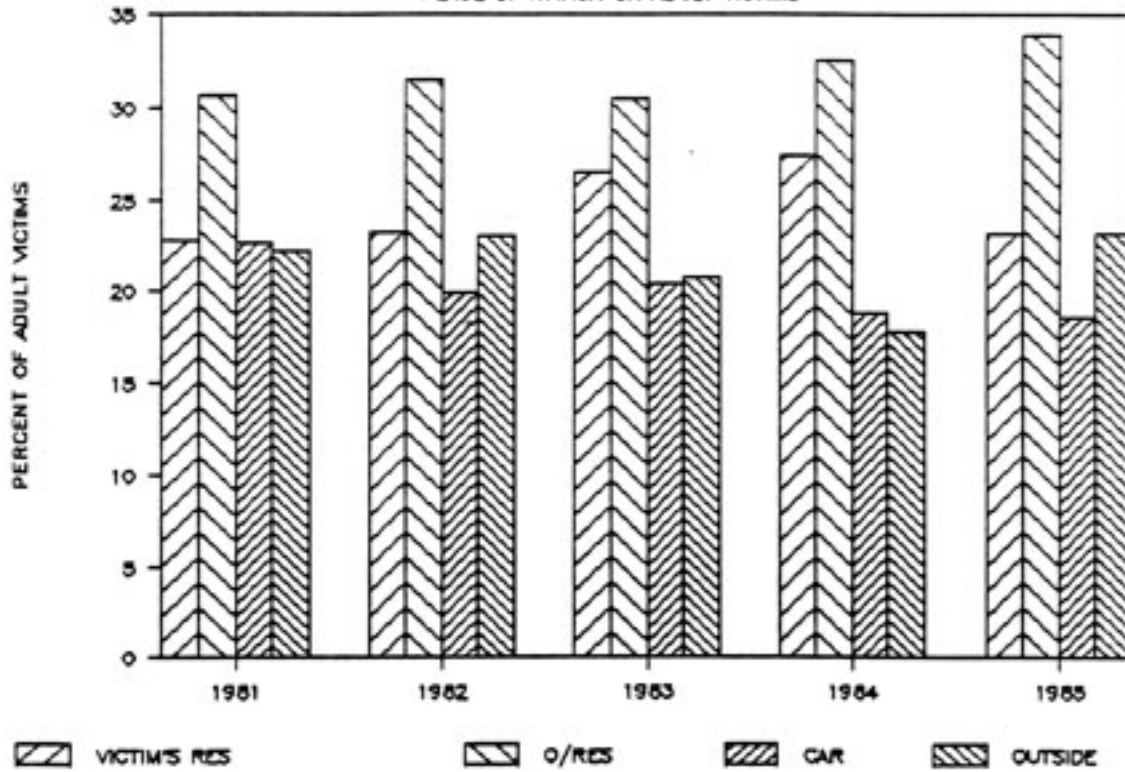
## RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

TIME OF ATTACK ON ADULT VICTIMS



# RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

PLACE OF ATTACK ON ADULT VICTIMS

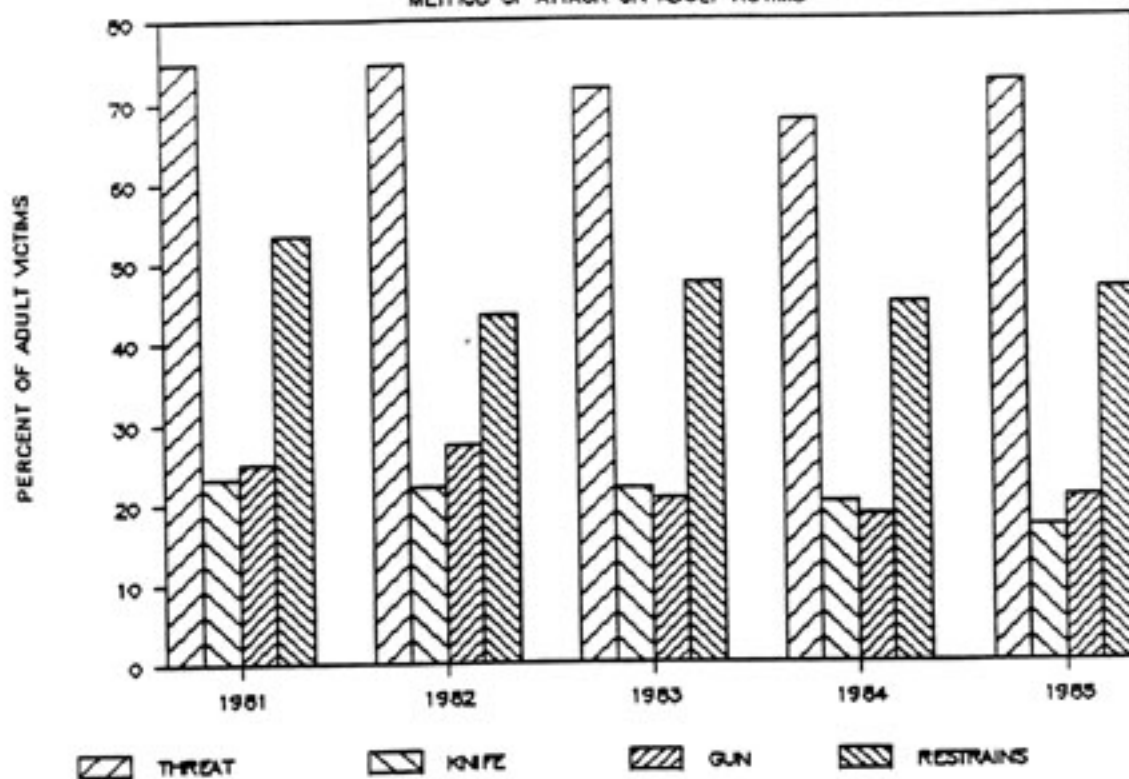


## PLACE OF ATTACK ON ADULTS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>PERCENTAGE OCCURRING AT/IN:</b>					
VICTIM'S HOUSE	22.8	23.3	26.5	27.4	23.1
OTHER RESIDENCE	30.7	31.5	30.5	32.5	33.9
CAR	22.7	20.0	20.4	18.8	18.6
OUTSIDE	22.2	23.0	20.7	17.8	23.1
MULTI-PLACE	1.5	2.2	1.8	3.5	1.2

# RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

## METHOD OF ATTACK ON ADULT VICTIMS

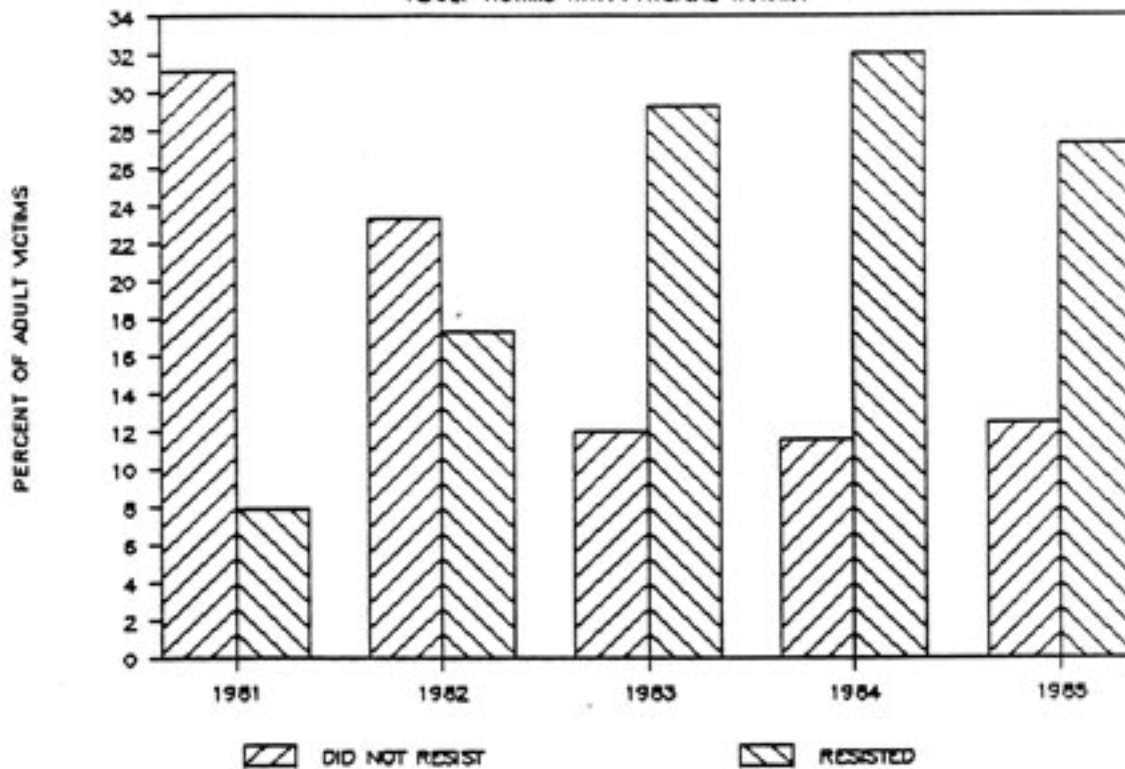


## METHOD OF ATTACK ON ADULTS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>PERCENTAGE INVOLVING:</b>					
THREAT	74.8	74.6	71.5	67.6	72.4
KNIFE	23.0	22.2	21.8	20.1	18.7
OTHER	9.2	8.1	12.7	13.0	13.8
GUN	25.1	27.3	20.5	18.5	20.6
RESTRAINS	53.4	43.6	47.4	44.9	46.3

# RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

## ADULT VICTIMS WITH PHYSICAL TRAUMA

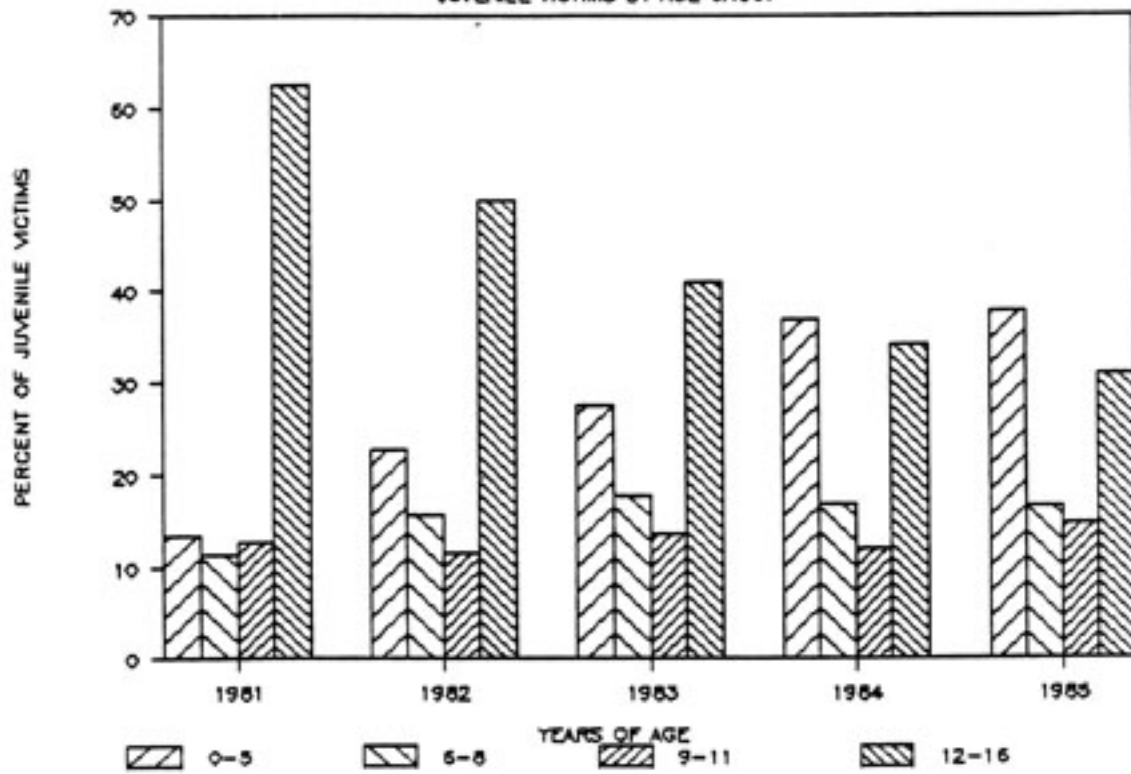


## PHYSICAL TRAUMA : ADULT VICTIMS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>PERCENTAGE EXPERIENCING:</b>					
NO PHYSICAL TRALMA	61.0	59.1	58.6	56.3	60.2
PHYSICAL TRALMA					
NO RESISTENCE BY VICTIM	31.2	23.4	12.0	11.6	12.5
MILD TRALMA	20.9	17.1	8.3	7.2	8.9
MODERATE TRALMA	7.4	5.2	2.4	3.2	2.7
SEVERE TRALMA	2.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9
VICTIM RESISTED	7.9	17.4	29.3	32.1	27.3
MILD TRALMA	4.7	10.8	19.5	23.6	19.6
MODERATE TRALMA	2.7	4.9	7.7	7.6	7.0
SEVERE TRALMA	0.5	1.7	2.1	0.9	0.7

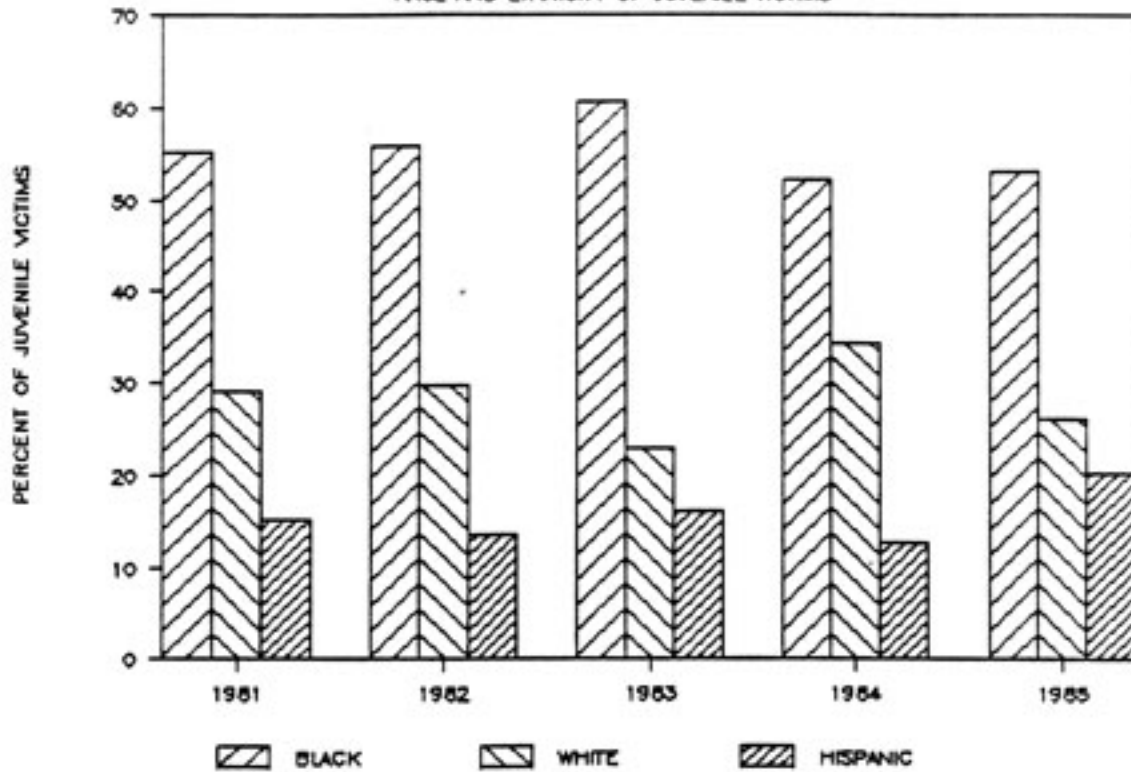
# RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

## JUVENILE VICTIMS BY AGE GROUP



# RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

## RACE AND ETHNICITY OF JUVENILE VICTIMS

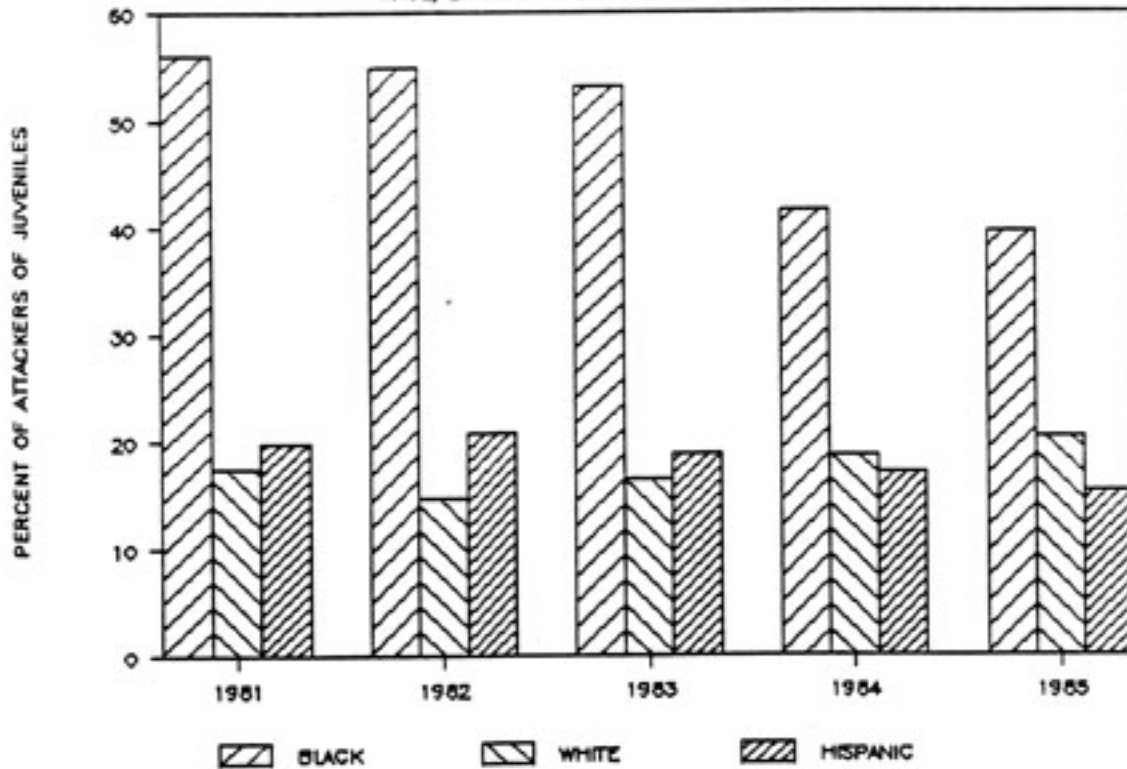


## RACE AND ETHNICITY OF JUVENILE VICTIMS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>PERCENTAGE:</b>					
<b>BLACK</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>53.2</b>
AMERICAN	55.2	52.8	56.9	48.3	50.0
HAITIAN		3.1	3.8	4.0	3.2
<b>WHITE</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>
<b>HISPANIC</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>
WHITE	14.8	13.4	14.8	12.3	20.1
BLACK	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.1
<b>OTHER</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>

# RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

RACE/ETHNICITY : ATTACKERS OF JUVENILES



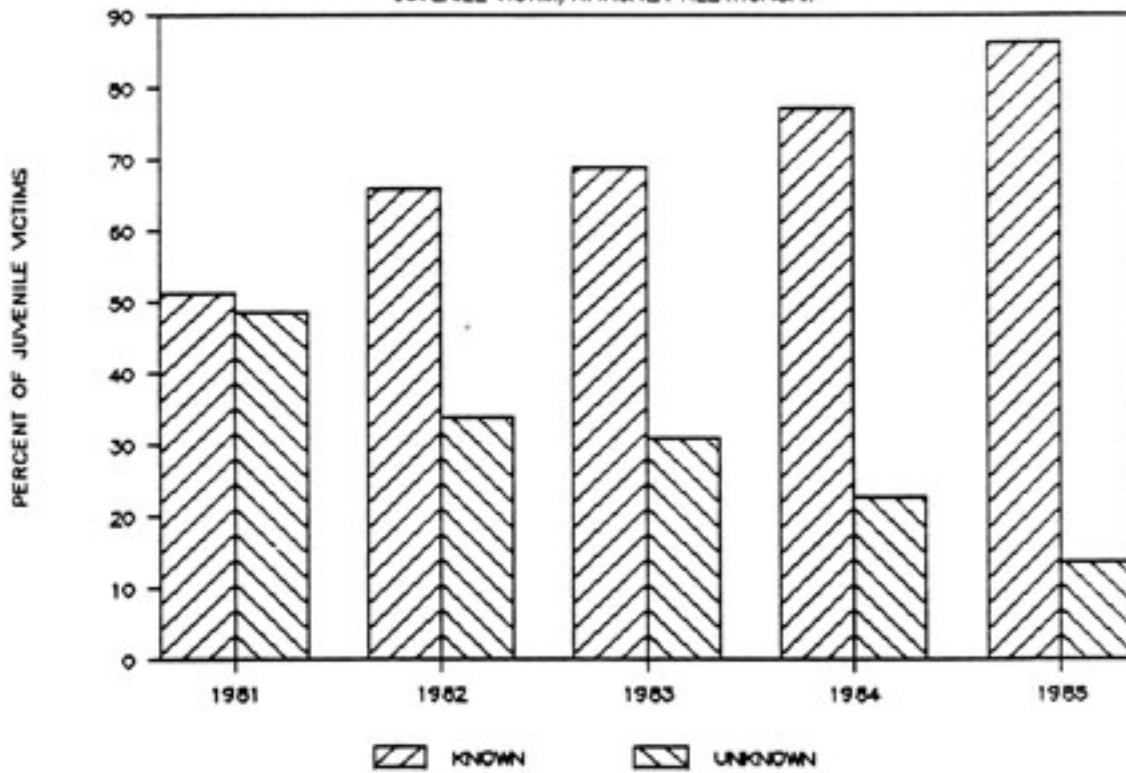
## RACE AND ETHNICITY OF ATTACKERS OF JUVENILES

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>PERCENTAGE:</b>					
<b>BLACK</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>
AMERICAN	56.1	52.6	51.9	40.7	39.1
HAITIAN		2.3	1.4	1.0	0.5
<b>WHITE</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>
<b>HISPANIC</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>
WHITE	16.9	19.8	16.7	16.1	14.9
BLACK	3.0	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.4
<b>OTHER</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>



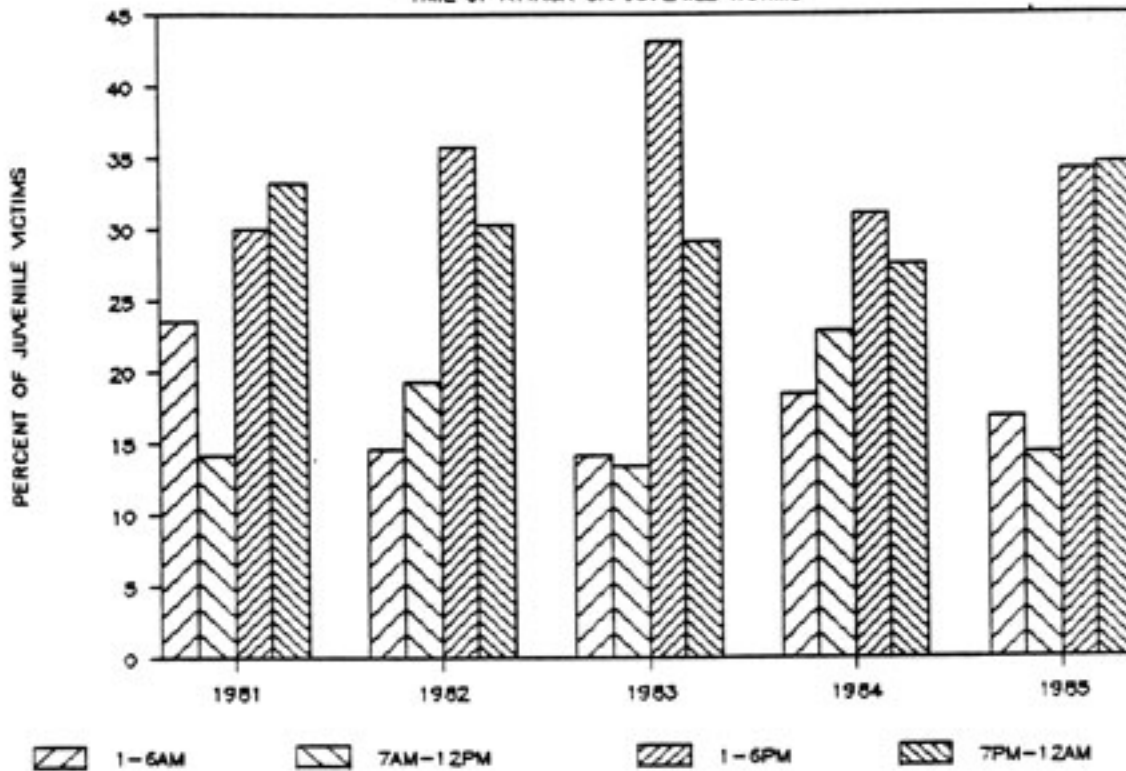
### RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

JUVENILE VICTIM/ATTACKER RELATIONSHIP



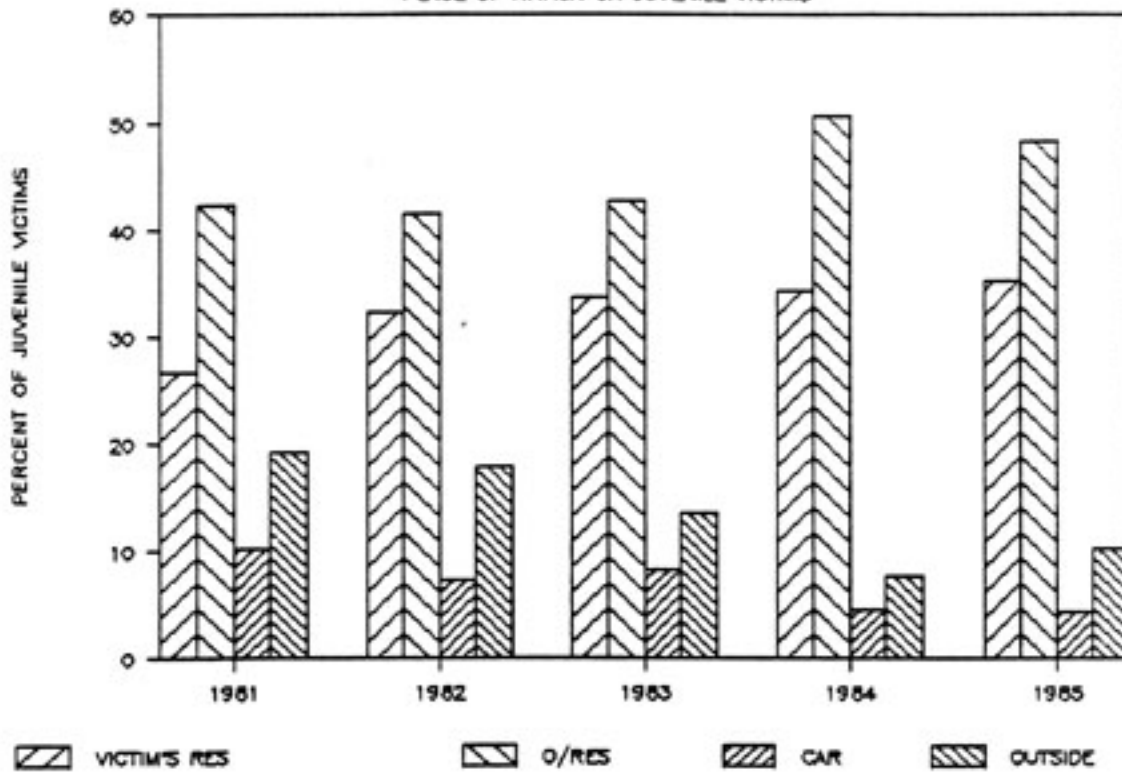
### RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

TIME OF ATTACK ON JUVENILE VICTIMS



# RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

## PLACE OF ATTACK ON JUVENILE VICTIMS

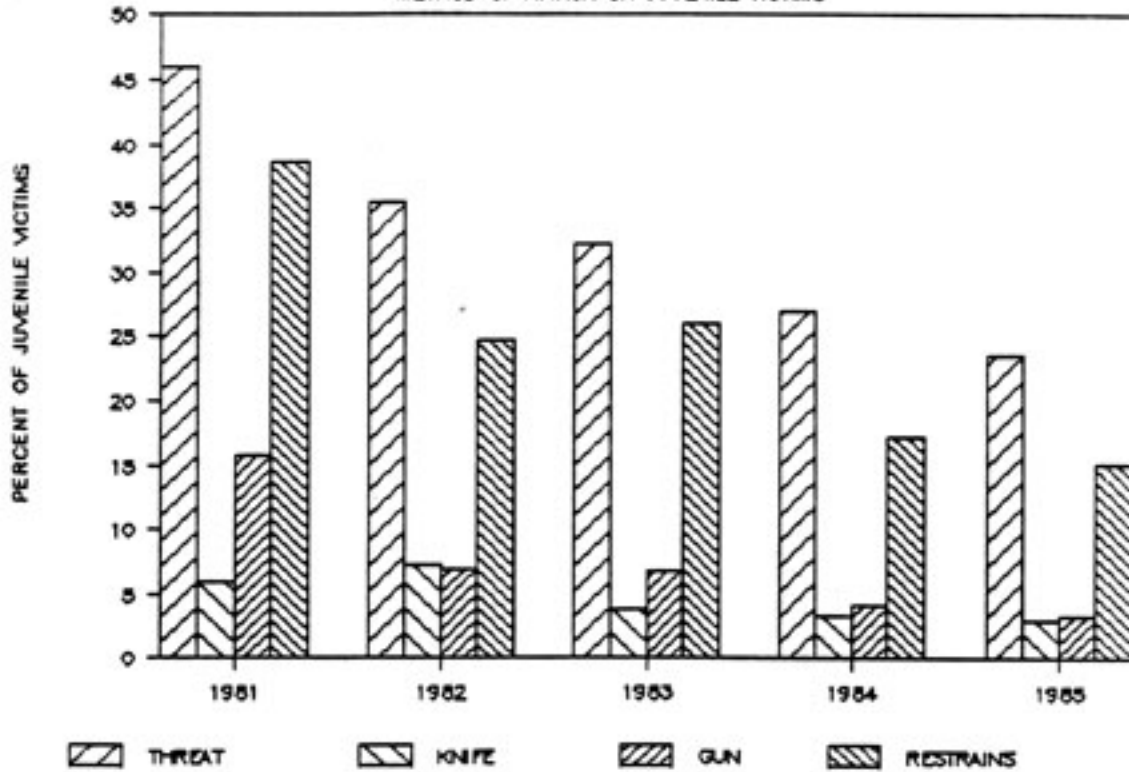


## PLACE OF ATTACK ON JUVENILES

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PERCENTAGE OCCURRING:					
VICTIM'S HOUSE	26.8	32.5	33.8	34.3	35.3
OTHER RESIDENCE	42.4	41.7	42.9	50.7	48.3
CAR	10.3	7.4	8.4	4.7	4.3
OUTSIDE	19.3	17.9	13.6	7.7	10.2
MULTI-PLACE	1.2	0.5	1.3	2.5	1.9

# RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

METHOD OF ATTACK ON JUVENILE VICTIMS

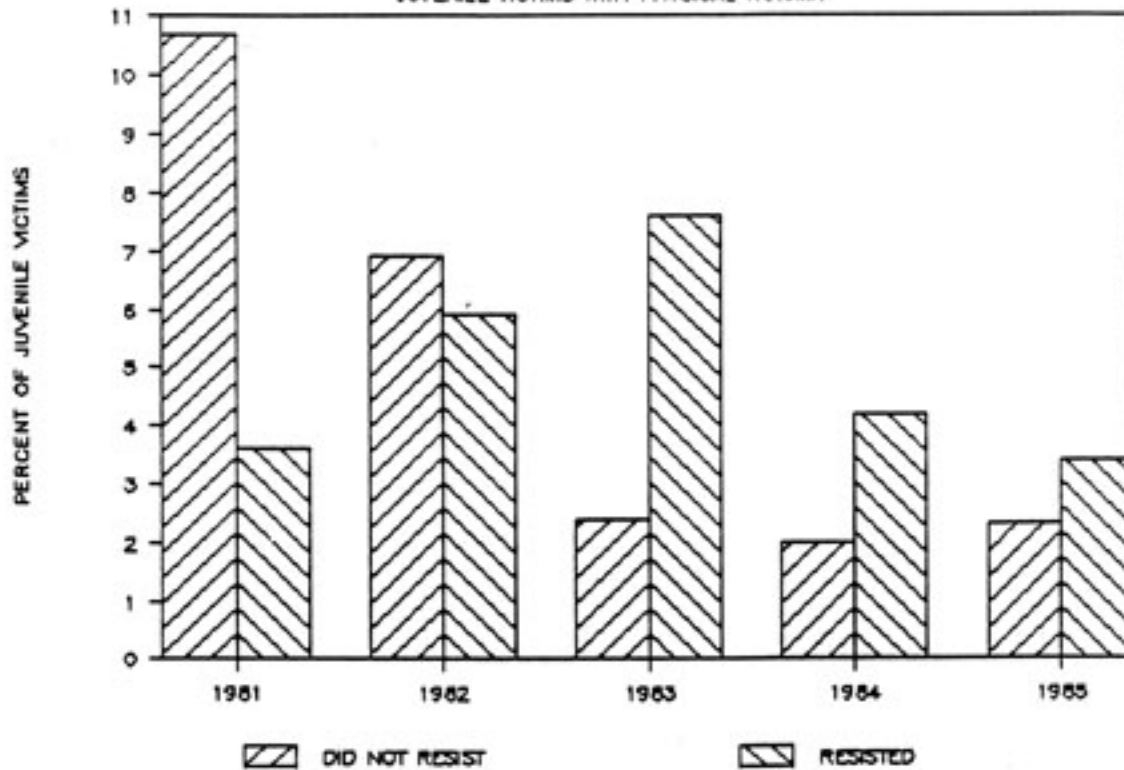


## METHOD OF ATTACK ON JUVENILES

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>PERCENTAGE INVOLVING:</b>					
THREAT	46.0	35.8	32.3	27.1	23.6
KNIFE	5.9	7.2	3.8	3.4	3.0
OTHER	4.5	4.9	3.1	5.5	5.4
GUN	15.7	7.0	6.7	4.1	3.4
RESTRAINS	38.6	24.7	28.1	17.3	15.1

# RAPE TREATMENT CENTER : 1981 TO 1985

## JUVENILE VICTIMS WITH PHYSICAL TRAUMA



### PHYSICAL TRAUMA : JUVENILE VICTIMS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>PERCENTAGE EXPERIENCING:</b>					
NO PHYSICAL TRAUMA	85.8	87.1	90.0	93.7	94.3
<b>PHYSICAL TRAUMA</b>					
<b>NO RESISTENCE BY VICTIM</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
MILD TRAUMA	9.5	5.4	1.7	1.9	2.2
MODERATE TRAUMA	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.1
SEVERE TRAUMA	0.6				
<b>VICTIM RESISTED</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
MILD TRAUMA	3.6	4.9	6.2	4.1	2.9
MODERATE TRAUMA		0.5	1.2		0.5
SEVERE TRAUMA		0.5	0.2	0.1	

**WHO RAPES WHOM?**

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
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**RACE AND ETHNICITY****JUVENILE VICTIMS : PERCENT OF RAPES INVOLVING BLACK/WHITE/HISPANIC ATTACKERS:**

BLACKS RAPE BLACKS	87.3	86.3	91.2	92.6	87.1
WHITES RAPE WHITES	81.4	82.5	76.8	87.4	70.7
HISPANICS RAPE HISPANICS	67.2	53.1	62.0	65.1	73.0

**ADULT VICTIMS : PERCENT OF RAPES INVOLVING BLACK/WHITE/HISPANIC ATTACKERS:**

BLACKS RAPE BLACKS	65.7	71.8	74.1	69.9	69.9
WHITES RAPE WHITES	83.7	88.1	81.9	85.1	78.8
HISPANICS RAPE HISPANICS	24.2	29.4	35.6	37.7	29.1

**VICTIM-ATTACKER RELATIONSHIP****JUVENILE VICTIMS : PROPORTION OF BLACK/WHITE/HISPANIC VICTIMS:****WHO KNOW THEIR ATTACKER**

BLACK	62.4	80.6	81.5	85.6	87.6
WHITE	59.2	68.1	68.7	87.9	82.9
HISPANIC	66.7	78.8	85.5	89.2	87.0

**WHO DO NOT KNOW THEIR ATTACKER**

BLACK	37.6	19.4	18.5	14.4	12.4
WHITE	40.8	31.9	31.3	12.1	17.1
HISPANIC	33.3	21.2	14.5	10.8	13.0

**ADULT VICTIMS : PROPORTION OF BLACK/WHITE/HISPANIC VICTIMS:****WHO KNOW THEIR ATTACKER**

BLACK	41.3	44.2	45.8	49.2	44.0
WHITE	22.9	28.0	54.2	35.3	34.0
HISPANIC	37.3	47.8	48.7	47.8	35.9

**WHO DO NOT KNOW THEIR ATTACKER**

BLACK	58.7	55.8	54.2	50.8	56.0
WHITE	77.1	72.0	69.4	64.7	66.0
HISPANIC	62.7	52.2	51.3	52.2	64.1

v. DEFINITIONS

RAPE: Uniform Crime Report: the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will, excluding statutory rape (without force or if the victim is under the age of consent).

RAPE: Rape Treatment Center: includes all rapes, whether of males or females, regardless of age.

JUVENILE: all victims below the age of 17 are classified as juveniles.

RACE AND ETHNICITY: victims and attackers were classified as black (non-hispanic), white (non-hispanic), hispanic, other and unknown.

vi. SOURCES

All graphs and tables are based on data provided by the Rape Treatment Center, Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, Florida, except for "Total Number of Incidents - Uniform Crime Report", which is based on information on Crime in Florida: Annual Report, 1979 through 1985, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee, Florida.

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