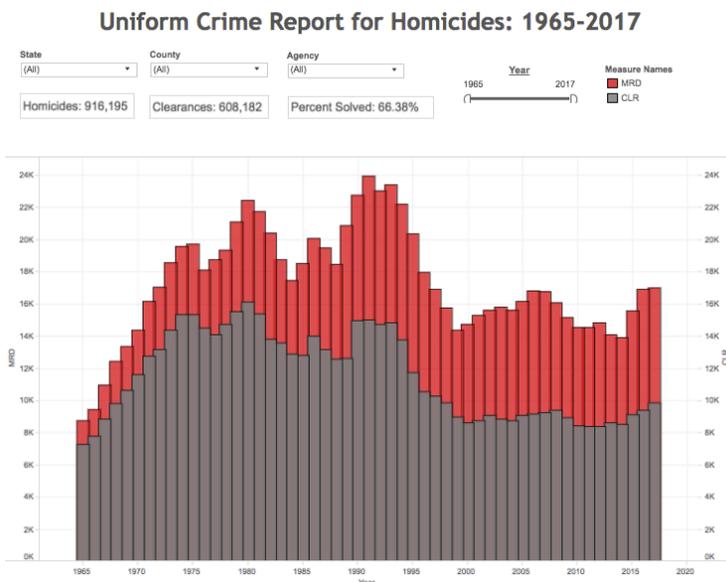


Murder Accountability Project ©

The Murder Accountability Project is a nonprofit group based in Alexandria, Virginia, and operated by a Board of Directors that includes veteran homicide investigators, investigative journalists and homicide scholars. The project is intended to be a resource for law enforcement, journalists and families of murder victims who want to know more about unsolved murders in their communities. The project is provided free-of-charge and can be accessed at www.murderdata.org.

This website gives police and the general public easy-to-use access to two datasets maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation: the Uniform Crime Report from 1965 to the present and — more useful for police investigators — the Supplemental Homicide Report from 1976 to the present. These are voluntary reporting systems, meaning local police are not required to provide any information to the FBI. Yet the Murder Accountability Project has determined that UCR data is more than 95 percent complete and that the SHR is more than 93 percent complete.



The Murder Accountability Project, using the Freedom of Information Act, has obtained data on more than 28,200 homicides that were not reported to the Justice Department. This means the information available at www.murderdata.org is the most complete data on U.S. homicides available anywhere.

Homicide investigators may find this site useful as a quick and easy means to review historical cases within their own departments or to easily identify cases in other jurisdictions that may be of interest. It is possible to search cases sorted by geography, type of victim, method of killing and timeframe of killing. This site is especially useful in cases in which an offender is suspected of killing more than one

victim. Possible additional victims may be identified by checking all available reports made to the FBI or obtained independently by the Murder Accountability Project.

To begin using these data, first go to www.murderdata.org and select the “Clearance Rates” tab. You will see two curves, one red and the other grey. These are the plots for the total number of homicides reported (which you see at the very top of the red line) and the total number of homicides that were cleared, represented by the top of the grey curve. The red zone in these displays represents the difference between the total number of murders and murder clearances — a display of the numbers of homicides that went unsolved.

Generally, the rate at which police departments solve homicides through arrest has been declining. Since 1980, more than 216,000 homicides have not been solved. In the mid 1960s, police routinely reported clearing more than 80 percent of murders. Today, a department is doing well if it solves 65 percent and dozens of major departments are solving less than half. You can select homicide data by state, by county and by individual departments using the dropdown menus.

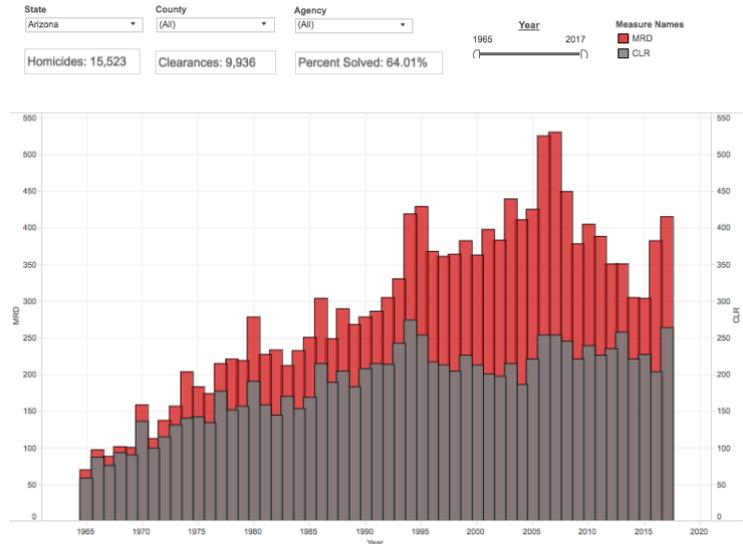
It is also important to look at the overall shape of the curve. Arizona, as pictured in the chart below, has a murder curve quite different from the rest of the nation. For most of the nation, the total number of murders plateaued in the early to mid 1990s when rival gangs vied for control of the illegal drug trade in their communities. Murders have declined since then for a variety of reasons, including declining incidence of fatal domestic violence, the general aging of the U.S. population and, perhaps, a benefit of the high incarceration rate for drug-related crime. But murders in Arizona have been increasing in recent years, probably because of Mexican-based drug activity. Yet the murder curves in California and Texas are roughly similar to the nation as a whole.

The MurderData site also allows you to examine individual cases or groups of cases that have been reported to the FBI through the Supplemental Homicide Report (SHR), an addendum to the UCR. To access SHR data, select the “Search Cases” tab.

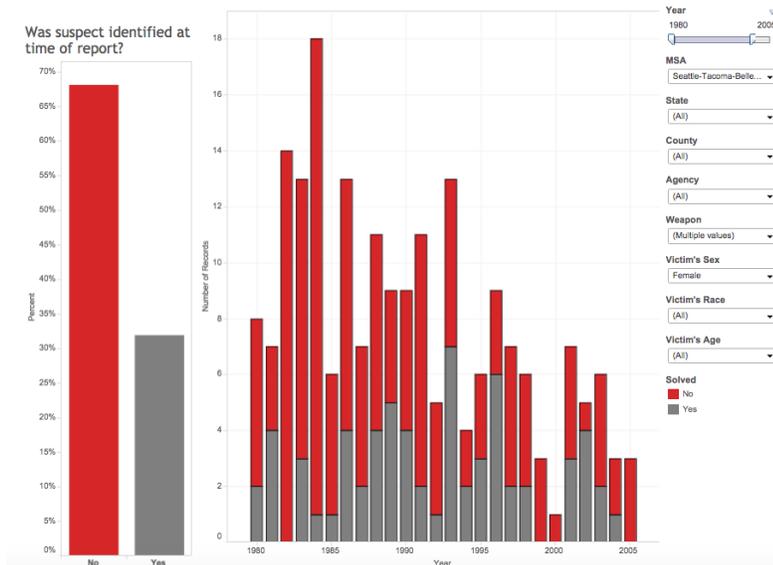
This valuable dataset includes the age, race, sex, ethnicity of victims as well as the weapon used and the circumstances surrounding the killing. Unfortunately, the murders recorded here are far more complete than the database operated by the FBI’s Violent Criminal Apprehension Program. (The Murder Accountability Project strongly encourages local police to enter unsolved homicides into ViCAP’s Violent Crimes Database.) Unlike ViCAP, victims’ names are not reported to the SHR, which is unfortunate for easy identification of specific cases. But the month, year, victim’s demographic characteristics and the reporting agency are included, usually sufficient information to get an ID from local police or from press accounts easily accessed on Google.

Police also report demographic information about offenders when the killer has been arrested. However, this information is only available as of the time the report was made. Arrests made after the SHR report was filed are rarely — or never — updated. For this reason, you should only use the UCR reports to study clearance rates. Between 5 percent and 10 percent of homicides reported as unsolved (no offender identified) at the time of reporting to the SHR were cleared later.

Uniform Crime Report for Homicides: 1965-2017



Search homicide records by victim type and location



The bar chart to the left shows reports in the greater Seattle area for women who were strangled or who died of

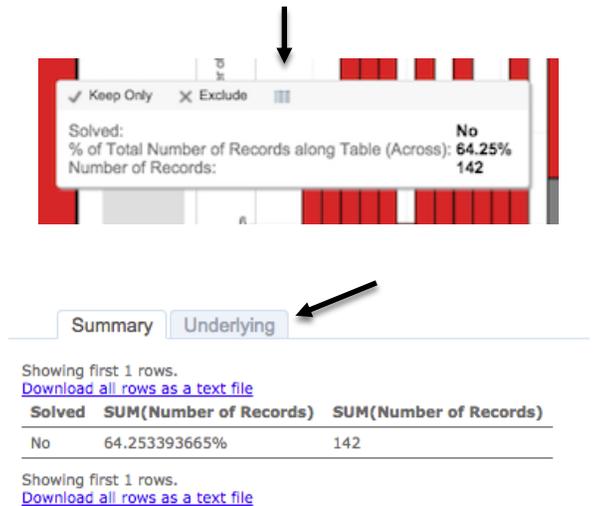
Yet the SHR is very useful in comparing the approximate rate at which police solve crimes according to different kinds of victims and weapons used. For example, generally, killings of women are much more likely to be reported as solved than are the killings of men.

This MurderData site also allows you to consider whether a serial killer may be active within a specific community. The

unknown causes — cases in which the bodies were so decomposed that the medical examiner was unable to make firm diagnoses as to the cause of death. As you can see, about two-thirds of these cases were unsolved at the time the report was made to the FBI. Most of these killings occurred in the mid 1980s and 1990s. Forty-eight of these women died at the hands of “Green River Killer” Gary Leon Ridgway, one of the most dangerous serial killers in U.S. history.

By careful use of the selection criteria, you can isolate subgroups of cases that are important to you. For example, if you wanted to download everything the FBI was told about Ridgway’s killings, select “Seattle” under the “MSA” selector, “Female” under “Victim’s Sex,” and both “Strangulation” and “Other or Type Unknown” under the “Weapon” selector. By “clicking” on areas within the chart, it is possible to select subgroups within the displayed data. For example, in the case of the Seattle-area killings, click on the red bar on the left-hand side and you will have selected only cases that were unsolved at the time the SHR report was made. You also can click on the red elements of any individual year if you want to select only unsolved cases within a single year or group of years.

Once you’ve selected a set of specific cases in which you are interested, it is easy to download everything the FBI was told about these crimes when the SHR report was made. Click the “right” mouse button on the field or fields you’ve selected. A small dialogue box will pop up that looks like the image to the right. To start the download, select the small unnamed image block of tiny lines immediately to the right of the “Keep Only” and “Exclude” options. (See arrow.) This symbol indicates you want to pull down data in a spreadsheet.



What will pop up next will be a box that looks like this:

Select the “Underlying” tab and check the tiny blue box to “Show all columns” to download all data in the 142 cases of unsolved strangulation of women in the Seattle area. You will

VicAge	Victim's Race	Victim's Sex	Weapon	Year
13	White	Female	Strangulation - hanging	1982
16	White	Female	Other or type unknown	1983
24	White	Female	Other or type unknown	1984
26	White	Female	Strangulation - hanging	1983
21	White	Female	Other or type unknown	1984
15	Black	Female	Strangulation - hanging	1980

see a spreadsheet-like display of 32 different fields that look (in part) like this:

By clicking on the “Download all rows as a text file” which is the blue hypertext line, you will start a download of all 142 cases in a format that can be copy-

and-pasted into a spreadsheet. This gives you important information like the month and year of each killing, as well as everything known about the offender and possible circumstances involved in the case.

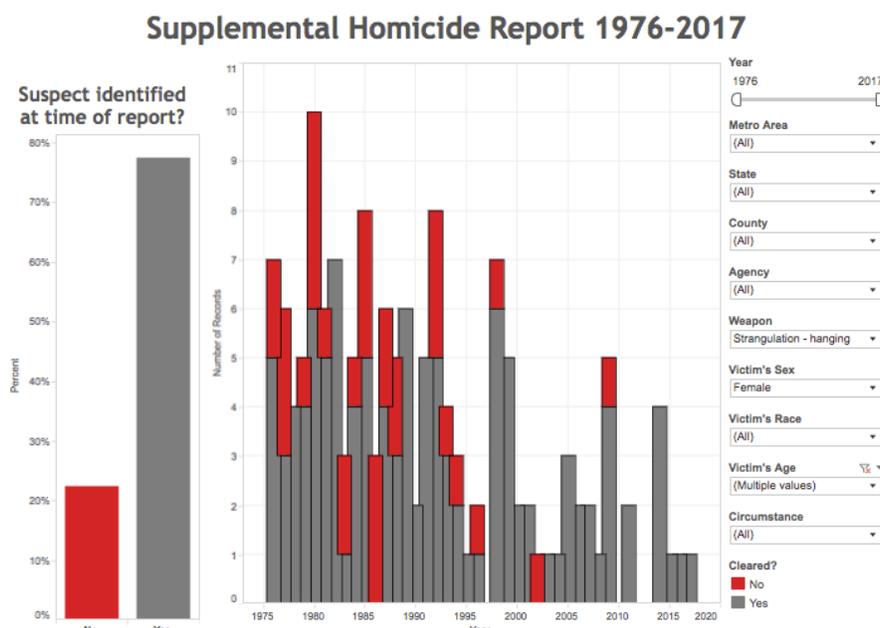
This website can be helpful to homicide investigators who wish to test their theories about homicide suspects who may have killed over a long time within one jurisdiction or in several different jurisdictions.

Let’s try a search for a very famous case: the killing of six-year-old JonBenet Ramsey, found strangled in the basement of her Boulder, Colo., home on December 26, 1996. It is a reasonable question to ask if there were similar killings in Colorado which might suggest the presence of a serial killer preying upon young girls.

Go to the “Search Cases” tab and locate the SHR report about JonBenet by selecting “Colorado” under state, “1996” by adjusting the year sliders, the exact age of “6” under victim’s age, “female” under victim’s sex, and “strangulation” under weapons. Only one case will pop up. To confirm that it’s JonBenet’s, right mouse click on the case, select the download option and call up the details. The “Underlying” data tab will show that this murder occurred in December of 1996 and was reported by the Boulder Municipal Police Department, confirming this is the correct record.

Were there similar killings in Colorado at the time of JonBenet’s murder? Try going back to the “Search Cases” page and widen the search parameters. Let’s assume that a serial killer might target young girls in the 5-10 age range. Add those additional ages to the “victim’s age” pulldown menu. Widen the years selector to search from 1980 to 2013. You will see only two records, JonBenet’s and the rape/homicide of a 10-year-old girl in Colorado Springs committed in February of 1985. This was the still-unsolved family annihilation of Melanie Sturm and her mother, 37, and brother, 12. The family was killed by strangulation on Valentine’s Day 1985. Investigator may wish to contact Colorado Springs authorities to check for commonalities.

Could JonBenet have been killed by a highly mobile offender who operated in other states? Go back to the state selector and chose “all.” What you see will look like this:



By right clicking on the red bar under the “Was suspect identified at time of report” box, you will see there were 27 strangulations of young girls reported without an identification of the offender during the last 33 years. There were no unsolved cases in 1995 or 1997.

By calling up a list of all 27 cases, you will see there were four similar victims in California, four in Texas and one in Nevada. It is perhaps important to note that a disproportionate number of strangulations of pre-pubescent girls occurred in Western states.

With a few mouse clicks, you can download all of the details of these 27 cases, in case you wish to confer with other departments who’ve experienced similar homicides to compare notes and seek commonalities, if any.

You are invited to contact Thomas Hargrove, the founding director of the Murder Accountability Project and chairman of its Board of Directors, if you have questions. He has conducted special data runs at the request of police (and journalists) and will continue to do so. He can be contacted at e-mail thomashargrove@verizon.net or on his cell phone at 571-606-5999. In the case of police inquiries, he will keep the nature of the inquiry in strictest confidence, understanding that homicide investigations can be very sensitive.

The Murder Accountability Project is a public service and will not charge police, scholars, journalists or the general public for access to data or any of its other materials. At of the data assembled by MAP is available for free download at the “Data & Docs” tab of the website.