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► Drugs & Crime Data

November 1992

Fact Sheet: Drug Data Summary

As part of ongoing research, the Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse has prepared this fact sheet to summarize current drug-related law enforcement, court, and corrections statistics as well as drug use and cost information.

Law Enforcement

Drug enforcement operations

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) 1990 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey of State and local law enforcement agencies found that 77% of the Nation's local police and sheriffs' departments and 69% of State police departments had primary responsibility for drug law enforcement in their jurisdictions.

Among those agencies with primary drug enforcement responsibilities, many operate special drug enforcement units or participate in multiagency drug enforcement task forces.

Special drug unit operation and multiagency task force participation of agencies with primary drug enforcement responsibility:

Type of agency	Operation of special drug unit	Participation in multiagency task force
State police departments	85%	91%
All local agencies	28	55
Police departments	25	51
Sheriffs' departments	39	68

Arrests

In 1991, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reported an estimated 1,010,000 State and local arrests for drug law violations in the United States. The highest number of arrests during the past decade for drug offenses occurred in 1989.

Estimated arrests for drug offenses:

Year	Total arrests	Sale/ Manufac- turing	Possession	Percent of all arrests
1982	676,000	137,904	538,096	5.6%
1983	661,400	146,169	515,231	5.7
1984	708,400	155,848	552,552	6.1
1985	811,400	192,302	619,098	6.8
1986	824,100	206,849	617,251	6.6
1987	937,400	241,849	695,551	7.4
1988	1,155,200	316,525	838,675	8.4
1989	1,361,700	441,191	920,509	9.5
1990	1,089,500	344,282	745,218	7.7
1991	1,010,000	337,340	672,660	7.1

In 1982, drug arrests were 5.6% of the total of all arrests reported to the FBI; by 1991, drug arrests had risen to 7.1% of all arrests.

Drug seizures

Many Federal agencies are involved in removal of illicit drugs from the market. The Federal-Wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS) reflects the combined drug seizure efforts of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the FBI, and the U.S. Customs Service within the jurisdiction of the United States, as well as maritime seizures by the U.S. Coast Guard. FDSS eliminates duplicate reporting of a seizure involving more than one Federal agency. The following statistics indicate the total amount of drugs seized in fiscal years 1990 and 1991 by the Federal agencies participating in FDSS:

Drug	Pounds seized fiscal 1990	Pounds seized fiscal 1991
Heroin	1,794	3,041
Cocaine	235,214	239,048
Marijuana	483,248	491,764
Hashish	17,062	178,211



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse

This service responds to policymakers' urgent need for the most current data about

- illegal drugs
- drug law violations
- drug-related crime
- drug-using offenders in the criminal justice system
- the impact of drugs on criminal justice administration.

The Data Center & Clearinghouse serves the drugs-and-crime information needs of

- Federal, State, and local policymakers
- criminal justice and public health practitioners
- researchers and universities
- private corporations
- the media
- the public

with special attention to the needs of State and local government agencies, especially those seeking data to meet the statistical requirements of the Anti-Drug Abuse Grant Program of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

1-800-666-3332 toll-free

The resource for drugs-and-crime data

A service begun in 1987

Funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Managed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

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The Assistant Attorney General,
Office of Justice Programs,
coordinates the activities of the
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The Data Center

- prepares a comprehensive national report on drugs and crime compiling drug data from various sources into one easy-to-understand volume to be used as a national resource document
- analyzes existing drug data and prepares special reports
- evaluates existing drug data for statistical quality and usefulness, suggests improvements, and identifies drug data gaps
- prepares special computer tabulations that are not available elsewhere
- prepares annotated bibliographies of new drugs-and-crime reports to be added to the data base the Clearinghouse uses to respond to requests
- is located at at Research Triangle Institute (RTI), Research Triangle Park, N.C.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) assists State and local governments in their law enforcement and criminal justice activities, especially those relating to drug laws.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates statistics on crime, crime victims, criminal offenders, and the criminal justice system.

**Drugs & Crime Data Center
& Clearinghouse**
1600 Research Boulevard
Rockville, MD 2 0

The Clearinghouse

- disseminates BJS and other Department of Justice publications relating to drugs and crime
- distributes information summaries and selected bibliographies on specific drugs-and-crime topics
- maintains a data base of some 1,500 annotated bibliographies of statistical and research reports, books, and journal articles on drugs and crime
- searches the bibliographic data base to fill requests for data on specific topics
- advises requesters on data availability and usefulness and of other information resources that may meet their needs
- provides statistics and bibliographic citations by mail or telephone
- maintains a reading room where visitors can use the Clearinghouse collection of more than 1,000 documents on drugs and crime
- coordinates with Federal, State, and local agencies in identifying other data resources and makes referrals
- is located at Aspen Systems Corporation in Rockville, Md.

Call 1-800-666-3332 toll-free

Mon. - Fri. 8:30 a.m. - 5:15 p.m. Eastern time. At other times, leave a message on the answering machine and a drugs-and-crime information specialist will call you back.

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Drugs and Crime Facts, 1991

A summary of drug data published in 1991

Drug data produced by BJS	1
Access to current drug data	2
Drug use by criminal offenders at the time of offense	3
Past drug use by criminal offenders	6
Drug-related crime	7
Drug law enforcement	8
Pretrial release of drug defendants	10
Prosecution and sentencing of Federal drug law violators	11
Prosecution and sentencing of drug law violators in State courts	12
Drug offenders in correctional populations	14
Drugs and youth	16
Drug use in the general population	18
Public opinion about drugs	20
Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse	22
Source notes	24

For more information call 1-800-666-3332

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School Crime

A National Crime Victimization Survey Report



► Drugs & Crime Data

May 1992

Fact Sheet: Drug Use Trends

The Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse has prepared this fact sheet to summarize drug use trends in the United States. Populations covered in this fact sheet include the general population, students, active military personnel, and criminal offenders, as surveyed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Defense, and the U.S. Department of Justice. Some groups, such as the homeless and high school dropouts, are difficult to reach using standard survey techniques; thus, little is known about their drug use. For information on survey methodologies, please refer to the document sources listed on page 4. The data used to prepare figures are presented at the end of the report.

General population

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has sponsored several national surveys to track illegal drug use trends. One of the most widely known is the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, which interviews persons age 12 and older living in households. In 1991, the survey was expanded to include

civilians living on military installations and persons living in college dormitories and homeless shelters. According to the Household Survey, use of most drugs increased from the early 1970's to the late 1970's, peaked between 1979 and 1982, and has since declined (table 1). In 1991, 26 million persons (12.8% of the population age 12 and older) reported using an illicit drug during the past year.

In 1991, an estimated 6,383,000 persons (3.1% of the population age 12 and older) reported using cocaine, including crack, at least once in the previous year. Such use peaked in—

- 1979 for 12- to 17-year-olds
- 1985 for persons age 26 and older (figure 1).

The number of Americans reporting use of marijuana at least once in the past year was 19,549,000 (9.6% of the population age 12 and older). Reported use of marijuana in the past year peaked in 1979 for 12- to 17-year-olds and 18- to 25-year-olds. Past year marijuana use by persons age 26 and older peaked in 1982 (figure 2).

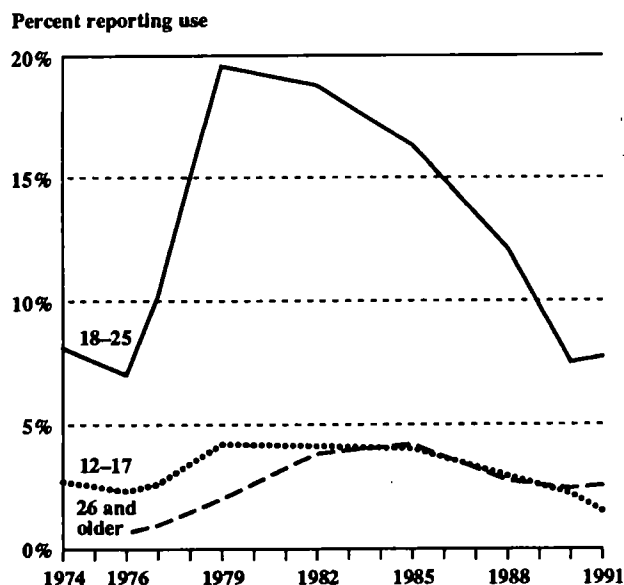
Table 1. Trends in the percentage of persons reporting any illicit drug use: 1979–1991

Age of respondent and recency of drug use	Year					
	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991
12–17						
Ever	34.3%	27.6%	29.5%	24.7%	22.7%	20.1%
Past year	26.0	22.0	23.7	16.8	15.9	14.8
Past 30 days	17.6	12.7	14.9	9.2	8.1	6.8
18–25						
Ever	69.9%	65.3%	64.3%	58.9%	55.8%	54.7%
Past year	49.4	43.4	42.6	32.0	28.7	29.2
Past 30 days	37.1	30.4	25.7	17.8	14.9	15.4
26 and older						
Ever	23.0%	24.7%	31.5%	33.7%	35.3%	36.1%
Past year	10.0	11.8	13.3	10.2	10.0	9.6
Past 30 days	6.5	7.5	8.5	4.9	4.6	4.5

Note: Prior to 1979, data were not totaled for overall drug use and instead were published by specific drug type only.

Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

Figure 1. Past year use of cocaine, by age of respondent: 1974–1991



Note: The survey was conducted in 1974, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1990, and 1991.

Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

Youth

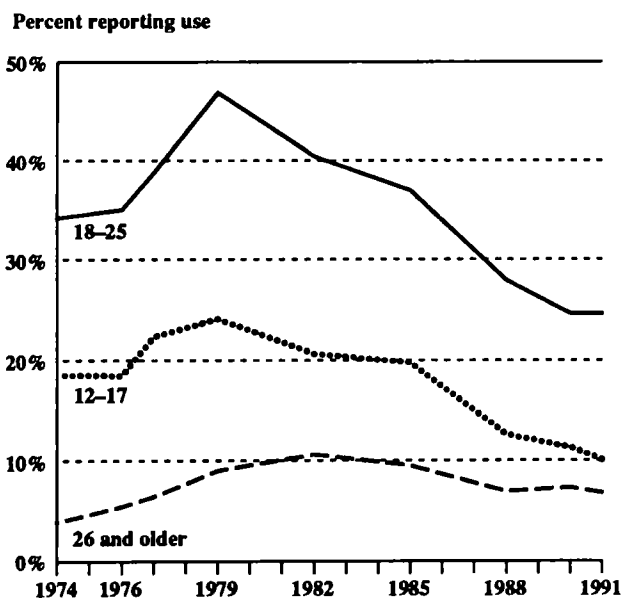
Another major study tracing illicit drug use trends is Monitoring the Future (also known as the High School Senior Survey). When this annual NIDA-sponsored survey began in 1975, 45% of students surveyed reported that they had used some type of illicit drug in the previous year. This figure climbed gradually to 54.2% in 1979 and has declined gradually since then to 29.4% in 1991 (figure 3).

The percentage of high school seniors reporting use of marijuana or hashish within the past year peaked in 1979 at 50.8% and has declined steadily since 1979 to 23.9% in 1991 (figure 4).

Reported use of cocaine by high school seniors within the past year increased from 5.6% to 12.4% between 1975 and 1981. The highest level of cocaine use was reported in 1985 at 13.1% and has since declined to a low of 3.5% in 1991.

Researchers, noting the emergence of crack, included it in the survey in 1986 as a separate question. In that year, 4.1% of students reported using crack at least once within the past year. In 1991, 1.5% reported using crack at least once during the past year.

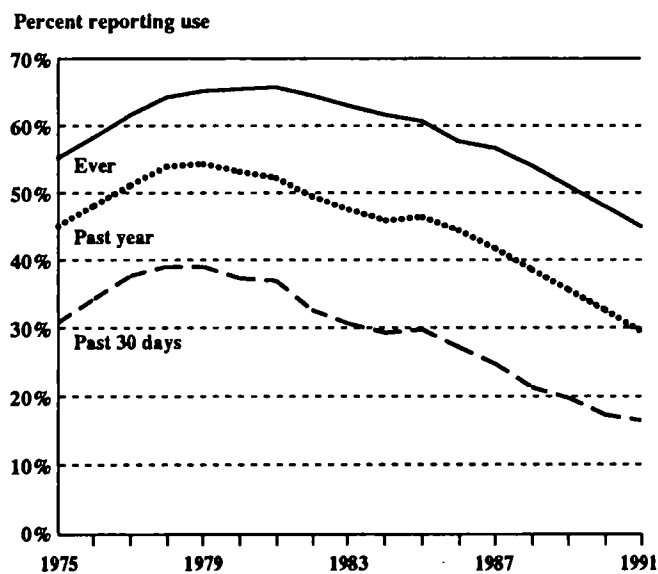
Figure 2. Past year use of marijuana, by age of respondent: 1974–1991



Note: The survey was conducted in 1974, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1990, and 1991.

Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

Figure 3. Drug use by high school seniors: 1975–1991



Source: High School Senior Survey

Figure 4. Past year drug use by high school seniors, by drug type: 1975-1991

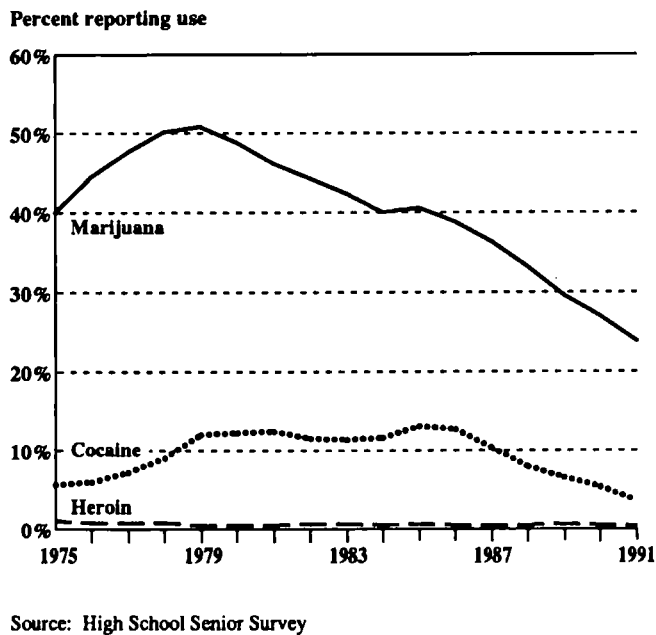
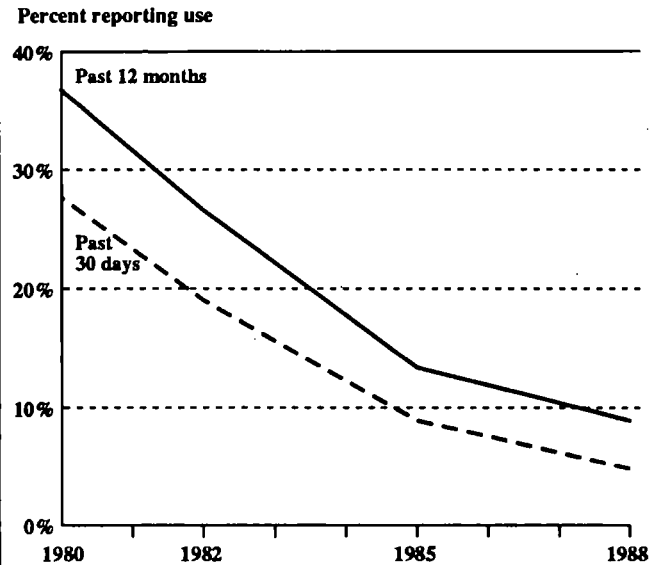


Figure 5. Drug use by armed forces enlisted personnel: 1980-1988



Note: The survey was conducted in 1980, 1982, 1985, and 1988.

Source: Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel

Military

The Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense, examines the drug use rates among those in the armed forces. In 1980, 27.6% of military respondents polled answered that they used an illegal drug within the past month, which fell to 4.8% in 1988 (figure 5).

Criminal offender populations

Results from the 1989 Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Survey of Inmates of Local Jails indicate that the percentage of jail inmates who used any drug in the month before their current offense remained unchanged since 1983, when the survey was last conducted (table 2). Cocaine and crack were the only drugs showing an increase between 1983 and 1989, while declines in use were reported for LSD, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, barbiturates, and methaqualone.

An additional indicator of drug use is the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program of the U.S. Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice. The DUF program measures drug use by arrestees through urinalysis tests collected voluntarily and anonymously from arrestees in booking facilities. In 1990, the program tested persons arrested for serious offenses for drug use in 23 select cities.

Table 2. Prior drug use by convicted jail inmates: 1983 and 1989

Type of drug	Percent of convicted jail inmates who used drugs in the month before the offense	
	1983	1989
Any drug	46.1%	43.9%
Major drug	18.6%	27.7%
Cocaine or crack	11.8	23.6
Heroin	7.9	7.0
LSD	3.0	1.6
PCP	3.0	1.7
Methadone	0.8	0.6
Other drug	41.8%	31.3%
Marijuana	38.6	28.1
Amphetamines	9.4	5.4
Barbiturates	5.9	3.3
Methaqualone	3.8	0.8
Other drugs	3.0	2.4

Source: BJS Survey of Inmates in Local Jails

During the last three quarters of 1990, in all but two DUF sites, the percentage of male arrestees testing positive for any drug was the lowest since 1988. For female arrestees, all but six DUF sites recorded the lowest percentage testing positive for any drug at the time of arrest.

In 1990, the percentage of male arrestees testing positive for a drug at the time of arrest ranged from 30% in Omaha to 78% in San Diego. In 1988, the percentage of males testing positive for any drug ranged from 54% in Indianapolis and Kansas City to 83% in New York.

Emergency room data

NIDA also sponsors the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). Although this measure of drug use began in the early 1970's, nationally representative data are only available for 1989 and 1990.

The number of drug-related emergency room episodes fell from 425,904 in 1989 to 371,208 in 1990 (table 3).

Table 3. Emergency room drug mentions for selected drug groups, total drug mentions, and total drug episodes: 1989-1990

Drug type	Year	
	1989	1990
Cocaine	110,013	80,355
Heroin/morphine	41,656	33,884
Marijuana/hashish	20,703	15,706
Methamphetamine/Speed	8,722	5,236
PCP/PCP combinations	8,042	4,408
LSD	3,421	3,869
Methadone	3,150	2,617
Total drug mentions	713,392	635,460
Total drug abuse episodes	425,904	371,208

Note: Totals include other drugs not specified above. Up to four substances may be mentioned for each emergency room episode; therefore, the total number of drug mentions exceeds the total number of drug episodes.

Source: Drug Abuse Warning Network

Sources

U.S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Justice Statistics:

Drugs and jail inmates, 1989 (BJS Special Report), NCJ-130836, August 1991

National Institute of Justice:

Drug use forecasting 1988 annual report, NCJ-122225, March 1990

Drug use forecasting 1990 annual report, NCJ-130063, August 1991

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

National Institute on Drug Abuse:

Annual emergency room data, 1990

National household survey on drug abuse: Main findings, 1979; 1982; 1985; 1988; 1990

National household survey on drug abuse: Population estimates, 1991

Other sources

Bray, R.M., M.E. Marsden, L.L. Guess, S.C. Wheelless, V.G. Iannacchione, and S.R. Keesling, *1988 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel*. Research Triangle Institute

University of Michigan, Press release on *Monitoring the Future*, January 27, 1992

Source data

Data for figure 1. Past year use of cocaine, by age of respondent: 1974-1991

	Percent reporting use		
	12-17	18-25	26 and older
1974	2.7%	8.1%	*
1976	2.3	7.0	0.6%
1977	2.6	10.2	0.9
1979	4.2	19.6	2.0
1982	4.1	18.8	3.8
1985	4.0	16.3	4.2
1988	2.9	12.1	2.7
1990	2.2	7.5	2.4
1991	1.5	7.7	2.5

* Estimate not reported

Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

Data for figure 2. Past year use of marijuana, by age of respondent: 1974-1991

	Percent reporting use		
	12-17	18-25	26 and older
1974	18.5%	34.2%	3.8%
1976	18.4	35.0	5.4
1977	22.3	38.7	6.4
1979	24.1	46.9	9.0
1982	20.6	40.4	10.6
1985	19.7	36.9	9.5
1988	12.6	27.9	6.9
1990	11.3	24.6	7.3
1991	10.1	24.6	6.8

Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

Data for figure 3. Drug use by high school seniors: 1975-1991

Senior class	Percent reporting use		
	Ever	Past year	Past 30 days
1975	55.2%	45.0%	30.7%
1976	58.3	48.1	34.2
1977	61.6	51.1	37.6
1978	64.1	53.8	38.9
1979	65.1	54.2	38.9
1980	65.4	53.1	37.2
1981	65.6	52.1	36.9
1982	64.4	49.4	32.5
1983	62.9	47.4	30.5
1984	61.6	45.8	29.2
1985	60.6	46.3	29.7
1986	57.6	44.3	27.1
1987	56.6	41.7	24.7
1988	53.9	38.5	21.3
1989	50.9	35.4	19.7
1990	47.9	32.5	17.2
1991	44.1	29.4	16.4

Source: High School Senior Survey

Data for figure 4. Past year drug use by high school seniors, by drug type: 1975-1991

	Marijuana	Cocaine	Heroin
1975	40.0%	5.6%	1.0%
1976	44.5	6.0	0.8
1977	47.6	7.2	0.8
1978	50.2	9.0	0.8
1979	50.8	12.0	0.5
1980	48.8	12.3	0.5
1981	46.1	12.4	0.5
1982	44.3	11.5	0.6
1983	42.3	11.4	0.6
1984	40.0	11.6	0.5
1985	40.6	13.1	0.6
1986	38.8	12.7	0.5
1987	36.3	10.3	0.5
1988	33.1	7.9	0.5
1989	29.6	6.5	0.6
1990	27.0	5.3	0.5
1991	23.9	3.5	0.4

Source: High School Senior Survey

Data for figure 5. Drug use by armed forces enlisted personnel: 1980-1988

	Percent reporting use	
	Past 30 days	Past 12 months
1980	27.6%	36.7%
1982	19.0	26.6
1985	8.9	13.4
1988	4.8	8.9

Source: 1988 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel

This fact sheet was written by Anita Timrots, Senior Research Analyst, of the Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse. Technical review was provided by Lana Harrison, Ph.D., at the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The data presented in this fact sheet are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. Responsibility for their selection and presentation rests with the Clearinghouse staff. The Bureau of Justice Statistics manages this data center and clearinghouse, with partial funding by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, to support drug control policy research. For further information concerning the content of this fact sheet, survey methodology, or other drugs and crime issues, call:

1-800-666-3332

or write Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse, 1600 Research Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20850.

CHILD ABUSE AND VICTIMIZATION

Homicide is one of the five leading causes of child mortality in the United States. (Goetting, A., 1990, "Child Victims of Homicide: A Portrait of Their Killers and the Circumstances of Their Deaths, pp. 287-296, *Violence and Victims*)

In the April 1994 report of its 50-state survey, NCPA estimated that 1,299 children were projected to have died as a result of abuse and/or neglect based on data from 36 states that make up approximately 60 percent of the child population of the U.S. Since 1985, the rate of fatalities has increased 50 percent. The causes of death are: physical neglect (40 percent); physical abuse (55 percent); and combination (5 percent). Eighty-six percent of victims were younger than five-years-old. (McCurdy, K. and D. Daro. 1994. *Current Trends in Child Abuse Reporting and Fatalities: The Results of the 1993 Annual Fifty State Survey*. Chicago, IL: NCPA).

The rates of assault, rape and robbery against those age 12 to 19 are two to three times higher than for the adult population as a whole. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1991, "National Crime Victimization Survey," U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.)

From the National Crime Survey, it can be estimated that approximately 523,000 12-to-19-year-olds sustained physical injury due to an assault in 1990, and approximately 132,900 received hospital care as a result of any kinds of violent crime. (*Ibid.*)

In the National Family Violence Survey, adults reported that they inflicted almost twice as much severe violence (which includes beating up, kicking, hitting with a fist or object) against a child in their household as they did against their adult partner. (Strauss, M. R. Gelles and S.K. Steinmetz, 1980, "Behind Closed Doors: Violence in the American Family," Garden City, NY: Anchor Press)

More than six out of ten rape victims were sexually assaulted prior to adulthood; 32.3 percent were raped between the ages of 11 and 17, with 29.3 percent raped when they were less than 11 years old. (Kilpatrick, Dr. Dean, Christine Edmunds and Anne Seymour. 1992. "Rape in America: A Report to the Nation." *National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center and National Victim Center*. Charleston, SC)

In a recent survey of 2,000 children aged 10 to 16, three times as many respondents were concerned about the likelihood of being beaten up by peers as were concerned about being sexually abused. (Finkelhor, David and Jennifer Dzuiba-Leatherman, "Victimization Prevention Programs: A National Survey of Children's Exposure and Reactions," *Child Abuse and Neglect*, as reported in *American Psychologist*, "Victimization of Children," March 1994)

In 1992, there were nearly 1.9 million reports received and referred for investigation on approximately 2.9 million children who were alleged victims of abuse and neglect. The maltreatment of nearly one million children was substantiated. ("Child Maltreatment 1992: Reports from the States to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect," pp. 9-10, 1994, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C.)

Of substantiated cases of child abuse, nearly half of the victims suffered neglect, 23 percent suffered physical abuse, 14 percent were victims of sexual abuse, five percent were victims of emotional maltreatment, three percent suffered medical neglect, and nine percent were victims of other types of maltreatment. (*Ibid.*, page 14)

The rate of child abuse reports has increased 331 percent since 1976. (*Ibid.*, p. 10)

CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION IN SCHOOLS

On a daily basis, 100,000 students carry guns to school, 160,000 miss classes due to fear of physical harm, and 40 are injured or killed by firearms. (*National Education Association, 1993, "School Violence," Washington, D.C.*)

One-fourth of all suspensions from school nationally were for violent incidents committed by elementary school students. (*Harvard School of Public Health, Louis Harris Poll as cited in "Education Week," August 4, 1993; and Centers for Disease Control, "The Battle Over Gun Control," as cited in "Black Enterprise Magazine," July 1993.*)

Sixty-three percent of incidents involving guns on school property involved high school students; 12 percent involved elementary students; and one percent involved preschoolers. (*Ibid.*)

Seventy-eight percent of school board district respondents to a national survey reported that they had experienced student assaults on students, and 61 percent reported weapons in school. Sixty percent of responding urban districts reported student assaults on teachers, with 58 percent of urban districts reporting some type of gang violence in their schools during the past year. (*National School Boards Association, 1993, "Violence in the Schools: How America's School Boards are Safeguarding Our Children," p. 2, Alexandria, Virginia.*)

Thirty-five percent of school board districts believe student violence has "increased significantly" in the last five years; 47 percent believe student violence has "increased somewhat" in the last five years, with 12 percent reporting "no change." (*Ibid., p. 3*)

The majority of public school teachers feel very safe (77 percent) when they are in or around school. Only 50 percent of students feel "very safe," while 40 percent feel only "somewhat safe." (*Leitman, Robert and Katherine Binns, 1993, "The American Teacher 1993: Violence in America's Public Schools," p. 3, Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, NY*)

A significant proportion of students (22 percent) say that their parents spend hardly any or no time at all discussing school life and homework with them. Similarly, three in ten students say their parents do not take part in school activities. (*Ibid., p. 5*)

The vast majority of teachers (97 percent) feel that their colleagues intervene when they encounter violent incidents. In contrast, only 44 percent of students and 28 percent of law enforcement officials believe that teachers report all incidents of violence that occur in school. (*Ibid., p. 6*)

Nearly one-fourth (23 percent) of America's public school students say they have been the victim of an act of violence in or around school. More than one-tenth of America's public school teachers say they have been victims of acts of violence that occurred in or around school, with 95 percent of these incidents involving students. (*Ibid., p. 7*)

Students in schools where drugs are easily available were twice as likely to fear an attack at school (25 percent vs. 13 percent) and 1.5 times as likely to fear an attack going to or from school (16 percent vs. 10 percent) than students who said that drugs in their schools were either hard or impossible to obtain. (*Bastian, Lisa D. and Bruce M. Taylor. 1991. "School Crime: A National Crime Victimization Survey Report," U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*)

Thirteen percent of teens age 13 to 17 report having friends who were sexually fondled against their will at school. (*Gallup, George H., March 1994, "Violence and Teens in the Home and in the Schools in the 1990s," p. 4, The George H. Gallup International Institute, Princeton, NJ.*)

School crime as reported by America's youth (age 13 to 17) include: seven percent reported they had been physically assaulted; 15 percent had money stolen at school; 14 percent had their property vandalized at school; and 24 percent lived in a state of fear at school, worrying about their physical safety. In addition, 30 percent said there was "a very big problem" with classroom disturbances, with 23 percent saying fighting at school is "a very big problem." (*Ibid., p. 7*)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Every 15 seconds, a woman is battered. (American Medical Association. 1991. "Five Issues in American Health." Chicago, IL)

Two to four million women are beaten by their partners each year (Council on Scientific Affairs, 1992. "Violence Against Women: Relevance for Medical Practitioners." *Journal of the American Medical Society* 267[23]: pp. 3184-3189.)

Studies on the prevalence of domestic violence suggest that from one-fifth to one-third of all women will be physically assaulted by a partner or ex-partner during their lifetime. (Council on Scientific Affairs, American Medical Association. 1991. "Violence Against Women: Relevance for Medical Practitioners." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 267[23]: 1992.)

Battering is the greatest single cause of injury among U.S. women, accounting for more emergency room visits than auto accidents, muggings and rapes combined. (Stark, Evan D. and Anne Flitcraft. 1989. "Violence Among Intimates: An Epidemiological Review." In *Handbook of Family Violence* Van Hasselt, ed. pp. 293-318. New York: Plenum Publishing Corp.)

Twenty-two to 35 percent of women who visit emergency departments in the United States are there for symptoms related to on-going abuse. (Randall, T. 1992. "Domestic Violence Intervention Calls for More than Treating Injuries." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 264[8]: p. 939)

Every year, domestic violence results in almost 100,000 days of hospitalizations, almost 30,000 emergency department visits, and almost 40,000 visits to a physician. (American Medical Association. 1991. "Five Issues in American Health." Chicago, IL)

In a prospective study of 691 White, Hispanic, and African-American pregnant women sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control, one in six reported physical abuse during their present pregnancy. One in four reported physical abuse in the last calendar year. (McFarlane, Judith, et. al. 1991. "Assessing for Abuse During Pregnancy: Severity and Frequency of Injuries and Associated Entry into Prenatal Care." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 267[23]: pp. 3176-3178)

In the United States, nine out of ten women murdered are killed by men, half at the hands of a male partner. ("Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports 1986." 1987. Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Investigation)

In 1991, 28 percent of all female murder victims were slain by their husbands or partners. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 1991. "Crime in the United States, 1991." Washington, D.C.)

In 1992, abuse by husbands and partners was ranked by the U.S. Surgeon General as the leading cause of injuries to women aged 15 to 44. (Novello, Antonia, as reported in "Newsweek", July 4, 1994)

Approximately 1,155,600 married adult women in America have been victims of one or more forcible rapes. (Kilpatrick, Dr. Dean, Christine Edmunds and Anne Seymour, 1992. "Rape in America: A Report to the Nation." National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center and National Victim Center, Charleston, SC)

Being abused or neglected as a child increased the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 53 percent, as an adult by 38 percent, and for a violent crime by 38 percent. (Widom, Dr. Cathy Spatz. 1992. "The Cycle of Violence." National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C.)

JUVENILE CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

The Violent Crime Index arrests of juveniles increased by fifty percent between 1987 and 1991 -- twice the increase for persons 18 years or older. (Allen-Hagen, Barbara and Melissa Sickmund, Ph.D. July 1993. "Juveniles and Violence: Juvenile Offending and Victimization," p. 1, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention, Washington, D.C.)

The estimated 122,900 Violent Crime Index arrests of juveniles in 1991 were the highest number in history, with 3,400 arrests for murder, 6,300 for forcible rape, 44,500 for robbery, and 68,700 for aggravated assault. (Ibid)

Juveniles accounted for 17 percent of all violent crime arrests in 1991. (Ibid).

Juveniles' use of guns in homicides increased from 64 percent to 78 percent between 1987 and 1991, during which time juvenile arrests for weapons violations increased 62 percent. (Ibid).

The 1991 violent crime arrest rate for African American youth was five times higher than that of white youth. (Ibid).

In 1990, one in five high school students reported carrying a weapon somewhere, at least once, during the past month. One in 20 had carried a firearm. (Ibid).

Teen victimizations were most likely to occur in or around school -- 37 percent of the violent crime victimizations of youth between 12 and 15-years-old occurred at school, compared with 17 percent of those 16 to 19 years of age. (Ibid).

Three out of every ten juvenile murder arrests involved a victim under age 18. (Ibid).

In 1992, 1.55 million violent crimes were committed against juveniles (ages 12-17) -- a 23.4 percent rise over the 1.26 million committed in 1987. (Moone, Joseph. June 1994. "Juvenile Victimization: 1987-1992," p. 1, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Washington, D.C.)

Violent victimizations against juveniles accounted for 23 percent of the estimated 6.62 million victimizations in 1992. Juveniles victims accounted for almost one fourth of the estimated 5.26 million assaults (24.6 percent). Also, one-fifth (18 percent) of the estimated 1.23 million robberies were against juvenile victims. (Ibid).

Although juveniles accounted for one-tenth of the population age 12 and over, nearly one in four violent crimes involved a juvenile victim in 1992 -- up from one in five in 1987. While the number of violent crimes against juveniles rose 23.4 percent from 1987 to 1992, the juvenile population grew less than one percent. (Ibid).

The group at greatest risk of being a victim of homicide is black male adolescents -- with a probability of one in 45. (Hurst, Hunter, 1993. "A Closer Look at Juvenile Violence?", as reported in "Juvenile and Family Justice Today," National Center for Juvenile Justice, Pittsburgh, PA)

Urban teenagers who are exposed to violence -- especially at home -- are more likely than others to become depressed or hopeless. Seventy percent of nearly 200 adolescent patients randomly interviewed reported having watched a beating, 50 percent a stabbing and 44 percent a shooting. Nearly one in five -- 18 percent -- said they had seen someone get killed. (Pendergrast, Robert A. 1993, as presented to the Society for Adolescent Medicine. Johns Hopkins Children's Center, Baltimore, MD)

Almost half of young adults witnessed an act of violence in 1993, nearly a fourth were crime victims, and 45 percent of young people surveyed say they have been personally affected by violence. (MTV National Poll, January 1994, New York, NY)

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RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

Half of the women who reported they had been raped during 1992 were juveniles under 18 years old, and 16 percent were younger than 12, according to a U.S. Department of Justice study of 11 states and Washington, D.C. (Langan, Ph.D., Patrick and Caroline Wolf Harlow, Ph.D., 1994, "Child Rape Victims, 1992," p. 1, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.)

Most child victims under 12 (94 percent), as reported by imprisoned rapists, were family members (70 percent) or an acquaintance or friend (24 percent); only six percent were strangers. For child rape victims ages 12 to 17, 36 percent were family members of the rapist, 45 percent were an acquaintance or friend, and 19 percent were strangers. (*Ibid.*, p. 2)

The following data are derived from: Dean Kilpatrick, Ph.D., Christine Edmunds, and Anne Seymour, April 1992, "Rape in America: A Report to the Nation," from "The National Women's Study" sponsored by the National Institute of Drug Abuse, National Victim Center and National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center at the Medical University of South Carolina, Washington, D.C.)

Every single minute in America, there are 1.3 forcible rapes of adult women; 78 women are forcibly raped each hour. Every day in America, 1,871 women are forcibly raped, equating to 56,916 forcible rapes every month. Every year in our country, 683,000 American women are forcibly raped.

Thirteen percent of adult American women have been victims of at least one forcible rape in their lifetime. One out of every eight adult women, or at least 12.1 million American women, has been the victim of forcible rape.

More than six out of ten of all rape cases (61 percent) occurred before victims reached the age of eighteen. Twenty-nine percent of all forcible rapes occurred

when the victim was less than 11-years-old, while another 32 percent occurred between the ages of 11 and 17.

Only 16 percent of rapes are ever reported to police. Most cases were reported within 24 hours after the rape. However, a substantial minority (25 percent) was reported more than 24 hours after the rape.

Rape has a devastating impact on the mental health of victims, with nearly one-third of all rape victims (31 percent) developing Rape-related Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (RR-PTSD) in their lifetimes. More than one in ten rape victims currently suffer from RR-PTSD. Based on U.S. Census estimates of the number of adult women in the United States, approximately 1.3 million women currently have RR-PTSD, 3.8 million women have previously had RR-PTSD in their lifetimes, and 211,000 women will develop RR-PTSD each year.

Rape-related Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (RR-PTSD) dramatically increases American women's risk for major alcohol and other drug abuse problems. Compared to women who have never been raped, rape victims with RR-PTSD were 13 times more likely to have two or more major alcohol problems (20.1 percent vs. 1.5 percent), and 26 times more likely to have two or more major drug abuse problems (7.8 percent vs. 0.3 percent).

Counter to the argument that disclosure of rape victims' names by the news media would encourage victims to report crimes to the police, half of all rape victims stated they would be "much more likely" to report rapes to police if there was a law prohibiting the news media from getting and disclosing their names and addresses. An additional 16 percent indicated that they would be "somewhat more likely" to report with such protection.

Presented as a Public Service

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Date: 05/21/95 Time: 12:22

For release 6 p.m. EDT

WASHINGTON (AP) Violent and nonviolent crime reported to police dipped in 1994 for the third consecutive year, the FBI said Sunday. But experts said the figures conceal trouble ahead as teen-age boys commit murder at alarming rates.

Police reports of seven major crimes dropped 3 percent compared to 1993. That included a 4 percent decline in the violent crimes and a 3 percent reduction in the far more numerous property crimes, the bureau said.

Although declines occurred in every region of the country and in cities of almost every size, experts said the heartening statistics mask an explosion of gun murders by teen-age boys.

"The overall crime rate hides the grim truth because it mixes together two crime trends going in opposite directions," said James Alan Fox, dean of the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University.

"The rate adults commit crime is dropping fast. The 76 million baby boomers, who dominate the numbers, are getting into middle age and are not so violent as when they were younger," Fox said. "But the rate at which boys are committing crimes, particularly homicide, is skyrocketing."

The FBI's preliminary annual report has no data on the age of offenders. But Fox said final FBI data from 1985-93 show that the number of adults age 25 or older committing murder decreased 20 percent. In the same period, homicides committed by 18- to 24-year-old males increased 65 percent and by 14- to 17-year-old males by 165 percent.

In 1994, the FBI said, robbery dropped the most, by 6 percent; murder and rape each were down 5 percent; aggravated assault declined by 2 percent.

Among property crimes, burglary went down 5 percent, followed by motor vehicle theft, down 2 percent, and larceny-theft, down 1 percent. Partial figures for arson also showed a 1 percent drop.

Every region reported a decline in reported crime: 5 percent in the Northeast, 2 percent in the South, and 1 percent in the Midwest and in the West. Violent crime declined in all regions and property crime showed a reduction in all but the West, where it remained at the 1993 level.

Among cities, the largest decline in overall reported crime was 6 percent in those with more than 1 million residents. All others showed smaller declines except cities of 10,000 to 24,999, where reported crime remained level.

In suburbs, overall crime showed no change; it increased by 1 percent in rural areas.

The FBI's total of seven major crimes reported to law enforcement declined 2 percent in 1993 and 3 percent in 1992.

Violent crime murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault was unchanged in 1993 from the 1992 figures. Property crime declined 2 percent in 1993 and 4 percent in 1992.

"We're now in the lull before the crime storm," Fox said. As the children of baby boomers age, "by the year 2005, we will have 23 percent more teen-agers than now."

The problem is confined to boys with guns. The homicide rate among teen-age girls has not risen.

"Since 1984, the number of teen-agers committing murder with a gun has quadrupled. The number of teen-agers committing murder with all other weapons has stayed the same," Fox said.

"The age data are really scary," said James Fyfe, a professor

of criminal justice at Temple University and former New York City policeman. ``There's no question our harshness on crime has had some effect on the numbers, but it's minimal. ... The trick is to make it not worthwhile. There's nothing that would make an average college student stick up a store because it will cost him all sorts of opportunities.''

``The one thing that has shown increase is crime by young offenders,''' said Gene Stephens, a professor at the University of South Carolina College of Criminal Justice. ``With more children living in poverty now than 20 years ago, selling drugs is more attractive. By turn of century, if we go on raising kids the way we do now, we certainly will have a crime boom.''

Despite the improved 1994 numbers, FBI Director Louis J. Freeh said, ``crime is still too high. The nation must develop more effective ways to reduce it.''

Attorney General Janet Reno said the figures ``show the need ... not to renege on our commitment in last year's crime bill to put 100,000 new police on the streets.''' Republicans in Congress want to reduce funds to hire police officers for community-oriented programs, many of them aimed at teen-agers.

APNP-05-21-95 1224EDT

Date: 10/30/94 Time: 13:43

For Release at 5 p.m. EST

WASHINGTON (AP) Violent crimes such as assaults and robberies increased more than three times faster last year than crime overall, the Justice Department said Sunday.

Violent crimes rose 5.6 percent in 1993 to 10.9 million, according to the annual National Crime Victimization Survey by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The total number of personal and household crimes about 43.6 million edged up 1.6 percent from 1992, it said.

"It's no wonder crime is America's number one concern," said Rep. Charles Schumer, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's crime panel. "We've become a society of victims or people afraid of becoming victims."

The survey interviewed 100,000 Americans age 12 and older and estimated totals based on those in-person and telephone contacts.

Unlike the FBI's Unified Crime Reports, which count only crimes reported to police, the victimization survey includes many incidents police never hear about. Also, unlike the FBI report, the victimization survey omits homicides because the victims cannot be interviewed.

Violent crimes, including attempted violent crimes, numbered 10.9 million. That reflects a rate of 51.5 incidents per 1,000 people age 12 and older.

Adding such violations as purse snatching and pocket picking, personal crimes totaled 11.4 million, a 6.7 percent increase. The total rate was 53.9 per 1,000 people.

The survey also found a half-million sexual assaults last year including non-rape attacks, a new category.

The 10.9 million violent crimes included:

9.1 million assaults 2.1 million completed, 7 million attempted up 8.2 percent. The rate was 43 per 1,000.

1.3 million robberies 826,000 completed, 481,000 attempted up 1 percent. The rate was 6.2 per 1,000.

485,000 sexual attacks 160,000 completed rapes, 152,000 attempted rapes and 173,000 non-rape sexual assaults down 20.1 percent. The rate was 2.3 per 1,000.

To combat the trend, Schumer urged quick distribution of crime bill funds, particularly the \$8.9 billion to hire police, and passage of additional handgun control legislation.

James Fyfe, a Temple University criminal justice professor, said the information should prompt reconsideration of the nation's anti-crime policies.

"Crimes of violence are increasing in the face of the prison population doubling in the last 10 years," said Fyfe, a retired New York City police lieutenant. "What it should raise in the minds of citizens is whether the tough-on-crime strategy of increasing sentences and building more prisons has any effect on crime. My sense is that it doesn't."

Property crimes remained unchanged from 1992 at 32.2 million incidents. The overall rate of property crimes was 322.4 per 1,000 households. The crimes include:

6 million burglaries 4.8 million completed, 1.2 million attempted up 3.1 percent. The rate was 60 per 1,000 households.

2 million motor vehicle thefts 1.3 million completed, 700,000 attempted up 7 percent. The rate was 19.7 per 1,000 households.

24.25 million thefts 23 million completed, 1.2 million attempted down 1.9 percent. The rate was 242.7 per 1,000 households.

This year's survey was redesigned, leading to the new category of non-rape sexual attacks, said Michael Rand of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. One key difference was that the questions were revised.

To encourage more responses on sexual assaults, a new question starts with the preamble, ``Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about.'' Then it asks, ``Have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by someone you didn't know before, a casual acquaintance OR someone you know well?''

APNP-10-30-94 1243EST

Date: 12/05/94 Time: 08:43

Violent Crime Falls 4 Percent During First Six Months of Year

WASHINGTON (AP) The number of violent crimes reported to police dropped 4 percent in the first six months of 1994 compared with the same period last year, with a 2 percent decrease in murders, the FBI says.

Overall crime during the period dropped 3 percent, the same percentage decline reported for the far more numerous property crimes, according to preliminary findings released Sunday.

At the same time, the FBI issued its final report on crimes reported to law enforcement last year, finding that violent crime fell 0.4 percent even as the number of homicides rose 3.2 percent, to 24,530.

"I think it's good news overall, but there's bad news hidden within," said James Alan Fox, dean of criminal justice at Northeastern University in Boston. The numbers, he said, "obscure the fact that there are two opposite crime trends going on: The baby boomers are getting older and less violent, and the young are getting more ruthless."

"The violent crime rate among adults has been dropping," he said, but "the rate of violence among juveniles has been skyrocketing. The overall numbers that we see here do not reflect that at all."

In addition to the 2 percent decrease in murders during the first half of 1994, forcible rape was down 6 percent, robbery 4 percent and aggravated assault 3 percent. Among property crimes, burglary was down 6 percent while larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft both showed 2 percent decreases.

As for the final 1993 figures, the FBI reported that 14.1 million crimes were reported to law enforcement officials, a decrease of 2.1 percent. That included 1.9 million violent crimes, down 0.4 percent, and 12.2 million property crimes, down 2.3 percent.

The overall crime rate was 5,482.9 serious crimes per 100,000 population, a 3.1 percent decrease and the lowest level since 1986. The violent crime rate was 746.1, down 1.5 percent to the lowest level since 1990, and the property crime rate was 4,736.9, the lowest level since 1985.

Black homicide victims accounted for 50.7 percent of all murder victims last year, the first time they represented more than half of the victims even though only 12 percent of the nation's population is black. Forty-six percent of the victims were white.

Of the known assailants, 56 percent were black and 42 percent white.

People age 19 and under represented 29.2 percent of known assailants last year, up from 26.6 percent just two years earlier, the FBI reports said.

Demographically, the current cohort of 18 year olds, "the age of peak criminality," is the smallest of all age groups coming along in the next decade, indicating a decade of increasing violent crime, said Alfred Blumstein of the H. John Heinz III School of Public Policy at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

Some 16,189 homicides were committed by firearms, a 73.1 percent increase over 1989. They accounted for almost 70 percent of last year's slayings, up from 62.4 percent five years earlier.

APNP-12-05-94 0843EST

Violence on the Rise at Federal Prisons

WASHINGTON (AP) Violence increased sharply at high-security federal prisons last year, a trend prison officials blame on overcrowding, harsher sentencing and a tougher class of inmate.

Prison guards, those most at risk other than inmates themselves, also cite budget cuts they say have left prisons dangerously understaffed.

"Nobody is listening to us," said Donald Tucker, president of the council of prison locals of the American Federation of Government Employees, which represents over half the federal prison guards.

"Congress is not listening, the Senate is not listening, (Attorney General) Janet Reno is not listening," he said. "Nobody wants to hear the truth; and the truth is, we need more staff."

Tucker said a recent spate of violence at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary including the first killing of a federal corrections officer in seven years should draw attention to the increasingly dangerous conditions inside federal prisons.

The Atlanta guard, D'Antonio Washington, was beaten to death Dec. 23 by an inmate who had smuggled a hammer into the prison. Several days later, a female guard at the same prison was beaten unconscious. Last week, three inmates were knifed in a fight that resulted in a prison lockdown.

Greg Bogdan, a spokesman for the Bureau of Prisons, said the outbreak of violence in Atlanta involved unrelated incidents, but he acknowledged the bureau's own records document an increasingly violent atmosphere at the five U.S. penitentiaries in Atlanta; Leavenworth, Kan.; Lewisburg, Pa.; Lompac, Calif.; and Terre Haute, Ind. Two new federal prisons opened last year, but statistics were not yet available for them.

Bureau records show that inmate assaults on guards and other inmates at the other five prisons totaled 646 in fiscal 1994, an increase of 18.3 percent over the previous year. Inmate assaults on other inmates were up 28.5 percent, while attacks on guards increased 11 percent.

In the most serious category, assaults with weapons, the five prisons experienced a 30 percent increase in inmate-on-inmate attacks from 1993 to 1994 and a 13 percent increase in prisoner attacks on guards.

Ten inmates were slain in the five prisons last year, compared with a total of nine during the previous two years.

Bogdan said one reason there were more assaults was that there were more inmates. The total federal prison population increased from 63,930 in fiscal 1991 to 85,540 last year.

And while the construction of the new prisons two high-security facilities opened last year in Florence, Colo., and Allenwood, Pa. has reduced overcrowding, the system still is operating at 126 percent of capacity. Atlanta and Lewisburg are both at 143 percent of capacity.

Prison officials and outside experts also blame the increasing violence on a change in the type of criminal coming into the federal system. No longer are most federal inmates doing time for nonviolent crimes such as interstate transportation of stolen vehicles.

"Most of them now are affiliated with different types of gang activity," Bogdan said. "Their answer to any conflict in prison is to turn toward violence."

Kevin Wright, a criminal justice professor at Binghamton

University in New York, said the combination of violence-prone inmates and long sentences with no parole is giving prison administrators headaches.

``As you start to lose hope, the rules of the game start to lose their meaning, and inmates have less incentive to behave themselves,'' he said. ``The removal of good time and parole have really been a significant change for prisons.''

But Tucker said the biggest problem is that there simply are not enough staff members to ensure both inmate control and staff safety.

``The staff is living on the edge,'' he said. ``They're overworked now and their stress level is on the increase. There's a fear for their safety and Atlanta is a prime example of it.''

Bogdan denied that prisons are understaffed. He said the size of the federal prison staff increased from 23,913 in 1992 to 26,265 late last year, and bureau projections call for 40,000 prison employees by 1999.

``I don't know that the staff is any more at risk,'' he said. ``Obviously, anyone working in corrections, regardless of the security level of the inmates, is at some risk because you're dealing with people who don't want to be there.''

APNP-01-23-95 0846EST

Date: 01/28/95 Time: 12:21

For release at 12:01 a.m. Sunday

WASHINGTON (AP) The number of drug arrests increased sharply on the nation's college campuses in 1993 while murder, rape and burglary rates declined, according to an annual survey.

Campus officials reported a total of 4,837 drug-related arrests, 34.3 percent more than the 3,601 reported for 1992. The numbers were contained in a survey of 796 schools released Sunday by the Chronicle of Higher Education.

Aggravated assaults rose by 2.7 percent, but the number of rapes declined by 19.9 percent and burglary dropped 4.5 percent.

A total of 15 murders were committed, down from the 17 reported in 1992, the survey found.

A 3-year-old federal law requires colleges to compile crime statistics and provide them to students and staff. The chronicle based its data on the security reports of 796 colleges and universities with enrollments over 5,000.

The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor reported no murders, six rapes, seven robberies and 30 aggravated assaults in 1993. According to the survey, there were 215 drug-related arrests and 12 arrests for weapons violations.

Among the crimes reported by Dartmouth College in Hanover, N.H., were 106 arrests for liquor-law violations. At Winona State University in Winona, Minn., there were no arrests for liquor, drug or weapons violations, but the school did report three forcible sex offenses and three aggravated assaults in 1993.

Although they worry about a general increase in violent campus crime, school officials caution that higher numbers may simply indicate more aggressive law enforcement and more accurate reporting.

Differences in the way crimes are reported and categorized may also skew campus crime data, school officials say. Rapes, for example, are not always included in the statistics from campus police if the assaults were reported only to residential advisers or campus rape crisis centers.

The University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, which previously counted only sex offenses reported directly to police, listed all sex offenses reported to its housing department and sexual violence center in the 1993 report.

That increased the number of such incidents which include forcible rape, sodomy, fondling or sexual assault with an object from seven in 1992 to 32 in 1993 at the school of about 40,000 students.

"We feel pretty secure here," said Carol Selkin, spokeswoman for the California State University at Los Angeles, which reported one killing, two rapes, seven robberies and three aggravated assaults.

Stepped-up patrols at campus parking lots and remote-controlled cameras recently mounted on buildings helped decrease vehicle thefts from 96 in 1992 to 54 in 1993, Selkin said.

One person was arrested for a drug-related offense and six were taken into custody for weapons violations at the commuter school of about 18,400 students.

"We have safety phones all over campus and people can call campus police immediately if they see anything suspicious or feel uncomfortable," Selkin said.

APNP-01-28-95 1223EST

Date: 02/01/95 Time: 16:00

For release at 6:30 p.m. EST

Combining reports from the National Center for Health Statistics and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the non-profit Population Reference Bureau calculated the following murder rates, per 100,000 people, for 1992.

State	Rate
Dist. of Col.	66.5
Louisiana	18.5
Mississippi	17.5
California	13.6
New York	13.5
Texas	13.3
Alabama	13.2
Maryland	13.2
Arkansas	12.7
Georgia	12.3
Illinois	12.3
South Carolina	12.2
North Carolina	11.9
Nevada	11.8
Tennessee	11.3
Michigan	11.2
Missouri	10.9
New Mexico	10.2
Florida	10.2
Arizona	9.6
Virginia	8.9
Oklahoma	7.9
West Virginia	7.2
Indiana	7.2
Alaska	7.0
Pennsylvania	6.5
Colorado	6.3
Kansas	6.2
Ohio	6.1
Washington	5.9
Kentucky	5.6
Connecticut	5.5
Oregon	5.4
Delaware	5.4
New Jersey	5.1
Wisconsin	4.9
Montana	4.7
Wyoming	4.5
Idaho	3.9
Nebraska	3.8
Massachusetts	3.8
Hawaii	3.6
Vermont	3.5
Minnesota	3.2
Rhode Island	3.2
Utah	2.8
South Dakota	2.7
Maine	2.4
New Hampshire	2.0
North Dakota	1.9
Iowa	1.9

APNP-02-01-95 1602EST

Date: 07/25/94 Time: 08:44

Crime On the Job On the Rise, Justice Department Says

WASHINGTON (AP) The workplace is no longer simply a place where people earn a living. It's increasingly becoming a place where they fall victim to violent crime.

A Justice Department report released Sunday says nearly 1 million violent crimes occur in the workplace every year, with about 10 percent involving offenders armed with handguns.

That amounts to about one-sixth of all violent crimes in America, an average of about 971,500 per year from 1987-1992, according to the study released by Lawrence A. Greenfeld, acting director of the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics.

But that's to be expected, said Wesley Skogan, professor of political science and urban affairs at Northwestern University.

"The workplace is the place that people in the labor force spend a very significant time of their life," Skogan said.

"That's where you are when you're out of bed.

"People spend much less of their time walking around on the streets after dark," he said. "It could be that as a fraction of your waking life, workplace crime is actually quite low."

An estimated 8 percent of all rapes, 7 percent of all robberies and 16 percent of all assaults occur at work, said the report based on data from the National Criminal Victimization Survey of U.S. households during those five years.

On average, that meant 13,100 rapes, 79,100 robberies, 264,200 aggravated assaults and 615,200 simple assaults happened at work each year. In addition, 2 million personal thefts and more than 200,000 car thefts occur each year while people are at work.

"When you're at work, your property is more at risk than when you're at home," said James Alan Fox, dean of criminal justice at Northeastern University. "Your pocketbook is on your desk where it might be taken. That won't happen at home."

The survey has no information on homicides, since it is based only on interviews with victims.

But it is the image of a rampaging gunman that sends shivers down the spines of those who think of work as a safe haven. Information from other studies indicates 4 percent of all homicides also occur at work.

Jack Levin, Northeastern University professor of sociology and criminology, said the overall level of workplace murder has remained stable, with most committed by strangers in the course of an armed robbery.

"But the revenge murders are on the rise," he said. "That's what's scaring people."

With the demise of many social ties, work has taken central stage in many people's lives, he said.

"For many people, work is everything, and even the threat of job loss has become the threat of losing everything," he said.

This hostility is increased given current economic troubles such as the downsizing of companies, said Andrew Chishom, professor of criminal justice at the University of South Carolina.

"People are just generally frustrated and extremely anxious about losing their employment positions and not having ready access to other types of jobs," Chishom said.

The study found that of the 971,500 victims of violent crime per year, about 159,100, or 16 percent, suffered injuries. That compares with 31 percent of victims of violent crimes away from the workplace.

Violent crime at work cost 1.75 million days of work and more

than \$55 million in lost wages.

Only 43 percent of people victimized at the workplace reported the incident to police. Some 32 percent faced an armed offender.

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VICTIMS OF CRIME

The following statistics are contained in the "Highlights from 20 Years of Surveying Crime Victims: The National Crime Victimization Survey, 1973-1992," October 1993, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C., NCJ-144525

Almost 34 million victimizations occurred in the United States in 1992. There were 6,621,140 violent crime victims in 1992.

About one in four U.S. households (23 percent) was victimized by a crime in 1992. Five percent of all households had at least one member age 12 or older who was a violent crime victim.

Of all violent crimes, 92 percent had only one victim.

From 1973 to 1991, 36.6 million people were injured as a result of violent crime. Included in this number of injured victims are over six million people who received serious injuries. Annually, about two million people are injured as a result of violent crime.

Of victims of violent crime who are injured, 51 percent required some type of medical treatment; 19 percent received treatment at a hospital emergency room or were treated at a hospital and released that day; and four percent required hospitalization for at least one night.

Crime-related injuries typically account for more than 700,000 days of hospitalizations annually. The average hospital stay for victims of crime is nine days.

In ten percent of all violent victimizations, the victim incurred medical expenses. Where the dollar amount was known, medical expenses exceeded \$250.00 in almost three-fifths of the victimizations.

In four-fifths of all violent crimes, the victims and offenders are of the same race.

Fifty-nine percent of all violent victimizations were committed by strangers in 1991, including 52 percent of rapes, 84 percent of robberies, and 54 percent of all assaults.

Victims reported that 22 percent of violent crimes occurred on a street or near the victim's or a friend's home. Another 11 percent occurred inside a school building or on school property.

Victims take some type of measure to protect themselves in nearly 71 percent of all violent victimizations; 82 percent of rapes; 58 percent of robberies; and 73 percent of assaults.

One third of all violent crimes (32 percent) involve a weapon. Handguns are the most frequently used weapon, followed by knives and blunt objects. Almost 40 percent of violent incidents committed by a stranger involve weapons, compared to 22 percent in which the victim and offender knew each other.

In 1992, 39 percent of the crimes included in the National Crime Victimization Survey were reported to the police; 50 percent of the violent victimizations; 41 percent of all household crimes; and 30 percent of personal thefts.

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Index of Crime, United States, 1960-1992

Year	Population	Crime Index total	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft
1960	179,323,175	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,340	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961	182,992,000	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962	185,771,000	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,360	164,570	994,300	2,089,400	366,800
1963	188,483,000	4,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964	191,141,000	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965	193,526,000	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966	195,576,000	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967	197,457,000	5,903,400	499,530	5,403,900	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968	199,399,000	6,720,200	595,110	6,125,100	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969	201,385,000	7,440,900	661,870	6,779,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,931,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970	203,235,298	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971	206,212,000	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972	208,230,000	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973	209,851,000	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974	211,392,000	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,600	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975	213,124,000	11,292,400	1,039,710	10,252,700	20,510	56,090	470,500	492,620	3,265,300	5,977,700	1,009,600
1976	214,659,000	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,380	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000
1977	216,332,000	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700
1978	218,059,000	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100
1979	220,099,000	12,249,500	1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800
1980	225,349,264	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981	229,146,000	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,300	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982	231,534,000	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983	233,981,000	12,108,600	1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,600	1,007,900
1984	236,158,000	11,861,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	18,690	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,934,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
1985	238,740,000	12,431,400	1,328,800	11,102,600	18,980	88,670	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900
1986	241,077,000	13,211,900	1,489,170	11,722,700	20,610	91,460	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100
1987	243,400,000	13,508,700	1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700
1988	245,807,000	13,923,100	1,566,220	12,356,900	20,680	92,490	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900
1989	248,239,000	14,251,400	1,646,040	12,605,400	21,500	94,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800
1990	248,709,873	14,475,600	1,820,130	12,655,500	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900
1991	252,177,000	14,872,900	1,911,770	12,961,100	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740	3,157,200	8,142,200	1,661,700
1992	255,082,000	14,438,200	1,932,270	12,505,900	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970	2,979,900	7,915,200	1,610,800