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ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 P.M. EST
SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1997

BJS
202/633-3047

ALMOST A THIRD OF ALL CONVICTED STATE FELONS
WERE SENTENCED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING OR POSSESSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Drug offenders made up almost a third of the 872,200 felons convicted in state courts during 1994, the Justice Department announced today. Property crimes accounted for another third and violent crimes for about a fifth.

The number of ^{state} convictions in 1994 declined from 1992 (893,600), but was higher than in 1988 (667,400), when the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics first surveyed state court convictions. *The statistics are released every two years.*

In 1994, 89 percent of ^{state} convicted felons pled guilty and the typical convicted felon was sentenced six and one-half months after being arrested. In 1988, despite fewer cases and a higher percentage of guilty pleas (91 percent), the average case took longer - seven months.

The proportion of ^{state} felons sentenced to prison in 1994 (45 percent) was generally unchanged from 1988 (44 percent). Felons who were sentenced to a state prison during 1994 had an average

sentence of six years, but were likely to serve about one-third of that term--or about two years--assuming that 1994 release policies will continue.

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The average sentence to a local jail was six months. The average probation time was a little more than three years.

In addition, a fine was imposed on 21 percent of the convicted felons, restitution on 18 percent and community service on 7 percent. Treatment was ordered for 7 percent.

State felony convictions throughout the country during 1994 were for the following offenses:

Violent crimes	18.9%
Murder and manslaughter	1.4
Rape	2.3
Robbery	5.3
Aggravated assault	7.5
Other violent crimes*	2.4
Property crimes	31.6
Burglary	11.2
Larceny	13.0
Fraud and forgery	7.3
Drug offenses	31.4
Possession	12.5
Trafficking	19.0
Weapons offenses	3.6
Other non-violent crimes†	<u>14.6</u>
	100%

*Other violent crimes include negligent manslaughter, sexual assault and kidnapping.

†Other non-violent crimes include receiving stolen

property and vandalism.

Forty-eight percent of the felons convicted of drug trafficking were sent to a state prison, 23 percent were sent to a jail and 29 percent were given probation without any incarceration. Of those convicted of illegal drug possession, 34 percent were sent to prison, 32 percent to jail and 34 percent were given probation.

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People in their twenties comprised about 20 percent of the adult population in the United States, but 43 percent of the convicted ^{state} felons. Half of the convicted felons were 29 years old or older.

Fifty-one percent of the convicted ^{state} felons were white, 48 percent were black and 1 percent were of other races.

The data are from the bulletin "Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994" (NCJ-163391), written by BJS statisticians Patrick A. Langan and Jodi M. Brown. It is available for news media members on the Internet at:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/preview/sneakpk.html>

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BJ97001 (I)

After hours contact: Stu Smith at 301/983-9354



Department of Justice

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The number of state convictions in 1994 declined from 1992 (893,600), but was higher than in 1988 (667,400), when the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) first conducted this biennial survey.

In 1994, 89 percent of state convicted felons pleaded guilty, and the typical convicted felon received a sentence six and one-half months after being arrested. In 1988, despite fewer cases and a higher percentage of guilty pleas (91 percent), the average case had taken longer--seven months.

The proportion of state felons sentenced to prison in 1994 (45 percent) was generally unchanged from 1988 (44 percent). Felons who were sentenced to a state prison during 1994 had an average sentence of six years, but were likely to serve about

(MORE)

38 percent of that term--or about two years--assuming that 1994 release policies will continue.

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(MORE)

a jail and 29 percent were given probation without incarceration. Of those convicted of illegal drug possession, 34 percent were sent to prison, 32 percent to jail and 34 percent were given probation.

People in their twenties comprised about 20 percent of the adult population in the United States but 43 percent of the state convicted felons. Half of the convicted state felons were 29 years old or older.

Fifty-one percent of the convicted felons were white, 48 percent were black and 1 percent were of other races.

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Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

January 1997, NCJ-163391

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994

By Patrick A. Langan, Ph.D.
and Jodi M. Brown
BJS Statisticians

In 1994 State courts convicted over 870,000 adults of a felony. Forty-five percent of convicted felons were sentenced to a State prison, and 26% were sentenced to a local jail (usually for a year or less). The remaining 29% were sentenced to straight probation with no jail or prison time to serve. These findings come from a survey that is done every 2 years and that provides the only detailed description of the sentences felons receive in State courts nationwide.

National Judicial Reporting Program

The National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP) compiles detailed information on the sentences and characteristics of convicted felons. Previous surveys of felony sentencing in State courts were conducted in 1986, 1988, 1990, and 1992.¹

¹See *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986*, NCJ-115210, February 1989; *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, NCJ-126923, December 1990; *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990*, NCJ-140186, March 1993; and *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, NCJ-151167, January 1995.

Highlights

- State courts convicted 872,217 adults of a felony in 1994.
- The decline in the number of convictions from 1992 (893,630 convictions) to 1994 (872,217 convictions) reverses the upward trend after 1988.
- In 1994 the average time from arrest to sentencing was just under 6½ months, indicating that despite the increased volume of work, courts actually processed cases a little faster in 1994 (872,217 cases) than they did in 1988 (667,366 cases), when the typical convicted felon was sentenced 7 months after arrest.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to incarceration or probation in 1994 was generally unchanged from 1988. Prison sentences accounted for just under half of felony sentences in both years.
- Drug traffickers (19%) and drug possessors (12.5%) together made up 31.4% of felons convicted in State courts in 1994. Violent offenders — consisting of murderers (1.4%), rapists (2.3%), robbers (5.3%), assaulters (7.5%), and others convicted of a violent crime (2.4%) — made up 18.9%. Burglars (11.2%) and larcenists (13%) made up most of the rest.
- State courts sentenced 45% of convicted felons to a State prison, 26% to a local jail, and 29% to straight probation with no jail or prison time to serve.
- Felons sentenced to a State prison in 1994 had an average sentence of 6 years but were likely to serve roughly a third of that sentence — or about 2 years — before release, assuming that 1994 release policies continue in effect.
- The average sentence to local jail was 6 months. The average probation sentence was just over 3 years. In addition, a fine was imposed on 21% of convicted felons, restitution on 18%, community service on 7%, and treatment was ordered for 7%.
- Of the total number of convicted felons in 1994, 89% had pleaded guilty to their crime. The remaining 11% had been found guilty at trial.
- Nationally, of the felons convicted in 1994, 51% were white, 48% were black, and 1% were of other races.

The 1994 survey was based on a sample of 300 counties selected to be nationally representative. All but 1 of the 300 were in the 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys. The 300 include the District of Columbia and at least 1 county from every State except, by chance, Vermont. Among the 300 sampled counties, 1 sentenced no felons during 1994. The 1994 survey excluded Federal courts and those State or local courts that did not adjudicate adult felony cases.

Table 1. Estimated number of felony convictions in State courts, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	872,217	100.0%
Violent offenses	164,583	18.9%
Murder/manslaughter	12,007	1.4
Murder	8,924	1.0
Manslaughter ^a	3,083	.3
Rape	20,068	2.3
Robbery	46,028	5.3
Armed	13,319	1.5
Unarmed	14,801	1.7
Unspecified	17,907	2.1
Aggravated assault	65,174	7.5
Other violent ^b	21,307	2.4
Property offenses	275,198	31.6%
Burglary	98,109	11.2
Residential	13,300	1.5
Nonresidential	34,152	3.9
Unspecified	50,657	5.8
Larceny	113,026	13.0
Motor vehicle theft	21,049	2.4
Other theft ^c	91,977	10.5
Fraud/forgery ^d	64,063	7.3
Fraud ^e	28,268	3.2
Forgery	35,796	4.1
Drug offenses	274,245	31.4%
Possession	108,815	12.5
Trafficking	165,430	19.0
Marijuana	15,931	1.8
Other	104,181	11.9
Unspecified	45,318	5.2
Weapons offenses	31,010	3.6%
Other offenses^f	127,180	14.6%

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. Data specifying the conviction offense were available for 872,217 cases.

^aManslaughter is defined as nonnegligent manslaughter only. A small number of cases were classified as nonnegligent manslaughter when it was unclear if the conviction offense was murder or non-negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes a small number of convictions with unspecified offenses.

^dIncludes embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

According to the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program, Federal courts convicted 44,170 persons of a felony in calendar year 1994.² That number represents 5% of the combined State and Federal total number of felony convictions during 1994.

The 1994 survey included only offenses that State penal codes defined as felonies. Felonies are widely defined as crimes that have the potential of being punished by more than 1 year in prison.

Felony conviction offenses

A total of 872,200 persons were convicted of a felony in State courts in 1994, including 164,600 (or 18.9% of the total) for a violent felony; 275,200 (31.6%) for the property offenses of burglary, larceny, fraud, and forgery; 274,200 (31.4%) for drug

²In 1994 the State court in 1 county, Los Angeles, accounted for nearly 48,000 felony convictions, more than in all the Nation's Federal courts combined.

offenses; and 31,000 (3.6%) for weapons offenses (table 1). The remaining 127,200 (14.6%) consisted of persons convicted of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and escaping custody. Marijuana trafficking convictions were 1.8% of the conviction total, and marijuana possession convictions were 1.3% of the total.

Sentences for felonies

In 1994, 71% of all convicted felons were sentenced to a period of confinement — 45% to State prisons and 26% to local jails (table 2). Jail sentences are for short-term confinement (usually for a year or less) in a county or city facility, while prison sentences are for long-term confinement (usually for over a year) in a State facility.

An estimated 29% of all convicted felons were sentenced to straight probation with no jail or prison time to serve.

Table 2. Types of felony sentences imposed by State courts, by offense, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Total	Percent of felons sentenced to —			
		Incarceration			
		Total	Prison	Jail	Probation
All offenses	100%	71%	45%	26%	29%
Violent offenses	100%	82%	62%	20%	18%
Murder ^a	100	97	95	2	3
Rape	100	88	71	17	12
Robbery	100	88	77	11	12
Aggravated assault	100	75	48	27	25
Other violent ^b	100	75	45	30	25
Property offenses	100%	68%	42%	26%	32%
Burglary	100	75	53	22	25
Larceny ^c	100	66	38	28	34
Fraud ^d	100	60	32	28	40
Drug offenses	100%	69%	42%	27%	31%
Possession	100	66	34	32	34
Trafficking	100	71	48	23	29
Weapons offenses	100%	69%	42%	27%	31%
Other offenses^e	100%	66%	36%	30%	34%

Note: For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most severe penalty imposed — prison being the most severe, followed by jail, then probation. Prison includes death sentences. Data on sentence type were available for 867,709 cases.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Sentence length

An offender convicted of multiple offenses receives a sentence for each offense. If multiple prison sentences are imposed, the court then decides whether the convicted felon will serve the sentences concurrently (at the same time) or consecutively (one after another). For persons with consecutive sentences, the total time is the sum of the sentence lengths, and for persons with concurrent sentences,

the total time is the same as the longest sentence. For persons convicted of a single offense, the total time refers simply to the sentence for that offense. Whenever an offender received a prison sentence range, such as 5 to 10 years, the total time refers to the maximum.

For the Nation in 1994, the mean felony sentence to incarceration (prison or jail) was 4 years and 1 month; the median was 2 years (table 3).

Prison sentences

In 1994 the mean length of sentences to State prison was almost 6 years; the median term was 4 years. The mean prison sentence for murder and non-negligent manslaughter was 22½ years; the median was 25 years.

Life sentences are rare among convicted felons, whether measured as a percentage of all sentences (0.5%) or as a percentage just of prison sentences (1.1%). Among persons convicted of murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, 24% were sentenced to life in prison, and 2% were sentenced to death. Among persons convicted of murder or nonnegligent manslaughter and sentenced to prison, 25% were sentenced to life in prison, and 2% were sentenced to death. When considering those convicted of murder specifically (not including nonnegligent manslaughter), 31% were sentenced to life, and 2% were sentenced to death. Again, among those convicted of murder specifically and sentenced to prison, 32% were sentenced to life in prison, and 2% were sentenced to death.³

Life sentences in 1994 were —

	Life sentences as a percent of —	
	All sentences	All prison sentences
All offenses	.5%	1.1%
Murder	23.7	25.2
Rape	1.6	2.2
Robbery	.9	1.1
Aggravated assault	.2	.4
Other violent	.4	.8
Burglary	.2	.4
Larceny	—	—
Fraud	0	0
Drug possession	.1	.3
Drug trafficking	.2	.3
Weapons	.2	.3
Other	—	—

—Less than 0.05%.

Table 3. Lengths of felony sentences imposed by State courts, by offense and type of sentence, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Maximum sentence length (in months) for felons sentenced to —			
	Incarceration			Probation
	Total	Prison	Jail	
Mean				
All offenses	49 mo	71 mo	6 mo	40 mo
Violent offenses	93 mo	118 mo	6 mo	45 mo
Murder ^a	262	269	7	59
Rape	133	158	7	60
Robbery	104	116	9	51
Aggravated assault	54	79	6	42
Other violent ^b	47	70	6	43
Property offenses	39 mo	57 mo	6 mo	42 mo
Burglary	52	69	7	47
Larceny ^c	29	45	6	40
Fraud ^d	32	51	5	41
Drug offenses	40 mo	61 mo	6 mo	38 mo
Possession	28	50	4	37
Trafficking	48	66	7	40
Weapons offenses	31 mo	47 mo	5 mo	32 mo
Other offenses^e	26 mo	41 mo	5 mo	36 mo
Median				
All offenses	24 mo	48 mo	4 mo	36 mo
Violent offenses	60 mo	72 mo	6 mo	36 mo
Murder ^a	300	300	6	60
Rape	84	120	6	48
Robbery	72	84	9	48
Aggravated assault	36	54	4	36
Other violent ^b	24	48	5	36
Property offenses	24 mo	42 mo	4 mo	36 mo
Burglary	36	49	6	36
Larceny ^c	16	36	4	36
Fraud ^d	23	36	3	36
Drug offenses	24 mo	48 mo	4 mo	30 mo
Possession	12	36	3	24
Trafficking	36	48	6	36
Weapons offenses	18 mo	36 mo	4 mo	24 mo
Other offenses^e	12 mo	30 mo	3 mo	30 mo

Note: See note on table 2. Means exclude sentences to death or to life in prison. Sentence length data were available for 834,124 incarceration and probation sentences.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property, and vandalism.

Jail and probation sentences

Among felons who received a sentence to local jail in 1994, the mean sentence was 6 months, and the median was 4 months. Probation sentences had a mean length of just over 3 years and a median of 3 years.

Estimated prison time to be served

The amount of time felons actually serve in prison is typically a fraction of the total sentence received.

Two primary reasons explain the difference between sentences received and time served:

- In States that impose indeterminate sentences, a judge specifies the minimum and/or maximum sentence length, but a parole board decides when the prisoner will actually be released.
- In most but not all States, prisoners gain early release through time credits that they receive automatically or that are granted them for good behavior or special achievements — provisions

that are intended to help correctional officials manage institutional populations.

For both types of sentence reduction, released offenders usually serve the remaining portion of their sentences under supervision in the community. To calculate time to be served by felons sentenced in 1994, the fraction of their sentence they might reasonably be expected to serve was obtained from records of inmates released from prison in a recent year. Life sentences were excluded because it is not possible to specify the percentage served. The percentage of the sentence that released inmates had served was applied to felons sentenced to prison in 1994.

Table 4. Estimated time to be served in State prison, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Mean prison sentence	Estimated percent of sentence to be served in prison ^a	Estimated time to be served in prison ^b
All offenses	71 mo	38%	27 mo
Violent offenses	118 mo	46%	54 mo
Murder ^c	269	47	127
Rape	158	54	85
Robbery	116	44	51
Aggravated assault	79	46	36
Other violent ^d	70	47	33
Property offenses	57 mo	36%	20 mo
Burglary	69	35	24
Larceny ^e	45	37	17
Fraud ^f	51	33	17
Drug offenses	61 mo	33%	20 mo
Possession	50	34	17
Trafficking	66	32	21
Weapons offenses	47 mo	45%	21 mo
Other offenses^g	41 mo	42%	17 mo

Note: Means and sentence-served percentages exclude sentences to death or to life in prison.

^aPercentages are based on data from 222,526 persons released from State prisons in 1993 (National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993; tables 2-8 and 2-12). These percentages included credited jail time.

^bDerived by multiplying the percentage of sentence to be served by the mean sentence imposed.

^cIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.

^eIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^fIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^gComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Based on data collected by BJS in its National Corrections Reporting Program, inmates released from prisons in 1993 had served an average of 38% of their total sentence in prison (table 4). The percentage of sentence served ranged from a high of 54% for those convicted of rape to a low of 32% for those convicted of drug trafficking. Applying these percentages to State prison sentences received in 1994, it is estimated that felons sentenced in 1994 would serve about 2¼ years, or 38% of their average 6-year prison sentence.

Since life sentences are rare for most types of crimes, this method gives reasonably sound estimates of time to be served for most offenses (assuming prison release policies applicable to persons sentenced in 1994 are not markedly different from those governing recent releases). However, life sentences are not rare for murder, though they are rare for nonnegligent manslaughter. Consequently, time to be served shown for "murder and nonnegligent manslaughter" perhaps substantially underestimates the amount of time all persons convicted of these offenses are likely to serve since the time only applies to persons not receiving a life sentence.

**Convicted felon populations:
Sex, race, and age**

In 1994 men comprised 48% of the adult U.S. population but 85%

of persons convicted of a felony and 92% of persons convicted of a violent felony (table 5). Whites were 85% of the adult U.S. population but 51% of persons convicted of a felony and

48% of the persons convicted of a violent felony. Corresponding figures for blacks were 11% of the adult U.S. population but 48% of convicted felons and 51% of felons convicted of a

Table 5. Demographic characteristics of persons convicted of felonies by State courts, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of convicted felons													
	Total	Sex		Race			Age at sentencing						Mean	Median
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	13-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+		
All offenses	100%	85%	15%	51%	48%	1%	10%	43%	31%	12%	3%	1%	30 yrs	29 yrs
Violent offenses	100%	92%	8%	48%	51%	1%	14%	44%	27%	10%	3%	2%	29 yrs	27 yrs
Murder ^a	100	89	11	37	62	1	18	45	22	10	4	1	28	25
Rape	100	97	3	64	35	1	7	34	33	16	6	4	34	32
Robbery	100	94	6	28	71	1	23	51	21	5	—	—	26	24
Aggravated assault	100	89	11	53	46	1	11	44	29	11	4	1	30	28
Other violent ^b	100	89	11	73	26	1	6	40	31	15	5	3	33	31
Property offenses	100%	81%	19%	59%	40%	1%	11%	44%	31%	11%	2%	1%	30 yrs	28 yrs
Burglary	100	93	7	59	40	1	15	47	29	8	1	—	28	26
Larceny ^c	100	80	20	59	40	1	11	43	30	12	3	1	30	28
Fraud ^d	100	61	39	61	38	1	4	41	37	14	3	1	32	30
Drug offenses	100%	83%	17%	41%	59%	—	7%	43%	34%	12%	3%	1%	30 yrs	29 yrs
Possession	100	81	19	46	53	1	7	41	37	12	2	1	31	30
Trafficking	100	84	16	37	63	—	7	45	32	12	3	1	30	29
Weapons offenses	100%	95%	5%	37%	62%	1%	14%	50%	23%	9%	3%	1%	28 yrs	26 yrs
Other offenses ^e	100%	87%	13%	67%	31%	2%	6%	39%	36%	14%	4%	1%	32 yrs	31 yrs

Note: Data on sex were available for 616,160 cases; on race, 490,838; and on age, 710,795.
—Less than 0.5%.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Felony convictions and sentences relative to the number of arrests, 1994

Using data from the NJRP and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) on offenses and arrests, the number of felony convictions in 1994 was compared with the number of crimes reported to police for offenses likely to be felonies and the number of arrests made for these crimes in 1994. These numbers are aggregates and should not be interpreted as representing the disposition of individual cases tracked across processing

stages of the criminal justice system. In fact, a person arrested for a specific offense may be convicted of a different crime. Nevertheless, the comparisons illustrate the approximate odds of conviction and a prison sentence, given an arrest for a felony.

For example, the FBI reports that in 1994 about 18,387 adults were arrested for murder (including non-negligent manslaughter). NJRP data

show that 12,007 persons were convicted of murder and 11,282 murderers received a prison sentence. Together the data show that for every 100 persons arrested for murder in the United States in 1994, 65 were convicted of murder, and 61 were sentenced to prison for that offense. Corresponding figures for drug traffickers were 52 convictions and 25 prison sentences for every 100 arrests for drug trafficking.

Offense	Uniform Crime Reports			For 100 arrests				
	Number of crimes reported to police	Number of adults arrested	Number of felony convictions	Number of felony sentences		Number of felony convictions	Number of felony sentences	
				Incarceration	Prison		Incarceration	Prison
Murder ^a	23,310	18,387	12,007	11,537	11,282	65	63	61
Robbery	618,820	117,157	46,028	40,284	35,339	39	34	30
Aggravated assault	1,119,950	462,309	65,174	48,856	31,562	14	11	7
Burglary	2,712,200	252,712	98,109	73,156	51,976	39	29	21
Motor vehicle theft	1,539,100	111,912	21,049	15,578	8,404	19	14	8
Drug trafficking	...	318,607	165,430	116,938	78,762	52	37	25

Note: The offenses selected have the greatest comparability across reporting series and are widely defined across the States as felonies. The offense designations in convictions and sentences came from the most serious offense.

...Data not available.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source of data on crime and arrests: *Crime in the United States, 1994* (FBI, 1995).

violent crime. The other races (American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders) represented 4% of the U.S. population but 1% of convicted felons and 1% of those convicted of a violent crime.

Persons in their twenties represented about 20% of the adult U.S. population but 43% of convicted felons. The mean or average age of felons was 30 years; the median was 29.

Number of felony conviction offenses

At time of sentencing, the vast majority of felons sentenced in 1994 (81%) were sentenced for a single felony offense (table 6). An estimated 14% were sentenced for two felony offenses, and the remaining 5% were sentenced for three or more. The number of offenses totals about 1 million felony conviction offenses for which

872,200 felons were convicted and sentenced in 1994.⁴

The greater the number of felony conviction offenses, the more severe was the sentence. The likelihood of a prison sentence rose from 43% for those convicted of one felony to 52% for two felonies and 58% for three or more (table 7).

⁴Note that the 1 million figure pertains to current convictions, not past convictions.

Table 6. Number of offenses for felons convicted and sentenced in 1994 in State courts, by most serious felony conviction offense, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of convicted felons with —			
	Total	One felony conviction	Two felony convictions	Three or more felony convictions
All offenses	100%	81%	14%	5%
Violent offenses	100%	73%	19%	8%
Murder ^a	100	66	22	12
Rape	100	68	19	13
Robbery	100	71	21	8
Aggravated assault	100	77	18	5
Other violent ^b	100	79	14	7
Property offenses	100%	79%	16%	5%
Burglary	100	73	21	6
Larceny ^c	100	86	11	3
Fraud ^d	100	74	17	9
Drug offenses	100%	84%	12%	4%
Possession	100	91	7	2
Trafficking	100	79	16	5
Weapons offenses	100%	79%	16%	5%
Other offenses^e	100%	89%	9%	2%

Note: Data on number of convictions were available for 852,796 cases. Number of convictions pertains to current convictions, not past convictions.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving

Table 7. Convicted felons sentenced to prison by State courts, by number of conviction offenses, 1994

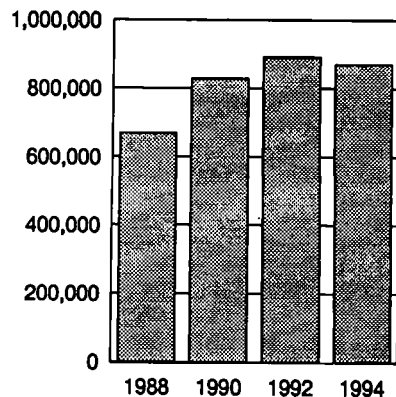
Most serious conviction offense	Percent of convicted felons sentenced to prison with —		
	One felony conviction	Two felony convictions	Three or more felony convictions
All offenses	43%	52%	58%
Violent offenses	57%	69%	79%
Murder ^a	93	97	98
Rape	68	71	82
Robbery	73	83	91
Aggravated assault	44	56	65
Other violent ^b	42	52	54
Property offenses	40%	46%	51%
Burglary	52	53	63
Larceny ^c	36	41	47
Fraud ^d	30	37	42
Drug offenses	41%	50%	48%
Possession	34	40	26
Trafficking	46	53	54
Weapons offenses	40%	52%	43%
Other offenses^e	36%	35%	44%

Note: See note on table 2. Data on number of felony conviction offenses were available for 848,763 cases. Number of convictions pertains to current convictions, not past convictions.

Trends in the United States: 1988 to 1994

Number of convictions Felony convictions in State courts have fluctuated over the years. The decline from 1992 to 1994 reverses the upward trend after 1988.

Number of felony convictions



1988 667,366 1992 893,630
1990 829,344 1994 872,217

Likelihood of arrest leading to conviction The likelihood of a felony arrest leading to a felony conviction is approximated by dividing the number of adult felony convictions in a year by the number of adult felony arrests that year. In 1994, for example, robbery convictions totaled 46,028, and robbery arrests totaled 117,157, indicating a likelihood of conviction of about 39% for robbery.

Approximate likelihood of felony arrest
leading to felony conviction

	1988	1990	1992	1994
Murder	48%	55%	65%	65%
Robbery	32	37	41	39
Aggravated assault	10	13	14	14
Burglary	33	38	41	39
Drug trafficking	39	53	55	52

Although the Nation's annual arrest statistics do not distinguish felony from misdemeanor arrests, this method for estimating the likelihood of conviction from aggregate statistics is still valid for certain crimes — such as robbery — that are always or nearly always defined in State law as felonies.

Conviction rates for these crimes have generally shown similar trends over time. Conviction rates rose from 1988 to 1992 and then fell slightly from 1992 to 1994.

Case processing time Though 1994 had considerably more convictions than 1988, there were indications that courts were able to keep up with the increased workload. One measure of how well courts keep pace is the amount of time taken to dispose of a case. In 1988 the typical convicted felon was sentenced 7 months after being arrested. In 1994 it took just under 6½ months, indicating that, despite the increased volume of work, courts actually processed cases a little faster in 1994 than they did in 1988.

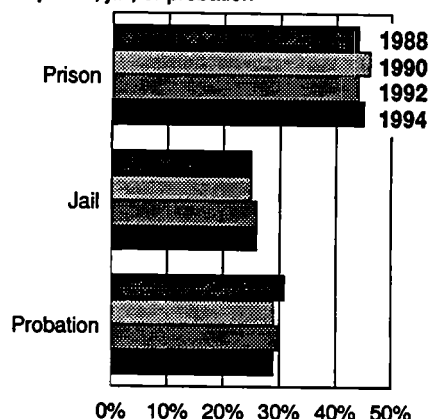
Guilty pleas An indirect measure of how well courts keep pace with a growing workload is the percentage of cases disposed by guilty plea. Since guilty pleas take less time than trials, rising workload might exert pressure on prosecutors and judges to dispose of more cases by plea rather than trial. While that would help courts to keep pace, a check of the data did not uncover evidence of more guilty pleas. In 1988 guilty pleas accounted for 91% of all felony convictions, and trials accounted for the remaining 9%. Corresponding figures for 1994 were 89% guilty pleas and 11% trials. Guilty pleas are a declining rather than a rising percentage of the total.

Age of convicted felons The average age of the American population is rising, a trend reflected in the changing ages of convicted felons. Persons age 30 or older comprised 40% of persons convicted in 1988 but 47% in 1994. The median age of convicted felons was 27 years in 1988 but 29 years in 1994. A notable exception to the trend is the younger age of convicted murderers. Teenagers accounted for 10% of convicted murderers in 1988 but 18% in 1994.

Race of convicted felons In 1988 blacks were 41% of persons convicted of a felony. In 1994 they were 48%. Part of the increase is attributable to large numbers of persons convicted of drug trafficking, 63% of whom were black.

Prison sentences The year 1994 was not significantly different from 1988 in terms of the overall percentage of convicted felons who received a sentence of prison confinement (as opposed to either jail confinement or probation): 44% in 1988 and 45% in 1994. Nevertheless, from 1988 to 1994 percentages of convicted felons with a prison sentence rose for four crime categories: murder, robbery, aggravated assault, and drug trafficking.

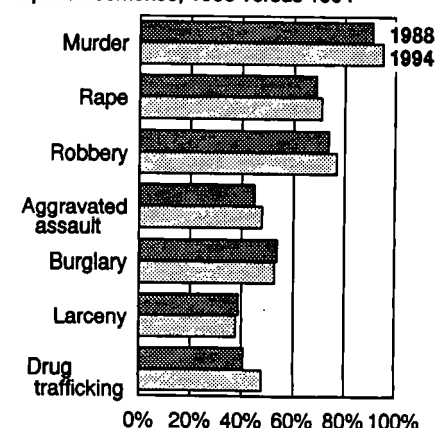
Percent of convicted felons sentenced
to prison, jail, or probation



Percent of convicted felons
who received a prison sentence

	1988	1990	1992	1994
All offenses	44%	46%	44%	45%
Murder	91	91	93	95
Rape	69	67	68	71
Robbery	75	73	74	77
Aggravated assault	45	45	44	48
Burglary	54	54	52	53
Larceny	39	40	38	38
Drug trafficking	41	49	48	48

Percent of convicted felons who received
a prison sentence, 1988 versus 1994



The mean sentence to prison also increased from just over 5 years for those convicted of one felony to just under 8 years for those convicted of two or more (table 8).

Method of conviction

Of the 872,200 convicted felons, the vast majority — nearly 773,400, repre-

senting 89% of those sentenced for a felony in 1994 — pleaded guilty. The rest were found guilty either by a jury or by a judge in a bench trial (tables 9 and 10). Persons convicted of murder were the least likely to have pleaded guilty (58%) and the most likely to have been convicted by a jury (35%). Contrary to popular belief, however, neither murder nor violent crime

generally accounts for most jury trials. Of all jury trial felony convictions in 1994, 45% (23,088 cases) were for violent crime; 55% (28,772 cases) were for nonviolent crime. The single felony category most frequently decided by juries was aggravated assault (7,394 cases, or 14% of all jury convictions), not murder (4,211 cases, or 8%).

Table 8. Mean sentence lengths for felony sentences imposed, by the number and category of the conviction offense, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Mean maximum sentence length (in months) for felons sentenced to —			
	Incarceration			
	Total	Prison	Jail	Probation
One conviction offense				
All offenses	42 mo	64 mo	6 mo	39 mo
Violent offenses	76 mo	102 mo	6 mo	45 mo
Murder ^a	232	240	7	63
Rape	105	129	6	57
Robbery	88	101	9	50
Aggravated assault	43	67	6	41
Other violent ^b	44	67	6	43
Property offenses	36 mo	55 mo	6 mo	41 mo
Burglary	50	67	7	46
Larceny ^c	28	44	6	39
Fraud ^d	29	49	5	40
Drug offenses	38 mo	59 mo	6 mo	38 mo
Possession	28	49	4	37
Trafficking	46	64	7	39
Weapons offenses	28 mo	43 mo	5 mo	33 mo
Other offenses^e	25 mo	40 mo	5 mo	36 mo
Two or more conviction offenses				
All offenses	70 mo	93 mo	6 mo	44 mo
Violent offenses	129 mo	152 mo	7 mo	49 mo
Murder ^a	325	330	8	37
Rape	184	207	8	71
Robbery	127	134	10	55
Aggravated assault	85	113	6	45
Other violent ^b	52	70	5	42
Property offenses	47 mo	64 mo	7 mo	47 mo
Burglary	58	73	8	48
Larceny ^c	37	54	6	48
Fraud ^d	37	55	5	46
Drug offenses	51 mo	69 mo	6 mo	42 mo
Possession	33	58	4	37
Trafficking	56	72	7	44
Weapons offenses	43 mo	58 mo	6 mo	30 mo
Other offenses^e	32 mo	53 mo	5 mo	41 mo

Note: See note on tables 2 and 3. Means exclude sentences to death or life imprisonment. Sentence length data were available for 566,179 cases. The number of convictions pertains to current convictions, not past convictions.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Table 9. Number of felony convictions in State courts, by offense and type of conviction, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Total	Number of felons convicted by —			Guilty plea
		Total	Jury	Bench	
All offenses	872,217	98,833	51,860	46,973	773,384
Violent offenses	164,584	33,258	23,088	10,170	131,326
Murder ^a	12,007	5,091	4,211	880	6,916
Rape	20,068	5,081	3,910	1,171	14,987
Robbery	46,028	6,742	4,303	2,439	39,286
Aggravated assault	65,174	11,560	7,394	4,166	53,614
Other violent ^b	21,307	4,784	3,270	1,514	16,523
Property offenses	275,198	26,971	13,175	13,796	248,227
Burglary	98,109	10,436	5,369	5,067	87,673
Larceny ^c	113,026	11,050	4,819	6,231	101,976
Fraud ^d	64,063	5,485	2,987	2,498	58,578
Drug offenses	274,245	22,643	8,236	14,407	251,602
Possession	108,815	6,859	1,610	5,249	101,956
Trafficking	165,430	15,784	6,626	9,158	149,646
Weapons offenses	31,010	2,973	1,426	1,547	28,037
Other offenses^e	127,180	12,987	5,935	7,052	114,193

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. Data on type of conviction were available for 676,809 cases. Table figures include estimates for cases missing a designation on type of conviction.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault,

Murderers convicted by a jury were the most likely to have received a life sentence (41%) or the death penalty (4%).

Type of conviction	Type of sentence for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter			
	Total	Life	Death	Other
Total	100%	25%	2%	73%
Trial	100	38	3	59
Jury	100	41	4	49
Bench	100	11	0	86
Guilty plea	100	17	1	85

Juries accounted for 35% of murder convictions but 49% of life and death sentences for murder.⁵

Case processing time

Mean time from arrest to sentencing in 1994 was just over 6 months (table 11). Median time was slightly under 5 months. Jury trial cases took the most

⁵Juries seldom impose a sentence on those they convict. With rare exception, sentencing following a jury trial is the responsibility of the judge, not the jury.

Table 10. Offense of felons convicted in State courts, by type of conviction, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of felons convicted by —				
	Total	Total	Jury	Bench	Guilty plea
All offenses	100%	11%	6%	5%	89%
Violent offenses	100%	20%	14%	6%	80%
Murder ^a	100	42	35	7	58
Rape	100	25	19	6	75
Robbery	100	15	10	5	85
Aggravated assault	100	18	11	7	82
Other violent ^b	100	22	15	7	78
Property offenses	100%	10%	5%	5%	90%
Burglary	100	11	6	5	89
Larceny ^c	100	10	4	6	90
Fraud ^d	100	9	5	4	91
Drug offenses	100%	8%	3%	5%	92%
Possession	100	6	1	5	94
Trafficking	100	10	4	6	90
Weapons offenses	100%	10%	5%	5%	90%
Other offenses^e	100%	10%	5%	5%	90%

Note: Data on conviction type were available for 676,809 cases.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

time — 10 months on average from arrest to sentencing. Cases disposed by guilty plea took the least amount of time — a little over 6 months on average.

Additional penalties

Besides being sentenced to incarceration or probation, 41% or more of convicted felons also were ordered to pay a fine, pay victim restitution, receive

treatment, perform community service, or comply with some other additional penalty (for example, undergo house arrest or appear periodically for drug testing). A fine was imposed on at least 21% of convicted felons (table 12).

Conservative estimates of percentages for other penalties are 18% restitution, 7% some form of treatment, and 7% community service.

Table 11. Mean and median number of days between arrest and sentencing for felony cases disposed by State courts, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Number of days between arrest and sentencing for cases disposed by —				
	Total	Total	Jury	Bench	Guilty plea
Mean					
All offenses	190 days	269 days	302 days	257 days	190 days
Violent offenses	226 days	290 days	311 days	266 days	219 days
Murder ^a	344	380	378	405	316
Rape	245	316	306	355	225
Robbery	206	253	275	234	206
Aggravated assault	218	261	282	229	220
Other violent ^b	210	300	383	276	201
Property offenses	179 days	250 days	274 days	251 days	181 days
Burglary	173	252	286	246	173
Larceny ^c	177	239	231	246	179
Fraud ^d	193	285	357	280	193
Drug offenses	180 days	263 days	310 days	252 days	185 days
Possession	165	239	294	237	166
Trafficking	192	278	315	263	197
Weapons offenses	180 days	270 days	303 days	240 days	182 days
Other offenses^e	188 days	266 days	267 days	269 days	186 days
Median					
All offenses	143 days	201 days	251 days	184 days	136 days
Violent offenses	174 days	228 days	260 days	207 days	163 days
Murder ^a	281	325	324	368	265
Rape	191	260	264	270	170
Robbery	170	199	238	178	165
Aggravated assault	168	184	197	169	157
Other violent ^b	161	242	371	227	143
Property offenses	132 days	177 days	239 days	173 days	128 days
Burglary	130	182	248	168	126
Larceny ^c	133	173	198	175	128
Fraud ^d	133	168	291	167	131
Drug offenses	138 days	189 days	232 days	183 days	133 days
Possession	123	167	278	169	118
Trafficking	149	206	232	196	142
Weapons offenses	143 days	202 days	207 days	173 days	136 days
Other offenses^e	132 days	208 days	240 days	212 days	127 days

Note: Grand total includes all cases, whether or not conviction type was known. Data on time to dispose of felonies were available for 376,086 cases.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Methodology

Sampling

Except for 1 county (replaced by another county), the sample of 300 counties drawn for the 1988 survey was also used in the 1994 survey. Every county in the Nation had a nonzero chance of being in the sample. In general, the more felony cases a county had, the more likely it was to be in the sample.

The survey used a two-stage, stratified cluster sampling design. In the first stage the Nation's 3,109 counties or county equivalents were divided into 8 strata. Strata 1 and 2 consisted solely of the 75 largest counties in the United States as defined by the 1985 resident population. Strata 3 through 8 consisted of the remaining 3,034 counties.

Because the 75 largest counties account for a disproportionately large

amount of serious crime in the Nation, they were given a greater chance of being selected than the remaining counties.

Stratum 1 consisted of the 19 counties with the largest number of felony convictions in 1985, plus 12 counties whose participation in the survey had been prearranged. Every county in stratum 1 was selected for the sample. Stratum 2 consisted of the 44 most populous counties that were not in stratum 1. The 44 were ordered by their number of felony convictions in 1985, and then approximately every other county was selected. Stratum 2 thus contributed 23 counties to the sample. Altogether, 54 out of the 75 largest counties were sampled.

Data on 1985 felony convictions were obtained from a mail survey described in *State Felony Courts and Felony Laws* (NCJ-106273) and Census of State Felony Courts, 1985 (codebook for ICPSR 8667). The 54 sampled

counties in the 1994 NJRP survey were the same 54 as in the 1986 and 1988 surveys. The 3,034 counties not among the 75 largest were placed into 6 strata defined by the total number of felony convictions in 1985 and then arrayed within stratum by region, and within region from largest to smallest on felony conviction totals. Sampling specifications for each stratum are given in the appendix table 1 on page 16.

The final sample thus included 246 counties from among the 3,034 counties outside the 75 largest. One of the 246 did not participate. That county was then replaced by another in the same stratum. Case-level data were successfully obtained on convicted felons sentenced in 1994 from these 300 counties. (One of the 300 had no felony convictions during the survey period.)

The 60 sampled counties in strata 1 and 3 were self-representing only, and their sampled cases therefore had a first-stage sampling weight of 1. The remaining 240 counties sampled from strata 2 and 4 through 8 were selected to represent their respective strata so that the felony conviction cases sampled had first-stage weights greater than 1.

At the second stage of sampling, a systematic sample of felons sentenced for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, felony larceny/motor vehicle theft, fraud/forgery/embezzlement, drug trafficking, drug possession, weapons offenses, and other offenses was selected from each county's official records. The total sample numbered 85,191 cases. Of these, 59,152 cases were in the 75 largest counties.

Rates at which cases were sampled varied by stratum and crime type (appendix table 2, page 16). In smaller counties every felony case was taken. In larger counties all murder cases and rape cases were typically included, but other offense categories were sampled.

Table 12. Felons sentenced to an additional penalty by State courts, by offense, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of felons with an additional penalty of —				
	Fine	Restitution	Treatment	Community service	Other
All offenses	21%	18%	7%	7%	8%
Violent offenses	16%	17%	6%	4%	6%
Murder ^a	9	9	1	1	4
Rape	17	14	7	3	4
Robbery	12	13	2	2	4
Aggravated assault	19	20	8	5	6
Other violent ^b	23	20	12	8	12
Property offenses	19%	29%	5%	8%	7%
Burglary	17	27	5	6	6
Larceny ^c	20	26	5	8	9
Fraud ^d	21	38	5	10	7
Drug offenses	24%	11%	10%	6%	7%
Possession	23	8	12	8	10
Trafficking	25	14	9	5	6
Weapons offenses	16%	9%	4%	6%	6%
Other offenses^e	28%	14%	9%	10%	14%

Note: Where the data indicated affirmatively that a particular additional penalty was imposed, the case was coded accordingly. Where the data did not indicate affirmatively or negatively, the case was treated as not having an additional penalty. These procedures provide a conservative estimate of the prevalence of additional penalties. Note also that a person receiving more than one kind of additional penalty appears under more than one table heading. Data on additional penalty were available for 872,217 cases.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Before the sample of cases was drawn, each felon sentenced in the sampled county in 1994 was placed into 1 of the 11 offense categories identified above. If the felon was convicted of more than one felony offense, the offense category was the most serious offense. The hierarchy from most to least serious offense was murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, drug trafficking, weapons, forgery/fraud/embezzlement, larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug possession, and all other felonies. The hierarchy was determined from an analysis of two factors that reflect how seriously the justice system treats different offenses: the sentence length imposed and the time actually served in prison before release. In general, the higher the offense is in the hierarchy, the more serious it is in terms of the two factors.

Sample selection procedures gave each sentenced felon a single chance to be in the sample. However, felons who appeared in court on more than 1 day for different offenses and received a sentence at each reappearance had more than a single chance.

At the data analysis stage, cases were aggregated according to their offense designation at the time of sampling, with the single exception of "other violent." "Other violent" is a category shown in the report's tables, but it was not a category at sampling. The "other violent" category was formed from the sampling category "other felonies." That is, after sampling, sampled cases designated "other felonies" were coded "violent," "nonviolent," or "not ascertained," based on data available on them. Cases coded "not ascertained" were rare. For data analysis, cases coded "other violent" were removed from the "other felonies" category and shown separately in the report's tables.

Sampling error

NJRP data were obtained from a sample and not from a complete enumeration; consequently, they are subject to sampling error. A standard error, which is a measure of sampling error, is associated with each number in the report. In general, if the difference between two numbers is at least twice the standard error of that difference (the criterion used in this report), there is at least 95% confidence that the two numbers do in fact differ; that is, the apparent difference is not simply the result of surveying a sample rather than the entire population.

National estimates of the number of convictions for individual crime categories and for the aggregate total had a coefficient of variation of 3%. Standard errors for each table in the report are on pages 12 through 15.

Sources of data

State courts were the source of NJRP data for about 85% of the 300 counties sampled. For other counties, sources included prosecutors' offices, sentencing commissions, and statistical agencies. Individual-level NJRP records were obtained through a variety of collection methods, including magnetic tape (64% of the counties) and field collection (9%).

Photocopies of official documents and survey questionnaires completed by court officials were additional data sources (27%).

All data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Targeted population

The survey targeted and recorded initial sentences imposed in 1994. If a sentence was imposed on one

date and then modified at a later date, the revision was ignored. The survey recorded sentences that were actually executed and excluded suspended sentences.

Because the year of conviction was not a defining characteristic, some cases in the sample were of persons convicted before 1994 but not sentenced until 1994.

In a few counties where it was impractical to target sentences in 1994, the target was felons convicted in 1994. Hence, in some of the cases the data pertain to sentences imposed after 1994.

Crime definitions

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: Murder is (1) intentionally causing the death of another person without extreme provocation or legal justification or (2) causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime. Nonnegligent (or voluntary) manslaughter is intentionally and without legal justification causing the death of another when acting under extreme provocation. The combined category of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter excludes involuntary or negligent manslaughter, conspiracies to commit murder, solicitation of murder, and attempted murder.

Rape: forcible intercourse (vaginal, anal, or oral) with a female or male. Includes forcible sodomy or penetration with a foreign object (which are sometimes called "deviate sexual assault"); excludes statutory rape or any other nonforcible sexual acts with a minor or with someone unable to give legal or factual consent. Includes attempts.

Robbery: the unlawful taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or the threat of force. Includes forcible purse

snatching, but excludes nonforcible purse snatching, which is classified as larceny/theft. Includes attempts.

Aggravated assault: (1) intentionally and without legal justification causing serious bodily injury, with or without a deadly weapon, or (2) using a deadly or dangerous weapon to threaten, attempt, or cause bodily injury, regardless of the degree of injury if any. Includes attempted murder, aggravated battery, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.

Other violent: violent offenses excluding murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Includes offenses such as sexual assault, kidnaping, extortion, and negligent manslaughter. Includes attempts.

Burglary: the unlawful entry of a fixed structure used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without the use of force, to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempts.

Larceny and motor vehicle theft: Larceny is the unlawful taking of property other than a motor vehicle from the possession of another, by stealth, without force or deceit. Includes pocket picking, nonforcible purse snatching, shoplifting, and thefts from motor vehicles. Excludes receiving and/or reselling stolen property (fencing) and thefts through fraud or deceit. Includes attempts.

Motor vehicle theft is the unlawful taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another. Includes the theft of automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles, but not the theft of boats, aircraft, or farm equipment (classified as larceny/theft). Also includes receiving, possessing, stripping, transporting, and reselling stolen vehicles as well as unauthorized use of a vehicle (joyriding). Includes attempts.

Fraud, forgery, and embezzlement: using deceit or intentional misrepresentation to unlawfully deprive a

person of his or her property or legal rights. Includes offenses such as check fraud, confidence game, counterfeiting, and credit card fraud. Includes attempts.

Drug trafficking: includes manufacturing, distributing, selling, smuggling, or "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Drug possession: includes possession of an illegal drug, but excludes "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Weapons offenses: the unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory.

Other felonies: all felony offenses not listed above. Includes receiving stolen property, driving while intoxicated or other traffic offenses, bribery,

obstructing justice, escaping from custody, family offenses (such as child neglect, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, nonpayment of child support), and nonviolent sexual offenses (such as statutory rape, incest, pornography offenses, pimping, prostitution). Includes attempts.

Estimate of 1 standard error for table 2

Most serious conviction offense	Error in percent of felons sentenced to —		
	Incarceration Prison	Jail	Pro- bation
All offenses	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Violent offenses	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Murder	0.6	0.3	0.4
Rape	1.5	1.5	0.9
Robbery	0.8	0.6	0.6
Aggravated assault	1.2	1.3	1.1
Other violent	2.0	2.3	1.6
Property offenses	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Burglary	1.3	1.2	1.2
Larceny	1.2	1.3	1.5
Fraud	1.6	1.7	1.7
Drug offenses	1.1%	1.5%	1.2%
Possession	1.2	2.1	1.8
Trafficking	1.1	1.3	1.1
Weapons offenses	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%
Other offenses	1.9%	1.7%	2.3%

Estimate of 1 standard error for table 1

Most serious conviction offense	Error in felony convictions	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	24,809	
Violent offenses	4,545	0.3%
Murder/manslaughter	445	0.1
Murder	368	—
Manslaughter	221	—
Rape	992	0.1
Robbery	1,244	0.1
Armed	700	0.1
Unarmed	759	0.1
Unspecified	1,000	0.1
Aggravated assault	2,381	0.2
Other violent	1,290	0.1
Property offenses	8,477	0.4%
Burglary	3,122	0.2
Residential	1,186	0.1
Nonresidential	2,191	0.2
Unspecified	2,752	0.3
Larceny	3,901	0.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,310	0.1
Other theft	3,233	0.2
Fraud/forgery	2,617	0.2
Fraud	1,748	0.2
Forgery	1,423	0.1
Drug offenses	8,381	0.5%
Possession	4,960	0.4
Trafficking	4,561	0.4
Marijuana	1,245	0.1
Other	3,974	0.5
Unspecified	2,546	0.3
Weapons offenses	1,350	0.1%
Other offenses	7,139	0.6%
—Less than 0.05%.		

Estimate of 1 standard error for table 3

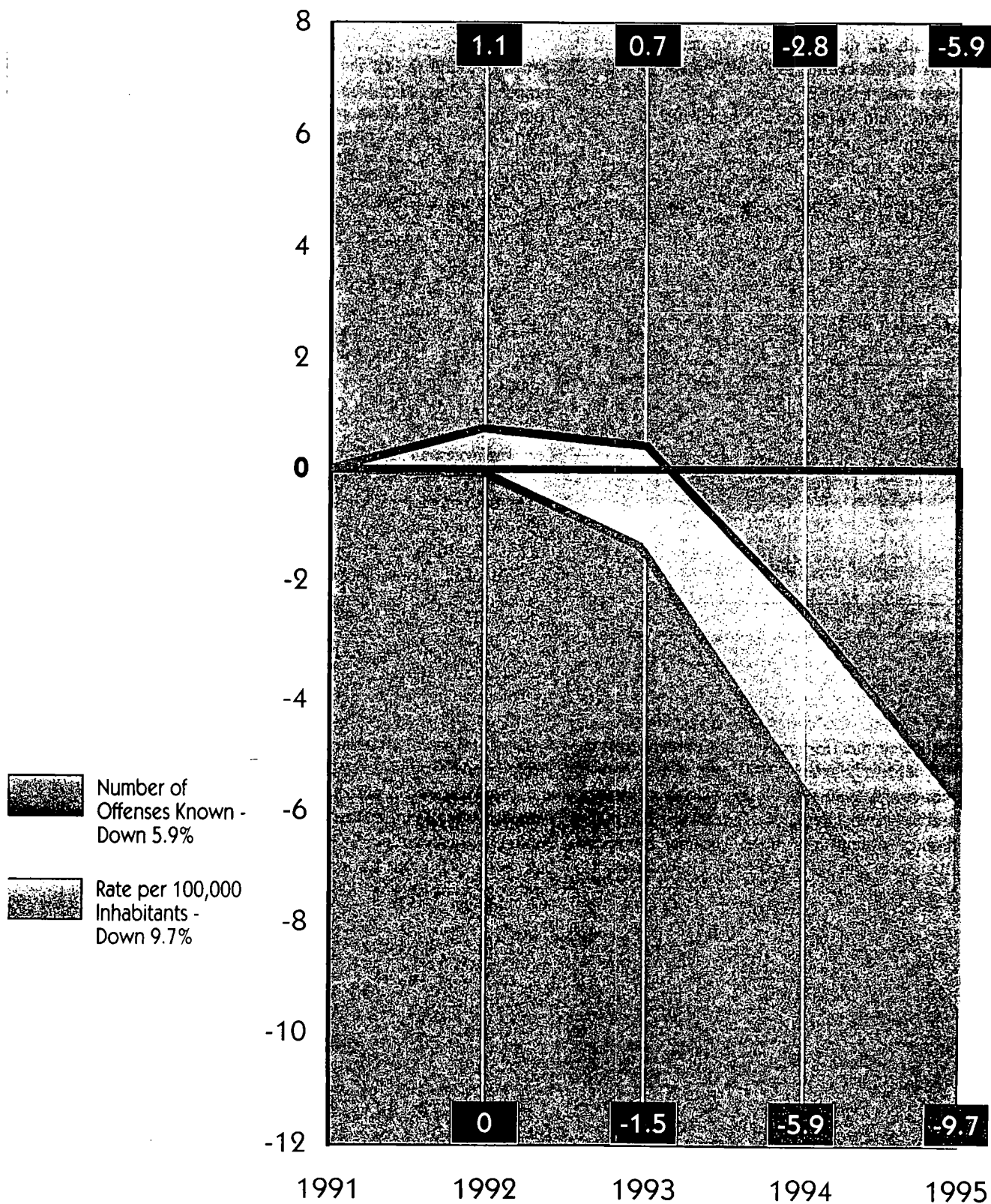
Most serious conviction offense	Error in maximum sentence length in months for felons sentenced to —		
	Incarceration Prison	Jail	Pro- bation
All offenses	1.5 mo	0.3 mo	1.3 mo
Violent offenses	2.8 mo	0.3 mo	1.5 mo
Murder	10.1	0.8	4.4
Rape	6.5	0.4	3.1
Robbery	3.2	0.4	2.1
Aggravated assault	3.4	0.3	1.6
Other violent	4.2	0.5	2.0
Property offenses	1.5 mo	0.3 mo	1.5 mo
Burglary	2.3	0.4	2.0
Larceny	1.4	0.3	1.7
Fraud	1.4	0.4	1.6
Drug offenses	1.7 mo	0.3 mo	1.4 mo
Possession	2.1	0.2	2.1
Trafficking	1.9	0.4	1.2
Weapons offenses	1.4 mo	0.2 mo	1.3 mo
Other offenses	1.6 mo	0.3 mo	1.6 mo

VIOLENT CRIME

CHART 2.5

PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1991

Percent



increased use of drugs by youth. In 1991, after several years of decline, the number of people trying marijuana for the first time showed a marked increase. The majority of these "initiates" to drug use were young people. Several recent surveys confirm that the rate of drug use among youth has continued to climb. Past-month use of all drugs among youth aged 12 to 17 increased from 6.1 percent in 1992 to 9.5 percent in 1994. However, it is marijuana that is used most often. Among youth aged 12 to 17, the use of marijuana rose from 4.0 to 7.3 percent between 1992 and 1994.

Recent evidence shows that alcohol and tobacco

use by adolescents has increased slightly, reversing a long-term trend of decline. Information from the National Household Survey shows that current and heavy alcohol use among minors declined until 1992, but showed slight

increases in 1993 (for both current and heavy use) and in 1994 (for current use). The same survey also reports that tobacco use increased somewhat in 1994 compared to 1993. Among those aged 12

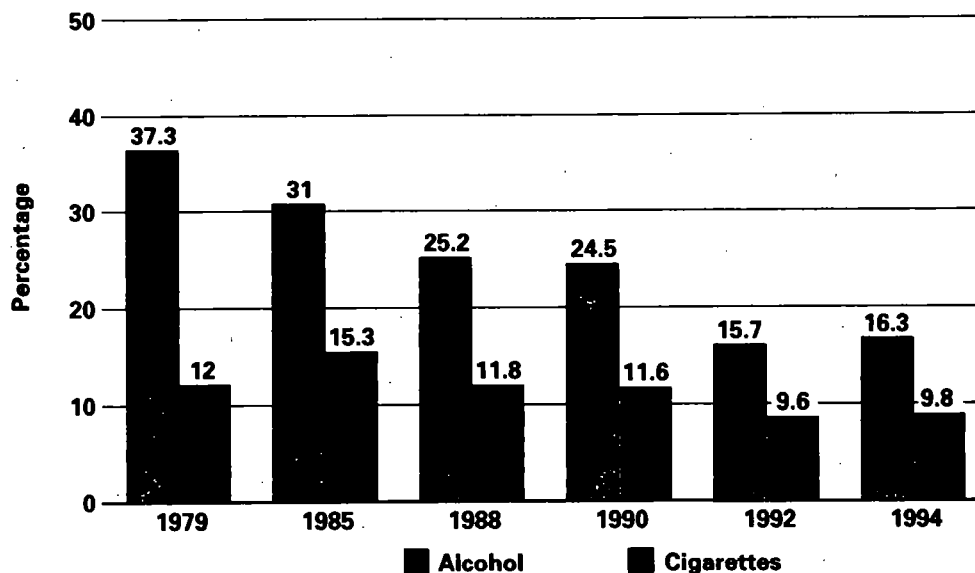
to 17, 16 percent used alcohol on a past-month basis in 1994 compared to 37 percent in 1979; 10 percent used cigarettes in 1994 compared to 12 percent in 1979, and compared to the peak in cigarette use of 15 percent in 1985 (see Figure 1-3). The Monitoring the Future Study confirms the recent increase in cigarette use among adolescents. Between 1994 and 1995, past-month cigarette use increased from 25.4 percent to 27.9 percent among 10th graders and from 31.2 percent to 33.5 percent among seniors.⁶

The importance of reducing underage use of alcohol and tobacco cannot be overstated. Research has shown that increases in illicit drug use among adolescents are linked to their use of alcohol and tobacco. According to a study conducted by the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, a consistent statistical relationship exists between adolescents' tobacco and alcohol use and their subsequent use of marijuana and other illicit drugs.⁷

Healthy families are critical in preventing juvenile drug use and delinquency. A recent National Institute of Justice study found that abused and

Research has shown that increases in illicit drug use among adolescents are linked to their use of alcohol and tobacco.

Figure 1-3
Current Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes Among Those Aged 12 to 17



Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse



Office of Policy Development

To: Dennis Burke
for Bruce Reed

Washington, D.C. 20530

preliminary cuts
on possible graphs or
charts

January 3, 1997

From: Grace

TO: Grace Mastalli

FROM: Peter Brien

SUBJECT: Analysis of crime trends

I have created 5 graphs which detail the crime trends since 1980 for each major violent crime and property crime.

Graph 1 tracks all violent crimes collapsed into one category.

Graph 2 tracks all property crimes collapsed into one category.

Graph 3 provides a partial breakout of violent crimes (murder and rape).

Graph 4 provides the remaining violent crimes (aggravated assault and robbery).

Graph 5 presents the component property crimes of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

Because these data come from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, they do not track drug-related crimes. I am currently compiling drug use trend data from the Monitoring the Future data collected by HHS.

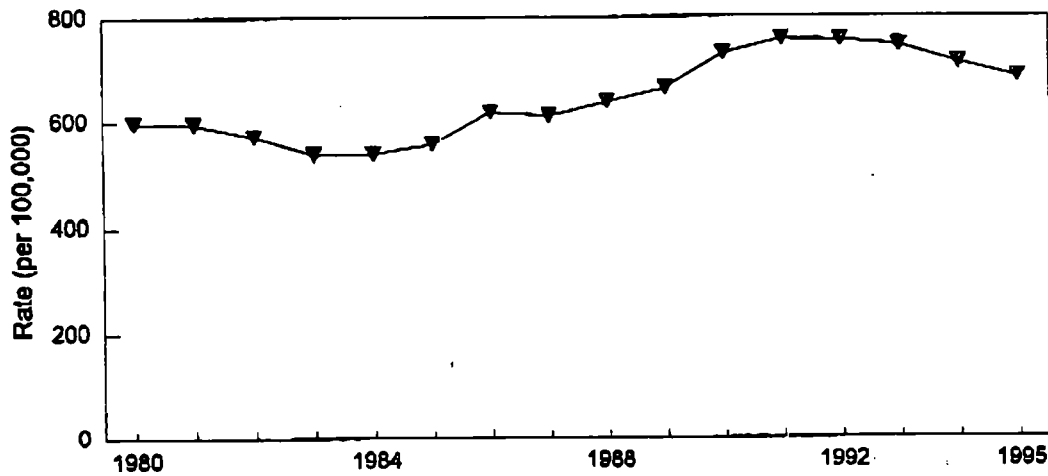
These graphs show the following:

- The most significant priority for the department is to ensure that the downward trends in crime rates continue - especially due to the interdependent nature of violent crimes (fewer robberies lead to fewer murders, etc). Also because the crime rate is still extremely high - note that the violent crime rate today is higher than it was throughout the 1980's.
- It appears that, accompanying the decline in street crime (violent crime), there has been a plateau in the commission of property crimes. Graph 5 indicates that larceny rates rose from 1994 to 1995 while the other 2 property crimes showed only slight decreases in recent years. These trends suggest that it would be useful to develop programs to make citizens safer in their homes while current efforts continue to abate crime in the streets.

I'll give you a revised report on Monday.

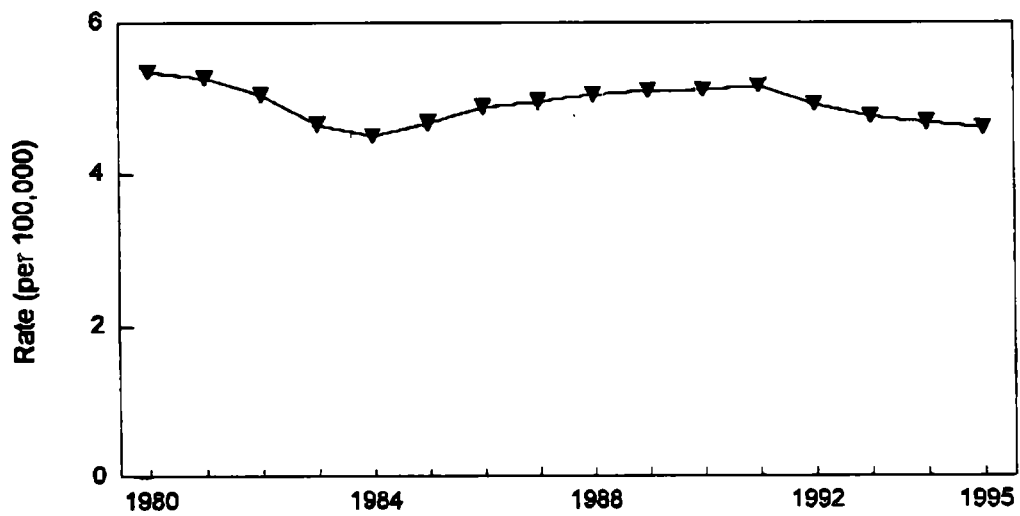
GRAPH 1

National Violent Crime Rates, 1980-1995



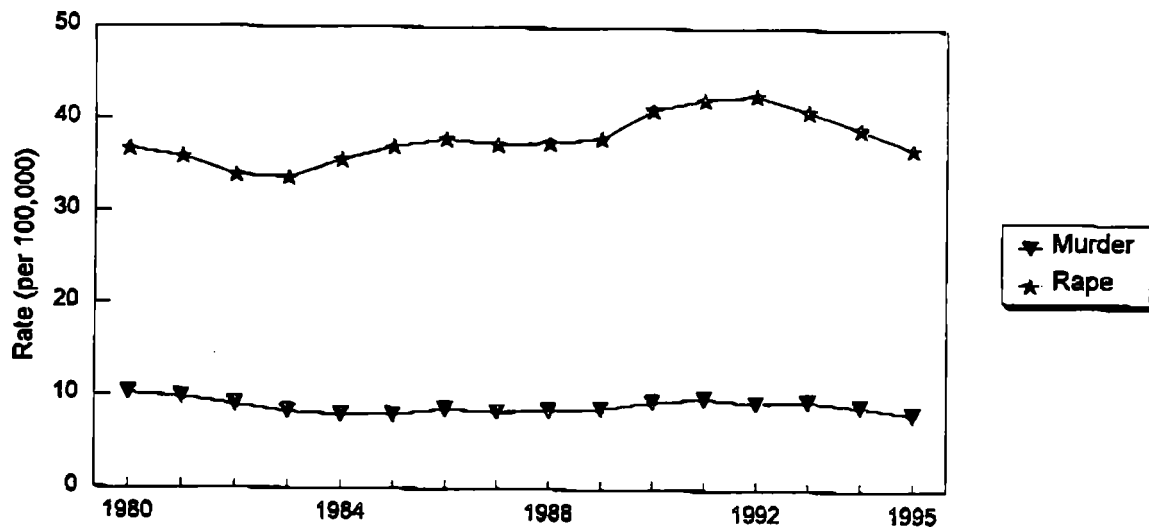
GRAPH 2

National Property Crime Rates, 1980-1995



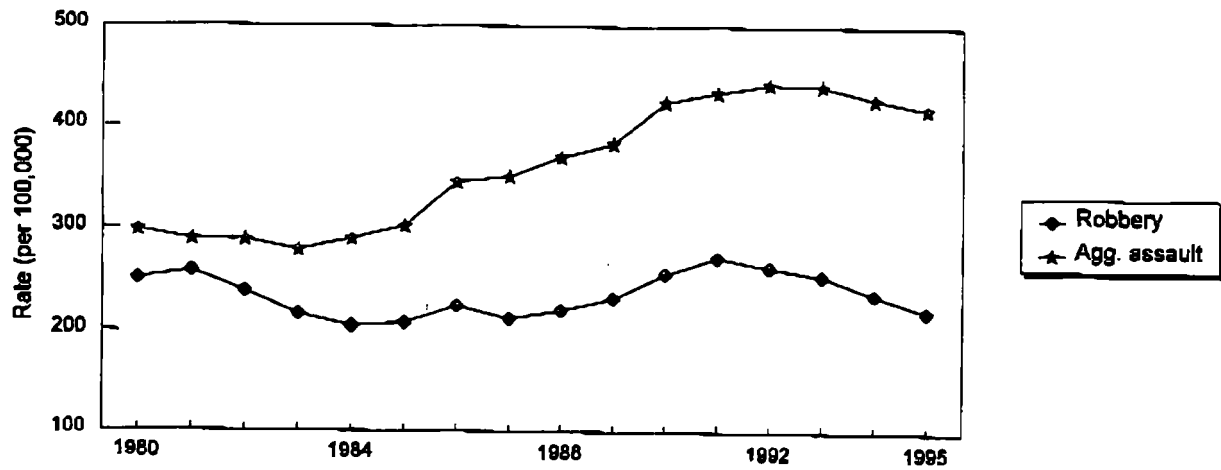
GRAPH 3

National Violent Crime Rates of Murder and Rape, 1980-1995

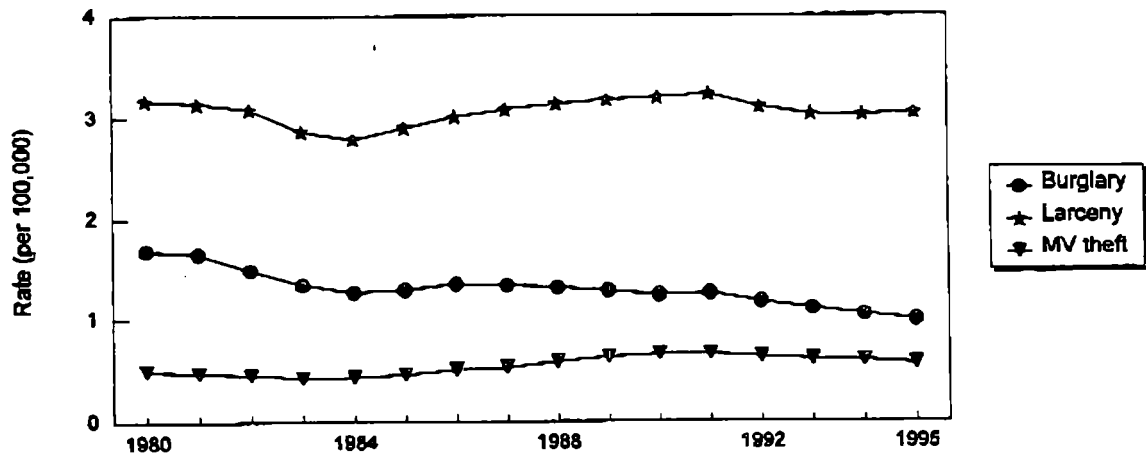


GRAPH 4

National Violent Crime Rates of Robbery and Aggravated Assault, 1980-1995



National Property Crime Rates, by Crime, 1980-1995





U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
(202) 324-3691

FOR RELEASE
6 P.M., EST, Sunday
January 5, 1997

A 3-percent decrease in serious crime was reported by the Nation's law enforcement agencies during the first six months of 1996, according to preliminary Uniform Crime Reporting Program figures released today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

An Index of violent and property crimes is used to measure serious crime. Violent crime decreased 5 percent, and property crime decreased 2 percent.

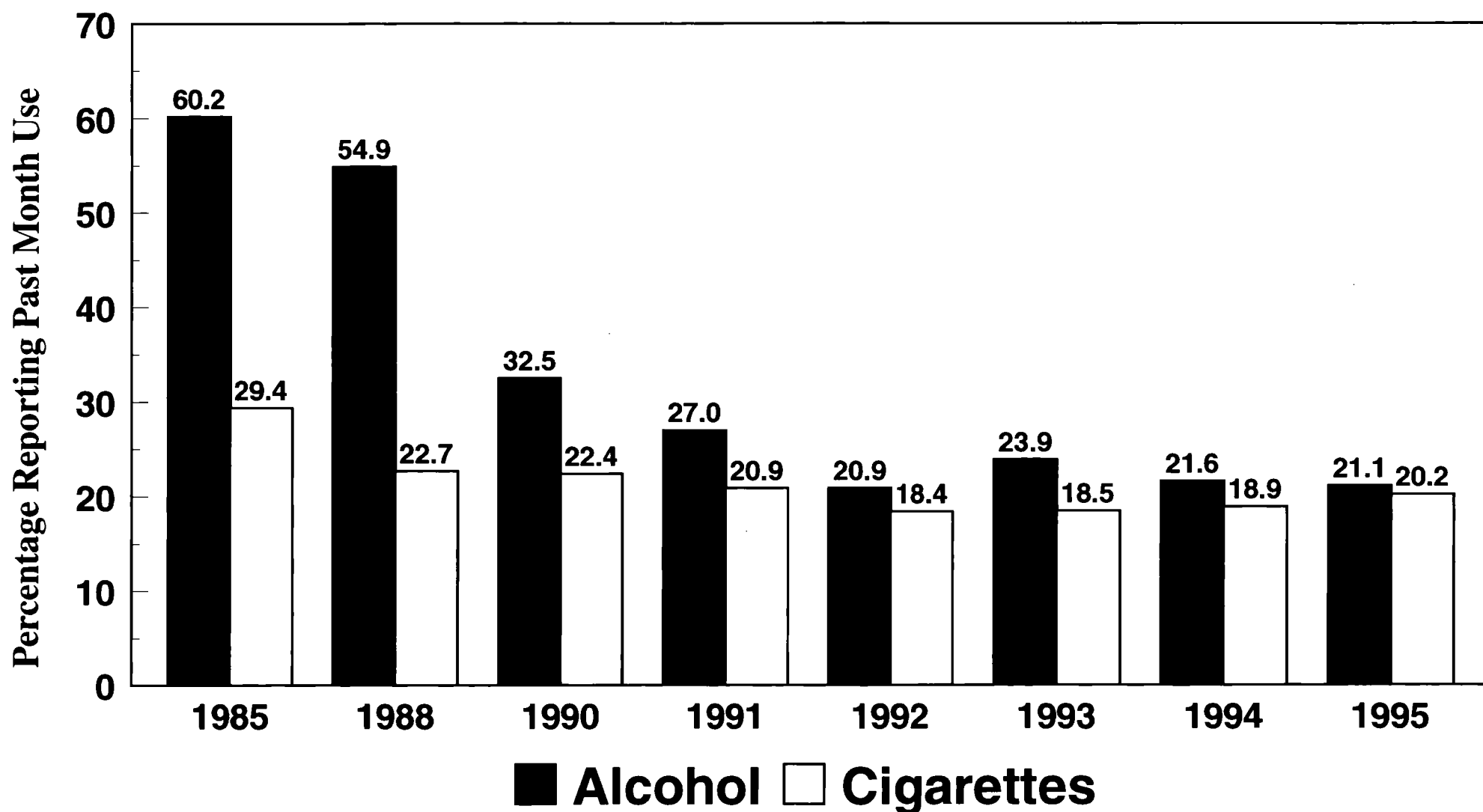
In the violent crime category, murder dropped 7 percent; robbery and aggravated assault both fell 5 percent; and forcible rape declined 1 percent. Among the property crimes, burglary decreased 5 percent; motor vehicle theft, 4 percent; and larceny-theft, 1 percent. Arson was the only offense to show an increase, 2 percent.

Serious crime declined in three of the four geographic regions. The declines were 8 percent in the West, 7 percent in the Northeast, and 2 percent in the Midwest. In the South, a 3-percent increase was recorded.

The Nation's largest cities, those with populations over 1 million, recorded the greatest decline -- 6 percent -- in serious crime for the 6-month period. Those with 500,000 to 999,999 inhabitants recorded no change, and the remaining city groupings showed declines. The decreases reported by rural and suburban county law enforcement agencies were 3 and 1 percent, respectively.

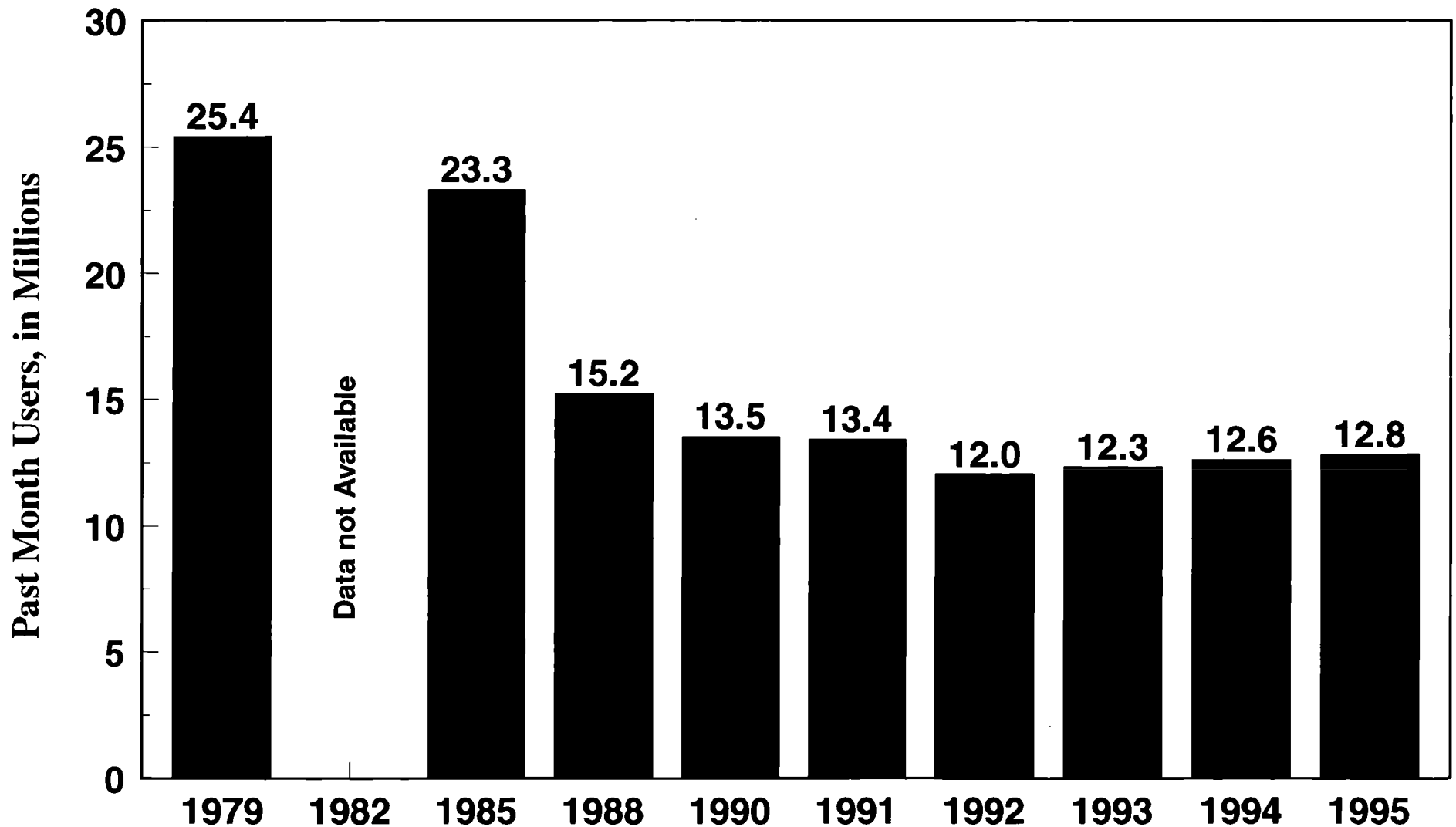
Complete semiannual **UNIFORM CRIME REPORT** is available on the FBI's Internet site at <http://www.fbi.gov>

Current Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes Among Those Aged 12 to 17



Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

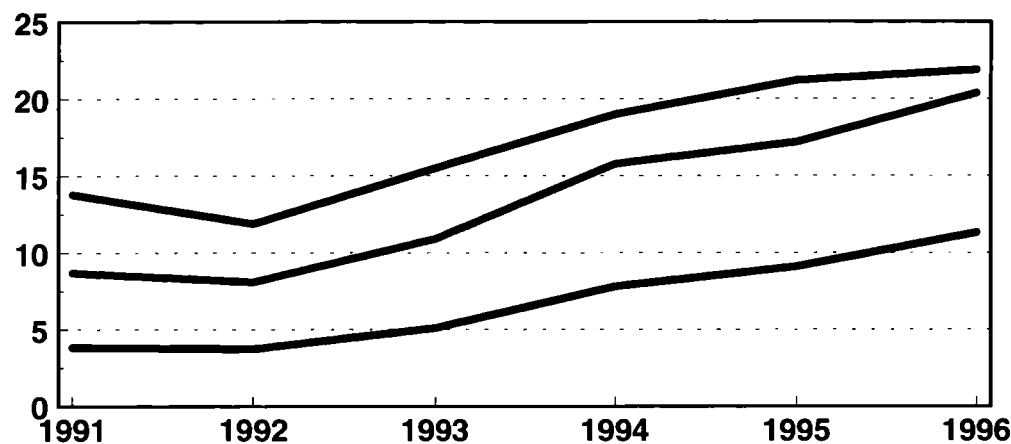
Number of Users of Any Illicit Drug, Past Month



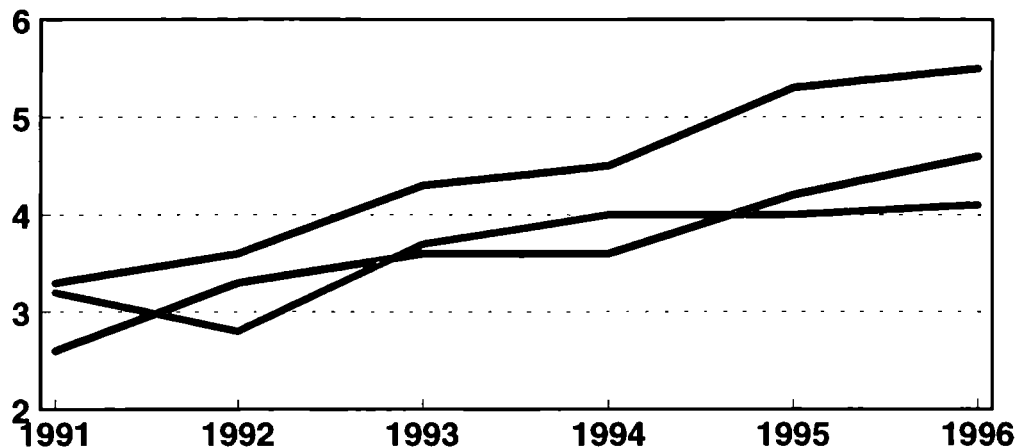
Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

Adolescent Past Month Drug Use

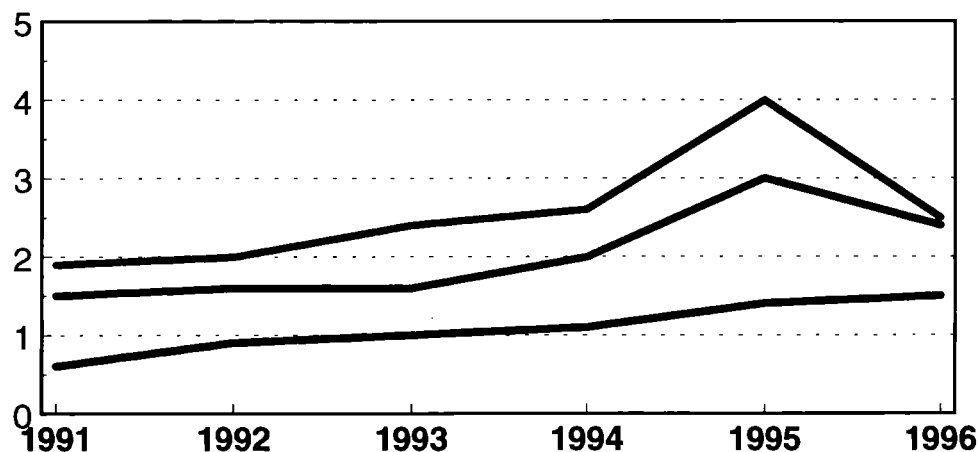
Marijuana



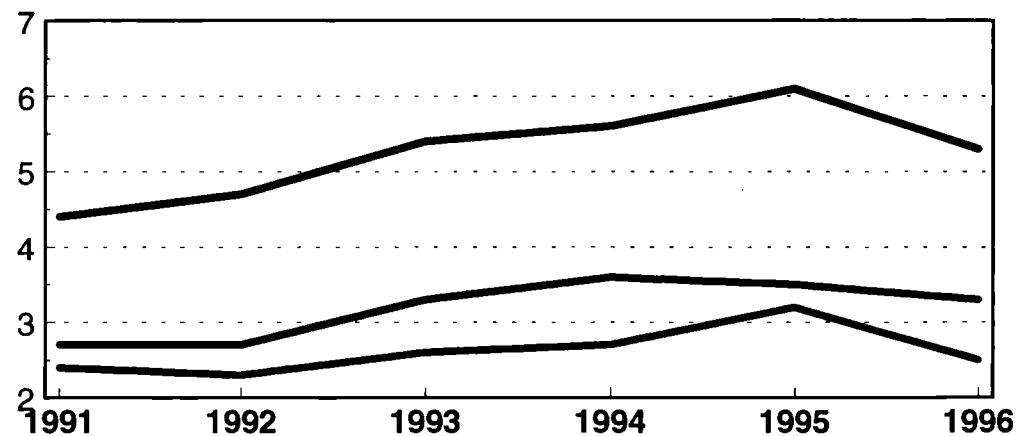
Stimulants



LSD

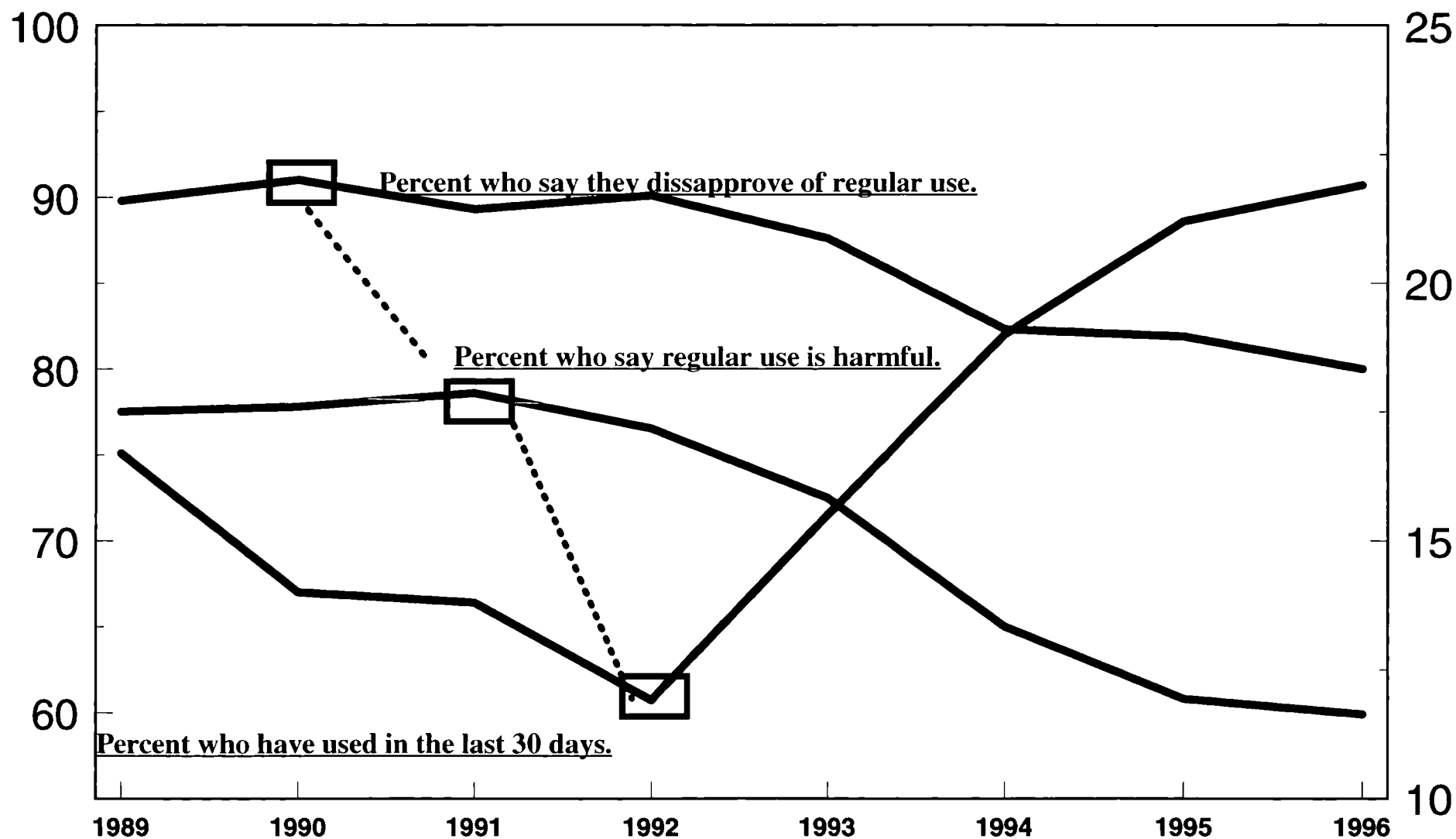


Inhalants



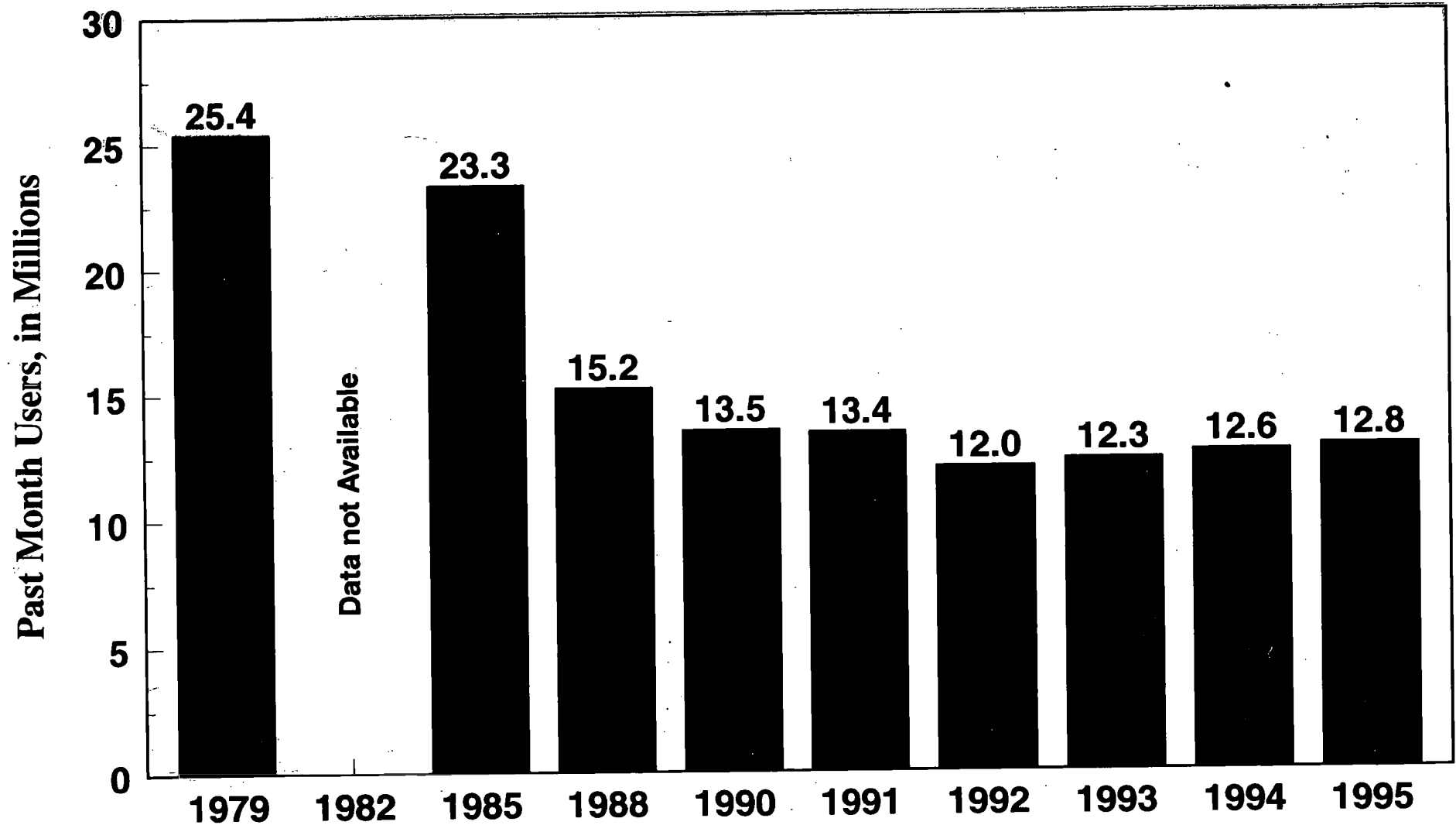
 Percentage of 12th Graders
 Percentage of 10th Graders
 Percentage of 8th Graders

Attitudes About Regular Use and Their Effect on the Use of Marijuana



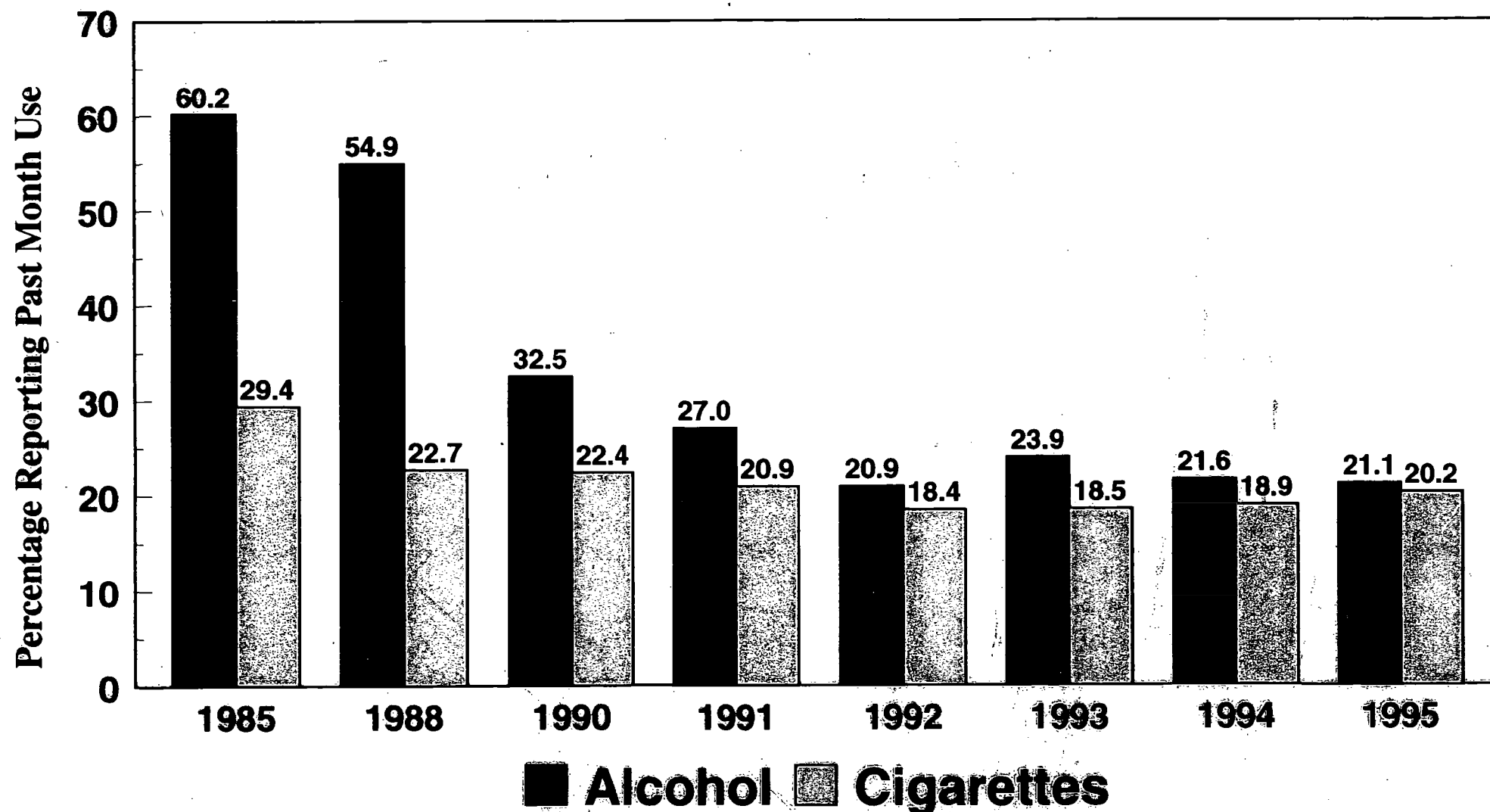
Source: Monitoring the Future Study

Number of Users of Any Illicit Drug, Past Month



Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

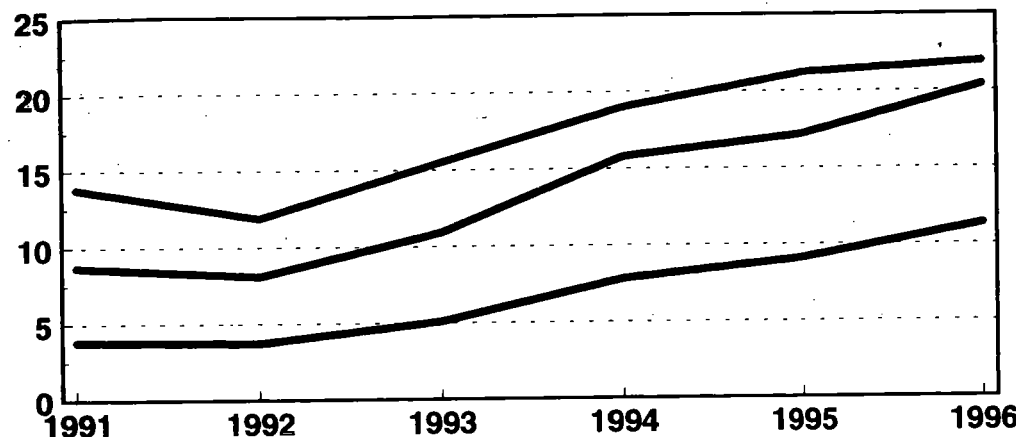
Current Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes Among Those Aged 12 to 17



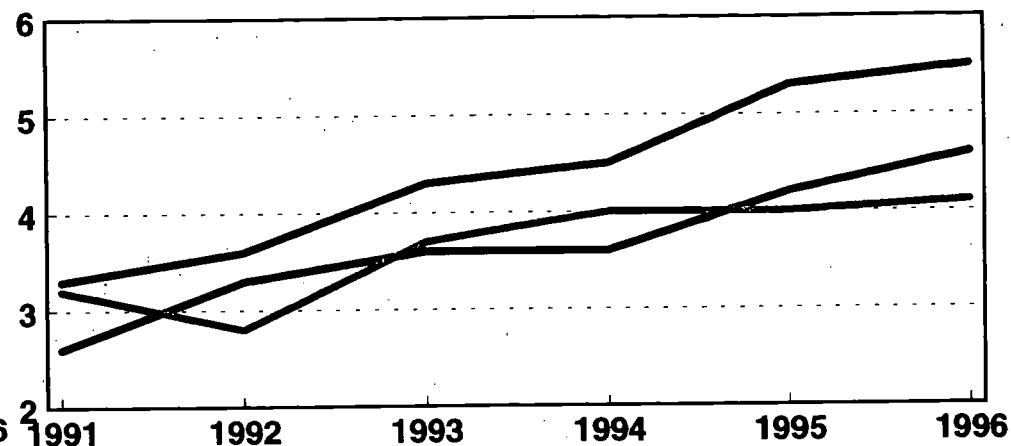
Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

Adolescent Past Month Drug Use

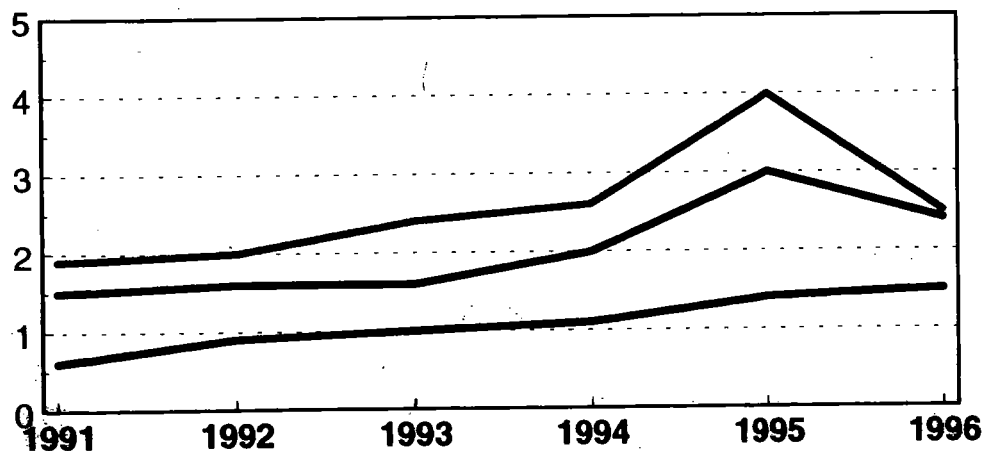
Marijuana



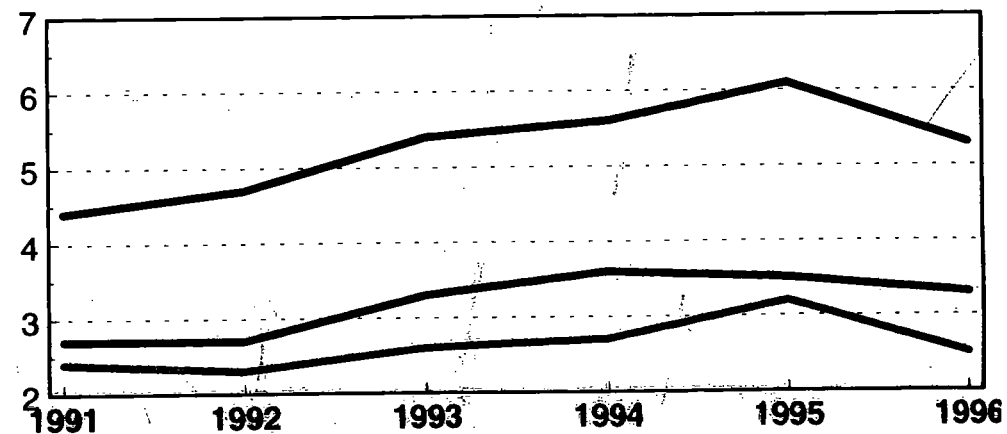
Stimulants



LSD



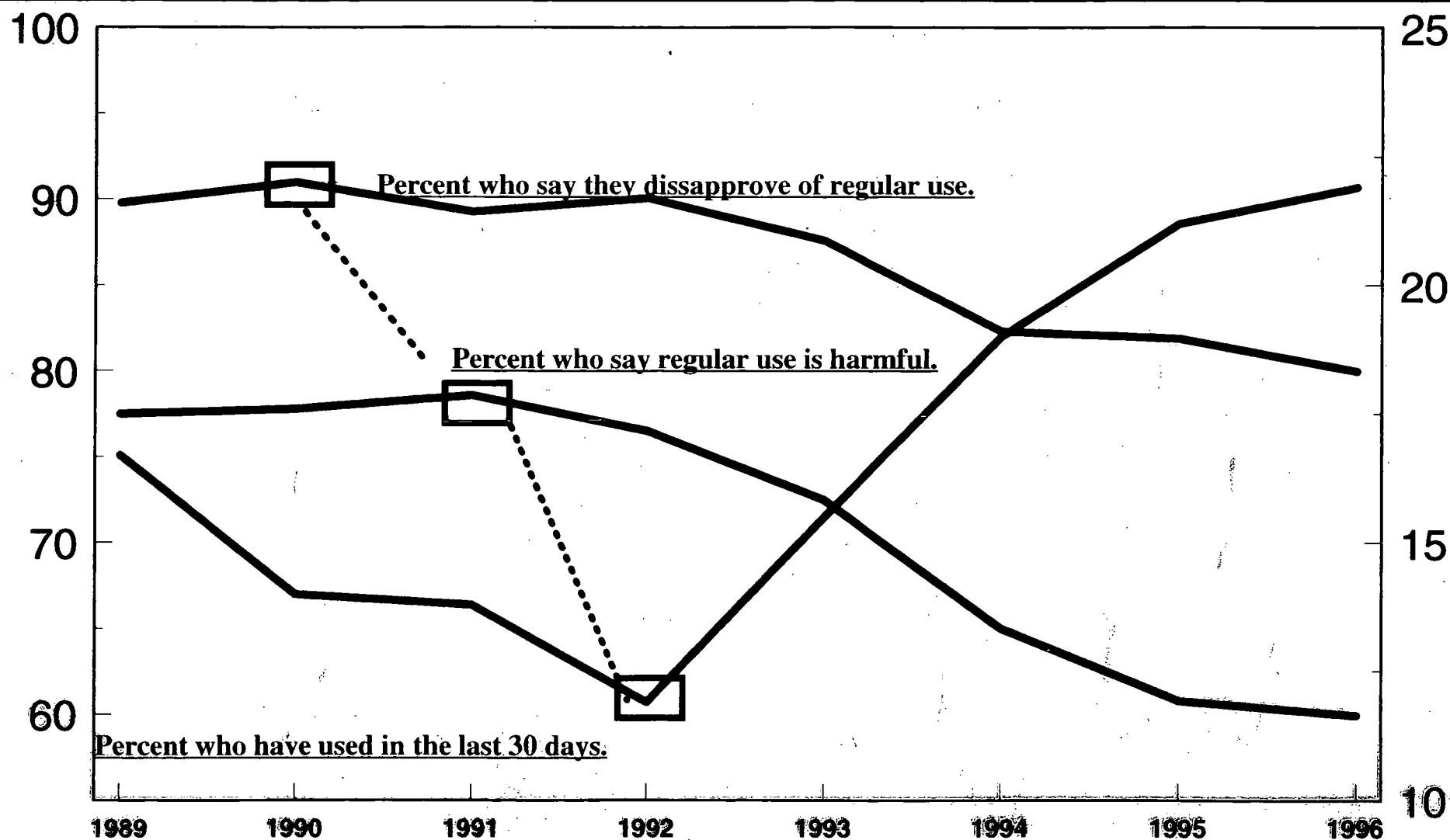
Inhalants



 Percentage of 12th Graders
 Percentage of 10th Graders
 Percentage of 8th Graders

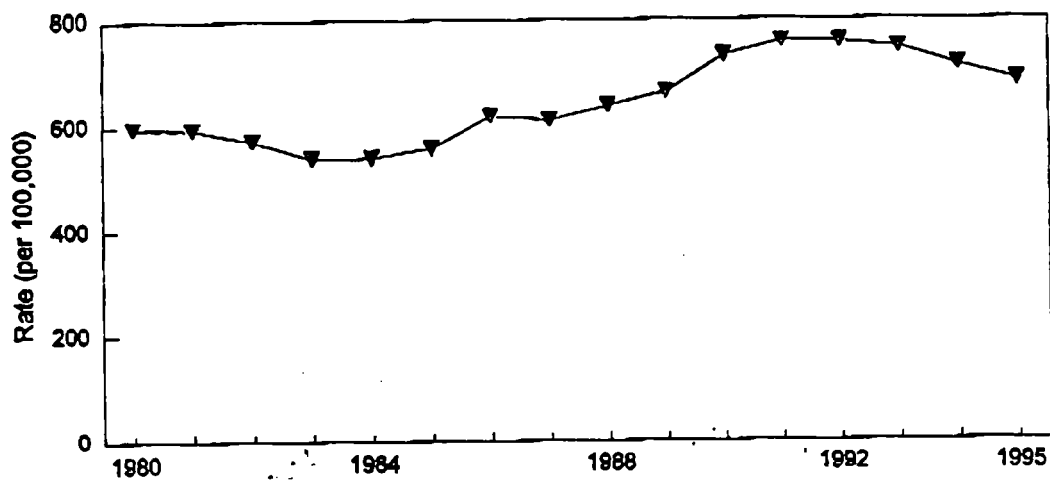
Source: Monitoring the Future

Attitudes About Regular Use and Their Effect on the Use of Marijuana



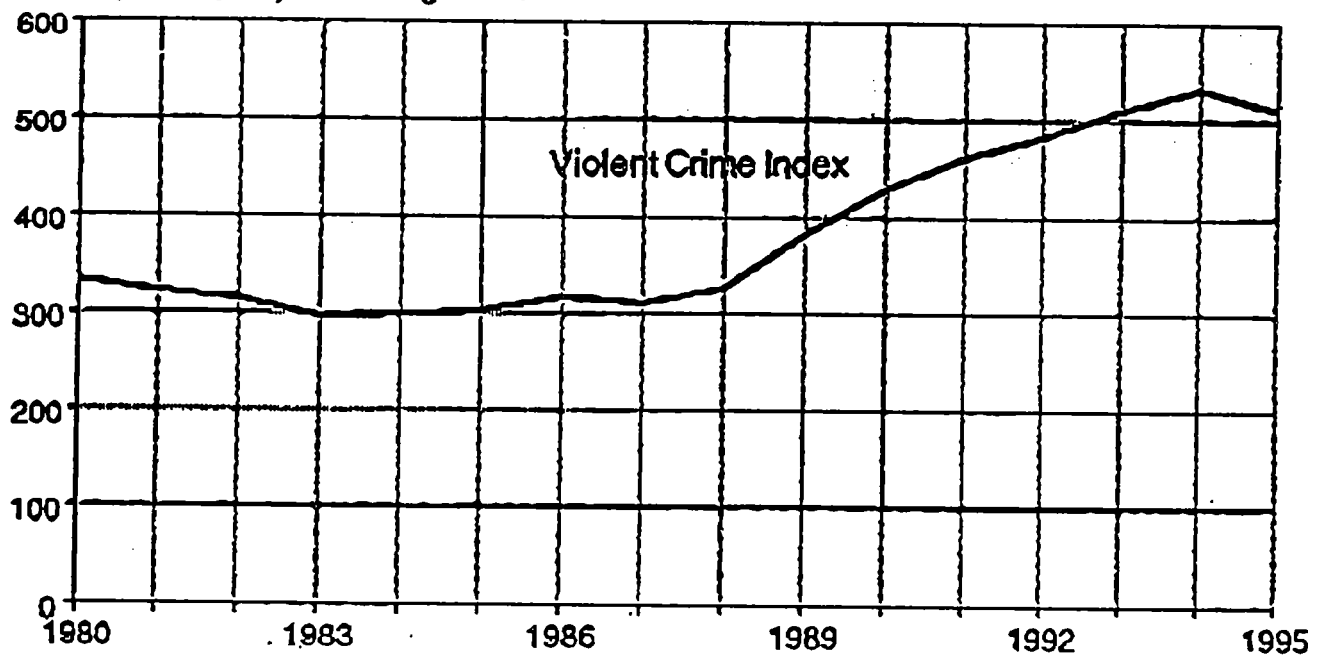
Source: Monitoring the Future Study

National Violent Crime Rates, 1980-1995



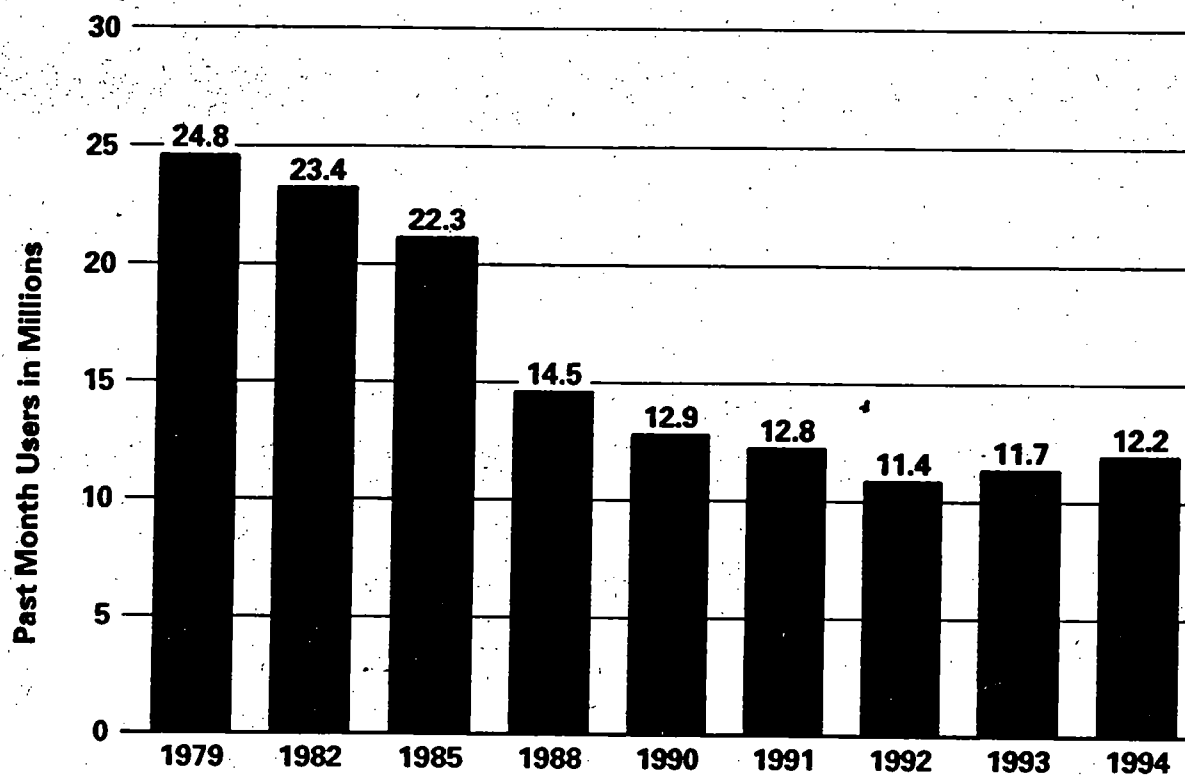
The juvenile violent crime arrest rate held constant for more than a decade, rose steadily from 1988 through 1994, then finally fell in 1995

Arrests per 100,000 juveniles ages 10 to 17



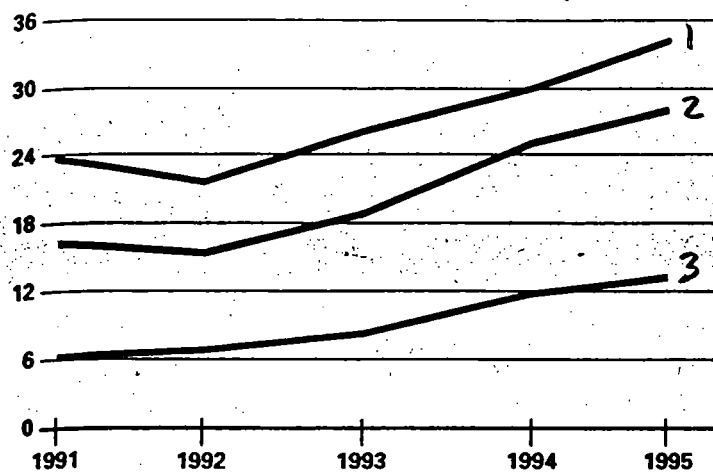
Data sources: Unpublished arrest data provided by the FBI and population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Series P-25*.

Figure 1-1
Number of Users of Any Illicit Drug

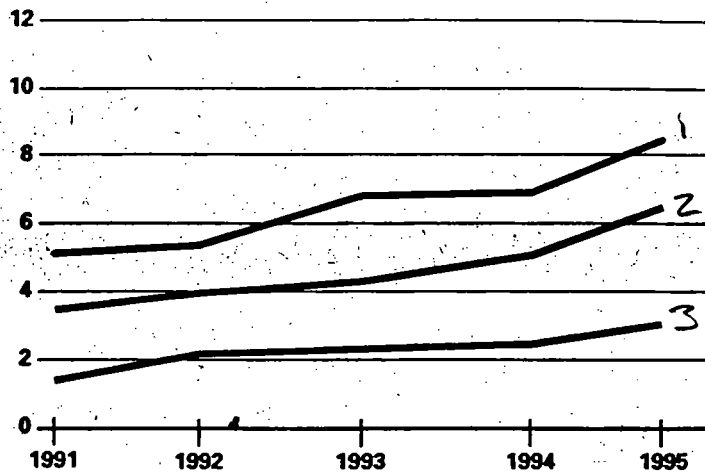


Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

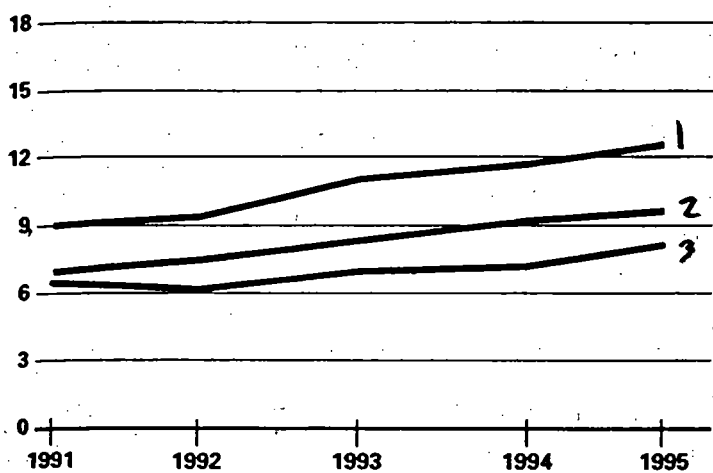
Figure 1-2
Adolescent Drug Use



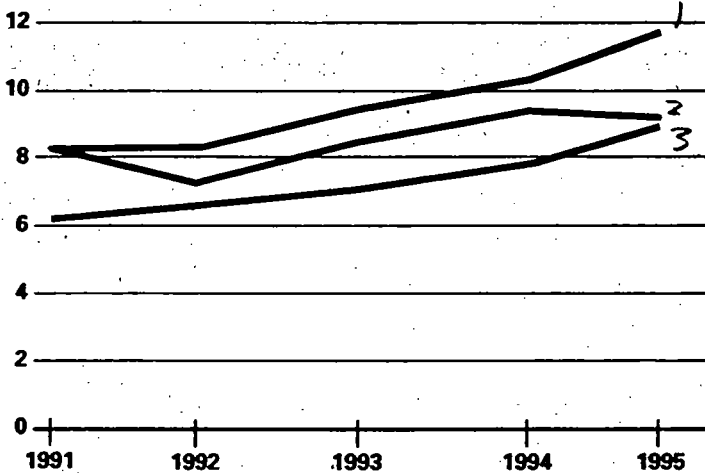
Marijuana



LSD



Inhalants



Stimulants

- 1 — Percentage of 12th Graders
- 2 — Percentage of 10th Graders
- 3 — Percentage of 8th Graders

Source: Monitoring the Future

FOR RELEASE
6 PM EST SUNDAY
January 6, 1997

The number of Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States decreased 3 percent during the first six months of 1996 when compared to the same period of 1995. The violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault decreased 5 percent while the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft decreased 2 percent.

During the first quarter of 1996, an increase of 2 percent was reported when compared with the same quarter of 1995. The second quarter decreased 3 percent.

Crime index trends by population groups and by geographic regions appear in Tables 1 and 2 below.

LE 1 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS Percent change January through June 1996 over 1995, offenses known to the police.

Population Group	Number of agencies	Population (thousands)	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
All	8,412	180,474	-3	-3	-5	-2	-7	-1	-5	-5	-5	-1	-4	+2
Under 1,000,000	8	20,085	-6	-5	-7	-5	-4	0	-9	-7	-7	-3	-8	+10
100 to 999,999	18	12,307	0	0	-2	+1	+4	0	+1	-5	-3	0	+7	-6
100 to 499,999	33	12,056	-3	-2	-6	-2	-18	-1	-6	-6	-5	+1	-8	+8
100 to 249,999	139	20,272	-4	-4	-3	-4	-9	+1	-6	-1	-6	-3	-8	-8
10 to 99,999	262	17,789	-3	-3	-3	-3	-18	+2	-5	-3	-7	-1	-4	+1
10 to 49,999	459	15,775	-4	-4	-6	-4	-9	-3	-5	-7	-6	-3	-6	+2
10 to 24,999	1,082	16,958	-1	-1	-4	-1	-13	0	+4	-6	-4	0	-2	-4
Over 10,000	3,932	13,811	-1	-1	-4	-1	-2	+7	0	-5	-3	-1	+1	-9
Metropolitan Areas:														
Urban	803	34,389	-1	-1	-4	0	-4	-4	+2	-5	-4	+2	-8	+16
Outside	1,676	17,031	-3	-3	-7	-3	-1	-7	-7	-8	-5	-2	-1	-8
Nonmetropolitan Areas:														
Urban Area	4,153	66,122	-2	-2	-4	-1	-5	-3	+1	-7	-5	0	-5	+7
Outside	2,123	14,812	-1	-1	-4	-1	-11	+2	-5	-4	-2	-1	-1	+2

*Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and state police within Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
*Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and state police outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
*Includes crimes reported to city, county, and state law enforcement agencies within Metropolitan Statistical Areas, but outside the central cities.

LE 2 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Region	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
All	-3	-3	-5	-2	-7	-1	-5	-5	-5	-1	-4	+2
West	-7	-7	-9	-6	-10	+2	-8	-11	-11	-5	-6	-10
South	-2	-2	-8	0	-8	-5	-11	-7	-4	0	+3	-1
North	+3	+3	0	+3	-9	-1	0	0	+1	+4	+3	+2
Midwest	-8	-8	-5	-8	-2	+2	-3	-7	-10	-6	-13	+10

LE 3 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS January through June each year over previous year.

Year	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
1/1992	-5	-5	-3	-5	0	-4	-5	-1	-8	-4	-5	-15
1/1993	-3	-3	-4	-3	-2	-8	-4	-3	-8	-2	-2	0
1/1994	-1	-1	-5	0	-12	-7	-10	-2	-4	+3	-5	-7
1/1995	-3	-3	-5	-2	-7	-1	-5	-5	-5	-1	-4	+2

*Modified Crime Index total is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. Data for arson are not included in the property crime totals. The number of agencies used in arson trends is less than used in compiling trends for other Crime Index offenses.

PREPARED BY: Louis J. Freese, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535
Sponsor: Criminal Justice Information Systems, International Association of Chiefs of Police;
Criminal Justice Information Systems, National Sheriffs' Association;
Criminal Justice Information Services Advisory Policy Board.

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
ene	TX	1995	3,051	3,058	2	36	59	217	569	2,069	99	7
		1996	2,863	2,878	3	29	53	210	574	1,869	125	15
ny	NY	1995	3,806	3,827	2	36	234	295	861	2,081	297	21
		1996	3,770	3,786	5	28	232	269	930	2,023	283	16
querque	NM	1995			24	140	737		3,984	10,905	2,236	109
		1996	23,750	23,842	39	211	1,023	1,881	4,412	12,810	3,374	92
andria	VA	1995	3,414	3,424	0	13	145	144	377	2,183	552	10
		1996	3,391	3,397	3	20	186	118	435	2,174	475	6
town	PA	1995	3,330	3,351	6	20	184	145	684	1,978	313	21
		1996	3,433	3,453	1	16	155	138	684	2,177	282	20
irillo	TX	1995	6,245	6,283	7	33	100	468	1,188	4,190	259	38
		1996	6,781	6,828	4	38	170	508	946	4,793	322	47
erst Town	NY	1995	1,367	1,370	1	5	28	9	87	1,129	108	3
		1996	1,388	1,390	0	4	34	16	123	1,122	89	2
teim	CA	1995	8,618	8,640	16	38	452	899	1,558	4,238	1,617	24
		1996	7,624	7,859	3	42	492	486	1,461	3,963	1,177	35
orage	AK	1995	8,800	8,853	10	107	401	757	1,138	5,317	1,070	53
		1996	8,051	8,109	9	94	264	698	1,192	5,031	763	58
Arbor	MI	1995	2,604	2,614	1	23	69	157	518	1,745	91	10
		1996	2,165	2,175	0	30	43	112	339	1,527	114	10
gton	TX	1995	9,758	9,777	8	76	242	953	1,583	5,903	983	19
		1996	10,238	10,269	11	69	290	876	1,539	6,232	1,221	31
ta	GA	1995	33,248	33,360	82	202	2,420	4,337	5,417	18,923	3,867	112
		1996	34,826	34,946	81	211	2,295	4,123	5,141	18,449	4,526	120
ra²	IL	1995			9		117	274	566	1,722	273	36
		1996			12		96	257	610	1,775	204	19
in	TX	1995	20,172	20,407	25	144	645	1,169	3,436	13,258	1,495	235
		1996	20,564	20,805	18	121	669	1,169	3,423	13,492	1,672	241
rsfield	CA	1995	6,780	6,855	14	19	272	286	1,465	3,944	780	75
		1996	6,295	6,380	13	16	229	305	1,422	3,722	588	65
more	MD	1995	44,450	45,045	146	331	5,217	4,435	7,628	21,538	5,155	595
		1996	43,447	43,668	165	271	5,115	4,027	7,299	20,993	5,577	221
n Rouge	LA	1995	14,872	14,968	28	80	650	2,307	2,357	7,960	1,490	96
		1996	16,826	16,947	37	63	784	4,039	2,858	7,507	1,558	121
imont	TX	1995	5,452	5,470	10	96	179	315	844	3,604	404	18
		1996	5,147	5,175	11	90	210	328	891	3,235	382	28
elay	CA	1995	5,547	5,567	5	19	301	298	760	3,658	506	20
		1996	5,009	5,041	2	19	244	257	666	3,287	534	32
ingham	AL	1995	16,508	16,647	60	122	1,078	2,058	3,198	8,154	1,838	139
		1996	14,305	14,412	62	110	912	876	3,044	7,594	1,707	107
s	ID	1995	4,335	4,361	1	22	31	271	662	3,115	233	26
		1996	4,167	4,208	0	30	24	206	670	3,043	194	42
on²	MA	1995	25,585	25,875	37	181	1,738	2,694	2,898	12,915	5,102	310
		1996	22,663		36	210	1,874	2,626	2,813	10,608	4,696	
nsville	TX	1995	3,884	3,893	3	14	97	254	602	2,631	283	9
		1996	4,654	4,661	6	11	110	437	664	3,202	224	7
lo	NY	1995	13,387	13,647	28	121	1,278	1,595	3,286	5,045	2,024	260
		1996	12,381	12,650	25	114	1,228	734	2,997	5,018	2,265	269
ank	CA	1995	2,140	2,147	5	6	86	127	330	1,124	452	7
		1996	2,119	2,123	2	8	74	147	325	1,123	440	4
ridge³	MA	1995	2,812		2	14	127	225	442	1,708	294	
		1996	2,482		0	16	120	169	408	1,486	283	
dler	AZ	1995	3,740	3,780	2	12	49	102	815	2,343	417	40
		1996	4,156	4,210	1	8	73	116	821	2,614	523	54
otte-	NC	1995	24,971	25,120	50	160	1,337	2,920	4,735	14,054	1,715	149
kienburg		1996	25,038	25,277	39	160	1,102	2,814	4,818	14,257	1,848	239
anooga	TN	1995	6,594	6,627	9	10	263	850	1,116	3,855	691	33
		1996	6,680	6,756	8	38	251	701	1,280	3,885	537	76
apeake	VA	1995	4,101	4,174	4	37	141	197	713	2,713	296	73
		1996	3,865	3,923	6	19	107	219	725	2,584	205	58
igo²	IL	1995			388		14,285	18,612	18,674	56,232	17,458	625
		1996			383		11,576	17,675	19,055	56,842	16,641	586

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u Vista	CA	1995	4,810	4,636	3	22	219	298	931	2,218	919	26
		1996	4,225	4,250	2	17	197	320	657	2,193	839	25
nnati	OH	1995	12,436	12,648	25	193	994	1,048	2,393	6,914	869	212
		1996	12,860	13,148	17	147	843	887	2,526	7,588	852	288
rwater	FL	1995	3,602	3,618	1	25	113	347	736	2,225	155	17
		1996	3,881	3,908	0	37	105	454	695	2,443	147	25
aland	OH	1995	18,678	19,020	69	308	2,010	1,484	3,810	6,831	4,186	342
		1996	18,141	18,468	43	330	1,948	1,391	3,766	6,385	4,278	327
mbia	SC	1995	6,022	6,044	3	39	292	653	1,087	3,572	366	22
		1996	5,706	5,720	9	45	255	613	896	3,444	444	14
mbus	GA	1995	6,172	6,183	11	17	190	227	955	4,334	438	11
		1996	5,971	5,975	9	13	180	252	983	4,105	429	4
mbus	OH	1995	28,090	28,548	32	312	1,627	1,337	6,361	15,218	3,203	458
		1996	28,207	28,627	51	258	1,470	1,148	6,061	15,705	3,516	420
ord	CA	1995	3,925	3,934	2	24	67	196	725	2,479	432	9
		1996	3,615	3,626	4	15	85	186	593	2,408	324	11
us Christi	TX	1995	13,979	14,071	19	96	269	985	1,870	10,036	704	92
		1996	16,852	16,963	8	135	237	1,091	1,775	12,740	866	111
s	TX	1995	48,761	47,434	148	419	2,878	4,298	7,758	23,657	7,803	673
		1996	48,512	49,392	114	359	2,782	4,581	8,606	24,027	8,043	880
on	OH	1995	9,000	9,115	23	116	640	398	1,745	4,647	1,431	115
		1996	8,390	8,492	17	115	482	361	1,743	4,115	1,557	102
er	CO	1995	18,073	18,241	42	139	674	1,115	3,378	8,170	2,555	168
		1996	17,278	17,471	32	178	667	1,117	3,865	8,812	2,607	193
ilt	MI	1995	56,756		234	473	4,903	6,387	11,044	20,365	13,350	
		1996	57,865		201	534	4,660	5,856	10,298	20,284	15,832	
am	NC	1995	7,255	7,279	13	39	426	374	2,017	3,897	489	24
		1996	7,863	7,899	19	41	392	346	2,025	4,331	709	36
beth	NJ	1995	4,750	4,764	8	23	440	168	962	2,177	972	14
		1996	4,183	4,205	6	27	351	155	805	1,979	860	22
onte	CA	1995	2,793	2,820	22	10	256	391	580	1,005	529	27
		1996	2,465	2,503	2	23	303	348	460	856	473	38
so	TX	1995	20,034	20,177	22	120	512	1,818	1,912	13,977	1,673	143
		1996	22,198	22,315	7	117	568	1,807	1,728	15,880	2,091	117
	PA	1995	2,885	2,903	1	23	162	153	519	1,820	207	18
		1996	2,660	2,679	3	36	154	128	492	1,653	194	19
ndido	CA	1995	4,286	4,313	4	14	115	275	808	2,328	742	27
		1996	3,487	3,514	4	27	109	301	550	1,948	548	27
ne	OR	1995	5,694	5,743	1	18	123	169	947	4,083	353	49
		1996	5,528	5,577	2	29	127	176	880	4,068	244	51
sville	IN	1995	3,493	3,528	2	11	83	286	731	2,182	198	36
		1996	3,426	3,449	3	20	67	250	684	2,186	208	23
	MI	1995	8,520	8,711	19	105	512	1,357	2,030	3,580	917	191
		1996	7,444	7,537	20	98	474	1,072	1,778	2,895	1,107	93
ina	CA	1995	3,251	3,268	8	25	219	497	798	908	796	17
		1996	2,895	2,910	7	43	210	435	605	807	788	15
Collins	CO	1995	2,622	2,645	0	34	10	176	361	1,953	88	23
		1996	2,728	2,749	1	40	25	155	398	2,024	85	21
auderdale	FL	1995	12,966	12,999	12	50	567	502	2,507	7,773	1,555	33
		1996	12,638	12,676	20	56	570	562	2,385	7,713	1,332	38
Veyne	IN	1995	6,094	6,150	11	41	302	124	843	3,832	941	56
		1996	5,888	5,734	7	48	207	134	772	3,738	780	48
Vorth	TX	1995	19,700	19,832	51	172	956	1,496	3,697	11,177	2,151	132
		1996	18,391	18,586	26	158	823	1,437	3,524	10,292	2,131	195
ont	CA	1995	4,219	4,237	1	13	86	448	820	2,284	587	18
		1996	3,682	3,706	1	15	99	317	625	2,158	467	24
o	CA	1995	23,233	23,684	25	95	1,051	1,596	3,846	10,242	6,378	451
		1996	21,462	22,062	34	102	1,031	1,465	3,546	10,362	4,922	600
ton	CA	1995	3,342	3,353	3	19	106	108	597	2,029	480	11
		1996	2,828	2,832	3	9	98	131	483	1,573	351	4
in Grove	CA	1995	4,104	4,115	3	23	179	252	707	2,149	791	11
		1996	3,345	3,368	0	20	162	216	612	1,705	630	23
nd	TX	1995	5,687	5,725	2	49	130	301	1,052	3,815	538	38
		1996	4,872	4,909	8	26	102	252	918	3,123	443	37
ale	AZ	1995	7,676	7,732	4	23	165	484	1,514	4,222	1,264	56
		1996	6,680	6,729	7	29	144	453	1,204	3,819	1,024	49
ale	CA	1995	3,967	3,983	4	10	167	151	630	2,337	668	16
		1996	3,796	3,827	7	6	173	245	560	2,284	521	31
I Prairie	TX	1995	3,008	3,011	6	18	70	236	498	1,743	437	3
		1996	3,374	3,377	1	24	84	506	509	1,753	497	3
I Rapids	MI	1995	6,505	6,555	10	50	273	786	1,320	3,655	411	50
		1996	6,324	6,367	5	58	280	715	1,154	3,634	478	43
I Bay	WI	1995	2,280	2,303	3	37	35	183	271	1,681	80	23
		1996	2,137	2,157	0	28	30	164	249	1,559	109	20

Asbury	NC	1995	8,542	8,602	15	36	377	583	1,637	5,356	538	60
		1996	8,117	8,149	10	54	322	562	1,681	4,978	510	32
Atton	VA	1995	3,287	3,320	8	15	123	117	349	2,481	214	33
		1996	3,564	3,589	4	34	186	107	439	2,606	208	25
Avondale	CT	1995	8,215	8,306	15	68	605	598	1,633	4,016	1,280	91
		1996	6,747		11	53	553	498	1,070	3,545	1,017	
Bayard	CA	1995	4,042	4,068	4	26	165	234	581	2,259	773	26
		1996	4,045	4,101	4	15	172	218	761	2,256	619	56
Benson	NV	1995	2,394	2,413	3	41	56	47	423	1,510	314	19
		1996	2,448	2,469	3	44	61	53	440	1,524	323	21
Beth	FL	1995	8,000	8,035	12	26	420	467	1,229	3,999	1,847	35
		1996	9,244	8,285	10	29	419	540	1,519	4,586	2,141	41
Bloomwood	FL	1995	6,031	6,038	1	32	272	258	999	3,731	740	7
		1996	6,046	6,053	9	26	254	317	1,110	3,636	694	7
Bloomville	HI	1995	33,238	33,391	18	117	651	576	5,158	23,250	3,468	153
		1996	31,540	31,680	13	108	716	582	4,502	22,166	3,473	140
Boston	TX	1995	63,889	64,619	138	412	4,387	5,884	11,840	29,980	11,448	730
		1996	65,844	66,718	134	510	4,053	6,331	12,240	31,961	10,615	874
Brighton Beach	CA	1995	4,075	4,087	6	22	64	178	1,066	2,241	498	12
		1996	3,855	3,873	0	16	112	192	862	2,191	482	18
Buville	AL	1995	6,552	6,576	4	30	192	411	1,206	4,198	511	24
		1996	6,669	6,701	5	41	123	459	1,049	4,446	546	32
Bundance	MO	1995	4,244	4,273	2	12	59	215	671	3,007	278	29
		1996	4,197	4,222	1	19	61	214	564	2,984	354	25
Bunpolis	IN	1995	18,051	18,199	47	217	1,195	1,747	3,845	7,892	3,108	148
		1996	17,794	17,932	55	217	1,156	2,009	3,516	7,830	3,011	138
Burwood	CA	1995	3,565	3,596	15	30	532	356	639	1,061	932	31
		1996	3,224	3,247	14	27	495	434	580	976	698	23
Bur	CA	1995	2,244	2,257	1	7	35	46	388	1,545	222	13
		1996	2,136	2,157	0	10	29	105	400	1,416	176	21
Bur	TX	1995	4,776	4,786	2	28	88	273	643	3,338	404	20
		1996	4,849	4,886	5	34	94	283	764	3,266	423	37
Burson	MS	1995	12,128	12,193	53	93	784	517	2,744	5,698	2,239	65
		1996	10,022	10,058	37	110	588	371	2,523	4,657	1,756	36
Bursonville	FL	1995	29,087	29,290	38	318	1,375	2,818	6,204	15,205	3,128	203
		1996	30,585	30,794	48	334	1,379	3,068	6,167	15,980	3,629	209
Bur City	NJ	1995	8,850	8,911	12	50	1,108	886	1,932	3,150	1,702	61
		1996	8,094	8,145	13	47	888	882	1,701	2,881	1,684	51
Bur City	MO	1995	24,683	24,910	47	224	1,476	2,697	4,925	12,251	3,063	227
		1996	25,225	25,443	58	222	1,358	2,612	4,134	13,667	3,174	218
Burlette	LA	1995	4,921	4,930	4	30	129	361	836	3,298	263	9
		1996	4,125	4,143	5	41	131	259	660	2,702	327	18
Burster	CA	1995	3,028	3,047	3	21	145	487	746	1,216	408	21
		1996	2,975	3,004	6	33	153	503	743	1,144	393	29
Burging	MI	1995	4,600	4,628	8	76	162	587	650	2,790	327	28
		1996	4,594	4,628	6	97	157	440	737	2,808	349	34
Burjo	TX	1995	4,525	4,560	5	8	86	445	713	2,849	419	35
		1996	5,182	5,202	4	6	103	384	725	3,436	504	40
Burlegas	NV	1995	29,577	29,758	43	256	1,639	2,769	6,034	15,211	3,625	181
		1996	28,045	28,238	81	241	1,806	2,017	5,825	14,427	3,648	193
Burighton	KY	1995	7,895	7,946	7	64	298	636	1,495	4,952	443	51
		1996	7,041	7,082	7	61	280	661	1,266	4,343	423	41
Burin	NB	1995	6,653	6,692	0	42	57	517	899	4,945	193	39
		1996	6,686	6,710	2	41	53	499	880	4,971	240	24
Burrock	AR	1995	10,907	10,995	30	76	544	1,456	1,760	6,130	911	88
		1996	10,035	10,113	18	88	418	913	1,621	6,216	761	78
Burria	MI	1995	1,708		0	12	38	88	239	1,132	199	
		1996	1,589		1	21	30	57	231	1,047	202	
Bur Beach	CA	1995	15,365	15,481	37	76	1,392	1,224	2,878	7,003	2,755	116
		1996	13,275	13,397	51	88	1,183	1,148	2,510	5,996	2,299	122
Bur Angeles	CA	1995	134,097	135,829	356	735	14,034	18,513	20,788	55,822	23,849	1,732
		1996	122,485	124,398	370	736	12,915	17,941	18,706	50,142	21,655	1,933
Burville	KY	1995	9,022	9,186	18	72	712	782	2,106	3,885	1,447	164
		1996	9,601	9,780	26	70	846	660	2,189	4,386	1,424	179
Burck	TX	1995	6,290	6,324	8	59	125	528	1,212	3,925	433	34
		1996	6,375	6,425	7	60	149	855	1,111	3,697	496	50
Burin	GA	1995	5,182	5,214	13	39	190	174	856	3,527	383	32
		1996	6,438	6,459	6	28	163	187	1,089	4,374	591	21
Burson	WI	1995	4,147	4,180	1	31	127	105	655	2,907	321	33
		1996	4,290	4,319	0	39	137	185	610	3,050	269	29

his	TN	1995	31,054	31,348	81	355	2,723	1,786	7,801	11,922	6,406	294
		1996	32,604	32,868	80	395	2,666	2,682	7,816	12,369	6,796	264
	AZ	1995	14,484	14,546	4	65	206	1,016	2,437	8,708	2,028	82
		1996	12,833	12,899	10	58	245	918	1,914	7,941	1,749	66
ite	TX	1995	3,310	3,346	0	10	39	225	403	2,329	304	36
		1996	3,429	3,508	2	4	28	246	316	2,528	305	79
	FL	1995	30,125	30,258	47	93	2,764	3,485	4,786	14,326	4,624	133
		1996	31,276	31,380	60	103	2,429	3,951	4,673	16,595	3,485	104
akee	WI	1995	23,025	23,269	54	176	1,581	1,161	3,566	11,823	4,564	244
		1996	23,377	23,655	61	119	1,590	1,051	3,650	11,837	5,069	278
	AL	1995	10,159	10,184	26	54	697	398	2,146	6,058	780	25
		1996	9,442	9,485	22	59	624	399	2,011	5,237	1,090	23
ito	CA	1995	7,784	7,883	7	32	170	417	1,477	4,847	1,034	99
		1996	6,440	6,508	8	39	215	377	1,449	3,500	854	68
omery	AL	1995	6,593	6,638	17	43	282	363	1,542	3,696	850	45
		1996	6,329	6,358	16	40	230	426	1,627	3,405	585	29
io Valley	CA	1995	4,659	4,680	6	18	180	445	1,059	2,361	589	21
		1996	4,634	4,647	6	18	216	318	1,225	2,244	607	13
ville ²	IL	1995			0		10	22	127	1,048	46	10
		1996			0		6	26	157	1,035	33	2
ille ³	TN	1995	26,741		46	230	1,288	3,045	4,054	14,608	3,470	
		1996	27,875		42	268	1,362	3,270	3,630	15,668	3,635	
rk	NJ	1995	20,060	20,188	43	96	2,577	2,289	3,613	6,470	4,962	128
		1996	17,200	17,258	46	79	2,130	2,194	2,842	5,771	4,138	58
taven ³	CT	1995	7,312	7,371	5	52	436	547	1,440	3,528	1,304	59
		1996	7,410		5	62	580	643	1,373	3,583	1,184	
Orleans ²	LA	1995	26,244		189	270	2,546	2,123	4,892	11,381	4,843	
		1996	26,893		155	202	2,787	2,407	4,920	11,425	4,997	
ort News	VA	1995	5,284	5,325	13	76	250	523	903	3,231	288	41
		1996	4,750	4,789	12	55	153	411	584	3,287	248	39
ork ²	NY	1995	219,130	221,100	574	1,276	28,212	27,271	36,227	89,740	35,830	1,970
		1996	196,031		507	1,274	25,195	23,274	30,686	83,540	31,555	
k	VA	1995	10,129	10,205	25	89	611	411	1,389	6,502	1,122	76
		1996	9,228	9,289	25	70	489	505	1,405	5,983	751	61
ilk	CA	1995	2,392	2,403	6	6	152	320	422	812	674	11
		1996	2,285	2,307	3	10	181	381	382	811	517	22
alde	CA	1995	3,857	3,881	9	33	183	489	1,035	1,489	619	24
		1996	3,681	3,683	2	37	185	415	863	1,726	473	12
oma City	OK	1995	25,311	25,493	198	238	762	1,786	4,695	15,228	2,406	182
		1996	26,434	26,696	30	221	722	1,616	4,700	16,879	2,266	262
ia	NB	1995	12,873	12,982	8	43	373	1,277	1,790	7,732	1,850	109
		1996	14,476	14,608	13	39	389	1,759	2,243	7,934	2,099	132
io	CA	1995	5,422	5,483	11	42	263	403	1,046	2,542	1,115	41
		1996	4,583	4,620	8	17	275	423	739	2,257	844	57
je	CA	1995	2,510	2,532	5	9	87	174	525	1,250	460	22
		1996	2,202	2,218	0	14	85	174	456	1,140	333	16
do	FL	1995	10,021	10,040	12	45	507	1,222	1,901	5,397	937	19
		1996	11,440	11,469	7	83	471	1,308	2,231	6,485	855	29
rd	CA	1995	4,103	4,114	4	31	210	598	682	2,108	470	11
		1996	3,882	3,894	10	27	216	318	604	2,254	453	12
ale	CA	1995	2,414	2,434	2	23	124	376	514	991	384	20
		1996	2,411	2,428	2	19	122	383	579	1,001	305	17
lena	CA	1995	5,262	5,286	8	28	408	362	912	2,981	563	24
		1996	3,816	3,855	10	22	263	306	843	2,182	390	39
lena	TX	1995	3,395	3,431	10	29	93	418	623	1,789	433	36
		1996	3,466	3,516	6	28	97	300	659	1,973	403	50
son	NJ	1995	4,538	4,590	6	19	403	400	1,143	1,924	643	52
		1996	4,147	4,174	6	20	433	381	926	1,701	680	27
3 ^{2d}	IL	1995										
		1996			4		216	901	917	2,925	436	70
elphia	PA	1995	52,348	53,606	191	407	7,067	3,533	7,819	21,896	11,635	1,258
		1996	53,550	54,825	209	346	7,783	3,030	7,766	22,231	12,205	1,275
nix	AZ	1995	58,276	58,427	102	210	1,718	3,476	10,478	31,724	10,587	151
		1996	54,600	54,772	92	229	1,857	3,182	9,672	30,651	8,917	172
urgh	PA	1995	10,974	11,078	25	110	1,048	560	1,800	5,716	1,717	104
		1996	9,204	9,313	23	111	799	520	1,505	4,842	1,404	109

	IX	1995	3,518	3,525	1	11	42	253	626	2,385	200	7
		1996	4,037	4,044	0	29	42	236	711	2,816	203	7
ina	CA	1995	4,387	4,410	21	28	311	515	908	1,788	816	23
		1996	4,032	4,053	12	16	282	486	875	1,560	801	21
ind	OR	1995	27,840	28,079	18	208	1,105	3,037	3,978	14,453	5,041	239
		1996	24,257	24,513	29	188	1,016	2,809	3,297	13,819	3,299	256
mouth	VA	1995	4,490	4,578	13	38	399	266	752	2,498	524	88
		1996	4,155	4,206	12	27	268	232	709	2,525	382	51
lo	CO	1995	3,624	3,659	3	22	88	510	661	2,123	217	35
		1996	3,741	3,761	5	39	96	553	676	2,204	168	20
gh	NC	1995	7,911	7,972	9	54	267	613	1,638	4,815	515	61
		1996	8,330	8,371	17	46	345	609	1,535	5,068	710	41
io Cucamonga	CA	1995	2,676	2,688	5	14	93	80	571	1,402	511	12
		1996	2,582	2,597	4	7	92	99	517	1,339	524	15
	NV	1995	5,623	5,652	8	44	190	279	961	3,787	354	29
		1996	5,109	5,129	4	68	253	253	771	3,419	341	20
nond	VA	1995	10,225	10,310	55	76	675	807	2,059	5,326	1,228	85
		1996	9,332	9,422	58	67	706	823	1,885	4,851	842	90
side	CA	1995	10,457	10,561	22	51	492	1,260	2,436	4,443	1,753	104
		1996	8,360	8,495	4	55	460	1,171	1,542	3,870	1,258	135
ester	NY	1995	10,371	10,570	27	70	737	373	2,232	5,981	951	199
		1996	9,738	9,844	23	57	631	332	2,050	5,303	1,342	106
ford ²	IL	1995			4		324	462	1,877	4,253	587	30
		1996			17		315	438	1,587	4,276	675	32
amento	CA	1995	20,164	20,248	31	88	1,002	926	4,043	9,717	4,377	84
		1996	17,150	17,192	25	80	907	809	3,685	8,436	3,208	42
ouis	MO	1995	26,053	29,422	107	126	2,415	3,430	5,122	13,953	3,900	369
		1996	26,454	26,803	86	116	1,851	2,785	4,695	13,573	3,348	349
etersburg	FL	1995	11,147	11,200	15	80	700	1,856	1,823	5,948	624	53
		1996	12,236	12,318	11	88	694	1,669	2,350	6,291	1,133	82
n	OR	1995	6,189	6,222	4	30	121	59	982	4,438	555	33
		1996	5,398	5,427	5	56	120	55	589	4,195	378	29
as	CA	1995	3,844	3,972	6	28	188	387	549	2,352	434	28
		1996	3,704	3,734	3	26	195	420	501	2,214	345	30
Antonio	TX	1995	39,072	39,481	78	331	1,129	1,087	6,757	25,684	4,006	409
		1996	41,713	42,145	59	342	1,144	842	6,640	28,545	4,141	432
Bernardino	CA	1995	10,258	10,341	28	42	752	1,147	2,213	4,311	1,765	83
		1996	8,832	8,908	21	41	657	924	1,791	3,776	1,622	76
Diego	CA	1995	33,646	33,742	40	164	1,808	3,668	5,486	16,021	6,659	96
		1996	30,039	30,142	40	168	1,556	3,337	4,154	15,319	5,465	103
Francisco	CA	1995	30,156	30,357	46	127	3,031	1,943	3,515	17,327	4,167	201
		1996	26,755	26,981	45	153	2,896	1,963	3,526	14,338	3,834	226
Jose	CA	1995	18,449	18,642	18	183	535	2,536	2,814	10,244	2,119	193
		1996	17,859	17,950	19	161	551	2,341	2,399	10,345	1,843	291
a Ana	CA	1995	7,899	8,034	34	36	613	553	1,272	3,764	1,827	135
		1996	6,792	6,988	25	38	579	455	997	3,240	1,460	196
a Clarita	CA	1995	2,078	2,086	1	15	36	257	508	1,017	244	8
		1996	1,630	1,650	1	8	32	251	359	773	206	20
a Rosa	CA	1995	3,686	3,716	2	26	98	153	670	2,456	281	30
		1996	3,524	3,546	1	39	81	231	448	2,530	194	22
innah	GA	1995	5,249	5,276	11	38	349	191	812	3,370	478	27
		1996	6,257	6,306	5	26	417	218	1,022	4,089	480	49
tle	WA	1995	27,645	27,759	23	120	1,122	1,205	3,844	17,790	3,541	114
		1996	27,788	27,912	10	139	998	1,104	3,844	18,319	3,374	124
veport	LA	1995	11,015	11,106	25	53	357	762	1,902	7,268	648	91
		1996	11,074	11,179	26	58	330	806	1,969	7,281	604	105
Valley	CA	1995	1,584	1,603	3	8	24	57	330	967	195	19
		1996	1,197	1,209	0	7	17	41	239	755	138	12
x Falls	SD	1995	2,557	2,569	1	32	36	153	377	1,841	117	12
		1996	2,530	2,549	1	43	27	152	418	1,766	123	19
h Bend	IN	1995	4,774	4,839	10	34	170	255	1,147	2,830	328	65
		1996	4,981	5,033	13	45	252	156	1,249	2,902	364	52
cane	WA	1995	7,890	7,927	6	64	228	500	1,374	5,276	442	37
		1996	8,127	8,143	8	48	180	414	1,501	5,533	443	16
rgfield ²	IL	1995			5		281	542	1,149	2,784	248	18
		1996			2		204	501	1,092	2,724	179	14
rgfield ³	MA	1995	5,741	6,102	11	78	384	737	1,283	1,833	1,415	361
		1996	4,346		6	54	265	593	1,118	1,434	876	
rgfield	MO	1995	6,062	6,105	1	35	76	278	999	4,317	356	43
		1996	5,584	5,634	2	41	71	259	1,052	3,846	313	50
rford	CT	1995	3,280	3,299	3	7	101	109	524	2,200	336	19
		1996	2,554	2,577	3	8	101	99	329	1,794	220	23
ling Heights	MI	1995	2,053	2,066	1	9	7	142	157	1,571	166	13
		1996	2,367	2,377	0	2	20	123	224	1,818	180	10
kton	CA	1995	10,418	10,483	17	58	520	797	1,940	5,201	1,885	65
		1996	9,600	9,653	23	62	576	835	1,768	4,732	1,604	53
nyvale	CA	1995	1,936	1,938	2	15	48	56	263	1,369	183	2
		1996	1,921	1,932	0	18	38	82	251	1,345	187	11

NY	1995	5,526	5,582	6	36	338	372	1,443	2,926	405	56
	1996	4,849	4,901	6	30	248	385	1,243	2,550	387	52
WA	1995	10,830	11,000	7	87	489	986	1,840	6,207	1,334	70
	1996	10,035	10,100	8	64	377	916	1,601	5,576	1,493	65
FL	1995	20,129	20,245	24	121	1,245	2,717	3,196	9,767	3,059	116
	1996	20,847	20,981	17	126	1,284	2,801	3,555	10,480	2,824	134
AZ	1995	7,153	7,185	7	25	101	227	1,081	4,651	1,061	32
	1996	6,954	6,979	2	20	172	288	977	4,520	975	25
CA	1995	1,358	1,368	0	9	31	69	217	872	160	10
	1996	1,349	1,395	1	8	39	93	211	851	146	46
KS	1995	7,399		4	50	220	503	2,802	3,331	489	
	1996	6,831		9	37	272	435	2,919	2,318	841	
CA	1995	3,996	4,020	3	4	177	118	655	2,288	751	24
	1996	3,679	3,694	2	14	163	97	711	2,062	630	15
OK	1995	13,516	13,659	13	126	456	1,440	2,792	6,431	2,268	143
	1996	13,008	13,128	17	144	552	1,516	2,868	5,971	1,940	121
CA	1995	4,448	4,477	6	25	213	513	791	2,354	548	29
	1996	4,775	4,800	7	24	247	471	884	2,723	419	25
VA	1995	9,511	9,608	8	48	225	141	1,255	7,319	515	97
	1996	9,902	10,021	8	53	214	239	1,551	7,376	461	119
TX	1995	4,638	4,660	6	70	221	425	898	2,583	435	22
	1996	5,669	5,712	6	53	217	475	1,035	3,189	694	43
MI	1995	3,407	3,432	0	23	89	549	447	1,649	650	25
	1996	3,436	3,483	4	24	83	236	447	1,884	758	27
DC	1995	32,977	33,039	158	108	3,331	3,935	5,132	15,849	4,464	62
	1996	32,937	32,988	199	68	4,009	3,079	5,429	14,964	5,189	51
CT	1995	4,405	4,409	5	11	129	109	968	2,479	704	4
	1996	3,805	3,811	5	17	117	91	819	2,206	550	6
CA	1995	2,832	2,876	4	11	169	129	403	1,542	574	44
	1996	2,680	2,695	1	10	149	138	434	1,467	481	15
KS	1995	12,635		22	93	421	491	2,852	7,405	1,351	
	1996	11,647		13	103	355	585	2,509	7,092	990	
NC	1995	9,542	9,621	13	71	481	675	2,440	5,296	566	79
	1996	8,843	8,934	17	62	417	623	1,830	5,007	887	91
MA	1995	5,859	5,909	0	47	229	662	1,332	2,937	652	50
	1996	4,939	4,974	3	43	187	496	1,021	2,620	569	35
NY	1995	3,862	3,887	4	15	360	156	635	1,918	774	25
	1996	3,376	3,400	7	14	279	199	499	1,756	622	24

Due to reporting changes, figures are not comparable to previous year.

Some rape figures furnished by the state-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Programs administered by the Illinois State Police were not in accordance with National UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Crime Index total, and Modified Crime Index total categories.

State arrest data for 1995 and/or 1996 not available.

Some data are not available.

Figures in all tables of this report are based on the volume of crime reported by comparable units. Agency reports which are determined to be influenced by changes in reporting practices for all or specific offenses, or by annexations, are removed from trend tables. All 1996 figures are preliminary. Final figures and rates per unit of population will be published in "Crime in the United States 1996" scheduled to be released in the fall of 1997.

Agency	State	Year	Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Knoxville ⁽¹⁾	TN	1995	6,555	6,619	8	61	326	1,052	1,376	2,953	779	64
		1996	5,204	5,249	12	28	289	425	1,106	2,569	775	45
Oakland ⁽²⁾	CA	1995	Not available									
		1996	19,871	19,871	50	161	1,684	2,014	3,181	10,413	2,368	
Salt Lake City	UT	1995	9,431	9,473	15	63	212	304	1,468	6,513	856	42
		1996	10,735	10,770	9	67	278	359	1,330	7,220	1,472	35
Scottsdale	AZ	1995	5,463	5,496	4	12	56	140	1,047	3,429	775	33
		1996	4,885	4,915	1	11	73	156	905	3,263	476	30
Toledo	OH	1995	13,007	13,231	13	136	698	579	3,083	6,978	1,520	224
		1996	13,006	13,261	15	137	641	528	2,642	7,483	1,560	255
Tucson ⁽³⁾	AZ	1995	25,589	25,709	27	168	538	1,872	2,759	17,190	3,035	120
		1996			22	146	544	1,737	3,213		3,491	148

¹ Due to reporting changes, figures are not comparable to previous year.

² Complete arson data are not available for 1996.

³ Larceny-theft figures for 1996 were not furnished in accordance with national UCR guidelines.



U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Intergovernmental Affairs
Marcia Hale
John Emerson
John Hart
Alison Bracewell

Public Liaison
Alexis Herman
Christa Robinson

Domestic Policy
Bruce Reed
Dennis Burke

Rahm Emanuel

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess
Director
Public Liaison and Intergovernmental Affairs
TELEPHONE: (202) 514-3465
FACSIMILE: (202) 514-2504

DATE: January 4, 1997

SUBJECT: see attached

PAGES: (Including this cover sheet)

REMARKS: see attached



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 4, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Rahm Emanuel
Assistant to the President

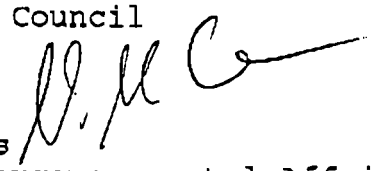
Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President and
Director, Domestic Policy Council

Marcia Hale
Assistant to the President and
Director of Intergovernmental Affairs

Alexis Herman
Assistant to the President and
Director of Public Liaison

Dennis Burke
Senior Policy Advisor
Domestic Policy Council

FROM:

Nicholas M. Gess 
Director of Intergovernmental Affairs
Department of Justice

SUBJECT:

FBI Mid-Year Crime Statistics

Attached are copies of materials regarding the FBI's reported drop in serious crime during the first six months of 1996.

This is an advance copy of what we will broadcast fax to all law enforcement groups and state attorneys general on the morning of Monday, January 6, 1997.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me on 514-3465.

Enclosure



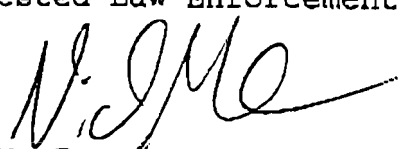
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 6, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR: All Interested Law Enforcement Groups

FROM: 
Nicholas M. Gess
Director of Intergovernmental Affairs
Department of Justice

SUBJECT: Decrease in Serious Crime in 1996

We are pleased to enclose a copy of a release issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation last night reflecting a 3-percent decrease in serious crime reported by the Nation's law enforcement agencies during the first six months of 1996.

The complete semiannual Uniform Crime Report is available on the FBI's Internet site at <http://www.fbi.gov> and we invite any of you who are interested in the complete report to download the entire report directly. We hope that this material is of assistance to you.

Enclosure

01-97-001.1



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Director

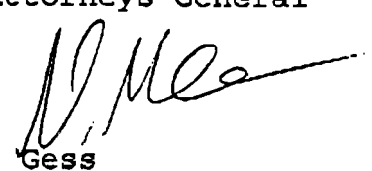
Washington, D.C. 20530

January 6, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR:

All State Attorneys General

FROM:


Nicholas M. Gess
Director of Intergovernmental Affairs
Department of Justice

SUBJECT:

Decrease in Serious Crime in 1996

We are pleased to enclose a copy of a release issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation last night reflecting a 3-percent decrease in serious crime reported by the Nation's law enforcement agencies during the first six months of 1996.

The complete semiannual Uniform Crime Report is available on the FBI's Internet site at <http://www.fbi.gov> and we invite any of you who are interested in the complete report to download the entire report directly.

We also invite you to distribute this material as you deem appropriate within your jurisdiction. We hope that this material is of assistance to you.

Enclosure

01-97-001.2



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

**FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
(202) 324-3691**

**FOR RELEASE
6 P.M., EST, Sunday
January 5, 1997**

A 3-percent decrease in serious crime was reported by the Nation's law enforcement agencies during the first six months of 1996, according to preliminary Uniform Crime Reporting Program figures released today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

An Index of violent and property crimes is used to measure serious crime.

Violent crime decreased 5 percent, and property crime decreased 2 percent.

In the violent crime category, murder dropped 7 percent; robbery and aggravated assault both fell 5 percent; and forcible rape declined 1 percent. Among the property crimes, burglary decreased 5 percent; motor vehicle theft, 4 percent; and larceny-theft, 1 percent. Arson was the only offense to show an increase, 2 percent.

Serious crime declined in three of the four geographic regions. The declines were 8 percent in the West, 7 percent in the Northeast, and 2 percent in the Midwest. In the South, a 3-percent increase was recorded.

The Nation's largest cities, those with populations over 1 million, recorded the greatest decline -- 6 percent -- in serious crime for the 6-month period. Those with 500,000 to 999,999 inhabitants recorded no change, and the remaining city groupings showed declines. The decreases reported by rural and suburban county law enforcement agencies were 3 and 1 percent, respectively.

Complete semiannual UNIFORM CRIME REPORT is available on the FBI's Internet site at <http://www.fbi.gov>

FORM CRIME REPORTS
JANUARY-JUNE, 1996
FOR RELEASE
6 PM EST SUNDAY
January 6, 1997

The number of Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States decreased 3 percent during the first six months of 1996 when compared to the same period of 1995. The violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault decreased 5 percent while the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft decreased 2 percent.

During the first quarter of 1996, an increase of 2 percent was reported when compared with the same quarter of 1995. The second quarter decreased 3 percent.

Crime Index trends by population groups and by geographic regions appear in Tables 1 and 2 below.

TABLE 1 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS Percent change January through June 1996 over 1995, offenses known to the police.

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Number of agencies	Population (thousands)	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
All	8,412	180,474	-3	-3	-5	-2	-7	-1	-5	-5	-5	-1	-4	+2
Under 1,000,000	8	20,085	-6	-5	-7	-5	-4	0	-9	-7	-7	-3	-8	+10
100 to 999,999	18	12,307	0	0	-2	+1	+4	0	+1	-5	-3	0	+7	-6
100 to 499,999	33	12,056	-3	-2	-6	-2	-18	+1	-8	-5	-5	+1	-8	+8
100 to 249,999	139	20,272	-4	-4	-3	-4	-9	+1	-6	-1	-6	-3	-6	-8
10 to 99,999	262	17,789	-3	-3	-3	-3	-18	+2	-5	-3	-7	-1	-4	+1
10 to 49,999	459	15,775	-4	-4	-6	-4	-9	-3	-5	-7	-6	-3	-6	+2
10 to 24,999	1,082	16,958	-1	-1	-4	-1	-13	0	+4	-6	-4	0	-2	-4
Over 10,000	3,932	13,811	-1	-1	-4	-1	-2	+7	0	-6	-3	-1	+1	-9
Central cities:														
Urban Area ¹	803	34,389	-1	-1	-4	0	-4	-4	+2	-5	-4	+2	-6	+16
Outside ²	1,876	17,031	-3	-3	-7	-3	-1	-7	-7	-8	-5	-2	-1	-6
Metropolitan Areas:														
Urban Area ³	4,153	66,122	-2	-2	-4	-1	-5	-3	+1	-7	-5	0	-5	+7
Outside Metropolitan Areas	2,123	14,812	-1	-1	-4	-1	-11	+2	-5	-4	-2	-1	-1	+2

*Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and state police within Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

¹Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and state police outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

²Includes crimes reported to city, county, and state law enforcement agencies within Metropolitan Statistical Areas, but outside the central cities.

TABLE 2 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Region	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
All	-3	-3	-5	-2	-7	-1	-5	-5	-5	-1	-4	+2
Northeast	-7	-7	-8	-6	-10	+2	-8	-11	-11	-5	-6	-10
West	-2	-2	-8	0	-8	-5	-11	-7	-4	0	+3	-1
South	+3	+3	0	+3	-9	-1	0	0	+1	+4	+3	+2
Midwest	-8	-8	-5	-8	-2	+2	-3	-7	-10	-6	-13	+10

TABLE 3 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS January through June each year over previous year.

Years	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
1/1992	-5	-5	-3	-5	0	-4	-6	-1	-8	-4	-5	-15
1/1993	-3	-3	-4	-3	-2	-6	-4	-3	-6	-2	-2	0
1/1994	-1	-1	-6	0	-12	-7	-10	-2	-4	+3	-5	-7
1/1995	-3	-3	-5	-2	-7	-1	-5	-5	-5	-1	-4	+2

*A Modified Crime Index total is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. Data for arson are not included in the property crime totals. The number of agencies used in arson trends is less than used in compiling trends for other Crime Index offenses.

PREPARED BY: Louis J. Fresh, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535

ADVISORY: Criminal Justice Information Systems, International Association of Chiefs of Police;

Criminal Justice Information Systems, National Sheriffs' Association;

Criminal Justice Information Services Advisory Policy Board.

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
ane	TX	1995	3,051	3,058	2	36	59	217	569	2,069	99	7
		1996	2,863	2,878	3	29	53	210	574	1,869	125	15
ny	NY	1995	3,806	3,827	2	36	234	295	861	2,081	297	21
		1996	3,770	3,786	5	28	232	269	930	2,023	283	16
querque	NM	1995			24	140	737		3,984	10,905	2,236	109
		1996	23,750	23,842	39	211	1,023	1,881	4,412	12,810	3,374	92
andria	VA	1995	3,414	3,424	0	13	145	144	377	2,183	552	10
		1996	3,391	3,397	3	20	186	118	435	2,174	475	6
town	PA	1995	3,330	3,351	6	20	184	145	684	1,978	313	21
		1996	3,433	3,453	1	16	155	138	664	2,177	282	20
irillo	TX	1995	6,245	6,283	7	33	100	468	1,188	4,190	259	38
		1996	6,781	6,828	4	38	170	508	946	4,793	322	47
erst Town	NY	1995	1,367	1,370	1	5	28	9	87	1,129	108	3
		1996	1,388	1,380	0	4	34	16	123	1,122	89	2
elms	CA	1995	8,616	8,640	16	38	452	899	1,558	4,236	1,617	24
		1996	7,624	7,659	3	42	492	486	1,461	3,963	1,177	35
orage	AK	1995	8,800	8,853	10	107	401	757	1,138	5,317	1,070	53
		1996	8,051	8,109	9	94	264	698	1,192	5,031	763	58
Arbor	MI	1995	2,604	2,614	1	23	69	157	518	1,745	91	10
		1996	2,165	2,175	0	30	43	112	339	1,527	114	10
gton	TX	1995	9,758	9,777	8	76	242	953	1,583	5,903	993	19
		1996	10,238	10,269	11	69	290	876	1,539	6,232	1,221	31
ita	GA	1995	33,248	33,360	82	202	2,420	4,337	5,417	16,923	3,867	112
		1996	34,826	34,946	81	211	2,295	4,123	5,141	18,449	4,526	120
ra ²	IL	1995			9		117	274	566	1,722	273	36
		1996			12		96	257	610	1,775	204	19
in	TX	1995	20,172	20,407	25	144	645	1,169	3,436	13,258	1,495	235
		1996	20,564	20,805	18	121	669	1,169	3,423	13,492	1,672	241
ersfield	CA	1995	6,780	6,855	14	19	272	286	1,465	3,944	780	75
		1996	6,295	6,360	13	16	229	305	1,422	3,722	588	65
more	MD	1995	44,450	45,045	146	331	5,217	4,435	7,628	21,538	5,155	595
		1996	43,447	43,668	165	271	5,115	4,027	7,299	20,993	5,577	221
n Rouge	LA	1995	14,872	14,968	28	80	650	2,307	2,357	7,960	1,490	96
		1996	18,826	16,947	37	63	764	4,039	2,858	7,507	1,558	121
umont	TX	1995	5,452	5,470	10	96	179	315	844	3,604	404	18
		1996	5,147	5,175	11	90	210	328	891	3,235	382	28
eley	CA	1995	5,547	5,567	5	19	301	298	760	3,658	506	20
		1996	5,009	5,041	2	19	244	257	666	3,287	534	32
ingham	AL	1995	16,508	16,647	60	122	1,078	2,058	3,198	8,154	1,838	139
		1996	14,305	14,412	62	110	912	876	3,044	7,594	1,707	107
	ID	1995	4,335	4,361	1	22	31	271	662	3,115	233	26
		1996	4,167	4,209	0	30	24	206	670	3,043	194	42
on ³	MA	1995	25,565	25,875	37	181	1,738	2,694	2,898	12,915	5,102	310
		1996	22,663		36	210	1,874	2,826	2,613	10,608	4,696	
nsville	TX	1995	3,884	3,893	3	14	97	254	602	2,631	283	9
		1996	4,654	4,661	6	11	110	437	664	3,202	224	7
le	NY	1995	13,387	13,647	28	121	1,278	1,595	3,296	5,045	2,024	260
		1996	12,381	12,650	25	114	1,228	734	2,997	5,018	2,265	269
ank	CA	1995	2,140	2,147	5	6	96	127	330	1,124	452	7
		1996	2,119	2,123	2	8	74	147	325	1,123	440	4
bridge ³	MA	1995	2,812		2	14	127	225	442	1,708	294	
		1996	2,482		0	16	120	169	408	1,486	283	
dler	AZ	1995	3,740	3,780	2	12	49	102	815	2,343	417	40
		1996	4,156	4,210	1	8	73	116	821	2,614	523	54
otte-	NC	1995	24,971	25,120	50	160	1,337	2,920	4,735	14,054	1,715	149
kienburg		1996	25,038	25,277	39	160	1,102	2,814	4,818	14,257	1,848	239
anooga	TN	1995	6,594	6,627	9	10	263	650	1,116	3,855	691	33
		1996	6,680	6,756	8	38	251	701	1,260	3,885	537	76
apeake	VA	1995	4,101	4,174	4	37	141	197	713	2,713	296	73
		1996	3,865	3,923	6	19	107	219	725	2,584	205	58
igo ²	IL	1995			388		14,285	18,612	18,674	56,232	17,458	625
		1996			383		11,576	17,675	19,055	56,842	16,641	586

a Vista	CA	1995	4,810	4,636	3	22	219	298	831	2,218	919	26
		1996	4,225	4,250	2	17	197	320	857	2,193	839	25
nnati	OH	1995	12,436	12,648	25	193	994	1,048	2,393	6,914	869	212
		1996	12,860	13,148	17	147	843	887	2,526	7,588	852	288
rwater	FL	1995	3,602	3,619	1	25	113	347	736	2,225	155	17
		1996	3,881	3,906	0	37	105	454	695	2,443	147	25
aland	OH	1995	18,678	19,020	69	308	2,010	1,464	3,810	6,831	4,186	342
		1996	18,141	18,468	43	330	1,948	1,391	3,766	6,385	4,278	327
mbia	SC	1995	6,022	6,044	3	39	292	653	1,097	3,572	366	22
		1996	5,706	5,720	9	45	255	613	896	3,444	444	14
mbus	GA	1995	6,172	6,183	11	17	190	227	955	4,334	438	11
		1996	5,971	5,975	9	13	180	252	983	4,105	429	4
mbus	OH	1995	28,090	28,548	32	312	1,627	1,337	6,361	15,218	3,203	458
		1996	28,207	28,627	51	258	1,470	1,148	6,061	15,705	3,516	420
ord	CA	1995	3,825	3,934	2	24	67	196	725	2,479	432	9
		1996	3,615	3,626	4	15	85	186	593	2,408	324	11
us Christi	TX	1995	13,979	14,071	19	96	269	985	1,870	10,036	704	92
		1996	16,852	16,963	8	135	237	1,091	1,775	12,740	866	111
s	TX	1995	48,781	47,434	148	419	2,878	4,298	7,758	23,657	7,603	873
		1996	48,512	49,392	114	359	2,782	4,581	8,606	24,027	8,043	880
on	OH	1995	9,000	9,115	23	116	640	398	1,745	4,647	1,431	115
		1996	8,390	8,492	17	115	482	361	1,743	4,115	1,557	102
er	CO	1995	16,073	16,241	42	138	674	1,115	3,378	8,170	2,555	168
		1996	17,278	17,471	32	178	667	1,117	3,865	8,812	2,607	193
it	MI	1995	56,756		234	473	4,903	6,387	11,044	20,365	13,350	
		1996	57,885		201	534	4,660	5,856	10,298	20,284	15,832	
am	NC	1995	7,255	7,279	13	39	426	374	2,017	3,897	489	24
		1996	7,863	7,899	19	41	392	346	2,025	4,331	709	36
beth	NJ	1995	4,750	4,764	8	23	440	168	962	2,177	972	14
		1996	4,183	4,205	6	27	351	155	805	1,979	860	22
nte	CA	1995	2,793	2,820	22	10	256	391	580	1,005	529	27
		1996	2,465	2,503	2	23	303	348	460	856	473	38
so	TX	1995	20,034	20,177	22	120	512	1,818	1,912	13,977	1,673	143
		1996	22,198	22,315	7	117	568	1,807	1,728	15,880	2,091	117
	PA	1995	2,885	2,903	1	23	162	153	519	1,820	207	18
		1996	2,660	2,679	3	36	154	128	492	1,653	194	19
ndido	CA	1995	4,288	4,313	4	14	115	275	808	2,328	742	27
		1996	3,487	3,514	4	27	109	301	550	1,948	548	27
ne	OR	1995	5,694	5,743	1	18	123	169	947	4,083	353	49
		1996	5,526	5,577	2	29	127	176	880	4,088	244	51
sville	IN	1995	3,493	3,529	2	11	83	286	731	2,182	198	36
		1996	3,426	3,449	3	20	67	250	684	2,186	206	23
	MI	1995	8,520	8,711	19	105	512	1,357	2,030	3,580	917	191
		1996	7,444	7,537	20	98	474	1,072	1,778	2,895	1,107	93
ina	CA	1995	3,251	3,268	8	25	219	497	798	908	796	17
		1996	2,895	2,910	7	43	210	435	605	807	788	15
olfins	CO	1995	2,622	2,645	0	34	10	176	361	1,953	88	23
		1996	2,728	2,749	1	40	25	155	398	2,024	85	21
auderdale	FL	1995	12,966	12,999	12	50	567	502	2,507	7,773	1,555	33
		1996	12,638	12,676	20	56	570	562	2,385	7,713	1,332	38
Wayne	IN	1995	6,094	6,150	11	41	302	124	843	3,832	941	56
		1996	5,886	5,734	7	48	207	134	772	3,738	780	48
North	TX	1995	19,700	19,832	51	172	956	1,496	3,697	11,177	2,151	132
		1996	18,391	18,586	26	158	823	1,437	3,524	10,292	2,131	195
ont	CA	1995	4,219	4,237	1	13	86	448	820	2,264	587	18
		1996	3,682	3,706	1	15	99	317	625	2,158	467	24
o	CA	1995	23,233	23,684	25	95	1,051	1,596	3,846	10,242	6,378	451
		1996	21,462	22,062	34	102	1,031	1,466	3,546	10,362	4,922	600
ton	CA	1995	3,342	3,353	3	19	106	108	597	2,029	480	11
		1996	2,628	2,632	3	9	98	131	483	1,573	351	4
on Grove	CA	1995	4,104	4,115	3	23	179	252	707	2,149	791	11
		1996	3,345	3,368	0	20	162	216	612	1,705	630	23
nd	TX	1995	5,887	5,725	2	49	130	301	1,052	3,615	538	38
		1996	4,872	4,909	8	26	102	252	918	3,123	443	37
ale	AZ	1995	7,676	7,732	4	23	165	484	1,514	4,222	1,264	56
		1996	6,680	6,729	7	29	144	453	1,204	3,819	1,024	49
ale	CA	1995	3,967	3,983	4	10	167	151	630	2,337	688	16
		1996	3,796	3,827	7	6	173	245	560	2,284	521	31
l Prairie	TX	1995	3,008	3,011	6	18	70	236	498	1,743	437	3
		1996	3,374	3,377	1	24	84	506	509	1,753	497	3
l Rapids	MI	1995	6,505	6,555	10	50	273	786	1,320	3,655	411	50
		1996	6,324	6,367	5	58	280	715	1,154	3,634	478	43
l Bay	WI	1995	2,280	2,303	3	37	35	183	271	1,661	90	23
		1996	2,137	2,157	0	26	30	164	249	1,559	109	20

nsboro	NC	1995	8,542	8,602	15	36	377	583	1,637	5,356	538	60
		1996	8,117	8,149	10	54	322	562	1,681	4,978	510	32
ston	VA	1995	3,287	3,320	8	15	123	117	349	2,461	214	33
		1996	3,564	3,589	4	34	166	107	439	2,606	208	25
rd	CT	1995	8,215	8,306	15	68	605	598	1,633	4,016	1,280	91
		1996	6,747		11	53	553	498	1,070	3,545	1,017	
ard	CA	1995	4,042	4,068	4	26	165	234	581	2,259	773	26
		1996	4,045	4,101	4	15	172	218	761	2,258	819	56
erson	NV	1995	2,394	2,413	3	41	56	47	423	1,510	314	19
		1996	2,448	2,469	3	44	61	53	440	1,524	323	21
ah	FL	1995	8,000	8,035	12	26	420	467	1,229	3,999	1,847	35
		1996	9,244	9,285	10	29	419	540	1,519	4,586	2,141	41
wood	FL	1995	6,031	6,038	1	32	272	256	999	3,731	740	7
		1996	6,048	6,053	9	26	254	317	1,110	3,636	694	7
lulu	HI	1995	33,238	33,391	18	117	651	576	5,158	23,250	3,468	153
		1996	31,540	31,680	13	108	716	562	4,502	22,166	3,473	140
ton	TX	1995	63,889	64,619	138	412	4,387	5,684	11,840	29,080	11,448	730
		1996	65,844	66,718	134	510	4,053	6,331	12,240	31,961	10,615	874
ngton Beach	CA	1995	4,075	4,087	6	22	64	178	1,066	2,241	498	12
		1996	3,855	3,873	0	16	112	192	862	2,191	482	18
aville	AL	1995	6,552	6,576	4	30	192	411	1,206	4,198	511	24
		1996	6,669	6,701	5	41	123	459	1,049	4,446	546	32
xendence	MO	1995	4,244	4,273	2	12	59	215	671	3,007	278	29
		1996	4,197	4,222	1	19	61	214	564	2,984	354	25
napolis	IN	1995	18,051	18,199	47	217	1,195	1,747	3,845	7,892	3,108	148
		1996	17,794	17,932	55	217	1,156	2,009	3,516	7,830	3,011	138
wood	CA	1995	3,565	3,596	15	30	532	356	639	1,061	932	31
		1996	3,224	3,247	14	27	495	434	580	976	698	23
	CA	1995	2,244	2,257	1	7	35	46	388	1,545	222	13
		1996	2,136	2,157	0	10	29	105	400	1,416	176	21
	TX	1995	4,776	4,796	2	28	88	273	643	3,338	404	20
		1996	4,849	4,886	5	34	94	263	764	3,266	423	37
son	MS	1995	12,128	12,193	53	93	784	517	2,744	5,698	2,239	65
		1996	10,022	10,058	37	110	568	371	2,523	4,657	1,756	36
sonville	FL	1995	29,087	29,290	38	318	1,375	2,819	6,204	15,205	3,128	203
		1996	30,585	30,794	48	334	1,379	3,068	6,167	15,960	3,629	209
y City	NJ	1995	8,850	8,911	12	50	1,108	896	1,932	3,150	1,702	61
		1996	8,094	8,145	13	47	886	882	1,701	2,881	1,684	51
as City	MO	1995	24,683	24,910	47	224	1,476	2,697	4,925	12,251	3,063	227
		1996	25,225	25,443	58	222	1,358	2,612	4,134	13,667	3,174	218
rette	LA	1995	4,921	4,930	4	30	129	361	836	3,298	263	9
		1996	4,125	4,143	5	41	131	259	660	2,702	327	18
aster	CA	1995	3,028	3,047	3	21	145	487	746	1,216	408	21
		1996	2,975	3,004	6	33	153	503	743	1,144	393	29
ing	MI	1995	4,600	4,628	8	76	162	587	650	2,790	327	28
		1996	4,594	4,628	6	97	157	440	737	2,808	349	34
fo	TX	1995	4,525	4,560	5	8	86	445	713	2,849	419	35
		1996	5,162	5,202	4	6	103	384	725	3,436	504	40
egas	NV	1995	29,577	29,758	43	256	1,639	2,769	6,034	15,211	3,625	181
		1996	28,045	28,238	81	241	1,806	2,017	5,825	14,427	3,648	193
ngton	KY	1995	7,895	7,946	7	64	298	636	1,495	4,952	443	51
		1996	7,041	7,082	7	61	280	661	1,266	4,343	423	41
in	NB	1995	6,853	6,892	0	42	57	517	899	4,945	193	39
		1996	6,686	6,710	2	41	53	489	880	4,971	240	24
Rock	AR	1995	10,907	10,995	30	76	544	1,456	1,760	6,130	911	88
		1996	10,035	10,113	18	88	418	913	1,621	6,216	761	78
ia	MI	1995	1,708		0	12	38	88	239	1,132	199	
		1996	1,589		1	21	30	57	231	1,047	202	
Beach	CA	1995	15,365	15,481	37	76	1,392	1,224	2,878	7,003	2,755	116
		1996	13,275	13,397	51	88	1,183	1,148	2,510	5,996	2,299	122
angeles	CA	1995	134,097	135,829	356	735	14,034	18,513	20,788	55,822	23,849	1,732
		1996	122,485	124,398	370	736	12,915	17,941	18,706	50,142	21,655	1,933
ville	KY	1995	9,022	9,186	18	72	712	782	2,106	3,885	1,447	164
		1996	9,601	9,780	26	70	846	660	2,189	4,386	1,424	179
ock	TX	1995	6,290	6,324	8	59	125	528	1,212	3,925	433	34
		1996	6,375	6,425	7	60	149	855	1,111	3,697	496	50
in	GA	1995	5,182	5,214	13	39	190	174	856	3,527	383	32
		1996	6,438	6,459	6	28	163	187	1,089	4,374	591	21
son	WI	1995	4,147	4,180	1	31	127	105	655	2,907	321	33
		1996	4,290	4,319	0	39	137	185	610	3,050	269	29

his	TN	1995	31,054	31,348	81	355	2,723	1,766	7,801	11,922	6,406	294
		1996	32,604	32,898	80	395	2,868	2,882	7,616	12,389	6,796	264
	AZ	1995	14,464	14,546	4	65	206	1,016	2,437	8,708	2,028	82
		1996	12,833	12,899	10	58	245	918	1,914	7,941	1,749	66
ite	TX	1995	3,310	3,346	0	10	39	225	403	2,329	304	36
		1996	3,429	3,508	2	4	28	246	316	2,528	305	79
	FL	1995	30,125	30,258	47	93	2,764	3,485	4,786	14,326	4,624	133
		1996	31,276	31,380	60	103	2,429	3,951	4,673	16,595	3,465	104
akee	WI	1995	23,025	23,269	54	176	1,581	1,161	3,566	11,923	4,584	244
		1996	23,377	23,655	61	119	1,590	1,051	3,650	11,837	5,069	278
	AL	1995	10,159	10,184	26	54	697	398	2,146	6,058	780	25
		1996	9,442	9,465	22	59	624	399	2,011	5,237	1,090	23
sto	CA	1995	7,784	7,883	7	32	170	417	1,477	4,647	1,034	99
		1996	6,440	6,508	6	39	215	377	1,449	3,500	854	68
omery	AL	1995	6,593	6,638	17	43	282	363	1,542	3,696	650	45
		1996	6,329	6,358	16	40	230	426	1,627	3,405	585	29
io Valley	CA	1995	4,659	4,680	6	19	180	445	1,059	2,381	589	21
		1996	4,634	4,647	6	18	216	318	1,225	2,244	607	13
ville ²	IL	1995			0		10	22	127	1,048	46	10
		1996			0		6	26	157	1,035	33	2
ille ³	TN	1995	26,741		46	230	1,288	3,045	4,054	14,608	3,470	
		1996	27,875		42	268	1,362	3,270	3,630	15,668	3,635	
rk	NJ	1995	20,060	20,188	43	96	2,577	2,289	3,613	6,470	4,962	128
		1996	17,200	17,258	46	79	2,130	2,194	2,842	5,771	4,138	58
laven ²	CT	1995	7,312	7,371	5	52	436	547	1,440	3,528	1,304	59
		1996	7,410		5	62	580	643	1,373	3,563	1,184	
Orleans ³	LA	1995	26,244		189	270	2,546	2,123	4,892	11,381	4,843	
		1996	26,893		155	202	2,787	2,407	4,920	11,425	4,987	
ort News	VA	1995	5,284	5,325	13	76	250	523	903	3,231	288	41
		1996	4,750	4,789	12	55	153	411	584	3,287	248	39
ork ²	NY	1995	219,130	221,100	574	1,276	28,212	27,271	36,227	89,740	35,830	1,970
		1996	196,031		507	1,274	25,195	23,274	30,686	83,540	31,555	
k	VA	1995	10,129	10,205	25	89	611	411	1,369	6,502	1,122	76
		1996	9,228	9,289	25	70	489	505	1,405	5,983	751	61
ilk	CA	1995	2,392	2,403	6	6	152	320	422	812	674	11
		1996	2,285	2,307	3	10	181	381	382	811	517	22
aside	CA	1995	3,857	3,881	9	33	183	489	1,035	1,489	819	24
		1996	3,681	3,693	2	37	165	415	863	1,726	473	12
oma City	OK	1995	25,311	25,493	198	238	762	1,786	4,695	15,228	2,408	182
		1996	26,434	26,696	30	221	722	1,616	4,700	16,879	2,266	262
ia	NB	1995	12,873	12,982	8	43	373	1,277	1,790	7,732	1,850	109
		1996	14,476	14,608	13	39	389	1,759	2,243	7,934	2,099	132
io	CA	1995	5,422	5,483	11	42	263	403	1,046	2,542	1,115	41
		1996	4,563	4,620	8	17	275	423	739	2,257	844	57
je	CA	1995	2,510	2,532	5	9	87	174	525	1,250	460	22
		1996	2,202	2,218	0	14	85	174	456	1,140	333	16
do	FL	1995	10,021	10,040	12	45	507	1,222	1,901	5,397	937	19
		1996	11,440	11,469	7	83	471	1,308	2,231	6,485	855	29
rd	CA	1995	4,103	4,114	4	31	210	598	682	2,108	470	11
		1996	3,882	3,894	10	27	216	318	604	2,254	453	12
ale	CA	1995	2,414	2,434	2	23	124	376	514	991	384	20
		1996	2,411	2,428	2	19	122	383	579	1,001	305	17
lena	CA	1995	5,262	5,286	8	28	408	362	912	2,981	563	24
		1996	3,816	3,855	10	22	263	306	643	2,182	390	39
lena	TX	1995	3,385	3,431	10	29	93	418	623	1,789	433	36
		1996	3,466	3,516	6	28	97	300	659	1,973	403	50
son	NJ	1995	4,538	4,590	6	19	403	400	1,143	1,924	643	52
		1996	4,147	4,174	6	20	433	381	926	1,701	680	27
3 rd	IL	1995										
		1996			4		216	901	917	2,925	436	70
elphia	PA	1995	52,348	53,606	191	407	7,087	3,533	7,819	21,696	11,635	1,258
		1996	53,550	54,825	209	346	7,763	3,030	7,766	22,231	12,205	1,275
nix	AZ	1995	58,276	58,427	102	210	1,718	3,476	10,479	31,724	10,567	151
		1996	54,600	54,772	92	229	1,857	3,182	9,672	30,651	8,917	172
urgh	PA	1995	10,974	11,078	25	110	1,046	560	1,800	5,716	1,717	104
		1996	8,204	9,313	23	111	799	520	1,505	4,842	1,404	109

	TX	1995	3,518	3,525	1	11	42	253	626	2,385	200	7
		1996	4,037	4,044	0	29	42	236	711	2,816	203	7
ina	CA	1995	4,387	4,410	21	28	311	515	908	1,788	816	23
		1996	4,032	4,053	12	16	282	486	875	1,580	801	21
ind	OR	1995	27,840	28,079	18	208	1,105	3,037	3,978	14,453	5,041	239
		1996	24,257	24,513	29	188	1,016	2,609	3,297	13,819	3,299	256
mouth	VA	1995	4,490	4,578	13	38	399	266	752	2,498	524	88
		1996	4,155	4,206	12	27	268	232	709	2,525	382	51
lo	CO	1995	3,624	3,659	3	22	88	510	661	2,123	217	35
		1996	3,741	3,761	5	39	96	553	676	2,204	168	20
gh	NC	1995	7,911	7,972	9	54	267	813	1,838	4,815	515	61
		1996	8,330	8,371	17	46	345	609	1,535	5,068	710	41
io Cucamonga	CA	1995	2,676	2,688	5	14	93	80	571	1,402	511	12
		1996	2,582	2,597	4	7	92	99	517	1,339	524	15
	NV	1995	5,623	5,652	8	44	190	279	961	3,787	354	29
		1996	5,109	5,129	4	68	253	253	771	3,419	341	20
nond	VA	1995	10,225	10,310	55	75	675	807	2,059	5,326	1,228	85
		1996	9,332	9,422	58	67	706	823	1,885	4,951	842	90
side	CA	1995	10,457	10,561	22	51	492	1,260	2,436	4,443	1,753	104
		1996	8,360	8,495	4	55	460	1,171	1,542	3,870	1,258	135
ester	NY	1995	10,371	10,570	27	70	737	373	2,232	5,981	951	199
		1996	9,738	9,844	23	57	631	332	2,050	5,303	1,342	106
ford?	IL	1995			4		324	462	1,877	4,253	587	30
		1996			17		315	438	1,587	4,276	675	32
amento	CA	1995	20,164	20,248	31	88	1,002	926	4,043	9,717	4,377	84
		1996	17,150	17,192	25	80	907	809	3,685	8,436	3,208	42
ouis	MO	1995	29,053	29,422	107	126	2,415	3,430	5,122	13,953	3,900	369
		1996	26,454	26,803	86	116	1,851	2,785	4,695	13,573	3,348	349
etersburg	FL	1995	11,147	11,200	15	80	700	1,856	1,923	5,949	624	53
		1996	12,236	12,318	11	88	694	1,669	2,350	6,291	1,133	82
n	OR	1995	6,189	6,222	4	30	121	59	882	4,438	555	33
		1996	5,398	5,427	5	56	120	55	589	4,195	378	29
as	CA	1995	3,944	3,972	6	28	188	387	549	2,352	434	28
		1996	3,704	3,734	3	26	195	420	501	2,214	345	30
Antonio	TX	1995	39,072	39,481	78	331	1,129	1,087	6,757	25,684	4,006	409
		1996	41,713	42,145	59	342	1,144	842	6,840	28,545	4,141	432
Bernardino	CA	1995	10,258	10,341	28	42	752	1,147	2,213	4,311	1,765	83
		1996	8,832	8,908	21	41	657	924	1,791	3,776	1,622	76
Diego	CA	1995	33,646	33,742	40	164	1,608	3,668	5,486	16,021	6,659	96
		1996	30,039	30,142	40	168	1,556	3,337	4,154	15,319	5,465	103
Francisco	CA	1995	30,156	30,357	46	127	3,031	1,943	3,515	17,327	4,167	201
		1996	26,755	26,981	45	153	2,896	1,963	3,526	14,338	3,834	226
Jose	CA	1995	18,449	18,642	18	183	535	2,538	2,814	10,244	2,119	193
		1996	17,659	17,950	19	161	551	2,341	2,399	10,345	1,843	291
a Ana	CA	1995	7,899	8,034	34	36	613	553	1,272	3,764	1,627	135
		1996	6,792	6,988	25	36	579	455	987	3,240	1,460	196
a Clarita	CA	1995	2,078	2,086	1	15	36	257	508	1,017	244	8
		1996	1,630	1,650	1	8	32	251	359	773	206	20
a Rosa	CA	1995	3,686	3,716	2	26	98	153	670	2,456	281	30
		1996	3,524	3,546	1	39	81	231	448	2,530	194	22
innah	GA	1995	5,249	5,276	11	38	349	191	812	3,370	478	27
		1996	6,257	6,306	5	26	417	218	1,022	4,089	480	49
ile	WA	1995	27,645	27,759	23	120	1,122	1,205	3,844	17,790	3,541	114
		1996	27,788	27,912	10	139	998	1,104	3,844	18,319	3,374	124
veport	LA	1995	11,015	11,106	25	53	357	762	1,902	7,268	648	91
		1996	11,074	11,179	26	58	330	806	1,969	7,281	604	105
Valley	CA	1995	1,584	1,603	3	8	24	57	330	987	195	19
		1996	1,197	1,209	0	7	17	41	239	755	138	12
x Falls	SD	1995	2,557	2,569	1	32	36	153	377	1,841	117	12
		1996	2,530	2,549	1	43	27	152	418	1,766	123	19
h Bend	IN	1995	4,774	4,839	10	34	170	255	1,147	2,830	328	65
		1996	4,981	5,033	13	45	252	156	1,249	2,902	364	52
kane	WA	1995	7,890	7,927	6	64	228	500	1,374	5,276	442	37
		1996	8,127	8,143	8	48	180	414	1,501	5,533	443	16
ngfield?	IL	1995			5		261	542	1,149	2,784	248	18
		1996			2		204	501	1,092	2,724	179	14
ngfield?	MA	1995	5,741	6,102	11	78	384	737	1,283	1,833	1,415	361
		1996	4,346		6	54	265	593	1,118	1,434	876	
ngfield	MO	1995	6,062	6,105	1	35	76	278	889	4,317	356	43
		1996	5,584	5,634	2	41	71	259	1,052	3,846	313	50
rford	CT	1995	3,280	3,299	3	7	101	109	524	2,200	336	19
		1996	2,554	2,577	3	8	101	99	329	1,794	220	23
ling Heights	MI	1995	2,053	2,066	1	9	7	142	157	1,571	166	13
		1996	2,367	2,377	0	2	20	123	224	1,818	180	10
kton	CA	1995	10,418	10,483	17	58	520	797	1,940	5,201	1,885	65
		1996	9,600	9,653	23	62	576	835	1,768	4,732	1,604	53
ryvale	CA	1995	1,936	1,938	2	15	48	56	263	1,369	183	2
		1996	1,921	1,932	0	18	38	82	251	1,345	187	11

se	NY	1995	5,526	5,582	6	36	338	372	1,443	2,926	405	56
		1996	4,849	4,801	8	30	248	385	1,243	2,550	387	52
1	WA	1995	10,930	11,000	7	87	489	996	1,840	6,207	1,334	70
		1996	10,035	10,100	8	64	377	916	1,601	5,576	1,493	65
	FL	1995	20,129	20,245	24	121	1,245	2,717	3,196	9,767	3,059	116
		1996	20,847	20,981	17	126	1,264	2,801	3,555	10,460	2,624	134
	AZ	1995	7,153	7,185	7	25	101	227	1,081	4,651	1,061	32
		1996	6,954	6,979	2	20	172	288	977	4,520	975	25
ind Oaks	CA	1995	1,358	1,368	0	9	31	69	217	872	160	10
		1996	1,349	1,395	1	8	39	93	211	851	146	46
1	KS	1995	7,399		4	50	220	503	2,802	3,331	489	
		1996	6,831		9	37	272	435	2,919	2,318	841	
ce	CA	1995	3,896	4,020	3	4	177	118	655	2,288	751	24
		1996	3,679	3,694	2	14	163	97	711	2,062	630	15
	OK	1995	13,516	13,659	13	126	456	1,440	2,792	6,431	2,258	143
		1996	13,008	13,129	17	144	552	1,516	2,868	5,971	1,940	121
	CA	1995	4,448	4,477	6	25	213	513	791	2,354	546	29
		1996	4,775	4,800	7	24	247	471	884	2,723	419	25
a Beach	VA	1995	9,511	9,608	8	48	225	141	1,255	7,319	515	97
		1996	9,902	10,021	8	53	214	239	1,551	7,376	461	119
	TX	1995	4,638	4,660	6	70	221	425	898	2,583	435	22
		1996	5,669	5,712	6	53	217	475	1,035	3,189	694	43
n	MI	1995	3,407	3,432	0	23	89	549	447	1,649	650	25
		1996	3,436	3,463	4	24	83	236	447	1,884	758	27
ington	DC	1995	32,977	33,039	158	108	3,331	3,935	5,132	15,849	4,464	62
		1996	32,837	32,988	199	68	4,009	3,079	5,429	14,964	5,189	51
bury	CT	1995	4,405	4,409	5	11	129	109	968	2,479	704	4
		1996	3,805	3,811	5	17	117	91	819	2,206	550	6
Covina	CA	1995	2,832	2,876	4	11	169	129	403	1,642	574	44
		1996	2,680	2,695	1	10	149	138	434	1,467	481	15
ta	KS	1995	12,635		22	93	421	491	2,852	7,405	1,351	
		1996	11,647		13	103	355	585	2,509	7,092	990	
on-Salem	NC	1995	9,542	9,621	13	71	481	675	2,440	5,296	566	79
		1996	8,843	8,934	17	62	417	623	1,830	5,007	887	91
ester	MA	1995	5,859	5,909	0	47	229	662	1,332	2,937	652	50
		1996	4,939	4,974	3	43	187	496	1,021	2,620	569	35
ers	NY	1995	3,862	3,887	4	15	360	156	635	1,918	774	25
		1996	3,376	3,400	7	14	279	199	499	1,756	622	24

to reporting changes, figures are not comparable to previous year.

ble rape figures furnished by the state-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Programs administered by the Illinois State Police were not in accordance with National UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Crime Index total, and Modified Crime Index total categories.

plate green data for 1995 and/or 1996 not available.

data are not available.

s in all tables of this report are based on the volume of crime reported by comparable units. Agency reports which are determined to be influenced by changes in reporting practices for all or specific offenses, or by annexations, are removed from trend tables. All 1996 figures are preliminary. Final figures and rates per unit of population will be published in "Crime in the United States 1996" scheduled to be released in the fall of 1997.

Agency	State	Year	Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Knoxville ⁽¹⁾	TN	1995	6,555	6,619	8	61	326	1,052	1,376	2,953	779	64
		1996	5,204	5,249	12	28	289	425	1,106	2,569	775	45
Oakland ⁽²⁾	CA	1995	Not available									
		1996	19,871	19,871	50	161	1,684	2,014	3,181	10,413	2,368	
Salt Lake City	UT	1995	9,431	9,473	15	63	212	304	1,468	6,513	856	42
		1995	10,735	10,770	9	67	278	359	1,330	7,220	1,472	35
Scottsdale	AZ	1995	5,463	5,496	4	12	56	140	1,047	3,429	775	33
		1996	4,885	4,915	1	11	73	156	905	3,263	476	30
Toledo	OH	1995	13,007	13,231	13	136	698	579	3,083	6,978	1,520	224
		1996	13,006	13,261	15	137	641	528	2,642	7,483	1,560	255
Tucson ⁽³⁾	AZ	1995	25,589	25,709	27	168	538	1,872	2,759	17,190	3,035	120
		1996			22	146	544	1,737	3,213		3,491	148

¹ Due to reporting changes, figures are not comparable to previous year.

² Complete arson data are not available for 1996.

³ Larceny-theft figures for 1996 were not furnished in accordance with national UCR guidelines.

Drug Arrests Of Juveniles Rise Sharply

Local, National Trend Contrasts to Decrease In Overall Crime Rate

By Pierre Thomas
and John Fountain
Washington Post Staff Writers

The number of juveniles charged with narcotics-related crimes across the country has more than doubled since the beginning of the decade, even though the nation's overall crime rate continues to fall.

Police have encountered growing numbers of youths who are possessing, manufacturing or selling illegal drugs, particularly marijuana. The number of arrests has jumped from 64,740 in 1990 to 147,107 by 1995, recently released FBI crime statistics show.

The trend is particularly startling in several Washington area jurisdictions. In Fairfax County, the number of juveniles charged with drug violations last year was more than seven times greater than five years earlier. In fast-growing Loudoun County, the number of youths arrested in 1995 was nearly 12 times the number charged at the beginning of the decade, an increase that far outpaced the county's population growth. Arlington, Montgomery and Prince George's counties saw the number of juveniles charged with drug offenses either double or nearly double.

The escalating number of juveniles being arrested for drug-related crimes appears to be directly linked to the increase in drug use among youths. An annual nationwide survey by the University of Michigan recently showed use of illegal drugs, particularly marijuana, increased again last year among U.S. schoolchildren.

"It's a ticking time bomb," said Thomas Constantine, head of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

"It's like a generation has lost the [anti-drug] message."

Lloyd Johnston, a researcher on the University of Michigan drug survey, agreed that "generational forgetting" is in place with juveniles less knowledgeable and, as a conse-

quence, less fearful of the ramifications of drugs.

"The message is that all of us need to talk to youth and tell them that [drug and alcohol use] set you up to lose in life," said Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, the president's drug policy director, noting that the increase in arrests reflects a shift in youth attitudes that began in 1989. The country is now suffering the consequences of those changed attitudes, he said.

With juvenile attitudes toward drugs softening, law enforcement officials locally and nationally are scrambling to address the problem.

"Narcotics use seems to be going up considerably," said Col. M. Douglas Scott, Fairfax County chief of police. "Marijuana appears to be on a strong comeback in the Northern Virginia area and is becoming more and more prevalent. There's a higher percentage of kids using. The availability is there.

"We're not alone," he said. "We know that regionally everybody seems to be experiencing the same problem that we have."

In Fairfax, the school resource officer program, which began in 1993, has led to more arrests both on and off school grounds, officials said. The expansion of community policing, which has included bike patrols and satellite police stations in target areas, also has helped catch juvenile drug offenders. But none of these efforts has come close to eliminating the supply of narcotics.

Scott said illegal drugs continue to be available to teenagers in part because of the difficulty police often have in identifying the suppliers.

"It's very difficult to work drug cases with juveniles because obviously, if you're going to do it in an undercover capacity, a lot of juveniles are absolutely reluctant to deal or speak to adults because they know they can possibly be the police," he said. The department does not use juveniles as undercover agents, he said.

"Generally, what we do when we find out there is narcotics use by a

juvenile, we don't work it like an adult case where we're trying to get to a dealer, we make immediate arrests," Scott said. "You don't want to have a situation where you're essentially acknowledging the use as you might do in an adult case to get to that higher level. So you can't always get to the source."

The increased availability of drugs has been accompanied by the emergence of drug-dealing gangs, which are often willing to use children in their narcotics-peddling operations. Earlier this year, federal authorities said police and sheriff agencies across the country estimated that approximately 652,000 gang members are part of 25,000 gangs and that gang problems are worsening in 48 percent of the communities participating in the survey.

The problem is straining already taxed public resources. "The problem is not getting better," said Cheri Walter, deputy director of Ohio's Department of Youth Services. "It's getting worse."

Four years ago, 40 percent of juveniles convicted of serious crimes in Ohio had substance abuse problems that required residential drug treatment. Today, about 70 percent do.

Every juvenile detention center in the state is now equipped with a substance abuse unit that includes access to assistance groups like Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.

Still struggling to cope, Ohio, which already has two substance abuse centers for juvenile offenders, is planning to convert another 180-bed site to help young criminals with substance abuse problems.

In the District of Columbia, the percentage of juveniles arrested who test positive for drug use has steadily and dramatically increased this decade. In 1994, 55 percent of juvenile arrestees tested positive for drug use, compared with about 16 percent in 1990. Yet during that time period, the cash-strapped District police arrested fewer juveniles on possession and distribution charges.

The increase in juvenile narcotics

Cont'd

activity in recent years is particularly discouraging because the trend runs counter to other general declines in crime. Last year saw the rate of violent crime continue a downward fall. And after spiraling up for nearly a decade, the number of juveniles charged with violent crime inched downward in 1995.

Now some experts fear that hard-gained ground in battling narcotics may be lost.

As gangs and drug operations began to expand their influence among juveniles, national anti-drug rhetoric did not keep pace, some officials said. The nation's anti-drug media blitz died down with the beginning of the Persian Gulf War and is struggling to recover, said Daniel Rosen-

blatt, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

"What we have learned is that we can never drop our guard," Rosenblatt said. "The effort needs to be continued on all fronts."

Staff writers Louie Estrada, Lan Nguyen, Brian Mooar, Philip Pan and Leef Smith contributed to this report.

Dennis Burke



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Policy Development

fax to Dennis Burke

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 6, 1997

TO: Grace Mastalli

FROM: Peter Brien

SUBJECT: Analysis of crime trends

Section I provides a comprehensive overview of crime trends in the United States since 1980 for every violent crime and property crime. These data are taken from the FBI's Uniform Crime reports from 1980 to 1995. Section II examines drug use trends for the nation's young (age 12-17) over the same time period. These data come from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, collected by SAMHSA. Section III summarizes recent crime trends in New York and New York City with data from the New York Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Section I

I have enclosed 5 graphs which detail the crime trends since 1980 for each major violent crime and property crime.

Graph 1 tracks all violent crimes collapsed into one category.

Graph 2 tracks all property crimes collapsed into one category.

Graph 3 provides a partial breakout of violent crimes (murder and rape).

Graph 4 presents the remaining violent crimes (aggravated assault and robbery).

Graph 5 presents the component property crimes of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

Conclusions

These graphs show the following:

- The most significant priority for the department is to ensure that the downward trends in crime rates continue - especially due to the interdependent nature of violent crimes (fewer robberies lead to fewer murders, etc). Also because the crime rate is still extremely high - note that the violent crime rate today is higher than it was throughout the 1980's.
- It appears that, accompanying the decline in street crime (violent crime), there has been a plateau in the commission of property crimes - mostly larceny. Graph 5 indicates that larceny rates rose

from 1994 to 1995 while the other 2 property crimes showed only slight decreases in recent years. These trends suggest that it would be useful to develop programs to make citizens safer in their homes while current efforts continue to abate crime in the streets.

- These graphs demonstrate many clear successes which may not be widely known:
 - The number of burglaries in the United States during 1995 represented the lowest total in the past two decades.
 - The violent crime rate in 1995 was 10% below the 1991 rate.
 - The murder rate in 1995 was 16% below the 1991 rate.
 - In the nation's largest cities, robberies fell 12% from 1994 to 1995.
 - The number of violent crimes fell in each region of the country from 1994 to 1995.

It is important to note that while certain 1995 crime rates have fallen below the levels of the early 1990's, the rates in 1995 are generally higher than they were in the mid-1980's.

Section II

Graphs 6 and 7 chronicle the recent increase in cocaine and marijuana use among the nation's young people. It is interesting that there has been no parallel increase in alcohol use (Graph 9) among this population; however, the rate of consumption is extremely high - in 1995, one in five youths age 12-17 reported some alcohol use during the prior month.

Marijuana continues to be a growing menace for the youngest segment of the population. In 1995, the average age at which people first used marijuana was the lowest it has ever been.

Alcohol follows this pattern as well. While the number of young users of alcohol may not be increasing, it is being used by younger people than ever before. The average age of first use of alcohol in 1995 was 15.9 years of age - a record low.

Most illicit drugs (heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants) are reaching younger experimenters than they have in years.

Conclusions

The general trend indicates that more young people are experimenting with marijuana and cocaine than have experimented in recent years. At the same time, younger individuals are experimenting with most types of drugs - from alcohol and cigarettes to hallucinogens and heroin.

Policies need to be increasingly targeted at the very young because experimentation is on the rise in all drug categories.

Section III

The impact of policing reforms in New York City have caused a remarkable reversal of escalating crime rates in the late 1980's. In 1995, the data indicate that in violent crime and property crime, New York is experiencing record low rates of crime, compared to the record highs only five or six years earlier.

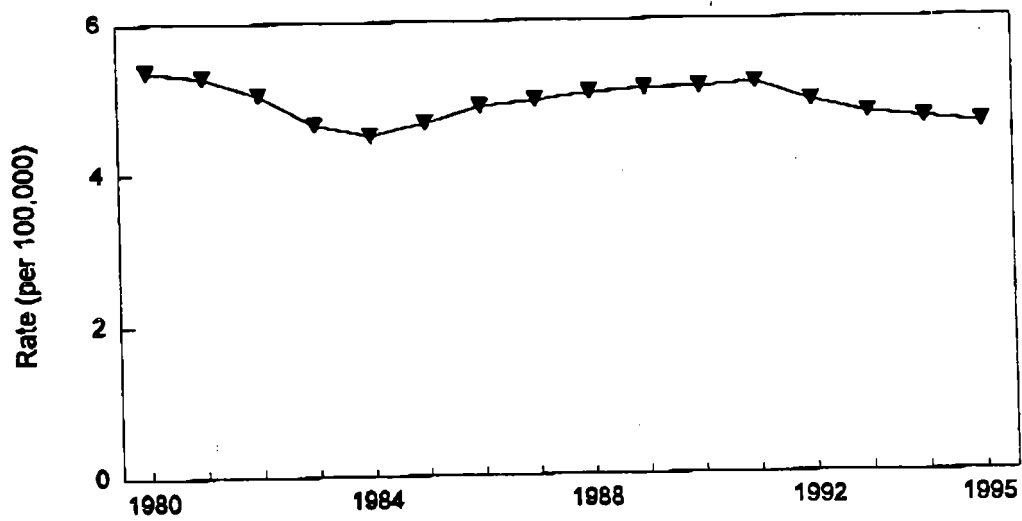
For all crimes depicted in Graphs 9-11, the decline in crime rates in New York City is demonstrably more rapid than the drop in crime in New York State outside of New York City, suggesting that the reforms in NYC are largely responsible for the drop in crime rates statewide.

The number of violent crimes reported in New York State and New York City fell in 1995 for the fifth consecutive year since reaching an all-time high in 1990 (Graph 9). The violent crime rate in 1995 was the lowest in 20 years. The murder rate in New York State in 1995 was also the lowest rate the state had seen in 20 years (Graph 10). In 1995, property crimes declined for the fifth consecutive year in both New York State and New York City (Graph 11). The property crime rate in 1995 was also the lowest it has been since the inception of the UCR program in 1975.

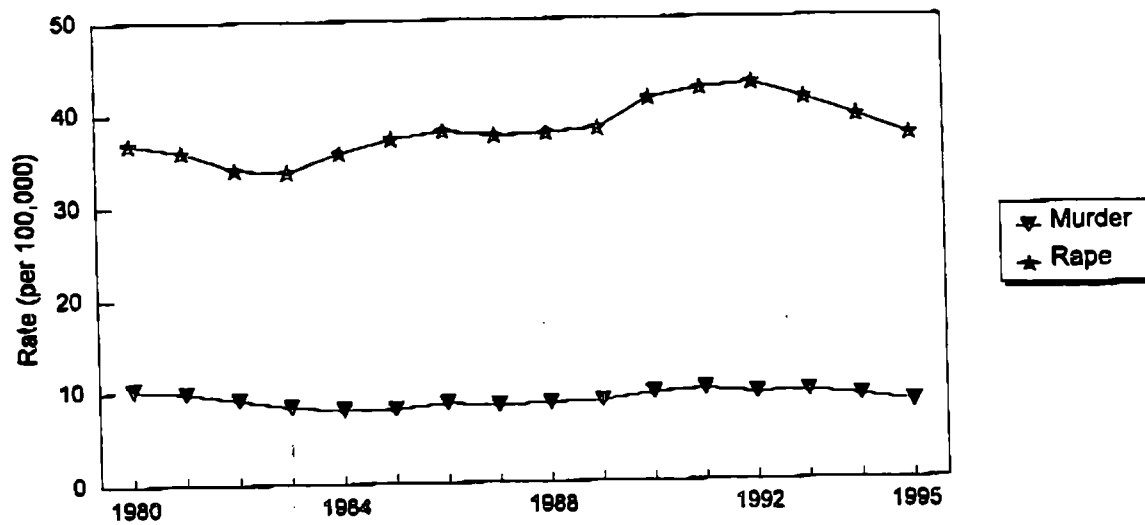
Whether the reforms of Police Chief Bratton are able to be replicated successfully remains to be seen. Significant focus has now turned to New Orleans where a pilot program roughly similar to the NYC reforms is being devised.

GRAPH 2

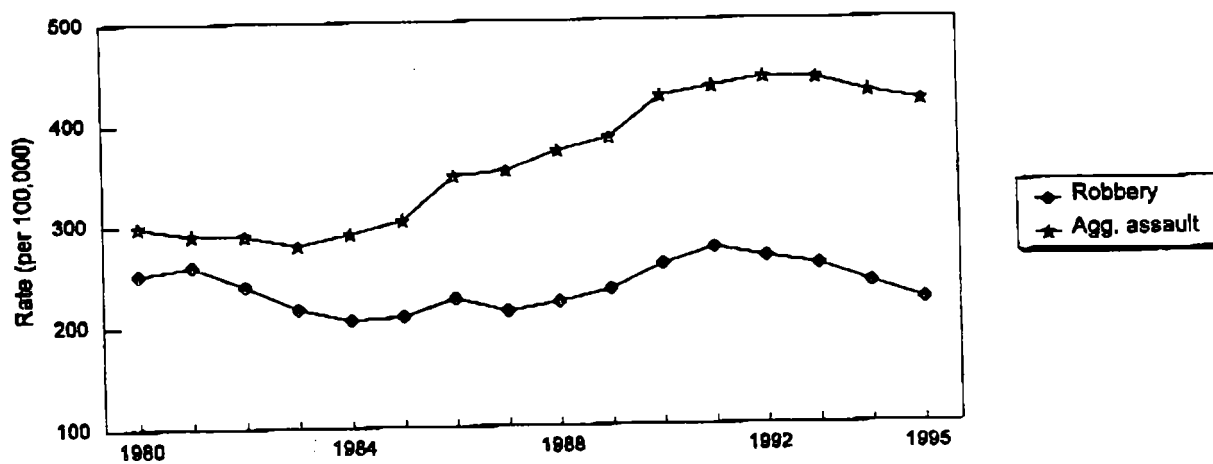
National Property Crime Rates, 1980-1995



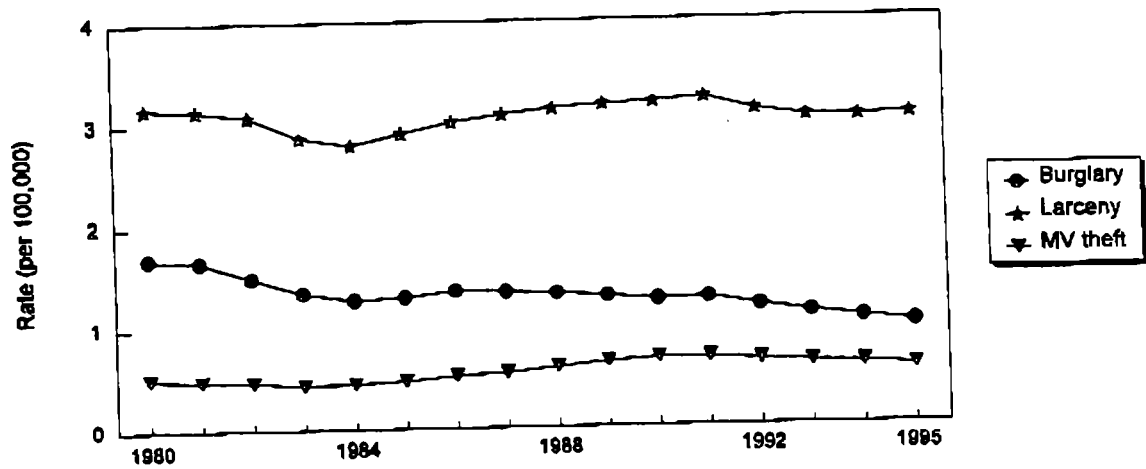
GRAPH 3

National Violent Crime Rates of Murder and Rape, 1980-1995

GRAPH 4

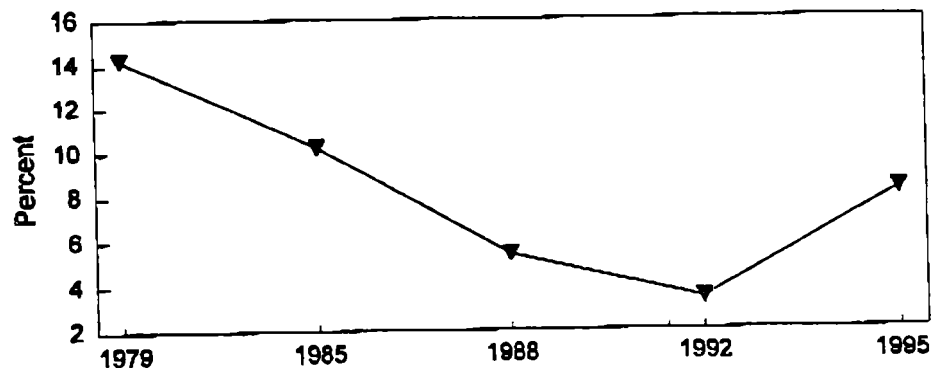
National Violent Crime Rates of Robbery and Aggravated Assault, 1980-1995

GRAPH 5

National Property Crime Rates, by Crime, 1980-1995

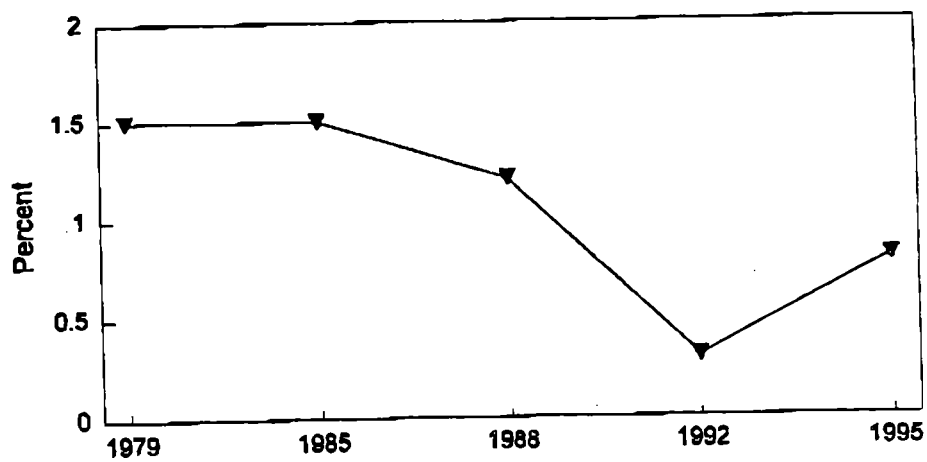
GRAPH 6

**Percent of people age 12-17 who
used marijuana in the past month**



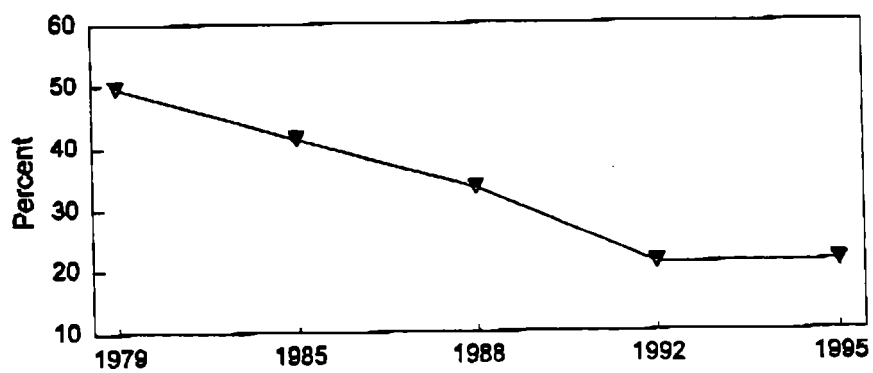
GRAPH 7

**Percent of people age 12-17 who
used cocaine in the past month**

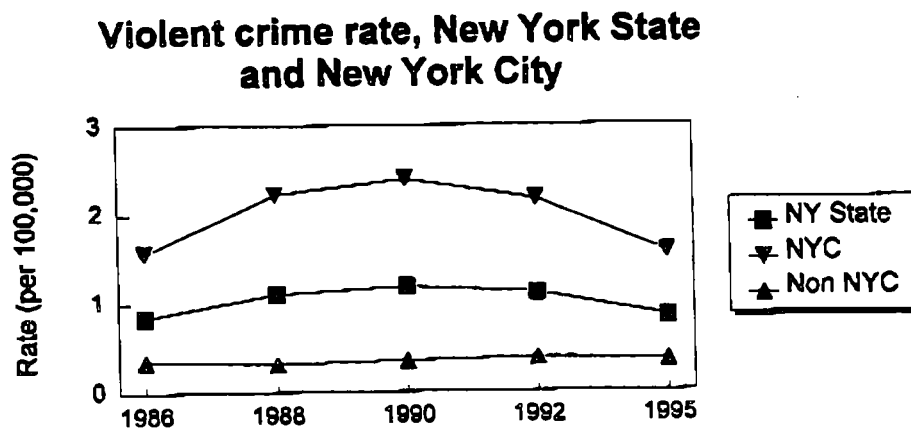


GRAPH 8

**Percent of people age 12-17 who
used alcohol in the last month**

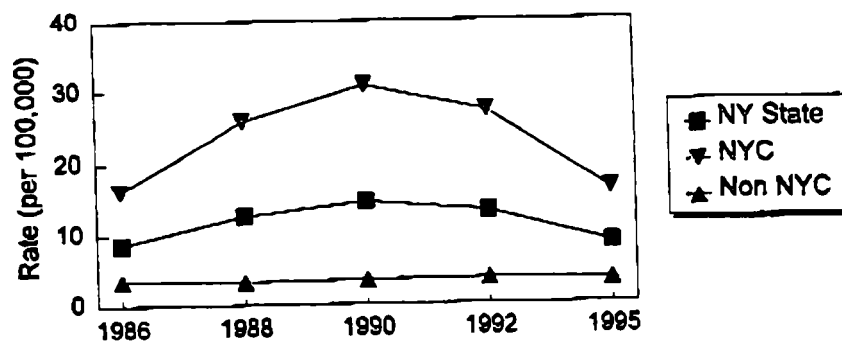


GRAPH 9

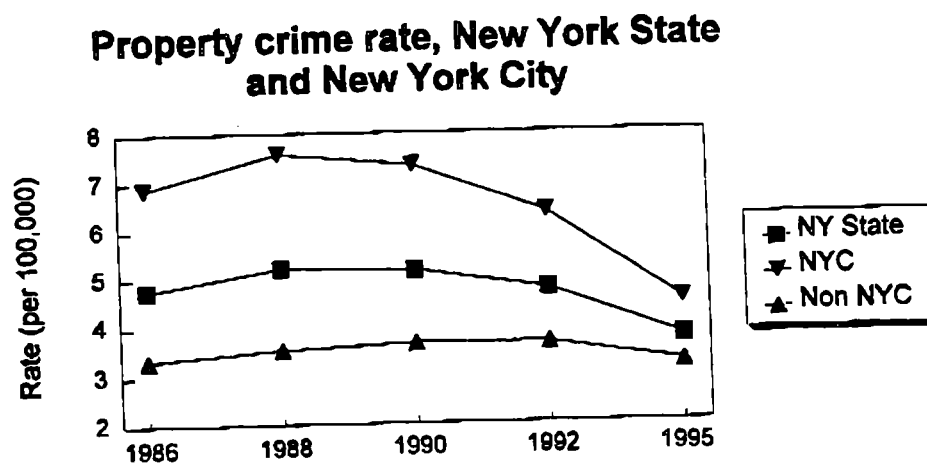


GRAPH 10

**Murder rate, New York State
and New York City**



GRAPH 11





Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 5 P.M. EDT
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1996

BJS
202/307-0784

CRIME VICTIMIZATION DROPS THREE PERCENT FROM 1993 TO 1994

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Total violent and property crime victimizations fell almost 3 percent from 1993 to 1994, the Justice Department reported today. Violent crime rates leveled off during that period, after falling 20 percent between 1981 and 1986 and then rising 15 percent from 1986 through 1991. Property crimes continued a general 15-year decline.

During 1994, there were an estimated 10.9 million violent crimes, including 6.6 million simple assaults, 2.5 million aggravated assaults, 1.3 million robberies and 430,000 rapes or other types of sexual assault. The figures were essentially the same for 1992 and 1993, according to the National Crime Victimization Survey, which reported 51 violent victimizations per 1,000 United States residents, including 43 assaults per 1,000 residents, 6 robberies and 2 sexual assaults or rapes per 1,000 residents.

* Violent Crime fell 4% in 1995 - Fourth straight
(MORE) year of decline

- 2 -

Two-thirds of the rape and sexual assault victims knew their assailants. Offenders possessed or used a weapon in more than half of the robberies and 16 percent of the rapes and sexual assaults.

During 1994 26 percent of the violent incidents occurred at or near the victim's home, 20 percent on the street away from home, 13 percent at school and 13 percent in a store or other commercial establishment.

One of every nine persons from 12 through 15 years old was a violent crime victim during 1994, as was one in 16 blacks (compared to one in 20 whites) and one in 17 males (compared to one in 24 females).

There were 111 violent victimizations for every 1,000 teenagers and young adults, more than twice the rate for men and women aged 25-49 and about 11 times higher than that for people age 50 or older.

The young, blacks, males and the poor were the most victimized by violent crime. People in households earning less

(MORE)

- 3 -

than \$15,000 annually were three times more likely to be raped or sexually assaulted, almost twice as likely to be robbed and one and one half times as likely to be victims of aggravated assault than were people living in households with higher incomes.

About 36 percent of all crimes and 42 percent of violent crimes were said to have been reported to law enforcement agencies last year. An estimated 36 percent of rapes and 20 percent of attempted rapes and 41 percent of sexual assaults were reported, as were 55 percent of robberies, 52 percent of aggravated assaults and 36 percent of simple assaults.

Property crimes, which accounted for 73 percent of all crimes measured, included 23.8 million thefts, 5.5 million household burglaries and 1.8 million motor vehicle thefts, which declined in 1994 after increasing for several years. The statistics include attempted as well as completed crimes.

The burglary and theft rates continued substantial declines that have persisted since 1973 and 1979 respectively.

Robbery rates also were unchanged between 1992 and 1994, after undergoing slight increases during the late 1980s.

(MORE)

- 4 -

The data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) annual crime victimization survey, for which 120,000 people 12 years old and older are interviewed about crimes they experienced during the previous six months. The survey includes both crimes reported to police and those that go unreported. Because it includes unreported crime, there are differences between these data and estimates from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), which are based on police reports.

The survey excludes murder because of an inability to question the victims. The Federal Bureau of Investigation reported 23,305 murders and non-negligent manslaughters during 1994.

Single copies of the bulletin, "Criminal Victimization 1994" (NCJ-158022), written by BJS statisticians Craig Perkins and Patsy Klaus, may be obtained from the BJS Clearinghouse, Box 179, Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701-0179. The telephone number is 1-800/732-3277. Fax orders to 410/792-4358. BJS's home page address on the Internet is:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

BJ59628

After hours contact: Stu Smith at 301/983-9354

Number of Crimes Reported to Police

	Total	Violent	Property
1992	14,438,191	1,932,274	12,505,917
1993	14,144,794	1,926,017	12,218,777
1994	13,991,675	1,864,168	12,127,507
1995	13,711,842	1,789,601	12,006,232
1992-1995	(726,350)	(142,673)	(499,685)
% change	-5.0%	-7.4%	-4.0%

Index = violent + property

Violent = murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

Property = burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson

1995 is calculated using percent change from 1995 preliminary report

205-0764

9/12/

Random / D.T.

Any Cin

617-8055



65772

56538

.18

400'

57008
65757

1,474,000

326,000

1.8 million

$$\frac{326,000}{1.8} = \frac{x}{100}$$

$$\frac{301}{1200}$$



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
(202) 324-3691

FOR RELEASE
SUNDAY
OCTOBER 13, 1996

Final 1995 crime statistics released today by the FBI showed that 13.9 million Crime Index offenses were reported to law enforcement across the Nation. The 1995 total represents a rate of 5,278 offenses for every 100,000 United States inhabitants. The number of crimes was down 1 percent from 1994, while the crime rate declined 2 percent. The number of violent crimes dropped 3 percent, while the rate of violent crimes dropped 4 percent. In the eight U.S. cities with more than one million population, the decrease in the number of violent crimes was 8 percent. In the 64 largest cities, with populations over 250,000, Crime Index totals dropped 3 percent.

These statistics are based on a Crime Index of selected violent and property offenses reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program by over 16,000 law enforcement agencies, covering 95 percent of the Nation's population. Estimates are included for non-reporting areas. The 1995 data appear in *Crime in the United States*, the FBI's annual publication which was released today.

Highlights from the 1995 edition include:

Crime Volume

---In 1995, the Crime Index total of 13.9 million offenses, 1 percent lower than the 1994 total and 7 percent lower than the 1991 total, represented the fourth consecutive annual decline. A comparison with 1986 figures, however, showed a 5-percent increase over the last 10-year period.

---By region, the Southern States recorded 38 percent of all Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement. The lowest volume was reported in the Northeastern States, accounting for 16 percent of the total. All regions except the West showed Crime Index decreases compared to 1994 figures.

---Property valued at \$15.6 billion was stolen in connection with all Crime Index offenses.

Crime Rate

---The 1995 Crime Index rate, 5,278 per 100,000 population, was 2 percent lower than in 1994. For 5- and 10-year trend increments, the 1995 rate, the lowest since 1985, was 11 percent lower than the 1991 rate and 4 percent lower than 1986.

---Geographically, the total Crime Index rates ranged from 6,083 in the West to 4,180 in the Northeast. All regions recorded rate declines, 1994 versus 1995.

---The Crime Index rate was 5,761 per 100,000 inhabitants in the Nation's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and 5,315 per 100,000 for cities outside MSAs. The lowest rate was registered by the collective rural counties at 2,083 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Violent Crime

---Violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) reported to the country's law enforcement agencies during 1995 dropped below 1.8 million offenses resulting in the lowest violent crime rate since 1989; 685 violent crimes for every 100,000 inhabitants.

---From 1994 to 1995, the violent crimes collectively decreased by 3 percent. The 1995 total was 6 percent below the 1991 figure, but 21 percent above the 1986 figure.

---Data collected on weapons used in connection with murder, robbery, and aggravated assault showed that personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 31 percent of the offenses and that firearms were used in 30 percent. The proportion of violent crimes committed with firearms remained relatively stable from 1994 to 1995.

---Aggravated assaults accounted for 61 percent and robberies for 32 percent of all violent crimes reported to law enforcement in 1995.

---A special study focusing on the use of weapons in violent crimes is included in this year's publication.

Property Crime

---The estimated property crime total in 1995 decreased 1 percent to 12.1 million offenses, the lowest level since 1987. The 1995 property crime rate was 4,593 offenses per 100,000 population, 1 percent lower than the 1994 figure and 11 percent lower than the 1991 figure.

---Larceny-theft, which comprised 66 percent of property crimes reported, increased 2 percent from 1994 to 1995. All other property crimes declined. Burglary accounted

for 22 percent of property crime totals and motor vehicle theft for 12 percent.

---The value of property stolen in connection with property crimes was estimated at \$15.1 billion for 1995, an average of \$1,251 per offense reported.

Crime Clearances

---Law enforcement agencies nationwide recorded a 21-percent Crime Index clearance rate in 1995. The clearance rate for violent crimes was 45 percent; for property crimes, 18 percent.

---Among the Crime Index offenses, the clearance rate was highest for murder, 65 percent, and lowest for burglary, 13 percent.

---Offenses involving only offenders under 18 years of age accounted for 22 percent of the overall Crime Index clearances, 14 percent of the violent crime clearances, and 25 percent of the property crime clearances.

Arrests

---During the year, law enforcement agencies made an estimated 15.1 million arrests for all criminal infractions excluding traffic violations. The highest arrest counts were for larceny-theft and drug abuse violations, each at 1.5 million. Arrests for driving under the influence and simple assaults followed at 1.4 and 1.3 million arrests, respectively. Relating the number of arrests to the total U.S. population, the rate was 5,807 arrests per 100,000 population.

---The total number of arrests for all offenses except traffic violations increased 1 percent from 1994 to 1995.

---Of all persons arrested in 1995, 44 percent were under the age of 25, 80 percent were male, and 67 percent were white.

---Larceny-theft was the offense resulting in the most arrests of females and of persons under the age of 18. Adults were most often arrested for driving under the influence, and males most frequently for drug abuse violations.

Murder

---The murder count for 1995 totaled 21,597, a total 7 percent lower than 1994 and 13 percent lower than 1991. The murder rate was 8 per 100,000 inhabitants.

---Based on supplemental data received, 77 percent of murder victims in 1995 were males, and 88 percent were persons 18 years or older. By race, 49 percent of victims were black and 48 percent were white.

---Data based on a total of 22,434 murder offenders showed that 91 percent of the assailants were males, and 85 percent were 18 years of age or older. Fifty-three percent of the offenders were black and 45 percent were white.

---Fifty-five percent of murder victims were slain by strangers or persons unknown. Among all female murder victims in 1995, 26 percent were slain by husbands or boyfriends, while 3 percent of the male victims were slain by wives or girlfriends.

---By circumstance, 28 percent of the murders resulted from arguments and 18 percent from felonious activities such as robbery, arson, etc.

---In approximately 7 out of every 10 murders reported during 1995, firearms were the weapons used.

Forcible Rape

---The total of 97,464 forcible rapes reported to law enforcement during 1995 was the lowest total since 1989. The 1995 count was 5 percent lower than in 1994.

---In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the victims of forcible rape are always female, and in 1995 an estimated 72 of every 100,000 females in the country were reported rape victims.

Robbery

---In 1995, law enforcement agencies recorded 580,545 robberies, for a crime rate of 221 robberies per 100,000 population nationwide. The volume of robbery was down 6 percent from the 1994 total; and from 1994 to 1995 robbery rates per 100,000 inhabitants declined in all regions.

---Monetary loss attributed to property stolen in connection with this offense was estimated at \$507 million. Bank robberies resulted in the highest average losses, \$4,015 per offense; convenience store robberies the lowest, \$400.

---Robberies on streets or highways accounted for more than half (54 percent) of the offenses in this category.

---In 1995, robberies committed with firearms accounted for 41 percent of the total, an 8-percent decrease from 1994; robberies committed through the use of strong-arm tactics also accounted for 41 percent of the total, a 3-percent decrease from 1994.

Aggravated Assault

---For the second consecutive year, aggravated assaults dropped over 1 percent in 1995 to an estimated total of 1,099,179. Aggravated assaults comprised 61 percent of the violent crimes in 1995.

---There were 418 victims of aggravated assault for every 100,000 people nationwide in 1995, the lowest rate since 1989.

---In 1995, 33 percent of the aggravated assaults were committed with blunt objects or other dangerous weapons. Personal weapons such as hands, fists, and feet were used in 26 percent; firearms in 23 percent; and knives or cutting instruments in the remainder.

Burglary

---Lower than in any other year of the past two decades, the estimated burglary total was 2.6 million, and the rate was 988 per 100,000 inhabitants.

---Two out of every 3 burglaries were residential in nature. Sixty-seven percent of all burglaries involved forcible entry, and over half (52 percent) occurred during the daylight hours.

---The value of property stolen during burglaries was estimated at \$3.3 billion in 1995.

Larceny-theft

---Larceny-theft, with an estimated total of 8 million offenses, comprised 58 percent of the Crime Index total.

---The total dollar loss to victims nationwide was nearly \$4.3 billion during 1995. The average value of property stolen was up from the 1994 figure, \$505, to \$535 per incident.

---Thefts of motor vehicle parts, accessories, and contents made up the largest portion of reported larcenies, 36 percent.

Motor Vehicle Theft

---In 1995, slightly under 1.5 million thefts of motor vehicles, the lowest total since 1989, were reported.

---Seventy-eight percent of all motor vehicles stolen in 1995 were automobiles.

---The estimated value of motor vehicles stolen nationwide was nearly \$7.6 billion, for an average of \$5,129 per vehicle.

Arson

---A total of 94,926 arson offenses was reported in 1995.

---As in previous years, structures were the most frequent targets of arsonists in 1995, comprising 53 percent of the reported incidents. Residential property was involved in 60 percent of the structural arsons during the year; 43 percent of the arsons were directed at single-family dwellings.

---In 1995, the monetary value of property damaged due to reported arson averaged \$11,151 per offense.

---Of the arsons cleared during the year, 47 percent involved only young people under the age of 18, a higher percentage of juvenile involvement than for any other Index Crime.

Law Enforcement Employees

---A total of 13,052 city, county, and state police agencies submitting Uniform Crime Reporting data reported collectively employing 586,756 officers and 226,780 civilians in 1995.

---The average rate of 2.4 full-time officers for every 1,000 inhabitants across the country in 1995 showed a slight increase from the 1994 figure, 2.3 per 1,000 inhabitants.

---Geographically, the highest rate of officers to population was recorded in the Northeastern States where there were 2.7 officers per 1,000 inhabitants.

Select 1995 Uniform Crime Reporting data will be available on the FBI's Internet World Wide Web site at <http://www.fbi.gov>

FIREARMS TRACED FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER THROUGH
SEPTEMBER FOR YEARS 1992-1993, 1993-1994, 1994-1995.

<u>TIME PERIOD</u>	<u>Total Firearms Traced</u>	<u>Banned Type Assault Weapons Traced</u>
9/92 - 9/93	51,614	3,328 (6.4%*)
9/93 - 9/94	76,763	4,269 (5.5%*)
9/94 - 9/95	80,455	3,504 (4.3%*)

18% drop in
AW
traced

*** PERCENTAGES ARE OF THE TOTAL FIREARMS TRACED

Assault Weapons Ban Talking Points
March 21, 1996

"It would be deeply wrong for Congress to repeal this assault weapons ban and take the side of the Washington gun lobby over the interests of the law-enforcement people of this country and the law-abiding citizens of this country."

- President Clinton, March 21, 1996

Choose kids and cops over lobbyists. Too many police officers have lost their lives outgunned by violent criminals armed with assault weapons. Too many children have been killed by violent criminals spraying a rain of bullets from assault weapons. The bottom line is simple: Will America stand with the police officers who risk their lives for us, or will we cave in to the pressure tactics of the Washington gun lobby?

The assault weapons ban is working. The assault weapons ban is taking 19 deadly assault weapons and their copies off our streets. Before the ban, the number of assault weapons involved in crimes was rising steadily. But in just the first year since the ban took effect, the number of assault weapons traced to crimes has dropped eighteen percent.

Make no mistake about it: these are weapons of war. Assault weapons are the weapons of choice for gang leaders and drug dealers. They are designed for one reason only: the close-quarter, rapid-fire slaughter of human beings.

Protects the rights of hunters and sportsmen. The assault weapons ban explicitly protects the rights of hunters and target shooters to enjoy their sport. For the first time ever, the ban specifically exempts over 650 hunting and recreational guns. No law-abiding hunter will have his gun taken away.

America's police officers asked for the assault weapons ban. Every single major law enforcement organization in the country fought for the ban, including:

- National Association of Police Organizations
- Fraternal Order of Police
- International Union of Police Associations
- National Sheriffs Association
- International Association of Chiefs of Police
- Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association
- National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
- National Narcotic Officers Association Coalition
- International Brotherhood of Police Officers
- Major Cities Chiefs
- Police Foundation
- Police Executive Research Forum

As long as Bill Clinton is President, the assault weapons ban will be the law of the land. The President calls on the Republican Congressional leadership to reconsider their decision to vote on a repeal, and he has vowed to veto any bill that repeals the assault weapons ban.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Public Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACT SHEET: THE BAN ON ASSAULT WEAPONS

WHEN IT BECAME LAW: September 13, 1994, as part of President Clinton's Violent Crime Control Act.

HOW IT WORKS: The law bans the manufacture of 19 military-style assault weapons, assault weapons with specific combat features, "copy-cat" models, and certain high-capacity ammunition magazines of more than ten rounds. The law also protects the rights of hunters by specifically exempting more than 650 types of hunting and sporting weapons by name.

HOW IT IS SAVING LIVES: After the ban took effect, the number of assault weapons traced to crimes dropped a full 18 percent -- even though they had been steadily rising before the ban was enacted.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ASSAULT WEAPONS TRACED TO CRIME</u>
9/92-9/93	3,328
9/93-9/94	4,269 (28% INCREASE)
(9/94 -- BAN GOES INTO EFFECT)	
9/94-9/95	3,504 (18% DECREASE)

[Source: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms]

HOW A SIMILAR BAN WORKED IN THE PAST: One year after the Bush Administration banned the importation of certain assault weapons, the number of imported assault weapons traced to crime fell by 45 percent (even as while the number of domestic assault weapons traced to crime remained the same). [Source: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms]

THE WEAPONS OF CHOICE FOR CRIMINALS: Although assault weapons account for only one percent of privately-owned firearms in this country, they are eight times more likely to be used in crime than other guns. [Source: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms]

THE THREAT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT: More than one-third of all police who were killed by guns between January 1, 1994 and September 30, 1995 were killed by illegal assault weapons. Just last year, at least 11 police officers were killed by assault weapons. [Source: National Law Enforcement Monument Officers Fund, Handgun Control Inc.]

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March 21, 1996

(202) 514-2008



Department of Justice

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1996

AG
(202) 616-2777
TDD (202) 514-1888

AG RENO STATEMENT ON REPEAL OF THE ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

As Congress attempts to repeal the assault weapons ban, AG Reno made the following statement at a press availability:

"When I came to Washington three years ago, one of the first things I did was to sit down with America's law enforcement leaders and ask them what their priorities were.

"Without hesitating, they told me what assault weapons are doing to their communities and how rank and file police have come to fear criminals with these killing machines -- and how frustrated they were that special interests are preventing them from taking effective action.

"Assault weapons have become the weapons of choice for violent criminals, drug dealers, gangs and dangerous maniacs everywhere. They have been used on schoolyards, at airports, in bank lobbies, on trains, in traffic, and in front of the White House. They have no legitimate sporting purpose, and you won't find them in a duck blind or at the Olympics. And more than one-third of all police officers who are killed by guns are killed by illegal assault weapons.

"But then in 1994, with the support of President Clinton, every major police organization and an overwhelming majority of the American people, Congress enacted an historic ban on the manufacture of assault weapons. Without a doubt, the assault weapons ban is saving lives. For in just one year after the ban became law, the number of assault weapons traced to crime dropped 18 percent.

"The assault weapons ban has worked, and it is unconscionable to think that special interests in Congress should or could roll it back now. The price of going back is too high -- even though the ban is working, nine police officers lost their lives last year to these killing machines.

"This is a contest between the special interests and the public interest. That's an easy choice: we are standing up for the American people -- and President Clinton will veto any repeal attempt of this ban as it exists today."

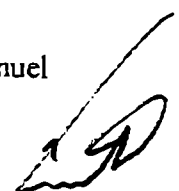
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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

June 21, 1996

Memorandum

To: Rahm Emmanuel
From: Kent Markus 
Subject: Youth Violence Crime Statistics

Attached are talking points, graphs (8½ x 11 and poster-size), and data tables on the FBI's latest youth violence statistics and information on the youth gang statistics we announced yesterday. There are two points you need to be aware of when using the FBI's youth violence data:

1. 1995 data on juvenile violent crime and murder arrest rates is generally not available until October when the FBI releases its annual crime report. At the Attorney General's request, we asked the FBI if they had aggregate national data available now and, if so, whether we could cite it publicly. The FBI provided the data and agreed that it would not be a problem if we released it.
2. Some may claim that this arrest data -- the only FBI data which can be broken down juvenile/adult -- can be manipulated at the local level and/or does not include offender information for every **reported** crime. (In other words, police may not arrest people for certain crimes, e.g., minor drug possession, thereby lowering the arrest rate. Similarly, police don't make an arrest in every case, so we don't always know if a juvenile or adult committed the offense if no arrest has been made.) These charges can be rebutted on three points. First, we are reporting **national** aggregate data, so it is very unlikely that any local manipulation of the data would change the overall arrest rate for the country. Second, it's completely implausible that police would not arrest someone for murder (or a serious violent crime) if they know who committed the crime. Third, arrest data is the measure researchers traditionally use to determine the level and extent of juvenile crime and is a data set which the FBI has used for decades.

Please let me know if you need any additional information. Thanks.

attachments

Crime Statistics Talking Points

Violent Crime -- General (reported crime date released in May)

- For the fourth straight year, the FBI reports that serious crime is down by 2 percent in 1995. (The FBI defines "serious crimes" to include the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.)
- Violent crime dropped 4 percent -- the largest drop in 10 years, and the third straight year it has fallen after five consecutive years of growth.
- Murders dropped 8 percent -- the largest drop in 10 years.
- Violent crime dropped in all regions of the country, and fell by 6 percent in America's biggest cities (one million or more people).

Youth Violence (arrest data not yet announced)

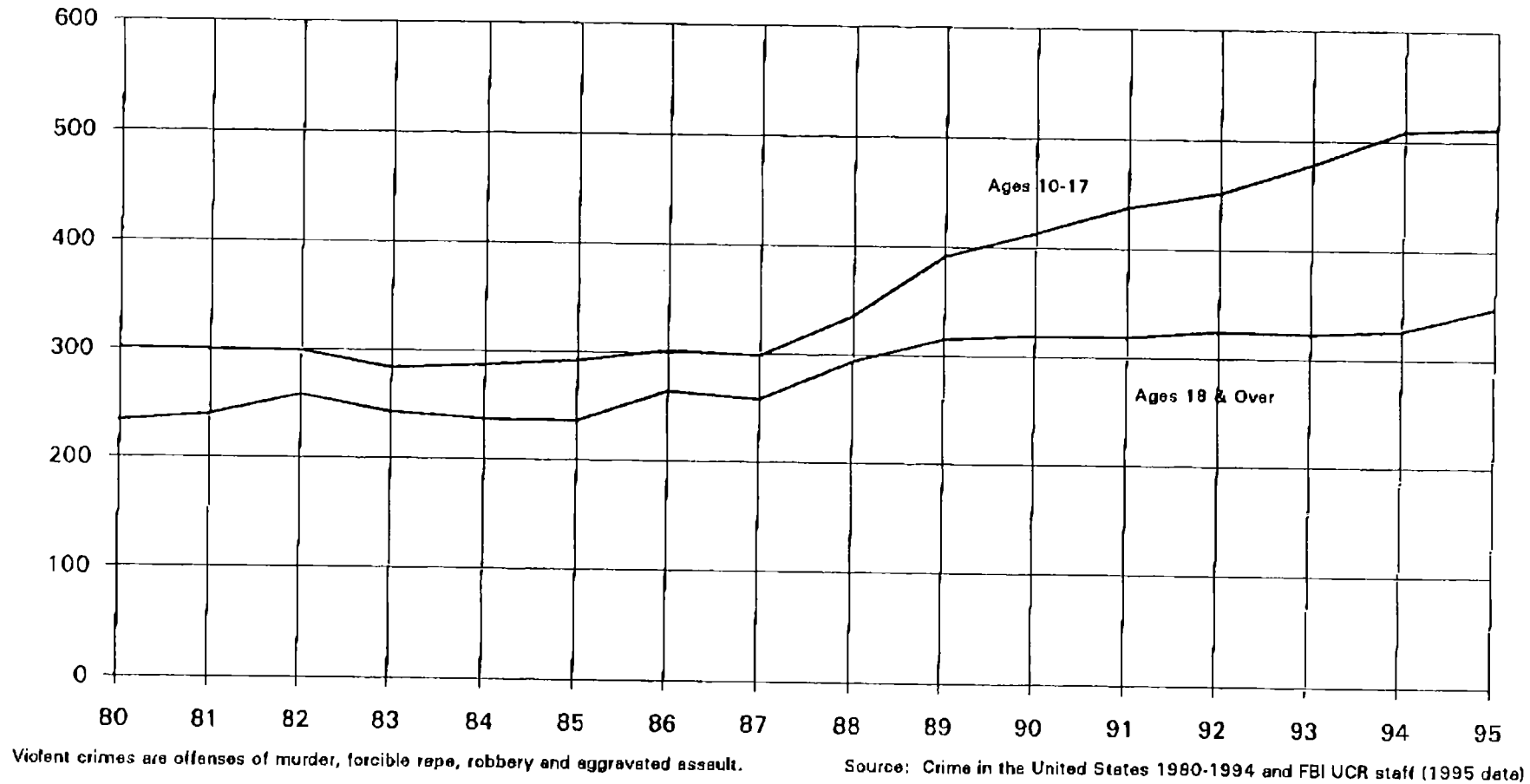
- Statistics newly available from the FBI indicate that America has begun to turn the corner on the vexing problem of violent crime and murder committed by the country's juveniles.
- Rather than continuing to rise sharply and steadily as it has for the last seven years, the violent crime arrest rate for juveniles ages 10 to 17 rose just 0.7 percent in 1995, the smallest rate of increase since 1987. To see the significance of this, consider that between 1987 and 1994, the juvenile violent crime rate went up 170 percent.
- The trend with respect to the juvenile murder arrest rate is even more substantial. Between 1984 and 1993, the juvenile murder rate increased 287 percent.
- Since 1993, however, the juvenile murder rate has gone down each year. In 1994, juvenile murders declined 3.8 percent, and, in 1995, there was an extraordinary 12 percent decrease in the juvenile murder arrest rate. The total percentage decrease during the last two years was 15.1 percent. The 1995 murder rate is the lowest rate for any year in the 1990s, and the 1994 to 1995 decline is the largest single year percentage decrease in the last 12 years.
- These new 1995 juvenile arrest statistics are part of the FBI's 1995 Uniform Crime Report arrest data which will be released in full in October of this year.

Youth Gang Statistics Talking Points

- On June 20, the Department of Justice announced the preliminary findings from the National Youth Gang Survey. Conducted by the National Youth Gang Center in December 1995, the survey was distributed to more than 4,200 police departments and sheriffs' offices across the country. Almost 3,500 responses were received, an unprecedented response rate of 81 percent.
- Gang activity was reported in all 50 states, and nearly 2,000 law enforcement agencies (1,974 agencies -- 56.4 percent of those surveyed) reported that youth gangs were active in their communities.
- Forty-eight percent of the police chiefs and sheriffs indicated that the youth gang problem was getting worse; 40 percent indicated that the problem was the same; only 10 percent felt it was getting better (Note: approximately 2% of agencies reporting made no characterization in this regard).
- Law enforcement agencies reported that 25,000 gangs with more than 652,000 gang members were active in their communities. This is the largest number of gangs and gang members ever reported and far exceeds previous estimates.
- This survey is significant because it represents the first step in developing a national gang statistics reporting system. Future plans call for working with localities to develop common definitions of terms and to design a uniform data collection system that can be adopted throughout the country. The final product, uniform statistical information, will be an important tool in fighting juvenile gang violence.

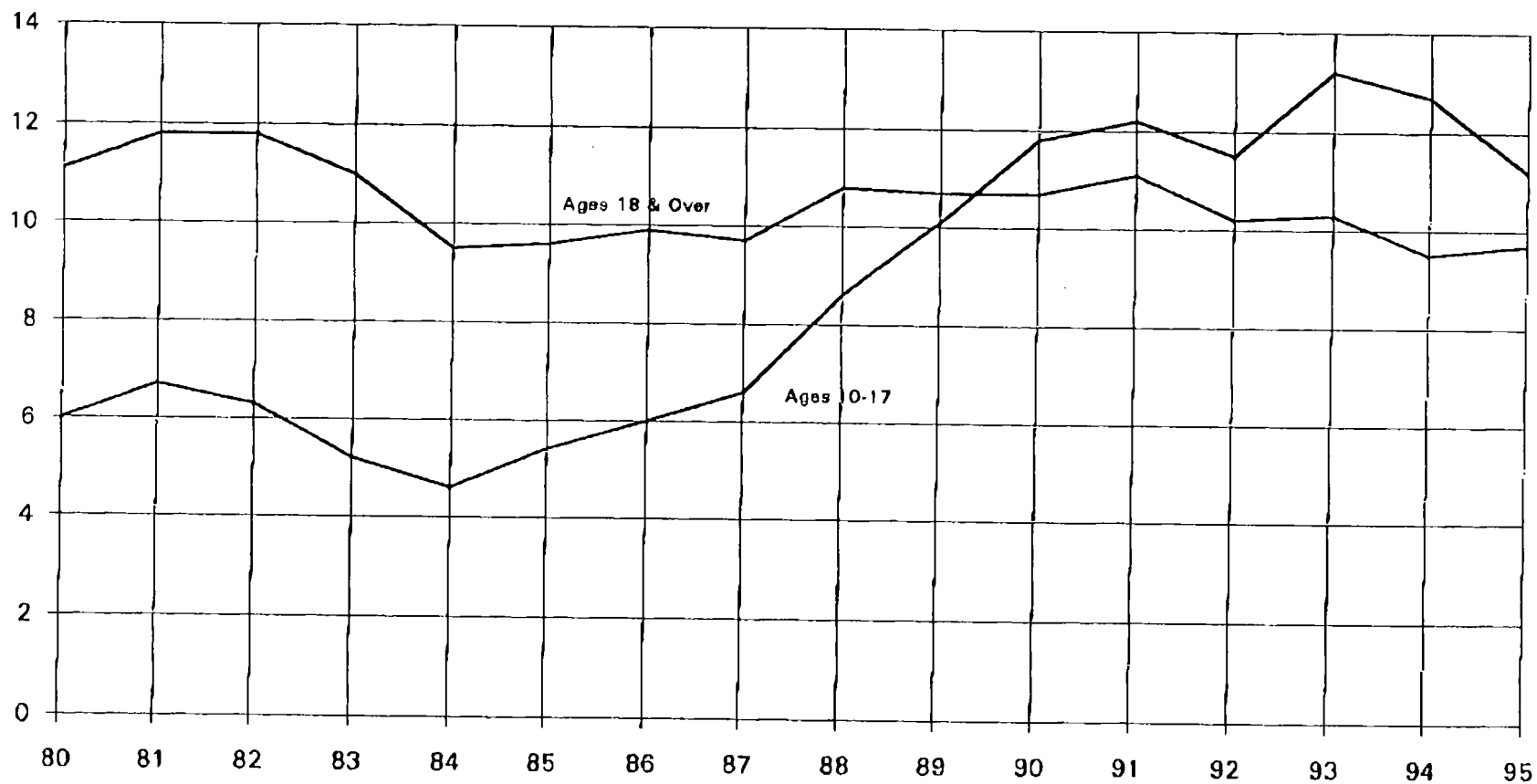
Violent Crime Arrest Rate 1980-1995

(Rate per 100,000)



Murder Arrest Rate 1980-1995

(Rate per 100,000)



Source: Crime in the United States 1980-1994 and FBI UCR staff (1995 data)

Violent	Crime			Murder			
Arrest	Rate	(per 100k)		Arrests	Rate	(per 100k)	
Year	10 to 17	18 plus	Δ 10-17	Year	10 to 17	18 plus	Δ 10-17
80	300.90	233.50		80	6.00	11.10	
81	299.90	239.70	-0.3%	81	6.70	11.80	11.7%
82	298.80	258.50	-0.4%	82	6.30	11.80	-6.0%
83	283.80	242.90	-5.0%	83	5.20	11.00	-17.5%
84	287.10	237.10	1.2%	84	4.60	9.50	-11.5%
85	292.00	236.20	1.7%	85	5.40	9.60	17.4%
86	301.70	264.40	3.3%	86	6.00	9.90	11.1%
87	298.10	258.10	-1.2%	87	6.60	9.70	10.0%
88	335.90	293.90	12.7%	88	8.60	10.80	30.3%
89	391.50	315.20	16.6%	89	10.10	10.70	17.4%
90	413.30	319.20	5.6%	90	11.80	10.70	16.8%
91	437.40	318.70	5.8%	91	12.20	11.10	3.4%
92	451.50	324.50	3.2%	92	11.50	10.20	-5.7%
93	478.10	322.60	5.9%	93	13.20	10.30	14.8%
94	508.50	326.30	6.4%	94	12.70	9.50	-3.8%
95	511.90	347.20	0.7%	95	11.20	9.70	-11.8%



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 25, 1997

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dennis Burke
FROM: Nick Gess
SUBJECT: State of the Union Backup Materials

- I. Enclosed are the following materials:
 1. FBI crime statistics press release, dated October 13, 1996.
 2. January 1997, AG statement on 1996 declining crime.
 3. Up-to-date Brady numbers **STILL IN DRAFT**
 4. One death penalty statistic not previously used which is of real significance is that there are now six people who were convicted based on Clinton Administration (i.e., AG Reno) approved death penalties. These people are now waiting on the proverbial "death row".
 5. DoJ Report, "Coordinated Approach to the Challenge of Gang Violence: A Progress Report" (September 1996) - Please let us know if you will need copies for press packets. We need to have more printed if that's the case.
 6. DoJ Report, "Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, The Attorney General's Progress Report to the President" (September 1996) - Please let us know if you will need copies for press packets. We need to have more printed if that's the case.
 7. National Law Enforcement Memorial press release showing fewest # of cops killed in 40 years (note: this not a DoJ statistic).

II. Here's What's Coming

1. Death Penalty - Up-to-Date Death Penalty Statistics will be run on Monday AM and we will ship them over to you.
2. Crime Stats - A variety of relatively new criminal justice statistics which have not received significant media play but which corroborate overall drop in violent crime are being pulled together by BJS over the weekend and we will ship over to you on Monday.
3. Sex Predators - Federal system under the President's Executive Order doesn't become operational until 2/23/97. Even then, it will be collecting data for several months before it's actually very useful. This means that there aren't any Administration success stories to tell. However, we've asked our DoJ people who are working on the project to see if there are any state success stories. The President could then refer to one of these and say that based on the good work in State X, he's now bringing this to all America.

III. Things That Probably Won't Work

1. Assault Weapons Ban - Numbers are so low that we risk serious criticism and also hard to argue why we need it if we're not doing anything with it.
2. Sex Predators - Don't count on much from item 3 above. Most stories are about the abuse ex-offenders take, not about whether this prevents crime. Since Federal system isn't operational, it's likely that we won't be reporting anything great.



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
(202) 324-3691

FOR RELEASE
SUNDAY
OCTOBER 13, 1996

Final 1995 crime statistics released today by the FBI showed that 13.9 million Crime Index offenses were reported to law enforcement across the Nation. The 1995 total represents a rate of 5,278 offenses for every 100,000 United States inhabitants. The number of crimes was down 1 percent from 1994, while the crime rate declined 2 percent. The number of violent crimes dropped 3 percent, while the rate of violent crimes dropped 4 percent. In the eight U.S. cities with more than one million population, the decrease in the number of violent crimes was 8 percent. In the 64 largest cities, with populations over 250,000, Crime Index totals dropped 3 percent.

These statistics are based on a Crime Index of selected violent and property offenses reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program by over 16,000 law enforcement agencies, covering 95 percent of the Nation's population. Estimates are included for non-reporting areas. The 1995 data appear in *Crime in the United States*, the FBI's annual publication which was released today.

Highlights from the 1995 edition include:

Crime Volume

---In 1995, the Crime Index total of 13.9 million offenses, 1 percent lower than the 1994 total and 7 percent lower than the 1991 total, represented the fourth consecutive annual decline. A comparison with 1986 figures, however, showed a 5-percent increase over the last 10-year period.

---By region, the Southern States recorded 38 percent of all Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement. The lowest volume was reported in the Northeastern States, accounting for 16 percent of the total. All regions except the West showed Crime Index decreases compared to 1994 figures.

---Property valued at \$15.6 billion was stolen in connection with all Crime Index offenses.

Crime Rate

---The 1995 Crime Index rate, 5,278 per 100,000 population, was 2 percent lower than in 1994. For 5- and 10-year trend increments, the 1995 rate, the lowest since 1985, was 11 percent lower than the 1991 rate and 4 percent lower than 1986.

---Geographically, the total Crime Index rates ranged from 6,083 in the West to 4,180 in the Northeast. All regions recorded rate declines, 1994 versus 1995.

---The Crime Index rate was 5,761 per 100,000 inhabitants in the Nation's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and 5,315 per 100,000 for cities outside MSAs. The lowest rate was registered by the collective rural counties at 2,083 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Violent Crime

---Violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) reported to the country's law enforcement agencies during 1995 dropped below 1.8 million offenses resulting in the lowest violent crime rate since 1989; 685 violent crimes for every 100,000 inhabitants.

---From 1994 to 1995, the violent crimes collectively decreased by 3 percent. The 1995 total was 6 percent below the 1991 figure, but 21 percent above the 1986 figure.

---Data collected on weapons used in connection with murder, robbery, and aggravated assault showed that personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 31 percent of the offenses and that firearms were used in 30 percent. The proportion of violent crimes committed with firearms remained relatively stable from 1994 to 1995.

---Aggravated assaults accounted for 61 percent and robberies for 32 percent of all violent crimes reported to law enforcement in 1995.

---A special study focusing on the use of weapons in violent crimes is included in this year's publication.

Property Crime

---The estimated property crime total in 1995 decreased 1 percent to 12.1 million offenses, the lowest level since 1987. The 1995 property crime rate was 4,593 offenses per 100,000 population, 1 percent lower than the 1994 figure and 11 percent lower than the 1991 figure.

---Larceny-theft, which comprised 66 percent of property crimes reported, increased 2 percent from 1994 to 1995. All other property crimes declined. Burglary accounted

for 22 percent of property crime totals and motor vehicle theft for 12 percent.

---The value of property stolen in connection with property crimes was estimated at \$15.1 billion for 1995, an average of \$1,251 per offense reported.

Crime Clearances

---Law enforcement agencies nationwide recorded a 21-percent Crime Index clearance rate in 1995. The clearance rate for violent crimes was 45 percent; for property crimes, 18 percent.

---Among the Crime Index offenses, the clearance rate was highest for murder, 65 percent, and lowest for burglary, 13 percent.

---Offenses involving only offenders under 18 years of age accounted for 22 percent of the overall Crime Index clearances, 14 percent of the violent crime clearances, and 25 percent of the property crime clearances.

Arrests

---During the year, law enforcement agencies made an estimated 15.1 million arrests for all criminal infractions excluding traffic violations. The highest arrest counts were for larceny-theft and drug abuse violations, each at 1.5 million. Arrests for driving under the influence and simple assaults followed at 1.4 and 1.3 million arrests, respectively. Relating the number of arrests to the total U.S. population, the rate was 5,807 arrests per 100,000 population.

---The total number of arrests for all offenses except traffic violations increased 1 percent from 1994 to 1995.

---Of all persons arrested in 1995, 44 percent were under the age of 25, 80 percent were male, and 67 percent were white.

---Larceny-theft was the offense resulting in the most arrests of females and of persons under the age of 18. Adults were most often arrested for driving under the influence, and males most frequently for drug abuse violations.

Murder

---The murder count for 1995 totaled 21,597, a total 7 percent lower than 1994 and 13 percent lower than 1991. The murder rate was 8 per 100,000 inhabitants.

---Based on supplemental data received, 77 percent of murder victims in 1995 were males, and 88 percent were persons 18 years or older. By race, 49 percent of victims were black and 48 percent were white.

---Data based on a total of 22,434 murder offenders showed that 91 percent of the assailants were males, and 85 percent were 18 years of age or older. Fifty-three percent of the offenders were black and 45 percent were white.

---Fifty-five percent of murder victims were slain by strangers or persons unknown. Among all female murder victims in 1995, 26 percent were slain by husbands or boyfriends, while 3 percent of the male victims were slain by wives or girlfriends.

---By circumstance, 28 percent of the murders resulted from arguments and 18 percent from felonious activities such as robbery, arson, etc.

---In approximately 7 out of every 10 murders reported during 1995, firearms were the weapons used.

Forcible Rape

---The total of 97,464 forcible rapes reported to law enforcement during 1995 was the lowest total since 1989. The 1995 count was 5 percent lower than in 1994.

---In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the victims of forcible rape are always female, and in 1995 an estimated 72 of every 100,000 females in the country were reported rape victims.

Robbery

---In 1995, law enforcement agencies recorded 580,545 robberies, for a crime rate of 221 robberies per 100,000 population nationwide. The volume of robbery was down 6 percent from the 1994 total; and from 1994 to 1995 robbery rates per 100,000 inhabitants declined in all regions.

---Monetary loss attributed to property stolen in connection with this offense was estimated at \$507 million. Bank robberies resulted in the highest average losses, \$4,015 per offense; convenience store robberies the lowest, \$400.

---Robberies on streets or highways accounted for more than half (54 percent) of the offenses in this category.

---In 1995, robberies committed with firearms accounted for 41 percent of the total, an 8-percent decrease from 1994; robberies committed through the use of strong-arm tactics also accounted for 41 percent of the total, a 3-percent decrease from 1994.

Aggravated Assault

---For the second consecutive year, aggravated assaults dropped over 1 percent in 1995 to an estimated total of 1,099,179. Aggravated assaults comprised 61 percent of the violent crimes in 1995.

---There were 418 victims of aggravated assault for every 100,000 people nationwide in 1995, the lowest rate since 1989.

---In 1995, 33 percent of the aggravated assaults were committed with blunt objects or other dangerous weapons. Personal weapons such as hands, fists, and feet were used in 26 percent; firearms in 23 percent; and knives or cutting instruments in the remainder.

Burglary

---Lower than in any other year of the past two decades, the estimated burglary total was 2.6 million, and the rate was 988 per 100,000 inhabitants.

---Two out of every 3 burglaries were residential in nature. Sixty-seven percent of all burglaries involved forcible entry, and over half (52 percent) occurred during the daylight hours.

---The value of property stolen during burglaries was estimated at \$3.3 billion in 1995.

Larceny-theft

---Larceny-theft, with an estimated total of 8 million offenses, comprised 58 percent of the Crime Index total.

---The total dollar loss to victims nationwide was nearly \$4.3 billion during 1995. The average value of property stolen was up from the 1994 figure, \$505, to \$535 per incident.

---Thefts of motor vehicle parts, accessories, and contents made up the largest portion of reported larcenies, 36 percent.

Motor Vehicle Theft

---In 1995, slightly under 1.5 million thefts of motor vehicles, the lowest total since 1989, were reported.

---Seventy-eight percent of all motor vehicles stolen in 1995 were automobiles.

---The estimated value of motor vehicles stolen nationwide was nearly \$7.6 billion, for an average of \$5,129 per vehicle.

Arson

---A total of 94,926 arson offenses was reported in 1995.

---As in previous years, structures were the most frequent targets of arsonists in 1995, comprising 53 percent of the reported incidents. Residential property was involved in 60 percent of the structural arsons during the year; 43 percent of the arsons were directed at single-family dwellings.

---In 1995, the monetary value of property damaged due to reported arson averaged \$11,151 per offense.

---Of the arsons cleared during the year, 47 percent involved only young people under the age of 18, a higher percentage of juvenile involvement than for any other Index Crime.

Law Enforcement Employees

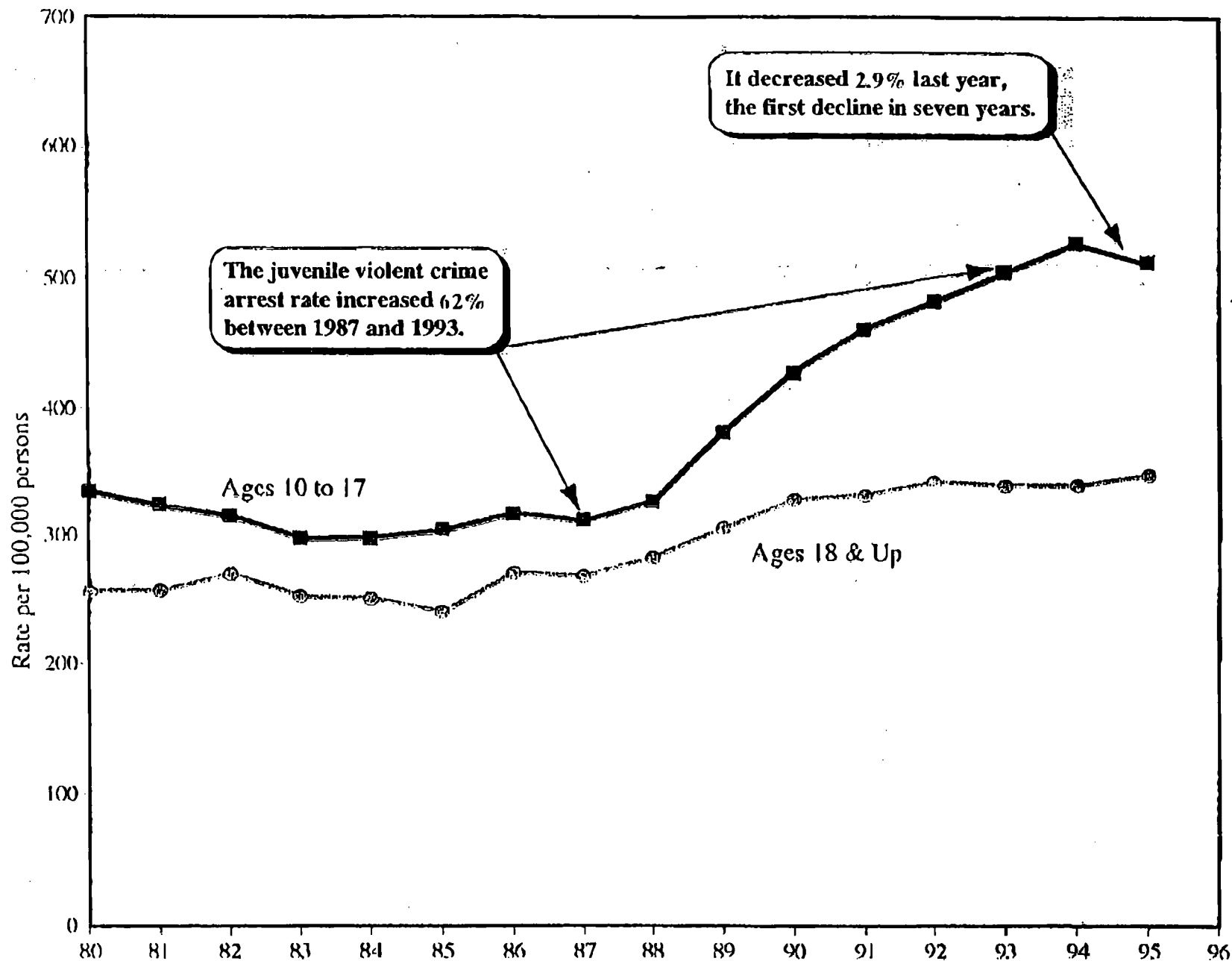
---A total of 13,052 city, county, and state police agencies submitting Uniform Crime Reporting data reported collectively employing 586,756 officers and 226,780 civilians in 1995.

---The average rate of 2.4 full-time officers for every 1,000 inhabitants across the country in 1995 showed a slight increase from the 1994 figure, 2.3 per 1,000 inhabitants..

---Geographically, the highest rate of officers to population was recorded in the Northeastern States where there were 2.7 officers per 1,000 inhabitants.

Select 1995 Uniform Crime Reporting data will be available on the FBI's Internet World Wide Web site at <http://www.fbi.gov>

Adult and Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rates 1980- 1995



The juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased 62% between 1987 and 1993.

It decreased 2.9% last year, the first decline in seven years.

Ages 10 to 17

Year	% Change
94-95	-2.9%
93-94	4.4%
92-93	4.6%
91-92	4.6%
90-91	7.6%
89-90	12.1%
88-89	16.8%
87-88	5.2%

Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports 1980-1994 and unpublished 1995 FBI data.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1997

AG
(202) 514-2008
TDD (202) 514-1888STATEMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO
ON THE CRIME FIGURES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1996

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Attorney General Janet Reno issued the following statement regarding the five percent decrease in violent crime reported for the first six months of 1996, by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the Federal Bureau of Investigations:

"This is the fifth year in a row that figures for the first six months of the year show a decline in serious crime, the longest period of declining crime rates since 1969. Our tough, smart crime fighting strategy is making a difference, with more police on the streets, fewer guns in the wrong hands, more prosecutors and more jail cells to keep criminals behind bars. We have made progress, but we have much more to do."

###

97-002



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20531

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DRAFT

THROUGH: THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Laurie Robinson
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Justice Programs

FROM: Jan M. Chaiken
Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics

SUBJECT: Advance Notification of BJS Publication

DRAFT
*Jan M. Chaiken**Important!*

PURPOSE: To provide the Attorney General with advance copies and notification of the pending publication of **Presale Firearm Checks: A National Estimate** (5 pages).

DISCUSSION: **Presale Firearm Checks: A National Estimate**, provides a national estimate of the number of presale background checks conducted in connection with proposed firearm purchases, the number and percent of rejections, and the basis for the rejections. The data show that on average during the 28 months between the effective date of the Brady Act (end of February 1994) and the latest data collection period (June 30, 1996), 6600 attempted firearm purchases per month were blocked by the results of the presale check. Among the 32 states originally designated as "Brady states", the monthly average during this period was 3100 rejections. The report is designed to permit the reader to estimate the total rejections to any given date by multiplying the monthly estimate by the relevant number of months.

The estimates, which provide a basis for reviewing the impact of the Brady Act on preventing firearm sales to persons prohibited under Federal or state law, are based on data provided by the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) and on data developed by BJS under a grant to the Regional Justice Information Service (REJIS). Data collected by BJS were provided by the Chief Law Enforcement Officer (CLEO) or other agency responsible for firearm checks. The report makes clear that no data identifiable to an individual person was permitted to be transferred to either BJS or REJIS, the agency collecting the data for the report.

The report is the second document prepared under the BJS Firearm Inquiry Statistics (FIST) project. The first report, **Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearm Sales**, summarized presale check procedures in each of the 50 states. Data on presale inquiries and rejections will be collected on an ongoing basis under the BJS FIST program, and it is anticipated that update reports will be issued at least annually.

TIMETABLE: The press release is currently scheduled for February 2. Kent Markus of your office has already been notified of this timing. When it is printed, this report will be released to criminal justice practitioners, policymakers, and others who have indicated an interest in this subject. At the same time the text and data tabulations will be made available on the Internet for instantaneous dissemination.

If we may provide additional information regarding this document, I may be reached at 307-0765.

DRAFT

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs



Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

A National Estimate

DRAFT

February 1997, NCJ 162787

Presale Firearm Checks

By Don Manson
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Gene Lauver
Regional Justice Information Service

potential gun buyers during the 28 months after the effective date of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act. The checks revealed purchasers' ineligibility under Federal or State laws to buy a handgun or other firearm. Over 70% of the rejected purchasers were convicted or indicted felons.

Between March 1994 and June 1996, for all States together, there were almost 9 million applications to purchase firearms and an estimated 186,000 rejections. The data does not indicate whether rejected purchasers later obtained a firearm through other means.

On average each month an estimated 6,600 firearm purchases were prevented by background checks of

Highlights

Presale firearms checks: Estimates of inquiries and rejections

	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms ^a				Bureau of Justice Statistics ^b	
	3/1/94-12/31/94		1/1/95-12/31/95		1/1/96- 6/30/96	
	All States	Original Brady States ^c	All States	Original Brady States ^c	All States	Original Brady States ^c
Inquiries and rejections						
Inquiries/applications	3,628,000	1,696,000	4,041,000	1,884,000	1,308,000	570,000
Rejected	91,000	42,000	61,000	28,000	34,000	16,000
Rejection rate	2.5%	2.5%	1.5%	1.5%	2.6%	2.8%
Reasons for rejection						
Felony indictment / conviction	65,000	30,000	43,000	20,000	24,000	13,000
Other	26,000	12,000	17,000	8,000	9,000	3,000

Note: All estimated counts are rounded. Percentages were calculated from unrounded data. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
*Information was provided by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The

estimates include all types of guns.

^bBased on 176 sources in 44 States. The estimates reflect only applications for purchase of handguns.

^cOriginal Brady States are the 32 States required to follow presale review procedures set out in the Brady Act when it became effective on February 28, 1994. (See the table on page 3.)

• Presale background checks of persons applying to buy a handgun or long gun resulted in about 6,600 rejections each month. This estimate, covering the period between March 1, 1994, and June 30, 1996, includes both States operating under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Brady States) and States with comparable statutes

preventing gun sales to prohibited persons (Brady-alternative States).

• More than 7 in 10 of the rejections occurred when potential buyers were found to have had a felony conviction or to be under felony indictment.

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On average each month, an estimated 3,100 applications were rejected in the 32 States that followed the review procedures set forth in the Brady Act when it became effective in February 1994 ("original Brady States"). During the period from March 1994 through June 1996, there were 86,000 rejections from a total of about 4.2 million applications or inquiries.

These are the first BJS statistics from an ongoing survey to assess the impact of presale checks on preventing sales of handguns and long guns to persons in prohibited categories. The categories are defined in the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 or related State legislation. (See *Background* on this page.)

In the most recent 6 months for which national data were collected, January to June 1996, gun dealers made more than 1.3 million inquiries about the eligibility of potential buyers of handguns. About 34,000 ineligible customers were identified, a rejection rate of 2.6%. For the original Brady States during the most recent period, 570,000 inquiries or applications resulted in 16,000 rejections. This represented a 2.8% rejection rate.

During the first half of 1996, almost three-fourths of rejections of a handgun purchase were based on a finding of a felony conviction or indictment. Although not all States have the capability to check nonfelon categories, fugitives from justice (6%), persons who violated State laws (4%), and persons under court restraining or protective orders (2%) accounted for the next largest categories of rejections.

Rejected applications, (all States) 1/1/96-6/30/96	100%
Felon (convicted/indicted)	72
Fugitive	6
State law prohibition	4
Restraining order	2
Mental illness or disability	1
Other*	15

*Includes persons addicted to illegal drugs, juveniles, aliens, violators of local ordinances, those who have renounced citizenship, persons dishonorably discharged, and unspecified.

As of midyear 1996, 14 States reported that presale checks included a check of outstanding restraining orders; 11 States reported that checks of mental health records are made in connection with presale firearm checks.

When only those States that reported searching data bases for reasons other than felony status are considered, rejections for such reasons accounted for the following:

Nonfelony reason	Percent of rejections in States which search records for specific nonfelony reasons
Fugitive	6%
Restraining orders	4
Mental illness	2

Sources of data

The findings are based on data collected by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) and BJS. Data for 1994 and 1995, provided by ATF, were calculated using the number of firearm-coded inquiries to the FBI's criminal history database. The percentage of denials used for ATF estimates was based on the experiences of jurisdictions that had implemented presale firearms check procedures prior to the Brady Act.

Data for the first half of 1996 were collected under the BJS Firearm Inquiry Statistics (FIST) program. The results were from a survey of 600 law enforcement agencies, of which 176 in 44 States responded.

Background

The provisions of the Federal Gun Control Act (18 U.S.C. §§ 922 (g) and (n) as amended) prohibit the sale of firearms to an individual who —

- is under indictment for, or has been convicted of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year;
- is a fugitive from justice;
- is an unlawful user of a controlled substance;
- has been adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to a mental institution;

- is an alien unlawfully in the United States;
- was discharged from the armed forces under dishonorable conditions;
- has renounced U.S. citizenship;
- is subject to a court order restraining him or her from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child; or
- is a person convicted of domestic violence.

Brady Act

The Brady Act was enacted in November 1993 and became effective in February 1994. The interim provisions of the act require that licensed firearm dealers request a presale check on all potential *handgun* purchasers from the Chief Law Enforcement Officer (CLEO) in the jurisdiction where the prospective purchaser resides.

The CLEO must make a reasonable effort to determine if the purchaser is prohibited from receiving or possessing a handgun. The Federal firearms licensee must wait 5 business days before transferring the handgun to the buyer unless earlier approval is received from the CLEO. These interim procedures will terminate no later than November 30, 1998.

The "interim provision" also permits States to follow a variety of alternatives to the 5-day waiting period. These alternatives include States that issue firearm permits, perform "instant checks," or conduct "point-of-sale" checks. To qualify under these alternatives, State law must require that before any licensee completes the transfer of a handgun to a nonlicensee, a government official verify that possession of a handgun by the transferee would not be a violation of law. Example of Brady-alternative States include California ("point-of-sale check"), Virginia ("instant check"), and Missouri (permit).

After November 1998 instant background checks will be required for purchasers of all firearms. The background check will determine, based on available records, if an individual is prohibited under the Federal

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Gun Control Act or State law from receiving or possessing firearms.

Under the "permanent provisions" of the Brady Act, presale inquiries will be made through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). The act requires the NICS, which will be operated by the FBI, to be established no later than November 1998. At that time the procedures related to the waiting period of the interim system will be eliminated.

Under the FBI's proposed NICS configuration, State criminal history records will be provided through each State's central repository and the Interstate Identification Index. The index, maintained by the FBI, points instantly to criminal records that States hold. In addition, the FBI will provide records of Federal offenses, Federally maintained State data, and Federal data on nonfelony disqualifications. States responding to NICS inquiries for nonfelony prohibitions will provide their records directly.

The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

To ensure immediate availability of complete and accurate State records, the Brady Act established a grant program authorized at \$200 million. The program is to assist States to develop criminal history record systems and improve the interface with the NICS.

A major goal of the grant program is the interstate availability of complete State records when the NICS is implemented. Toward this goal, over \$112 million was awarded in direct awards to States during fiscal years 1995 and 1996. NCHIP program funds have also supported direct technical assistance to States, evaluation, and related research.

Gun purchaser background checks, by State, 1996

State	Brady State (Y)		Number of law enforcement contacts responsible for record checks*	State data bases being accessed			
	Original (3/1/94)	6/30/96		Criminal histories	Wanted fugitives	Re-straining orders	Mental health
Alabama	Y	Y	67	Y	Y		
Alaska	Y	Y	35	Y	Y		
Arizona	Y	Y	1	Y	Y		
Arkansas	Y	Y	1	Y	Y		
California			1	Y	Y	Y	Y
Colorado	Y		1	Y	Y	Y	
Connecticut			1	Y		Y	
Delaware			1	Y	Y		Y
Florida			1	Y	Y	Y	
Georgia	Y		1	Y	Y		Y
Hawaii			4	Y	Y		Y
Idaho	Y		1	Y	Y	Y	
Illinois			1	Y	Y		Y
Indiana			1	Y			
Iowa			99	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kansas	Y	Y	123	Y			
Kentucky	Y	Y	1	Y	Y	Y	
Louisiana	Y		59	Y			
Maine	Y	Y	128	Y	Y		
Maryland			1	Y	Y		
Massachusetts			270	Y	Y		Y
Michigan			625	Y	Y		
Minnesota	Y		568	Y	Y		Y
Mississippi	Y	Y	263				
Missouri			115	Y	Y		
Montana	Y	Y	59	Y	Y		
Nebraska			95	Y	Y		
Nevada	Y	Y	1	Y	Y		
New Hampshire	Y		1	Y	Y	Y	
New Jersey			490	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Mexico	Y	Y	112	Y			
New York			58	Y	Y		
North Carolina	Y		98	Y	Y		
North Dakota	Y	Y	53	Y	Y		
Ohio	Y	Y	1	Y	Y		
Oklahoma	Y	Y	440	Y			
Oregon			208	Y	Y		Y
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	67	Y			
Rhode Island	Y	Y	39	Y	Y		
South Carolina	Y	Y	1	Y	Y		
South Dakota	Y	Y	66	Y	Y	Y	
Tennessee	Y		96	Y		Y	
Texas	Y	Y	991	Y	Y		
Utah	Y		1	Y	Y		
Vermont	Y	Y	22	Y	Y	Y	
Virginia			1	Y	Y	Y	
Washington	Y		291	Y	Y		
West Virginia	Y	Y	1	Y	Y	Y	
Wisconsin			1	Y	Y		Y
Wyoming	Y	Y	40	Y	Y		
Total	32	22	5,602	49	41	14	11

*In the Brady States contacts are the chief law enforcement officers (CLEO's); in Brady-alternative States these contacts are identified according to criteria of each State.
Source: Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearm Sales (NCJ-160763).

DRAFT**Firearm Inquiry Statistics program**

The FIST program was established under the NCHIP to develop data on the impact of presale firearm checks on the identification of prohibited firearm purchasers. None of the FIST information provided from agencies to BJS contains or reveals the identity of individual applicants.

Agencies are directed not to submit data traceable to an applicant, and the computer program that some agencies use to collect FIST data transmits only the appropriately aggregated or categorized responses. The computer program also assists agencies in purging records after the delay times specified in law.

An initial report describing State background check procedures, *Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearm Sales* (NCJ-160763), was released in May 1996. Data summarizing the number of inquiries, rejections, and reasons for rejections are collected regularly and will be summarized and released semiannually.

State procedures*Applicable State legislation*

When the Brady Act became effective on February 28, 1994, 32 States and Puerto Rico were required to follow presale review procedures set out in the act. The remaining States were Brady-alternative States. Since then, 10 more States have enacted legislation to become Brady-alternative States (Colorado, March 1994; Georgia, January 1996; Idaho, June 1994; Louisiana, May 1996; Minnesota, August 1994; New Hampshire, January 1995; North Carolina, December 1995; Tennessee, May 1994; Utah, March 1994; and Washington, June 1996).

Methodology

The following presents the approach used to derive the 6-month estimate (for the period January to June 1996) from a sample of law enforcement offices charged with determining eligibility to purchase a firearm.

Data collection

For those States with local chief law enforcement officers (local CLEO's), CLEO's were randomly selected within each of the population size categories, based upon 1990 Census data: categories A (under 10,000 residents), B (10,000 to 100,000), C (over 100,000). The sample was also stratified between Brady States and Brady-alternative States.

A total of 176 CLEO's submitted data in time for this survey: 63 in category A, 55 in B, 36 in C, and 22 statewide CLEO's. Some agencies carried out presale determinations for other agencies or had determinations done for them by other agencies. The populations accorded these agencies were adjusted, based on the number of residents they actually served.

Calculation of estimates

(1) Census data for 1990 were used to calculate relative weights of samples from local and State CLEO's. The estimated 1990 population for the 50 States was 248,102,973.

(2) At least some data were received from 44 States. The general procedure to estimate all 50 States was —

(a) For each size category the populations for those agencies that submitted data and for all agencies of that size were totaled. A factor was computed from these two numbers.

(b) The raw number of applications and rejections (In sum and for each rejection category) were totaled for each size group.

(c) For the estimated number of applications and estimated number of rejections, the totals were multiplied by the factor computed in (a) for each size group.

(d) The totals for all size groups were added together to get the totals for the numbers of applications and rejections.

(e) To get the estimated number in each reason-for-rejection category, the percentage of the total raw rejections was calculated, and that percentage was multiplied by the estimated total number of rejections.

(3) New Jersey submitted data for total applications and rejections, but no reasons for rejections or breakdowns for its local CLEO's. Data for local CLEO's in New Jersey were ignored. Alaska submitted data for most of that State's CLEO's. This study categorized both States as State reporting agencies.

(4) Of the three States that changed from Brady to Brady-alternative States after 1995, Georgia (1/1/96) was considered a Brady-alternative State, and Louisiana (5/7/96) and Washington (6/6/96), Brady States.

(5) Two large cities were analyzed separately because of their high rejection rates; their averages were not used to estimate the overall rejection rates. Their numbers of rejections were included in the final total, however.

(6) Agencies for the following States reported data for applications and rejections but no data for reasons for rejection: Alaska, Indiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, and West Virginia.

(7) To evaluate properly the application and rejection rates for purchasing populations within a given area, the appropriate CLEO was identified.

(a) If cities within a participating county CLEO were acting as their own CLEO's, their populations were subtracted from the county population.

(b) If a municipal CLEO was discovered to be providing services for other selected municipalities, then populations for those municipalities were added to the population of the city having the CLEO.

(c) Those CLEO's selected to participate in the study but found to be relying on other jurisdictions to conduct background checks were replaced by those other jurisdictions (for example, a town being replaced by a county).

(8) Maine has local CLEO's; however, Maine's data came from the State police that serve 40% of the State's population. The State police data were split into A and B categories based on the proportion of the Maine population in each category.

(9) Connecticut did not submit any data in time for this study. Connecticut has both local and State CLEO's, but for the purposes of this study, Connecticut was classified as a State CLEO.

(10) National estimates exclude the District of Columbia and U.S. territories. Sales of firearms are prohibited in the District of Columbia except to law enforcement officers.

DRAFT

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D., is director.

BJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs. Don Manson, BJS Program Manager, and Gene Lauver, manager of the Firearm Inquiry Statistics program, Regional Justice Information Service (REJIS), wrote this Bulletin under the supervision of Carol Kaplan, Chief, National Criminal History Improvement Programs, BJS. REJIS of St. Louis, MO, collected and analyzed the FIST data presented. The Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms assisted with background and analysis. Darrell Gilliard provided statistical verification. Tom Hester produced and edited the report. Marilyn Marbrook, assisted by Yvonne Boston and Jayne Pugh, administered final report production.

Further information about the Firearm Inquiry Statistics (FIST) program may be obtained from Carol Kaplan, BJS, or Gene Lauver, REJIS, 4255 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, MO. 63108.

February 1997, NCJ-162787

This report and others from the Bureau of Justice Statistics are available through the Internet —

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

OUTLINE OF REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. The Threat Of Gangs In The United States

- * The Challenge
- * What We're Up Against
- * Trends In Gang Activity

II. The Administration's Coordinated Strategy

- * Coordination
- * Ensure That Prosecutors And Law Enforcement Have The Right Tools For The Job
- * Strengthen Communities
- * Support Effective Early Intervention Programs

III. Tough, Targeted Action By Federal Law Enforcement

- * FBI
- * ATF
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- * BOP
- *USMS

IV. Looking Ahead

APPENDIX:

The Strategy At Work: Prosecutions From Around The Country

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the past three years, we have made progress in fighting violent crime, which fell 4 percent in 1994 and another 5 percent in the first half of 1995.

This report illustrates some of the successful prosecutions brought by U.S. Attorneys against gangs across the country. These efforts reflect hard work and far-sighted cooperation among state, federal and local law enforcement and prosecutors. Across America, we are making a difference.

But the challenge of gang violence is one of the toughest that we face. A generation ago, fewer than half of our cities reported gang activity. Now 95 percent of our largest cities and 88 percent of smaller cities suffer gang related crime. With the advent of hard drugs like crack and the proliferation of assault weapons on our streets, gangs have become violent street families for too many of our young people.

There are no "one-size fits all" solutions, since prosecutors face varying challenges from street gangs, prison gangs, motorcycle gangs, and neighborhood "crews."

But to be successful, our anti-gang efforts should focus on four principles:

Using every available federal tool, such as racketeering statutes, carjacking penalties, Title III wiretaps and money laundering laws;

Boosting cooperative efforts among state, local and federal law enforcement agencies;

Involving communities and community police in anti-gang efforts; and,

Supporting effective early intervention programs that help keep young people out of gangs in the first place.

This progress report illustrates some of our successes, and lays out the strategy that is making a difference.

I. THE THREAT OF GANGS IN THE UNITED STATES

Violence spawned by criminal gangs presents one of the most difficult challenges facing law enforcement in the United States today. While street gangs have been a part of the urban landscape for much of our country's history, in the past two decades gangs have become an increasingly powerful and deadly force. Violent gangs are now having a major impact on the quality of life of communities throughout the nation. From the highly structured prison and motorcycle gangs that have a national presence, to the less-organized, narcotics trafficking neighborhood "crews," gangs have brought a frightening level of violence to small towns and major metropolitan areas alike.

In December of 1995, the Department of Justice provided to the President and to Congress a report on our "National Strategy To Coordinate Gang Investigations." This is an update on our progress and a look ahead to the future of our anti-gang activity.

95% OF THE LARGEST CITIES AND 88% OF SMALLER CITIES IN THE U.S. REPORT GANG CRIME — 1992 National Institute of Justice Study

Americans consistently list violent crime as one of their most significant concerns. From the small business owner who is literally crippled because he refuses to pay "protection" money to the neighborhood gang, to the families who are hostages within their homes, living in neighborhoods ruled by predatory drug trafficking gangs, the harmful impact of gang violence on its victims individually, and on society collectively, is both physically and psychologically debilitating. The destabilizing effect of criminal gangs on our communities, while difficult to quantify, is enormous. One need only sample recent headlines to acquire a feel for this disturbing reality.

In Chicago, an 11 year old boy sought to impress members of his gang members by shooting at rival gang members. He missed, instead killing a 14 year old girl and wounding two other bystanders. Four days later, he was executed for his mistake with two bullets to the head — by his own gang members.

In Los Angeles, three year old Stephanie Kuhlen, her two year old brother Joseph, and other family members were in a car which turned onto a graffiti-scarred, dead end street in gang territory. Ten to fifteen gang members surrounded the car and when the driver made a U-turn they opened fire, hitting both children, Stephanie fatally.

WHAT WE'RE UP AGAINST

Street gangs encompass a variety of criminal groups. These gangs often have no particular membership requirement other than living in a particular neighborhood, but street gangs in different neighborhoods or cities may be associated with each other. The most notable street gangs which have a national presence include the Bloods, Crips, Vice-Lords, Gangster Disciples, and the Latin Kings.

Ethnic gangs require that their members belong to a particular race or ethnic group. The most notable ethnic gangs are the Jamaican "posses," Asian organized crime syndicates, and Dominican and Nigerian gangs.

Prison gangs are those gangs which were actually formed in state and federal prisons. While other types of gangs may have a presence in prisons because members of that gang are incarcerated, prison gangs are unique because they originate and operate from within the prison.

Motorcycle gangs require membership in motorcycle organizations and include the Hell's Angels and the Outlaws.

And finally, *hate gangs* are groups that are bound by a racist ideology and direct their criminal activities against targets of other races.

EXAMPLES OF NOTORIOUS GANGS IN THE U.S.

STREET GANGS

Bloods, Crips, Vice-Lords, Gangster Disciples, Latin Kings

PRISON GANGS

Aryan Brotherhood, La Nuestra Familia, Texas Syndicate, Black Guerilla Family, Mexican Mafia

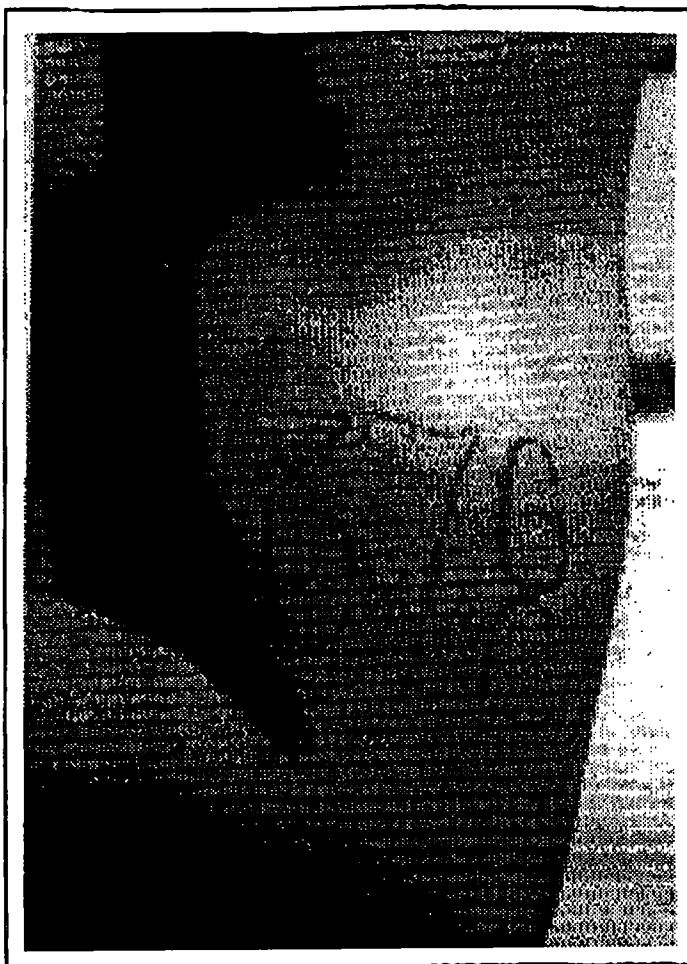
MOTORCYCLE GANGS

Outlaw Motorcycle Club, Hell's Angels, Bandidos, Pagans, Sons of Silence

TRENDS IN GANG ACTIVITY

Street gangs, which began as an inner-city problem, are spreading out from their home jurisdictions into other cities and states as well as into suburban and rural America. Drug trafficking, particularly in crack cocaine, has been the driving force behind this migration and the spread has been facilitated by an improved interstate highway system. By the mid-1980's, crack had appeared in most major cities across the nation. Also during this period and into the 1990's, hundreds of mid-sized and smaller cities and towns experienced gang problems for the first time.

Another disturbing trend has been the rise in criminal gang activity by juveniles. Arrests of juveniles for serious violent offenses increased 75 percent between 1985 and 1994. During this same period, arrests of juveniles for homicide jumped 150 percent, more than fourteen times the increase for adults, while arrests of juveniles for weapon possession increased 103 percent. Even more troubling, a significant portion appears to be gang related as groups fight for turf. These territorial battles are increasingly deadly as a result of the prevalence of firearms among juvenile gang members. In some instances, adult gang leaders are deliberately recruiting juveniles to store or distribute drugs and guns with the expectation that if caught these youthful offenders will be treated lightly by the juvenile justice system.



II. THE ADMINISTRATION'S COORDINATED STRATEGY

There is no one law enforcement formula that can address the unique challenges of all communities. Law enforcement officials in Washington, who lack familiarity with the problems of a particular community and with the capabilities and resources of its police agencies, should not mandate a violent crime strategy for each community. But the federal government does have a major role to play in fighting gang violence in the United States, and this Administration has marshalled all its resources to help communities with their individual efforts.

The Administration's strategy to fight gang violence is four-pronged:

1. Coordination

On March 1, 1994, the Administration's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative (AVCI) was announced by the Vice President and the Attorney General. The overriding objective of the initiative is coordination and cooperation among federal, state, and local law enforcement entities.

"Here at last is a partnership that really works. We target the most dangerous offenders with the best law enforcement resources available and get results that make a real difference in our community." Steve White, Sacramento County D.A.

The Administration's goal for the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative is to coordinate investigative and prosecutive decision-making to do what is best for solving the crime problems of the particular community. The unique combination of federal, state, and local resources provides law enforcement personnel with a wide array of investigative and prosecutive tools to attack violent crime at all levels. In some instances, this may mean federal and local investigative resources are brought together resulting in a state prosecution. In other cases, the state and local law enforcement personnel may supply intelligence and other investigative assets to support a case that culminates in a federal prosecution. Regardless of which venue is chosen, the goal is the same—the effective maximization of federal, state, and local resources to strike at the most significant violent crime problem in the locality.

"As you know, violent crime is not a single jurisdiction or single agency problem. The [AVCI] is the only effort in our area combining state, local, and federal agencies to reduce violent crime." Donald L. Carter, Police Chief, Champaign, IL

2. Ensure That Prosecutors And Law Enforcement Have The Right Tools For The Job

A major priority for this Administration has been to ensure that our federal prosecutors have the tools they need to convict and lock-up the most dangerous criminals. We have recently taken action to help federal prosecutors get the job done.

The Department of Justice transmitted to Congress proposed changes to the Juvenile Delinquency Statutes that would give prosecutors the discretion to prosecute serious juvenile offenders as adults. Under this proposal, the list of offenses for which a juvenile may be tried as an adult would be expanded to include drug conspiracies and several additional firearms offenses. Among other things, the Department's proposal would also allow juvenile offenders convicted as adults to be confined with adults and would expand the permitted use of juvenile records for law enforcement purposes.

To further equip our prosecutors, the President will transmit to Congress proposed legislation which would make clear that, when a defendant has a firearm present or available during violent or drug-related criminal activity, he will be subject to enhanced penalties. This action is in response to the Supreme Court's decision in Bailey v. United States, in which the court interpreted current law to require that a sentencing enhancement for using a firearm in such crimes would apply only if the firearm was actively employed. The Administration is calling on Congress to adopt our language in order to encompass all those who possess firearms in these especially dangerous situations.

TOOLS AVAILABLE TO U.S. ATTORNEYS

- Narcotics offenses
- Firearms offenses
- Explosive/Arson offenses
- Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO)
- Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE)
- Money Laundering
- Hobbs Act
- Violent Crimes in Aid of Racketeering (VCAR)
- Interstate Travel in Aid of Racketeering (ITAR)
- Murder-For-Hire
- Carjacking
- Reentry of Aliens After Deportation

Open communicating is another critical instrument needed by law enforcement to get the job done. It is important that law enforcement at all levels know as much as possible about the violent criminals they face. This need has been made more acute in recent years by the growing migratory nature of gangs. To help law enforcement across the country know more about the violent criminals they are up against, the Department of Justice has made great advances in recent years with helping communities access criminal history and law enforcement intelligence information.

A new national gang database, which provides information relating to gang migration, began operating on October 1, 1995. The Violent Gang and Terrorist Organizations File (VGTOF) is designed to provide identifying information about violent gangs and gang members to law enforcement personnel. This initiative is operated by the FBI and is available to all law enforcement agencies.

Another program funded by the Department of Justice which targets gangs at a multi-state level is the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS). RISS is composed of six regional projects that support state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies. The regional offices share information through a criminal intelligence database, provide analytical services, and provide telecommunication services to facilitate the flow of information between the project and its members.

3. Strengthen Communities

This Administration is committed to helping communities fight crime and solve problems through community policing. Working with state and local officials who know their cities crime challenges best, the Justice Department's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office has developed targeted initiatives that help communities address their unique crime problems.

In 1995, the Department of Justice launched its *Youth Firearms Violence Initiative*, which funded community policing strategies targeted at the rise of youth gun violence in ten cities. This Initiative has already resulted in the successful seizure of hundreds of firearms and a reduction in drive-by shootings in the participating cities.

Following-up on the success of the Youth Firearms Violence Initiative, the new *COPS Anti-Gang Initiative* will bring the most effective community policing strategies to fifteen communities on the front lines of the battle against gangs. These one-year grants totalling approximately \$11 million, will be used for strategies to help communities target gang violence in public housing, patrol gang "hot spots," and prevent at-risk youths from joining gangs. Other approaches that may be used include civil enforcement remedies against gangs, environmental improvements designed to reduce gang activity, targeting witness protec-

tion and anti-intimidation efforts, and mobilizing neighborhoods, schools, churches, synagogues and community organizations to strengthen efforts to keep kids in school and out of trouble with the law.

CITIES INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COPS ANTI-GANG INITIATIVE

Austin, TX
 Boston, MA
 Chicago, IL
 Dallas, TX
 Detroit, MI
 Indianapolis, IN
 Jersey City, NJ
 Kansas City, MO
 Los Angeles, CA
 Los Angeles County, CA
 Miami, FL
 Orange County, CA
 Phoenix, AZ
 Salt Lake City, UT
 St. Louis, MO

4. Support Effective Early Intervention Programs

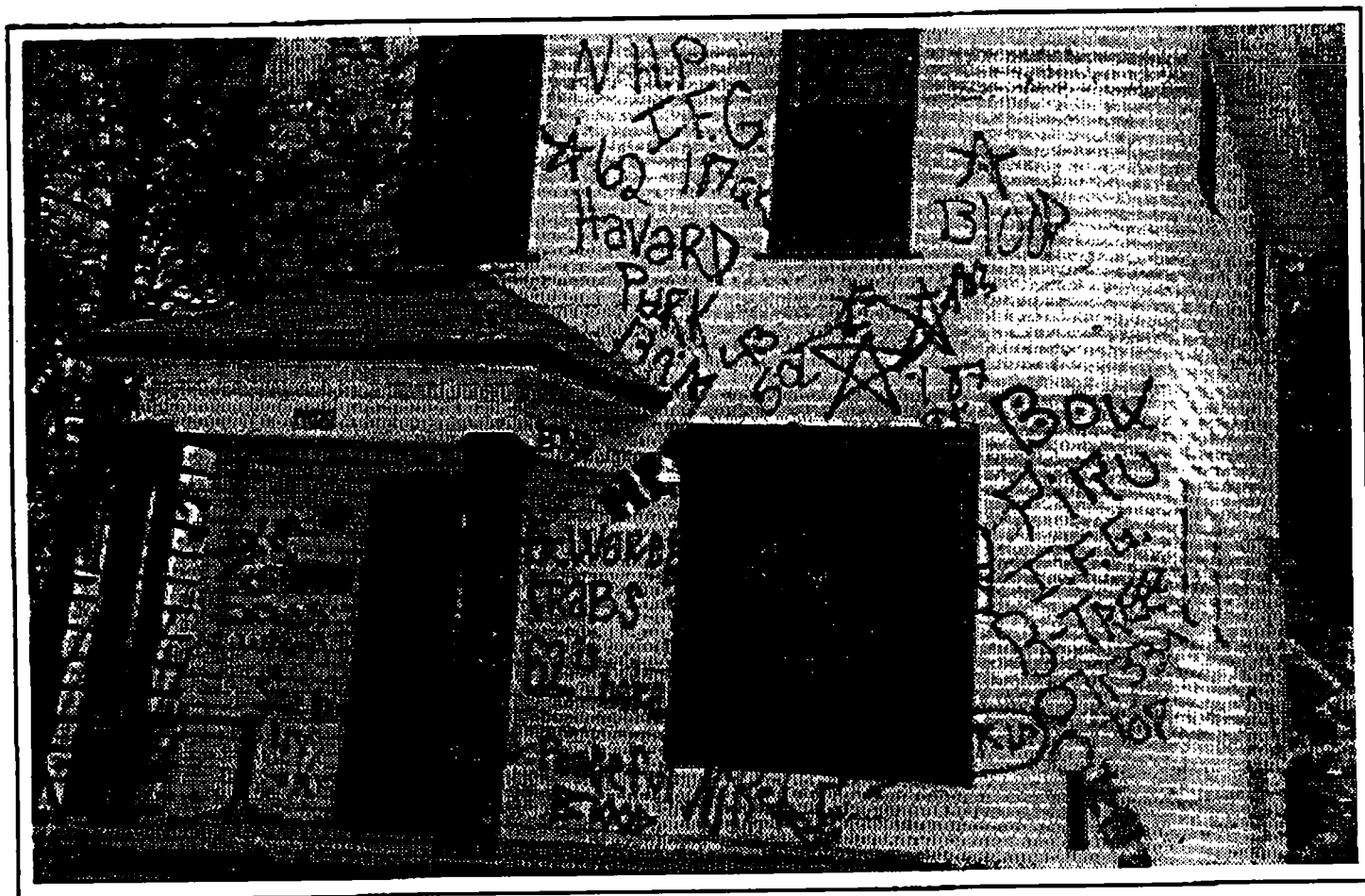
We know that most of the efforts to fight youth and gang violence will take place at the state and local level, but the federal government can and must be involved. The United States Attorneys and federal law enforcement agencies — working with local officials — have developed comprehensive strategies to combat youth violence and gang involvement as part of the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative.

Perhaps the most important role for the Federal government is to serve as a clearinghouse for information on what works, and technical assistance on how to make it work at the local level. One of the tools that the Department has made available to state and local governments is the National Juvenile Justice Action Plan published by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The Action Plan is a blueprint for community action designed to address and reduce the impact of juvenile violence and delinquency.

The Department of Justice is already working as a partner with local communities in gang prevention efforts by financially supporting innovative model programs that make a difference. Through OJJDP, the Department has provided funding for a multi-site demonstration of compre-

hensive, community-wide approaches to gang prevention, intervention, and suppression. As part of this comprehensive approach, local communities have worked to provide social, academic, and vocational opportunities as alternatives to gang involvement.

OJJDP and the Bureau of Justice Assistance have jointly funded a program to prevent gang involvement by at-risk youth through Boys and Girls Clubs. This program works with youth to prevent them from joining gangs and to intervene with gang members in the early stages of gang involvement to divert them from gang activities and into more constructive pursuits.



III. TOUGH, TARGETED ACTION BY FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Federal law enforcement agencies are actively involved in cooperative efforts with state and local law enforcement in our effort to combat criminal gangs. Each agency brings unique leadership and expertise which has proved indispensable to anti-gang task forces across the country.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is one of the front-line players in combatting gang violence in America. In November, 1993, the FBI articulated its National Gang Strategy to its regional offices. The strategy calls for the FBI, in conjunction with other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, to identify the major domestic violent street gang/drug enterprises which pose significant threats to the integrity of American society and pursue these gangs through sustained, proactive, multi-divisional, coordinated investigations that support successful prosecution.

To implement this strategy, the FBI has established "Safe Streets" task forces throughout the United States. These task forces team FBI special agents with other federal agents as well as state and local police officers. The primary mission of these FBI task forces is to achieve maximum coordination and cooperation among participating law enforcement agencies to investigate, locate and apprehend persons involved in serious federal or state crimes, such as bank robbery, armed robbery, homicide, kidnapping, extortion, drug trafficking, and gang-related violence. The Safe Streets initiative emphasizes the need for a highly reliable intelligence base to form the springboard for multi-agency task force action against violent gangs.

The FBI also provides assistance, through training, conferences, and exchange of personnel in joint investigative efforts with local, state, and federal investigative/prosecutive agencies, in an effort to marshal all available resources and target the most significant violent gangs.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has jurisdiction to enforce the federal firearms, explosives, and arson statutes. Because one of the principal enterprises of many gangs is illegal gun possession, use, or trafficking, ATF plays a significant role in implementing any strategy designed to address gang violence.

To date, ATF has participated in numerous task forces throughout the United States which target violent gangs. ATF also operates Achilles task forces designed to target armed career criminals and armed drug traffickers, many of whom are members of violent gangs, through application of specific enhanced sentencing statutes. ATF is in the process of implementing the Violence Reduction Alliance which will enhance the Achilles task forces and target the illegal firearms dealers who supply firearms to violent criminals and gangs. In addition, ATF provides valuable support to investigative efforts through the Project LEAD illegal firearms trafficking database and its ability to trace firearms. ATF is very active in sponsoring regional conferences which facilitate networking, intelligence sharing, and training of federal, state, and local law enforcement agents in matters relating to gangs and gang violence.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

The Drug Enforcement Administration is the federal agency primarily responsible for enforcing federal narcotics laws. Like the ATF and FBI, DEA plays a featured role in a coordinated effort designed to address gang activity since drug trafficking is the principal enterprise of most gangs operating in the United States. DEA agents have been investigating gang-related cases for years and have developed expertise in this area. It is the federal agency that routinely deals with drug trafficking from both a supply and demand perspective.

The DEA currently participates in a number of task forces with federal, state and local law enforcement officials. It has created Mobile Enforcement Teams (MET) which support state and local agencies by targeting violent organizations which are involved in drug trafficking. The goal of these teams is to disrupt and dismantle the most violent gangs through complex drug investigations and vigorous drug enforcement operations. In addition to manpower and tactical support, DEA provides important forensic support to investigators through its DEA laboratories located throughout the United States. The DEA also operates the El Paso Information Center (EPIC) which collects and analyzes intelligence information concerning narcotics traffickers.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is the federal agency charged with administering the criminal and civil immigration laws of the United States. Recognizing that many street gangs active in this country are composed of criminal aliens over whom the INS has direct jurisdiction,

the INS has formed Violent Gang Task Forces in sixteen major cities. The purpose of these task forces is to engage in proactive, interagency, multi-jurisdictional law enforcement operations against alien gangs and gang-related activity and to bring the full weight of the immigration laws against serious violent offenders.

INS Violent Gang Task Forces operate in concert with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and task forces to disrupt and dismantle criminal alien gangs through the identification and prosecution of their members and associates. After prosecution and conviction, INS can physically remove alien gang members from the United States through deportation. If the alien gang member thereafter returns to the United States, he can be criminally charged with re-entry after deportation and face additional penalties for that offense.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of the Inspector General (HUD/OIG)

Since the initiation of "Operation Safe Home" in February 1994, HUD/OIG has played an active role in efforts to reduce violent crime and thus enhance the quality of life for residents within publicly-funded housing. Public housing complexes often serve as both operational "turf" and "home" to the membership of a large number of gangs. HUD/OIG has become a partner with a number of federal, state and local enforcement agencies in approximately 100 task forces focused on reducing violence and drug-related crimes in publicly-funded residential communities.

One of the most effective tools that has been developed to assist task forces working in public housing is a "Witness Relocation Program" for those current residents of public housing who assist law enforcement efforts and identify perpetrators of violence. HUD/OIG works to relocate those residents who receive threats arising out of the assistance they provide. HUD/OIG also provides essential intelligence relating to the violent gang activity within public housing and valuable information relating to building and complex layouts, plans and physical description.

Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)

As a result of successful arrests and prosecutions in the community, many members of the leadership structure for these various gangs have been, are, or will be in BOP custody. Law enforcement officials are keenly aware that the criminal activities of many hardcore gang members continue even while incarcerated. The BOP has played a very active role in providing significant information and intelligence regarding violent gangs for use by law enforcement

task force operations in the community. Conversely, intelligence products received from law enforcement groups are processed by BOP Intelligence, reconciled with previously developed information, and then incorporated into additional intelligence products.

The BOP also hosts the Sacramento Intelligence Unit (SIU) which is jointly staffed by the BOP, U.S. Marshals Service, and U.S. Probation and Parole. The primary mission of SIU is to provide direct operational intelligence support to corrections and law enforcement agencies. SIU averages over 800 assists a month, with an emphasis on street and prison gangs. SIU has also played a major leadership role in facilitating the formation of the National Major Gangs Task Force (NMGTF) which is a consortium of gang experts from state correctional systems and numerous major metropolitan jails. A goal of the Task Force is to maximize gang information exchange between corrections and law enforcement agencies.

United States Marshals Service (USMS)

The U.S. Marshals Service historically has played a role in assisting state and local law enforcement efforts to combat violent crime committed by gang members. They primarily have responsibility for the apprehension and arrest of federal fugitives. In this capacity, the agency is often tasked with locating and arresting gang members and their associates who are being sought on federal arrest warrants. The USMS also has been very active in task forces which assist state and local authorities in the apprehension of their violent fugitives.

The USMS plays an important intelligence role via its Warrant Information Network, which is used to monitor and track all individuals being sought, to include categories which identify fugitives as gang members. The Threat Analysis Division of the USMS also tracks intelligence data on criminal gang members and their activities.

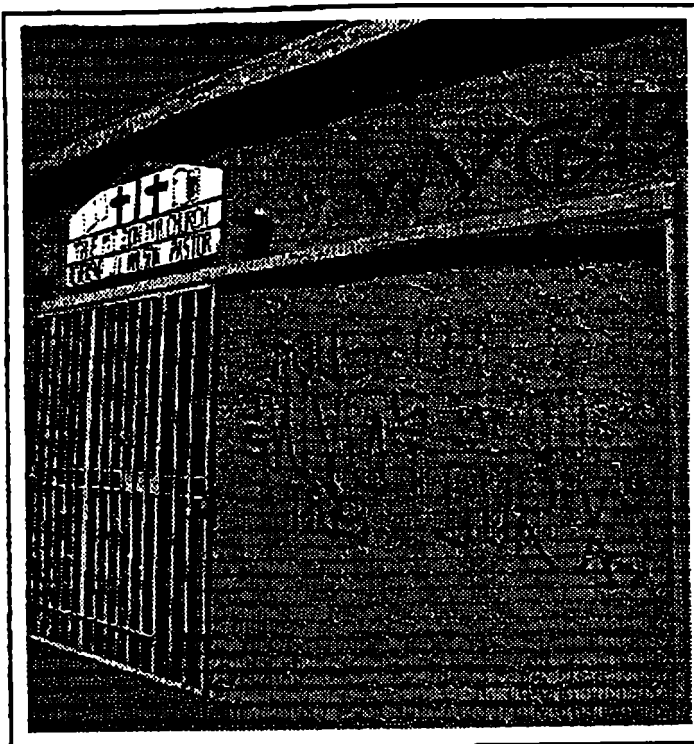
V. LOOKING AHEAD

Since the announcement of the Administration's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative in March 1994, the Departments of Justice and Treasury have formed unprecedented and lasting partnerships with local law enforcement agencies to stem the tide of gang violence. These partnerships provide a comprehensive and necessary framework for successful law enforcement strategies.

The Department of Justice will continue to provide leadership to federal and local law enforcement as we deal with the immediate problems posed by gang violence in America's communities. Under the guidance of the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, gang investigations and prosecutions will continue to be a priority for the FBI, DEA, U.S. Attorneys and other federal law enforcement entities. We are also devoting more federal resources toward fighting violent crime. The Department has already significantly increased the number of federal law enforcement officers engaged in a front-line partnership in the struggle against gang violence, and we have sought to further support federal law enforcement by requesting an 18% increase in funding for DEA and a 12% increase in FBI funding for Fiscal Year 1997.

At the same time that we coordinate our anti-gang activity with communities, we must further address the factors that lead to gang activity in order to stop gangs before they emerge. Through the work of the Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, we will continue to guide and support communities in their efforts to keep young people out of gangs. Indeed, this is the most cost-effective law enforcement strategy of all, and it is surely the right thing to do for the youth of America.

Our nation will never reverse the trends we have seen in gang activity and youth violence unless the entire community gets involved. Federal law enforcement will continue to target those violent individuals who tear at the fabric of society, but the work to prevent young people from entering a life of crime and violence must come from communities, families, and individuals. The Department of Justice will provide leadership and support to communities as we continue to work together to end gang activity.



APPENDIX

THE STRATEGY AT WORK: PROSECUTIONS FROM AROUND THE COUNTRY

With these partnerships in place between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, we are seeing the results of our strategies make a positive difference in communities across the country.

ARIZONA

In June 1994, a Phoenix Safe Streets Violent Street Gang Task Force was formed to address increasing gang-related violence in the Phoenix area. So far, an investigation called Operation Gangbusters has resulted in the convictions of over 100 individuals on state felony drug sale charges. An Assistant U.S. Attorney was cross-designated as a Special Deputy Maricopa County Attorney and assisted in the prosecution of these state cases. Virtually all of the defendants have been convicted.

Operation Gangbusters has had a dramatic impact on the open-air curbside markets, with more than 70 distributors removed from the streets and incarcerated. Law enforcement officials view the enforcement effort as a significant success at minimal cost to the agencies involved in the investigation.

In Arizona, an investigation by an FBI-Phoenix Police Gang Response Unit led to the drug indictment of four leaders of the Eastside Garfield Gang, a major drug gang believed responsible for ten or more homicides in the last ten years. All four defendants have been convicted.

CALIFORNIA

On April 26, 1995, a federal grand jury in the Central District of California returned a 26-count indictment charging 22 members and associates of the Mexican Mafia prison gang with violations of the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). The RICO charges include crimes involving murders, conspiracies to murder, and attempted murder of 24 individuals. Other violent crimes, and various narcotics and firearms offenses are also charged in the indictment. The indictment alleges that the Mexican Mafia controlled narcotics trafficking in various neighborhoods throughout the greater Los Angeles area through a system of taxing narcotics traffickers and protecting the distribution areas of those who paid the taxes. Traffickers who refused to pay the tax were targeted for retaliation, including murder and assault.

The indictment further alleges that the defendants committed the various racketeering acts in the conduct of the affairs of a criminal enterprise, known as the "Mexican Mafia." The purposes of the enterprise included enriching its members, controlling illegal activities inside California's prisons, controlling the activities of street gangs, and expanding its own power.

This case is the result of an investigation by the United States Attorney's Office, the FBI, the Los Angeles Police Department, the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and other state and local agencies including the California Department of Corrections Special Services Unit and Santa Ana Parole, the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office, and the California Youth Authority.

Another initiative, operation GANGLAND was initiated in 1994 in the Northern District of California to focus on violent repeat offenders and criminal aliens involved in street gangs. A significant GANGLAND success was the dismantling of the Sur Trece gang in San Francisco, an illegal Mexican alien drug gang in Dolores Park. San Francisco residents had feared to enter the park, even in daylight. Now, following the convictions of all the indicted gang members, residents are beginning to take back the park.

Similar results were observed in the Los Angeles area, following task force investigations of violent gangs. Fifteen leaders of the Schoolyard Crips, a gang operating on the city's West Side, were targeted by the FBI and Los Angeles Police because of their propensity for violence. They were indicted in a series of narcotics trafficking cases. Fourteen of the defendants were convicted.

The FBI, ATF, and Los Angeles Police targeted the Shoreline Crips, a gang that operates in the Venice area, because a particularly bloody war between the gang and nearby Hispanic street gangs had escalated already high levels of violence associated with the gang's drug trafficking. Fourteen of the gang's leaders were charged with narcotics trafficking. So far, at least six of the defendants have been convicted.

CONNECTICUT

December of 1995, members of the Los Solidos street gang are charged in a superseding indictment with the murders of four people, including a 7 year old girl killed while riding in a car. The superseding indictment adds additional charges and defendants to the violent crimes, racketeering, and drug trafficking offenses previously charged. Fifty-two alleged Los Solidos gang members have been charged since a crack down by a task force of federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, and more than 30 members have either plead guilty or have been convicted.

On September 29, 1995, a federal jury in Bridgeport, Connecticut, convicted nine leaders and soldiers of the Latin Kings street gang of racketeering and drug dealing. Each of the defendants faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. The indictment alleged, and the jury found, that the defendants conspired with one another to sell drugs and commit acts of violence, including nine murders and several drive-by shootings, often in an effort to protect their drug trafficking operations in New Haven and Bridgeport.

The thirty-three members of this organization were charged in December 1994 in a thirty-eight count indictment alleging drug conspiracies and a variety of other crimes. Sixteen of the defendants, including the gang's top leaders convicted at the trial, were charged with violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) along with nine murders and two murder conspiracies. Sixteen of the defendants indicted in this case pleaded guilty prior to the start of the trial.

FLORIDA

On March 1, 1996, Conghau Huu To and four other members of a local violent street gang were convicted of substantive violations of the RICO act, conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce by robbery, robbery in violation of the Hobbs Act, and using firearms in connection with federal crimes. In connection with one attempted robbery, a manager of a local restaurant was shot and killed. Prior to trial, seven co-defendants pled guilty and some testified in trial.

Thirteen members of the Parson family crack organization were indicted for allegedly selling between 268-366 kilograms of cocaine and crack cocaine a week, netting weekly earnings of about \$200,000. Allegedly, members of the Parson family crack organization have been a ruthless force that has dominated the drug trade in West Palm Beach for over a decade. Witnesses have been murdered to prevent them from testifying.

In August of 1995, fourteen Outlaws Motorcycle club members and associates were convicted of racketeering and related offenses. Two former Outlaws members were found not guilty of all charges. The jury also ordered forfeited two Clubhouses and a property used as a Shop. Four Daytona Beach defendants were found guilty of participating in a racketeering enterprise through a pattern of violent criminal acts that included bombing a clubhouse of a rival motorcycle club in Orlando. The other defendants were found guilty of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute controlled substances and distribution or and/or possession with intent to distribute controlled substances. Some of these defendants were also found guilty of being a felon in possession of a firearm.

ILLINOIS

On March 6, 1996, Keith McCain and seven other high-ranking members or affiliates of the Gangster Disciples street gang were found guilty of a 25-year narcotics distribution conspiracy and continuing criminal enterprise, as well as numerous other specific drugs and weapons violations. This was the first of three trials stemming from indictments of 39 gang leaders who allegedly ran one of the country's largest and most ruthless street gangs.

In the Central District of Illinois, an investigation known as Operation Crackshot, aimed at dismantling the Gangster Disciples drug trafficking organization in the Peoria area, has resulted in charges against 80 gang-connected defendants. Of these, 62 have been convicted and the remainder are pending trial. The Gangster Disciples organization in Peoria is believed responsible for approximately \$18 million a year in crack cocaine sales.

IOWA

In the Northern District of Iowa, an investigation known as Operation Tigers Eye resulted in the arrests of 53 members of a violent drug trafficking organization that operated in Fort Dodge, a community of 29,000 residents. So far, 40 of those defendants have been convicted of narcotics and weapons charges in federal court. An additional 10 defendants from the same investigation were prosecuted by state officials.

Following the arrests, 1994 became the first year in several years when no murders were reported in Fort Dodge. Reports of aggravated assaults dropped 33%, from 165 in 1993 to 111 in 1994. Even incidents of shoplifting, by which drug users who bought from the Tigers Eye defendants supported their habits, declined from 226 to 138, or 39 percent. During the first six months of 1995, Fort Dodge reported no murders, only 64 aggravated assaults, and 80 shoplifting cases.

KANSAS

A Wichita, Kansas task force has investigated the activities of the Buc Lao Killers (BLK), a gang that is comprised of Laotian and Vietnamese members. The gang is believed responsible for crimes including murder, rape, and drive-by shootings. Fifteen alleged members of BLK are currently charged in federal or state court, including five who are charged federally in connection with the robbery of a Chinese restaurant during which a murder occurred. Local officials report that the investigation has much improved the relationship between the Asian community in Wichita and law enforcement officials.

The strike force also targeted serial robbers that were believed responsible for the record number of homicides committed in the Wichita area in the early 1990's. In an effort to maximize the effectiveness of the strike force, the U.S. Attorney's Office assigned an attorney to work with both the strike force and local district attorney's office to ensure that each target is prosecuted in the venue which will allow for the greatest sentencing impact.

The strike force has enjoyed tremendous success in addressing the problem of serial robbery, solving 74% of the robbery cases they have investigated. Six of the defendants charged in federal court under the Hobbs Act have accounted for 111 separate robberies.

LOUISIANA

In the Western District of Louisiana, 49 federal and local warrants were issued against the "Bottoms Boys," a violent drug gang in the Ledbetter Heights neighborhood of Shreveport. A federal racketeering indictment charged 14 defendants with operating a continuing criminal enterprise and committing offenses that involved murder and drive-by shootings as well as drug distribution. Twelve gang leaders and organizers were convicted of virtually all counts and received prison sentences ranging from ten to thirty-five years. Of the thirty-five defendants charged in state court with narcotics offenses, all were convicted. According to Shreveport Police, a comparison of crime data for the five months preceding and following the September 1994 arrests reflects a 34% decrease in violent crime in the neighborhood that had been controlled by the Bottoms Boys.

MASSACHUSETTS

Stephen Tse, the leader of Boston's Chinatown Ping On Gang, and the last of his fifteen co-defendants, pled guilty in November of 1995, to charges contained in a racketeering indictment alleging criminal acts spanning a twelve-year period. Tse pled guilty to a count in the racketeering indictment which charged that he conspired to murder two alleged rival gang members. The indictment alleged that the Enterprise acted with the purpose of controlling, supervising, financing, and otherwise participating in and deriving income from illegal operations, including illegal gambling, loansharking, and extortion activities. The indictment also alleged that the Enterprise attempted to maintain its control by engaging in multiple acts of intimidation and extortion of both legal and illegal businesses.

MINNESOTA

In February of 1996, Alexander Faulkner, a "governor" of the Gangster Disciples, was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for narcotics and money laundering offenses. A firearms charge was dropped after Bailey. Faulkner moved from Chicago to Rochester, Minnesota to establish a violent drug organization. The presence of the organization caused a significant increase in street violence. Ten of Faulkner's colleagues also pled or were convicted, one received a sentence of 16 years.

Also in Minneapolis, leaders of the local Shotgun Crips street gang were convicted of federal narcotics and firearm-related offenses. Based upon a wiretap investigation, agents linked the group's leaders to a 16 kilogram cocaine shipment which was intercepted. In addition, the agents thwarted a murder-for-hire attempt when the gang hired a professional hitman from Los Angeles to kill members of the rival Vice Lords. Of the eleven people indicted, nine have so far been convicted. Sentences ranged from five years to life.

NEBRASKA

Efforts of the Omaha, Nebraska, Metropolitan Gang Violence/Drug Task Force have resulted in the convictions of a significant number of violent street gang members in Omaha. As a result of the investigation by the Task Force, one person suspected in a drug-related double homicide has been charged with murder by the state and charged federally in a drug conspiracy. Over fifteen individuals connected with the Crips street gang in Omaha and Bakersfield, California, have been indicted on federal narcotics charges. A Task Force investigation also resulted in the conviction of a previously convicted California gang member. The new conviction carries a mandatory life sentence.

NEW YORK

In February of 1996, the top leadership and members of the Fukienese Flying Dragons were charged with running a powerful racketeering enterprise employing a wide range of violent crimes including murder, assault, extortion, robberies, kidnappings, and alien smuggling. Eight indictments were unsealed charging 64 defendants with various charges. The main indictment charging 41 defendants includes two murders, one attempted murder, eight kidnappings, robberies, and extortion. Furthermore, it is alleged that the defendants smuggled hundreds of illegal aliens into the U.S., and held them hostage until ransom money was paid by their families.

Also in New York, Francois Holloway was convicted on one count of conspiring to operate a chop shop, one count of operating a chop shop, three counts of carjacking, and three counts of using a firearm in connection with the underlying carjacking counts. The verdict marks the culmination of an investigation into a series of carjackings in Queens by the United States Attorney's office and the New York City Police Department, with assistance from the Queens District Attorney's office. The investigation, which began in October 1994, led to a gang that engaged in carjacking for the purpose of obtaining automobiles and automobile parts for sale to body shops and salvage enterprises. The stolen cars were dismantled by gang members in Queens and transported to East Coast Auto Salvage or Drake's Auto Repair, among other locations. The investigation also resulted in guilty pleas by seven defendants.

For approximately eighteen months, a joint task force comprised of the FBI, New York State Police, DEA, INS, Rochester, Amherst, and Buffalo Police Departments, Erie County Sheriff's Department, Erie and Genesee County District Attorney's Offices and the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of New York, focused on large-scale drug trafficking organizations and street gangs. Using wiretaps, undercover operations and other investigative techniques, the joint task force indicted 55 defendants, including the leader of the Goodyear Crew, a street gang operating in Buffalo. The Goodyear Crew wrecked havoc on Buffalo by engaging in shootings and other violent acts.

The complex investigation reached beyond Buffalo and included drug suppliers operating in New York City with connections to a drug cartel in Colombia. The joint task force worked closely with police agencies in Miami, New York City, Rochester, as well as Buffalo and its suburbs to follow up on investigative leads.

NEVADA

In Nevada, 24 alleged members of an L.A. street gang, the Southside Village Crips, were indicted on narcotics and weapons charges. The defendants came to Las Vegas to set up a base for their cocaine enterprise. A violent gang, the group is believed responsible for a drive-by shooting that left a 14-year-old paralyzed, and another shooting that resulted in the death of the 19-year-old victim. Twelve of the defendants have since pleaded guilty and received sentences ranging from ten to twenty years. The remaining defendants are scheduled to go to trial in March.

NEW MEXICO

When the federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in Albuquerque, New Mexico met with prosecutors to evaluate the violent crime problems in their district, they

recognized that the Sureno 13 street gang posed one of the most serious violent crime threats to their community. In response, they created a task force to investigate the gang's activities. During the course of the investigation, they seized guns, drugs and illegal proceeds of the criminal activity.

On October 19, 1995, twenty-two members of the Sureno 13 gang were named in an indictment charging them with violations of racketeering, narcotics, and firearms laws. The federal indictment alleges that the gang engaged in racketeering acts that included crack cocaine trafficking and distribution of PCP, three murders, and five attempted murders. Individual defendants were indicted for the use of firearms during their crimes of violence or drug trafficking offenses as well as for being a felon in possession of a firearm.

NORTH CAROLINA

On January 9, 1995, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, a jury convicted five members of a violent street gang known as the Hollywood Heights Hustlers. Two of the defendants were convicted of committing murder in furtherance of a continuing criminal enterprise. Prior to trial, five other defendants pleaded guilty. Two of the defendants were sentenced to mandatory life sentences. The sentences of the other defendants ranged from 160-480 months.

In the course of the investigation, the task force solved two homicides, several home invasion shootings, and numerous drive-by shootings in the community, all believed to have been caused by disputes with rival gang dealers. Included in the task force were members of the ATF, Secret Service, North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation, Cumberland County Sheriff's Department and the Fayetteville Police Department.

The task force has pursued other successful investigations and prosecutions of gang members in the Fayetteville area. The biggest gang, the Grove View Terrace Court Boys, was dismantled by the task force and the investigation resulted in the conviction of 34 gang members so far. Overall, the task force is credited with obtaining 76 indictments and 61 convictions, with an average sentence of 230 months. Five of those defendants received life sentences. Local officials have noted a decline in the level of drug-related violent crime since the inception of the task force.

NORTH DAKOTA

In September 1995, a federal grand jury in North Dakota indicted eight members of the Chicago-based Villa Lobos gang on drug trafficking and firearms charges. The leader of the gang is also charged with using juveniles to distribute

drugs and with distributing drugs to a person under the age of 21. According to authorities, the gang picked the Fargo-Moorhead area of North Dakota as a place to do business because the area did not have other gangs to compete with and because there was an established heroin market in the area. The indictments were the result of a joint investigation by the U.S. Attorney's Office, DEA, ATF, state and local police and sheriff's departments, and the state and county attorney's offices. This investigation was initiated after law enforcement officials detected an increase in violent crime last summer which they suspected was gang-related.

OHIO

March 13, 1996, Chad "Boss Moss" Gibbs was sentenced to 33 years imprisonment for his role in a drug gang known as the Short North Posse. Gibbs, convicted of conspiracy to traffick drugs and drug dealing, was one of 46 indicted and seven convicted. Thirty-six defendants have pled guilty, one is awaiting trial, one is at-large, and one was acquitted. Five others have been sentenced to terms ranging from five to 29 years.

In the Northern District of Ohio, four alleged members of the Ready Rock Boys were convicted and eight others pleaded guilty to narcotics and weapons offenses related to the distribution of crack cocaine in Youngstown, Ohio. Some members of the gang came from Detroit specifically to supply crack cocaine to customers. In Youngstown, the group's activities included numerous drive-by shootings, including one in which an innocent bystander was killed. One of the defendants is facing life without parole.

Youngstown Police reported a dramatic decline in violent crime after the Ready Rock Boys were indicted and detained.

OKLAHOMA

In November of 1995, Peter Burkins was sentenced to life imprisonment plus five years for his convictions of drug trafficking, money laundering, and various firearm offenses. Burkins, a member of the Bloods Street Gang, was responsible for the distribution of multi-kilogram quantities of crack cocaine in the Oklahoma City area. He is considered to be one of the largest dealers in the region. He was acquiring the majority of his cocaine from members of a rap group based in Houston, Texas. The investigation was a result of federal, state, and local cooperation.

PUERTO RICO

On June 5, 1995, an FBI/Puerto Rico Police Safe Streets Task Force arrested Jorge Solano Moreta, the leader of the island's most violent gang, who had eluded capture for over a year. The following week, thirty-seven members of Moreta's gang were indicted on charges of conspiracy to distribute cocaine and heroin. Moreta and two other gang leaders are charged with operating a continuing criminal enterprise (CCE) including five predicate murders. The cases against Moreta and his gang members are currently pending trial. Moreta's gang operated in two public housing projects in the San Juan area, Las Gardenias and Virgillio Davila. Local officials in the public housing projects in San Juan, where the gang operated, have reported to the U.S. Attorney's Office that the level of violence has dropped precipitously since the indictment and arrests.

The Moreta case, which is currently pending trial, is typical of the major gang investigations spearheaded by the United States Attorney's Office in Puerto Rico. The Department of Justice has worked closely with federal and local officials in Puerto Rico in response to the staggering carjacking and homicide rates the island experienced in 1994. The large drug gangs are responsible for a substantial portion of these violent crimes. By 1995, significant results of this intensive federal effort were achieved. During the first six months of 1994, 410 murders and 1,538 carjackings were reported compared to 490 murders and 1,974 carjackings during the same period in 1994. The U.S. Attorney's Office is also coordinating efforts targeting violent fugitives, illegal aliens, and major drug importers.

RHODE ISLAND

In Rhode Island, Operation Checkmate, an investigation of the Providence Latin Kings, resulted in a September 1995 RICO indictment of eleven gang members. The predicate offenses include two murders, five murder conspiracies, witness intimidation, extortion, arson and narcotics trafficking. The gang members are accused of engaging in a campaign of murder and intimidation against suspected rivals and informants.

The Operation Checkmate Task Force, which was sponsored by ATF, included the FBI, INS, USMS, HUD, U.S. Secret Service, Providence Police, Rhode Island State Police, state corrections officers and the Rhode Island National Guard. It was remarkable for the level of cooperation at the operational level and for the utilization of unique talents and resources various agencies brought to the effort. To facilitate state-federal coordination, a state pros-

ecutor was cross-designated as a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney. Strategic arrests of targets on state charges were made during the course of the investigation to forestall additional violence.

SOUTH CAROLINA

In South Carolina, eight defendants, the self-styled "New York Boys," were charged with narcotics and weapons offenses in connection with the operation of a violent crack cocaine distribution ring. The group's activities allegedly included the murder of a rival drug dealer in an execution-style killing. Six of the defendants are from New York; the other two are from Columbia, South Carolina. Seven of the defendants have pled guilty.

TEXAS

On November 2, 1994, in Texarkana, Texas, two men were conversing in a parking lot when they were approached by a loosely-knit gang of nine juveniles. The gang members threatened the victims with two shotguns and two handguns and robbed them of a set of car keys. One victim was then shot at point-blank range but was not seriously injured. The second victim was struck repeatedly by shotgun and handgun fire. He received almost thirty separate wounds, but miraculously survived. The Texarkana Police Department and FBI quickly recovered the stolen vehicle and all nine juveniles were arrested within a few days of the robbery.

At the request of local authorities, the case was referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office for prosecution since it was believed that state law would not punish the juveniles adequately. All nine gang members were subsequently prosecuted as adults in federal court. They entered guilty pleas to offenses ranging from carjacking and firearms violations to misprision of felony. The defendants received a total of 130 years imprisonment, ranging from 36-1/2 years for the most culpable offender to 27 months for the least involved juvenile.

In the Western District of Texas, two members of a gang called "Gang Theft Auto," one an adult and the other a juvenile, were sentenced to 25 years and 12 years imprisonment respectively, following their conviction of two carjacking offenses. The victim of the second carjacking suffered multiple gunshot wounds and remains paralyzed. The case was investigated by the San Antonio violent crime gang task force formed under the AVCI.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

September 13, 1996

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Two years ago, Vice President Gore and I announced the Administration's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, a strategy developed by the Justice Department to combat violent crime in America. This initiative combines the tremendous resources of the nation's 93 U.S. Attorneys and their state and local law enforcement partners to address serious violent crime, particularly violence related to guns, gangs, and drugs. Last year, I presented to you a report on the first-year accomplishments of the Initiative. I am pleased today to report to you on its continued progress.

As you will see, this report highlights the Justice Department's prosecution of violent gangs in this country. One tool that has been particularly helpful to law enforcement in this effort is the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations statute (RICO). Originally designed to attack organized crime, RICO has been turned effectively to the prosecution of menacing street gangs. Since 1990, the number of RICO prosecutions in gang-related cases has risen 58 percent. So far this year, 38 percent of the Department's RICO prosecutions have been gang-related.

While we have much yet to do, we have made a tremendous difference in communities across the country. I am proud that our cooperative approach to fighting crime has contributed to the recent decrease in violent crime rates.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Janet Reno", is written over a horizontal line.

Janet Reno

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◆ AVCI NEWS CLIPS AND LETTERS

I. INTRODUCTION

Violent crime affects the lives of millions of Americans and is a top priority for the Department of Justice. Although the problem was once primarily confined to our major cities, in the past decade it has spread to our suburban and rural areas. Recognizing that law enforcement needed a comprehensive, common sense strategy, in March of 1994, Vice President Al Gore and Attorney General Janet Reno announced the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative (AVCI). Their mandate to law enforcement was clear: forge partnerships between law enforcement agencies at every level of government and use every tool available to investigate, prosecute, and lock up those who commit violent crimes.

Now, thirty months later we are beginning to see the positive results of our strategy. Thanks in no small measure to the AVCI and the dedicated work of Federal, state, and local law enforcement, total reported violent crime in the nation has dropped significantly in the last two years.

This Progress Report outlines some of the unprecedented achievements of the AVCI. It discusses the strategies that have made progress possible, as well as the statistical evidence of that progress. The Report also contains examples of how we are using the same laws that brought down the organized crime mobs to break the backs of violent drug gangs today. The Report concludes by discussing some specific violent crimes the AVCI has targeted, as well as the various new and innovative weapons law enforcement has brought to bear against violent criminals.

II. THE ANTI-VIOLENT CRIME INITIATIVE

The overriding objective of the AVCI is to coordinate investigative and prosecutive decision-making to best address the violent crime problems in our communities.

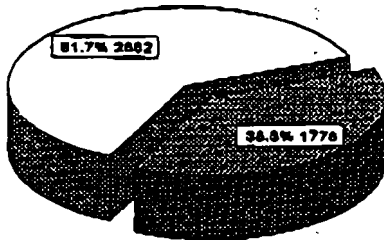
The community-based strategies of the AVCI for combating violent crime have five guiding principles:

- 1) Identify the most serious violent crime problems within each community and develop creative solutions to address them.
- 2) Involve the community in a partnership with federal, state, and local officials to address violence and restore quality of life to our neighborhoods.
- 3) Redirect task force efforts where feasible to maximize available law enforcement resources.
- 4) Forge partnerships among federal, state, and local police and prosecutors to ensure that investigations and prosecutions are coordinated and efficient.
- 5) Use any and all tools available under the law to prosecute violent criminals so that the toughest sentences are won.

At the direction of the Attorney General, every United States Attorney met with all pertinent federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in his or her district to identify and prioritize the critical violent crime problems in their area.

In many districts, a task force approach to handling violent crime was instituted. Task forces facilitate information-sharing among investigators and render a broader range of prosecutive options available to its respective members. Task forces across the country have developed different strategies targeting their

particular violent crime problems. In some districts, the emphasis is on long-term investigations of criminal organizations. Other districts have been able to produce quick results by targeting particular crimes which are at the root of the violence, such as the illegal possession and trafficking of handguns and narcotics. Still other districts have targeted the criminal activity of a particular neighborhood.



■ Federal □ State & Local

Representation of Violent Crime Task Forces; Percentage and Number of Personnel Assigned

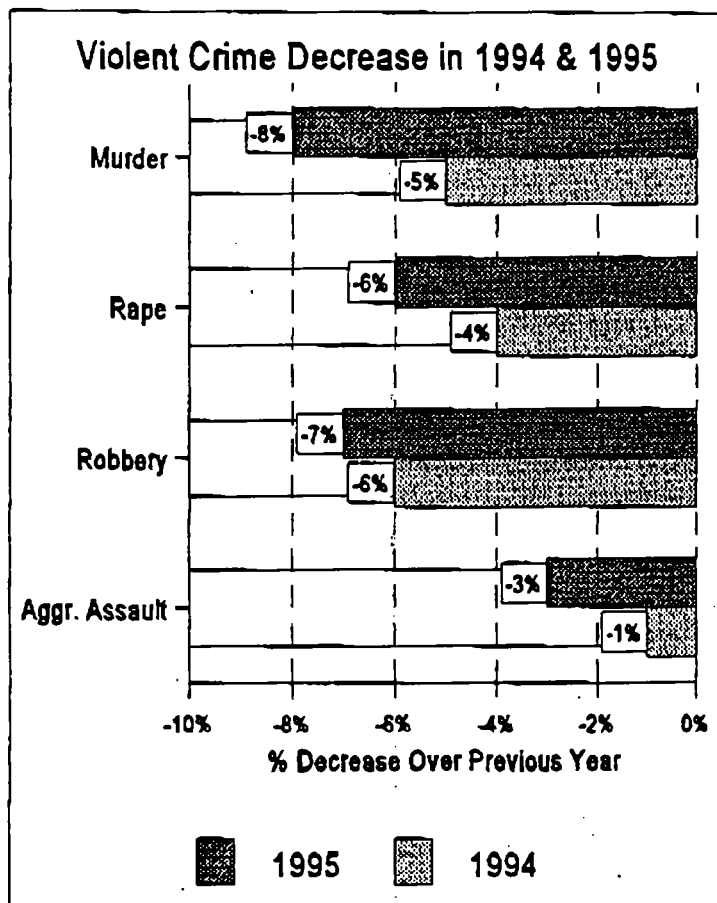
Although the strategies vary from district to district, they have the same universal goal: get violent offenders off the streets. Similarly, close coordination among Federal, state, and local prosecutors has been a highlight of the AVCI. Frequently, local prosecutors have been cross-designated and appeared alongside Federal prosecutors in federal court. And in several districts, AUSAs have appeared in state court participating in the local prosecutions of violent defendants. In some instances, the decision may be to use both federal and state court in order to ensure that the toughest sentences are won.

III. VIOLENT CRIME TRENDS IN 1994 AND 1995

According to FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data, violent crime reported to the nation's law enforcement agencies decreased in 1994, and again in 1995. Overall violent crime – which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault – has decreased 7 percent in the last two years.

The number of violent crimes reported nationwide in 1994 dropped 3 percent compared to 1993. Nearly 62,000 fewer violent crimes were reported to law enforcement agencies during that same time. Reported incidents have decreased in all four violent crime categories: murders and non-negligent manslaughters fell by 5 percent in 1994; the number of forcible rapes decreased nearly 4 percent; robberies fell 6 percent; and aggravated assaults declined by more than 1 percent.

According to preliminary UCR figures released on May 5, 1996, 4 percent fewer violent crimes were reported to law enforcement agencies in 1995, compared to the previous year. Once again, reported offenses decreased in all four violent crime categories: total murders and non-negligent manslaughters fell 8 percent; forcible rapes dropped 6 percent; robberies declined 7 percent; and aggravated assaults decreased 3 percent. But statistics reveal only part of the success of the AVCI. We will never know how many state cases were filed thanks to AVCI cooperation, or the number of violent criminals who have been taken off the streets through means other than violent crime prosecutions, such as the use of narcotics provisions or the execution of parole violation or fugitive warrants.



Moreover, there is no way to measure the number of crimes that were prevented by Federal, state and local law enforcement officers working together through the AVCI. Statistics alone cannot measure these successes, but they reflect the important progress we are making.

IV. USING NEW STATUTORY TOOLS

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 gave prosecutors tougher tools to use against violent offenders. These prosecutorial weapons are already being integrated into the arsenal available to federal prosecutors.

A. The "Three Strikes" Law

The Federal "Three Strikes" law requires life imprisonment without parole for Federal offenders convicted of a serious felony after two or more Federal or after state convictions of a serious violent felony, or a serious violent felony and a serious drug offense. Federal prosecutors are using "Three Strikes" to target the small number of violent repeat offenders who cannot be prosecuted more effectively with other tough Federal statutes.

Iowa

The defendant's prior convictions included second degree murder for killing a Nebraska veterinarian, armed robbery while on work release, and conspiracy to commit murder for his participation in the slaying of a fellow inmate suspected of being an informant. The defendant had been convicted of at least 14 crimes of a violent nature dating back to 1966. His last "strike" came with his federal conviction for the October 8, 1994, armed robbery of a Waterloo, Iowa supermarket in which the defendant urged his accomplice, who was armed with a pistol-grip shotgun, to shoot the clerk who could not open the safe. The defendant was the first person charged under the Three Strikes statute. On August 14, 1995, the defendant was sentenced to a mandatory life term.

Kansas

On June 23, 1995, the first defendant in Kansas prosecuted under the Three Strikes provision was convicted of conspiring to commit bank larceny and aggravated assault while attempting to commit bank larceny. The defendant was charged after he and three others attempted to steal a bank's automated teller machine from a shopping mall in Kansas City. When a maintenance worker at the mall approached them, they fled and fired shots at the man. The defendant was sentenced to life in prison on September 11, 1995. He had been previously convicted of four armed robberies, and had been out of prison a total of 15 months since 1971.

Utah

On July 13, 1995, a defendant was convicted of armed bank robbery and being a felon in possession of a firearm. He has prior convictions for rape, voluntary manslaughter, armed bank robbery, and attempted aggravated murder. The defendant was sentenced to prison for life under the Three Strikes provision.

Tennessee

On July 25, 1995, a defendant was indicted on two counts of kidnaping and one count of robbery. The charges allege that the defendant kidnaped two women in Tennessee and took them across state lines to Arkansas. Two days later, it is further alleged, he returned to Tennessee to rob a local hotel. The defendant has four prior convictions, all involving robbery. A sentence of mandatory life imprisonment is being sought under the Three Strikes law.

New Mexico

As a result of the robbery of a restaurant, a defendant was found guilty on August 16, 1995, of carjacking; using a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence; robbery and extortion; receiving a stolen firearm; and being a felon in possession of a firearm. On March 16, 1996, the defendant was sentenced to a mandatory life sentence under the Three Strikes law. He was previously convicted of second degree murder in Arizona in 1974; assaulting a federal law officer in Kansas in 1975; and conveying a weapon in a federal correctional institution in Tennessee in 1975.

Rhode Island

On October 26, 1995, two defendants, both members of an organized crime family, were convicted of conspiracy and extortion charges in shakedown attempts of two businessmen. Both were sentenced to life imprisonment without parole on February 2, 1996, under the Three Strikes provision. This is the first three strikes double conviction.

B. Violence Against Women

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) combines important safeguards for victims of domestic violence and assault with tough new tools for Federal law enforcement. In situations involving interstate travel or when federal prosecution is appropriate, VAWA is proving to be an effective weapon in the battle against domestic violence.

Efforts to prevent and punish violence against women are not confined to prosecutions under VAWA. Perpetrators of violence against women have been, and will continue to be, prosecuted under other applicable federal statutes.

Iowa

In February 1995, a defendant drove to an area near his estranged wife's place of employment, shot himself with a small caliber rifle, and walked into the building where his wife worked. This incident took place after she filed assault charges against him, and a state court entered an order finding that he posed a threat and prohibited him from contacting her. The defendant was jailed after the self-inflicted gunshot wound incident. However, he began mailing threatening letters to his wife and their daughter. He was initially charged with mailing threatening letters. The defendant was indicted on October 25, 1995, for possessing a firearm while he was the subject of a domestic abuse no-contact order.

West Virginia

The first person prosecuted under the Violence Against Women Act was convicted after a jury trial in May 1995, of kidnaping and interstate domestic violence. He was sentenced in September 1995, to the maximum statutory penalties: life imprisonment for kidnaping and 20 years for domestic violence. The defendant's wife remains seriously brain damaged.

Ohio

On November 8, 1995, a defendant was charged and subsequently convicted under the Violence Against Women Act. His live-in

girlfriend moved out in June 1995, then returned at his invitation three days later to get her belongings. He beat her with a claw hammer and a pipe wrench and subsequently kidnaped her, driving her to Washington, Pennsylvania, three hours away. He eventually dropped her off at a hospital and fled. The victim survived, but carries permanent injuries and scars.

California

On December 11, 1995, a defendant was sentenced to prison for 87 months. The defendant, who was living in Salem, Oregon, beat his domestic partner for several hours, held a knife to her throat, and threatened to kill her. The following morning, the defendant forced the victim to drive with him to California. While stopped at a gas station in Weed, California, the victim yelled for help and attempted to escape from the car. The defendant sped out of the gas station while the victim was hanging onto the car door. A witness at the gas station called "911" and shortly thereafter, law enforcement officers stopped the car, rescued the victim, and arrested the defendant.

Alabama

The Mobile Violent Crime Joint Task Force and ATF conducted an investigation that resulted in the arrest of a serial rapist. To maximize his sentence, federal gun charges were filed along with state rape charges in a coordinated federal/state effort.

Vermont

In two separate cases arising in Vermont, defendants violently assaulted their domestic partners with firearms. One stuck a firearm inside the victim's mouth and threatened to kill her; the other viciously beat his partner while possessing the firearm. Both men were initially charged in state court, but the cases were referred to the U.S. Attorney's office after the victims refused to cooperate in the state prosecution. Each defendant was convicted in federal court of being a felon in possession of a firearm. One defendant received a ten year sentence and the other a four year sentence.

Florida

A defendant, who was convicted in state court for stalking, wrote letters to the victim threatening to kidnap and kill her. He was indicted federally for mailing of threatening communications and subsequently convicted, receiving a 12 year sentence.

North Carolina

On August 15, 1995, after an investigation coordinated by ATF, a defendant was indicted for mailing a pipe bomb to his wife at her job in Raleigh and for subsequently sending a second bomb to her place of employment. The defendant's wife lost several fingers on one hand as a result of the explosion.

V. TARGETED VIOLENT CRIME AREAS

AVCI efforts target specific types of violent crime that fundamentally affect the safety and well-being of each community. The breadth of these efforts is demonstrated by the cases below.

A. Gang Violence

The Justice Department has developed a coordinated national strategy to prosecute and dismantle gangs, using tools like Racketeer Influence and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) and Violent Crimes in Aid of Racketeering (VCAR) statutes that have been used effectively against organized crime.

Increasingly, street gangs are highly sophisticated, well financed, and extremely resilient. Our primary approach therefore, is to target them in their entirety -- from the highest echelon to the dealer on the street. We treat them like the sophisticated businesses they are and use tools such as wiretaps, the racketeering and conspiracy laws, and the forfeiture and money laundering laws to attack all aspects of their infrastructure. Where appropriate, we will

also use tough criminal provisions like the death penalty for drug kingpins, mandatory life without parole, and the "Three Strikes" law contained in the 1994 Crime Act.

Through cooperative efforts with local communities, the Justice Department and local prosecutors have successfully prosecuted some of the most significant drug gangs across the country. The following cases and commentary are representative of our success.

Illinois

During the last two years in Chicago and Rockford, nearly 100 members of the "Gangster Disciples," have been sentenced to terms ranging from five years to life imprisonment. The gang members have been charged with a 25-year conspiracy to distribute cocaine, crack, heroin, and marijuana and to extort protection money, through violence and intimidation, from street dealers in and around Chicago. The defendants were also charged with operating a continuing criminal enterprise which, over the past quarter century, has been responsible for retail sale of enormous quantities of narcotics, generating millions of dollars in revenue in the process.

New York

In 1995, the leader of a violent street gang known as "C&C" based in the Bronx, New York, was convicted after a lengthy trial on racketeering charges including eight murders, two attempted murders, and three kidnappings. Another defendant, a professional hit man, was also convicted on charges in connection with one of the murders. C&C's principal business was to extort heroin dealers in a neighborhood in the Bronx by requiring each of them to pay thousands of dollars of "rent" money to C&C every week for the "right" to sell heroin in the neighborhood. The leader also supervised a vicious security force that collected the "rent," enforced the gang's rules, and committed numerous acts of violence, including eight murders ordered by the leader. In total, over 20 C&C members pled guilty or were convicted at trial of a host of racketeering, violent crime, and narcotics offenses. Four of these defendants face life

imprisonment. The crime rate in the neighborhood where C&C operated dropped over 40% after the C&C gang was taken off the streets.

Puerto Rico

On June 2, 1995, a defendant was sentenced to prison for 20 years after having been found guilty of all counts of an 11-count indictment charging a Continuing Criminal Enterprise and other drug trafficking crimes. The defendant was the leader of a gang that took control of a housing project in Aguadilla and terrorized its residents. This case is part of Puerto Rico's Violent Neighborhood Initiative.

Florida

On August 30, 1995, 14 Outlaws Motorcycle club members and associates were convicted of racketeering and related offenses after an investigation coordinated by ATF. The jury also ordered forfeited two clubhouses and other property. Four Daytona Beach defendants were found guilty of participating in a racketeering enterprise through a pattern of violent criminal acts that included bombing a clubhouse of a rival motorcycle club in Orlando. The other defendants were found guilty of drug trafficking and firearms offenses.

Michigan

The Safe Streets-Violent Crime Task Force, which consists of the Detroit Police Department, the Michigan State Police, FBI, INS, and IRS, conducted an investigation of the "Home Invaders," a well-organized, heavily-armed gang. They invaded over 100 homes in the metropolitan Detroit area while posing as police officers. Twenty-two members were indicted on charges including RICO, VCAR, and weapons possession.

Connecticut

The Latin Kings prosecution began with an indictment returned in late 1994, that charged the gang's entire statewide leadership -- known as "The Supreme Crown" -- with various offenses, including RICO, VCAR, narcotics distribution, and conspiracy. A subsequent indictment

charged 33 persons with, in addition to the aforementioned offenses, nine murders committed in New Haven and Bridgeport. The New Haven Gang Task Force, a cooperative federal/state/city effort, investigated the matter, and two Federal prosecutors and an Assistant State's Attorney conducted the prosecution.

In August 1995, a jury convicted nine leaders of the Latin Kings, each of whom was alleged to have been involved in at least one murder. The District Court sentenced eight of the nine to life imprisonment terms. The remaining defendant received a sentence of 35 years incarceration. In the aftermath of the prosecution, violent crime and homicide rates in New Haven and Bridgeport have plummeted by more than 40 percent. Chiefs of Police and other public officials in New Haven and Bridgeport have attributed the improved quality of life to the federal prosecutions of violent offenders.

"The residents in these communities are the real beneficiaries of these prosecutions. ... [The Latin Kings] were highly organized, highly disciplined and very violent, with tentacles in several states."

*U.S. Attorney Chris Droney,
New Haven Register, September
30, 1995*

In a second case, after a series of violent crimes, including the murder of a seven-year-old girl in a drive-by shooting, the U.S. Attorney's office organized a federal/state/municipal task force targeting "Los Solidos," a gang centered in Hartford. That initiative resulted in an indictment charging 52 members or associates of Los Solidos with assorted violent crimes and narcotics offenses, including RICO and VCAR. Four defendants were convicted at trial, two are pending trial, and the remainder pled guilty and face sentences ranging from 10 to 30 years.

"Keep the indictments coming ... The indictment of Los Solidos street gang members in the slaying of 7-year-old Marcelina Delgado and three others is welcome news in a city sick to its soul of the violence committed in the name of 'family.'"

*Editorial, The Hartford Courant,
December 13, 1995*

California

Gangs are a formidable presence in California: Los Angeles alone is home to an estimated 150,000 gang members. A strategy of targeting violent, hardcore gang members for federal prosecution has been successfully pursued in the district. The average sentence imposed following these successful prosecutions -- excluding life sentences -- has been 16 years.

In 1995, the U.S. Attorney's Office used a variety of tools to battle gangs. The district brought its first RICO indictment against members of a gang that calls itself the "Mexican Mafia," charging 21 members with 31 crimes. This matter is pending trial. In another noteworthy case, ten members of the Grape Street Crips, who frequent the Jordan Downs public housing project, were indicted for cocaine trafficking and subsequently convicted. Police officers who patrol Jordan Downs report a drastic reduction in crime since the indictment. HUD was kept apprised of this investigation so that upon its completion, \$40 million in federal funds could be used to refurbish the housing project.

New Jersey

On February 16, 1995, 21 members of the narcotic-trafficking street gang known as the "Abdullahs" were indicted. Ten members were charged and enhanced penalties were sought, under the new criminal street gang statute. Virtually all of the defendants subsequently

pleaded guilty or were convicted at trial. This prosecution was the product of a 4-year investigation conducted primarily by the Atlantic City Police Department and the FBI. The defendants are awaiting sentencing.

New Mexico

On October 16, 1995, 22 defendants were charged in a 107-count indictment with violations of federal racketeering, narcotics, and firearms laws. The defendants comprised the "Sureno 13" street gang, a criminal enterprise centered in Albuquerque that engaged in crack cocaine and PCP trafficking, and committed seven murders and five attempted murders. Many of the defendants are believed to have migrated from Los Angeles for the purpose of drug trafficking. The defendants are still awaiting trial.

"The encouraging sign is last week's massive crackdown on the alleged gang members. The arrests were a joint effort of the Albuquerque Police Department, Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department, FBI, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, with support from the U.S. Customs helicopters... The cooperative effort is significant. It shows that the spread of gang-related crime is a national, as well as local, concern. Gang members who are accustomed to bullying their way through life need forceful reminders that they do not rule any neighborhood, or any city. Such a reminder was provided last week as law enforcement officers fanned across the city to arrest alleged gang members."

*Editorial, Albuquerque Journal,
October 23, 1995*

Illinois

On May 1, 1995, the first bi-state U.S. Attorney's Office in the country was opened in Rock Island, Illinois, creating a new opportunity

for inter-district cooperation in the Quad Cities area. The joint office is staffed by two new prosecutors who share jurisdiction in both the Central District of Illinois and the Southern District of Iowa. These prosecutors work directly with a state and local drug task force, as well as two federal task forces, one of which is the Quad-Cities Federal Gang Task Force (QCFGTF).

The QCFGTF's first major investigation targeted a drug organization operating in the Quad Cities that was based in Bakersfield, California. This enterprise, which was managed by the "Crips" street gang, distributed and sold 4-6 kilograms of crack cocaine per month in the Quad Cities between 1991 and 1994. A joint investigation by the QCFGTF, Rock Island Police Department, Quad City Metropolitan Enforcement Group, and the FBI in Bakersfield resulted in a prosecution that completely dismantled the organization in both the Bakersfield and the Quad Cities area.

Rhode Island

Last year, a federal and state task force joined in a 21-month investigation of the Latin Kings entitled "Operation Checkmate." The Task Force, which was sponsored by ATF, included local and state police, state corrections officers, the Rhode Island National Guard, FBI, HUD, U.S. Secret Service, and INS. The fruit of this investigation was an 18-count RICO indictment against 11 Latin Kings announced on September 26, 1995. Four defendants have pled guilty, the rest are awaiting trial.

Oklahoma

Cooperation between the Oklahoma City Police Department and FBI produced several successful multi-district drug prosecutions, including an indictment of members of a gang called themselves the "Main Street Mafia Gang" who were dealing crack in Los Angeles and Oklahoma City.

Arizona

Over 100 defendants were prosecuted and convicted in "Operation Desert Gangbusters," which targeted gang-related activity in violent

areas of Phoenix. A Federal prosecutor was cross-designated to assist in the state prosecutions. The successful prosecutions in both federal and state courts were the result of cooperation among the U.S. Attorney's office, Maricopa County Attorney's Office, the FBI, and Phoenix Police Department.

California

The largest and most comprehensive task force in Los Angeles is the L.A. Metropolitan Task Force on Violent Crime. This Task Force, consisting of 79 federal agents from four agencies and 50 state and local officers from eight agencies, targeted the Eight Trey Gangster Crips, a street gang in Los Angeles which was involved in the attack on Reginald Denny during the 1991 riots. Gang members were investigated on armed robbery charges, which often involved the use of juveniles, and interstate drug trafficking. On a single day in 1995, 120 search warrants were served in "Operation Sunrise." While most of the gang members arrested as a result of these warrants were prosecuted on state charges, nine were indicted on federal charges. The neighborhood which had been controlled by the gang experienced a 57 percent drop in violent crime from the previous year in the two months following the operation, and an 83 percent drop in homicides between 1994 and 1995.

Ohio

In Columbus, thirty-seven members of the "Short North Posse" gang have entered guilty pleas to crack cocaine distribution and weapons charges. Seven additional gang members were found guilty following a jury trial in 1995. The gang terrorized the citizens of the neighborhood in which it operated. Following the arrests and convictions, the crime rate in the area dropped significantly.

Iowa

Eleven members of the "Sons of Silence Motorcycle Club" were sentenced in April of 1996, after being convicted of various racketeering charges including methamphetamine trafficking, money laundering, obstruction of justice, and additional charges of violent crime

in aid of racketeering and firearms offenses.

Louisiana

In the 1995 trial of the violent "Bottoms Boyz" street gang in Shreveport, Louisiana, 10 defendants were convicted in federal court on charges of VCAR and an additional 31 were convicted on state charges. After the arrests were made, violent crime in the neighborhood where the gang had operated plummeted by 34 percent.

"Chief Prator doesn't get full credit in this case. Neither does the U.S. Department of Justice and its leader Janet Reno. Neither does the Louisiana state police or Caddo Parish sheriff's office or U.S. Attorney's Office or federal court or any other official involved. They all share in the success of this case. It demonstrated the most effective weaponry against the most devastating problem facing Shreveport and other cities across the country, unified law enforcement from local, state and federal agencies, with neighborhood-based support. Simply put, it works and we should have more of it. In the end, the community's desire and demand to win the war against violence prevailed. For that, the community deserves credit, too."

The Times (Shreveport), March 15, 1995

New York

For approximately eighteen months, a joint task force comprised of the FBI, New York State Police, DEA, INS, Rochester, Amherst, and Buffalo Police Departments, Erie County Sheriff's Department, Erie and Genesee County District Attorney's Offices and the United States Attorney's office in Buffalo focused on large-scale drug trafficking organizations and street

gangs. Using court-authorized wiretaps, undercover operations and other investigative techniques, the joint task force efforts led to the indictment of 71 defendants, including the leader of the "Goodyear Crew," a street gang operating in Buffalo. 40 defendants have pled guilty and the remaining are pending trial. The Goodyear Crew had wreaked havoc on Buffalo by engaging in shootings and other violent acts. The joint task force also worked closely with police agencies in Miami, New York City, and Rochester, as well as Buffalo, and its suburbs to follow up on investigative leads.

B. Youth Violence

In the last two years, violent crime committed by juveniles has emerged as one of the most pressing law enforcement concerns. In response, the Department of Justice recently announced the Anti-Violent Crime/Youth Violence Initiative. In many areas, AVCI efforts have especially focused on illegal possession of firearms by juveniles.

Texas

On November 2, 1994, two men were talking in a parking lot in Texarkana when they were approached by a gang of nine juveniles. The gang members threatened the victims with two shotguns and two handguns and robbed them of a set of car keys. One of the two victims was struck repeatedly by shotgun and handgun fire. He received almost thirty separate wounds, but miraculously survived. The Texarkana Police Department and FBI quickly recovered the stolen vehicle and all nine juveniles were arrested within a few days of the robbery.

At the request of local authorities, the case was referred to the U.S. Attorney's office for prosecution since it was believed that state law would not punish the juveniles adequately. All nine gang members were subsequently prosecuted as adults in federal court. They entered guilty pleas to offenses ranging from carjacking and firearms violations to misprision of felony. The defendants received sentences ranging from 36-1/2 years for the most culpable offender to 27

months for the least involved juvenile.

Throughout the investigation and prosecution, the U.S. Attorney's office for the Eastern District of Texas worked with the Texarkana Police Department, FBI, Bowie County District Attorney's Office, and Juvenile Probation Department.

Tennessee

The Western District of Tennessee has focused some of its resources upon the problem of juveniles obtaining firearms. With the help of ATF and other agencies, the U.S. Attorney's office brought one of the first cases under a new federal statute prohibiting the transfer of a handgun to a juvenile, in which the defendant gave his son a pistol and encouraged him to use it to shoot a certain individual. The defendant was convicted and is subject to enhanced penalties as an Armed Career Criminal.

In addition, from June 1995, through December 1995, 456 juveniles were arrested on state weapons possession charges. The Violent Crime Task Force interviewed 308 of them to determine how they obtained their guns and is pursuing appropriate prosecutive action against the traffickers.

Maine

Three juveniles pleaded guilty on November 30, 1995, to charges arising from the robbery of convenience stores in southern Maine last summer. The case represents an effort to charge violent juveniles with federal crimes so they will be incarcerated instead of receiving more lenient treatment under the state juvenile code. All three juveniles received prison terms, ranging from one and a half to five years.

C. Gun Crimes

AVCI efforts to thwart violent crimes committed with firearms have included: (1) bringing firearms trafficking cases; (2) mounting gun-tracing initiatives; and/or (3) targeting felons in possession of firearms and armed career criminals.

West Virginia

In the Southern District of West Virginia, eight defendants who ran a guns-for-crack cocaine ring between New York City and Beckley, West Virginia, were prosecuted. Two of the defendants were arrested in an undercover sting when they attempted to purchase four 9mm semi-automatic pistols, an Uzi, and a silencer. Two of the principal defendants received sentences of 30 years and 20 years and a third defendant faces a possible life sentence. The remaining five were also convicted.

Pennsylvania

In January 1995, the Firearms Trafficking Task Force arrested five members of a gun-running organization as they traded 2.5 ounces of crack cocaine for 16 firearms. The four-month investigation involved the firearms-related activities of a large-scale North Philadelphia cocaine dealer. The defendant and two associates were members of an interstate firearms trafficking organization investigated by ATF that acquired guns through straw purchases in Kentucky and transported them to Philadelphia. At the time of the arrest, the defendants were in possession of 50 handguns obtained through straw purchases. The task force determined that the organization was responsible for distributing in excess of 200 guns in Philadelphia.

District of Columbia

Operation Ceasefire in Washington, D.C., is designed, by the year 1999, to reduce the violent crime rate by 40 percent to the level before 1986, when the crack cocaine epidemic spawned an unprecedented wave of drug-related violent crime in the District of Columbia. It is based on a similar initiative in Kansas City in which gun seizures rose by 65 percent and the rate of gun-related crimes dropped by 49 percent. The initiative involves a three-pronged approach: (1) seizing illegal weapons; (2) increasing the certainty of punishment for individuals convicted of illegally possessing firearms; and (3) educating the city's youth about the destructive potential of firearms.

This initiative has placed teams of police officers in targeted areas to focus exclusively for set periods of time on the seizure of illegal firearms. The U.S. Attorney's office is working closely with the local police department to train officers in law enforcement techniques that are innovative, effective and appropriate, and that will meet any constitutional challenge that is raised.

Alabama

With the help of ATF and other law enforcement agencies, the Violent Crime Joint Task Force's gun-tracing initiative in Mobile resulted in firearms convictions of three men who illegally purchased semi-automatic handguns and assault rifles and sold them to gang members in Washington, D.C. One of these weapons was used in the murders of two FBI agents and a police sergeant at D.C. Metropolitan Police Headquarters.

Illinois

In Chicago, the Building Interdiction Team Effort (BITE) patrols work with the Chicago Anti-Gang Enforcement (CAGE) team on joint investigations of gun traffickers who supply guns to gangs in public housing. Firearms that are intercepted are traced to build cases that are related to those firearms.

New Jersey

Project LISA (which stands for the four steps used to interdict illegal weapons trafficking: Locating the recovered firearm, Identifying traffickers, Systemizing intelligence concerning recovered and suspect firearms, and Apprehending the violators) is a statewide program aimed at tracing the firearms that are used in crimes and using the resulting data to identify criminal relationships and associations that might otherwise go undetected. On February 14, 1995, the U.S. Attorney's office, ATF, New Jersey Attorney General's office, the head of the New Jersey State Police, and the state's 21 County Prosecutors signed a Memorandum of Understanding in which they agree to report to ATF all firearms seized in criminal incidents in New Jersey. All federal law enforcement agency

heads in New Jersey have also committed to this project. Information obtained through Project LISA has resulted in several significant illegal weapons trafficking investigations, including the prosecution of a UPS employee who stole approximately 250 firearms that were to be delivered by UPS to legitimate purchasers.

Washington

A drugs-for-guns operation was dismantled in Yakima, Washington. The defendant, who was sentenced to 20-years incarceration, had been importing marijuana and cocaine from Mexico to Yakima since the late 1980's. He would purchase assault rifles, typically AK-47's and AR-15's, in Yakima and trade them for drugs in Mexico.

D. Murder & Murder-for-Hire

Texas

The defendants concocted a plot to get revenge upon the decedent's two brothers, because they stole \$5,000 in a drug deal. The decedent, a 16-year-old girl, was abducted, taken to a secluded park in Arkansas, beaten unconscious with a shovel, and buried alive. Three of the five defendants pleaded guilty. After a jury trial, the lead defendant was convicted and sentenced to death.

New York

An investigation run by FBI, DEA, and the New York Police Department (NYPD), resulted in the indictment and subsequent convictions of 10 defendants for 9 murders. Following the round-up of the crew, the murder rate in the precinct dropped precipitously. In addition, twenty-six members of a heroin-trafficking organization responsible for 17 murders were indicted in an investigation conducted jointly by ATF and NYPD.

Minnesota

On March 2, 1995, five members of the Minnesota branch of the "Shotgun Crips" gang were convicted for their roles in a murder-for-hire scheme that was uncovered by federal

wiretap during a narcotics investigation. The scheme was foiled at the last moment by DEA investigators and the Minneapolis Police Department.

Idaho

On April 26, 1995, a U.S. Forest Service Engineer was preparing to enter a stream to examine a bridge. Two juveniles, one 16 years old and the other 17 years old, approached him and asked for a drink of water. When the victim reached into his truck for a water bottle, he was shot in the head with a stolen .357 caliber revolver. The previous day, the two juveniles had escaped from a juvenile detention center and stolen the gun. The case was prosecuted by the county prosecutor and the U.S. Attorney's office in state court and investigated by the FBI and the county sheriff. Ultimately, both defendants entered guilty pleas, one to first degree murder and the other to second degree murder.

"I am satisfied now that justice will be done. We have appreciated the high level of cooperation which we have received from the FBI and the USAO. Washington County is committed to this kind of unified approach to law enforcement."

**Ira Burton, Prosecuting Attorney
Washington County, Idaho**

Florida

On November 22, 1995, a defendant was found guilty of soliciting a person to commit murder and of causing a person to travel across state lines in furtherance of the murder-for-hire scheme. The defendant was tape recorded soliciting another federal inmate to murder the elected sheriff of Treutlen County, Georgia and to murder a second man. The sheriff was targeted because he directed investigations concerning the defendant on murder and drug offenses. The second individual was targeted because he married the defendant's former wife

and controlled assets wanted by the defendant. The defendant received a thirty year sentence.

E. Carjacking

In 1992, Congress made carjacking a federal offense. The statute was amended in 1994 to render defendants convicted of carjacking eligible for the death penalty, and to require that the government prove that a defendant took a car "with the intent to cause death or serious bodily harm."

Florida

On October 26, 1995, two defendants were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment without parole in connection with a carjacking incident. The two defendants, along with four female accomplices, carjacked and abducted at gunpoint a Venice, Florida woman. The two men attempted to murder her, first by drowning her; then by strangling her, beating her, and leaving her for dead in a remote wooden area. The accomplices included three juveniles who were prosecuted as adults and subsequently pleaded guilty. The case demonstrated outstanding investigative cooperation among members of a multi-jurisdictional team of law enforcement agents and local agencies in Florida and Georgia.

Louisiana

A defendant accosted an elderly man in a parking lot in Hammond, beat him with an ax handle, threatened to kill him, and stole his van. The victim suffered brain damage as a result. The defendant subsequently pleaded guilty to carjacking. The defendant received the statutory maximum sentence of 25 years.

Pennsylvania

The Interstate Theft Task Force has used the carjacking statute in several cases, including one instance in which the defendants kidnaped a priest at gunpoint, pistol whipped him, and shot him in the back. Two of the defendants were later convicted and received sentences of 30 and 40 years. The third defendant is awaiting trial.

Alabama

On September 18, 1995, a defendant was sentenced to prison for 104 months of incarceration for his participation in a carjacking.

The defendant, wearing gloves and a ski mask, held a security guard at gunpoint and stole his car. The defendant then went to a nearby neighborhood and shot at a couple walking down the street. A detective, originally responding to the scene of the carjacking, chased the defendant. The defendant hit a dumpster, got out of the car and pointed his gun at the detective. The detective was able to shoot and wound the defendant without being wounded.

Texas

On December 3, 1995, two defendants were sentenced to life plus five years for their roles in a carjacking murder on Thanksgiving Day, 1993. In addition, a third defendant was sentenced to 50 years' imprisonment. The juveniles were later certified to be tried as adults.

F. Violence in Rural Areas

FBI crime indicators suggest that in contrast to violence in urban areas, violent crime reported in rural areas is on the rise. Accordingly, law enforcement has been working to counter this trend.

Arkansas

In the rural Eastern District of Arkansas, a cooperative investigation in by the FBI, DEA, ATF, Arkansas State Police, Arkansas State Drug Task Force, Searcy Police Department, and the White County Sheriff's Department produced a RICO conviction and life sentence of a man who led a crime ring from 1992-1995. Members of the racketeering enterprise committed arson, sold drugs, stole trucks, conducted insurance scams, and distributed methamphetamine in rural White County.

Nebraska

CANDO (Compact for the Apprehension of Narcotics Dealers and Offenders) is a task force in six rural counties located in south-central Nebraska. Included are Nebraska State Patrol, FBI, and ten local law enforcement agencies. CANDO focuses upon mid and upper-level drug dealers. Prosecutions occur in both federal and state courts and task force members share information liberally. Though agencies follow their own policies and procedures, a ten-member governing board targets investigation, coordinates resources, oversees expenditure of project funds, and evaluates compliance with policy and procedure.

Illinois

On June 6, 1995, a defendant was convicted in the kidnaping of a 15-year-old girl from a rural road near Georgetown, Illinois. The girl's body was discovered in a cornfield in Perrysville, Indiana. The defendant became a suspect in the crime after two Georgetown teenage girls, who were followed by the defendant, were able to get a partial license plate number from the van, which was traced to the defendant. When confronted, the defendant confessed to the crime providing details that only the killer would have known. The defendant is also a suspect in the disappearance of several other young women in the Midwest. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

G. Violence in Public Housing

Violent offenders who frequent public housing all too often endanger the families and individuals who live there. Initiatives to rid public housing of dangerous criminals are underway under a recently announced collaboration between HUD and the Department of Justice. Other efforts, recounted below, have also been mounted in various districts.

Puerto Rico

On June 5, 1995, an FBI/Puerto Rico Police Safe Streets Task Force arrested the leader of the island's most violent gang who had eluded capture for over a year. The following week, 37

members of the leader's gang were indicted on charges of conspiracy to distribute cocaine and heroin. The leader and two other gang leaders are charged with operating a continuing criminal enterprise that engaged in five murders. 33 defendants have since been convicted, including the lead defendant who received a 45 year sentence.

Texas

Twenty-four defendants were indicted on August 9, 1995, as a result of an ongoing crack-down by local and federal law enforcement agencies on violent drug-related street gang activity in the Frazier Courts housing projects in Dallas. In the aftermath of "Operation Summer Heat," a nine-month undercover investigation, 24 gang members were charged with conspiring to sell crack, employing minors in their operation, selling drugs within 1,000 feet of a school, and using and carrying firearms during drug transactions. 22 of these gang members have since been convicted.

"This shows how effective law enforcement can be when we work together... This is only the beginning. We have made a commitment to the residents of public housing in Dallas that they will enjoy the freedom of living in a safe neighborhood without these drug pushers, and we intend to keep our promise."

Police Chief Ben Click, Dallas Morning News, July 23, 1995

North Carolina

Two brothers were sentenced to lengthy prison terms as a result of their drug trafficking activities after an investigation by ATF and several local law enforcement agencies. One of the brothers, one of two leaders of the "Grove View Terrace Court Boys" crack cocaine trafficking organization, was sentenced to life in prison plus five years for operating a continuing

criminal enterprise, conspiracy to distribute crack cocaine, and use of a firearm in conjunction with a drug trafficking crime. The other brother, a street level dealer, was sentenced to 30 years for his role in the same crack cocaine trafficking conspiracy and for firearms violations. The organization controlled the distribution of more than 100 kilograms of crack in the Grove View Terrace public housing project from 1988 until 1994. Members of the organization used violence and intimidation to maintain control of the residents of Grove View Terrace. Other members have cooperated with the government and received sentences ranging from 7 to 13-1/2 years.

H. Crimes in Native American Territory

Two years ago, the Department of Justice initiated a number of activities to respond to the escalating levels of violence and other serious crimes in Indian Country. As one of several approaches to help combat this violence, the Justice Department hired approximately 20 Assistant U.S. Attorneys specifically to handle prosecutions in Native American Territory. This decision grew out of the community policing model, which has shown that the development of a relationship between law enforcement and the community it protects is an important factor in effectively combating violent crime. Key to the success of this effort has been the fact that these Federal prosecutors are designated to prosecute violent crime in the reservation communities. This has allowed the prosecutors to focus on and come to know the individual reservation communities they serve. In turn, the communities have come to know and trust the prosecutors.

Arizona

Significant prosecutions of members or associates of the Eastside Crips "Rolling 30's" gang have been conducted on Indian Reservations in Arizona. The Rolling 30's has approximately 150 members on five Arizona Indian Reservations. In one successful prosecution, the defendant -- who was convicted of first degree felony murder for killing a restaurant clerk while

seeking money with which to buy guns for the gang -- faces a life sentence. Five other Rolling 30's members are facing murder charges in federal court.

Washington

New strategies are being adopted on the Colville and Spokane Indian Reservations due to an escalation of violence and drug distribution. Tribal leaders have sought the assistance of federal authorities. A Federal prosecutor has been assigned full-time to Indian Country cases, and he acts as a liaison between the federal government and tribal leaders and between the tribal leaders and local law enforcement. Recently a Special Agent from HUD has also become involved in addressing the gang problem in federal housing on the reservations.

Utah

On March 22, 1996, a defendant was sentenced to prison for 327 months on his conviction for the second degree murder of his 70-year-old grandmother on the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation in Southeastern Utah. The defendant stabbed his grandmother over 40 times after pushing her to the floor of her residence during an argument.

I. Hobbs Act

The Department of Justice has aggressively used the Hobbs Act in the battle against violent crime. It has been used in store robberies where the scope of the defendant's conduct has a sufficient impact upon interstate commerce. Such cases have permitted federal authorities to pursue particularly aggravated violent crimes that previously were considered strictly local.

Florida

A racketeering enterprise of 16 individuals associated with a Chicago group known as the "Outfit" was successfully prosecuted in the Middle District. The Outfit specialized in armed robberies of jewelry stores throughout the country using automatic weapons. They also attempted to murder a Palm Beach Deputy Sheriff by firing 31 rounds from a MAC-11

machine gun into his patrol car. The deputy was following them after the gang stole \$16.5 million in a robbery from a Boca Raton jewelry store. The crew netted some \$50,000,000 over a 12-year period from these robberies and established a methamphetamine lab with some of the profits. Thirteen defendants have thus far been convicted by plea or trial on RICO or Hobbs Act charges. Crew leaders received sentences ranging from 188 to 296 months.

Kansas

The Wichita Violent Crime/Gang Task Force has targeted serial robbery with great success, boasting a 74 percent closure rate. Six defendants charged under the Hobbs Act for robberies accounted for 111 separate robberies. It is noteworthy that there has been a precipitous drop in robberies, both personal and commercial/bank, in Wichita in the last year: -15.2 percent compared to last year for total robberies and -32.1 percent for business robberies.

VI. CONCLUSION

Federal, state, and local law enforcement will continue to fight violent crime through the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative. Between the anecdotal evidence we have seen across the country in violent crime cases and the statistical evidence that shows the levels of violence in America are declining, we are confident that the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative is effective at reducing violent crime.

The process for developing strategies aimed at violent crime has been decentralized. These decisions are being made at the local level by experienced law enforcement officials who understand the unique problems of their own community. And yet, while each community faces its own special problems, effective anti-crime strategies can be transplanted. At the national level, the Department of Justice has an important role to play in identifying the proven strategies and spreading the word to other communities facing similar violent crime problems.

As we move into the third year of the AVCI, the Justice Department will continue to maximize the coordination of talent and resources available for fighting violence. We have made tremendous strides in bringing together the federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel who are at the front lines in our struggle. Through their dedication, we are confident that as a nation we will continue to improve the quality of life on our streets and in our communities.

Madison Police Department**City of
Madison****Richard K. Williams, Chief of Police****City-County Building
211 S. Carroll Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53701
608 266 4021
608 266 6562 (TDD/Device for Deaf)****December 10, 1995****Honorable Peggy A. Lautenschlager
United States Attorney
Western District of Wisconsin
P. O. Box 1585
Madison, Wisconsin 53703-1585****Dear Peggy:**

As my tenure as Detective and Dane County Narcotics and Gang Task Force Captain comes to a close this month, I wish to extend my appreciation and thanks to you and your staff for the outstanding cooperation we have enjoyed during this time.

Our relationship has strengthened at a time when our community needs us the most. Through the generous assistance and active involvement of your office, Madison has enjoyed the continuation of several significant grants including two phases of Weed and Seed, and the Anti-Violent Crime Grant from the Attorney General's office. There is no doubt, your significant federal assistance greatly enhanced our ability to effectively respond to new challenges confronting the safety of our community.

On a personal note, I would like to thank the U.S. Attorney's office for recognizing me earlier this year with a public service award. It was greatly appreciated.

On January 2, 1996, Captain Jeffrey Frye will become the Commander of the Dane County Narcotics and Gang Task Force (D.C.N.A.G.T.F.). Prior to that date, I will be contacting you and your staff to arrange for a personal introduction.

Please convey my appreciation and gratitude to all of your staff, in particular Jeff Anderson and Myra Longfield, for their invaluable assistance to our staff. Through that cooperation, we are continually improving our ability to protect and serve the citizens of Madison and Dane County.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michael F. Masterson".

**Michael F. Masterson
Captain, D.C.N.A.G.T.F.**

The Sacramento Bee

** Wednesday, July 12, 1995

METRO

STATE

► EDITORIALS
► OBITUARIES

SOLVING *the* PUZZLE



Sgt. Ed Tetosian, head of the Career Criminal Apprehension Team, watches the rear of a house a half-block away, in case the suspect believed to be inside tries to escape.



Bee/Skip Shuman

Ed Tetosian climbs over the rear fence of a suspect's home to provide cover for other

team members who are about to try to make an arrest at the front of the home. The sus-

pect, wanted on felony drug counts, wasn't home during the raid Monday.

Special police squad finds 'really bad guys'

By Janine DeFao
Dee Staff Writer

The call came in early. A woman had been shot straight through the head.

Police believed they knew who did it, but also suspected he might be long gone, having alighted away before the sun came up.

That's when they called on CCAT, the Career Criminal Apprehension Team that has snatched more than 250 violent felons off the streets since its in-

ception just more than six months ago.

"We want to get the really bad guy off the street: the violent offender, the three-striker, the parolee who's wreaking havoc or the probationer who's not following the rules," CCAT Sgt. Ed Tatosian of the Sacramento police said of his nine-member, interagency team.

Police said the suspect in the June 29 slaying (S) the bill, Lorenzo "Wookie" Mauldin, 28, was a

Please see CCAT, page B4



Tatosian huddles with team members to make sure that all escape routes are covered during a raid on a suspect's house.

CCAT: Computer database search delivers first clues

Continued from page B1
gang member with prior weapons convictions and a candidate for "three-strikes" sentencing.

That gave the CCAT members somewhere to start.

Before they hit the streets, they spent two hours combing computer databases for clues that could lead them to Mauldin. They left the station with his address and those of his mother and sister.

"It's like a puzzle. You get this piece of information and that piece of information and put it together and that's where your bad guy is going to be," Tatosian explained.

Team members started off in the most obvious place, Mauldin's Franklin Villa home, just blocks from where the murder occurred.

While some searched the house and questioned the people who lived with Mauldin, others checked out the neighborhood, an area where visits from police are not uncommon.

Kids on Big Wheels picked up on the activity and began to play cop in a nearby garage.

"You're under arrest! Put your hands up!" one small boy yelled as Tatosian tried to coax information out of a neighbor.

"I don't know people. I don't mess with people," was her curt response as she brisk-

ly walked away. But the veteran cop caught sight of another man chatting nearby.

"He knows something," he muttered as he strode toward him.

Sure enough, the guy knew Mauldin, but said he hadn't seen him.

"If I gave you a card, if he came back, would you call me?" Tatosian asked as the young man glanced nervously around.

"He's not coming back here," the man said with a grin, but then became more serious, saying he'd like to see the suspect caught. The victim was a friend of his.

"We don't know until we ask them," Tatosian said later. "It's just a matter of everyone's inner feelings about what happened."

Talking to neighbors and questioning suspects' family members and friends are only part of the job for CCAT. When team members are not tracking down known murderers and robbers, rapists and other criminals, they can be found sitting through 12-hour days of surveillance or investigating their own cases, following up suspicions of criminal activity even if a suspect hasn't been fingered for a specific crime.

"Identify, arrest, investigate and assist in the prosecution of violent criminals" is how federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agent Graham Barlowe recalled the team's mission statement during a working lunch of fast-food chicken.

"There's a lot of meaning and purpose to what we do. It's real. We're looking for murderers and people who are hurting people," Barlowe said. "Hopefully, with CCAT, when we visit them, it'll be their last contact with law enforcement for quite a while."

In addition to officers from the city police, the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department, the U.S. Marshal's Office, ATF, FBI, Housing and Urban Development and state parole division, two prosecutors — one from the U.S. Attorney's Office and one from the Sacramento County District Attorney's Office — work closely with the team.

During the search for Mauldin, some team members worked through lunch, making phone calls trying to track down the suspect's girlfriend. After lunch they fanned out: One set of officers looked for the girlfriend, another looked for the friend with whom Mauldin reportedly was seen leaving the scene, and a third headed to his sister's house.

It was at the sister's house that Tatosian spotted the car Mauldin's friend was seen driving.

"Yes!" Tatosian exclaimed when the license number matched the name.

He radioed his team to head toward the address and pick out surveillance spots. Then the decision had to be made whether

CCAT would storm the house or play the waiting game until someone headed for the car.

They didn't have to wait long.

Within a half hour the radio crackled and one of the detectives announced: "It looks like we've got our suspect getting in the car."

In a blink, three unmarked cars screeched toward the house and the officers jumped out, guns drawn, screaming. "Everyone get your hands down! Get on the ground!"

Thirteen hours after the shooting, Mauldin was sitting, cuffed, in the back of a black and white.

The bonus came in the arrest of another man at the house where Mauldin was arrested. U.S. Marshal Julie Greener had been looking for the man on drug warrants for two months.

"The amazing thing is how often that happens. You go in for one guy and you get two or three. They tend to hang out together," said Marshal Mike Smith.

While the team was excited about the homicide arrest, it was all in a day's work. CCAT has averaged more than one felony arrest per day since its birth.

"I knew we'd get him," Barlowe said of Mauldin. "I just didn't know it would be today."

Saturday

April 29, 1995

LODI NEWS-SENTINEL

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County strike team nets 190 felons

Strike

By Jim Miller
San Joaquin News Service

Two hundred violent criminals and drug dealers were nabbed during a recent "strike team" operation in San Joaquin County that included participation from local, state and federal agencies, including the Lodi Police Department.

Friday in Stockton, officials presented the results of the San Joaquin Anti-Violent Crime Strike Team, organized in December to make a dent in the county's population of armed, repeat offenders, criminal illegal aliens and armed drug gangs. The dragnet ended several days ago.

"It's been very, very successful. We're very pleased this happened because it has taken 190 felons off the street," county District Attor-

ney John Phillips said.

"We don't think we solved the county's crime problem," U.S. Attorney Charles J. Stevens added. "But we got a lot of bad actors."

Begun in early January, the operation ran four months. Officers from the Lodi Police Department, Stockton Police, Sheriff's Department and various state and federal agencies — including the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms — participated in making arrests, undercover drug buys and other investigating activities.

Those arrested averaged nearly three prior convictions. More than 100 of those arrested were wanted on outstanding felony warrants, 62 were illegal aliens arrested on new felony charges and 36 busts were called "arrests of opportunity" — those caught up in the law enforce-

ment sweep.

Broken down by area, the strike team snared 63 criminals in Lodi, 63 in Stockton and 64 throughout the rest of the county. Some of the illegal aliens arrested were deported or returned to their countries of origin voluntarily. Others will be prosecuted in federal court with no plea bargains, Stevens said.

Lodi Police Chief Larry Hansen said the strike team is law enforcement at its best. "I think it's a perfect example of what law enforcement can do by combining their resources," he said.

Though the team was active within Tracy and Manteca, those police departments did not participate because of a lack of funding and personnel, Assistant U.S. At-

Turn to STRIKE, Page 8



U.S. Attorney Charles Stevens, left, displays one of the weapons confiscated by police during a three-month violent crime crackdown.

Continued from Page 1
orney Thomas J. Hopkins said.

"It was not cost-effective for them to commit to this pilot project," Hopkins said. "We will reach out to them as the team becomes a longer-term deal."

The U.S. Attorney's Office has authorized spending another \$167,140 on county strike teams. Stevens said a large share of that would go to maintain the local effort. "Frankly we see lots more work to be done," he said. "Our money is well-spent here."

After similar successes in Sacramento County, team members created a permanent Career Criminal Apprehension Team. That is the idea for San Joaquin County, Stevens said.

Standing with other officials next to a table of confiscated weapons, including a Mac-10 machine pistol, Stevens said officers arrested 43 felons with outstanding

warrants. One was Bernard E. Givens, 37, of Stockton who was wanted on attempted murder charges in San Francisco.

Another was Miguel Puga-Muniz, 24, a Mexican national, whom officers arrested March 8 in Lodi. They seized two rifles, heroin, marijuana and scales. Puga-Muniz faces a maximum of ten years in prison and a \$250,000 fine if convicted.

The strike team got money from the federal Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, proposed by Attorney General Janet Reno last March. The U.S. Attorney's Office then approached Phillips about launching such an operation locally. Hansen said he was so pleased with the strike team's results that he hopes to have a special Lodi street crimes unit in operation by the end of the year. The team would focus on major crime, as opposed to handling routine calls while on patrol.

DALLAS MORNING NEWS**August 16, 1995**

33 gang members indicted

S. Dallas drug ring busted, officials say

By Robert Ingram*Staff Writer of The Dallas Morning News*

Federal officials said Tuesday that they have broken up a notorious gang that gripped a South Dallas public housing project and used children to sell crack near an elementary school.

In a 49-count federal indictment unsealed Tuesday, two dozen gang members are accused of conspiring to sell crack cocaine, employing minors in the operation and selling the drug within 1,000 feet of a school. Nine others are facing state drug charges in connection with the drug operation.

Homes in and around the Frazier Court housing project, a sprawling Dallas Housing Authority complex with dozens of identical brick apartments, provided an operating base and customer source for the gang, authorities said.

"There were homes where the street gang was bringing in cocaine from Los Angeles, cooking the coke into crack and using juveniles to distribute it," said U.S. Attorney Paul Coggins.

At least 27 of those accused had been arrested Tuesday night. FBI agents and Dallas police officers took many of the suspected gang members into custody during a sweep early Friday morning. Others have since turned themselves in, police said. Six remain at large.

The leaders could face life in prison if convicted. Others could be sentenced to five years and fined thousands of dollars. The accused range in age from 19 to 25, authorities said.

One of the men indicted on federal charges surrendered Tuesday night at a police storefront. The

Gang members indicted in S. Dallas drug operation

Continued from Page 21A

project. Bobby Ervin, 19, an unemployed father of two, said he was surrendering because he heard that police were looking for him. He said that he has done nothing wrong and that his only crime is guilt by association.

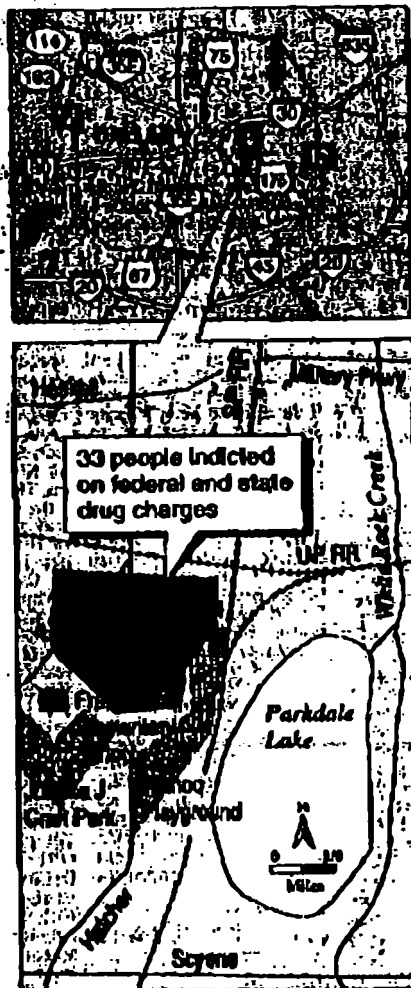
"I know of lot of them guys," Mr. Ervin said, "but I don't hang with them. I don't even live over here. I just come to visit my babies."

Mr. Ervin's girlfriend, the mother of the children, walked to the police storefront with him. She gave him a kiss as he told an officer his name, date of birth and Social Security number. Mr. Ervin laughed when he heard a police dispatcher say on the radio that he might be armed and dangerous.

Mr. Coggins said that prosecuting the defendants in federal court will allow for a joint trial and, if they're convicted, stiffer penalties.

He and other officials said a nine-month undercover investigation led to the arrests. He attributed the arrests to cooperation among federal and local agencies including the FBI, the U.S. attorney's office, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Dallas police and the Dallas Housing Authority.

"A lot of times these agencies for whatever reason can be antagonistic toward each other, stepping on each other's toes," said Elizabeth Horn, the housing authority's asso-



ciate general counsel. "But for once, they all came together for a common cause."

Several Frazier Courts residents

said the housing project already seems safer and quieter since the arrests.

"It had got to the point where there'd be so much gunfire outside, I'd get my kids and lay them on the floor," said Angela Hicks, 30, a mother of three.

The Frazier Courts project, built in the early 1940s and expanded in the early 1950s, straddles Hatcher Street between Military Parkway and Scyene Road. In the evenings, residents gather on concrete stoops outside their apartments, many of which do not have air conditioning.

Police say the neighborhood is notorious for drug dealing and frequent shootings. Several residents say the complex has a dual personality: an upstanding community whose residents are trying to make ends meet and a sinister place at night.

"If the police keep coming, it will get better," said resident Kevin Whitaker, 29, a father of two. "But there's always a move to take the place of whoever they take away."

Police and federal authorities also know that the drug trade will seep back into Frazier Courts.

"We took down one organization, one street gang, but certainly there are others out there," Mr. Coggins said. "But if those others want to move into the vacuum, we'll be coming down on them very hard."

The drug ring was a sophisticated, high-dollar outfit, Mr. Coggins said. In an average month, the gang

was selling more than 4 pounds of crack and taking in \$100,000, he said. During their sweep, authorities seized five cars, including a Mercedes and a Cadillac.

Gang members ran crack houses like grocery stores, Mr. Coggins said. Children were employed as delivery boys and salesmen, he said. Undercover FBI agents were able to buy crack near Frazier Elementary School, he said.

Police officers who patrol the Frazier Courts area describe a neighborhood where drug sales and drug use are persistent. Officers do their best to arrest people with drugs, said Officer Joe Cerda, who is assigned to the police storefront on Spring Avenue near the project. The storefront is open around the clock.

The users and sellers have perfected the art of scattering among the brick apartments when they see officers coming, he said.

"It's a never-ending thing with the drug sales," said Officer Cerda. "It's a way of life."

CONNECTICUT POST

1/30/97

Founder of Kings dethroned

Gang's security chief also gets life sentence

By MICHAEL P. MAYKO
Staff writer

BRIDGEPORT — In another life, Nelson Millet might have been a military leader.

"Men would have followed him into battle without batting an eye," maintained his lawyer, Jeremiah Donovan.

Perhaps the CEO of a Fortune 500 company. "He has the incredible ability to listen to all sides, make a decision and be careful about antagonizing anyone," continued Donovan.

Or even a political leader. "If you'd finished school, got your education and worked, what you could have accomplished was unlimited," said U.S. District Judge Alan H. Nevas. "Just think about what could have been. Instead your life has been a total waste."

Nevas then read off Millet's record dating back to 1974 and rejected claims that the defendant

was a modern-day revolutionary. Instead the judge described him as a "career criminal."

"Martin Luther King was a revolutionary but a peaceful one. Mahatma Gandhi was a revolutionary... They rallied people... within the law to change the law."

And with that he sentenced Millet, the 39-year-old charismatic founding father of the Latin Kings, to life in prison with no parole.

Millet, who grew up in Bridgeport, is already serving a state prison term for robbery which does not expire until 2019. At that point, the life sentence will begin.

The judge on Monday also imposed a life sentence on Richard "Orco" Morales, the Kings' security director. The jury found Morales responsible for three

See JUDGE on A12

Judge sends 2 more Latin King members up the river

Continued from A1

murders, including that of a New Haven Police lieutenant's son.

Morales, sporting a shaved head Monday, lashed out at what he perceived to be an unfair trial.

Morales attacked the credibility of witness Greg Cyr Jr., once his best friend. "One does not have to be a rocket scientist . . . to see Greg Cyr as a liar and perjurer," said Morales in a prepared statement to Nevas. "Why is it?" he asked about Cyr not being prosecuted for perjury. "Because his testimony is so critical in this and state court? Martin Luther King said: 'Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.'"

Morales further maintained that

he opposed murder and never ordered the murders of Alex Aponte in 1992 or Arosmo "Ra Ra" Diaz and Tyler White (son of New Haven Police Lt. George White) in 1994.

"I said that then, I say it now and I'll say it five years from now," he said over the anguished cries of his wife and girlfriend seated in the same row behind him.

Millet became the first and only Latin King to express sympathy for the nine victims and their families murdered by Latin King discipline or retaliation.

"Me being the boss isn't the same as you being the boss of this courtroom, your honor. If I told a person like Jesse Rodriguez (another Latin King who cooperated

after his arrest) to . . . fill this cup with water, he'd do it but he might put poison in it. He typifies the kind of people I lead. Getting Jesse to pay dues is probably like me getting you to put me on probation."

"It's a mystery how he was able to exercise such power," said Assistant U.S. Attorney Theodore Heinrich, "as well as what his real motivations were."

Particularly since Millet has spent part of every year since his 12th birthday behind bars and ran criminal activities for the Latin Kings from 1991 to 1994 from federal prison in Lompac, California. Three times he escaped from prison, including a daring 1974 armed breakout of the Bridgeport Juvenile Detention Center in which

a female supervisor was shot.

On Monday, he blamed much of the problems on drugs. "As long as drugs remain illegal," contended Millet, who as the leader oversaw the awarding of drug blocks in New Haven and Bridgeport, "society is fighting a losing battle."

He suggested drugs be legalized and taxed. "It's the only way to win the war . . . and stop the loss of generations."

"Sounds like the advice of a drug dealer to me," responded John "Bull" Durham, the assistant U.S. attorney in charge of criminal prosecutions in Connecticut. To implement Millet's proposal would result in "writing off huge segments of the population. I think it's better to fight the war."

U.S. Attorney Christopher Droney thought authorities were making "considerable progress," particularly against gangs. He believes the life sentences restore deterrence.

"It sends a strong message that our community will not tolerate organized violence and drug dealing," he continued. "You're not seeing the large number of wannabes wearing the colors of the Latin Kings or Los Solidos."

Throughout the three-month trial, prosecutors played dozens of hours of tape recordings made by

Millet from the Lompac prison to his underlings here in Connecticut.

They included Millet discussing the imposition of a drug tax on Latin King dealers and in the next breath talk about raising money for scholarships. There was a talk of sending guns to Hartford to help the Kings fight the Los Solidos and another in which Millet said "I don't want to emphasize hate . . . and dealing drugs and stuff like that."

Attorneys for both Morales and Millet plan appeals.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: Tuesday, December 31, 1996

MEDIA CONTACT: Craig Floyd (NLEOMF) at 202-737-3400-w or 703-960-2320-h
Suzie Sawyer (COPS) at 573-346-4911-w

117 POLICE OFFICERS KILLED IN 1996— LOWEST FATALITY FIGURE IN NEARLY 40 YEARS

The decline in violent crime across America appears to have resulted in a dramatic decrease in the number of police officers killed in the line of duty during the past year, according to a preliminary 1996 report issued jointly today by the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (NLEOMF) and Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS).

The two groups, who track police fatalities throughout the year, reported that 117 federal, state and local law enforcement officers died in the line of duty during 1996, which is the lowest total in nearly 40 years. The last time the number of police deaths reached such a low level for a single year was in 1960 when an identical number of officers were killed. This year's figure represents a 30 percent decline from the 162 law enforcement fatalities that occurred in 1995. Up until 1996, the average number of officers killed on an annual basis during the past 10 years was 166.

For the third straight year, California was the deadliest state in the nation for the law enforcement profession, with 13 police fatalities. California was followed by New York with eight deaths, Louisiana and Ohio with seven each, and Georgia with six. There were also six federal law enforcement officers killed in 1996. Of the 117 officers who died in 1996, 61 were killed by felonious assault (55 by firearm), and 56 died from accidental causes while on duty, such as automobile and aircraft crashes.

NLEOMF chairman Craig W. Floyd credited the substantial reduction in police deaths to "more and better trained officers on the street, the increased use of bullet resistant vests, and a substantial reduction in the number of firearm-related fatalities."

Despite the major drop in police deaths this year, COPS president Sharon Felton, representing nearly 8,000 surviving law enforcement families nationwide, cautioned that "the police profession continues to be among the most dangerous in America today. One officer is killed nearly every other day, and for every officer killed, hundreds more are assaulted and injured."

-30-

(NOTE TO EDITOR: A complete preliminary listing by state and agency of the officers killed in 1996 is available by calling NLEOMF at 202-737-3400.)

TALKING POINTS FOR 1996 POLICE FATALITY REPORT

- Preliminary figures indicate that 117 federal, state and local law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty in 1996.
- This is the lowest total in nearly 40 years, dating back to 1960 when 117 officers were killed.
- The 1996 death total represents a dramatic 30% decline over the 162 law enforcement deaths in 1995.
- Up until 1996, the average number of officers killed on an annual basis during last 10 years was 166.
- Total number of law enforcement deaths for last 10 years are as follows:

1996-----	117
1995-----	162
1994-----	161
1993-----	152
1992-----	156
1991-----	145
1990-----	151
1989-----	190
1988-----	192
1997-----	172
- For third straight year, California had most deaths with 13. They were followed by New York with eight, Louisiana and Ohio with seven each, and Georgia with six. There were also six federal law enforcement officers killed.
- In 1996, there was a significant drop in both felonious deaths and accidental deaths. The number of felonious deaths dropped from 82 in 1995 to 61 in 1996. The number of accidental deaths dropped from 79 in 1995 to 56 in 1996.
- There was also a major drop in the number of firearm-related police fatalities in 1996. In 1995, there were 71 felonious firearm-related deaths, compared to only 55 in 1996.

- Some of the possible reasons for dramatic drop in police deaths:
 1. **More and better trained law enforcement officers on the street**—history shows that the more police officers, the less chance of being killed in the line of duty. For example, in 1965, when there were 246,000 officers serving nationwide, the chance of being killed was one out of 2,000. In 1990, when there were 523,000 officers, the chance of being killed was one out of 3,500. In 1996, with about 700,000 officers, the chance of being killed is about one in 6,000. It would appear that the COPS program initiated by President Clinton to put 100,000 new officers on the street is helping—more police to deter crime and back each other up.
 2. **Increased use of bullet resistant vests**—studies clearly show that the number one safety measure a police officer can take is to wear their bullet resistant vest. DuPont estimates that more than 150 police lives are saved each year by soft body armor. In 1996, 64% of all officers killed in the line of duty were wearing their vests, compared to 50% in 1995. This is dramatic evidence of the increased use of bullet resistant vests and it has helped to significantly reduce the number of officers killed. The FBI reported that between 1984 and 1993, only 30% of the officers killed with a firearm were wearing their vests.
 3. **Substantial reduction in number of firearm-related fatalities**—the number of firearm-related felonious police deaths dropped from 71 in 1995 to 55 in 1996. Significantly, based on the information available to us (don't know the weapon used in all cases), the number of officers killed by an assault weapon dropped from 10 in 1995 to only one in 1996 (Francis Paul Scurry in Nashville, Tennessee—killed by TEC-9). It would appear that the Brady Law and the ban on assault weapons is making a difference.
- Despite this major drop in law enforcement fatalities, the police profession continues to be among the most dangerous in America today. On average, a police officer is killed nearly every other day; one out of nine are assaulted each year; and one out of 25 are injured in the line of duty.