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001. memo	Dave Jones to the Attorney General re: FBI Preliminary UCR figures [partial] (1 page)	03/07/1997	b(7)(C), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16955

FOLDER TITLE:

Crime Stats 1995-1996 [2]

2016-0931-S

rc2257

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1997

'95 Data Show Sharp Drop in Reported Rapes

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

The number of rapes reported to the police nationwide in 1995 dropped to 97,000, the lowest number since 1989 and the lowest rate per capita in a decade, according to a major report released by the Justice Department yesterday.

The report also said that in a separate national survey of crime victims, designed to include people who did not report incidents to the police, the number of people 12 and older who were victims of rape or sexual assault fell by 44 percent from 1993 to 1995.

In addition, the report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics found that rape victims are disproportionately young girls, and that the length of time sex offenders serve in prison has been increasing.

President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno immediately hailed the reported decline in rapes, but criminologists, academic experts on rape and leaders of women's groups divided sharply over whether the new figures were accurate and whether they should be seen as part of a broader trend toward an ebbing of violent crime.

In fact, a number of specialists suggested that, even if rapes did decrease, that was essentially meaningless. These specialists, who are concerned with the effect of rape on the victim, say the real issue is the number of women who are raped at some point in their life, and not whether the number of incidents goes up or down in any year.

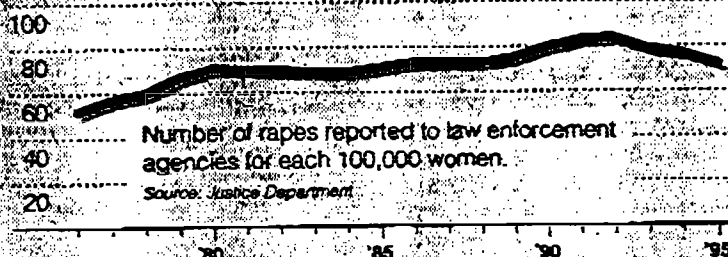
"The Justice Department looks at incidence of rape, year by year, but many mental health experts believe it is common sense to look at prevalence, over a lifetime," said Mary Koss, a professor of family and community medicine at the University of Arizona College of Medicine.

Professor Koss, who has been a critic of Justice Department statistics on rape in the past, said that "it may well be true that some types of rape are decreasing" — those in which the victims are in the 16- to 24-year-old age bracket. "But that would not be a genuine decrease," she said, because with the aging of the baby boom population, there are fewer people age 16 to 24.

"That doesn't mean rape is happening less," Professor Koss said, "just that there are fewer people for it to happen to."

Professor Koss said Justice Department statistics on rape were al-

Rape Cases on the Decline



The New York Times

ways suspect because the agency is "charged with controlling crime, and so they are going to make decisions to make the numbers come out on the smaller side." She said reports showing a decrease in rape "upset me because it lessens the sympathy for rape victims" and makes them even less likely to come forward.

The new Justice Department report did find evidence that increasing public awareness about rape and tougher attitudes toward sex crimes are resulting in longer prison time for sex offenders. The report said that although the average sentence for rape has remained stable over the last decade, at 10 years, the time served by rapists has increased 39 percent, to almost 5 years in 1993 from 3½ years in 1985.

The increase in time served reflects new truth-in-sentencing laws in many states, which require that inmates serve a greater proportion of their sentence before being paroled, and harsher positions by prison officials and parole boards determining when an inmate is released.

In a further indication of tougher attitudes facing sex offenders, the report found that while the number of inmates in state prisons increased an average of 7.6 percent annually from 1980 to 1994, the number of inmates serving time for sexual assaults grew at an average annual rate of 15 percent.

The new report, which was written by Lawrence Greenfeld, a senior statistician in the Bureau of Justice Statistics, also provides a cornucopia of data supporting one of the key findings of recent academic research on rape, that the victims are disproportionately children and adolescent girls. Drawing on a new, more carefully prepared set of crime data reported to the police in three test states — Alabama, North Dakota and South Carolina — the study found that almost half of all rape victims are under 18.

More specifically, the study found that victims younger than 12 accounted for 15 percent of those raped, and an additional 29 percent of rape victims were 12 to 17.

In the cases of victims under 12, 90 percent knew the rapist. Family members were responsible for 43 percent of these assaults, about four times the percentage among victims 30 or older, the report said.

In addition, the study said that sex offenders in state prisons reported that two-thirds of their victims had been under 18. Among those convicted of sexual assault, rather than rape, the median age of their victims was 12 or younger.

In what is widely regarded as the best independent study of rape, a 1992 report titled "Rape in America," the authors found that 13 percent of all women had been victims of at least one rape over their lifetime, with 62 percent of the rape cases happening before age 18. Of the total, 29 percent of the victims were under 12 when they were raped.

"One of the things that surprised us was that rape in America is a tragedy of youth," said the lead author of the study, Dean Kilpatrick, a professor at the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center at the Medical College of South Carolina.

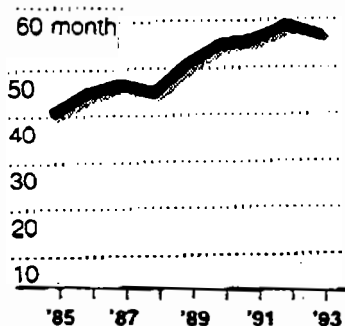
A second well-regarded national study of rape has recently been completed, by Pat Tjaden, a principal investigator with the Center for Policy Research in Denver, and it comes to a number of nearly identical conclusions. Ms. Tjaden said that her survey had also found the number of

A CLOSER LOOK

Rapists and Their Victims

The amount of time that rapists serve in prison has increased since the mid-1980's, a Justice Department report shows. The report also included information from sex offenders showing that a disproportionate number of their victims were under 18 years old.

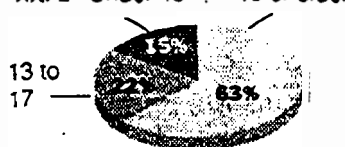
Average time served in state prisons for rape.



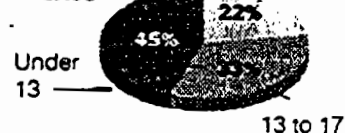
Source: Justice Department

Age of victims of state prison inmates convicted of...

RAPE Under 13 13 to 17 18 or older



SEXUAL ASSAULT Under 13 13 to 17 18 or older



The New York Times

women who had been raped was 13 percent, and that 25 percent of the victims had been raped when they were 10 or younger. Her study has yet to be published.

"I think that despite all the research about rape in the past 10 or 15 years," Ms. Tjaden said, "in most people's minds a rape victim is still an adult and the perpetrator is a stranger. But that is not true. Our data shows that it is a family member or an acquaintance. And now we are learning that the typical victim is a very young girl."

Ms. Tjaden said there appear to be two categories among the youthful victims of rape. The first is very young girls, ages 3, 4 or 5, who are raped by a family member, with the assaults often lasting until the child is 10 years old. The second is girls around age 13, 14 or 15 who are raped by people they describe as boy-friends, though the men may be much older.

Ms. Tjaden stressed that all efforts to measure rape faced difficulties.

Even though the Justice Department began using a new methodology in the early 1990's after widespread criticism that its counts were too low, Ms. Tjaden noted that the annual victimization surveys conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics do not ask questions of people younger than 12.

One reason for the divergence of opinion over the meaning of the reported drop in rapes is that many criminologists, in measuring crime, prefer to focus on homicide rates. That is because murder is believed to be the most accurately kept crime statistic, on the theory that it is hard to hide bodies. Mainstream criminologists also like to make predictions about when and where crimes will occur. But rape specialists tend to be more concerned with the aftermath and effect of rape on its victims.

The result is a situation in which many criminologists tend not to include rape in calculating crime rates, while rape experts believe short-term decreases in rapes are irrelevant.

In any case, said Jeffrey Fagan, the director of the Center for Violence Research and Prevention at the Columbia School of Public Health, rape remains one of the least understood crimes. That is partly because sex offenders are a diverse group, with some being habitual sex offenders and others violent criminals who may rape only in a particular situation, like finding a woman alone in her home during a burglary.

Professor Fagan also said that there was little information about whether new Federal and state laws on sex offenders have had any effect on the incidence of rape. These include a provision in the 1994 Crime Control Act requiring states to set up registers of sex offenders and President Clinton's signing of a national law in 1996 providing for community notification when a sex offender moves to a new neighborhood.

In addition, Professor Fagan said, there is little known about whether any difference has been made by the precautions women have taken as awareness of rape has increased.



Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 5 P.M. EDT
SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1996

BJS
202/307-0703

PROBATION AND PAROLE POPULATION REACHES ALMOST 3.8 MILLION

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- There were almost 3.8 million adult men and women on probation or parole at the end of 1995, an increase of about 119,000 during the year, the Department of Justice announced today. The 3.2 percent increase was slightly lower than the 3.4 percent average annual growth rate since 1990.

There were more than 3,090,000 adults under federal, state, or local jurisdiction on probation on December 31, 1995, and more than 700,000 on parole.

The number of adults in the United States under some form of correctional supervision--including those held in local jails and state and federal prisons--totaled more than 5.3 million, which was 2.8 percent of all adults in 1995. The number on probation rose by 4 percent during the year, the number on parole by 1 percent and the number in jail or prison by 6 percent. Since

(MORE)

- 2 -

1980 the total number under correctional supervision has almost tripled, growing at an average annual rate of 7.4 percent.

Probationers include adult offenders whom courts place in community supervision instead of incarceration. Parolees include those adults conditionally released to community supervision after serving a prison term. They are subject to being returned to jail or prison for rule violations or other offenses.

Half of all offenders on probation in 1995 were on probation for a felony. A quarter were on probation for a misdemeanor. One in every six probationers had been convicted of driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol. Nearly all of the offenders on parole (94 percent) had served a felony sentence.

Three-quarters of probationers and parolees were required to maintain regular contact with a supervisory agency. The other offenders were not required to have regular contact (9 percent) or had failed to report and could not be located (9 percent).

Texas had the largest number of residents on probation and parole, with more than 518,000 under community supervision,

(MORE)

- 3 -

followed by California with nearly 379,000. At the end of 1995, almost 3.9 percent of all adults in Texas (3,892 offenders per 100,000 resident adults) were on probation or parole.

Thirteen states reported that fewer than 1 percent of their adult populations were on probation or parole. North Dakota and West Virginia had the lowest probation and parole supervision rate (511 offenders per 100,000 adults), followed by Kentucky (546) and Mississippi (574).

During 1995 five states reported increases of at least 10 percent in their probation populations and 10 reported similar increases in their parole populations. Arkansas, with a 14.2 percent rise in its probation population, and Colorado, with a 22.8 percent rise in its parole population, led the nation.

Seven states and the District of Columbia reported a decrease in the number of adults on probation, led by Alaska (down 11.6 percent), the District of Columbia (down 9.2 percent) and Maryland (down 7.7 percent).

Women made up about 21 percent of the nation's probationers and 10 percent of the parolees.

(MORE)

- 4 -

Approximately 64 percent of the adults on probation were white, and 34 percent were black. Fifty percent of parolees were white, 49 percent black. Hispanics, who may be of any race, represented 14 percent of probationers and 21 percent of parolees.

The data were collected and analyzed by Allen J. Beck, Jodi M. Brown and Darrell K. Gilliard, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) statisticians. Additional criminal justice statistical information 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/>

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BJS96143

After hours contact: Allen Beck on 888/582-5828

Adults on probation, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Beginning probation population, 1/1/95	During 1995		Ending probation population, 12/31/95	Percent change in probation population during 1995	Number on probation on 12/31/95 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
U.S. total	2,981,400	1,501,589	1,381,636	3,090,626	3.7%	1,593
Federal ^{a,b}	42,309	18,601	22,404	38,506	--	20
State	2,939,091	1,482,988	1,359,232	3,052,120	3.8	1,573
Northeast	526,375	232,686	214,444	544,620	3.5%	1,402
Connecticut	53,453	37,135	36,081	54,507	2.0	2,201
Maine ^c	8,638	:	:	8,641	†	923
Massachusetts	46,670	34,611	37,601	43,680	-6.4	941
New Hampshire	4,323	3,432	3,408	4,347	.6	509
New Jersey	125,299	59,376	57,552	127,123	1.5	2,125
New York	163,613	45,061	35,175	173,499	6.0	1,276
Pennsylvania	99,524	39,764	32,465	106,823	7.3	1,166
Rhode Island	18,179	9,813	9,314	18,678	2.7	2,483
Vermont	6,676	3,494	2,848	7,322	9.7	1,672
Midwest	642,924	341,567	316,851	671,094	4.4%	1,472
Illinois ^c	104,664	63,862	61,723	109,489	4.6	1,258
Indiana ^d	83,555	:	:	83,555	--	1,936
Iowa	15,902	10,456	9,779	16,579	4.3	783
Kansas ^c	17,256	11,831	7,726	16,547	-4.1	884
Michigan ^c	142,640	68,000	62,338	148,377	4.0	2,110
Minnesota ^c	81,972	55,911	57,131	83,778	2.0	2,490
Missouri ^c	36,295	21,887	18,453	40,595	11.8	1,030
Nebraska	18,639	15,485	14,697	19,427	4.2	1,627
North Dakota	2,036	1,474	1,219	2,291	12.5	486
Ohio ^c	90,190	68,077	59,558	99,603	10.4	1,201
South Dakota	3,874	4,393	4,643	3,624	-6.5	693
Wisconsin ^c	45,901	20,191	19,584	47,269	3.0	1,254
South	1,214,375	618,343	573,402	1,254,817	3.3%	1,846
Alabama ^c	31,284	4,696	4,498	31,416	.4	990
Arkansas	19,606	8,431	5,656	22,381	14.2	1,220
Delaware	15,507	7,395	6,555	16,347	5.4	3,036
District of Columbia	11,306	4,733	5,777	10,262	-9.2	2,334
Florida ^c	247,014	146,989	133,585	255,550	3.5	2,367
Georgia ^c	140,694	69,102	67,228	142,453	1.3	2,699
Kentucky	11,417	5,582	5,500	11,499	.7	398
Louisiana	33,604	11,431	11,282	33,753	.4	1,088
Maryland	76,940	35,530	41,441	71,029	-7.7	1,884
Mississippi	9,042	3,511	2,958	9,595	6.1	496
North Carolina	90,418	49,804	42,301	97,921	8.3	1,815
Oklahoma ^c	26,285	14,195	13,029	27,866	6.0	1,161
South Carolina	40,005	16,643	14,482	42,166	5.4	1,545
Tennessee	34,896	20,431	18,594	36,733	5.3	931
Texas	396,276	200,365	181,144	415,497	4.9	3,119
Virginia	24,089	19,394	19,219	24,264	.7	485
West Virginia ^c	5,992	111	153	6,085	1.6	433
West	555,417	290,392	254,535	581,589	4.7%	1,397
Alaska	2,899	960	1,296	2,563	-11.6	619
Arizona ^c	34,365	15,514	10,728	32,532	-5.3	1,076
California	277,655	142,560	133,229	286,986	3.4	1,259
Colorado ^c	39,065	25,042	21,840	42,010	7.5	1,519
Hawaii	13,088	6,620	6,385	13,323	1.8	1,518
Idaho	5,770	6,110	5,711	6,169	6.9	757
Montana	5,656	2,022	1,833	5,845	3.3	922
Nevada	9,410	6,043	5,377	10,076	7.1	890
New Mexico	8,063	7,727	7,514	8,276	2.6	698
Oregon	38,086	13,397	11,758	39,725	4.3	1,695
Utah	7,714	4,136	3,372	8,478	9.9	664
Washington ^c	110,279	58,478	43,640	122,308	10.9	3,048
Wyoming	3,367	1,785	1,852	3,300	-2.0	960

Note: Counts are subject to revision. Final counts will be published in *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*.

:Not available.

†Less than 0.05%.

--Not calculated.

^aDefined as persons received for probation directly from court.

^bThe decrease resulted from a review of the statistical database by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, which identified and closed cases that had been coded incorrectly.

^cBecause of nonresponse or incomplete data, the population on December 31, 1995, does not equal the population on January 1, 1995, plus entries, minus exits.

^dData are for 12/31/94. See explanatory notes.

Adults on parole, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Beginning parole population, 1/1/95	During 1995		Ending parole population, 12/31/95	Percent change in parole population during 1995	Number on parole on 12/31/95 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
U.S. total	690,371	411,369	391,298	700,174	1.4%	361
Federal ^{a,b,c}	61,430	29,491	22,552	59,136	--	30
State	628,941	381,878	368,746	641,038	1.9	330
Northeast	173,882	77,451	67,082	184,122	5.9%	474
Connecticut	1,146	1,934	1,847	1,233	7.6	50
Maine ^a	40	1	2	41	2.5	4
Massachusetts ^a	4,755	3,727	3,702	4,639	-2.4	100
New Hampshire ^a	835	702	762	785	-6.0	92
New Jersey	41,802	17,198	11,589	47,411	13.4	793
New York	53,832	27,158	25,422	55,568	3.2	409
Pennsylvania	70,355	25,814	22,935	73,234	4.1	799
Rhode Island	525	597	529	593	13.0	79
Vermont	592	320	294	618	4.4	141
Midwest	82,478	62,155	56,698	87,364	5.9%	192
Illinois	26,695	22,706	19,860	29,541	10.7	339
Indiana	3,409	5,310	5,120	3,599	5.6	83
Iowa	3,696	1,665	1,826	3,535	-4.4	167
Kansas	6,291	3,741	3,938	6,094	-3.1	325
Michigan	12,846	9,078	8,062	13,862	7.9	197
Minnesota	1,904	2,581	2,368	2,117	11.2	63
Missouri ^c	12,592	5,352	5,278	13,023	3.4	330
Nebraska	771	718	828	661	-14.3	55
North Dakota	94	209	189	114	21.3	24
Ohio	6,453	5,332	5,203	6,582	2.0	79
South Dakota	662	590	564	688	3.9	132
Wisconsin ^c	7,065	4,873	3,462	7,548	6.8	200
South	253,731	101,722	111,741	243,309	-4.1%	358
Alabama	7,235	1,525	1,525	7,235	0	228
Arkansas	5,224	4,108	4,477	4,855	-7.1	265
Delaware	1,029	40	259	810	-21.3	150
District of Columbia	6,574	2,702	2,580	6,696	1.9	1,523
Florida ^c	20,573	3,769	9,649	13,746	-33.2	127
Georgia ^c	17,505	10,862	9,479	19,434	11.0	368
Kentucky	4,380	3,256	3,379	4,257	-2.8	147
Louisiana	17,112	9,793	7,877	19,028	11.2	613
Maryland	14,795	11,921	10,968	15,748	6.4	418
Mississippi ^c	1,519	840	847	1,510	- .6	78
North Carolina	20,159	11,530	13,188	18,501	-8.2	343
Oklahoma	2,604	661	909	2,356	-9.5	98
South Carolina	6,077	1,522	1,702	5,897	-3.0	216
Tennessee	9,353	3,357	3,859	8,851	-5.4	224
Texas	108,563	24,425	29,899	103,089	-5.0	774
Virginia	9,649	10,766	10,227	10,188	5.6	204
West Virginia	1,380	645	917	1,108	-19.7	79
West	118,850	140,550	133,225	126,243	6.2%	303
Alaska	412	439	392	459	11.4	111
Arizona	4,351	5,693	5,935	4,109	-5.6	136
California	85,082	118,948	112,223	91,807	7.9	403
Colorado	2,463	3,021	2,460	3,024	22.8	109
Hawaii	1,650	668	629	1,689	2.4	192
Idaho ^a	931	539	676	862	-7.4	106
Montana	710	431	386	755	6.3	119
Nevada	3,529	1,787	1,856	3,460	-2.0	306
New Mexico	1,078	815	775	1,118	3.7	94
Oregon	14,264	6,160	5,405	15,019	5.3	641
Utah	2,417	1,818	1,504	2,731	13.0	214
Washington	1,650	75	850	875	-47.0	22
Wyoming	313	156	134	335	7.0	97

Note: Counts are subject to revision. Final counts will be published in *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*.

--Not calculated.

^aDefined as persons received for probation supervision upon release from prison.

Includes supervised release, parole, military parole, special parole, and mandatory release.

^bThe decrease resulted from a review of the statistical database by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, which identified and closed cases that had been coded incorrectly.

^cBecause of nonresponse or incomplete data, the population on December 31, 1995, does not equal the population on January 1, 1995, plus entries, minus exits.

Number of adults under community supervision or incarcerated, 1980-95

Year	Total estimated correctional population	Community supervision		Incarcerated*	Percent of U.S. adults under supervision
		Probation	Parole		
1980	1,840,400	1,118,097	220,438	501,886	1.1%
1985	3,011,500	1,968,712	300,203	742,579	1.7%
1990	4,348,000	2,670,234	531,407	1,146,401	2.3%
1991	4,535,600	2,728,472	590,442	1,216,664	2.4
1992	4,762,600	2,811,611	658,601	1,292,347	2.5
1993	4,944,000	2,903,061	676,100	1,364,881	2.6
1994	5,147,100	2,981,400	690,371	1,475,329	2.7
1995*	5,357,800	3,090,628	700,174	1,567,000	2.8
Percent change,					
1994-95	4%	4%	1%	6%	
1980-95	191	176	218	212	
Annual average change,					
1990-95	4%	3%	6%	6%	
1980-95	7	7	8	8	

Note: Counts for probation, prison, and parole are for December 31 of each year. Jail counts are for June 30. Because some persons may have multiple statuses, the sum of the number of persons incarcerated or under community supervision overestimates the total correctional population. Percent of adults under supervision was computed using the U.S. adult resident population on July 1 of each year.

*The incarcerated population count consists of inmates in the custody of jail and prison authorities.

*Incarcerated total was estimated and rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Community corrections among the States, yearend 1995

10 States with the largest 1995 community correction populations	Number supervised	10 States with the largest percent increase	Percent increase	10 States with the highest rates of supervision, 1995	Persons supervised per 100,000 adult U.S. residents*	10 States with the lowest rates of supervision, 1995	Persons supervised per 100,000 adult U.S. residents*
Probation:							
Texas	415,497	Arkansas	14.2%	Texas	3,119	Kentucky	398
California	286,986	North Dakota	12.5	Washington	3,048	West Virginia	433
Florida	255,550	Missouri	11.8	Delaware	3,036	Virginia	485
New York	173,499	Washington	10.9	Georgia	2,699	North Dakota	486
Michigan	148,337	Ohio	10.4	Minnesota	2,490	Mississippi	496
Georgia	142,453	Utah	9.9	Rhode Island	2,483	New Hampshire	509
New Jersey	127,123	Vermont	9.7	Florida	2,367	Alaska	619
Washington	122,306	North Carolina	8.3	Connecticut	2,201	Utah	664
Illinois	109,489	Colorado	7.5	New Jersey	2,125	South Dakota	693
Pennsylvania	106,823	Pennsylvania	7.3	Michigan	2,110	New Mexico	698
Parole:							
Texas	103,089	Colorado	22.8%	Pennsylvania	799	Maine	4
California	91,807	North Dakota	21.3	New Jersey	793	Washington	22
Pennsylvania	73,234	New Jersey	13.4	Texas	774	North Dakota	24
New York	55,568	Rhode Island	13.0	Oregon	641	Connecticut	50
New Jersey	47,411	Utah	13.0	Louisiana	613	Nebraska	55
Illinois	29,541	Alaska	11.4	Maryland	418	Minnesota	63
Georgia	19,434	Louisiana	11.2	New York	409	Mississippi	78
Louisiana	19,028	Minnesota	11.2	California	403	West Virginia	79
North Carolina	18,501	Georgia	11.0	Georgia	368	Ohio	79
Maryland	15,748	Illinois	10.7	North Carolina	343	Rhode Island	79

Note: The District of Columbia as a wholly urban jurisdiction is excluded.

*Rates are computed using the U.S. adult resident population on July 1, 1995.

Characteristics of persons under community supervision, 1995

	Probation	Parole
Number of persons supervised	3,090,626	700,174
Sex		
Male	79%	90%
Female	21	10
Race		
White	64%	50%
Black	34	49
Other	2	1
Hispanic origin		
Hispanic	14%	21%
Non-Hispanic	86	79
Supervision status		
Active	78%	78%
Inactive	8	11
Absconded	10	6
Out-of-State	2	4
Other	2	1
Type of offense		
Felony	54%	--
Misdemeanor	26	--
Driving while intoxicated	17	--
Other infractions	3	--
Sentenced to incarceration		
More than 1 year	...	94%
1 year or less	...	6

Note: Percentages based on reported data only. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
 †Less than 0.05%.
 --Not reported.
 ...Not applicable.

Explanatory notes

The 1995 Probation and Parole Data Surveys provide a count of the total number of persons supervised in the community on January 1 and December 31, 1995, and a count of the number entering and leaving supervision during the year. These surveys cover all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system.

The State of Indiana, 7 local agencies in Michigan, 2 in Ohio, and 1 in Washington did not provide data. For Indiana, data from 1994 were used but will be updated when available. For the other nonreporting agencies, the 12/31/94 population count was used as the 1/1/95 count and the 12/31/95 count.

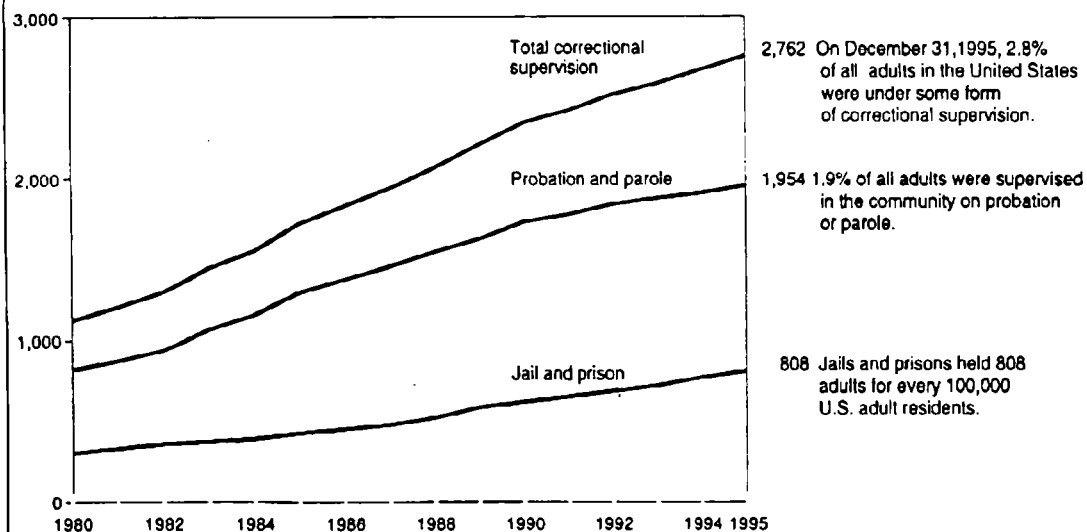
Probation —

The 1995 Probation Data Survey was sent to 273 respondents — 38 central State reporters and 235 separate State, county or court agencies. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (3), Arizona (2), Colorado (9), Florida (15), Georgia (2), Idaho (2), Michigan (114), Missouri (2), New Mexico (2), Ohio (52), Oklahoma (3), Tennessee (3), Washington (24), and West Virginia (2).

Parole —

The 1995 Parole Data Survey was sent to 56 respondents — 52 central reporters, 2 Interstate Compact reporters, the California Youth Authority, and 1 municipal agency. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (2), California (2), West Virginia (2), and Idaho (2).

Number of persons under supervision per 100,000 adult U.S. residents





Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 P.M. EST
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1996

BJS
202/633-3047

SIXTY PERCENT OF CONVICTED SEX OFFENDERS ARE ON PAROLE OR PROBATION

Rapes and Sexual Assaults Decline

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- According to a report released today by the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), on any given day in 1994 almost 60 percent of the 234,000 convicted sex offenders under the care, custody or control of corrections officials in the United States were on parole or probation. An estimated 99,300 offenders convicted of rape or sexual assault were in local jails or state or federal prisons, while an estimated 134,300 convicted offenders were under conditional supervision in the community, such as parole (following imprisonment) or probation.

(On average for all offenders, there are almost three offenders on probation or parole supervision in the community for each offender in jail or prison. However, for those convicted of rape or sexual assault, the ratio of those on conditional release to those incarcerated is 1.4 to 1.)

Sex offenders represent 4.7 percent of the almost 5 million convicted offenders serving time in federal or state prisons, or

(MORE)

jails or on probation or parole. They comprise 1 percent of the federal prison population, 9.7 percent of the state prison population, 3.4 percent of the nation's jail inmates, 3.6 percent of the offenders on probation and 4 percent of the offenders on parole.

The BJS report, "Sex Offenses and Offenders," provides a comprehensive overview of current knowledge about the incidence and prevalence of rape and sexual assault, the characteristics of the victims and perpetrators and the response of the justice system to these crimes. The report draws on more than two dozen statistical programs maintained by BJS and the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the first national estimate of the size of the convicted sex offender population under the jurisdiction of federal, state and local correctional authorities.

Declines in rape and sexual assault

According to BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey, which obtains rape and sexual assault information from both males and females, the number of rapes and sexual assaults reported by victims in 1995 declined significantly from the number reported by victims in 1993. The nation's residents 12 years old and older reported one rape or other violent sexual assault for every

(MORE)

624 men and women in the country during 1995. Two years earlier, the rate of violent sexual victimization was one for every 435 residents.

In 1995 the rate of rape among women was 10 percent lower than in 1990. In addition, 97,000 rapes were recorded by law enforcement agencies in 1995, the lowest number since 1989 and the lowest rate per capita since 1985. Data are unavailable for other sex offenses.

During 1994 and 1995 only a third of the rape and sexual assault victims said they reported the offense to a law enforcement agency. In 1995 law enforcement agencies reported 34,650 arrests for forcible rape and 94,500 arrests for other sex offenses. There were 50 arrests for rape and other sex offenses per 100,000 United States residents.

Children and teenagers are victims

Per capita rates of rape and sexual assault are highest among young men and women 16 to 19 years old, urban residents, and low-income residents. There is no significant difference in the rate of rape or sexual assault on the basis of race.

Data from police-recorded incidents of rape in three states showed that 44 percent of rape victims were younger than 18 years

(MORE)

old, and two-thirds of violent sex offenders serving time in state prisons said their victims were younger than 18. An estimated 15 percent of imprisoned rapists and 45 percent of those sentenced to prison for other sexual assaults (statutory rape, forcible sodomy and molestation) said their victims were 12 years old or younger.

Most imprisoned sex offenders knew their victims. Among rapists, about 30 percent said their victims had been strangers, and of those convicted of other sexual assaults, less than 15 percent said the victims were people with whom they had no prior relationship.

About two-thirds of the rapes and sexual assaults reported by victims in the BJS survey occurred between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Almost 60 percent took place in the victim's home or at the home of a friend, relative or neighbor.

Recidivism rates for sex crimes are higher among sex offenders

Prior BJS follow-up studies of sex offenders discharged from prison or sentenced to probation showed that they have a generally lower rate of rearrest than other violent offenders but are substantially more likely than other violent offenders to be rearrested for a new violent sex offense. For example,

(MORE)

approximately 8 percent of 2,214 rapists released from prisons in 11 states in 1983 were rearrested for a new rape within three years, compared to approximately 1 percent of released prisoners who served time for robbery or assault.

Released rapists were found to be 10.5 times as likely as non-rapists to be rearrested for rape. Offenders who served time for sexual assault were 7.5 times as likely as those convicted of other crimes to be rearrested for a new sexual assault.

Today's report (NCJ-163392) was written by BJS statistician Lawrence A. Greenfeld. The complete embargoed 44-page document is available before 4:30 p.m., EST, Sunday, February 2, on the Internet at:

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

It will be available to the general public beginning at 4:30 p.m. EST, Sunday on BJS's Internet home page by clicking on "What's new at BJS." The BJS webpage address is:

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

Additional BJS materials may be obtained from the BJS fax-on-demand (301/251-5550) or calling the BJS Clearinghouse on 1-800/732-3277.

Information about the Justice Department's Violence Against Women programs may be obtained on the Internet at:

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

BJS97003

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



Bureau of Justice Statistics Executive Summary

December 1996, NCJ-163391

An Analysis of Data on Rape and Sexual Assault

Sex Offenses and Offenders

By Lawrence A. Greenfeld
BJS Statistician

Measuring the extent of sex offending

The reports from victims

In 1995 persons age 12 or older reported experiencing an estimated 260,300 attempted or completed rapes and nearly 95,000 threatened or completed sexual assaults other than rape.

- The number reported by victims age 12 or older in 1995 declined significantly from 1993:

1993 — 1 violent sex offense for every 435 residents

1995 — 1 violent sex offense for every 625 residents.

- In 1994 and 1995 a third of the victims said that the rape/sexual assault victimization was reported to a law enforcement agency.

The law enforcement response

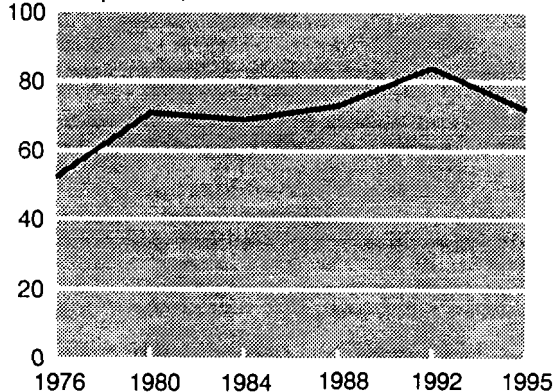
In 1995 the number of forcible rapes reported to the police nationwide was 97,460, the lowest total since 1989.

- The highest rate of forcible rape recorded by law enforcement agencies since 1976 was in 1992 — 84 per 100,000 women, or about 1 forcible rape for every 1,200 women. By 1995 the rate had decreased over 14%.

Rate of forcible rape recorded by law enforcement agencies, 1976-95

Number of forcible rapes of female victims per 100,000 females in the population

Number per 100,000 females



- In 1995 law enforcement agencies reported that about half of all reported forcible rapes were cleared by an arrest — an estimated 34,650 arrests for forcible rape. There were 94,500 arrests for other sex offenses.

The per capita rate of arrest for forcible rape or sexual assault in 1995, 50.3 per 100,000 residents, was the same as that in 1983.

Federal statistical series obtaining data on arrested or convicted persons — Uniform Crime Reports, National Judicial Reporting Program, and National Corrections Reporting Program — show a remarkable similarity in the characteristics of those categorized as rapists: 99 in 100 are male, 6 in 10 are white, and the average age is the early thirties.

Pretrial release and adjudication of rape offenders

About half of rape defendants are released prior to trial. Among those released, half had to post a financial bond. The median bond amount was \$23,500.

- About 1 in 20 filings for a violent felony in the 75 largest counties in 1992 were for rape.
- In 1992 an estimated 21,655 felony defendants nationwide were convicted of rape; 8 in 10 had pleaded guilty.
- Over two-thirds of convicted rape defendants received a prison sentence.
- For rape defendants sentenced to prison, the average term imposed was just under 14 years. About 2% of convicted rapists received life sentences.

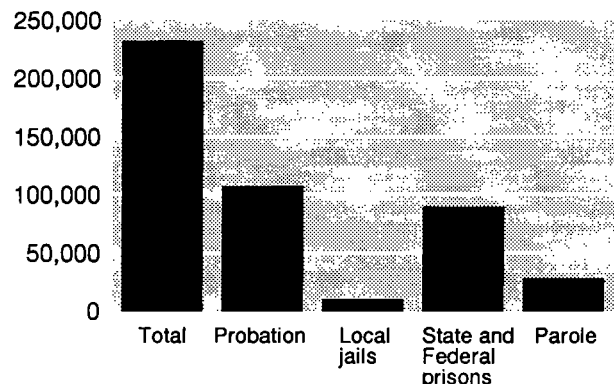
Corrections and the convicted sex offender

On a given day about 234,000 offenders convicted of rape or sexual assault are under the care, custody, or control of corrections agencies. About 60% of these sex offenders are under conditional supervision in the community.

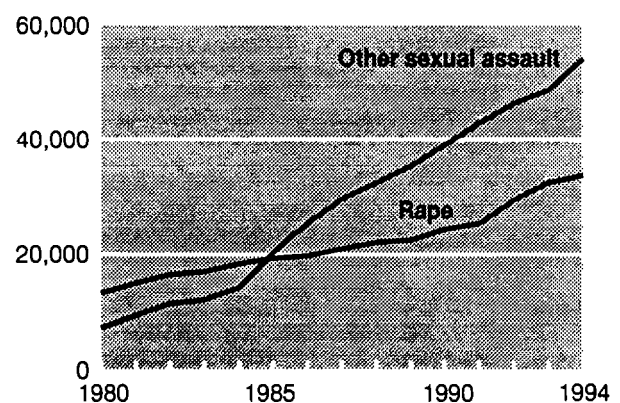
Rape and sexual assault offenders account for just under 5% of the total correctional population in the United States:

- Among 906,000 offenders confined in State prisons in 1994, 88,000, or 9.7%, were violent sex offenders.
- Since 1980 the average annual growth in the number of prisoners has been about 7.6%. The number of prisoners sentenced for violent sexual assault other than rape increased by an annual average of nearly 15% — faster than any other category of violent crime and faster than all other categories except drug trafficking.
- While the average sentence of convicted rapists released from State prisons has remained stable at about 10 years, the average time served has increased from about 3½ years to about 5 years; for those released after serving time for sexual assault, the sentence has been a stable 6½ years, and the average time served grew about 6 months to just under 3 years.

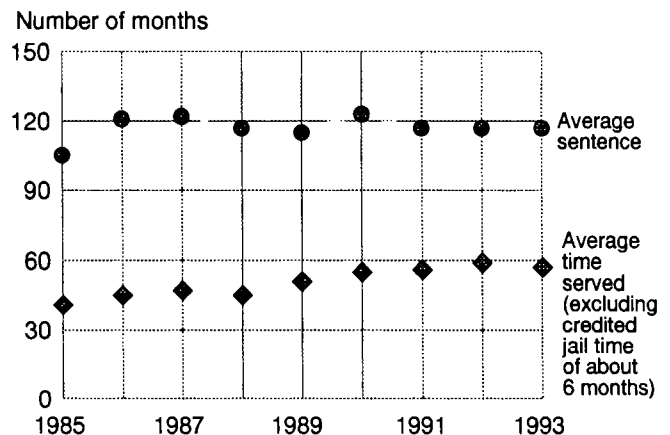
About 234,000 convicted sex offenders are under the care, custody, or control of corrections agencies on an average day. Nearly 60% are under conditional supervision in the community.



Estimated number of rape and sexual assault offenders in State correctional institutions, 1980-94



Average prison sentence received for rape and time served in State prison prior to first release, 1985-93



The averages are for prisoners released for the first time on a sentence.

- Rapists and sexual assaulters serving time in State prisons were less likely to have had a prior conviction history or a history of violence than other incarcerated violent offenders, though they were substantially more likely to have had a history of convictions for violent sex offenses.

- Sexual assault offenders were substantially more likely than any other category of offenders to report having experienced physical or sexual abuse while growing up.

- Violent sex offenders were substantially less likely than other violent offenders to have committed their crime with a weapon; however, rapists were about as likely as all violent offenders to report having used a knife.

- In two 3-year BJS followups of samples of felons placed on probation and of felons released from prison, rapists had a lower rate of rearrest for a new violent felony than most other categories of offenders convicted of violence. Yet, rapists were more likely than others to be re-arrested for a new rape.

Sex offenses and murder

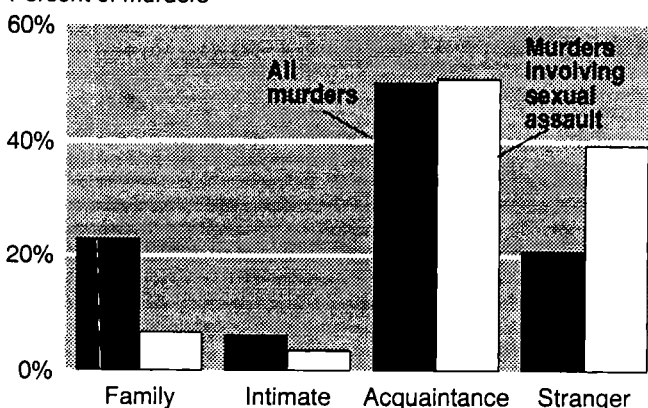
After the latter half of the 1980's, the percentage of all murders with known circumstances in which investigators identified rape or another sex offense as the principal circumstance of the murder has declined from about 2% of murders to less than 1%.

- Between 1976 and 1994 there were an estimated 405,089 murders in the United States. Of these, the circumstances surrounding the murder are known in 317,925, or 78.5%. Among the cases with known circumstances, an estimated 4,807, or 1.5%, were classified as involving rape or another sex offense.

- Offenders in sexual assault murders are about 6 years younger on average than other murderers. Youth under 18 have accounted for about 10% of the sexual assault murders since 1976.

Victim-offender relationship in murders involving sexual assault and in all murders, 1976-94

Percent of murders



The victim-offender relationship was known for 273,958 of the 405,089 murders between 1976 and 1994 and for 3,154 of the 4,807 murders involving sexual assault.

Characteristics of known offenders in murders involving sexual assault, 1976-94

Offender characteristic	Murders	
	All	Sexual assault
Sex		
Male	86.6%	95.0%
Female	13.4	5.0
Race		
White	47.8%	58.0%
Black	50.3	39.9
Other	1.9	2.1
Age		
12 or younger	.2%	.1%
13-17	8.1	9.9
18-24	30.1	39.1
25-29	18.0	22.5
30-39	23.1	21.1
40-49	11.1	5.4
50-59	5.4	1.5
60 or older	3.9	.4
Average	31 yrs	26 yrs



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics

January 23, 1996

Washington, D.C. 20531

Dear Colleague:

Currently you receive BJS press releases and the accompanying report through the mail. By law, to continue receiving BJS releases, you must express once a year your desire to stay on the BJS list.

This is your opportunity to improve the speed of your service by receiving press releases by fax. The fax is an overnight delivery system several days faster than mailing. To receive BJS press releases by fax instead of by mail, please fill in the information below. Your fax and phone numbers will of course be kept strictly confidential.

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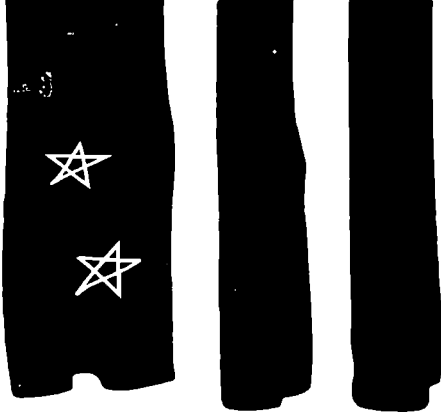
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Enclosure: Data release



PARTNERSHIP

BULLETIN FROM THE PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA
Major funding provided by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

January 1997

More Pre-teens Using Drugs, Fewer See Risk

Just as they are about to enter an age when drug experimentation usually begins, more 9- to 12-year-olds are using drugs and growing more tolerant of drug use, according to a soon-to-be-released national study by the Partnership. While several recent studies have documented increases in teen drug use, this new national research reveals – for the first time – that younger children are heading in the same direction at the worst possible time. “These numbers paint a disturbing picture for the future,” said Richard D. Bonnette, president and CEO of the Partnership. “We’re now talking about children who are in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades.” The 1996 PATS will be released sometime over the next several weeks. (Leigh Leventhal @ PDFA: 212/922-1560).

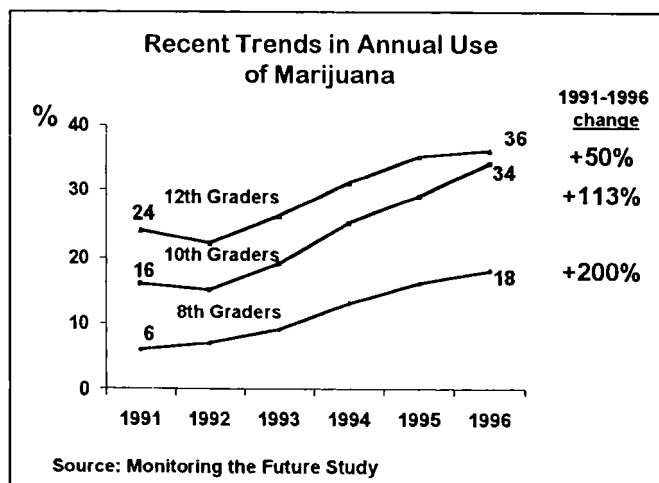
♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Teen Drug Use Up -- Again -- in '96

The number of eighth and 10th graders using illicit drugs increased again in 1996 -- with marijuana accounting for much of the overall rise -- while the number of 12th graders using drugs remained stable. According to the annual Monitoring the Future Study, conducted by the University of Michigan, kids continue to see less risk and social disapproval in drug use, thereby making drugs more appealing, glamorous and “normal.” Some of the study’s findings:

- Nearly one in 20 of today’s high school seniors is a daily pot smoker; annual usage amongst eighth graders has tripled since 1991 – and nearly one in five eighth graders smoked pot last year;
- The annual prevalence rate of LSD rose for eighth, 10th and 12th graders;
- Crack cocaine continued a gradual climb among eighth and 10th graders – but not 12th graders;
- While heroin use remains low, it is still 2 - 2 ½ times higher than it was a few years ago;
- Inhalant use has leveled off for eighth and tenth graders, and this may be the beginning of a turnaround.

(Joyce Buchanan @ University of Michigan: 313/763-5043.).



-- more --

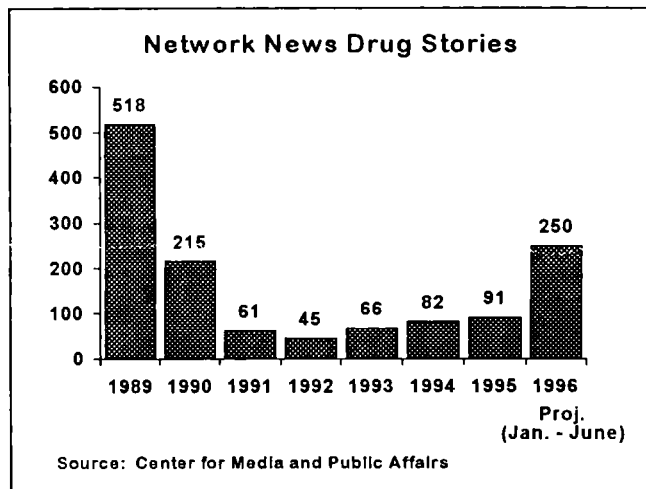
New York City: Lowest Murder Rate in 28 Years

New York City ended 1996 with its lowest murder rate – less than 1,000 – since 1968. Theories abound as to why rates have declined so dramatically, but many experts point to the NYC Police Department's crackdown on "quality of life" offenses, as well as the dismantling of several drug gangs. Credit also goes to two drug-fighting initiatives, where more police are seen patrolling NYC streets, more undercover officers work the neighborhoods and there is a greater cooperation among city, state and Federal law enforcement agencies. The decline in crack-cocaine related arrests may also play a part. In the late '80s, when the murder rates were at their highest in 25 years, New York City also reached its peak in cocaine arrests for usage or possession. (Leigh Leventhal @ PDFA: 212/922-1560).

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Network News Renews Focus on Drugs

Network news coverage on the drug problem in America increased 175 percent from 1995 to 1996. According to the Center for Media and Public Affairs in Washington, D.C., NBC, ABC and CBS broadcast an estimated 250 stories about drugs in 1996, up from 91 in 1995, and 82 in 1994. "This is very encouraging news," said Tom Hedrick, vice-chairman of the Partnership. Reasons for the increase in coverage stem from the return of the drug issue in the 1996 presidential campaign, as well as the post-election coverage of ballot initiatives in California and Arizona that, among other things, allow for the "medical" use of marijuana. (Center for Media and Public Affairs: 202/223-2942).



♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

White House Threatens to Act Against Doctors who Prescribe Marijuana

Doctors in California and Arizona who prescribe drugs like marijuana to patients under new propositions passed in November could lose their prescription-writing privileges, or could face criminal charges. "American medicine has gone way beyond smoking dope to manage pain," said Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. At a news conference in Washington last month, McCaffrey, along with U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno, Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala and National Institute on Drug Abuse Director Alan Leshner, announced the Clinton Administration's new plan, designed to address the conflict between federal law and these newly passed propositions. "These propositions are not about compassion, they are about legalizing dangerous drugs," said McCaffrey. The American Medical Association, The American Cancer Society and the American Lung Association all say that smoked marijuana has no scientifically proven medical use.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Celebrity Endorsement Awarded Yet Again

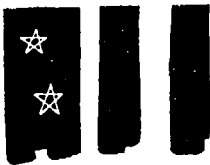
Saatchi and Saatchi's "Celebrity Endorsement" – already awarded many times over – has garnered even more acclaim in 1996, winning both the Cresta award and the 1996 Creativity 26 Gold Medal Award. (Kym Clemons @ PDFA: 212/922-1560).

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

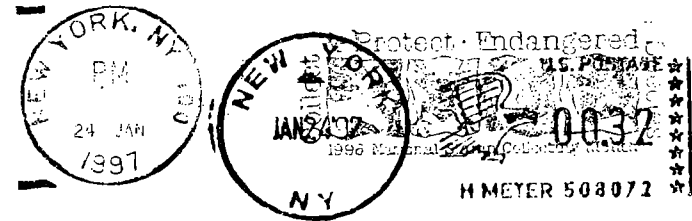
Leslie Bloom Named Vice President

Leslie Bloom, associate director of communications and western regional director of the State Alliance Program, has been named vice president at PDFA. "Leslie's energy and enthusiasm have helped her forge many strong and productive personal relationships over a broad range of our constituencies," said Richard D. Bonnette, president and CEO of the Partnership.

Best known for its national anti-drug advertising campaign, the Partnership for a Drug-Free America is a private, non-profit coalition of professionals from the communications industry, whose collective mission is to reduce demand for illicit drugs in America through media communication. To date, more than \$2 billion in broadcast time and print space, and 400 anti-drug ads, have been donated to the Partnership's national campaign, making this the largest public service advertising campaign in history. The Partnership receives major funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.



PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA
405 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10174-0002



Ms. Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President for Domestic
Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500



CESAR *FAX* →

February 17, 1997

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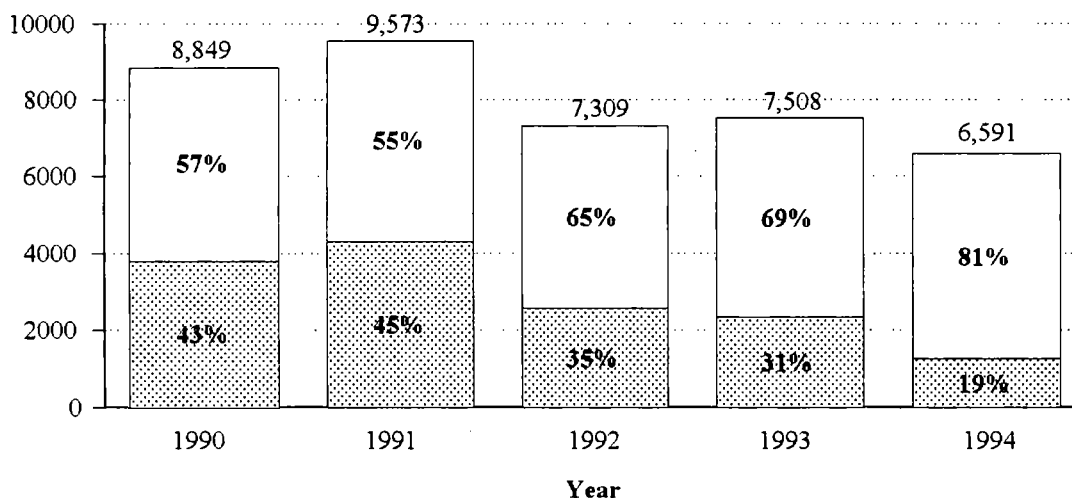
A Weekly FAX from the Center for Substance Abuse Research
University of Maryland at College Park

Adult Arrests for Drug Sales Decrease in D.C., Possession Arrests Increase

While adult drug arrests in our nation's capital have reached the lowest point in five years, the percentage of those arrests that are for drug possession has increased dramatically. In 1990, 57% of all adult drug arrests in D.C. were for possession and 43% for sales. In 1994 (the most recent year of available data), 81% of adult drug arrests were for possession and only 19% for sales. It is difficult to determine whether this change is the result of a shift in policing and enforcement practices or an actual shift in the occurrence of drug sales and possession. Nevertheless, this trend in the District appears to contrast with recent efforts in some neighboring jurisdictions to place an emphasis on making arrests for drug sales rather than possession.

Total Number of Adult Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession, Washington, D.C., 1990-1994

■ Sales □ Possession



SOURCE: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Crime and Justice Trends in the District of Columbia, July 1996. Prepared for the District of Columbia Government, Washington, D.C. To request a copy of the report, contact the D.C. Office of Grants Management and Development at 202-727-6537.

\$1 MILLION AVAILABLE FROM OJJDP FOR YOUTH-LED PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has announced the availability of \$1 million to assist nonprofit, youth-led organizations aimed at preventing alcohol and other drug use among youth. For more information, call the Department of Justice Response Center at 800-421-6770. The application deadline is March 18, 1997.

CESAR FAX is supported by a grant from the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention.

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ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 P.M. EDT
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1996

BJS
202/633-3047

VICTIMS REPORT 9 PERCENT FEWER VIOLENT CRIMES LAST YEAR

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Violent crimes fell more than 9 percent last year, the Department of Justice announced today. According to preliminary estimates by the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), there were an estimated 9.9 million violent crimes during 1995, compared to about 10.9 million during 1994.

BJS Director Jan Chaiken noted, "The drop in crime last year is consistent with what we know from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports."

Dr. Chaiken said the decline in the violent victimization rate began in 1994 and interrupted a rising trend that had existed since the mid 1980s, while crimes of theft continued a 20-year pattern of decreasing rates.

BJS estimates there were 39.6 million personal and household crimes of theft and violence during 1995, compared to 42.4 million the year before, which is a 6.6 percent decline.

Last year rape decreased almost 18 percent, robbery fell 14 percent, aggravated assault declined 19 percent and purse snatching and pocket picking were down 18 percent.

There were 5.5 percent fewer property crimes a year ago than in 1994--29.3 million compared to 31 million the year before. The rate of property crimes--burglary, theft and motor vehicle theft--was 288 per 1,000 households; down from 308 per 1,000 in 1994.

Murders are not included in BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey because of an inability to interview victims. According to the FBI's preliminary 1995 data, murder estimates fell 8 percent from the level of the previous year. The FBI publishes the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies annually.

During 1995, the BJS survey of crime victims asked approximately 100,000 people 12 years old and older in 49,000 households about crimes they might have experienced during the previous six months. Therefore, the BJS survey is able to include both crimes reported to police and those that go unreported.

About 14.4 million of the violent and property crimes were reported to the police during 1995, down from the 15.2 million reported the previous year. About 63 percent of all crimes were never brought to official attention.

Final 1995 victimization estimates will be available later this year. Beginning at 4:30 p.m. EDT, Tuesday, September 17, the survey's graphs and tables will be available on BJS's Internet home page by clicking on "What's new at BJS" and then clicking at the Social Statistics Briefing Room. The BJS webpage address is:

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

Additional BJS materials may be obtained from the BJS fax-on-demand (301/251-5550) or calling the BJS Clearinghouse 1-800/732-3277.

*1 million less
Violent crimes*

a/Includes threats.

Table 2. National Crime Victimization Survey:
Number and proportion of crimes reported to police, preliminary 1995

	Number of crimes reported to police			Proportion r	
	1994	Preliminary 1995	Percent change	1994	Prel 1995
All crimes surveyed	15186500	14445930	-4.9%**	35.9%	36.5
Personal crimes	4672630	4410890	-5.6%	41.2%	43.0
Crimes of violence	4513070	4257270	-5.7%	41.6%	43.2
Completed violence	1751890	1665760	-4.9	54.7	57.5
Attempted/threatened violence	2761170	2591720	-6.1	36.1	37.2
Rape/Sexual assault	137100	113190	-17.4	31.7	31.9
Rape/Attempted rape	89620	67510	-24.7	28.3	25.9
Sexual assaulta	47480	46950	-1.1	40.7	49.6
Robbery	718900	642780	-10.6	55.4	57.2
Completed/property taken	511960	458160	-10.5	64.4	65.7
Attempted to take property	206940	184590	-10.8	41.1	43.4
Assault	3657070	3502540	-4.2	40.1	41.7
Aggravated	1277810	1082900	-15.3*	51.6	53.9
With injury	411200	338110	-17.8	60.6	65.5
Threatened with weapon	866600	744310	-14.1**	48.2	49.8
Simple	2379270	2428010	2.0	35.8	38
With minor injury	727420	776820	6.8	49.6	53.7
Without injury	1651850	1651960	0.0	31.9	33.5
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	159570	153760	-3.6%	32.6%	38.2
Property crimes	10513870	10035060	-4.6%*	33.9%	34.2
Household burglary	2770140	2595470	-6.3%	50.5	53.5
Completed	2425140	2285090	-5.8	53.0	54.8
Attempted forcible entry	345000	311570	-9.7	37.9	45.3
Motor vehicle theft	1378920	1209460	-12.3*	78.2	75.4
Completed	1083170	980600	-9.5	92.4	90.3
Attempted	295750	230050	-22.2*	50.0	44.4
Theftb	6364800	6244700	-1.9	26.8	27.3
Completed	6060620	6001480	-1.0	26.6	27.2
Attempted	304180	244860	-19.5**	29.8	28.6

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Percent change is based on unrounded numbers. Also see the note
on table 1.

a/Includes threats.

b/Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny

*The preliminary
at the 95% conf

**The preliminar
at the 95% con

without contact" and "Household larceny."

Table 3. Victimization levels, 1992-95

Year	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Personal theft	Burglary	Theft
1992	607310	1271830	2316690	6052840	369130	5802760	24579360
1993	485290	1291020	2562860	6508930	516980	5984000	24237780
1994	432700	1298590	2477940	6650470	488930	5482300	23764900
1995*	354670	1123720	2010370	6382580	402590	4848350	22883060

Table 4. Victimization rates, 1992-95

Number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older						Number of victims per 1,000 househo	
Year	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Personal theft	Burglary	Theft
1992	2.9	6.1	11.1	28.9	1.8	58.6	248.2
1993	2.3	6.1	12.1	30.8	2.4	59.9	242.6
1994	2	6.1	11.6	31.1	2.3	54.4	235.7
1995*	1.6	5.2	9.3	29.6	1.9	47.7	224.9

*Figures for 1995 are preliminary.

95 Data Show Sharp Drop in Reported Rapes

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

The number of rapes reported to the police nationwide in 1995 dropped to 97,000, the lowest number since 1989 and the lowest rate per capita in a decade, according to a major report released by the Justice Department yesterday.

The report also said that in a separate national survey of crime victims, designed to include people who did not report incidents to the police, the number of people 12 and older who were victims of rape or sexual assault fell by 44 percent from 1993 to 1995.

In addition, the report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics found that rape victims are disproportionately young girls, and that the length of time sex offenders serve in prison has been increasing.

President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno immediately hailed the reported decline in rapes, but criminologists, academic experts on rape and leaders of women's groups divided sharply over whether the new figures were accurate and whether they should be seen as part of a broader trend toward an ebbing of violent crime.

In fact, a number of specialists suggested that, even if rapes did decrease, that was essentially meaningless. These specialists, who are concerned with the effect of rape on the victim, say the real issue is the number of women who are raped at some point in their life, and not whether the number of incidents goes up or down in any year.

"The Justice Department looks at incidence of rape, year by year, but many mental health experts believe it is common sense to look at prevalence, over a lifetime," said Mary Koss, a professor of family and community medicine at the University of Arizona College of Medicine.

Professor Koss, who has been a critic of Justice Department statistics on rape in the past, said that "it may well be true that some types of rape are decreasing" — those in which the victims are in the 16- to 24-year-old age bracket. "But that would not be a genuine decrease," she said, because with the aging of the baby boom population, there are fewer people age 16 to 24.

"That doesn't mean rape is happening less," Professor Koss said, "just that there are fewer people for it to happen to."

Professor Koss said Justice Department statistics on rape were al-

ways suspect because the agency is "charged with controlling crime, and so they are going to make decisions to make the numbers come out on the smaller side." She said reports showing a decrease in rape "upset me because it lessens the sympathy for rape victims" and makes them even less likely to come forward.

The new Justice Department report did find evidence that increasing public awareness about rape and tougher attitudes toward sex crimes

are resulting in longer prison time for sex offenders. The report said that although the average sentence for rape has remained stable over the last decade, at 10 years, the time served by rapists has increased 39 percent, to almost 5 years in 1993 from 3½ years in 1985.

The increase in time served reflects new truth-in-sentencing laws in many states, which require that inmates serve a greater proportion of their sentence before being paroled, and harsher positions by prison officials and parole boards determining when an inmate is released.

In a further indication of tougher attitudes facing sex offenders, the report found that while the number of inmates in state prisons increased an average of 7.6 percent annually from 1980 to 1994, the number of inmates serving time for sexual assaults grew at an average annual rate of 15 percent.

The new report, which was written by Lawrence Greenfeld, a senior statistician in the Bureau of Justice Statistics, also provides a cornucopia of data supporting one of the key findings of recent academic research on rape, that the victims are disproportionately children and adolescent girls. Drawing on a new, more carefully prepared set of crime data reported to the police in three test states — Alabama, North Dakota and South Carolina — the study found that almost half of all rape victims are under 18.

More specifically, the study found that victims younger than 12 accounted for 15 percent of those raped, and an additional 29 percent of rape victims were 12 to 17.

In the cases of victims under 12, 90 percent knew the rapist. Family members were responsible for 43 percent of these assaults, about four times the percentage among victims 30 or older, the report said.

In addition, the study said that sex offenders in state prisons reported that two-thirds of their victims had been under 18. Among those convicted of sexual assault, rather than

rape, the median age of their victims was 12 or younger.

In what is widely regarded as the best independent study of rape, a 1992 report titled "Rape in America," the authors found that 13 percent of all women had been victims of at least one rape over their lifetime, with 62 percent of the rape cases happening before age 18. Of the total, 29 percent of the victims were under 12 when they were raped.

"One of the things that surprised us was that rape in America is a tragedy of youth," said the lead author of the study, Dean Kilpatrick, a professor at the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center at the Medical College of South Carolina.

A second well-regarded national study of rape has recently been completed, by Pat Tjaden, a principal investigator with the Center for Policy Research in Denver, and it comes to a number of nearly identical conclusions. Ms. Tjaden said that her survey had also found the number of

women who had been raped was 13 percent, and that 25 percent of the victims had been raped when they were 10 or younger. Her study has yet to be published.

"I think that despite all the research about rape in the past 10 or 15 years," Ms. Tjaden said, "in most people's minds a rape victim is still an adult and the perpetrator is a stranger. But that is not true. Our data shows that it is a family member or an acquaintance. And now we are learning that the typical victim is a very young girl."

Ms. Tjaden said there appear to be two categories among the youthful victims of rape. The first is very young girls, ages 3, 4 or 5, who are raped by a family member, with the assaults often lasting until the child is 10 years old. The second is girls around age 13, 14 or 15 who are raped by people they describe as boy-friends, though the men may be much older.

Ms. Tjaden stressed that all efforts to measure rape faced difficulties.

Even though the Justice Department began using a new methodology in the early 1990's after widespread criticism that its counts were too low, Ms. Tjaden noted that the annual victimization surveys conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics do not ask questions of people younger than 12.

One reason for the divergence of opinion over the meaning of the reported drop in rapes is that many criminologists, in measuring crime, prefer to focus on homicide rates. That is because murder is believed to be the most accurately kept crime statistic, on the theory that it is hard to hide bodies. Mainstream criminologists also like to make predictions about when and where crimes will occur. But rape specialists tend to be more concerned with the aftermath and effect of rape on its victims.

The result is a situation in which many criminologists tend not to include rape in calculating crime rates, while rape experts believe short-term decreases in rapes are irrelevant.

In any case, said Jeffrey Fagan, the director of the Center for Violence Research and Prevention at the Columbia School of Public Health, rape remains one of the least understood crimes. That is partly because sex offenders are a diverse group, with some being habitual sex offenders and others violent criminals who may rape only in a particular situation, like finding a woman alone in her home during a burglary.

Professor Fagan also said that there was little information about whether new Federal and state laws on sex offenders have had any effect on the incidence of rape. These include a provision in the 1994 Crime Control Act requiring states to set up registers of sex offenders and President Clinton's signing of a national law in 1996 providing for community notification when a sex offender moves to a new neighborhood.

In addition, Professor Fagan said, there is little known about whether any difference has been made by the precautions women have taken as awareness of rape has increased.



Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 P.M. EDT
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1996

BJJS
202/633-3047

VICTIMS REPORT 9 PERCENT FEWER VIOLENT CRIMES LAST YEAR

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Violent crimes fell more than 9 percent last year, the Department of Justice announced today. According to preliminary estimates by the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), there were an estimated 9.9 million violent crimes during 1995, compared to about 10.9 million during 1994.

BJJS Director Jan Chaiken noted, "The drop in crime last year is consistent with what we know from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports."

Dr. Chaiken said the decline in the violent victimization rate began in 1994 and interrupted a rising trend that had existed since the mid 1980s, while crimes of theft continued a 20-year pattern of decreasing rates.

BJS estimates there were 39.6 million personal and household crimes of theft and violence during 1995, compared to 42.4 million the year before, which is a 6.6 percent decline.

Last year rape decreased almost 18 percent, robbery fell 14 percent, aggravated assault declined 19 percent and purse

(MORE)

- 2 -

snatching and pocket picking were down 18 percent.

There were 5.5 percent fewer property crimes a year ago than in 1994--29.3 million compared to 31 million the year before. The rate of property crimes--burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft--was 288 per 1,000 households; down from 308 per 1,000 in 1994.

Murders are not included in BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey because of an inability to interview victims. According to the FBI's preliminary 1995 data, murder estimates fell 8 percent from the level of the previous year. The FBI publishes the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies annually.

During 1995, the BJS survey of crime victims asked approximately 100,000 people 12 years old and older in 49,000 households about crimes they might have experienced during the previous six months. Therefore, the BJS survey is able to include both crimes reported to police and those that go unreported.

About 14.4 million of the violent and property crimes were reported to the police during 1995, down from the 15.2 million reported the previous year. About 63 percent of all crimes were never brought to official attention.

(MORE)

- 3 -

Final 1995 victimization estimates will be available later this year. Beginning at 4:30 p.m. EDT, Tuesday, September 17, the survey's graphs and tables will be available on BJS's Internet home page by clicking on "What's new at BJS" and then clicking at the Social Statistics Briefing Room. The BJS webpage address is:

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

Additional BJS materials may be obtained from the BJS fax-on-demand (301/251-5550) or calling the BJS Clearinghouse 1-800/732-3277.

BJS96167

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

**Table 1. National Crime Victimization Survey:
Victimization levels and rates, preliminary 1995**

	Number of victimizations			Victimization rates		
	1994	Preliminary 1995	Percent change	1994	Preliminary 1995	Percent change
All crimes surveyed	42,359,370	39,582,880	-6.8%*	...	...	
Personal crimes	11,348,630	10,268,280	-9.5%*	53.1	47.6	-10.3%*
Crimes of violence	10,659,700	9,866,200	-9.1%*	50.6	45.7	-10.0%*
Completed violence	3,205,230	2,896,800	-9.6*	15.0	13.4	-10.4*
Attempted/threatened violence	7,654,470	6,969,400	-9.0*	35.8	32.3	-9.8*
Rape/sexual assault	432,700	364,670	-15.8	2.0	1.6	-18.8**
Rape/Attempted rape	316,140	260,310	-17.7	1.5	1.2	-18.4
Sexual assault*	116,570	94,580	-18.9	0.5	0.4	-19.6
Robbery	1,298,580	1,123,720	-13.5**	6.1	5.2	-14.2*
Completed/property taken	795,030	697,660	-12.2	3.7	3.2	-13.0
Attempted to take property	603,560	426,140	-15.6	2.4	2.0	-16.3**
Assault	9,128,400	8,390,010	-8.1*	42.7	38.9	-8.9*
Aggravated	2,477,940	2,010,370	-18.9*	11.8	9.3	-19.6*
With injury	878,540	516,460	-23.9*	3.2	2.4	-24.6*
Threatened with weapon	1,799,400	1,484,470	-16.9*	8.4	6.9	-17.7*
Simple	6,650,470	6,382,580	-4.0	31.1	29.8	-4.9
With minor injury	1,466,070	1,448,790	-1.3	6.9	6.7	-2.2
Without injury	5,184,400	4,936,940	-4.8	24.3	22.9	-5.6
Purse snatching/pocket picking	488,930	402,690	-17.7%**	2.3	1.9	-18.4%*
Total population age 12 or over	213,747,400	215,697,770		...	...	
Property crimes	31,010,740	29,318,100	-5.5%*	307.6	268.1	-12.9%*
Household burglary	5,482,300	4,848,350	-11.6*	54.4	47.7	-12.4*
Completed	4,572,560	4,172,940	-8.7*	45.4	41.0	-9.6*
Attempted forcible entry	909,750	687,940	-24.4*	9.0	6.8	-25.1*
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	1,603,980	-9.0**	17.5	15.2	-8.9*
Completed	1,172,200	1,086,170	-7.3	11.6	10.7	-8.2
Attempted	591,340	517,800	-12.4	6.9	5.1	-13.2*
Theft*	23,784,900	22,883,060	-3.7*	235.7	224.9	-4.6*
Completed	22,743,000	22,036,450	-3.1**	225.6	216.6	-4.0*
Attempted	1,021,900	856,800	-16.2*	10.1	8.4	-16.9*
Total number of households	100,808,030	101,747,040		...	...	

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent change is based on unrounded numbers. Victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or over (personal crimes) or per 1,000 households (property crimes). Final estimates for 1994 are based on crimes occurring in 1994; preliminary estimates for 1995 are based on interviews conducted in 1995.

... Not applicable.
*Includes threats.

*Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

**The preliminary difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

***The preliminary difference is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

**Table 2. National Crime Victimization Survey:
Number and proportion of crimes reported to police, preliminary 1995**

	Number of crimes reported to police			Proportion reported to police		
	1994	Preliminary 1995	Percent change	1994	Preliminary 1995	Percent change
All crimes surveyed	15,183,500	14,445,830	-4.8%*	35.8%	36.5%	1.7%
Personal crimes	4,672,830	4,610,890	-5.6%	41.2%	43.0%	4.3%
Crimes of violence	4,513,070	4,257,270	-5.7%	41.8%	43.2%	3.7%
Completed violence	1,761,800	1,665,760	-4.9	54.7	57.5	5.1
Attempted/threatened violence	2,761,170	2,591,720	-6.1	36.1	37.2	3.0
Rape/Sexual assault	137,100	113,190	-17.4	31.7	31.9	0.7
Rape/Attempted rape	89,620	87,510	-2.4	28.3	25.9	-8.4
Sexual assault*	47,480	48,950	-1.1	40.7	49.6	22.0
Robbery	718,900	642,780	-10.6	55.4	57.2	3.3
Completed/property taken	511,960	468,160	-10.5	64.4	66.7	2.0
Attempted to take property	206,940	184,590	-10.8	41.1	43.4	5.6
Assault	3,667,070	3,502,540	-4.2	40.1	41.7	4.1
Aggravated	1,277,810	1,082,900	-15.3*	51.8	53.9	4.4
With injury	411,200	338,110	-17.5	60.6	65.5	8.0
Threatened with weapon	866,600	744,310	-14.1**	48.2	49.8	3.3
Simple	2,378,270	2,428,010	2.0	38.8	38.0	-6.3
With minor injury	717,420	776,820	8.8	49.5	53.7	8.3
Without injury	1,661,850	1,651,960	-0.6	31.9	33.5	4.9
Purse snatching/pocket picking	159,570	153,760	-3.6%	32.6%	38.2%	17.2
Property crimes	10,513,670	10,036,060	-4.6%*	33.9%	34.2%	1.0%
Household burglary	2,770,140	2,585,470	-6.3%	50.5	53.5	6.0*
Completed	2,405,140	2,285,090	-5.8	53.0	54.8	3.3
Attempted forcible entry	365,000	311,570	-9.7	37.9	45.3	19.5*
Motor vehicle theft	1,378,920	1,209,480	-12.3*	76.2	75.4	-3.8
Completed	1,043,170	980,600	-9.5	92.4	90.3	-2.3
Attempted	295,750	230,050	-22.2*	50.0	44.4	-11.1
Theft*	6,314,800	6,244,700	-1.9	26.8	27.3	1.8
Completed	6,030,620	6,001,480	-1.0	28.6	27.2	-2.4
Attempted	304,180	244,860	-19.5**	29.8	28.6	-4.1

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Percent change is based on unrounded numbers. Also see the
note on table 1.

*Includes threats.

*Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny
without contact" and "Household larceny."

*The preliminary difference is statistically significant
at the 95% confidence level.

**The preliminary difference is statistically significant
at the 90% confidence level.

Table 3. Victimization levels, 1992-95

Year	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Personal theft	Burglary	Theft	Motor vehicle theft
1992	607,310	1,271,830	2,316,890	8,052,840	309,130	5,802,700	24,579,360	1,834,570
1993	485,290	1,291,020	2,662,880	8,508,930	516,940	5,884,000	24,237,780	1,960,540
1994	432,700	1,298,590	2,477,940	8,850,470	488,630	5,482,300	23,764,000	1,783,540
1995*	364,670	1,123,720	2,010,370	8,382,680	402,590	4,848,360	22,883,060	1,603,980

*Figures for 1995 are preliminary.

Table 4. Victimization rates, 1992-95

Year	Number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older					Number of victimizations per 1,000 households		
	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Personal theft	Burglary	Theft	Motor vehicle theft
1992	2.9	6.1	11.1	38.9	1.8	58.6	248.2	18.5
1993	2.3	6.1	12.1	30.8	2.4	59.9	242.8	19.6
1994	2.0	6.1	11.6	31.1	2.3	54.4	235.7	17.6
1995*	1.6	5.2	9.3	29.8	1.9	47.7	224.9	15.8

*Figures for 1995 are preliminary.

Bureau of Justice Statistics Fact Sheet

Where do the National Crime Victimization numbers come from?

These preliminary numbers are national estimates of crime in 1995, based on data collected in 1995 from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The final numbers will include information received in 1996 about crimes in 1995 and will show more detail regarding the nature of victimizations such as the victim's age, sex, race, and the relationship between offender and victim.

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is the Nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization. Twice each year, data are obtained from a nationally representative sample of roughly 49,000 households comprising about 100,000 persons on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States.

The survey reports the likelihood of victimization by rape, sexual assault, robbery, assault, theft, household burglary, and motor vehicle theft for the population as a whole as well as for segments of the population such as women, the elderly, members of various racial groups, city dwellers, or other groups.

The NCVS provides the largest national forum for victims to describe the impact of crime and characteristics of violent offenders. Although the NCVS has been measuring crime since 1973, the redesigned and improved survey started reporting results in 1992.

How do these numbers compare with the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)?

On May 5, 1996, the FBI released their preliminary 1995 estimate that violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) fell 4% and property crime fell 1%

Table A. Comparison of NCVS and UCR preliminary estimates

The direction of change in the NCVS preliminary estimates for 1995 is largely consistent with the preliminary 1995 estimates from the UCR:

	1994-95 percent change		
	<u>NCVS</u>	<u>NCVS reported to police</u>	<u>UCR</u>
Violent crime, including simple assault	-9.1%	-5.7%	—
Rape, robbery, aggravated assault	-17.1%	-14.1%	-4%
Burglary	-11.6%	-6.3%	-5%
Theft	-3.7%	-1.9%	+1%
Motor vehicle theft	-9.0%	-12.3%	-6%

The NCVS and UCR percent change estimates do not correspond exactly because there are confidence intervals surrounding the survey's estimates.

NCVS: National Crime Victimization Survey from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

UCR: Uniform Crime Reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

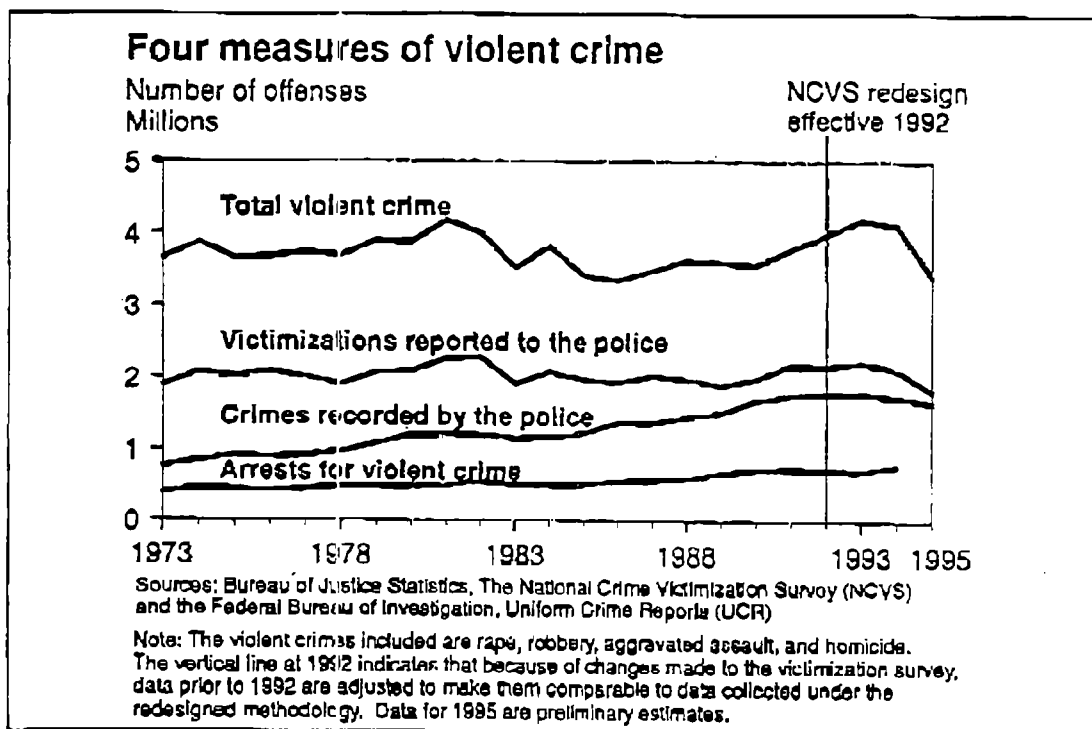
in 1995. The UCR measures crime reported to police, while the NCVS calculates "Reported to police," as presented in table A, based on interviews with the victims.

The FBI's UCR program, which began in 1929, collects information from monthly law enforcement reports or individual crime incident records transmitted directly to the FBI or to centralized State agencies that then report to the FBI. In 1994, law enforcement agencies active in the UCR Program represented approximately 249 million U.S. inhabitants — 96% of the total population.

The UCR Program provides crime counts for the Nation as a whole, as well as for regions, States, counties, cities, and towns. This permits studies among neighboring jurisdictions and among those with similar populations and other common characteristics.

Each program has unique strengths. The UCR provides a measure of the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The UCR's Supplemental Homicide Reports provide the most reliable, timely data on the extent and nature of homicides in the Nation. The NCVS is the primary source of information on the characteristics of criminal victimization and on the number and types of crimes not reported to law enforcement authorities.

The final NCVS estimates for 1994 reported in *Criminal Victimization 1994* (April 1996, NCJ-158022) and the press release describing them may be found at — <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>





U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: RAHM EMANUEL

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

DATE: April 29, 1996

SUBJECT: Drugs / Pros. Stats

PAGES: (Including this cover sheet)

REMARKS: Rahm and Dennis, attached is another copy of the materials Tom Ziemba sent you last week. Please call me if there is anything else you need or if this does not transmit properly. Nick

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CRIME-FIGHTING ACCOMPLISHMENTS KEEPING HIS PROMISE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

April 11, 1996

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S TOUGH ACTION IS ALREADY MAKING A DIFFERENCE: CRIME IS DOWN

"At last we have begun to find a way to reduce crime, forming community partnerships with local police forces to catch criminals and prevent crime. This strategy, called community policing, is clearly working. Violent crime is coming down all across America. In New York City, murders are down 25 percent; in St. Louis, 18 percent; in Seattle, 32 percent. But we still have a long way to go before our streets are safe and our people are free from fear."

-- President Clinton, January 23, 1996, State of the Union

Overall, major crime rates nationwide are also down. The homicide rate fell 12% in the first half of 1995 to their lowest level in more than three decades. The nation's largest cities also saw their overall crime rate fall 6% during the same period.

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE CRIME BILL IN AMERICAN HISTORY

In 1994, after more than six years of gridlock, a bipartisan majority in Congress passed the toughest, smartest Crime Bill in the nation's history. It passed with the strong support of every major law enforcement organization in the country, as well as prosecutors, mayors, and state and local officials. The new law now provides:

- 100,000 new community policing officers for our neighborhoods.
- A targeted "three-strikes-and-you're-out" provision to put career violent offenders behind bars for life.
- An expanded death penalty for drug kingpins and murderers of federal law enforcement officers, and nearly 60 additional categories of violent felons.
- A ban on the manufacture and importation of 19 of the deadliest assault weapons, while specifically protecting more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons.
- The Violence Against Women Act that bolsters law enforcement, prosecutors, and victims' services to address domestic violence.
- Funding for 100,000 more prison cells to help states make sure that violent offenders serve their full sentences.
- Increased penalties for sex offenders and a registration requirement for violent sexual offenders.

- Requirement that violent criminals serve at least 85% of their sentences.

UNPRECEDENTED ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- **100,000 NEW COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICERS ON AMERICA'S STREETS.** The President's plan to put 100,000 more police officers on the street through community policing represents the federal government's biggest commitment ever to local law enforcement. The funding of \$8.8 billion will result in a nearly 20% increase in the nation's police force levels. In only eighteen months, over 34,000 more officers have been funded.
- **TARGETED INITIATIVES.** To target specific, more intense crime problems, the COPS program has funded a Youth Firearms Violence Initiative, Domestic Violence Initiative, and a new Anti-Gang Initiative. These programs will help communities to effectively use community policing strategies to specifically address some of our nation's toughest crime challenges.
- **CRITICAL STATE AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE.** The Administration distributed \$500 million last year to assist local law enforcement, including establishing and maintaining multi-jurisdictional task forces.

KEEPING GUNS OUT OF THE HANDS OF CRIMINALS

- **BRADY LAW.** The President stood up to the gun lobby and won passage of the Brady Bill, which provides for a 5-day waiting period and background check of prospective handgun buyers. As a result, the Brady Law has kept approximately 44,000 guns out of the hands of convicted felons, and has prevented a total of more than 60,000 people who are legally ineligible from buying guns over the counter.
- **ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN.** The law bans the manufacture of 19 military-style assault weapons, those with specific combat features, "copy-cat" models, and certain high-capacity ammunition magazines of more than ten rounds. A little more than a year after the assault weapons ban took effect, the number of weapons traced to crimes dropped a full 18 percent -- even though this number had been steadily rising before President Clinton signed the ban into law as part of the 1994 Crime Act.
- **IMPROVING COMPUTERIZED CRIMINAL RECORDS SYSTEMS.** The Justice Department has awarded more than \$75 million to all 50 states and the District of Columbia, to improve their criminal records systems. These improvements will allow states access to faster, more accurate background checks for firearms purchasers and those who work with children, as well as enable police, prosecutors, and judges to take tough action against repeat offenders.

TOUGH FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS

- **"THREE STRIKES AND YOU'RE OUT".** The 1994 Crime Act included a tough "Three Strikes and You're Out" sentence to lock up the most violent and dangerous career criminals for life. Federal prosecutors have used this tool to seek a total of 31 "Three Strikes" sentencing enhancements.

- **DEATH PENALTY.** The Justice Department during the Clinton Administration has sought the death penalty against 37 defendants. The Clinton Crime Act created nearly 60 new federal capital crimes, and revitalized this valuable prosecutorial tool that was useless prior to the Crime Act.
- **ANTI-VIOLENT CRIME INITIATIVE (AVCI).** In March 1994, The Attorney General directed the United States Attorneys to take a leadership role in forming local partnerships to combat violent crime. Federal prosecutors, working with federal, state and local law enforcement have identified, investigated and prosecuted the most serious violent offenders.
- **FIREARMS PROSECUTIONS.**

HELPING STATES AND LOCALITIES TO LOCK-UP CRIMINALS

- **BOOT CAMPS.** The Justice Department has awarded 43 grants totaling \$21 million to states and localities to plan and build boot camps. These boot camps are a proven, cost effective way of instilling discipline, routine, and respect for authority into young offenders.

Thanks in part to the Brady Law, firearms were used in 6 percent fewer assaults in 1994 than in 1993. Brady checks are also helping local police identify and arrest gun-buying criminals, often on other serious charges. The Brady checks have also helped law enforcement to arrest murderers, drug dealers, fugitives, wife-beaters and other criminals.

- **STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SCAAP).** The Justice Department has also awarded a total of nearly \$129 million to 45 jurisdictions to incarcerate criminal illegal aliens.
- **BUILDING NEW FEDERAL PRISONS.** Between 1996 and 2000, 18 new federal prisons will be activated, with 23,445 beds. Also during this time, five detention centers with space for 3,918 detainees will be activated, and the expansion of eight existing facilities will be expanded to add space for 2,194 more detainees.

TOUGH, COMPREHENSIVE DRUG STRATEGY

- **DRUG PROSECUTIONS.** Drug prosecutions are up 13% from 1994. Federal prosecutors also achieved an 84 % conviction rate in all drug cases in 1995.
- **TOUGH CASES ON THE RISE.** During the past three years, there has been a 9.4 percent increase in prosecutions of the toughest, most complex drug cases. There are now about 48,000 convicted drug dealers in federal prisons -- three fifths of the total federal inmate population and the highest number in history.
- **DRUG TESTING INITIATIVE.** The President ordered federal prosecutors to seek drug testing of all people arrested on federal criminal charges, and is seeking \$42 million to fund this initiative in 1997. These tests will help federal judges determine whether a defendant should be

granted bail.

- **DRUG COURTS.** The Justice Department has funded 65 grants totaling nearly \$8.5 million to help communities establish and expand drug courts that help break the cycle of drugs and crime. The 1994 Crime Act authorized \$1 billion through the year 2000 to support state and local drug courts.

CRACKING DOWN ON GANGS

- **ANTI-GANG STRATEGY.** The Clinton Administration's anti-gang strategy is four-pronged: coordinate with state and local law enforcement; ensure that prosecutors and law enforcement have the right tools for the job; strengthen communities through community policing and other initiatives; and support early, effective intervention of at-risk youths.
- **ANTI-GANG POLICE GRANTS.** As part of the Administration's initiative to put 100,000 more police on America's streets, the Justice Department recently awarded \$11 million to 15 cities to develop community policing efforts that target gang violence.

FIGHTING TO END THE SCOURGE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

President Clinton has been a leader in addressing domestic violence. The Clinton Administration has:

- Tripled funding for battered women's shelters.
- Bolstered local law enforcement, prosecution and victims services to better address violence against women through \$26 million in state grants.
- Improved the response of police, prosecutors and judges to domestic violence and other violence against women; forced sex offenders to pay restitution to their victims.
- Established a nationwide 24-hour domestic violence hotline providing immediate crisis intervention, counseling and referrals for those in need. (1-800-799-SAFE)
- Required states to mandate the registration of sexually violent predators with law enforcement and allow communities to be notified of the whereabouts of these individuals.

SECURING AMERICA'S BORDERS

- The Administration stood firm against illegal immigration and deported a record 51,600 illegal and criminal aliens in 1995 -- a 15% increase over 1994.
- The Justice Department is increasing Border Patrol agents along the Southwestern U.S. border by 50% to stem the flow of illegal aliens into the country.

CRIME FIGHTING LEGISLATION PRESIDENT CLINTON HAS SENT TO CONGRESS

- **TERRORISM BILLS.**

- **PROTECTING POLICE OFFICERS.** The President sent legislation to Congress that would outlaw the ammunition of choice for drug dealers and gang members -- bullets that shoot through the protective vests of police officers.
- **KEEPING GUNS OUT OF SCHOOLS.** President Clinton submitted to Congress legislation to amend the Gun Free School Zones Act so that it once again creates a meaningful zero-tolerance policy for bringing guns on school property.
- **KEEPING GUNS OUT OF THE HANDS OF CRIMINALS.** The President recently transmitted to Congress proposed legislation which would make clear that when someone has a gun present or available during a violent or drug-related crime, he will be subject to enhanced penalties.
- **CRACKING DOWN ON YOUTH CRIME.** The Administration recently proposed legislation that would give prosecutors the discretion to prosecute serious juvenile offenders as adults. Also under this proposal, the list of offenses for which a juvenile could be tried as an adult would be expanded to include drug conspiracies and several additional firearms offenses. It would also allow juvenile offenders convicted as adults to be confined with adults.
- **FUNDING THE COMMITMENTS OF THE CRIME BILL.** Despite President Clinton's request for \$1.9 billion for the 100,000 COPS program for FY 96, and almost \$500 million for prison construction grants to states, Congress has not yet acted to fund these programs.

**U.S. Department of Justice****Office of Public Affairs**

Washington, D.C. 20530**FACT SHEET:****FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE**

BUDGET AUTHORITY: In its FY97 budget request, the Justice Department asked for an 11 percent increase in funding for the fight against drugs, including an 18 percent boost in DEA's law enforcement resources.

Details Among other things, it will pay for:

- putting 60 new DEA Mobile Enforcement Teams (MET) agents on the street,
- hiring 104 new agents and 75 new U.S. attorneys to fight Southwest border drug trafficking,
- opening a new a DEA office in South Africa to fight heroin smuggling, and boost DEA's crime-fighting infrastructure,
- more than \$100 million to pay for more drug courts and drug treatment grants.

ENFORCEMENT AT HOME: The Justice Department's drug enforcement strategy is designed to disrupt and dismantle the infrastructure of trafficking organizations operating in the United States -- with special focus on tougher cases that yield more payoff in fighting drug trafficking.

Results

- There are about 48,000 convicted drug dealers in federal prisons -- three fifths of the total federal inmate population and the highest number in history.
- Drug case filings by U.S. Attorneys jumped more than 12 percent in FY95.
- The Department has filed more tough OCDEF cases, prosecuted more of the worst offenders, sought and gotten more Title III wiretaps, sought and got longer sentences drug defendants, and is spending more time on longer cases.
- The President has announced a "one-strike and you're out program" for those who sell drugs and commit crimes in public housing.
- The Administration has funded 33,000 cops to the streets of America to fight violence and drug trafficking -- part of President Clinton's commitment to put 100,000 police officers on the street to fight drugs and crime.

(MORE)

- 2 -

ENFORCEMENT ABROAD: The Administration and Attorney General Reno have stepped up federal efforts to engage other countries support in fighting drug trafficking.

Results

- President Clinton this year decertified Colombia's foreign aid over drug issues.
- After intensive consultations with Mexican authorities, drug lord Juan Garcia Abrego was arrested and turned over to U.S. authorities this winter.
- With Justice Department leadership, bilateral investigations resulted in the dismantling of the Cali Mafia by the Colombian National Police.
- The flow of heroin from Southeast Asia was dramatically disrupted after the arrest of a high ranking member of the Shan United Army involved in heroin trafficking.

DRUG TESTING: In December, President Clinton announced a plan to drug test all federal arrestees prior to pre-trial release decision, seek appropriate sanctions for arrestees who fail these tests, and encourage states to adopt similar drug testing policies. The Department is also studying the expanded use of urinalysis, hair analysis, sweat patches, and other drug use detecting techniques, to find the most cost effective ways of determining and monitoring drug using behavior.

DEPORTING ALIEN DRUG DEALERS: The Department has worked hard to deport criminal aliens and reimburse states for the cost of their incarceration.

Results

Nearly 94,000 criminal aliens, including at least 51,000 drug offenders, have been deported since 1993.

DRUG COURTS: The 1994 Crime Act authorized \$1 billion through the year 2000 to support state and local drug courts, which require non-violent offenders to undergo mandatory, periodic drug testing, mandatory substance abuse treatment, and face penalties if they don't show satisfactory progress.

Results

Drug courts work: in Miami, they cut recidivism by 33 percent, and a drug court in Baltimore cut expected rearrests by 50 percent. The Justice Department has given nearly \$8.5 million for 65 grants to help communities establish and expand drug courts.

(MORE)

- 3 -

BYRNE GRANTS: Byrne grants fund successful programs for fighting drugs and violent crime at the state and local level. In FY95, nearly \$1560 million in Byrne grants funded more than 700 drug and crime task forces in 43 states. Last year alone, Byrne funded projects led to forfeitures of more than \$37 million in drug related assets and currency.

Results

Recent Byrne drug-fighting grant projects include:

- A training program for law enforcement investigating clandestine drug labs
- regional intelligence and coordination programs,
- a multi-jurisdictional crackdown on organized drug crime,
- financial investigations to trace and stop the money flows behind drug trafficking.

BOOT CAMPS: Boot camps help some young offenders back on the right track by providing a quasi-military program similar to a military basic training program that helps instill discipline, routine, and respect for authority. Under authority from the 1994 Crime Bill, the Justice Department has awarded 43 grants totaling \$21 million to states and localities to plan and build boot camps.

WEED AND SEED: Weed and Seed grants help communities devise strategies to fight drugs, violence and gang activity in high-crime neighborhoods. The Justice Department has provided more than \$59 million to 36 communities in the past fiscal two years.

DARE: DARE programs help educate young people about life-skills and keep them off of drugs. The Department has provided more than \$3 million to DARE AMERICA in the past 2 years to fund training programs for DARE officers across the country.

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March 27, 1996

DRAFT**BRADY BILL CASES****GAO REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BRADY HANDGUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACT**

- In the Eastern District of Louisiana, a defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to 18 months in prison and, upon release 3 years of released supervision on Brady law violations (18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(6) and 922(n)). The defendant failed to state his/her prior conviction for possession of cocaine on the Brady form.
- In the Middle District of Louisiana, a defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to 12 months custody on Brady law violations (18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(6)). The defendant failed to state his/her prior conviction of possession of a controlled substance on the Brady form.
- In the District of Rhode Island, a defendant was found guilty at trial and was sentenced to 2 years in prison and 3 years of supervised release on two counts of falsifying the Brady handgun purchase application form (18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(6)). The defendant failed to state his/her prior conviction for delivery of cocaine on the Brady form.
- In the Southern District of West Virginia, a defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to 2 years probation for Brady law violations (U.S.C. § 922(a)(6), section 2). The defendant assisted New York residents in obtaining false West Virginia identification.
- In the Southern District of West Virginia, a defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to 6 months home confinement and 3 years probation on Brady law violations (U.S.C. § 922(a)(6), section 2). The defendant a resident of New York state falsely certified West Virginia residence.
- In the Southern District of West Virginia, a defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to 2 years probation for Brady law violations (18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(6), section 2). The defendant a resident of New York state falsely certified West Virginia residence.
- In the Southern District of West Virginia, a defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to 2 years probation for Brady law violations (U.S.C. § 922(a)(6), section 2). The defendant a resident of New York state falsely certified West Virginia residence.

FALSE STATEMENTS ON BRADY FORMS

- In the Northern District of Texas, Edward Renor Seaton was charged in a one count indictment with a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(6), False Statement in Connection with Acquisition of a Firearm from a Licensed Dealer. On March 3, 1994, Seaton completed and signed a Brady Form in Fort Worth. Seaton failed to disclose that he was on deferred adjudication probation for drug and firearms offenses in Texas state courts. Although Seaton never received a firearm, he pleaded guilty after a jury was unable to reach a verdict in a mistrial on his guilt or innocence. He was sentenced to the time he had served in jail pending his trial and sentencing (Memo: 8/29/95 Northern Dist. Texas).
- The United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, reported that their office has had two cases involving false statements in the purchase of a handgun. In both cases, the violators obtained the firearms, but the false statements provided additional counts for Brady Bill violations (Memo: 8/30/95 Northern Dist. Miss.).
- In the District of Kansas, Michael F. Moorhead, 46 year-old, was sentenced to five years and ten months in federal prison, without parole, for drug trafficking and attempting to purchase a handgun while under federal indictment for drug trafficking. Moorhead was sentenced to five years and nine months in federal prison, without parole, for possession with intent to distribute 951 marijuana plants and an additional month for making a false statement on his Brady form while attempting to obtain a firearm while under indictment (Memo: 8/20/95 District of Kansas).
- On May 16, 1995, in the Middle District of Alabama, a federal grand jury returned a two count indictment against Anthony Wayne Williams. Count One charged Williams with using false identification to purchase two semi-automatic handguns from a pawn shop in February of 1995. At the time Williams purchased the firearms he had been indicted for possession of heroin in San Bernadino County, California. The California indictment is still pending. Count Two of the federal indictment charged Williams with the acquisition of a firearm while being a fugitive from justice (18 U.S.C. § 922 (g)(2)). Pursuant to a plea agreement, Williams pled guilty to Count One and Count Two was dismissed. The dismissal of Count Two will have no impact on the sentence Williams faces (Memo: 8/27/95 Middle Dist. of Alabama).

- On February 24, 1994, a federal grand jury returned a 28 count superseding indictment against James Lee Trammell, Jr. and 14 codefendants. Count One charges Trammell and all of the codefendants with conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute cocaine and cocaine base. Count Two through Twenty-Seven charge Trammell and/or his codefendants with various substantive federal drug and firearms violations. Specifically, while purchasing a handgun, Trammell stated on a Brady Form that he was not under indictment when in truth, he knew he was under indictment in Chambers County, Alabama, for conspiracy to sell cocaine. Trammell, along with thirteen of his codefendants, was convicted either by jury verdict or on guilty plea. Because Trammell had two prior drug felony convictions involving narcotics, the U.S. sought and obtained an enhanced sentence of life imprisonment. The appeal is pending (Memo: 8/27/95 Middle Dist. of Alabama).
- In Georgia, Edward Johnson, 48 year-old, was arrested by three ATF agents as he walked out of Georgia gun store. He was charged with possession of firearms by a convicted felon and with providing false information to a licensed gun dealer. Johnson had been sentenced to die in 1971 for killing a store clerk during a robbery in Fulton County. His sentence was commuted to life however, when the U.S. Supreme Court declared the state's death penalty unconstitutional. He was paroled in 1985 or 1986. The arrest was the result of local police notifying the ATF that Johnson had applied to purchase guns (10/7/95 Atlanta J. & Const. D14).
- In Knoxville, Mark Flynn was indicted in federal court for making false statements regarding his criminal background on ATF Firearms forms. The three-count indictment included charges of false statements made on Brady forms. Flynn was already under indictment for threatening a Blount County General Sessions Court Judge when he made the false statements (8/19/94 Knoxville News-Sentinel A12).
- In East Baton Rouge, sheriff's deputies drew up several arrest warrants for people who lied on Brady Forms (4/10/94 Baton Rouge Advoc. 1A).

OTHER BRADY LAW VIOLATIONS

- On June 13, 1994, in Lexington, Kentucky (Eastern District), Russell Stonestreet, 19 year-old, and Broderick Edwards Gay Jr., 18 year-old, and a juvenile were arrested and charged with burglary of a federally licensed gun dealer. Approximately 30 firearms were stolen, but later recovered. On December 2, 1994, Guy and Stonestreet were sentenced in federal court based upon their pleas of guilt. Guy was sentenced to 24 months of imprisonment to be followed by three years of supervised release. Stonestreet was sentenced to 18 months of imprisonment to be followed by three years of supervised release. Both defendants were ordered to make restitutions to the gun shop. The Western District of Kentucky also has several cases (Brady Law related) pending but is waiting until August to press for indictments, according to AUSA Duane Schwartz (7/9/94 Courier-J. 10A and Memo: 8/29/95 Eastern Dist. Kentucky).
- In the Eastern District of Wisconsin, Chia Her, Yee Vue, and Pao Moua were indicted on Brady law violations for stealing 17 handguns from a federally licensed gun dealer (Memo: 3/8/95 Eastern District of Wisconsin).
- On June 20, 1994, Richard Weaks, 24 year-old, was arrested by Boston police while carry a Mac-11 semi-automatic assault weapon. He is the first person prosecuted in the state under the Brady gun control law (8/11/95 Patriot Ledger 04).
- In the Southern District of Texas, there have been two prosecutions which involve a convicted felon taking possession of a firearm. David Terrell purchased a .357 magnum revolver and six assorted rifles and shotguns. He lied about his state convictions for burglary and theft, and received two-year federal prison sentence. Benancio Delos Santos, a member of the notorious Texas Syndicate prison gang, purchased a .25 cal. semi-automatic pistol. He received a 15 year federal prison sentence for concealing his two convictions for robbery by assault, the four convictions for burglary and theft and his three narcotics convictions. All nine prior felon convictions were state cases (Memo: 8/30/95 Southern District of Texas).
- In Austin, police alerted ATF officials about 52 Brady Law violations. ATF declined to pursue criminal charges against the alleged violators (8/10/94 Austin Am.-Statesman B2).

ARRESTS FOR OUTSTANDING WARRANTS

- In April 1994, the Brady Law led to the arrest of a suspected drug dealer in Texas with outstanding warrants for possession of cocaine and heroin with the intent to distribute (Remarks by Pres. Clinton on 2/28/95; 2/28/95 Federal News Serv. Wash. Package).
- In November 1994, the Brady Law helped to arrest two gang members, both convicted felons, who traveled from California to Nevada to purchase weapons (Remark by Pres. Clinton 2/28/95).
- In Tucson, John Shiffer, 21 year-old, was arrested after a background check turned up a felony warrant in N.M. on charges of issuing bad checks (6/23/94 Tucson Citizen 3C).
- In a report airing on the CBS Evening New (3/30/94), ATF stated that more than 50 fugitives were arrested as a result of background checks.
- Cornell Wade Sr., 30 year-old, was arrested in Midwest City Oklahoma after a background check revealed that he had jumped parole in Louisiana (3/18/94 Daily Oklahoman O2).
- In Iberville Louisiana, a man was arrested after a background check revealed two outstanding warrants for illegal discharge of a firearm (4/10/94 Baton Rouge Advoc. 1A).
- On March 4, 1994, a 46 year-old Oregon man, was arrested in Nevada after a background check revealed outstanding warrants on bad check and traffic charges (3/6/94 Las Vegas Rev.-J. 7B).
- In Phoenix, a man was arrested after a background check revealed an outstanding felony fraud warrant (3/10/94 Ariz. Republic/Phoenix Gazette B1).
- In Caddo, New Orleans, a convicted felon was arrested for illegally owning a gun after a Brady background check revealed his criminal history. Another 67 criminals wanted in Caddo were arrested after Brady background checks (7/12/95 New Orleans Times-Picayune).

- In St. Louis, a South Carolina man wanted for sexual assault was arrested in the gun store after a Brady background check (4/3/94 St. Louis Post-Dispatch O5E).
- In Clayton County, Georgia, Brady checks on the law's first day lead to the arrest of a convicted felon and pinpointed 30 people wanted on other criminal charges. According to the Chief Deputy, Larry Bartlett, 16 felons have been prosecuted for illegally owning handguns (2/28/95 Atlanta J. & Const. C1).

ARRESTS AS A RESULT OF BRADY BACKGROUND CHECK

- According to a CBS News survey of 19 states, 551 people were arrested on various charges after Brady background checks revealed they were prohibited from purchasing a handgun (3/12/95 Hous. Chron. 1).
- According to a statement by Sec. Rubin "they [local police] are the ones doing the checks [Brady Law background check] and they are the ones being tipped off that prohibited persons in their jurisdictions want a gun." (2/28/95 Federal News Serv. Wash. Package).

DRUG PROSECUTIONS

SUMMARY

- o Drug case statistics for FY 1995 reveal increases in total prosecutions and the percentage of all drug defendants sentenced to prison. Average sentences are about the same.

TOTAL PROSECUTIONS

- o EOUSA preliminary 1995 data show a 12% increase in total drug defendants charged (from 18,832 to 21,109). Increases occurred for both OCDEF (+11%) and non-OCDEF prosecutions (+13%). [Case filings increased 11% during 1995.]
- o AOUSC preliminary 1995 data show a 5% increase in total drug defendants charged (from 21,905 to 22,926). [Cases commenced increased 1.4% during 1995.]
- o AOUSC's total drug defendants and cases exceed EOUSA's because AOUSC includes a larger number of misdemeanors.

AVERAGE PRISON SENTENCE

- o Average prison sentences for drug defendants in FY 1995 are about the same. AOUSC and USSC have conflicting information, but USSC data are more reliable for sentencing.
 - o AOUSC's average length of prison sentence for drug defendants increased to 88.7 months in 1995, up 5% from 84.3 months in 1994. [A smaller proportion of all drug defendants sentenced to prison received 60 months or less; a larger proportion received over 60 months.]
 - o USSC will show a slight decline in the average sentence, with the median the same.

DEFENDANTS SENTENCED TO PRISON

- o A slightly larger proportion of all drug defendants convicted and sentenced in 1995 received prison terms (89.3%) than in 1994 (88.7%), according to AOUSC data.
- o Fewer drug defendants were convicted and sentenced in 1995 (14,148) than in 1994 (15,623), a 9% decline. This is probably the result of the decline in drug filings during 1994.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- o The AOUSC is no longer publishing the drug prosecution subcategories it had used (marijuana, narcotics, controlled substances, other drug-related) because of problems in the way cases were assigned to these subcategories.
- o The increases in drug prosecutions during FY 1995 generally offset the declines that occurred during FY 1994. However, 1995 drug prosecutions were below the peak levels of 1992. [EOUSA data show 5% fewer drug prosecutions filed in 1995 compared to 1992; AOUSC data show a drop of 8% since 1992.]
- o Drug prosecutions declined during FY 1994 compared to the prior year. EOUSA data for 1994 showed a 10% decline in drug defendants charged, while AOUSC data showed a 5% decline.

DEPARTMENT POSITION

- o The Department's drug enforcement strategy seeks to disrupt and dismantle the infrastructure of trafficking organizations operating in the United States. The most effective way to disrupt and dismantle a narcotics organization's trafficking ability is to coordinate the investigation and prosecution of all levels of a targeted organization -- from the top level managers to the street dealers. Thus the goal is not to tally up numbers regardless of their impact upon the organization, but rather to structure investigations and prosecutions to destroy the organization.
- o Statistical data for drug prosecutions in FY 1994 reveal the impact of this strategy:
 - (1) EOUSA statistics show that the average prison sentence for defendants convicted of drug dealing increased in FY 1994 compared to FY 1993 for both OCDETF (up 2%, from 107 to 109 months) and for non-OCDETF defendants (up 7%, from 75 to 80 months). We are thus getting better sentences.
 - (2) Sentencing Commission data show that the Department is prosecuting fewer drug defendants with little or no criminal histories and higher numbers of drug defendants with extensive criminal histories. About 57% of all drug defendants in 1994 were of criminal history category I (the lowest). This is down from 61% of all drug defendants in 1993, and 63% in 1992. In contrast, about 7% of all drug defendants in 1994 were of criminal history category VI (the highest). This is up from 6% in 1993, and 4% in 1992.
 - (3) The average length of time between filing of a drug case and its termination increased by 12% in FY 1994 (from 8.9 months in 1993 to 10 months in 1994). This reflects our focus on more complex cases.
 - (4) The number of Title III interceptions of wire, electronic and oral communications in narcotics cases increased by 10% in FY 1994 (from 718 to 788), and are up 34% since FY 1992 (from 586 to 788). We are thus using more sophisticated and resource-intensive investigative techniques to help us catch the major criminals.

DRUG PROSECUTIONS -- TALKING POINTS

- o The Department's drug enforcement strategy seeks to disrupt and dismantle the infrastructure of trafficking organizations operating in the United States.
- o The most effective way to disrupt and dismantle a narcotics organization's trafficking ability is to coordinate the investigation and prosecution of all levels of a targeted organization -- from the top level managers to the street dealers.
- o Our goal is not to tally up numbers regardless of their impact upon the organization, but rather to structure investigations and prosecutions to destroy the organization.
- o The impact of this strategy is reflected in longer prison sentences; greater numbers of drug defendants with previous criminal histories and fewer defendants with no criminal history; and greater use of sophisticated and resource intensive investigative techniques to help us catch the major criminals.
- o While statistics for overall drug prosecutions were down last year (-10%), preliminary data for FY 1995 (+12%) show a reversal of those declines.

Prepared by OPL 3/12/96

DRUG PROSECUTIONS

1. ISSUE STATEMENT

- o The Administration has been accused of abandoning the war on drugs. As evidence of this, Senator Hatch and others have cited data showing a marked decline in the number of drug cases filed by the Department. in particular, Hatch and others have focused on the subcategories used by the Administrative Office of the US Courts (AOUSC) that show substantial decreases in "narcotics" and substantial increases in "controlled substances."
- o We recognize that the overall number of drug cases and defendants filed has decreased. Senator Hatch relied on AOUSC data, but according to EOUSA data, the Department filed 9,017 drug cases charging 18,832 defendants in FY 1994. These represent an annual decline of 12% for drug cases filed and 10% for drug defendants charged. Moreover, the US Sentencing Commission data for FY 1994 shows a drop of almost 10% in the number of defendants sentenced for drug offenses.

2. STATUS

- o The AOUSC has now agreed with us that we should not rely on the subcategories it has used (marijuana, narcotics, controlled substances, other drug-related). There are problems in the way cases are assigned to these subcategories, and the AOUSC is suspending the publication of its data by these subcategories until it can solve the problem, which seems to date back to 1991. The Department is working with the AOUSC to rectify the problem.
- o AOUSC staff members have met with Hatch's staff to explain the problem with the drug subcategories.

3. DEPARTMENT POSITION

- o The Department's drug enforcement strategy seeks to disrupt and dismantle the infrastructure of trafficking organizations operating in the United States. The most effective way to disrupt and dismantle a narcotics organization's trafficking ability is to coordinate the investigation and prosecution of all levels of a targeted organization -- from the top level managers to the street dealers. Thus the goal is not to tally up numbers regardless of their impact upon the

organization, but rather to structure investigations and prosecutions to disrupt and destroy the organization.

- o Statistical data for drug prosecutions in FY 1994 reveal the impact of this strategy:
 - o EOUSA statistics show that the average prison sentence for defendants convicted of drug dealing increased in FY 1994 compared to FY 1993 for both OCDEF (up 2%, from 107 to 109 months) and for non-OCDEF defendants (up 7%, from 75 to 80 months). We are thus getting better sentences.
 - o Sentencing Commission data show the Department is prosecuting fewer drug defendants with little or no criminal histories and higher numbers of drug defendants with extensive criminal histories. About 57% of all drug defendants in 1994 were of criminal history category I (the lowest). This is down from 61% of all drug defendants in 1993, and 63% in 1992. In contrast, about 7% of all drug defendants in 1994 were of criminal history category VI (the highest). This is up from 6% in 1993, and 4% in 1992.
 - o The average length of time between the filing of a drug case and its termination increased by 12% in FY 1994 (from 8.9 months in 1993 to 10 months in 1994). This reflects our focus on more complex cases.
 - o The number of Title IIIs used in drug cases has increased by 10% in FY 1994 (from 718 to 788), and is up 34% since FY 1992 (from 586 to 788). We are thus using more sophisticated and resource-intensive investigative techniques to catch the major criminals.

4. JUDICIARY COMMITTEE MEMBERS INTERESTS/POSITIONS

- o Senator Hatch raised this issue with the Attorney General at the Department's oversight hearings on June 27, 1995.

5. REFERENCE MATERIALS

- o [We could provide back-up data, if desired.]

Prepared by OPMA 7/11/95

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- SENATORS MATERIAL

- For the Hill

① - Coddling Criminals

② - Judges

③ - Drugs

Ⓐ

→ TPs form

TV AD Material

Ⓑ

- Table of Contents

- 1 pager on each issue

Q + A for each charge

TPS

- Judges

- Drugs

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of pages 2

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

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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.

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

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.

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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>



Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 P.M. EST
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1996

BJS
202/633-3047

SIXTY PERCENT OF CONVICTED SEX OFFENDERS ARE ON PAROLE OR PROBATION

Rapes and Sexual Assaults Decline

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- According to a report released today by the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), on any given day in 1994 almost 60 percent of the 234,000 convicted sex offenders under the care, custody or control of corrections officials in the United States were on parole or probation. An estimated 99,300 offenders convicted of rape or sexual assault were in local jails or state or federal prisons, while an estimated 134,300 convicted offenders were under conditional supervision in the community, such as parole (following imprisonment) or probation.

(On average for all offenders, there are almost three offenders on probation or parole supervision in the community for each offender in jail or prison. However, for those convicted of rape or sexual assault, the ratio of those on conditional release to those incarcerated is 1.4 to 1.)

Sex offenders represent 4.7 percent of the almost 5 million convicted offenders serving time in federal or state prisons, or

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jails or on probation or parole. They comprise 1 percent of the federal prison population, 9.7 percent of the state prison population, 3.4 percent of the nation's jail inmates, 3.6 percent of the offenders on probation and 4 percent of the offenders on parole.

The BJS report, "Sex Offenses and Offenders," provides a comprehensive overview of current knowledge about the incidence and prevalence of rape and sexual assault, the characteristics of the victims and perpetrators and the response of the justice system to these crimes. The report draws on more than two dozen statistical programs maintained by BJS and the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the first national estimate of the size of the convicted sex offender population under the jurisdiction of federal, state and local correctional authorities.

Declines in rape and sexual assault

According to BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey, which obtains rape and sexual assault information from both males and females, the number of rapes and sexual assaults reported by victims in 1995 declined significantly from the number reported by victims in 1993. The nation's residents 12 years old and older reported one rape or other violent sexual assault for every

(MORE)

624 men and women in the country during 1995. Two years earlier, the rate of violent sexual victimization was one for every 435 residents.

In 1995 the rate of rape among women was 10 percent lower than in 1990. In addition, 97,000 rapes were recorded by law enforcement agencies in 1995, the lowest number since 1989 and the lowest rate per capita since 1985. Data are unavailable for other sex offenses.

During 1994 and 1995 only a third of the rape and sexual assault victims said they reported the offense to a law enforcement agency. In 1995 law enforcement agencies reported 34,650 arrests for forcible rape and 94,500 arrests for other sex offenses. There were 50 arrests for rape and other sex offenses per 100,000 United States residents.

Children and teenagers are victims

Per capita rates of rape and sexual assault are highest among young men and women 16 to 19 years old, urban residents, and low-income residents. There is no significant difference in the rate of rape or sexual assault on the basis of race.

Data from police-recorded incidents of rape in three states showed that 44 percent of rape victims were younger than 18 years

(MORE)

old, and two-thirds of violent sex offenders serving time in state prisons said their victims were younger than 18. An estimated 15 percent of imprisoned rapists and 45 percent of those sentenced to prison for other sexual assaults (statutory rape, forcible sodomy and molestation) said their victims were 12 years old or younger.

Most imprisoned sex offenders knew their victims. Among rapists, about 30 percent said their victims had been strangers, and of those convicted of other sexual assaults, less than 15 percent said the victims were people with whom they had no prior relationship.

About two-thirds of the rapes and sexual assaults reported by victims in the BJS survey occurred between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Almost 60 percent took place in the victim's home or at the home of a friend, relative or neighbor.

Recidivism rates for sex crimes are higher among sex offenders

Prior BJS follow-up studies of sex offenders discharged from prison or sentenced to probation showed that they have a generally lower rate of rearrest than other violent offenders but are substantially more likely than other violent offenders to be rearrested for a new violent sex offense. For example,

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approximately 8 percent of 2,214 rapists released from prisons in 11 states in 1983 were rearrested for a new rape within three years, compared to approximately 1 percent of released prisoners who served time for robbery or assault.

Released rapists were found to be 10.5 times as likely as non-rapists to be rearrested for rape. Offenders who served time for sexual assault were 7.5 times as likely as those convicted of other crimes to be rearrested for a new sexual assault.

Today's report (NCJ-163392) was written by BJS statistician Lawrence A. Greenfield. The complete embargoed 44-page document is available before 4:30 p.m., EST, Sunday, February 2, on the Internet at:

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

It will be available to the general public beginning at 4:30 p.m. EST, Sunday on BJS's Internet home page by clicking on "What's new at BJS." The BJS webpage address is:

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

Additional BJS materials may be obtained from the BJS fax-on-demand (301/251-5550) or calling the BJS Clearinghouse on 1-800/732-3277.

Information about the Justice Department's Violence Against Women programs may be obtained on the Internet at:

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

BJ97003

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



***U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs***

***Bureau of Justice Statistics
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531***

Wed 03-05-97 03:26PM

To: Dennis Burke
Domestic Policy Council
, Washington, DC 20500-

Phone No.: 202-456-5568

From: Bureau of Justice Statistics

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Subject:

Following is "Lifetime Likelihood of Going to State or Federal Prison" (4-page release, 5 pages of report) for release Thursday, March 6, at 4:30 p.m. EST. The release and full 13-page report are on the BJS fax-on-demand system at 301-251-5550 and on the BJS Internet page at:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/preview/sneakpk.htm>. Questions: 202-633-3047; after hours 301-983-9354.

Total pages including cover page: 10



Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 P.M. EST
THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1997

BJS
202/633-3047

**IF 1991 INCARCERATION RATES CONTINUE, ONE IN TWENTY
U.S. RESIDENTS COULD BE IMPRISONED DURING THEIR LIFETIMES**

**Substantial Disparities Between Men and Women
And Among Racial Groups**

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- If 1991 incarceration rates were to remain constant, approximately one out of every 20 United States residents (5.1 percent) would be confined in a state or federal prison during his or her lifetime, according to estimates made by the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

Based on the report's assumptions, which do not reflect the actual experience of any group of residents, the lifetime chances of a person going to prison are higher for men (9.0 percent) than for women (1.1 percent) and higher for blacks (16.2 percent) and Hispanics (9.4 percent) than for whites (2.5 percent). An estimated 28.5 percent of black men, 16.0 percent of Hispanic men and 4.4 percent of white men can be expected to serve a state or federal prison term.

The BJS report assumes that recent rates of crime, incarceration and death will not change in the future and applies them to a hypothetical population of newborn males and females

(MORE)

- 2 -

over their lifetimes. The report utilizes standard techniques typically employed to forecast the likelihood of familiar life events, such as medical problems arising in someone's lifetime or a marriage ending in divorce.

At the end of 1995, almost 1.1 million men and women were incarcerated in a federal or state prison.

The study did not include the likelihood of being incarcerated in a local jail, juvenile facility or other type of facility or the chances of being arrested. Annually there are almost 30 times as many admissions to local jails as there are new court commitments to state and federal prisons.

The special BJS report noted that the probability of a person committing a crime and being sentenced to prison for the first time declines steadily with age.

In addition to estimating the lifetime chances of going to prison among newborns, the report provided projections of the likelihood of incarceration for persons of other ages. For example, among white males age 30 who have not previously served time in prison, an estimated 2.1 percent are expected to go to prison at some time before they die. Among those 35 years old, 1.5 percent will go to prison. Among those age 45, fewer than 1 percent will go to prison. At every age, men have a higher likelihood of going to prison than do women, and blacks and

(MORE)

- 3 -

Hispanics are more likely than whites.

The percent of men who will go to prison by age is as follows:

<u>Age</u>	<u>White Men</u>	<u>Black Men</u>	<u>Hispanic Men</u>
Birth	4.4%	28.5%	16.0%
20	4.1	25.3	14.8
25	3.0	17.3	11.1
30	2.1	10.8	8.6
35	1.5	6.5	6.8
40	1.1	3.6	4.3
45	0.8	2.1	3.0

Though based on survey data collected in 1991, the most recent available data on first admissions to prison, the report noted that the lifetime chances of going to prison have remained stable since that time. Between 1991 and 1995, the rate of admission to prison remained almost unchanged:

New court commitments to prison

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per 100,000 adults</u>
1991	337,478	179
1992	356,498	187
1993	341,722	177
1994	346,097	178
1995	361,464	184

(MORE)

- 4 -

About half of the new commitments in any year are persons admitted to prison for the first time in their lives.

Single copies of the BJS special report, "Lifetime Likelihood of going to State or Federal Prison" (NCJ-160092), by BJS statisticians Thomas P. Bonczar and Allen J. Beck, may be obtained from the BJS fax-on-demand system by dialing 301/251-5550 or calling the BJS Clearinghouse number 1-800/732-3277. Fax orders for mail delivery to 410/792-4358.

The complete embargoed special report and news release is available on the Internet at:

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

After the embargo time it will be available on BJS's home page address on the Internet at:

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

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BJS97009

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

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs



Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report

March 1997, NCJ-160092

Lifetime Likelihood of Going to State or Federal Prison

By Thomas P. Bonczar
and Allen J. Beck, Ph.D.
BJS Statisticians

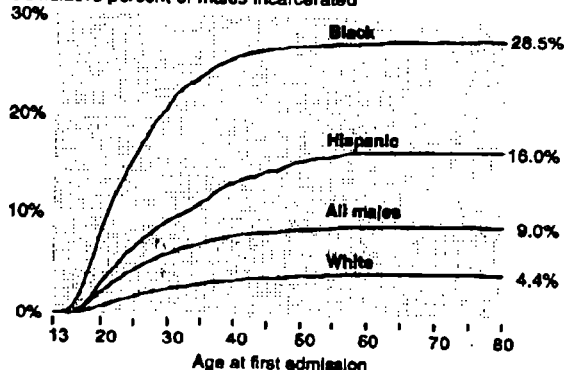
An estimated 5.1% of all persons in the United States will be confined in a State or Federal prison during their lifetime, if incarceration rates recorded in 1991 remain unchanged in the future. The lifetime chances of a person going to prison are higher for men (9.0%) than for women (1.1%) and higher for blacks (16.2%) and Hispanics (9.4%) than for whites (2.5%). At current levels of incarceration a black male in the United States today has greater than a 1 in 4 chance of going to prison during his lifetime, while a Hispanic male has a 1 in 6 chance and a white male has a 1 in 23 chance of serving time.

The lifetime likelihood of incarceration, the focus of this study, represents the percentage of all U.S. residents expected to be incarcerated in a prison at some time in life. Such a measure is hypothetical — based on the assumption that recent rates of incarceration (and death rates) will not change in the future. Unlike a standard incarceration rate, which expresses the prevalence of incarceration on a single day, the lifetime likelihood measure summarizes the chances of a person being incarcerated at some time over an entire lifetime.

Highlights

Percentage of U.S. males likely to ever go to prison, based on constant 1991 rates of first incarceration, by age, race, and Hispanic origin

Cumulative percent of males incarcerated



• If recent incarceration rates remain unchanged, an estimated 1 of every 20 persons (5.1%) will serve time in a prison during their lifetime.

• Men (9.0%) are over 8 times more likely than women (1.1%) to be incarcerated in prison at least once during their life.

• Among men, blacks (28.5%) are about twice as likely as Hispanics (16.0%) and 6 times more likely than whites (4.4%) to be admitted to prison during their life.

• Among women, 3.6% of blacks, 1.5% of Hispanics, and 0.5% of whites will enter prison at least once.

• The chance of going to prison for the first time declines with age —

Not yet incarcerated by age	Chance of going to prison during rest of life		
	All persons	White men	Black men
Birth	5.1%	4.4%	28.5%
20	4.5	4.1	25.3
25	3.1	3.0	17.3
30	2.1	2.1	10.8
35	1.4	1.5	6.5
40	.9	1.1	3.6
45	.6	.8	2.1

• Nearly two-thirds of those admitted to prison for the first time will have been on probation and a third will have served a sentence to a local jail or juvenile facility.

Summarizing life experiences based on annual rates

Estimates of the lifetime likelihood of going to prison are derived from standard life table techniques used by demographers and actuaries to summarize observed rates and to project them into the future. When applied to the study of the U.S. prison population, the lifetime estimates represent the combined experience of first admission to prison and mortality by age of the U.S. resident population during a 12-month period.

The estimates do not reflect the experience of any actual group but rather of a hypothetical group that is subject to a fixed set of age-specific rates of first incarceration and mortality. As such, the estimates depict the projected mortality and incarceration experience of newborn U.S. residents, assuming that the mortality and incarceration rates observed during a 12-month period remain unchanged in the future. (See *Methodology*, page 8.)

Life table techniques have been applied in numerous fields to summarize the likelihood that an event may occur. The following four examples use

lifetime rates to express statistics about familiar life events:

- 5 out of 6 persons are expected to be a victim of an attempted or completed violent crime (rape, robbery, and assault, excluding murder) at least once during life, based on 1975-84 annual victimization rates. (See *Lifetime Likelihood of Victimization*, BJS, NCJ-10427, March 1987.)
- 1 of every 100 men and of every 323 women are expected to be a victim of murder, based on 1978-80 annual murder rates and lifetime probabilities. (See *Crime in the United States, 1981*, FBI.)
- 49.6% of all new marriages are expected to end in divorce, based on marriage and divorce statistics for 1976-77. (See *National Estimates of Marriage Dissolution and Survivorship: United States*, National Center for Health Statistics, November 1980.)
- 1 of every 8 American women are projected to develop breast cancer in their lifetime, if 1987-88 rates remain unchanged. (See *The Lifetime Risk of Developing Breast Cancer*, Journal of the National Cancer Institute, June 1993.)

The chances of going to prison, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin

Life table procedures have been repeated for males and females, whites, blacks, and Hispanics — subgroups with different rates of death and first incarceration. Estimates coming from these procedures summarize the combined impact of the differential rates.

Overall, an estimated 5.1% of all persons in the United States will serve time in a State or Federal prison during their lifetime, if recent rates of first incarceration and mortality remain unchanged (table 1).

Men are over 8 times more likely than women to be incarcerated in prison at least once during their lifetime. A male has a 9.0% (or 1 in 11) chance in his lifetime of going to prison, while a female has a 1.1% (or 1 in 91) chance.

Blacks in the U.S. resident population (16.2%), regardless of their sex, are nearly twice as likely as Hispanics (9.4%) and 6 times more likely than whites (2.5%) to be admitted to prison during their lives.

Among men, more than 1 in 4 blacks and 1 in 6 Hispanics, compared to 1 in 23 whites, will enter prison at least once if current first-incarceration rates

Table 1. Chances of going to State or Federal prison for the first time, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

	Cumulative percent of resident population expected to go to State or Federal prison for the first time, by age—									
	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	65	Lifetime
Total	1.1%	2.4%	3.3%	4.0%	4.4%	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%
Sex										
Male	2.0%	4.3%	5.9%	7.0%	7.8%	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.0%
Female	.1	.3	.6	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Race/Hispanic origin										
White*	.4%	0.9%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
Male	.7	1.7	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4
Female	0	.2	.3	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Black*	4.1%	8.4%	11.6%	13.6%	14.9%	15.4%	15.7%	15.8%	16.0%	16.2%
Male	7.9	15.9	21.4	24.8	26.6	27.4	27.8	28.0	28.3	28.5
Female	.3	1.1	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
Hispanic	1.5%	3.6%	5.2%	6.3%	7.5%	8.2%	8.8%	9.1%	9.4%	9.4%
Male	2.8	6.3	8.8	10.7	12.7	13.9	14.9	15.4	15.9	16.0
Female	.1	.4	.7	.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5

Note: The cumulative percents represent the chances of being admitted to State or Federal prison for the first time, by age. Estimates were obtained by sequentially applying age-specific first-

incarceration rates and mortality rates for each group to a hypothetical population of 100,000 births. (See *Methodology*, page 8.)
*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin.

2 Lifetime Likelihood of Going to State or Federal Prison

do not change. An estimated 28.5% of black men, 16.0% of Hispanic men, and 4.4% of white men are expected to serve a State or Federal prison sentence.

In general, women have lower lifetime chances of incarceration than men; however, black women (3.6%) have nearly the same chance as white men (4.4%) of serving time in prison. Among women, blacks are more than twice as likely as Hispanics (1.5%) and 7 times more likely than whites (0.5%) to be admitted to prison during their lives.

The likelihood of going to prison, by age

In addition to permitting calculation of the lifetime chances of incarceration, the same life table techniques produce estimates of the likelihood of incarceration for persons at specific ages.

If the rates of first incarceration and mortality recorded in 1991 remain unchanged, an estimated 1.1% of all persons born today will go to prison by the time they are age 20; 3.3%

by the time they are 30; and 4.4% by the time they are 40.

At every age, men have higher chances of going to prison than women, and blacks and Hispanics have higher chances than whites. Based on current rates of first incarceration, an estimated 7.9% of black males will enter State or Federal prison by the time they are age 20, compared to 2.8% of Hispanic males and 0.7% of white males.

The percentages double in the next 5 years of life and then begin to increase more slowly:

By age 25, 15.9% of black males, 6.3% of Hispanic males, and 1.7% of white males are expected to have served some time in State or Federal prison.
By age 30 — 21.4% of black males, 8.8% of Hispanic males, and 2.5% of white males
By age 35 — 24.6% of black males, 10.7% of Hispanic males, and 3.0% of white males
By age 40 — 26.6% of black males, 12.7% of Hispanic males, and 3.5% of white males will have served time.

The chances of going to prison decline with advancing age

The life table calculations also provide estimates of the likelihood of going to prison at some time during the rest of life among persons not previously

Why lifetime estimates exclude admissions to local jails

Jails are locally operated correctional facilities that confine persons before and after adjudication. Unlike prisons, jails admit persons with sentences of a year or less. Jails also hold a wide variety of categories of inmates — including those persons awaiting arraignment or trial; those with sentences of more than a year and awaiting transfer to State or Federal facilities; and those temporarily detained, under protective custody, or awaiting transfer to appropriate health facilities.

Estimates of the lifetime likelihood of incarceration are limited to the chances of going to State or Federal prison. Data on first admissions to local jails, which are needed to incorporate the chances of going to a local jail in these calculations, do not exist:

- In 1993, when the most recent Census of Local Jails was conducted, the annual number of new admissions to local jails totaled 9.8 million — nearly 30 times the number of new court commitments to State and Federal prison during that year. (See *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, NCJ-151651, April 1995.) The census did not collect any data on the number of persons admitted to jail for the first time.

- Most jail inmates serve only a few days before release. (See *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, NCJ-148818, November 1994.) As a result, surveys of inmates based on persons held on a single day will not provide reliable statistics on those persons admitted during a 12-month period.

Table 2. Chances of going to State or Federal prison at some time during the rest of life, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

	Percent expected to go to State or Federal prison at some time during the rest of life among persons not previously incarcerated, by age —						
	Birth	20	25	30	35	40	45
Total	5.1%	4.5%	3.1%	2.1%	1.4%	.9%	.6%
Sex							
Male	9.0%	7.9%	5.5%	3.7%	2.5%	1.6%	1.0%
Female	1.1	1.0	.8	.6	.3	.2	.1
Race/Hispanic origin							
White*	2.5%	2.3%	1.7%	1.2%	.9%	.6%	.4%
Male	4.4	4.1	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	.8
Female	.5	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1
Black*	16.2%	14.1%	9.6%	6.0%	3.6%	2.0%	1.2%
Male	28.5	25.3	17.3	10.8	6.5	3.6	2.1
Female	3.6	3.5	2.8	1.9	1.1	.6	.4
Hispanic	9.4%	8.7%	6.4%	4.9%	3.8%	2.3%	1.6%
Male	16.0	14.8	11.1	8.6	6.8	4.3	3.0
Female	1.5	1.5	1.2	.9	.6	.4	.2

Note: Estimates were obtained by subtracting the cumulative percent first incarcerated for each age from the lifetime likelihood of incarceration. (See Methodology, page 8.)
*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin.

incarcerated. Unlike the lifetime chances and the cumulative percents by age, these estimates represent the chances of going to prison in the future for persons not previously sentenced to prison.

If age-specific first-incarceration rates remain unchanged, the future chances of going to prison among persons not previously incarcerated decline with age. For example, among U.S. residents who are age 30 and have not

been previously incarcerated, an estimated 2.1% are expected to go to prison at some time before they die (table 2). Among those 35 years old, an estimated 1.4% will go to prison; among those age 40, fewer than 1%.

The chances of going to prison decline with age among all persons regardless of their sex, race, or Hispanic origin. The likelihood of going to prison is highest among black males and Hispanic males. Among men age 30 or

younger, blacks have a greater chance of incarceration than Hispanics; among men age 35 or older, Hispanics have a greater chance of incarceration than blacks.

Except for black and Hispanic males, persons who reach age 45 without having been sentenced to prison will have less than a 1% chance of going to prison during the rest of their life. After age 45, about 0.1% of all females and 0.8% of white males are expected to be incarcerated for the first time.

Table 3. Characteristics of persons admitted to State or Federal prisons for the first time during the 12 months preceding July 1991

Characteristic	Percent of persons admitted		
	Total	State	Federal
Number of persons admitted*	169,773	157,148	12,625
Most serious offense*			
Violent offenses	32.6%	34.9%	7.3%
Homicide	5.7	6.1	.8
Sexual assault	7.5	8.1	.3
Robbery	9.9	10.3	4.5
Assault	8.1	8.7	1.2
Property offenses	24.5%	25.3%	14.8%
Burglary	10.1	10.9	0.0
Larceny	5.4	5.7	1.7
Fraud	4.6	4.0	11.8
Drug offenses	33.4%	31.1%	61.8%
Trafficking	21.4	19.3	48.6
Possession	11.3	11.2	13.2
Public-order offenses	8.5%	8.1%	12.9%
Other offenses	.8%	.8%	3.3%
Prior sentence to probation			
No	36.4%	34.7%	62.5%
Yes	62.5	65.3	37.5
Number of times			
1	36.2	37.5	25.5
2	15.8	18.4	7.3
3 or more	10.7	11.4	4.7
Prior sentence to local jail†			
No	67.6%	66.9%	85.1%
Yes	31.4	33.1	14.9
Number of times			
1	14.8	15.1	10.0
2	8.1	8.5	2.0
3 or more	10.8	11.6	2.9
Current sentence length			
Mean‡	85 mo	88 mo	73 mo
Median	60	60	51

Note: The 1991 surveys of State and Federal prisoners provided estimates of persons in prison at the time of each survey who had been admitted for the first time during 12 months preceding the surveys. Excluded from these estimates are persons admitted during the 12 months who had been released prior to the surveys. *Data on offense were known for 98% of first admissions; on prior sentences to probation and jail for 98%; and on sentence length for 98%. †Detail may not sum to total because only selected offenses are presented. ‡Includes those inmates who had been admitted to juvenile facilities. †Excludes persons with sentences of life, life without parole, life plus additional years, and death.

The number of first admissions by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

All of the life table calculations are derived from the number of first admissions to prison by age. Based on the 1991 surveys of State and Federal prisoners, a total of 169,773 persons in State and Federal prison at the time of the survey had been admitted to prison for the first time during the previous 12 months. An estimated 157,148 persons had been admitted to State prison and 12,625 to Federal prison. These estimates, however, exclude persons who had been admitted and then subsequently released during the 12 months prior to the surveys.

To obtain the total number of first admissions, a series of adjustment factors (by sex, race, and Hispanic origin) were applied to the survey estimates. Based on data from the 1990 and 1991 National Corrections Reporting Program, these factors take into account the number of persons who entered and then were released prior to the surveys.

Overall, nearly 20% of all persons admitted from court during the period (July 16, 1990, to July 15, 1991) were released prior to the surveys. As a result, an adjustment factor of 1.245 was applied to the survey estimate to produce a total of 211,400 first admissions. Separate factors were applied to each group by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. (See *Methodology* for details.)

4 Lifetime Likelihood of Going to State or Federal Prison

	Number of first admissions:	
	1991 survey estimate	Estimated total number
Total	189,773	211,400
Sex		
Men	154,002	180,100
Women	15,771	21,600
Race/Hispanic origin		
White	57,481	72,500
Black	73,066	92,100
Hispanic	35,414	40,600
Other	3,832	6,200
Age at admission		
17 or younger	5,664	7,100
18-24	62,484	77,800
25-34	62,170	77,400
35-44	28,000	34,900
45-54	7,549	9,400
55 or older	3,686	4,900

Note. Detail may not add to total because categories were estimated separately.

Characteristics of first admissions

Among persons admitted to State or Federal prison for the first time in the 12 months prior to the 1991 inmate surveys, nearly a third had committed a violent offense (table 3). Another third had committed a drug offense, and a quarter, a property offense. The most frequent offense among first time admissions was drug trafficking — 19.3% of all State prisoners and 46.6% of Federal prisoners.

The type of offense leading to the first admission to prison varied with the age of the offender. About 22% of first-time prisoners age 45 or older had committed a sexual assault, compared to fewer than 5% among those under age 25 (table 4). Nearly 20% of first-time prisoners under age 20 had committed robbery, and 13% burglary, compared to 1% of those age 45 or older who had committed robbery and fewer than 1% burglary. The percentage of persons admitted for a public-order offense (such as driving under the influence, commercialized vice, weapons offenses, and Federal regulatory offenses) increased with age.

Two-thirds of all persons entering prison for the first time had a prior sentence to probation and a third had been sentenced to a local jail or served time in a juvenile facility. Persons entering State prisons were more likely than those entering Federal prison to have had prior sentences to jail or probation.

On average, persons entering State prison for the first time had received a total maximum sentence of 86 months; those entering Federal prison received a sentence of 73 months. Half of all first admissions to State and Federal prisons combined had received a sentence of 60 months or more.

Such characteristics of first admissions to State and Federal prison may also be viewed prospectively — if the patterns of offending and sentencing remain unchanged. For example, among the 5.1% of the hypothetical birth cohort who are expected to go to

prison during their lifetime, nearly two-thirds will have been on probation and a third will have served a sentence to a local jail or juvenile facility before entering prison. In addition, about two-thirds of those going to prison will have been sentenced for either a violent or drug offense.

Steady chances of going to prison since 1991

Although the life table calculations are derived from survey data collected in 1991, other data suggest that the chances of going to State or Federal prison have not since changed. Data collected annually in the National Prisoners Statistics (NPS) series, when combined with data from surveys of State prisoners conducted in 1974, 1979, 1986, and 1991, indicate that factors underlying calculations of the lifetime likelihood of incarceration have not changed since 1991.

Table 4. Most serious offense of persons admitted to State and Federal prison for the first time, by age

Most serious offense	Percent of prison inmates, by age					
	All ages	19 or younger	20-24	25-34	35-44	45 or older
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	32.8%	44.5%	32.2%	29.4%	29.6%	30.8%
Homicide	5.7	6.0	4.8	5.8	4.9	9.9
Sexual assault	7.5	4.4	4.1	6.6	12.4	22.1
Robbery	9.9	19.7	12.3	8.8	3.8	1.1
Assault	8.1	12.6	8.6	8.8	7.2	6.4
Other violent	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.3	.3
Property offenses	24.5%	24.8%	28.7%	26.0%	18.7%	12.4%
Burglary	10.1	13.4	12.8	11.0	4.9	.1
Larceny	5.4	4.5	5.9	5.9	5.3	2.5
Fraud	4.6	1.4	3.7	6.2	5.8	9.1
Other property	4.4	5.5	6.4	3.9	2.7	.7
Drug offenses	33.4%	26.5%	30.8%	35.7%	39.1%	30.5%
Trafficking	21.4	18.6	19.2	23.6	23.3	18.8
Possession	11.3	7.8	10.8	11.3	15.2	11.1
Public-order offenses	8.5%	4.2%	7.7%	8.2%	11.1%	18.4%
Other offenses	.8%	0	.6%	.6%	1.5%	.8%
Number of persons admitted	186,754	21,802	48,014	60,780	28,395	9,783



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Lifetime Likelihood of Going to State or Federal Prison

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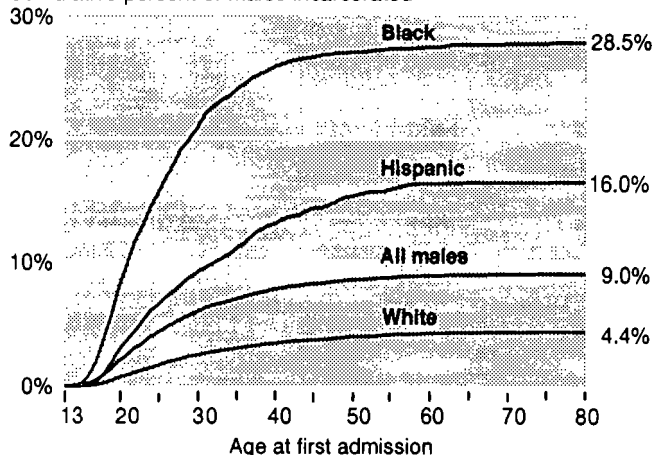
An estimated 5.1% of all persons in the United States will be confined in a State or Federal prison during their lifetime, if incarceration rates recorded in 1991 remain unchanged in the future. The lifetime chances of a person going to prison are higher for men (9.0%) than for women (1.1%) and higher for blacks (16.2%) and Hispanics (9.4%) than for whites (2.5%). At current levels of incarceration a black male in the United States today has greater than a 1 in 4 chance of going to prison during his lifetime, while a Hispanic male has a 1 in 6 chance and a white male has a 1 in 23 chance of serving time.

The lifetime likelihood of incarceration, the focus of this study, represents the percentage of all U.S. residents expected to be incarcerated in a prison at some time in life. Such a measure is hypothetical — based on the assumption that recent rates of incarceration (and death rates) will not change in the future. Unlike a standard incarceration rate, which expresses the prevalence of incarceration on a single day, the lifetime likelihood measure summarizes the chances of a person being incarcerated at some time over an entire lifetime.

Highlights

Percentage of U.S. males likely to ever go to prison, based on constant 1991 rates of first incarceration, by age, race, and Hispanic origin

Cumulative percent of males incarcerated



- If recent incarceration rates remain unchanged, an estimated 1 of every 20 persons (5.1%) will serve time in a prison during their lifetime.

- Men (9.0%) are over 8 times more likely than women (1.1%) to be incarcerated in prison at least once during their life.

- Among men, blacks (28.5%) are about twice as likely as Hispanics (16.0%) and 6 times more likely than whites (4.4%) to be admitted to prison during their life.

- Among women, 3.6% of blacks, 1.5% of Hispanics, and 0.5% of whites will enter prison at least once.

- The chance of going to prison for the first time declines with age —

Not yet incarcerated by age	Chance of going to prison during rest of life		
	All persons	White men	Black men
Birth	5.1%	4.4%	28.5%
20	4.5	4.1	25.3
25	3.1	3.0	17.3
30	2.1	2.1	10.8
35	1.4	1.5	6.5
40	.9	1.1	3.6
45	.6	.8	2.1

- Nearly two-thirds of those admitted to prison for the first time will have been on probation and a third will have served a sentence to a local jail or juvenile facility.

Summarizing life experiences based on annual rates

Estimates of the lifetime likelihood of going to prison are derived from standard life table techniques used by demographers and actuaries to summarize observed rates and to project them into the future. When applied to the study of the U.S. prison population, the lifetime estimates represent the combined experience of first admission to prison and mortality by age of the U.S. resident population during a 12-month period.

The estimates do not reflect the experience of any actual group but rather of a hypothetical group that is subject to a fixed set of age-specific rates of first incarceration and mortality. As such, the estimates depict the projected mortality and incarceration experience of newborn U.S. residents, assuming that the mortality and incarceration rates observed during a 12-month period remain unchanged in the future. (See *Methodology*, page 8.)

Life table techniques have been applied in numerous fields to summarize the likelihood that an event may occur. The following four examples use

lifetime rates to express statistics about familiar life events:

- 5 out of 6 persons are expected to be a victim of an attempted or completed violent crime (rape, robbery, and assault, excluding murder) at least once during life, based on 1975-84 annual victimization rates. (See *Lifetime Likelihood of Victimization*, BJS, NCJ-10427, March 1987.)
- 1 of every 100 men and of every 323 women are expected to be a victim of murder, based on 1978-80 annual murder rates and lifetime probabilities. (See *Crime in the United States, 1981*, FBI.)
- 49.6% of all new marriages are expected to end in divorce, based on marriage and divorce statistics for 1976-77. (See *National Estimates of Marriage Dissolution and Survivorship: United States*, National Center for Health Statistics, November 1980.)
- 1 of every 8 American women are projected to develop breast cancer in their lifetime, if 1987-88 rates remain unchanged. (See *The Lifetime Risk of Developing Breast Cancer*, Journal of the National Cancer Institute, June 1993.)

The chances of going to prison, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin

Life table procedures have been repeated for males and females, whites, blacks, and Hispanics — subgroups with different rates of death and first incarceration. Estimates coming from these procedures summarize the combined impact of the differential rates.

Overall, an estimated 5.1% of all persons in the United States will serve time in a State or Federal prison during their lifetime, if recent rates of first incarceration and mortality remain unchanged (table 1).

Men are over 8 times more likely than women to be incarcerated in prison at least once during their lifetime. A male has a 9.0% (or 1 in 11) chance in his lifetime of going to prison, while a female has a 1.1% (or 1 in 91) chance.

Blacks in the U.S. resident population (16.2%), regardless of their sex, are nearly twice as likely as Hispanics (9.4%) and 6 times more likely than whites (2.5%) to be admitted to prison during their lives.

Among men, more than 1 in 4 blacks and 1 in 6 Hispanics, compared to 1 in 23 whites, will enter prison at least once if current first-incarceration rates

Table 1. Chances of going to State or Federal prison for the first time, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

	Cumulative percent of resident population expected to go to State or Federal prison for the first time, by age—									
	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	65	Lifetime
Total	1.1%	2.4%	3.3%	4.0%	4.4%	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%
Sex										
Male	2.0%	4.3%	5.9%	7.0%	7.8%	8.2%	8.5%	8.7%	9.0%	9.0%
Female	.1	.3	.6	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Race/Hispanic origin										
White*	.4%	0.9%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
Male	.7	1.7	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4
Female	0	.2	.3	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Black*	4.1%	8.4%	11.6%	13.6%	14.9%	15.4%	15.7%	15.8%	16.0%	16.2%
Male	7.9	15.9	21.4	24.6	26.6	27.4	27.8	28.0	28.3	28.5
Female	.3	1.1	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
Hispanic	1.5%	3.6%	5.2%	6.3%	7.5%	8.2%	8.8%	9.1%	9.4%	9.4%
Male	2.8	6.3	8.8	10.7	12.7	13.9	14.9	15.4	15.9	16.0
Female	.1	.4	.7	.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5

Note: The cumulative percents represent the chances of being admitted to State or Federal prison for the first time, by age. Estimates were obtained by sequentially applying age-specific first-

incarceration rates and mortality rates for each group to a hypothetical population of 100,000 births. (See *Methodology*, page 8.)

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin.

do not change. An estimated 28.5% of black men, 16.0% of Hispanic men, and 4.4% of white men are expected to serve a State or Federal prison sentence.

In general, women have lower lifetime chances of incarceration than men; however, black women (3.6%) have nearly the same chance as white men (4.4%) of serving time in prison. Among women, blacks are more than twice as likely as Hispanics (1.5%) and 7 times more likely than whites (0.5%) to be admitted to prison during their lives.

The likelihood of going to prison, by age

In addition to permitting calculation of the lifetime chances of incarceration, the same life table techniques produce estimates of the likelihood of incarceration for persons at specific ages.

If the rates of first incarceration and mortality recorded in 1991 remain unchanged, an estimated 1.1% of all persons born today will go to prison by the time they are age 20; 3.3%

by the time they are 30; and 4.4% by the time they are 40.

At every age, men have higher chances of going to prison than women, and blacks and Hispanics have higher chances than whites. Based on current rates of first incarceration, an estimated 7.9% of black males will enter State or Federal prison by the time they are age 20, compared to 2.8% of Hispanic males and 0.7% of white males.

The percentages double in the next 5 years of life and then begin to increase more slowly:

By age 25, 15.9% of black males, 6.3% of Hispanic males, and 1.7% of white males are expected to have served some time in State or Federal prison.

By age 30 — 21.4% of black males, 8.8% of Hispanic males, and 2.5% of white males

By age 35 — 24.6% of black males, 10.7% of Hispanic males, and 3.0% of white males

By age 40 — 26.6% of black males, 12.7% of Hispanic males, and 3.5% of white males will have served time.

The chances of going to prison decline with advancing age

The life table calculations also provide estimates of the likelihood of going to prison at some time during the rest of life among persons not previously

Why lifetime estimates exclude admissions to local jails

Jails are locally operated correctional facilities that confine persons before and after adjudication. Unlike prisons, jails admit persons with sentences of a year or less. Jails also hold a wide variety of categories of inmates — including those persons awaiting arraignment or trial; those with sentences of more than a year and awaiting transfer to State or Federal facilities; and those temporarily detained, under protective custody, or awaiting transfer to appropriate health facilities.

Estimates of the lifetime likelihood of incarceration are limited to the chances of going to State or Federal prison. Data on first admissions to local jails, which are needed to incorporate the chances of going to a local jail in these calculations, do not exist:

- In 1993, when the most recent Census of Local Jails was conducted, the annual number of new admissions to local jails totaled 9.8 million — nearly 30 times the number of new court commitments to State and Federal prison during that year. (See *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, NCJ-151651, April 1995.) The census did not collect any data on the number of persons admitted to jail for the first time.

- Most jail inmates serve only a few days before release. (See *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, NCJ-148818, November 1994.) As a result, surveys of inmates based on persons held on a single day will not provide reliable statistics on those persons admitted during a 12-month period.

Table 2. Chances of going to State or Federal prison at some time during the rest of life, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

	Percent expected to go to State or Federal prison at some time during the rest of life among persons not previously incarcerated, by age —						
	Birth	20	25	30	35	40	45
Total	5.1%	4.5%	3.1%	2.1%	1.4%	.9%	.6%
Sex							
Male	9.0%	7.9%	5.5%	3.7%	2.5%	1.6%	1.0%
Female	1.1	1.0	.8	.6	.3	.2	.1
Race/Hispanic origin							
White*	2.5%	2.3%	1.7%	1.2%	.9%	.6%	.4%
Male	4.4	4.1	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	.8
Female	.5	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1
Black*	16.2%	14.1%	9.6%	6.0%	3.6%	2.0%	1.2%
Male	28.5	25.3	17.3	10.8	6.5	3.6	2.1
Female	3.6	3.5	2.8	1.9	1.1	.6	.4
Hispanic	9.4%	8.7%	6.4%	4.9%	3.8%	2.3%	1.6%
Male	16.0	14.8	11.1	8.6	6.8	4.3	3.0
Female	1.5	1.5	1.2	.9	.6	.4	.2

Note: Estimates were obtained by subtracting the cumulative percent first incarcerated for each age from the lifetime likelihood of incarceration. (See *Methodology*, page 8.)

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin.

incarcerated. Unlike the lifetime chances and the cumulative percents by age, these estimates represent the chances of going to prison in the future for persons not previously sentenced to prison.

If age-specific first-incarceration rates remain unchanged, the future chances of going to prison among persons not previously incarcerated decline with age. For example, among U.S. residents who are age 30 and have not

been previously incarcerated, an estimated 2.1% are expected to go to prison at some time before they die (table 2). Among those 35 years old, an estimated 1.4% will go to prison; among those age 40, fewer than 1%.

The chances of going to prison decline with age among all persons regardless of their sex, race, or Hispanic origin. The likelihood of going to prison is highest among black males and Hispanic males. Among men age 30 or

younger, blacks have a greater chance of incarceration than Hispanics; among men age 35 or older, Hispanics have a greater chance of incarceration than blacks.

Except for black and Hispanic males, persons who reach age 45 without having been sentenced to prison will have less than a 1% chance of going to prison during the rest of their life. After age 45, about 0.1% of all females and 0.8% of white males are expected to be incarcerated for the first time.

Table 3. Characteristics of persons admitted to State or Federal prisons for the first time during the 12 months preceding July 1991

Characteristic	Percent of persons admitted		
	Total	State	Federal
Number of persons admitted^a	169,773	157,148	12,625
Most serious offense^b			
Violent offenses	32.8%	34.9%	7.3%
Homicide	5.7	6.1	.6
Sexual assault	7.5	8.1	.3
Robbery	9.9	10.3	4.5
Assault	8.1	8.7	1.2
Property offenses	24.5%	25.3%	14.8%
Burglary	10.1	10.9	0.0
Larceny	5.4	5.7	1.7
Fraud	4.6	4.0	11.8
Drug offenses	33.4%	31.1%	61.6%
Trafficking	21.4	19.3	46.6
Possession	11.3	11.2	13.2
Public-order offenses	8.5%	8.1%	12.9%
Other offenses	.8%	.6%	3.3%
Prior sentence to probation			
No	36.4%	34.7%	62.5%
Yes	62.5	65.3	37.5
Number of times			
1	36.2	37.5	25.5
2	15.6	16.4	7.3
3 or more	10.7	11.4	4.7
Prior sentence to local jail^c			
No	67.6%	66.9%	85.1%
Yes	31.4	33.1	14.9
Number of times			
1	14.6	15.1	10.0
2	6.1	6.5	2.0
3 or more	10.8	11.6	2.9
Current sentence length			
Mean ^d	85 mo	86 mo	73 mo
Median	60	60	51

Note: The 1991 surveys of State and Federal prisoners provided estimates of persons in prison at the time of each survey who had been admitted for the first time during 12 months preceding the surveys. Excluded from these estimates are persons admitted during the 12 months who had been released prior to the surveys.

^aData on offense were known for 98% of first admissions; on prior sentences to probation and jail for 99%; and on sentence length for 96%.

^bDetail may not sum to total because only selected offenses are presented.

^cIncludes those inmates who had been admitted to juvenile facilities.

^dExcludes persons with sentences of life, life without parole, life plus additional years, and death.

The number of first admissions by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

All of the life table calculations are derived from the number of first admissions to prison by age. Based on the 1991 surveys of State and Federal prisoners, a total of 169,773 persons in State and Federal prison at the time of the survey had been admitted to prison for the first time during the previous 12 months. An estimated 157,148 persons had been admitted to State prison and 12,625 to Federal prison. These estimates, however, exclude persons who had been admitted and then subsequently released during the 12 months prior to the surveys.

To obtain the total number of first admissions, a series of adjustment factors (by sex, race, and Hispanic origin) were applied to the survey estimates. Based on data from the 1990 and 1991 National Corrections Reporting Program, these factors take into account the number of persons who entered and then were released prior to the surveys.

Overall, nearly 20% of all persons admitted from court during the period (July 16, 1990, to July 15, 1991) were released prior to the surveys. As a result, an adjustment factor of 1.245 was applied to the survey estimate to produce a total of 211,400 first admissions. Separate factors were applied to each group by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. (See *Methodology* for details.)

	<u>Number of first admissions</u>	
	<u>1991 survey estimate</u>	<u>Estimated total number</u>
Total	169,773	211,400
Sex		
Men	154,002	190,100
Women	15,771	21,600
Race/Hispanic origin		
White	57,461	72,500
Black	73,066	92,100
Hispanic	35,414	40,600
Other	3,832	6,200
Age at admission		
17 or younger	5,664	7,100
18-24	62,494	77,800
25-34	62,170	77,400
35-44	28,000	34,900
45-54	7,549	9,400
55 or older	3,896	4,900

Note. Detail may not add to total because categories were estimated separately.

Characteristics of first admissions

Among persons admitted to State or Federal prison for the first time in the 12 months prior to the 1991 inmate surveys, nearly a third had committed a violent offense (table 3). Another third had committed a drug offense, and a quarter, a property offense. The most frequent offense among first time admissions was drug trafficking — 19.3% of all State prisoners and 46.6% of Federal prisoners.

The type of offense leading to the first admission to prison varied with the age of the offender. About 22% of first-time prisoners age 45 or older had committed a sexual assault, compared to fewer than 5% among those under age 25 (table 4). Nearly 20% of first-time prisoners under age 20 had committed robbery, and 13% burglary, compared to 1% of those age 45 or older who had committed robbery and fewer than 1% burglary. The percentage of persons admitted for a public-order offense (such as driving under the influence, commercialized vice, weapons offenses, and Federal regulatory offenses) increased with age.

Two-thirds of all persons entering prison for the first time had a prior sentence to probation and a third had been sentenced to a local jail or served time in a juvenile facility. Persons entering State prisons were more likely than those entering Federal prison to have had prior sentences to jail or probation.

On average, persons entering State prison for the first time had received a total maximum sentence of 86 months; those entering Federal prison received a sentence of 73 months. Half of all first admissions to State and Federal prisons combined had received a sentence of 60 months or more.

Such characteristics of first admissions to State and Federal prison may also be viewed prospectively — if the patterns of offending and sentencing remain unchanged. For example, among the 5.1% of the hypothetical birth cohort who are expected to go to

prison during their lifetime, nearly two-thirds will have been on probation and a third will have served a sentence to a local jail or juvenile facility before entering prison. In addition, about two-thirds of those going to prison will have been sentenced for either a violent or drug offense.

Steady chances of going to prison since 1991

Although the life table calculations are derived from survey data collected in 1991, other data suggest that the chances of going to State or Federal prison have not since changed. Data collected annually in the National Prisoners Statistics (NPS) series, when combined with data from surveys of State prisoners conducted in 1974, 1979, 1986, and 1991, indicate that factors underlying calculations of the lifetime likelihood of incarceration have not changed since 1991.

Table 4. Most serious offense of persons admitted to State and Federal prison for the first time, by age

Most serious offense	Percent of prison inmates, by age					
	All ages	19 or younger	20-24	25-34	35-44	45 or older
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	32.8%	44.5%	32.2%	29.4%	29.6%	39.8%
Homicide	5.7	6.0	4.8	5.8	4.9	9.9
Sexual assault	7.5	4.4	4.1	6.6	12.4	22.1
Robbery	9.9	19.7	12.3	8.8	3.8	1.1
Assault	8.1	12.6	8.6	6.8	7.2	6.4
Other violent	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.3	.3
Property offenses	24.5%	24.8%	28.7%	26.0%	18.7%	12.4%
Burglary	10.1	13.4	12.8	11.0	4.9	.1
Larceny	5.4	4.5	5.9	5.9	5.3	2.5
Fraud	4.6	1.4	3.7	5.2	5.8	9.1
Other property	4.4	5.5	6.4	3.9	2.7	.7
Drug offenses	33.4%	26.5%	30.8%	35.7%	39.1%	30.5%
Trafficking	21.4	18.6	19.2	23.6	23.3	18.8
Possession	11.3	7.6	10.8	11.3	15.2	11.1
Public-order offenses	8.5%	4.2%	7.7%	8.2%	11.1%	16.4%
Other offenses	.8%	0	.6%	.8%	1.5%	.8%
Number of persons admitted	166,754	21,802	46,014	60,760	28,395	9,783

**Table 5. Other measures of the prevalence of incarceration
In State or Federal prison, 1991-95**

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Inmates In State or Federal prison at yearend^a					
Number	792,535	850,566	909,381	990,147	1,078,545
Rate per 100,000 adult residents ^b	419	446	472	510	550
Total annual admissions to prison^c					
Number	502,464	520,340	518,562	544,034	562,724
Rate per 100,000 adult residents	266	273	269	280	287
New court commitments during the year^d					
Number	337,478	356,498	341,722	346,097	361,464
Rate per 100,000 adult residents	179	187	177	178	184

^aData are based on the total number of inmates in custody of State and Federal adult correctional authorities.

^bAll rates are based on the U.S. resident population age 18 or older on July 1 of each year and have been adjusted for the 1990 Census undercount.

^cAdmissions are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year as reported annually in BJS' National Prisoners Statistics program (NPS-1). Previously published counts have been revised to include admissions to Federal prisons (reported

in the NCRP for 1991 and 1992) and admissions to prisons in Alaska (estimated for 1994).

^dNew court commitments are those entering prison directly from a sentence by a court. Includes new court admissions and persons entering prison for the first time on any probation offenses. Excludes parole or other conditional release violators with new sentences, transfers, AWOL or escapee returns, and returns from appeal or bond.

Between 1991 and 1995 the number of inmates in State and Federal prison increased 36%, from 792,535 to 1,078,545 prisoners (table 5). Relative to the number of adults in the U.S. population, the prison population rose from 419 per 100,000 adult residents in 1991 to 550 per 100,000 in 1995.

During the same period the number of new court commitments rose from 337,478 admitted in 1991 to 361,464 in 1995. New court commitments exclude parole violators, other conditional release violators, and other offenders returned to prison.

Relative to the adult population, however, the number of new court commitments remained almost unchanged — 179 new court commitments per 100,000 adults in 1991 compared to 184 per 100,000 in 1995.

First-incarceration rates, from which life table estimates are derived, are a subset of new court commitments. Based on data from past BJS surveys of inmates in State prison, about 50%

of all new court commitments in any year are first admissions:

Survey year	First admissions as a percent of new court commitments ^a
1974	48.3%
1979	53.9
1986	48.6
1991	49.5

^aBased on State inmates only, without adjusting for differing time periods and releases prior to each survey date.

Other than persons entering a State or Federal prison for the first time, new

court commitments include those who have been previously admitted on sentences for other offenses.

In combination, these data suggest that the rate of first incarceration has remained relatively unchanged. While the Nation's prison population has risen by 36% since 1991, the number of new court commitments has risen by 7%. Assuming that the proportion of first admissions among new court commitments has stayed at 1974-91 levels, the number of first admissions may be expected to have increased by about 7%. When considered relative to the adult resident population, the first admission rate, like the new court commitment rate, is likely to have changed little since 1991. As a result, the overall lifetime chances of going to prison are projected to have remained stable through yearend 1995.

Comparing lifetime rates to other types of incarceration rates

Standard incarceration rates express the prevalence of incarceration on a single day or during a single year. At yearend 1995 about half of 1% of the Nation's adult population was confined in a State or Federal prison. During 1995 courts sent less than two-tenths

Table 6. Estimates of the prevalence of incarceration, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin

	Prisoners in State or Federal custody at yearend 1995		New court commitments to State or Federal prison during 1995		Lifetime likelihood of incarceration
	Number ^a	Rate per 100,000 adult residents ^b	Number ^c	Rate per 100,000 adult residents ^b	
All	1,078,545	550	361,464	184	5.1%
Male	1,014,543	1,075	326,403	346	9.0%
White, non-Hispanic	362,100	507	116,300	163	4.4
Black, non-Hispanic	448,200	4,424	158,700	1,566	28.5
Hispanic	179,700	1,957	47,000	512	16.0
Female	64,002	63	35,061	36	1.1%
White, non-Hispanic	22,700	30	13,200	17	.5
Black, non-Hispanic	29,000	243	17,700	148	3.6
Hispanic	10,000	112	3,600	40	1.5

^aTotal numbers of inmates in custody by sex are from NPS-1, 1995. Counts by race and Hispanic origin were estimated from NPS jurisdiction totals for 1995 and data on race by Hispanic origin from the 1991 surveys of State and Federal inmates.

^bAll rates are based on the U.S. resident population age 18 or older on July 1, 1995, and have been adjusted for the 1990 Census undercount.

^cNew court commitments are restricted to prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Total number of prisoners admitted by sex are from NPS-1, 1995. Counts by race and Hispanic origin were estimated using data from the 1994 National Corrections Reporting Program and the Federal Justice Statistics Program.

of 1% of U.S. residents to a State or Federal prison (table 6).

These rates, though small when compared to the total adult population, represent large numbers of offenders who experience incarceration. At yearend 1995 nearly 1.1 million adults were held in a State or Federal prison. During 1995 more than 360,000 adults received a prison sentence of more than a year from State and Federal courts.

Unlike 1-day prevalence rates or 1-year admission rates, the lifetime likelihood measures summarize the chances of going to prison over an entire lifetime. Overall, the lifetime chances (5.1%) based on the 1991 survey data were nearly 10 times the 1-day prevalence rates (0.55% or 550

per 100,000) observed at yearend 1995.

All of the measures of incarceration reveal large differences by sex, race, and Hispanic origin; however, differences in lifetime rates are typically smaller than differences in 1-day prevalence rates.

Over a lifetime men are about 9 times more likely than women to serve a sentence in a State or Federal prison. At yearend 1995 men were 17 times more likely than women to be in prison. (See the figures below.)

Among non-Hispanic men, blacks are 6.5 times more likely than whites to serve some time in prison during their life, but 8.7 times more likely to be in

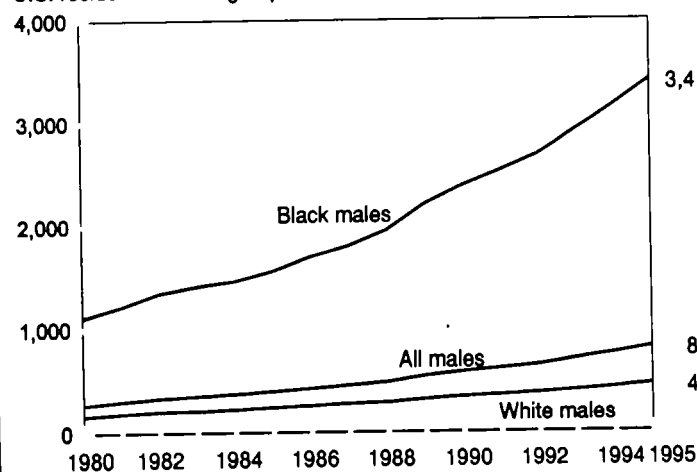
prison on any 1 day (table 6). Among non-Hispanic women, blacks are 7.2 times more likely than whites to go to prison during their life, but 8.1 times more likely to be in prison on any 1 day.

Underlying these differences are variations between men and women and among blacks, whites, and Hispanics in rates of recidivism. (See *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983*, NCJ-11940, April 1989.)

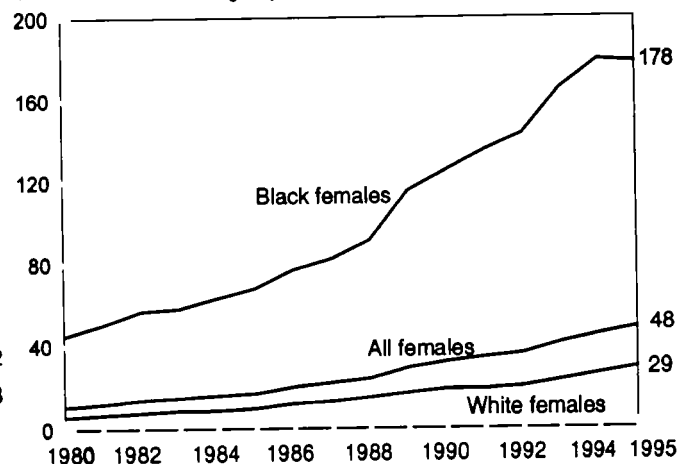
Measures of the lifetime chances of going to prison, based on age-specific first-incarceration rates, are unaffected by differences in recidivism among groups. One-day prevalence rates, however, include persons who have been to prison before.

One-day prevalence rates: the number of sentenced prisoners of each sex and race in State or Federal prisons per 100,000 U.S. residents in each group, yearend 1980-95

Number of prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents in each group



Number of prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents in each group



Methodology

Life table techniques

Life table techniques were used to incorporate the effects of mortality and incarceration into a single statistical model. In generating estimates of the lifetime chances of going to prison, the model assumes a constant set of age-specific mortality and incarceration rates. Since the computations involve two forms of exit from an initial cohort, they represent an application of what is known to demographers as double-decrement life table techniques. (For other applications, see Shryock and Siegel, *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, U.S. Department of Commerce, October 1971.)

Conceptually, a life table traces a cohort of 100,000 newborn babies through their entire lives under the assumption that they will be subject to currently observed age-specific mortality and incarceration rates. Lifetime estimates are computed by successively reducing this hypothetical population of 100,000 births by the number of persons expected to die and the number of persons incarcerated for the first time at each year of age.

The cumulative sum of the projected number of persons incarcerated at each age represents the number of persons per 100,000 expected to be incarcerated over the course of a lifetime. Dividing the total by 1,000 yields an estimate of the percentage of persons likely to be incarcerated during their lifetimes.

All of the life table calculations are based on mortality and incarceration rates for single years of age through age 100. Calculations for age groups 0 to 13 and ages 56 or older were based on data for each single year of age and then grouped for presentation. Calculations were closed out at age 100.

Appendix table 1. Age-specific mortality rates, July 1, 1991, to June 30, 1992

Age	Number dying per 100,000	Age	Number dying per 100,000
0 - 13	...	36	189
14	48	37	201
15	67	38	211
16	84	39	220
17	97	40	230
18	104	41	242
19	107	42	255
20	109	43	270
21	111	44	286
22	113	45	305
23	114	46	326
24	114	47	352
25	113	48	383
26	113	49	418
27	114	50	458
28	118	51	502
29	122	52	552
30	128	53	608
31	134	54	670
32	141	55	737
33	151	56-60	...
34	163	61-70	...
35	175	71 or older	...

Note: These age-specific mortality rates represent the proportion of persons alive at the beginning of the age interval dying during the interval (times 100,000). For basic assumptions and estimation procedures, see *Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2050*, Current Population Reports, P25-1104, November 1993.

...Not shown, because all calculations were based on rates for single years of age.

Age-specific mortality rates

The Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, provided age-specific mortality data for 12 different demographic groups, defined by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The rates for each demographic group were estimated for each year of age based on death data reported to the National Center for Health Statistics for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1992.

Unlike crude death rates (based on the number of deaths divided by the number of persons of the same age), age-specific mortality rates represent the proportion of persons alive at the beginning of an age interval who are expected to die during the age interval. For each year of age, these mortality rates may be interpreted as the probability that persons at their x-th birthday will die before reaching their next birthday. For ease of reporting, these probabilities have been expressed as rates per 100,000. (See Appendix table 1.)

Estimating the number of persons at risk to first incarceration

The population at risk to first incarceration is the number of persons in the

U.S. resident population by exact year of age who have not been previously incarcerated in a State or Federal prison (Appendix table 2). To calculate the population at risk, estimates of

the U.S. resident population on January 1, 1991, were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. (See *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1995*, PPL-41, February 1996.)

These published data were adjusted for the undercount in the 1990 decennial census, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, using the 1990 Post Enumeration Survey. (National adjustment data were released by the Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, in May 1996.)

The number of persons in State and Federal prison or on parole at yearend 1990 were then subtracted from these adjusted population estimates to obtain the population at risk to first incarceration. Excluded from the population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin were those persons known to be incarcerated or previously incarcerated (on parole).

Estimating the number of first admissions to prison

The number of persons admitted to a State or Federal prison for the first time by age were estimated by combining information from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities and the 1991 Survey of Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities with data from the 1990 and 1991 National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP).

The surveys provide an estimate of the number of persons still in prison who first entered prison during the 12-month period before the surveys were conducted. The NCRP files provide information with which to estimate the number of persons who entered during the 12-month period ending July 15, 1991, and who had already been released prior to the survey dates.

Appendix table 2. Estimates of the number of U.S. residents at risk to first incarceration, by age, January 1, 1991

Age	U. S. resident population, 1/1/91 ^a	Number of persons in prison or on parole, 12/31/90 ^b	Number of persons at risk to first incarceration, 1/1/91 ^c
(1)	(2)	(3)	
0 - 13	53,027,564	0	53,027,564
14	3,404,925	116	3,404,809
15	3,401,313	117	3,401,196
16	3,436,075	1,536	3,434,539
17	3,475,353	2,665	3,472,688
18	3,567,430	8,520	3,558,910
19	3,994,822	16,911	3,977,911
20	4,280,930	27,097	4,253,833
21	3,984,084	37,062	3,947,022
22	3,802,151	45,201	3,756,950
23	3,767,250	48,969	3,718,281
24	3,921,965	52,667	3,869,298
25	4,088,954	58,505	4,030,449
26	4,259,741	61,782	4,197,959
27	4,363,213	61,696	4,301,517
28	4,257,819	63,465	4,194,354
29	4,539,502	62,230	4,477,272
30	4,736,119	61,758	4,674,361
31	4,409,419	61,695	4,347,724
32	4,416,914	58,519	4,358,395
33	4,454,119	52,088	4,402,031
34	4,465,642	51,317	4,414,325
35	4,393,016	45,608	4,347,408
36	4,189,629	43,912	4,145,717
37	4,080,089	41,183	4,038,906
38	3,874,636	34,604	3,840,032
39	3,948,668	30,362	3,918,306
40	3,975,783	31,065	3,944,718
41	3,659,296	26,700	3,632,596
42	3,669,784	22,640	3,647,144
43	3,789,348	20,441	3,768,907
44	3,459,696	18,114	3,441,582
45	2,920,338	16,132	2,904,206
46	2,824,184	13,152	2,811,032
47	2,967,838	10,540	2,957,298
48	2,775,615	10,699	2,764,916
49	2,647,185	9,020	2,638,165
50	2,480,456	7,818	2,472,638
51	2,284,098	6,901	2,277,197
52	2,271,908	5,648	2,266,260
53	2,214,263	5,208	2,209,055
54	2,160,156	4,697	2,155,459
55	2,130,246	4,580	2,125,666
56-60	10,352,262	15,699	10,336,563
61-70	20,174,425	13,638	20,160,787
71 or older	19,429,758	2,513	19,427,245

^aEstimates of the number of U.S. residents by age on 1/1/91 were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (*U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1995*, PPL-41.) Using Post Enumeration Survey (PES) estimates, the published data were adjusted for the undercount in the 1990 decennial census by adding an adjustment factor for each year of age.

^bThe number of persons in State and Federal prison or on parole, by age, at yearend 1990 were estimated. Yearend totals were obtained from BJS' National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1) and Annual Parole Data Survey. Counts by each year of age were then estimated by multiplying the age distribution of prisoners (from the 1991 inmate surveys) or by the age distribution of new parolees (from the 1991 National Corrections Reporting Program).

^cEstimates were calculated by subtracting column (2) from column (1). This procedure may result in a slight overestimate of the population at risk and thereby lead to an underestimate of the percent entering prison. (See *Limitations of the life table estimates*, page 13.)

The State and Federal inmate surveys were conducted in June, July, and August of 1991. Included in these surveys were detailed questions about the current and past prison sentences of State and Federal inmates. A total of 13,986 inmates in State prisons and 6,572 inmates in Federal prisons were interviewed. (For a description of the sample designs and accuracy of the survey estimates, see *Comparing Federal and State Prison Inmates, 1991*, NCJ-145864.)

These surveys permit identification of those inmates who had entered prison for the first time on any sentence during the 12-month period prior to the conduct of the survey. Based on the midpoint of the survey period, the surveys cover those inmates who entered prison after July 15, 1990, and who were still in prison 12 months later.

Estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin were then developed using weighting factors derived from the probability of selection in each sample. For each demographic group, the number of first admissions by age were obtained by adding estimates from the State and Federal surveys (Appendix table 3).

The survey estimates, however, understate the total number of first admissions to prisons — excluded from the surveys are those persons admitted during the 12-month period who had already been released. To correct for this incomplete coverage, adjustment

factors were calculated based on data reported in the 1990 and 1991 NCRP collections. (For a description of NCRP reporting criteria, see *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1991*, NCJ-145861.)

Appendix table 3. Estimates of the number and rate of first admissions to State or Federal prison, by age, July 16, 1990, to July 15, 1991

Age at first admission	First admissions to State or Federal prison during 12 months preceding the 1991 surveys		
	Number in prison at time of survey ^a	Total number admitted during 12-month period ^b	Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents ^c
	(1)	(2)	(3)
0 - 13	0	0	0
14	60	75	2
15	415	517	15
16	1,717	2,138	62
17	3,472	4,323	124
18	6,530	8,131	228
19	9,638	12,001	302
20	12,025	14,973	352
21	8,425	10,490	266
22	9,035	11,250	299
23	7,598	9,461	254
24	9,243	11,509	297
25	7,386	9,197	228
26	7,839	9,761	233
27	7,507	9,347	217
28	7,388	9,199	219
29	6,774	8,435	188
30	5,831	7,260	155
31	6,560	8,168	188
32	5,019	6,249	143
33	3,876	4,826	110
34	3,990	4,968	113
35	4,692	5,842	134
36	4,089	5,091	123
37	3,799	4,730	117
38	3,018	3,758	98
39	2,840	3,536	90
40	2,690	3,349	85
41	2,083	2,594	71
42	1,957	2,437	67
43	1,425	1,774	47
44	1,407	1,752	51
45	1,024	1,275	44
46	940	1,170	42
47	1,063	1,324	45
48	1,009	1,256	45
49	964	1,200	45
50	746	929	38
51	367	457	20
52	422	525	23
53	524	652	30
54	490	610	28
55	538	670	32
56-60	1,813	2,257	...
61-70	1,134	1,412	...
71 or older	411	512	...

...Not shown, because subsequent calculations were based on rates for single years of age.

^a The number of persons admitted to a State or Federal prison for the first time were estimated from information in the 1991 inmate surveys. These surveys, conducted in June, July, and August 1991, provide an estimate by age of the number of inmates still in prison who had been admitted for the first time in the previous 12 months. Not included in the surveys are those who had been admitted during the 12-month period and had already been released.

^b Ratio adjustment factors derived from the 1990-91 NCRP, when multiplied by column (1) provide an estimate of the total number of first admissions.

^c Calculated by dividing column (2) by the number of persons at risk to first incarceration (Appendix table 2, column 3) and then multiplying by 100,000.

The NCRP data provide counts by sex, race, and Hispanic origin of the number of new court commitments to State or Federal prison during the 12-month period ending July 15, 1991. The NCRP data also provide counts of those released before July 15, 1991, among those who had been admitted during the period. For each group, an adjustment factor was computed by dividing the number of new court commitments by the number of new court commitments minus the number of releases (Appendix table 4). These factors were then multiplied by the survey estimates to generate the total number of first admissions for each age group.

To illustrate the calculation and use of the NCRP adjustment factors, consider the estimate of the number of persons admitted to prison for the first time at age 20. Based on the combined estimates from the State and Federal surveys, a total of 12,025 persons age 20 were first admitted to prison between July 16, 1990, and July 15, 1991. The NCRP data reveal that 19.7% of all new court commitments during the period had been released before the end of the period. By multiplying 12,025 by the adjustment factor 1.245 (or 1/.803), the actual total number of first admissions was estimated at 14,973.

Estimates of the rate of first admissions to State or Federal prison at each age (Appendix table 3, column 3) were calculated by dividing the number of persons admitted to State or Federal prison during the 12 months prior to the 1991 surveys (column 2) by the estimated number at risk to first incarceration in each age group (Appendix table 2, column 3) and then multiplying by 100,000.

For example, approximately 14,973 of the estimated 4,253,833 persons at risk were admitted to prison for the first time at age 20 in the 12 months prior to the 1991 surveys — the equivalent of 352 per 100,000 persons age 20 in the U.S. resident population.

Appendix table 4. NCRP adjustment factors for estimating the total number of first admissions to prison, from July 16, 1990, to July 15, 1991

	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.245	1.235	1.370
Non-Hispanic			
White	1.262	1.251	1.391
Black	1.261	1.250	1.385
Hispanic	1.146	1.141	1.228

Note: Adjustment factors based on new court commitments and first releases as reported in the 1990 and 1991 NCRP for the period July 16, 1990, to July 15, 1991. Data were restricted to 28 States and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, which provided information on admission and release records. Data were further restricted to inmates with a total maximum sentence of more than a year. Each adjustment factor represents the ratio of the total number of new court commitments during the 12-month period to the number of new court commitments minus the number of releases during the same period. For presentation, the adjustment factors were rounded to 3 decimal places.

Calculating the lifetime chances of going to prison

To illustrate the application of life table techniques to the lifetime chances of going to prison, consider the following computations for the hypothetical cohort of 100,000 births:

1. Estimates of the expected number of persons in the original population of 100,000 who will die during each age interval were obtained by multiplying the age-specific mortality rates (from Appendix table 1) by the number of persons alive and not previously incarcerated at each year of age (Appendix table 5, columns 1 and 2).

- For example, among those persons who reach age 20 without having been previously incarcerated, a total of 106 are expected to die before reaching age 21 (that is, 97,563 times the rate of .00109).

2. The number of persons in this hypothetical cohort who are at risk to incarceration during an age interval was then calculated by subtracting the number dying from the number alive and not previously incarcerated at the beginning of the age interval (column 1 minus column 2).

- 97,457 of the persons who survived to age 20 without being incarcerated are expected to reach age 21 (not shown).

3. The projected number of persons in the original 100,000 population who will be admitted to prison at each age (column 3) was then obtained by applying the age-specific first admission rates (from Appendix table 3) to the number of persons alive and not previously incarcerated.

• Among those 20 years old in the original population who had not previously been incarcerated and were expected to reach their next birthday, 343 are expected to be incarcerated before their 21st birthday (.00352 times 97,457).

4. The number of persons in the original 100,000 population who are expected to be incarcerated by the time they reach a specific age was then calculated by summing the number incarcerated at each age for all younger age groups (column 4).

• The cumulative sum of persons age 20 or younger, for instance, is 1,064. This number indicates that of the original 100,000 population, 1,064 (or 1.06%) will be incarcerated before their 21st birthday.

5. An estimate of the lifetime likelihood of incarceration is obtained by summing the number incarcerated for all age groups. As a result, 5,147 persons in this hypothetical population of 100,000 (or 5.15%) are expected to go to prison at least once during their lifetime.

6. These procedures also provide estimates of the likelihood of going to prison in the future for persons not yet incarcerated at any given age (column 6). For each age interval, the percent expected to go to prison in the future was estimated by subtracting from 5,147 the cumulative number incarcerated before reaching the age interval (column 5); then dividing by the number of persons alive and not yet incarcerated at the beginning of that age interval (column 1); and multiplying by 100%.

• Among persons who live to age 20 without being incarcerated, the likelihood of going to prison in the future (4.54%) was calculated by subtracting

721 (the cumulative number incarcerated before age 20) from 5,147; dividing by 97,563; and multiplying by 100%.

Appendix table 5. Estimating the lifetime likelihood of going to State or Federal prison

Age at first admission	Hypothetical population of 100,000 births reduced by mortality and incarceration in each successive year of age				Likelihood of going to prison during rest of life	
	Number alive and not incarcerated at beginning of age interval	Expected number of deaths ^a	Expected number of first admissions ^b	Cumulative number of first admissions	Number expected to go to prison ^c	Percent ^d
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0 - 13	100,000	1,217	0	0	5,147	5.15
14	98,783	48	2	2	5,147	5.21
15	98,733	66	15	17	5,145	5.21
16	98,652	82	62	79	5,130	5.20
17	98,508	96	122	201	5,068	5.15
18	98,290	103	224	425	4,946	5.03
19	97,963	104	296	721	4,722	4.82
20	97,563	106	343	1,064	4,426	4.54
21	97,114	109	257	1,321	4,083	4.20
22	96,748	109	290	1,611	3,825	3.95
23	96,349	109	245	1,856	3,536	3.67
24	95,995	110	285	2,141	3,291	3.43
25	95,600	108	218	2,359	3,006	3.14
26	95,274	108	221	2,580	2,788	2.93
27	94,945	108	206	2,786	2,567	2.70
28	94,631	112	207	2,993	2,361	2.49
29	94,312	115	178	3,171	2,153	2.28
30	94,019	120	146	3,317	1,976	2.10
31	93,753	125	176	3,493	1,830	1.95
32	93,452	133	133	3,626	1,654	1.77
33	93,186	141	102	3,728	1,520	1.63
34	92,943	151	105	3,833	1,418	1.53
35	92,687	162	124	3,957	1,314	1.42
36	92,401	175	113	4,070	1,190	1.29
37	92,113	185	108	4,178	1,076	1.17
38	91,820	193	90	4,268	969	1.06
39	91,537	202	82	4,350	879	0.96
40	91,253	209	78	4,428	797	0.87
41	90,966	221	64	4,492	719	0.79
42	90,681	231	61	4,553	655	0.72
43	90,389	244	42	4,595	594	0.66
44	90,103	258	46	4,641	552	0.61
45	89,799	274	39	4,680	506	0.56
46	89,486	292	37	4,717	467	0.52
47	89,157	313	40	4,757	429	0.48
48	88,804	341	40	4,797	390	0.44
49	88,423	369	40	4,837	350	0.40
50	88,014	403	33	4,870	309	0.35
51	87,578	439	18	4,888	277	0.32
52	87,121	481	20	4,908	259	0.30
53	86,620	528	25	4,933	239	0.28
54	86,067	575	25	4,958	214	0.25
55	85,467	631	26	4,984	189	0.22
56-60	84,810	4,100	90	5,074	163	0.10
61-70	80,620	14,058	52	5,126	73	0.04
71 or older	66,510	...	21	5,147	21	0.00

Note: Calculations for ages 0 to 13 and ages 56 or older are based on data for each single year of age and then grouped for presentation. Also for presentation, data in columns 2 and 3 were rounded to produce the totals in column 4.

...Not shown.

^aTo estimate the number expected to die at each year of age, age-specific mortality rates (from Appendix table 1) were multiplied by the number of persons alive and not previously incarcerated (column 1).

^bTo estimate the number expected to go to prison at each year of age, age-specific first admission rates (from Appendix table 3, column 3) were multiplied by the number of persons surviving (column 1 minus column 2, above).

^cThe number expected to go to prison at each age and remaining ages was estimated by subtracting from 5,147 the cumulative number previously incarcerated (column 4, previous age interval).

^dPercents were calculated by dividing the number expected to go to prison (column 5) by the number alive and at risk to first incarceration (column 1) and then multiplying by 100%.

Limitations of the life table estimates

1. The age-specific incarceration rates are based upon the experiences of prisoners interviewed at one point in time, and do not incorporate a forecast of future rates of imprisonment, which may be affected by changes in criminal behavior, changes in law enforcement, and changes in sentencing policies. Life table techniques assume stable mortality and first-incarceration rates. Recent data suggest that rates of first incarceration have remained relatively constant since 1991.

2. All of the calculations are based only on incarceration in State or Federal prison. Prior incarcerations in juvenile facilities and local jails and prior probation supervision were excluded because of the lack of data permitting estimation of the number of first admissions to these forms of correctional supervision. The estimates in this report generally approximate the likelihood of being incarcerated as an adult for a felony.

3. Estimates of the number of first admissions to prison by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Because a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the State and Federal prison population was conducted, the estimated number of first admissions may vary depending on the size of the estimate and the size of the base population for each demographic group. (For estimates of the sampling errors for the 1991 surveys, see *Comparing Federal and State Prison Inmates, 1991*, NCJ-145864.)

Nonsampling error can be attributed to many sources, such as nonresponse, differences in interpretation of questions, recall difficulties, and processing errors. Among inmates, the number of first admissions may be slightly overestimated because of underreporting of criminal histories. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown.

4. Estimates of the population at risk to first incarceration by age may be overestimated. Although the population was adjusted for those persons in prison or on parole, the total number of previously incarcerated persons in the U.S. resident population is unknown. As a result, the age-specific rates of first incarceration may also be underestimated, leading to an underestimate of the lifetime likelihood of incarceration. (Calculations for population subgroups that experience high rates of incarceration are likely to be most affected.)

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

BJS Special Reports address a specific topic in depth from one or more datasets that cover many topics.

Thomas P. Bonczar and Allen J. Beck, Ph.D., wrote this report. Tom Hester and Priscilla Middleton edited the report. Marilyn Marbrook, assisted by Yvonne Boston and Jayne Robinson, administered final production.

March 1997, NCJ-160092

This report and many of its data, as well as other reports and statistics, may be found at the Bureau of Justice Statistics Internet World Wide Web site:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>



Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 P.M. EST
THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1997

BJS
202/633-3047

**IF 1991 INCARCERATION RATES CONTINUE, ONE IN TWENTY
U.S. RESIDENTS COULD BE IMPRISONED DURING THEIR LIFETIMES**

**Substantial Disparities Between Men and Women
And Among Racial Groups**

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- If 1991 incarceration rates were to remain constant, approximately one out of every 20 United States residents (5.1 percent) would be confined in a state or federal prison during his or her lifetime, according to estimates made by the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

Based on the report's assumptions, which do not reflect the actual experience of any group of residents, the lifetime chances of a person going to prison are higher for men (9.0 percent) than for women (1.1 percent) and higher for blacks (16.2 percent) and Hispanics (9.4 percent) than for whites (2.5 percent). An estimated 28.5 percent of black men, 16.0 percent of Hispanic men and 4.4 percent of white men can be expected to serve a state or federal prison term.

The BJS report assumes that recent rates of crime, incarceration and death will not change in the future and applies them to a hypothetical population of newborn males and females

(MORE)

over their lifetimes. The report utilizes standard techniques typically employed to forecast the likelihood of familiar life events, such as medical problems arising in someone's lifetime or a marriage ending in divorce.

At the end of 1995, almost 1.1 million men and women were incarcerated in a federal or state prison.

The study did not include the likelihood of being incarcerated in a local jail, juvenile facility or other type of facility or the chances of being arrested. Annually there are almost 30 times as many admissions to local jails as there are new court commitments to state and federal prisons.

The special BJS report noted that the probability of a person committing a crime and being sentenced to prison for the first time declines steadily with age.

In addition to estimating the lifetime chances of going to prison among newborns, the report provided projections of the likelihood of incarceration for persons of other ages. For example, among white males age 30 who have not previously served time in prison, an estimated 2.1 percent are expected to go to prison at some time before they die. Among those 35 years old, 1.5 percent will go to prison. Among those age 45, fewer than 1 percent will go to prison. At every age, men have a higher likelihood of going to prison than do women, and blacks and

(MORE)

Hispanics are more likely than whites.

The percent of men who will go to prison by age is as follows:

<u>Age</u>	<u>White Men</u>	<u>Black Men</u>	<u>Hispanic Men</u>
Birth	4.4%	28.5%	16.0%
20	4.1	25.3	14.8
25	3.0	17.3	11.1
30	2.1	10.8	8.6
35	1.5	6.5	6.8
40	1.1	3.6	4.3
45	0.8	2.1	3.0

Though based on survey data collected in 1991, the most recent available data on first admissions to prison, the report noted that the lifetime chances of going to prison have remained stable since that time. Between 1991 and 1995, the rate of admission to prison remained almost unchanged:

New court commitments to prison

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per 100,000 adults</u>
1991	337,478	179
1992	356,498	187
1993	341,722	177
1994	346,097	178
1995	361,464	184

(MORE)

About half of the new commitments in any year are persons admitted to prison for the first time in their lives.

Single copies of the BJS special report, "Lifetime Likelihood of going to State or Federal Prison" (NCJ-160092), by BJS statisticians Thomas P. Bonczar and Allen J. Beck, may be obtained from the BJS fax-on-demand system by dialing 301/251-5550 or calling the BJS Clearinghouse number 1-800/732-3277. Fax orders for mail delivery to 410/792-4358.

The complete embargoed special report and news release is available on the Internet at:

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

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(MORE)

- 2 -

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- 3 -

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U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation

For Immediate Release

January 5, 1997

Washington DC

FBI National Press Office

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.

The Complete Semiannual UNIFORM CRIME REPORT - this report is a pdf file and will display in Acrobat Reader-



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Department of Justice

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL 6:00 P.M.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1997

AG
(202) 514-2008
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STATEMENT 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."

NOTE: This statement, along with the statistics, is embargoed until 6:00 p.m. on Sunday, January 5.

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97-002

THE WHITE HOUSE**Office of the Press Secretary**

**Embargoed for Release Until
January 5, 1997, 6:00 P.M.**

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

These new FBI statistics show that for the fifth year in a row, serious crime in this country has declined. This is the longest period of decline in over 25 years.

At the beginning of my Administration, we set out to change this country's approach to crime by putting more officers on our streets through community policing, and taking guns out of the hands of criminals. We are making a difference. Today, our neighborhoods are safer, and we are restoring the American people's confidence that crime can be reduced.

But our work is not done. We must continue to move in the right direction by adding more police officers, cracking down on gangs, and reducing gun and drug violence. That is why I have placed curbing juvenile violence at the top of my anti-crime agenda for the new year.

-30-30-30-



DATE: 1-6-97
PAGE: 3A

Crime continues downward trend

Murder rate fell 7% in first six months of '96

By Kevin Johnson
USA TODAY

The number of murders nationwide dropped 7% in the first six months of 1996, continuing a trend that began in 1993, the FBI said Sunday. Violent crime overall, including murder, rape, robbery and assault, fell 5%.

FBI statistics comparing the first six months of 1996 with the first six months of 1995 were released Sunday. The percentages were compiled using reports from law enforcement agencies across the USA.

Only three months ago, the FBI reported that the nation's crime rate in 1995 had fallen to its lowest level in a decade.

Attorney General Janet Reno attributed the decline to several factors, including "more police on the street, fewer guns in the wrong hands, more prosecutors and more jail cells to keep criminals behind bars." Between 1980 and 1995, the country's total prison population increased by slightly more than 240%, to 1.1 million inmates.

"We have made progress, but we have much more to do," Reno said.

Northeastern University professor Jack Levin, director of the Program for the Study of Violence and Social Conflict, said the numbers are turning on other factors as well.

"We have been the lucky recipients of a demographic advantage: We are watching the mellowing out of the baby-boomer generation. The leading edge of these 76 million people (boomers) are in their 50s now," Levin said.

The biggest drops in crime, according to the FBI report, were in the Northeast, where murder was down by 10%, violent crime 9%.

Only the South recorded an overall increase, due to rises in proper-

ty crimes. But murder and rape decreased in that region.

Among the nation's largest cities, New York continued its stunning turnabout. There were 67, or 12%, fewer murders during the first six months of 1996 compared with 1995.

A final report on crime in 1996 will be released later this year.

Alfred Blumstein, a Carnegie-Mellon University criminologist, said the drop in violence in many large U.S. cities, particularly New York, can be attributed to the "maturing of the drug market."

The arrival of crack cocaine dramatically contributed to an explosion of violence during the 1980s in most big cities, he said. "Now, the level of violence within that market is diminishing. The big cities are also where the police were mobilized first to get guns out of the hands of drug dealers."

A drop-off for big cities

Serious crime fell by 3% overall in the first half of 1996 and dropped the most in the biggest U.S. cities, according to the FBI's crime index. Murder fell by 7%; robberies/burglaries, 5%; motor vehicle theft, 4%; rape, 1%; larceny-theft, 1%. The only increase: arson, 2%. A look at the crime-change percentages:

Cities	1996 vs. 1995 1st six months
Over 1,000,000	-6%
500,000 to 999,999	0%
250,000 to 499,999	-3%
100,000 to 249,999	-4%
50,000 to 99,999	-3%
25,000 to 49,999	-4%
10,000 to 24,999	-1%
under 10,000	-1%
Counties	Regions
Suburban -1%	Northeast -7%
Rural -3%	Midwest -2%
	South 3%
	West -8%

Source: FBI

District's drop in violent crime lags rest of U.S.

By Jerry Seper
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Incidents of violent crime dropped by 2 percent in the District during the first six months of last year, well behind a nationwide average decline of 5 percent in the number of cases of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault reported to police agencies across the country, the FBI said.

The FBI's preliminary Uniform Crime Reports, released yesterday, said that while violent crime decreased nationwide by an average of 5 percent, the rate of property crimes — burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson — also declined by 2 percent.

The bureau said "serious" crimes nationwide — an index consisting of both violent and property crimes — declined by 3 percent nationwide during the first six months of 1996 compared with the same period in 1995.

Attorney General Janet Reno lauded the nationwide decline, saying it showed the Justice Department's "tough, smart crime-fighting strategy" of increasing the number of police and prosecutors and reducing the availability of guns was making a difference.

"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," she said. "We have made progress, but we have much more to do."

In the District, the total number of violent crimes reported to police dropped in the first six months of 1996 from 7,532 to 7,355, but with increases in the number of reported cases of murder (158 to 199) and robbery (3,331 to 4,009.)

D.C. police reported declines in

the number of instances of forcible rape (108 to 68) and aggravated assault (3,935 to 3,079). Among property crimes, the District reported increases in the number of cases of burglary (5,132 to 5,429) and motor vehicle thefts (4,464 to 5,189), with decreases in the reported cases of larceny (15,849 to 14,964) and arson (62 to 51).

Nationwide, murder fell by an average of 7 percent; robbery and aggravated assault both fell by 5 percent; and forcible rape declined by 1 percent. Among property crimes, burglary fell by 5 percent; motor vehicle theft by 4 percent; and larceny by 1 percent.

The only crime to show an overall increase nationwide was arson, which jumped by 2 percent.

The eight offenses — murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson — are classified as serious crimes by the FBI. The bureau's totals are based on crimes reported by police departments across the nation.

Incidents of serious crime, the FBI said, decreased in Arlington (3,424 to 3,397), Baltimore (45,045 to 43,668) and Richmond (10,310 to 9,422). All three jurisdictions, however, reported increases in the number of murders. Incidents of serious crime increased in Virginia Beach, from 9,608 to 10,021.

The FBI said that serious crime declined in three of the country's four geographic regions: 8 percent in the West, 7 percent in the Northeast, and 2 percent in the Midwest. In the South, there was a 3 percent increase in the number of serious crimes reported overall.

The nation's largest cities, those with populations over 1 million, recorded the greatest decline in serious crime during the six-month period.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

**EMBARGOED for release
until Sunday, February 2 at 4:30 pm**

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

This report is proof that we can reverse one of the most disturbing trends in society -- sexual violence. But it is also a warning that we must continue working to ensure that our children are safe from sex offenders.

Over the last four years, my Administration has worked to create a safer environment for our children. The 1994 Crime Bill requires states to register sex offenders; we have pushed states to adopt truth-in-sentencing; I signed Megan's Law so that communities can know that sex offenders are in their midst; and our National Sex Offenders' Registry will begin operating next month.

In the coming year, we will continue to build upon this strategy to reduce sexual violence and provide greater safety to children and security to parents.

-30-30-30-

Violent Crime Continues to Decline, FBI Reports

Falling Rate in Big Cities Leads Trend; Serious Offenses

Down 3 Percent in First Half of '96

Associated Press

Violent crime continued to drop in much of the nation in the first half of last year, led by a falling rate in the largest cities, the FBI reported yesterday.

Murder was down by 7 percent, while robbery and aggravated assault fell 5 percent.

The statistics, contained in an FBI report, showed a 3 percent overall decrease in reported serious crime during the first six months of 1996. Burglaries dropped by 5 percent, motor vehicle theft 4 percent and larceny-theft, 1 percent. Arson was the only offense to show an increase, 2 percent.

Eight cities with populations of more than a million boasted a 6 percent drop in serious crimes over the same period in 1995. There was no change for cities of a half-million to 1 million population.

"We are making a difference," said President Clinton, who made crime-fighting a major issue of his first term. "Today our neighborhoods are safer, and we are restoring the American people's confidence that crime can be reduced."

In separate statements, Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno noted that this was the fifth year of lowered crime and the longest period of declining crime rates since 1969.

"Our tough, smart crime-fighting strategy is making a difference, with

"Our tough, smart crime-fighting strategy is making a difference."

— Attorney General Janet Reno

more police on the streets, fewer guns in the wrong hands, more prosecutors and more jail cells to keep criminals behind bars," Reno said. "We have made progress, but we have much more to do."

"Policing is getting smarter, but that is not the main reason," said Dennis Nowicki, chief of the Charlotte, N.C., metropolitan police department. "The community is beginning to pay more attention and getting involved, dealing with crime at the neighborhood level."

The FBI's figures showed New York City with 507 murders in the first six months last year; there were 574 during the same period of 1995. The city's own count, covering all of 1996, showed murders dipping below 1,000 for the first time since 1968, with 983.

By contrast, there were a record 2,245 slayings in New York City in 1990.

"In the case of murders, the national decline is very sharply affected by the decline in New York City," said Eric E. Sterling, president of the Criminal Justice Policy Foundation. "Since New York is one of the places where the greatest number of murders take place, even if there is no change anywhere else a big decline in New York would have an important depressing effect on the national rate."

In Washington, by contrast, the number of homicides was higher during the first six months of 1996. In the first half of 1995 there were 158 homicides in Washington, compared with 199 during the first six months of 1996.

The FBI tracks trends in a "crime index," which includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. By region, it showed an 8 percent drop in the index in the West, 7 percent in the Northeast and 2 percent in the Midwest.

The South, however, had a 3 percent increase in reported crime, from rises in property crimes, while murder and forcible rape decreased.

Some specialists said the reduced crime was partly from the maturing of the crack cocaine market.

"Crack exploded on the American scene in the mid-1980s," said Sterling, whose foundation publishes a newsletter on drug policy. "Markets have stabilized; they have become more sophisticated with less competition." As a result, he said, there are fewer attempts at robbing drug dealers and fewer homicides.

Sterling said the aging of the population also has an effect on the lowered crime rate. "The number of 16- and 17-year-olds is relatively low. The number of young men in the violent crime-committing years is low."

The New York Times

DATE: 1-5-97
PAGE: 10

Serious Crime Decreased For Fifth Year in a Row

Longest Decline in 25 Years Seen by F.B.I.

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

Serious and violent crime dropped in the first half of last year, continuing a pattern that began five years ago, according to preliminary statistics to be released today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The five-year decline is the longest in 25 years.

The figures, based on information reported to the F.B.I. by local police departments, showed that the national crime rate decreased 3 percent in the first six months of 1996, led by a 7 percent drop in murders.

The news was greeted with applause by experts, many of whom have been reluctant until now to believe that the drop in crime figures was more than a short-term statistical aberration. But both the length of the decline and the fact that the biggest drop came in homicides, the most serious crime, appeared particularly significant to the specialists.

"I have been a skeptic," said Franklin Zimring, a leading criminologist and director of the Earl Warren Legal Institute at the University of California at Berkeley. "But now, because of the length of the decline, its magnitude and the number of places it is occurring, I think I am experiencing a foxhole conversion."

Alfred Blumstein, a professor of criminology at Carnegie Mellon University, said the causes of the decline in the crime rate were complex and hard to calculate in isolation. Some of the decrease, he said, could be attributed to more police officers on the streets and to the Brady law, which mandates a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases.

But, Professor Blumstein said, "I suspect it also has to do with the revised, more aggressive tactics" being used by the police in a number of large cities, including New York, where police officers have made concentrated efforts to get handguns off the streets and to take them away from young people.

In fact, the figures that are to be released today show that the nation's cities with populations of more than one million recorded the largest decline in overall crime — 6 percent

in the six months. Cities with populations of 500,000 to just under one million had no change in their crime rates, while smaller cities showed declines of 1 to 4 percent. Rural counties recorded a 3 percent drop and suburban law enforcement agencies reported a 1 percent decrease.

Professor Blumstein said that this appeared to continue a trend from 1995, when only three large cities, New York, Chicago and Detroit, accounted for 32 percent of the nation's drop in homicides.

The biggest cities tend to be "more sophisticated and pick up on new police tactics more quickly," Professor Blumstein said. And they also have the resources to move faster with new policing strategies.

It is becoming clear, Professor Blumstein added, that William J. Bratton, the former New York City Police Commissioner who pioneered the city's tough new police efforts, has had a large influence on other police departments around the country. "One of the things Bill Bratton did is capture a lot of police departments' attention," Professor Blumstein said.

"After watching Bratton, they said, 'Hey, we can do something about this.'"

That represented an important change in attitude, he said, because there was a widespread view 10 years ago that the police could not do much about crime but respond to it. "Now that has changed," Professor Blumstein said. "The police feel they can do something. It has changed their deployment, their tactics and the way commanders hold lower levels responsible for reducing crime."

The F.B.I.'s crime index is composed of four violent crimes (murder, robbery, aggravated assault and rape) and four property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson and minor larcenies like shoplifting).

LAW AND ORDER

City Crime Falls

Percent change in the F.B.I.'s total crime index for the first six months of 1996 from the same period in 1995.

POPULATION

OVER 1,000,000	-6%
500,000 TO 999,999	0
250,000 TO 499,999	-3
100,000 TO 249,999	-4
50,000 TO 99,999	-3
25,000 TO 49,999	-4
10,000 TO 24,999	-1
UNDER 10,000	-1

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

The New York Times

What were thought to be statistical aberrations are looking more like a national trend.

Murders dropped 7 percent in the first half of 1996, robbery and aggravated assault declined 5 percent and rape and larceny 1 percent. Arson was the only offense to increase, by 2 percent.

President Clinton issued a written statement saying that some credit for the continued decrease should be given to his sponsorship of the ban on assault weapons, to the Brady law and to his plan to put more police officers on the streets.

"At the beginning of my Administration," Mr. Clinton said, "we set out to change this country's approach to crime by putting more officers on our streets through community policing, and taking guns out of the hands of criminals. We are making a difference."

Professor Zimring said he remained doubtful whether any experts really understood the causes for the decline in crime. "I think criminology is at the brainstorming stage," he said.

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of pages 13

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
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FOR RELEASE
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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>

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
JANUARY-JUNE, 1996
FOR RELEASE
6 PM EST SUNDAY
January 8, 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

Population Group and 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*
Total	8,412	180,474	-3	-3	-5	-2	-7	-1	-5	-5	-5	-1	-4	-2
Cities:														
Over 1,000,000	8	20,085	-6	-8	-7	-5	-4	0	-9	-7	-7	-3	-8	+10
500,000 to 999,999	16	12,307	0	0	-2	+1	+4	0	+1	-5	-3	0	+7	-8
250,000 to 499,999	33	12,058	-3	-2	-8	-2	-18	-1	-8	-5	-5	+1	-8	+8
100,000 to 249,999	139	20,272	-4	-4	-3	-4	-8	+1	-8	-1	-8	-3	-6	-8
50,000 to 99,999	282	17,789	-3	-3	-3	-3	-18	+2	-5	-3	-7	-1	-4	+1
25,000 to 49,999	459	15,775	-4	-4	-8	-4	-9	-3	-5	-7	-8	-3	-6	-2
10,000 to 24,999	1,082	16,958	-1	-1	-4	-1	-13	0	+4	-6	-4	0	-2	-4
Under 10,000	3,932	13,811	-1	-1	-4	-1	-2	+7	0	-5	-3	-1	+1	-9
Counties:														
Suburban ¹	803	34,389	-1	-1	-4	0	-4	-4	+2	-5	-4	+2	-6	+16
Rural ²	1,876	17,031	-3	-3	-7	-3	-1	-7	-7	-8	-5	-2	-1	-6
Areas:														
Suburban Area ³	4,153	68,122	-2	-2	-4	-1	-5	-3	+1	-7	-5	0	-5	+7
Cities outside Metropolitan Areas	2,123	14,812	-1	-1	-4	-1	-11	+2	-5	-4	-2	-1	-1	+2

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

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

(3) Includes 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*
Total	-3	-3	-5	-2	-7	-1	-5	-5	-5	-1	-4	+2
Northeast	-7	-7	-9	-8	-10	+2	-8	-11	-11	-5	-6	-10
Midwest	-2	-2	-8	0	-8	-5	-11	-7	-4	0	+3	-1
South	+3	+3	0	+3	-8	-1	0	0	+1	+4	+3	+2
West	-8	-8	-5	-8	-2	+2	-3	-7	-10	-8	-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*
1993/1992	-5	-5	-3	-5	0	-4	-5	-1	-8	-4	-5	-15
1994/1993	-3	-3	-4	-3	-2	-6	-4	-3	-6	-2	-2	0
1995/1994	-1	-1	-5	0	-12	-7	-10	-2	-4	+3	-5	-7
1996/1995	-3	-3	-5	-2	-7	-1	-5	-5	-5	-1	-4	+2

* The 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.

ISSUED BY Louis J. Freese, 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
Abilene	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
Albany	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
Albuquerque ¹	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
Alexandria	VA	1995	3,414	3,424	0	13	145	144	377	2,183	552	10
		1996	3,391	3,397	3	20	166	118	435	2,174	475	8
Allentown	PA	1995	3,330	3,351	6	20	184	145	684	1,978	313	21
		1996	3,433	3,453	1	18	155	138	664	2,177	282	20
Amarillo	TX	1995	6,245	6,283	7	33	100	488	1,188	4,190	259	38
		1996	6,781	6,828	4	38	170	508	946	4,793	322	47
Amherst 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
Anaheim	CA	1995	8,616	8,640	16	38	452	699	1,558	4,236	1,617	24
		1996	7,624	7,659	3	42	492	486	1,461	3,963	1,177	35
Anchorage	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
Ann 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
Arlington	TX	1995	9,758	9,777	8	76	242	953	1,583	5,903	993	19
		1996	10,238	10,269	11	89	290	876	1,539	6,232	1,221	31
Atlanta	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
Aurora ²	IL	1995			9		117	274	566	1,722	273	36
		1996			12		96	257	610	1,775	204	19
Austin	TX	1995	20,172	20,407	25	144	645	1,169	3,438	13,258	1,495	235
		1996	20,564	20,805	18	121	689	1,169	3,423	13,492	1,672	241
Bakersfield	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
Baltimore	MD	1995	44,450	45,045	148	331	5,217	4,435	7,628	21,538	5,155	595
		1996	43,447	43,888	165	271	5,115	4,027	7,299	20,993	5,577	221
Baton Rouge	LA	1995	14,872	14,988	28	80	650	2,307	2,357	7,960	1,490	96
		1996	16,828	16,847	37	63	794	4,039	2,858	7,507	1,558	121
Beaumont	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
Berkeley	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
Birmingham	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	812	876	3,044	7,594	1,707	107
Boise	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
Boston ³	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	2,613	10,608	4,696	
Brownsville	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
Buffalo	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
Burbank	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
Cambridge ³	MA	1995	2,812		2	14	127	225	442	1,708	294	
		1996	2,482		0	16	120	169	408	1,486	283	
Chandler	AZ	1995	3,740	3,780	2	12	49	102	815	2,343	417	40
		1996	4,158	4,210	1	8	73	116	821	2,614	523	54
Charlotte- Mecklenburg	NC	1995	24,971	25,120	50	160	1,337	2,920	4,735	14,054	1,715	149
		1996	25,038	25,277	39	160	1,102	2,814	4,818	14,257	1,848	239
Chattanooga	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
Chesapeake	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
Chicago ⁴	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

Chula Vista	CA	1995	4,610	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
Cincinnati	OH	1995	12,436	12,648	25	183	994	1,048	2,393	6,914	869	212
		1996	12,860	13,148	17	147	843	887	2,528	7,588	852	288
Clearwater	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
Cleveland	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
Columbia	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
Columbus	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
Columbus	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	256	1,470	1,148	6,061	15,705	3,516	420
Concord	CA	1995	3,825	3,834	2	24	67	196	725	2,479	432	9
		1996	3,615	3,626	4	15	85	188	593	2,408	324	11
Corpus Christi	TX	1995	13,979	14,071	19	96	269	985	1,870	10,036	704	92
		1996	16,852	16,983	8	135	237	1,091	1,775	12,740	866	111
Dallas	TX	1995	46,761	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
Dayton	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
Denver	CO	1995	16,073	16,241	42	139	674	1,115	3,378	8,170	2,555	168
		1996	17,278	17,471	32	178	867	1,117	3,865	8,812	2,607	193
Detroit	MI	1995	56,756		234	473	4,903	6,387	11,044	20,365	13,350	
		1996	57,665		201	534	4,660	5,856	10,298	20,284	15,832	
Durham	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	38
Elizabeth	NJ	1995	4,750	4,764	8	23	440	168	982	2,177	972	14
		1996	4,183	4,205	6	27	351	155	805	1,979	860	22
El Monte	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
El Paso	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
Erie	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	1,853	194	19
Escondido	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
Eugene	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	4,068	244	51
Evansville	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	2,196	206	23
Flint	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
Fontana	CA	1995	3,251	3,288	8	25	219	497	798	908	798	17
		1996	2,895	2,910	7	43	210	435	605	807	788	15
Fort 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
Fort Lauderdale	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
Fort Wayne	IN	1995	6,094	6,150	11	41	302	124	843	3,832	941	56
		1996	5,686	5,734	7	48	207	134	772	3,738	780	48
Fort Worth	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
Fremont	CA	1995	4,219	4,237	1	13	88	448	820	2,264	587	18
		1996	3,682	3,706	1	15	99	317	625	2,158	467	24
Fresno	CA	1995	23,233	23,684	25	95	1,051	1,596	3,846	10,242	6,378	451
		1996	21,482	22,062	34	102	1,031	1,465	3,546	10,382	4,922	600
Fullerton	CA	1995	3,342	3,353	3	19	108	108	597	2,029	480	11
		1996	2,628	2,632	3	9	98	131	483	1,573	351	4
Garden Grove	CA	1995	4,104	4,115	3	23	179	252	707	2,149	781	11
		1996	3,345	3,368	0	20	162	216	612	1,705	630	23
Garland	TX	1995	5,687	5,725	2	49	130	301	1,052	3,615	538	38
		1996	4,672	4,699	8	26	102	252	918	3,123	443	37
Glendale	AZ	1995	7,676	7,732	4	23	165	484	1,514	4,222	1,264	56
		1996	6,880	6,729	7	29	144	453	1,204	3,819	1,024	49
Glendale	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
Grand 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
Grand 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
Green 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

Greensboro	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
Hampton	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
Hartford ³	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	
Hayward	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
Henderson	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
Hialeah	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
Hollywood	FL	1995	6,031	6,038	1	32	272	258	999	3,731	740	7
		1996	6,046	6,053	8	26	254	317	1,110	3,636	694	7
Honolulu	HI	1995	33,238	33,391	18	117	651	576	5,158	23,250	3,468	153
		1996	31,540	31,680	13	108	718	562	4,502	22,166	3,473	140
Houston	TX	1995	63,889	64,619	138	412	4,387	5,684	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
Huntington Beach	CA	1995	4,075	4,087	6	22	64	178	1,066	2,241	488	12
		1996	3,855	3,873	0	16	112	192	862	2,191	482	18
Huntsville	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
Independence	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
Indianapolis	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
Inglewood	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
Irvine	CA	1995	2,244	2,257	1	7	35	48	388	1,545	222	13
		1996	2,136	2,157	0	10	29	105	400	1,416	176	21
Irving	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
Jackson	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
Jacksonville	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
Jersey 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
Kansas City	MO	1995	24,683	24,910	47	224	1,476	2,897	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
Lafayette	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
Lancaster	CA	1995	3,028	3,047	3	21	145	487	746	1,216	408	21
		1996	2,975	3,004	8	33	153	503	743	1,144	393	29
Lansing	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
Laredo	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
Las Vegas	NV	1995	29,577	29,758	43	256	1,839	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	183
Lexington	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
Lincoln	NE	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
Little 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
Livonia ³	MI	1995	1,708		0	12	38	88	239	1,132	189	
		1996	1,589		1	21	30	57	231	1,047	202	
Long 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	2,289	122
Los 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	17,841	18,706	50,142	21,655	1,933
Louisville	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
Lubbock	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
Macon	GA	1995	5,182	5,214	13	39	190	174	856	3,527	383	32
		1996	8,438	8,459	6	28	163	187	1,089	4,374	591	21
Madison	WI	1995	4,147	4,180	1	31	127	105	655	2,907	321	33
		1996	4,290	4,318	0	39	137	185	610	3,050	269	29

Memphis	IN	1995	31,054	31,348	81	355	2,723	1,766	7,801	11,922	6,406	294
		1996	32,604	32,868	80	395	2,666	2,682	7,616	12,369	6,796	264
Mesa	AZ	1995	14,464	14,546	4	65	206	1,016	2,437	8,708	2,028	82
		1996	12,833	12,899	10	56	245	918	1,914	7,941	1,749	66
Mesquite	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
Miami	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
Milwaukee	WI	1995	23,025	23,269	54	176	1,581	1,161	3,566	11,923	4,564	244
		1996	23,377	23,655	61	119	1,590	1,051	3,650	11,837	5,069	278
Mobile	AL	1995	10,159	10,184	26	54	697	396	2,146	6,058	780	25
		1996	9,442	9,465	22	59	624	399	2,011	5,237	1,090	23
Modesto	CA	1995	7,784	7,883	7	32	170	417	1,477	4,847	1,034	99
		1996	8,440	8,508	6	39	215	377	1,449	3,500	854	68
Montgomery	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
Moreno Valley	CA	1995	4,859	4,880	6	19	180	445	1,059	2,361	589	21
		1996	4,634	4,647	6	18	216	318	1,225	2,244	607	13
Naperville ²	IL	1995			0		10	22	127	1,048	46	10
		1996			0		6	26	157	1,035	33	2
Nashville 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	
Newark	NJ	1995	20,060	20,188	43	96	2,577	2,299	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
New Haven 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	3,563	1,184	
New 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	4,997	
Newport 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
New York ²	NY	1995	219,130	221,100	574	1,276	28,212	27,271	36,227	89,740	35,830	1,970
		1996	186,031		507	1,274	25,195	23,274	30,686	83,540	31,555	
Norfolk	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
Norwalk	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
Oceanside	CA	1995	3,857	3,881	9	33	183	489	1,035	1,489	619	24
		1996	3,681	3,693	2	37	165	415	863	1,726	473	12
Oklahoma City	OK	1995	25,311	25,493	198	236	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
Omaha	NE	1995	12,873	12,982	8	43	373	1,277	1,790	7,732	1,650	109
		1996	14,476	14,608	13	39	389	1,759	2,243	7,934	2,099	132
Ontario	CA	1995	5,422	5,463	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
Orange	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
Orlando	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
Oxnard	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
Palmdale	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
Pasadena	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
Pasadena	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
Paterson	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
Peoria ²⁴	IL	1995										
		1996			4		216	901	917	2,925	436	70
Philadelphia	PA	1995	52,348	53,606	191	407	7,067	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
Phoenix	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
Pittsburgh	PA	1995	10,974	11,078	25	110	1,046	560	1,800	5,716	1,717	104
		1996	9,204	9,313	23	111	799	520	1,505	4,842	1,404	109

Plano	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
Pomona	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
Portland	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
Portsmouth	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
Pueblo	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
Raleigh	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	5,066	710	41
Rancho Cucamonga	CA	1995	2,676	2,688	5	14	93	80	571	1,402	511	12
		1996	2,582	2,597	4	7	82	99	517	1,339	524	15
Reno	NV	1995	5,623	5,652	8	44	190	279	981	3,787	354	29
		1996	5,109	5,129	4	68	253	253	771	3,419	341	20
Richmond	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
Riverside	CA	1995	10,457	10,561	22	51	482	1,280	2,436	4,443	1,753	104
		1996	8,360	8,495	4	55	460	1,171	1,542	3,870	1,258	135
Rochester	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
Rockford ²	IL	1995			4		324	462	1,877	4,253	587	30
		1996			17		315	438	1,587	4,276	675	32
Sacramento	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
St. Louis	MO	1995	29,053	29,422	107	126	2,415	3,430	5,122	13,953	3,900	389
		1996	26,454	26,803	86	116	1,851	2,785	4,695	13,573	3,348	349
St. Petersburg	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	1,869	2,350	6,291	1,133	82
Salem	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
Salinas	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
San 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
San 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
San Diego	CA	1995	33,648	33,742	40	164	1,608	3,688	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
San 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
San Jose	CA	1995	18,449	18,642	18	183	535	2,536	2,814	10,244	2,119	193
		1996	17,659	17,950	19	161	551	2,341	2,399	10,345	1,843	291
Santa 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	997	3,240	1,480	198
Santa 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
Santa 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
Savannah	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
Seattle	WA	1995	27,845	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
Shreveport	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
Simi 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
Sioux 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
South 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
Spokane	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
Springfield ²	IL	1995			5		261	542	1,149	2,784	248	18
		1996			2		204	501	1,092	2,724	179	14
Springfield ³	MA	1995	5,741	6,102	11	78	384	737	1,283	1,833	1,415	361
		1996	4,348		6	54	265	593	1,118	1,434	876	
Springfield	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
Stamford	CT	1995	3,280	3,299	3	7	101	109	524	2,200	336	19
		1996	2,554	2,577	3	8	101	98	329	1,794	220	23
Sterling Heights	MI	1995	2,053	2,066	1	9	7	142	157	1,571	166	13
		1996	2,387	2,377	0	2	20	123	224	1,818	180	10
Stockton	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
Sunnyvale	CA	1995	1,936	1,938	2	15	48	56	263	1,369	183	2
		1996	1,921	1,932	0	18	38	82	254	1,345	167	2

Syracuse	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
Tacoma	WA	1995	10,930	11,000	7	87	489	966	1,840	6,207	1,334	70
		1996	10,035	10,100	8	84	377	916	1,601	5,576	1,493	65
Tampa	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
Tempe	AZ	1995	7,153	7,185	7	25	101	227	1,081	4,651	1,081	32
		1996	6,854	6,879	2	20	172	288	977	4,520	975	25
Thousand 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
Topeka 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	
Torrance	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
Tulsa	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
Vallejo	CA	1995	4,448	4,477	8	25	213	513	791	2,354	546	29
		1996	4,775	4,800	7	24	247	471	884	2,723	419	25
Virginia 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
Waco	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
Warren	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
Washington	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
Waterbury	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
West Covina	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
Wichita ¹	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	
Winston-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
Worcester	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
Yonkers	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

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

² Forcible 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.

³ Complete arson data for 1995 and/or 1996 not available.

⁴ 1995 data are not available.

Trends 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 change in reporting practices for all or specific offenses, or by annexations, are removed from trend tables. All 1996 figures are preliminary. Final figures and crime 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.



Department of Justice

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL 6:00 P.M.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1997

AG
(202) 514-2008
TDD (202) 514-1888

STATEMENT 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."

NOTE: This statement, along with the statistics, is embargoed until 6:00 p.m. on Sunday, January 5.

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97-002

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Dave Jones to the Attorney General re: FBI Preliminary UCR figures [partial] (1 page)	03/07/1997	b(7)(C), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16955

FOLDER TITLE:

Crime Stats 1995-1996 [2]

2016-0931-S
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Memorandum

D
J

Subject: FBI Preliminary UCR figures

Date
January 3, 1997To
The Attorney GeneralFrom
Dave Jones
Assistant to the Attorney General

The following are answers to the questions you raised about the FBI's recent UCR figures. To obtain these answers I consulted with (b)(6); (b)(7)c FBI CJIS. Dawn is responsible for the [001] preparation of the UCR figures in question.

1. Q: Do we have youth violence preliminary figures for 1996?
A: No. The FBI UCR figures that the FBI is announcing are based on **reported crimes**, not arrests. You will recall that reported crimes information does not include information about the age of the perpetrator, unlike arrest information. Therefore, we do not have information in these reported crime figures about youth violence. We will have to wait until arrest data is collected and analyzed later in the year for youth violence statistics, just as we were required to wait until well into last year (1996) for 1995 youth violence statistics.
2. Q: The press release says that crime decreased by 3% in the south, when comparing the first six months of 1996 to crime in 1995. Are there any conclusions or patterns that can be drawn from this?
A: No. While the national preliminary figures are reliable, the regional and state level figures are too preliminary to be reliable—the fact that the data show there is a 3% increase in the south could very well change by the time all the data is fully reported.

These are **preliminary figures**, based on reports by local law enforcement agencies to the FBI as of October 1996 about the number of reported crimes in their jurisdiction for the period from January to June 1996. Some law enforcement agencies failed to provide reports and others provided only partial reports for the period in question. While this does not significantly effect the usefulness and reliability of the national figures, it does mean that any more discrete level of analysis (such as looking at levels of crime by region or by state) is not reliable at this point, because a number of agencies failed to report.

For example, the State Uniform Crime Reporting Program in Florida sent data for 1996 for only 9 agencies which covered only 2.4 million of the state's 14.2 million inhabitants. This alone could possibly account for the increase in that state. The state of Kentucky's Uniform Crime Reporting Program sent data for 1996 for only 2 agencies which covered 500,000 of the states 3.8 million inhabitants. When data is received for the complete state it could change (substantially) the state crime level, and therefore the regional total.

The table below shows in the first column the percentage change in reported serious crime between 1994 and 1995. The second column shows the percentage change from 1995 to the first six months of 1996. However, the second column is based on strictly preliminary figures, that may well change when all reports are in:

	1995/1994	6 month Jan-June 1996/95
Florida	-6%	+5%
Georgia	+1	+10
West Virginia	-2	+7
Kentucky	-3	- 2
Arkansas	-1	+1
Louisiana	-1	+4
Texas	-1	+4

Overall, the Southern Region shows decreases of 1% in the years of 1995, 1994 and 1993, and may well again show a decrease for 1996 once the full data are reported. **You are strongly urged not to identify the crime level changes fro the first part of 1996 in particular states or regions, due to the preliminary nature of the figures.**

3. Q: Is there an increase along the southwest border?

A: Again, the data is too preliminary to be relied on for this level of analysis. But with this caveat, the cities in the border states of AZ CA, CO, NM did not show any major increases in the first six months of 1996. Texas showed a 4% increase, with the following cities in TX showing an increase of 3% or more:

Brownsville
Corpus Christi
Dallas
El Paso

Grand Prairie
Houston
Laredo
Mesquite

Plano
San Antonio
Waco

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

**Embargoed for Release Until
January 5, 1997, 6:00 P.M.**

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

These new FBI statistics show that for the fifth year in a row, serious crime in this country has declined. This is the longest period of decline in over 25 years.

At the beginning of my Administration, we set out to change this country's approach to crime by putting more officers on our streets through community policing, and taking guns out of the hands of criminals. We are making a difference. Today, our neighborhoods are safer, and we are restoring the American people's confidence that crime can be reduced.

But our work is not done. We must continue to move in the right direction by adding more police officers, cracking down on gangs, and reducing gun and drug violence. That is why I have placed curbing juvenile violence at the top of my anti-crime agenda for the new year.

-30-30-30-

Imprisonment rate doubles in 10 years

By Gary Fields
USA TODAY

Last year, people went to jail at nearly twice the rate as they did 10 years ago.

According to a Justice Department report released Sunday, the nation's jails and prisons held 615 inmates per 100,000 residents as of June 30, 1996. By contrast, the nation's lockups held 313 people per 100,000 residents in 1985.

Between the end of 1985 and last June, the prison population

grew from 744,208 to more than 1.6 million, an increase of 119%. The incarceration rate of one out of every 163 residents is the world's highest.

Recently, however, the rise in the prison population has slowed. Between December 1985 and June 1996, the average annual population growth was 7.8%. From July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1996, the increase was 4.4%.

For the decade, the federal prison population grew 9.5%; for the year it was 4.3%. The number

of inmates at state facilities grew 8.1% for the decade and 5.6% for the year. Local prison populations grew 6.9% for the decade and 2.3% for the year.

Prison experts say the slowing growth may be because states and local governments are realizing that prisons and jails are competing against schools and highways for the same dollars.

Northeastern University criminologist Jack Levin says fewer people went to jail last year because "you can only lock up so

many people before there's no one else to lock up."

Levin blames the high emphasis on drug-related crimes for the increased population.

"By placing so many street-level drug dealers and users in prison, we no longer have money to spend on prevention and we don't have the room to lock up the really violent offenders who need to be locked up forever."

Marc Maurer of the Sentencing Project, a private group devoted to finding alternatives to impris-

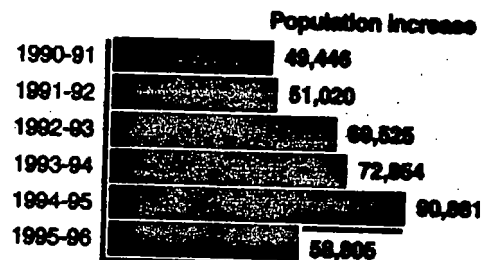
onment, says the inmate increases over the past decade overshadow recent declines.

And, he says, the full effect of "three strikes" laws, truth in sentencing and mandatory sentencing is yet to be seen.

"We'll see the impact of those policies over next five to ten years as more people accumulate longer sentences," he says. "Even if the number of people in prison is going to start piling up because of longer sentences."

Prison population rises

State and federal prisons held 1,164,356 people as of June 30, 1996. The annual increase (from July 1 to June 30) in the number of state and federal prisoners:



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

By Genevieve Lynn, USA TODAY

At This Club, the Third Floor Is High

Dispensing 'California Green' May Again Become Sticky for Medical Marijuana Group

By William Booth
Washington Post Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—With baggies filled with the sticky buds of premium "California Green," the oldest, largest and most controversial Cannabis Cultivators Cooperative in the nation reopened its doors here last week, overseeing what its red-eyed but giddy organizers describe as the first legal sales of marijuana in 60 years.

The club was shut down in August by state drug agents, who also busted its founder, the dealer-turned-activist-turned-"pot celebrity" Dennis Peron. But it reopened after a state judge ruled this month that the cooperative could do business under the tenets of Proposition 215. That initiative, approved in November, allows "caregivers" to provide medicinal marijuana to those seriously sick and those suffering "any other illness for which marijuana provides relief."

If the half-dozen other such clubs in California are trying to keep a low, nonsmoking profile on their premises, Peron's cooperative is not. The club is the vortex of the legal challenges and societal debate over drug use, and the camera crews are still swirling, videotaping plants and product and patients. Peron and his supporters vow they will not go away.

"We're here, America," said a grinning client, sharing a bowl with a friend. "Deal with it."

California Attorney General Dan Lungren (R) has vowed to keep a close eye on the operation. Other anti-drug advocates, including many of the state's sheriffs, say the club and its organizers are really pushing an agenda to legalize marijuana. According to many patients at the club here, they would be right. Many clients of the Cannabis Cultivators Club see nothing wrong with pot.

Hundreds of new patients shuffled last week through the glass doors of the converted downtown warehouse on Market Street to register their ailments—from end-stage AIDS to dubious anxieties—and secure their identification cards, complete with photos, some with joints in their smiling mouths.

"Aren't these the most gentle people?" Peron said. "What could possibly be wrong with this? They want to arrest these people? I just keep asking, why, what for, what crime?"

Upstairs, via freight elevator—operated by a volunteer in tux and tails—lies the third-

floor "bud bar." Here, clients can purchase hemp rated as fine vines—from the pine-scented, resinous AAAA California Green, grown by local underground botanists using high-tech grow lamps (the one-toke herb selling for \$65 an eighth-ounce), to the econo-

buzz weed smuggled from Mexico, retailing for \$5 an eighth-ounce. That is the dregs as far as connoisseurs are concerned, but probably still more potent than anything that Bill Clinton and a generation of recreational users did or did not inhale during the highflying 1960s.

"I guarantee, in a year, marijuana is going to be in Walgreen's, just like any drug," said John Entwistle Jr., 31, an enthusiastic former Yippie activist from New York. He is now a legalization advocate at the Cannabis Club who toured the facilities with a reporter, punctuating his hectic day with talk radio interviews and the repeated huffing on a wooden pipe whose bowl was replenished with the good stuff.

It is a mind-altering experience to visit the cooperative—part flashback to the 1960s, but fast-forwarded to the late 1990s. Located a few blocks from the Civic Center, the club has ceilings covered with origami paper birds. Its walls display the sort of art popular in head shops, along with notices of AIDS treatments, nutrition classes and memorials to those who have died.

The ambience is celebratory and relaxed; the clients, a little sleepy-eyed and very mellow. On the third floor, where the pot is sold and smoked at cafe tables and on old, soft, mismatched couches, the air is thick with the ripe smell of marijuana. The San Francisco club is unique, for it allows its patients to "self-medicate" on-site.

In a glass case, the various grades of marijuana are displayed, the buds resting in silver ashtrays.

At another counter, a burly man named Gypsy sells marijuana chocolate brownies, oatmeal raisin cookies, vegetarian truffles and "merry pies."

"I grind it up like flour," said Elena Marie Bridges, one of the cannabis chefs, who is writing a cookbook for pot recipes. A nursing assistant, Bridges learned to cook with marijuana from an AIDS patient she cared for. She also makes the edibles for her father, who has bone cancer.

"He just eats it at night. It wipes him out and helps him sleep," Bridges said.

Where does the pot come from? Before the club was busted in August, it was selling

"about 100 pounds a week, half smuggled from Mexico, half from domestic producers."

"Dennis built this industry," Entwistle said. Peron was a pot dealer in San Francisco for years, arrested 15 times, and "they never once found a weapon," Entwistle said proudly.

Peron is so well-connected among growers and smugglers that he does not need to cultivate sources. They come to him. "They call us, every week, every month, just a phone call, somebody saying, 'Is Dennis there? This is Bob from up north.' And then they get on the phone with Dennis, and it's like, 'Yo, dude, want me come by?'"

The marijuana is delivered right through the front door. "We're not into cloak and dagger," Entwistle explained. "We give them a good price."

The club operates with the acceptance, and even support, of the local politicians. A former state senator cut the ribbon to reopen the place. The city's district attorney actively supported Proposition 215, and one of his deputies, suffering from AIDS, has joined a group of doctors and patients in a lawsuit filed last week against the Clinton administration. The suit seeks to block the federal government from punishing physicians who recommend marijuana to patients, arguing that it is a free-speech issue.

When the cannabis club was busted in August, it had 12,000 members. The majority are people with AIDS or infected with HIV. The next largest group, Peron said, are cancer patients. Marijuana, say its proponents and some medical studies, helps patients counteract wasting syndrome by increasing patients' appetites, giving them the well-documented side effect of "the munchies." Pot also can help relieve the nausea that accompanies chemotherapy and radiation treatments. It is described by its adherents as a self-administered painkiller.

Of course, there is the drug's well-known ability to produce a mild euphoria, the buzz. And among the cooperative's patients are

96

Contd

CESAR *FAX* →

March 31, 1997

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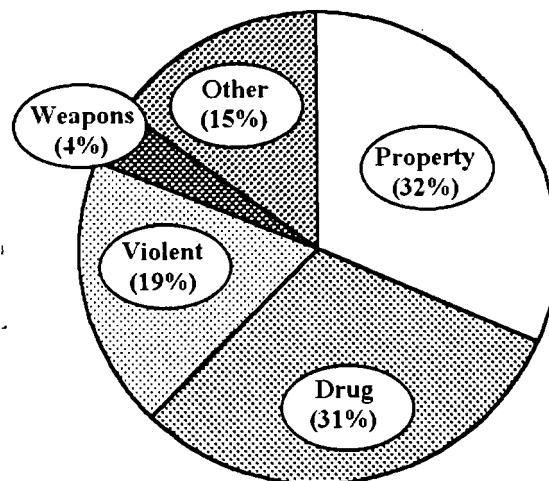
A Weekly FAX from the Center for Substance Abuse Research

University of Maryland at College Park

Majority of State Court Felony Convictions Are for Property or Drug Offenses

According to the most recent Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) state court data, the majority of state felony convictions in 1994 were for either property (32%) or drug offenses (31%). Approximately 275,000 individuals were convicted for property offenses, which include burglary, larceny, fraud, and forgery. Slightly fewer were convicted for either possession or trafficking of drugs. Other state felony convictions were for violent (19%), weapons (4%), and other (nonviolent) offenses (15%), such as receiving stolen property and vandalism. The survey, conducted every two years, is of a nationally representative sample of counties across the United States.

Distribution of Offenses for State Court Felony Convictions in 1994
(n=872,217 convictions)



NOTE: Violent offenses include murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, sexual assault, and kidnapping. Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Patrick Langan and Jodi Brown, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994*, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, January 1997. To order a copy of this bulletin, contact the Bureau of Justice Statistics Clearinghouse at 800-732-3277 or 301-251-5500 and refer to publication number NCJ-163391.

Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention Has New Web Site

The Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention has now established its presence on the web. Visit their web site today (www.bsos.umd.edu/cesar/goccp/goccp.html) to learn more about their office, including the names and descriptions of state and federal grant programs that they administer.

CESAR FAX is supported by a grant from the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

**Embargoed for Release Until
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But our work is not done. We must continue to move in the right direction by adding more police officers, cracking down on gangs, and reducing gun and drug violence. That is why I have placed curbing juvenile violence at the top of my anti-crime agenda for the new year.

-30-30-30-



Department of Justice

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL 6:00 P.M.
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AG
(202) 514-2008
TDD (202) 514-1888

STATEMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO ON THE CRIME FIGURES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1996

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97-002



U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation

**For Immediate Release
January 5, 1997**

**Washington DC
FBI National Press Office**

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.

The Complete Semiannual UNIFORM CRIME REPORT - this report is a pdf file and will display in Acrobat Reader-



[FBI Home Page](#)

The New York Times

DATE: 1-5-97

PAGE: 10

Serious Crime Decreased For Fifth Year in a Row

Longest Decline in 25 Years Seen by F.B.I.

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

Serious and violent crime dropped in the first half of last year, continuing a pattern that began five years ago, according to preliminary statistics to be released today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The five-year decline is the longest in 25 years.

The figures, based on information reported to the F.B.I. by local police departments, showed that the national crime rate decreased 3 percent in the first six months of 1996, led by a 7 percent drop in murders.

The news was greeted with applause by experts, many of whom have been reluctant until now to believe that the drop in crime figures was more than a short-term statistical aberration. But both the length of the decline and the fact that the biggest drop came in homicides, the most serious crime, appeared particularly significant to the specialists.

"I have been a skeptic," said Franklin Zimring, a leading criminologist and director of the Earl Warren Legal Institute at the University of California at Berkeley. "But now, because of the length of the decline, its magnitude and the number of places it is occurring, I think I am experiencing a foxhole conversion."

Alfred Blumstein, a professor of criminology at Carnegie Mellon University, said the causes of the decline in the crime rate were complex and hard to calculate in isolation. Some of the decrease, he said, could be attributed to more police officers on the streets and to the Brady law, which mandates a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases.

But, Professor Blumstein said, "I suspect it also has to do with the revised, more aggressive tactics" being used by the police in a number of large cities, including New York, where police officers have made concentrated efforts to get handguns off the streets and to take them away from young people.

In fact, the figures that are to be released today show that the nation's cities with populations of more than one million recorded the largest decline in overall crime — 6 percent

in the six months. Cities with populations of 500,000 to just under one million had no change in their crime rates, while smaller cities showed declines of 1 to 4 percent. Rural counties recorded a 3 percent drop and suburban law enforcement agencies reported a 1 percent decrease.

Professor Blumstein said that this appeared to continue a trend from 1995, when only three large cities, New York, Chicago and Detroit, accounted for 32 percent of the nation's drop in homicides.

The biggest cities tend to be "more sophisticated and pick up on new police tactics more quickly," Professor Blumstein said. And they also have the resources to move faster with new policing strategies.

It is becoming clear, Professor Blumstein added, that William J. Bratton, the former New York City Police Commissioner who pioneered the city's tough new police efforts, has had a large influence on other police departments around the country. "One of the things Bill Bratton did is capture a lot of police departments' attention," Professor Blumstein said.

"After watching Bratton, they said, 'Hey, we can do something about this.'"

That represented an important change in attitude, he said, because there was a widespread view 10 years ago that the police could not do much about crime but respond to it. "Now that has changed," Professor Blumstein said. "The police feel they can do something. It has changed their deployment, their tactics and the way commanders hold lower levels responsible for reducing crime."

The F.B.I.'s crime index is composed of four violent crimes (murder, robbery, aggravated assault and rape) and four property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson and minor larcenies like shoplifting).

LAW AND ORDER

City Crime Falls

Percent change in the F.B.I.'s total crime index for the first six months of 1996 from the same period in 1995

POPULATION

OVER 1,000,000	-6%
500,000 TO 999,999	0
250,000 TO 499,999	-3
100,000 TO 249,999	-4
50,000 TO 99,999	-3
25,000 TO 49,999	-4
10,000 TO 24,999	-1
UNDER 10,000	-1

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

The New York Times

What were thought to be statistical aberrations are looking more like a national trend.

Murders dropped 7 percent in the first half of 1996, robbery and aggravated assault declined 5 percent and rape and larceny 1 percent. Arson was the only offense to increase, by 2 percent.

President Clinton issued a written statement saying that some credit for the continued decrease should be given to his sponsorship of the ban on assault weapons, to the Brady law and to his plan to put more police officers on the streets.

"At the beginning of my Administration," Mr. Clinton said, "we set out to change this country's approach to crime by putting more officers on our streets through community policing, and taking guns out of the hands of criminals. We are making a difference."

Professor Zimring said he remained doubtful whether any experts really understood the causes for the decline in crime. "I think criminology is at the brainstorming stage," he said.

Violent Crime Continues to Decline, FBI Reports

Falling Rate in Big Cities Leads Trend; Serious Offenses Down 3 Percent in First Half of '96

Associated Press

Violent crime continued to drop in much of the nation in the first half of last year, led by a falling rate in the largest cities, the FBI reported yesterday.

Murder was down by 7 percent, while robbery and aggravated assault fell 5 percent.

The statistics, contained in an FBI report, showed a 3 percent overall decrease in reported serious crime during the first six months of 1996. Burglaries dropped by 5 percent, motor vehicle theft 4 percent and larceny-theft, 1 percent. Arson was the only offense to show an increase, 2 percent.

Eight cities with populations of more than a million boasted a 6 percent drop in serious crimes over the same period in 1995. There was no change for cities of a half-million to 1 million population.

"We are making a difference," said President Clinton, who made crime-fighting a major issue of his first term. "Today our neighborhoods are safer, and we are restoring the American people's confidence that crime can be reduced."

In separate statements, Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno noted that this was the fifth year of lowered crime and 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," Reno said. "We have made progress, but we have much more to do."

"Policing is getting smarter, but that is not the main reason," said Dennis Nowicki, chief of the Charlotte, N.C., metropolitan police department. "The community is beginning to pay more attention and getting involved, dealing with crime at the neighborhood level."

The FBI's figures showed New York City with 507 murders in the first six months last year; there were 574 during the same period of 1995. The city's own count, covering all of 1996, showed murders dipping below 1,000 for the first time since 1968, with 983.

By contrast, there were a record 2,245 slayings in New York City in 1990.

"In the case of murders, the national decline is very sharply affected by the decline in New York City," said Eric E. Sterling, president of the Criminal Justice Policy Foundation. "Since New York is one of the places where the greatest number of murders take place, even if there is no change anywhere else a big decline in New York would have an important depressing effect on the national rate."

In Washington, by contrast, the number of homicides was higher during the first six months of 1996. In the first half of 1995 there were 158 homicides in Washington, compared with 199 during the first six months of 1996.

The FBI tracks trends in a "crime index," which includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. By region, it showed an 8 percent drop in the index in the West, 7 percent in the Northeast and 2 percent in the Midwest.

The South, however, had a 3 percent increase in reported crime, from rises in property crimes, while murder and forcible rape decreased.

Some specialists said the reduced crime was partly from the maturing of the crack cocaine market.

"Crack exploded on the American scene in the mid-1980s," said Sterling, whose foundation publishes a newsletter on drug policy. "Markets have stabilized; they have become more sophisticated with less competition." As a result, he said, there are fewer attempts at robbing drug dealers and fewer homicides.

Sterling said the aging of the population also has an effect on the lowered crime rate. "The number of 16- and 17-year-olds is relatively low. The number of young men in the violent crime-committing years is low."

"Our tough, smart crime-fighting strategy is making a difference."

— Attorney General Janet Reno



DATE: 1-6-97
PAGE: 3A

Crime continues downward trend

Murder rate fell 7% in first six months of '96

By Kevin Johnson
USA TODAY

The number of murders nationwide dropped 7% in the first six months of 1996, continuing a trend that began in 1993, the FBI said Sunday. Violent crime overall, including murder, rape, robbery and assault, fell 5%.

FBI statistics comparing the first six months of 1996 with the first six months of 1995 were released Sunday. The percentages were compiled using reports from law enforcement agencies across the USA.

Only three months ago, the FBI reported that the nation's crime rate in 1995 had fallen to its lowest level in a decade.

Attorney General Janet Reno attributed the decline to several factors, including "more police on the street, fewer guns in the wrong hands, more prosecutors and more jail cells to keep criminals behind bars." Between 1980 and 1995, the country's total prison population increased by slightly more than 240%, to 1.1 million inmates.

"We have made progress, but we have much more to do," Reno said.

Northeastern University professor Jack Levin, director of the Program for the Study of Violence and Social Conflict, said the numbers are turning on other factors as well.

"We have been the lucky recipients of a demographic advantage: We are watching the mellowing out of the baby-boomer generation. The leading edge of these 76 million people (boomers) are in their 50s now," Levin said.

The biggest drops in crime, according to the FBI report, were in the Northeast, where murder was down by 10%, violent crime 9%.

Only the South recorded an overall increase, due to rises in proper-

ty crimes. But murder and rape decreased in that region.

Among the nation's largest cities, New York continued its stunning turnabout. There were 67, or 12%, fewer murders during the first six months of 1996 compared with 1995.

A final report on crime in 1996 will be released later this year.

Alfred Blumstein, a Carnegie-Mellon University criminologist, said the drop in violence in many large U.S. cities, particularly New York, can be attributed to the "maturing of the drug market."

The arrival of crack cocaine dramatically contributed to an explosion of violence during the 1980s in most big cities, he said. "Now, the level of violence within that market is diminishing. The big cities are also where the police were mobilized first to get guns out of the hands of drug dealers."

A drop-off for big cities

Serious crime fell by 3% overall in the first half of 1996 and dropped the most in the biggest U.S. cities, according to the FBI's crime index. Murder fell by 7%; robberies/burglaries, 5%; motor vehicle theft, 4%; rape, 1%; larceny-theft, 1%. The only increase: arson, 2%. A look at the crime-change percentages:

1996 vs. 1995	
1st six months	
Cities	
Over 1,000,000	-6%
500,000 to 999,999	0%
250,000 to 499,999	-3%
100,000 to 249,999	-4%
50,000 to 99,999	-3%
25,000 to 49,999	-4%
10,000 to 24,999	-1%
under 10,000	-1%
Counties	
Suburban	-1%
Rural	-3%
Regions	
Northeast	-7%
Midwest	-2%
South	3%
West	-8%

Source: FBI



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DATE 2/7/97

PAGES 5 + **Cover**

TO Leanne S.

Phone: _____

Fax: 202-456-5581

FROM Irene Bueno

Phone: _____

COMMENTS/NOTES _____

Rates of Homicide, Suicide, and Firearm-Related Death Among Children — 26 Industrialized Countries

During 1950–1993, the overall annual death rate for U.S. children aged <15 years declined substantially (1), primarily reflecting decreases in deaths associated with unintentional injuries, pneumonia, influenza, cancer, and congenital anomalies. However, during the same period, childhood homicide rates tripled, and suicide rates quadrupled (2). In 1994, among children aged 1–4 years, homicide was the fourth leading cause of death; among children aged 5–14 years, homicide was the third leading cause of death, and suicide was the sixth (3). To compare patterns and the impact of violent deaths among children in the United States and other industrialized countries, CDC analyzed data on childhood homicide, suicide, and firearm-related death in the United States and 25 other industrialized countries for the most recent year for which data were available in each country (4). This report presents the findings of this analysis, which indicate that the United States has the highest rates of childhood homicide, suicide, and firearm-related death among industrialized countries.

In the 1994 *World Development Report* (5), 208 nations were classified by gross national product; from that list, the United States and all 26 of the other countries in the high-income group and with populations of ≥1 million were selected because of their economic comparability and the likelihood that those countries maintained vital records most accurately. In January and February 1996, the ministry of health or the national statistics institute in each of the 26 countries were asked to provide denominator data and counts by sex and by 5-year age groups for the most recent year data were available for the number of suicides (*International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* [ICD-9], codes E950.0–E959), homicides (E960.0–E969), suicides by firearm (E955.0–E955.4), homicides by firearm (E965.0–E965.4), unintentional deaths caused by firearm (E922.0–E922.9), and firearm-related deaths for which intention was undetermined (E985.0–E985.4); 26 (96%) countries, including the United States, provided complete data*. Twenty (77%) countries provided data for 1993 or 1994; the remaining countries provided data for 1990, 1991, 1992, or 1995. Cause-specific rates

*Complete data were provided by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England and Wales, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Scotland, Singapore, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, and the United States. In this analysis, Hong Kong, Northern Ireland, and Taiwan are considered as countries.

Homicide, Suicide, and Firearm-Related Deaths — Continued

per 100,000 population were calculated for three groups (children aged 0–4 years, 5–14 years, and 0–14 years). The rates for homicide and suicide by means other than firearms were calculated by subtracting the firearm-related homicide and firearm-related suicide rates from the overall homicide and suicide rates. Rates for the United States were compared with rates based on pooled data for the other 25 countries. Of the 161 million children aged <15 years during the 1 year for which data were provided, 57 million (35%) were in the United States and 104 million (65%) were in the other 25 countries.

Overall, the data provided by the 26 countries included a total of 2872 deaths among children aged <15 years for a period of 1 year. Homicides accounted for 1995 deaths, including 1177 (59%) in boys and 818 (41%) in girls. Of the homicides, 1464 (73%) occurred among U.S. children. The homicide rate for children in the United States was five times higher than that for children in the other 25 countries combined (2.57 per 100,000 compared with 0.51) (Table 1).

Suicide accounted for the deaths of 599 children, including 431 (72%) in boys and 168 (28%) in girls. Of the suicides, 321 (54%) occurred among U.S. children. The suicide rate for children in the United States was two times higher than that in the other 25 countries combined (0.55 compared with 0.27) (Table 1). No suicides were reported among children aged <5 years.

A firearm was reported to have been involved in the deaths of 1107 children; 957 (86%) of those occurred in the United States. Of all firearm-related deaths, 55% were reported as homicides; 20%, as suicides; 22%, as unintentional; and 3%, as intention undetermined. The overall firearm-related death rate among U.S. children

TABLE 1. Rates* of homicide, suicide, and firearm-related death† among children aged <15 years — United States and 25 other industrialized countries‡

Age group (yrs)	Total homicide	Total suicide	Firearm-related deaths				Total
			Homicide	Suicide	Unintentional	Intention undetermined	
0–4							
U.S.	4.10	0	0.43	0	0.15	0.01	0.59
Non-U.S.	0.95	0	0.06	0	0.01	0.01	0.07
Ratio U.S./Non-U.S.	4.3:1		8.6:1		15.0:1	1.0:1	8.4:1
5–14							
U.S.	1.75	0.84	1.22	0.49	0.46	0.06	2.23
Non-U.S.	0.30	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.18
Ratio U.S./Non-U.S.	5.8:1	2.1:1	17.4:1	9.8:1	9.2:1	6.0:1	12.4:1
0–14							
U.S.	2.57	0.55	0.94	0.32	0.36	0.04	1.66
Non-U.S.	0.51	0.27	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.14
Ratio U.S./Non-U.S.	5.0:1	2.0:1	15.7:1	10.7:1	9.0:1	4.0:1	11.9:1

*Per 100,000 children in each age group and for 1 year during 1990–1995.

†Homicides (*International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*, codes E960.0–E969), suicides (E950.0–E959), homicides by firearm (E965.0–E965.4), suicides by firearm (E955.0–E955.4), unintentional deaths caused by firearm (E922.0–E922.9), and firearm-related deaths for which intention was undetermined (E985.0–E985.4).

‡All countries classified in the high-income group with populations ≥1 million (5) that provided complete data (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England and Wales, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Scotland, Singapore, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, and Taiwan). In this analysis, Hong Kong, Northern Ireland, and Taiwan are considered as countries.

Homicide, Suicide, and Firearm-Related Deaths — Continued

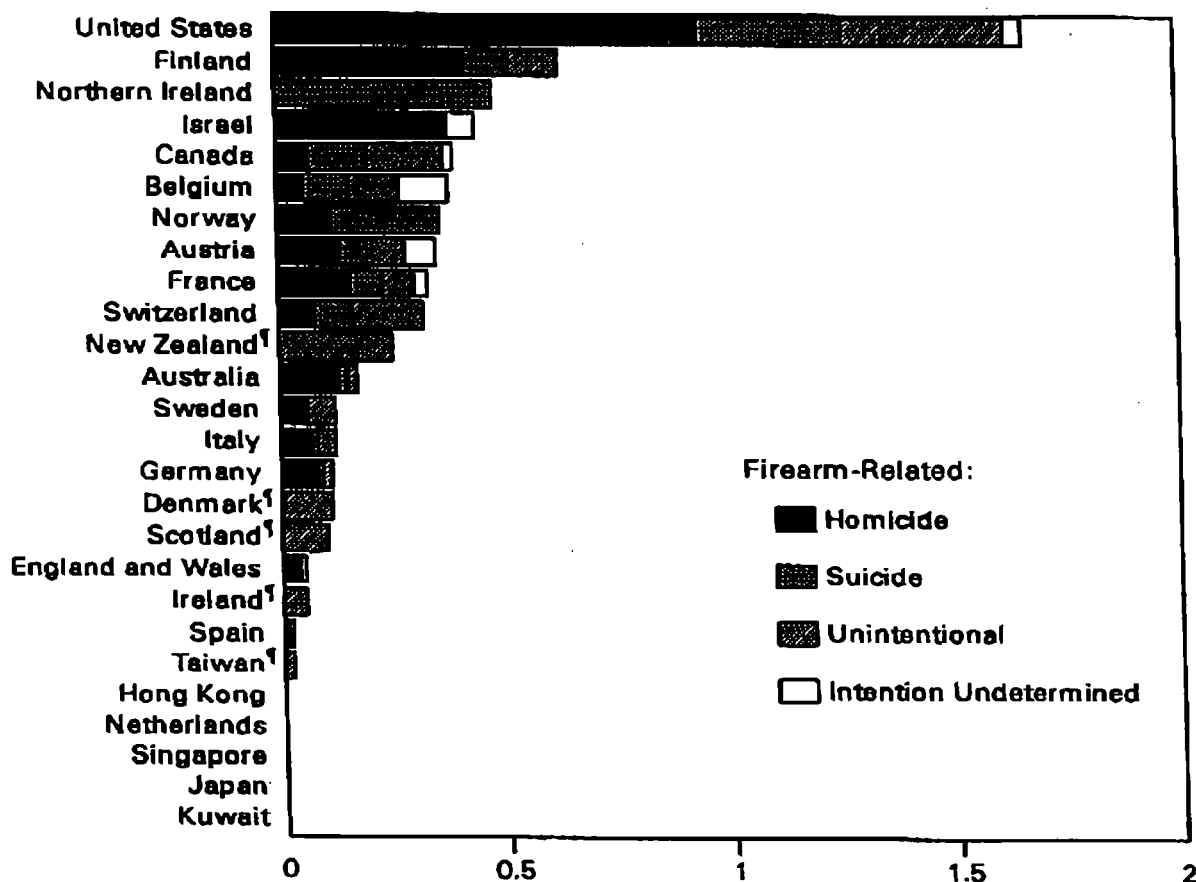
aged <15 years was nearly 12 times higher than among children in the other 25 countries combined (1.66 compared with 0.14) (Table 1). The firearm-related homicide rate in the United States was nearly 16 times higher than that in all of the other countries combined (0.94 compared with 0.06); the firearm-related suicide rate was nearly 11 times higher (0.32 compared with 0.03); and the unintentional firearm-related death rate was nine times higher (0.36 compared with 0.04). For all countries, males accounted for most of the firearm-related homicides (67%), firearm-related suicides (77%), and unintentional firearm-related deaths (89%). The nonfirearm-related homicide rate in the United States was nearly four times the rate in all of the other countries (1.63 compared with 0.45), and nonfirearm-related suicide rates were similar in the United States and in all of the other countries combined (0.23 compared with 0.24).

The rate for firearm-related deaths among children in the United States (1.66) was 2.7-fold greater than that in the country with the next highest rate (Finland, 0.62) (Figure 1). Except for rates for firearm-related suicide in Northern Ireland and firearm-related fatalities of unknown intent in Austria, Belgium, and Israel, rates for all types of firearm-related deaths were higher in the United States than in the other countries. However, among all other countries, the impact of firearm-related deaths varied substantially. For example, five countries, including three of the four countries in Asia, reported no firearm-related deaths among children. In comparison, firearms were the primary cause of homicide in Finland, Israel, Australia, Italy, Germany, and England and Wales. Five countries (Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, Scotland, and Taiwan) reported only unintentional firearm-related deaths.

Reported by: Div of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC.
Editorial Note: The findings in this report document a high rate of death among U.S. children associated with violence and unintentional firearm-related injuries, particularly in comparison with other industrialized countries. Even though rates in all other countries were lower than those in the United States, rates among other countries varied substantially and were particularly low in some countries. Although specific reasons for the differences in rates among countries are unknown, previous studies have reported on the associations between rates of violent childhood death and low funding for social programs (6), economic stress related to participation of women in the labor force (7,8), divorce, ethnic-linguistic heterogeneity, and social acceptability of violence (9).

The findings of the analysis in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, although the data were obtained from official sources and were based on ICD-9 codes, the sensitivity and specificity of the vital records and reporting systems may have varied by country. Second, because 21 (81%) countries each reported <10 firearm-related deaths among children aged 0–14 years, the firearm-related death rates for those countries, when not pooled, are unstable and may vary substantially for different years. Finally, only one half of the countries (including the United States) reported all four digits of the ICD-9 codes for firearm-related deaths; the fourth digit distinguishes whether deaths were caused by injuries from firearms or by other explosives. For countries in which this distinction could not be made, the firearm-related death rates may be overestimated slightly.

In May 1996, the 49th World Health Assembly adopted a resolution that declared violence a leading worldwide public health problem and urged all member states to assess the problem of violence and to communicate their findings to the World Health

*Homicide, Suicide, and Firearm-Related Deaths — Continued***FIGURE 1. Rates* of firearm-related death† among children aged <15 years — 26 industrialized countries‡**

*Per 100,000 children aged <15 years and for 1 year during 1990–1995.

†Homicides by firearm (*International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*, codes E965.0–E985.4), suicides by firearm (E955.0–E955.4), unintentional deaths caused by firearm (E922.0–E922.9), and firearm-related deaths for which intention was undetermined (E985.0–E985.4).

‡All countries classified in the high-income group with populations ≥1 million (5) that provided complete data. In this analysis, Hong Kong, Northern Ireland, and Taiwan are considered as countries.

†Reported only unintentional firearm-related deaths.

Organization (10). Cross-cultural comparisons may identify key factors (e.g., attitudinal, behavioral, educational, socioeconomic, or regulatory) not evident from intra-national studies that could assist in the development of new country-specific strategies for preventing such deaths.

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Cause of crime drop difficult to pinpoint

By Haya El Nasser
USA TODAY

The graying of America is helping push down the crime rate. But experts warn that as more children become teenagers, the age group most prone to violence, the rate could go up again.

Violent crime plunged 12.4% in 1995, according to a Justice Department report released Sunday.

"Clearly some of the drop in crime we're seeing now is attributable to aging baby boomers," says James Fox, dean of the college of criminal justice at Northeastern University in Boston. But "there are 39 million children under age 10. Things may get worse in the years ahead because of demographics."

The FBI has tracked a decline in youth violence, but experts have been unable to pinpoint a reason for the drop. They suspect that precinct offices in schools and mentoring programs may be having an effect. But like Fox, they're not sure the decline will continue.

Susan Howley, with the National Victim Center, an Arlington, Va.-based rights group, expects the rate to rise.

"A lot more of the violence is perpetrated by juveniles," she says. "That's why the victims' rights movement will continue full force."

The current drop in crime may be a result of the tough-on-crime efforts of the 1990s as well as the aging of boomers, the experts say.

Tougher sentencing laws are putting more people in prison. The number of Americans behind bars has doubled in the last 10 years to more than 1

Largest drop in crime since survey's inception

Violent crime in the USA fell 12.4% in 1995, according to a Justice Department survey of crime victims. That's the largest decline since the survey by the Bureau of Justice Statistics began in 1973. Rates are per 1,000 people 12 and older.

Crime	1992	1993	1994	1995	'94-95 change
Violent crimes	49.0	51.3	50.8	44.5	-12.4%
Homicide	2.3	2.3	2.6	1.2	-53.9%
Robbery	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.3	-13.1%
Rape	40.8	42.8	42.7	37.5	-11.9%
Personal theft	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.7	-26.1%
Property crimes	325.3	322.1	307.6	279.5	-9.1%
Household burglary	88.8	88.8	84.4	78.2	-7.4%
Motor vehicle theft	18.5	19.6	17.5	16.2	-7.4%
Stolen property	218.2	213.6	205.7	185.0	-9.8%

Rates of violent crime, by victim group

Sex	1992	1993	1994	1995	change
Male	68.5	69.9	69.6	58.2	-16.7%
Female	39.1	42.3	42.5	36.4	-14.4%

Age groups

Age group	1992	1993	1994	1995	change
12-15	114.1	122.8	114.8	107.7	-6.2%
16-19	107.3	116.8	121.7	107.7	-11.5%
20-24	98.8	93.6	98.2	78.8	-20.8%
25-34	57.7	58.6	60.9	54.7	-10.2%
35-49	38.6	42.8	39.6	36.5	-7.8%
50-64	13.4	17.1	15.1	14.0	-7.3%
65 and older	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.9	+15.7%

Race/ethnicity

Race/ethnicity	1992	1993	1994	1995	change
White	47.8	49.7	49.4	43.1	-12.8%
Black	57.3	66.1	61.8	55.4	-10.4%
Other	49.5	39.4	47.5	48.9	+3.0%
Hispanic	55.6	59.1	59.8	53.4	-10.7%

Annual household income

Annual household income	1992	1993	1994	1995	change
Under \$7,500	80.9	88.5	83.8	71.0	-15.1%
\$7,500-\$14,999	55.1	57.4	58.8	48.4	-17.4%
\$15,000-\$24,999	58.5	50.6	49.9	47.7	-4.4%
\$25,000-\$34,999	47.7	49.7	49.3	46.4	-5.9%
\$35,000-\$49,999	43.0	49.1	46.8	44.2	-5.9%
\$50,000-\$74,999	39.9	45.7	46.1	42.7	-7.4%
\$75,000 or more	38.1	38.1	40.0	39.2	-2.0%

Region

Region	1992	1993	1994	1995	change
Northeast	38.4	42.4	39.3	38.8	-2.0%
Midwest	51.4	56.8	53.3	45.2	-15.2%
South	38.2	41.2	43.6	38.4	-11.0%
West	72.5	69.7	71.0	59.7	-15.9%

Residence

Residence	1992	1993	1994	1995	change
Urban	61.2	66.8	63.6	56.8	-10.7%
Suburban	48.0	45.8	49.6	42.1	-15.1%
Rural	38.2	42.1	39.2	34.9	-11.0%

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey of 100,000 households by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Justice Department

Reported by Susan Gvozdas, USA TODAY

million, Fox says.

"And like never before, you see more grass-roots efforts in communities and schools," he says. "There are even efforts to change the nature of television."

But victims' rights groups

say that many crime surveys are not keeping up with new forms of criminal activity, especially Internet crimes.

"The types of crimes are changing," says Marlene Young, executive director of the National Organization for

Victim Assistance in Washington, D.C. "People are having more access in more ways. There are 4,000 people out or the Internet actively soliciting young victims."

The Washington Post

AROUND THE NATION

DATE: 4-14-97
PAGE: A-9

Addenda

✓ U.S. Customs agents found more than \$5.6 million in suspected drug money hidden in the false ceiling of a tractor-trailer that was trying to cross into Mexico on Wednesday at El Paso, Tex.

Experts differ over causes of 1995 violent crime decline

By Michael Hedges
SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWS SERVICE

America's violent crime rate fell faster during 1995 than any time since at least the early 1970s — but experts differ on whether the good news will last, and why it happened in the first place.

The overall drop in violent crime from 1994 to 1995 was 12.4 percent, according to the annual survey by the Justice Department's Bureau of Crime Statistics. That is the sharpest one-year drop since the national figures were first accumulated in 1973.

While 38,446,000 Americans were killed, raped, robbed and beaten in 1995, that is actually nearly 4 million fewer victims than in 1994, and a 5 million drop from peak year 1993.

The Justice Department said violent crimes were down more than 15 percent in the suburbs and among whites.

For blacks, and for urban areas, violent crime fell more than 10 percent, with most of that reduction in aggravated assaults.

Rural areas, which already had the lowest crime rates, had 11 percent less violent crime in 1995.

The positive numbers may herald a kinder, gentler America, some experts said.

But others discount the figures, calling them a fluke in demographics. They predict the crime rate will rise again by the end of the century.

Paul McNulty, chief counsel for the House subcommittee on crime, said: "The demographics are very favorable right now. The number of people in their late teens are at the lowest point since the beginning of the baby boom."

Government figures show that the most common age for murderers is 18, as it is for rapists. More armed robbers are 17 than any other age. And charts show that after bottoming out in 1995, the number of teen-agers rises sharply

through the first decade of the 21st century.

"The crime numbers this year might be the best we see in two decades," Mr. McNulty said.

Jack Levin, director of the Program for the Study of Violence at Northeastern University in Boston,

admitted until recently he felt any drop in crime was a statistical quirk related to raw numbers of youths.

But he has recently changed that assessment.

"I think we are going in the right direction for the first time in 20 years," he said.

Mr. Levin, who lectures widely on crime, said: "I'm seeing more people, parents, school officials, police and other adults getting involved in the lives of teen-agers. There is really something of a cultural revolution going on. For the first time in 20 years we are not asking youngsters to raise themselves."

Overall, Mr. Levin said, America is still a very violent society. "Two years ago I talked about a coming wave of crime," he said. "But maybe we got scared to death, because I see evidence of grass-roots change."

The evidence from the Justice Department figures is encouraging, experts said.

Only car thefts failed to fall among major categories of crime between 1994 and 1995. White and

Hispanic households showed declines for all types of property crimes. But blacks did not show a significant drop in property offenses.

Among the young, there was a drop of almost 30 percent in the number of assaults recorded.

The Justice Department said most of the reduction in urban and black crime was in aggravated assault. "Although there was some evidence of a decline in violent crime rates for black men and women, the only statistical change for them was a 24 percent drop in aggravated assault."

Mr. McNulty said that demographics alone didn't account for a dramatic crime drop in the mid 1990s, and he credited tougher anti-crime attitudes as the other major factor.

"The time served [in prison] for violent crimes is going up, and that has made a real difference," said Mr. McNulty. "In 1992, violent criminals were serving 38 percent of their sentence; now it's close to 50 percent. In some states, like California, there has been an even more dramatic increase."

Hill readies victims' rights amendment

By Chuck McCutcheon
CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

As the Senate Judiciary Committee prepares for a hearing this week on a proposed constitutional amendment to protect the rights of crime victims, sponsors are hoping that a combination of celebrity support and behind-the-scenes detail work will enhance the measure's prospects.

The amendment would guarantee that crime victims and their families could attend and speak at court proceedings, be notified when convicted felons are released from prison or come up for parole, and receive restitution from convicted offenders.

The Senate hearing will be held Wednesday, a day after Rep. Henry J. Hyde, Illinois Republican and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, plans to introduce a similar version in that chamber.

Fred Goldman, who has become a prominent advocate of victims' rights since O.J. Simpson was charged in the murder of his son, Ronald, and John Walsh, father of murdered kidnap victim Adam Walsh and host of television's "America's Most Wanted," will appear at a news conference today with co-sponsors Jon Kyl, Arizona Republican and Dianne Feinstein, California Democrat.

Mr. Kyl and Mrs. Feinstein are continuing a months-long effort to ensure that their proposal is palatable to state and federal prosecutors, who have worried it could expose them to liability and curb their plea-bargaining abilities.

"We've been enormously cooperative to satisfy everyone's concerns," Mr. Kyl said. "We've got it down now to just a couple of key issues."

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Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 P.M. EDT
SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1997

BJS
202/633-3047

VIOLENT CRIME DECLINED 12.4 PERCENT DURING 1995 Largest Drop in Survey History

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Between 1994 and 1995 violent crime--rape, robbery and assault--dropped 12.4 percent, the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) said today. The decline was the largest since BJS' National Crime Victimization Survey began in 1973.

Among white residents 12 years old and older, violent crime declined 12.8 percent. Aggravated assault among whites fell 24.7 percent. Overall, white men and women, as well as residents of the nation's suburbs, experienced significantly less crime during 1995 compared to 1994.

Although there was some evidence of a decline in violent crime rates for black men and women (down 10.4 percent), the only statistically significant change for them was a 24 percent drop in aggravated assault.

Urban areas have typically recorded the highest levels of violent victimizations and rural areas the lowest, but the broadest decline in violent offenses during 1995 was in the suburbs, where there were significant declines in all types of

(MORE)

personal victimizations except rape and sexual assault.

Urban areas had a 10.7 percent drop in total violent victimizations, compared to a 15.1 percent decline in the suburbs, and an 11.0 percent decline in rural regions.

Overall, violent crimes against U.S. residents fell 12.4 percent during 1995, total personal victimizations declined 13 percent and household property victimizations fell 9.1 percent. There were 44.5 violent victimizations--rapes and other sexual assaults, robberies and assaults--per 1,000 people 12 years old and older, the lowest rate since 1992.

Among personal crimes against U.S. residents age 12 and older during 1995, the rate of aggravated assault fell 24.1 percent, simple assault declined 7.1 percent and personal theft fell by 26.1 percent.

Among household crimes, the rate of burglary dropped 12.9 percent and household thefts fell by 8.4 percent. Motor vehicle theft was the only type of crime for which there was no statistically significant change.

Some of these changes varied according to household income. Most declines in personal victimizations occurred among households with less than \$15,000 in annual income. However, there was no significant change for any property crime in households with less than \$7,500 in annual income.

Personal victimization rates for the oldest and youngest age

(MORE)

groups declined less than for those in the intermediate ages.

The 1994-1995 downward trends continued the generally downward movement the survey has measured since 1992. The total number of estimated personal and household victimizations has fallen in each year except one despite increases in the U.S. population:

Total victimizations each year

1992 . . . 42,834,000

1993 . . . 43,547,000

1994 . . . 42,362,000

1995 . . . 38,446,000

The number and rate of murders and non-negligent homicides has declined throughout the country and in all major cities since 1993, and in 1995 stood at 20,243 such offenses, with a rate of 8.2 per 100,000 U.S. residents. This was down from 9.5 in 1993 and 9.0 in 1994, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data.

BJS's annual crime victimization survey interviews 100,000 people aged 12 or older 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 FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, which

(MORE)

are based on police reports. The BJS survey excludes murder because of an inability to question the victims.

The bulletin, "Changes in Criminal Victimization 1994-95" NCJ-162032, was written by BJS statistician Bruce M. Taylor. This report presents final victimization data for 1995. Last September 17, BJS released preliminary 1995 data that provided a look at crime trends pending a more complete analysis of the full 12-month data set.

Single copies of the report may be obtained from the BJS fax-on-demand system by dialing 301/251-5550 or calling the BJS Clearinghouse number 1-800/732-3277. Fax orders for mail delivery to 410/792-4358. It is available for news media members only on the Internet at:

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

It will be available to the general public beginning at 4:30 p.m. EDT, Sunday, April 13, on BJS's Internet home page by clicking on "What's new at BJS." The BJS webpage address is:

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

Additional criminal justice materials can be obtained from the Office of Justice Programs homepage at:

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

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



Bureau of Justice Statistics

National Crime Victimization Survey

April 1997, NCJ-162032

Changes in Criminal Victimization, 1994-95

By Bruce M. Taylor, Ph.D.
BJS Statistician

In 1995 criminal victimization rates for U.S. residents age 12 or older declined for both personal and property crimes, according to data collected from the National Crime Victimization Survey.

The overall personal crime rate of 46.2 per 1,000 persons fell 13% from 1994. Violent crime dropped 12.4% to 44.5 crimes per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. Overall property crime declined by 9.1% to a rate of 279.5 per 1,000 households.

These declines are the largest changes recorded for the broad categories of crime since the survey began. (The overall crime classifications changed slightly after 1992.)

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) measures as personal crimes the violent offenses of rape and sexual assault, robbery, and simple and aggravated assault. Personal thefts are also included among these

personal crimes. The NCVS measures the property crimes of household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft.

The decline was generally evident across a wide range of crime, persons, and households. Among personal crimes, simple assault (-7.1%), aggravated assault (-24.1%), and personal theft (-26.1%) had significant drops in victimization rates, with robbery and rape/sexual assault also showing

some evidence of decline. All types of property crime contributed to the overall drop. However, only burglary (a 12.9% decrease, 1994-95) and household theft (8.4%) registered declines strong enough to be statistically significant.

Although these reductions in victimization were broad-based, different subpopulations varied in the degree to which they experienced the reductions.

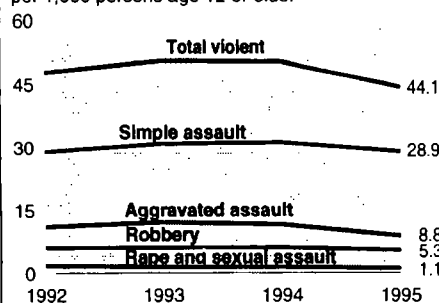
Highlights

- Major declines from 1994 to 1995 occurred in rates of both personal crime, which includes violent crime and personal theft, and property crime.
- Significant declines also occurred for most individual types of crime included in the overall categories. Motor vehicle theft was the only type of crime for which rates did not register a significant decline.
- Some changes varied with household income. Most declines in personal victimization were recorded for respondents in households earning less than \$15,000 a year. None of the differences in property crime for households earning less than \$7,500 a year was statistically significant.
- Personal victimization rates for the oldest and youngest age groups

declined less than those for the intermediate age groups.

- Personal crime declined significantly for blacks and slightly for Hispanics, from 1994 to 1995. Among blacks, aggravated assault declined significantly.
- Hispanic households showed declines for all types of property crime. Although black households showed a drop in overall property victimization, none of the changes in burglary or household and motor vehicle theft was statistically significant.
- Except for motor vehicle theft, rates for all types of household victimization declined more in the West than in other regions.

Rate of violent victimizations
per 1,000 persons age 12 or older



Finding the latest crime victimization information

This BJS report introduces a more complete presentation of the recent results from the NCVS. It departs from a concentration on a single year by including the rates of crimes for over a dozen categories of persons or households, 1992-95; however, findings from only 1994 and 1995 are discussed.

The following three sources provide the fullest access to statistics from the victim survey:

- Thirteen tables, titled A to M on pages 6 to 12, contain the rates per 1,000 summarized in the text. Analysis may cut across data from several tables so that references to specific tables are omitted from the next four pages.
- The BJS Internet site (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>) features spreadsheets for the Bulletin tables, as well as for other data, like those summarizing reporting to the police.
- BJS will publish companion NCVS reports to estimate long-term trends, 1973-95, and to describe specific types of victimizations or categories of victims, 1992-95.

Table 1. Criminal victimizations and victimization rates, 1992-95

Type of crime	Number of victimizations (1,000's)				Victimization rates (per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households)				Percent change	
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1993-95	1994-95
All crimes	42,834	43,547	42,362	38,446	...	...	...	...		
Personal crimes^a	10,618	11,365	11,350	9,966	50.7	53.7	53.1	46.2	-14.0%*	-13.0%*
Crimes of violence	10,249	10,848	10,861	9,601	49.0	51.3	50.8	44.5	-13.3*	-12.4*
Completed violence	3,290	3,213	3,205	2,779	15.7	15.2	15.0	12.9	-15.1*	-14.0
Attempted/threatened violence	6,958	7,635	7,655	6,822	33.2	36.1	35.8	31.6	-12.5*	-11.7
Rape/Sexual assault	607	485	433	340	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.6	-30.4*	-20.0 [†]
Rape/attempted rape	374	313	316	234	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.1	-26.7*	-26.7*
Rape	175	160	168	141	.8	.8	.8	.7	-12.5	-12.5
Attempted rape	200	152	149	93	1.0	.7	.7	.4	-42.9*	-42.9*
Sexual assault	233	173	117	106	1.1	.8	.5	.5	-37.5*	0
Robbery	1,272	1,291	1,299	1,142	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.3	-13.1 [†]	-13.1 [†]
Completed/property taken	844	815	795	745	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	-10.3	-5.4
With injury	307	274	288	218	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	-23.1	-23.1 [†]
Without injury	538	541	507	527	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	-7.7	0
Attempted to take property	428	476	504	397	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.8	-21.7 [†]	-25.0*
With injury	81	96	122	95	.4	.5	.6	.4	-20.0	-33.3 [†]
Without injury	346	381	382	302	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	-22.2 [†]	-22.2 [†]
Assault	8,370	9,072	9,129	8,119	40.0	42.9	42.7	37.6	-12.4*	-11.9*
Aggravated	2,317	2,563	2,478	1,892	11.1	12.1	11.6	8.8	-27.3*	-24.1*
With injury	671	713	679	509	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.4	-29.4*	-25.0*
Threatened with weapon	1,646	1,850	1,800	1,382	7.9	8.7	8.4	6.4	-26.4*	-23.8*
Simple	6,053	6,509	6,651	6,227	28.9	30.8	31.1	28.9	-6.2	-7.1*
With minor injury	1,142	1,356	1,466	1,291	6.9	6.4	6.9	6.0	-6.3	-13.0*
Without injury	4,611	5,153	5,185	4,936	22.0	24.4	24.3	22.9	-6.1	-5.8
Personal theft ^b	369	517	489	365	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.7	-29.2*	-26.1*
Property crimes	32,217	32,182	31,012	28,480	325.3	322.1	307.6	279.5	-13.2%*	-9.1%*
Household burglary	5,803	5,984	5,483	4,825	58.6	59.9	54.4	47.4	-20.9*	-12.9*
Completed	4,744	4,824	4,573	4,072	47.9	48.3	45.4	40.0	-17.2*	-11.9*
Forcible entry	1,841	1,856	1,725	1,507	18.6	18.6	17.1	14.8	-20.4*	-13.5*
Unlawful entry without force	2,903	2,968	2,847	2,566	29.3	29.7	28.2	25.2	-15.2*	-10.6*
Attempted forcible entry	1,059	1,160	910	752	10.7	11.6	9.0	7.4	-36.2*	-17.8*
Motor vehicle theft	1,835	1,961	1,764	1,654	18.5	19.6	17.5	16.2	-17.3*	-7.4
Completed	1,200	1,291	1,172	1,098	12.1	12.9	11.6	10.8	-16.3*	-6.9
Attempted	635	670	591	556	6.4	6.7	5.9	5.5	-17.9*	-6.8
Theft	24,579	24,238	23,766	22,002	248.2	242.6	235.7	215.9	-11.0*	-8.4*
Completed ^c	23,488	23,020	22,744	21,149	237.1	230.4	225.6	207.6	-9.9*	-8.0*
Less than \$50	10,318	9,653	9,377	8,238	104.2	96.6	93.0	80.9	16.2*	-13.0*
\$50-\$249	7,992	7,682	7,874	7,589	80.7	76.9	78.1	74.5	-3.1	-4.6 [†]
\$250 or more	4,145	4,253	4,251	4,163	41.8	42.6	42.2	40.9	-4.0	-3.1
Attempted	1,091	1,218	1,022	852	11.0	14.3	10.1	8.4	-41.3*	-16.8*

Note: Completed violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery with or without injury, aggravated assault with injury, and simple assault with minor injury. In 1993 the total population age 12 or older was 211,524,770; in 1994, 213,747,400; and in 1995, 215,709,450. The total number of households in 1993 was 99,926,400; in 1994, 100,808,030; and in 1995, 101,888,380.

...Not applicable.

*The difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aThe victimization survey cannot measure murder because of the inability to question the victim.

^bIncludes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

^cIncludes thefts with unknown losses. In 1993 this category accounted for 1,433,000 victimizations; in 1994, 1,241,000; and in 1995, 1,159,100.

Personal crime, 1994-95

Sex of victim

Overall violent crime rates declined for both male and female victims from 1994 to 1995. The rate for male victims had a reduction of 10.7% to 53.2 per 1,000, while that for females dropped by 14.4% to 36.4 per 1,000. Total assault and aggravated assault among both male and female victims declined. In addition, the rate of rape and sexual assault for female victims dropped by 24.3% to 2.8 per 1,000.

Although estimates for personal theft rates for males and females are lower in 1995, only that for males is a statistically significant change.

Age of victim

Declines in victimization rates varied, depending on the age of the victim. Most of the rate changes were focused in intermediate ages. The only significant change from 1994 to 1995 for those age 12-15 was a decline of 30.6% in the aggravated assault rate to 15.4 per 1,000.

Except for personal theft, none of the declines among personal crimes with victims age 50 or older was statistically significant. A significant decline in personal theft did occur among those age 65 or older.

All intermediate age groups had significant declines in the overall violent crime rate. All of the personal crime rate declines for those age 20 to 24 were significant, except for robbery. The decline in simple assault, however, was a return to a level more

Table 2. Personal crime victimization, by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, household income, region, and location of residence of victims, 1995

Characteristic of victims	Population	Rates of personal crime in 1995 (per 1,000 persons)							
		Violent crimes							Personal theft
		Total	Total	Rape/ Sexual assault	Robbery	Total	Assault Aggravated	Simple	
Sex									
Male	104,268,820	54.4	53.2	.3	7.5	45.3	11.9	33.5	1.3
Female	111,440,640	38.5	36.4	2.8	3.2	30.4	5.9	24.6	2.1
Age									
12-15	15,575,940	110.9	107.1	2.2	9.5	95.4	15.4	80.1	3.8
16-19	14,539,170	110.3	107.7	5.7	9.0	93.0	24.4	68.6	2.7
20-24	17,813,630	79.8	78.8	3.0	10.8	65.0	15.4	49.6	1.1
25-34	41,138,060	55.9	54.7	2.0	6.9	45.8	11.7	34.1	1.2
35-49	60,635,010	35.6	33.8	1.4	4.7	27.7	6.8	20.9	1.8
50-64	34,451,280	15.6	14.0	.1	1.8	12.1	2.6	9.5	1.6
65 or older	31,556,350	6.9	5.9	0.0	1.3	4.6	1.3	3.3	1.0
Race									
White	181,880,850	44.6	43.1	1.6	4.2	37.3	8.2	29.1	1.4
Black	25,998,040	58.4	55.4	1.6	12.5	41.3	12.6	28.7	3.1
Other	7,830,570	43.8	40.9	1.2	6.3	33.4	9.2	24.2	2.9
Hispanic origin									
Hispanic	19,674,030	56.1	53.4	1.3	10.6	41.5	13.6	27.9	2.6
Non-Hispanic	193,918,300	45.0	43.4	1.6	4.8	37.0	8.2	28.8	1.6
Household Income									
Less than \$7,500	15,917,890	74.6	71.0	3.5	11.8	55.7	16.5	39.2	3.6
\$7,500 - 14,999	25,169,790	49.7	48.4	1.6	9.1	37.7	10.0	27.7	1.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	32,095,240	49.2	47.7	1.6	6.5	39.5	9.1	30.4	1.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	29,608,960	48.1	46.4	1.5	5.1	39.8	8.9	30.8	1.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	34,914,380	45.8	44.2	1.8	3.6	38.9	8.8	30.1	1.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	29,657,010	44.1	42.7	1.2	3.1	38.4	8.5	29.9	1.5
\$75,000 or more	22,091,400	37.9	36.2	.8	2.4	33.0	5.5	27.6	1.7
Region									
Northeast	42,930,170	41.1	38.5	1.3	6.2	31.0	5.5	25.5	2.6
Midwest	51,592,700	46.7	45.2	2.3	4.3	38.6	7.9	30.7	1.5
South	75,910,170	39.6	38.4	.9	4.3	33.1	8.4	24.8	1.3
West	45,276,420	61.5	59.7	2.1	7.2	50.4	13.5	36.9	1.8
Residence									
Urban	62,255,840	59.9	56.8	2.0	9.7	45.1	11.7	33.4	3.1
Suburban	98,073,550	43.5	42.1	1.6	4.0	36.6	8.1	28.4	1.4
Rural	55,380,060	35.5	34.9	1.2	2.6	31.1	6.6	24.5	0.6

Table 3. Household property crime victimization, by race, Hispanic origin, household income, region, and home ownership of households victimized, 1995

Characteristic of household or head of household	Number of households, 1995	Rate of household property crime (per 1,000 households)			
		Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
Race					
White	86,369,290	272.9	45.4	14.0	213.6
Black	12,380,170	322.3	61.6	30.4	230.3
Other	3,138,930	292.6	46.4	21.9	224.3
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	7,758,960	364.1	59.0	27.8	277.3
Non-Hispanic	93,478,170	272.7	46.3	15.3	211.1
Household income					
Less than \$7,500	9,865,540	290.7	71.4	13.9	205.4
\$7,500 - 14,999	13,610,140	256.1	55.0	15.6	185.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	15,901,710	286.9	48.7	15.7	222.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	13,694,260	283.0	42.0	16.5	224.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	14,746,080	293.6	42.6	18.3	232.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	11,763,840	317.1	41.8	17.2	258.1
\$75,000 or more	8,627,350	336.1	43.3	19.1	273.7
Region					
Northeast	20,386,280	223.7	32.4	14.3	177.0
Midwest	24,613,340	256.3	45.4	13.6	197.3
South	35,992,910	264.1	48.4	14.2	201.5
West	20,895,860	387.8	62.5	24.6	300.7
Residence					
Urban	31,186,290	347.9	59.9	25.7	262.3
Suburban	45,038,890	267.0	39.0	15.0	213.0
Rural	25,663,190	218.4	46.8	6.9	164.8
Home ownership					
Owned	65,971,450	244.2	40.6	12.3	191.3
Rented	35,916,930	344.4	59.8	23.5	261.1

typical for this age group, after the peak of 56.4 per 1,000 in 1994.

In contrast to the 1994-95 drops in rates of total assault among those age 16 to 49, differences for those age 50 or older were not significant. Total assault includes aggravated and simple assault. The total assault rate for the 16-19 age group declined, driven by the reduction in the rate of aggravated assault. The total assault rate for persons age 35 to 49 also dropped, largely as a consequence of a decline in simple assault for this age group.

Race of victim

Between 1994 and 1995 whites had significant reductions in violent crime overall and in total assault, as well as aggravated assault. The overall violent crime rates for whites declined by 12.8% to 43.1 per 1,000.

The only statistically reliable change for blacks was a drop of 24% in the aggravated assault rate to 12.6 per 1,000, although there was some evidence of reductions in the overall personal and violent crime rates and in rape/sexual assault.

Hispanic origin

Victimization rates for Hispanic respondents had no significant change in either violent crime or personal theft between 1994 and 1995, although there was some evidence of decline in overall personal victimization rates, total violent crime, and total assault.

There was also some evidence of a decline in overall personal victimization rates, total violent crime, and total assault for Hispanics. No significant differences existed between the

Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations in the degree of change from 1994 to 1995 for any personal or violent crime.

Household income

Most significant declines in personal victimization from 1994 to 1995 were experienced by respondents in households earning less than \$15,000 a year. Rates for these respondents declined for total violent crime, rape/sexual assault, and total assault. In addition, there was a drop in the victimization rates for those in households earning between \$7,500 and \$14,999 per year for both aggravated and simple assault.

The other measurable changes in victimization rates among income groups were a drop in aggravated assault rates for those in households with \$15,000 to \$24,999 annual income, an increase in rape and sexual assault for respondents in households earning between \$35,000 and \$49,999 yearly, and a decline in robbery victimization for those with household incomes of \$75,000 or more.

When patterns of 1994-95 victimization rate changes are compared across household income categories, no income level departed significantly from the patterns present in other income groups.

Region

Changes in personal victimization rates from 1994 to 1995 were not uniform across regions.

Northeast The only significant change was a 27.6% decline in aggravated assault to a 1995 rate of 5.5 per 1,000 persons.

Midwest Rates for total violent crime and aggravated assault fell, and robbery was down 30.6% to 4.3 per 1,000.

South Rates for total violent crime and aggravated assault fell. Rates for rape/sexual assault (0.9 per 1,000) and robbery (4.3 per 1,000) also dropped.

West Typically the region experiencing the highest rates of violent victimization, the West had significant declines in all categories of violent crime except rape/sexual assault and robbery.

The declines of violent crimes overall, assault overall, and simple assault in the West were greater than those in the Northeast. The decreases in robbery rates in the South and Midwest were also a significant departure from the pattern in the Northeast.

Urbanization

Urban areas have typically recorded the highest rates of violent victimization, and rural areas the lowest. In 1995 the rate of violent victimization per 1,000 persons age 12 or older was 56.8 in urban areas, 42.1 in suburban areas, and 34.9 in rural locations.

The broadest decline in violent victimization rates in 1995 from those in 1994 occurred in the suburbs. The suburbs had significant declines in all types of personal victimization except rape and sexual assault. The overall decrease was 15.1%. This compares to a 10.7% drop in total violent victimization in urban areas and a 11.0% drop in rural areas. In addition, urban and rural areas also showed drops in victimization rates for total and aggravated assault.

Differences among urban, rural, and suburban areas in patterns of change between 1994 and 1995 were not large enough to be statistically significant.

Property crime, 1994-95

Race of head of household

White households showed reductions in rates of overall property crime, burglary, and theft. No decline for any type of property crime was large enough for black households to produce a statistically significant change, although there was an overall decline in property crimes for black households.

There was no significant change in motor vehicle theft rates for either racial group, nor were the patterns of change for any type of property crime statistically different between households headed by a white or black.

Hispanic origin of head of household

Both Hispanic and non-Hispanic households showed declines in rates of burglary, household theft, and overall household property crime. The Hispanic households also had significantly lower rates of motor vehicle theft in 1995, in contrast to non-Hispanic households, which did not experience such a decrease.

Household income

No 1994-95 change in the rate of motor vehicle theft was significant for any income grouping. Households earning less than \$7,500 had no significant increase or decrease in any type of property crime. Households in all other income groups, except for those earning \$75,000 a year, showed a significant decline in overall property crime victimization rates. Households in income categories from \$7,500 to \$49,999 a year had a decline in burglary rates from 1994 to 1995.

Theft rates also declined 14.1% for households earning \$7,500 to \$14,999 for a 1995 rate of 185.5 per 1,000 households. This compares to drops of 9.6% for households in the \$35,000 - \$49,999 bracket (a 1995 rate of 232.6), 12.8% for households earning \$50,000 to \$74,999 (a rate of 258.1), and 8.1% for those earning \$75,000 or more (a 1995 rate of 273.7 per thousand).

Households with incomes between \$7,500 and \$14,999 experienced larger decreases in the rates of overall property crime and theft than did households earning less than \$7,500 or \$15,000 to \$24,999.

Region

Although all regions of the country showed a decline in property victimization rates in 1995, the individual types of crime contributing to the overall drop varied across regions.

All regions except the Northeast experienced a drop in theft victimization in 1995. All regions except the South had a significant drop in burglary rates. The declines in the West for property crime overall, burglary, and theft were significantly larger than those in other regions.

Urbanization

Urban, suburban, and rural localities showed a decline in total property victimization in 1995. Property victimization in urban areas dropped 7.6% for an overall rate of 347.9 per 1,000 households. Property crime rates in suburban areas dropped 9.9% (a rate of 267), and the rate in rural areas declined 11.4% (a rate of 218.4 per 1,000 households). All types of localities registered a decline in theft victimization, while burglary rates for urban and suburban areas also declined significantly in 1995. Motor vehicle theft rates for each category of locality showed no significant change.

Urban, suburban, and rural households did not differ significantly from each other in the amount of change for any type of property crime.

Home ownership

Residents of rental housing typically experience property victimization rates that are approximately 1.5 to 2 times those of households in which the residents either own or are buying their home. In 1995 residents of both categories of housing generally showed significant decreases in victimization rates for overall property crime and its component crimes. The one exception was the lack of a significant change in motor vehicle theft between 1994 and 1995 for respondents in rental housing.

Table A. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, by region, urban character, type of weapon, and sex, race, and age of victim, 1992-95

Characteristic of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	1992	1993	1994	1995
Rate per 100,000				
Total U.S.	9.3	9.5	9.0	8.2
Region				
Northeast	7.8	8.2	7.1	6.2
Midwest	7.6	7.6	7.5	6.9
South	11.1	11.3	10.7	9.8
West	9.7	9.9	9.4	9.0
Urban character				
Metropolitan cities*	10.4	10.6	10.0	9.1
Smaller cities*	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.7
Rural counties	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.0
Percentage of characteristic				
Type of weapon used	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Firearm	68.2	69.6	70.0	68.2
Knife	14.5	12.7	12.7	12.7
Blunt object	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.5
Personal weapon	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.9
Other	7.8	8.2	7.8	8.7
Race of victim	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	47.2	46.0	46.2	48.0
Black	49.6	50.7	50.8	48.4
Other	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7
Not reported	.8	.9	.7	.9
Sex of victim	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male	78.0	77.1	78.4	76.6
Female	21.9	22.7	21.5	23.2
Age of victim	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 18	10.8	11.6	11.4	12.1
18 and over	87.9	87.0	86.8	86.2
Not reported	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7
Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	22,716	23,180	22,084	20,043

*Metropolitan cities are identified as those in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), and smaller cities are those outside MSA's.

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports

Table B. Number of personal crimes per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Personal crime rates (per 1,000 persons)			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	61.2	63.2	61.7	54.4*
Female	40.9	44.9	45.1	38.5*
Age				
12-15	118.2	125.2	117.4	110.9
16-19	111.6	120.5	125.9	110.3*
20-24	100.3	97.7	102.5	79.8*
25-34	58.6	60.9	63.2	55.9*
35-49	39.9	44.5	41.4	35.6*
50-64	15.0	18.3	16.8	15.6
65 or older	6.7	7.8	7.2	6.9
Race				
White	49.4	51.7	51.5	44.6*
Black	60.0	71.7	65.4	58.4*
Other	52.1	41.6	49.1	43.8
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	58.2	62.5	63.3	56.1*
Non-Hispanic	50.1	52.9	51.9	45.0*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	83.0	92.6	88.3	74.6*
\$7,500 - 14,999	57.8	59.3	60.8	49.7*
\$15,000 - 24,999	58.1	53.6	51.7	49.2
\$25,000 - 34,999	49.5	51.4	51.3	48.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	43.7	51.4	49.3	45.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	42.1	47.4	47.6	44.1
\$75,000 or more	41.1	40.8	42.7	37.9
Region				
Northeast	37.5	45.6	42.7	41.1
Midwest	53.4	58.5	55.4	46.7*
South	39.9	43.0	45.2	39.6*
West	74.7	73.3	73.5	61.5*
Residence				
Urban	63.7	73.4	67.6	59.9*
Suburban	49.8	47.5	51.8	43.5*
Rural	39.1	43.4	39.8	35.5*

Note: Personal crimes measured by the National Crime Victimization Survey include rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, and pocket picking/purse snatching.

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Murder

Data on murder and nonnegligent homicide are collected by the FBI Uniform Crime Reports program. Since 1993 both the number and rate of murders nationally have steadily declined. In 1995 the total number of murders recorded was 20,043, with a rate of 8.2 per 100,000 residents. Rates have declined in all regions of the country and in larger cities.

Uniform Crime Reports data indicate that the characteristics of murder victims and the types of weapons used have remained relatively stable since 1992, with small proportionate decreases in murders committed with firearms and against black or male victims.

Table C. Number of violent crimes per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of violent crime per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	59.5	60.9	59.6	53.2*
Female	39.1	42.3	42.5	36.4*
Age				
12-15	114.1	120.6	114.8	107.1
16-19	107.3	116.8	121.7	107.7*
20-24	98.3	93.6	99.2	78.8*
25-34	57.7	58.6	60.9	54.7*
35-49	38.6	42.5	39.5	33.8*
50-64	13.4	17.1	15.1	14.0
65 or older	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.9
Race				
White	47.8	49.7	49.4	43.1*
Black	57.3	66.1	61.8	55.4 [†]
Other	49.5	39.4	47.5	40.9
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	55.6	59.1	59.8	53.4 [‡]
Non-Hispanic	48.4	50.6	49.8	43.4*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	80.9	88.5	83.6	71.0*
\$7,500 - 14,999	55.1	57.4	58.6	48.4*
\$15,000 - 24,999	56.5	50.6	49.9	47.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	47.7	49.7	49.3	46.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	43.0	49.1	46.8	44.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	39.9	45.7	46.1	42.7
\$75,000 or more	38.1	38.1	40.0	36.2
Region				
Northeast	36.4	42.4	39.3	38.5
Midwest	51.4	56.8	53.3	45.2*
South	38.2	41.2	43.6	38.4*
West	72.5	69.7	71.0	59.7*
Residence				
Urban	61.2	68.8	63.6	56.8*
Suburban	48.0	45.8	49.6	42.1*
Rural	38.2	42.1	39.2	34.9*

Note: Violent crimes measured by the National Crime Victimization Survey include rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault.

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table D. Number of rape/sexual assaults per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of rape/sexual assault per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Female	5.2	4.0	3.7	2.8*
Age				
12-15	4.1	4.5	3.1	2.2
16-19	8.3	7.2	5.1	5.7
20-24	10.2	5.7	5.0	3.0*
25-34	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.0
35-49	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4
50-64	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
65 or older	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Race				
White	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.6
Black	4.3	2.7	2.7	1.6 [‡]
Other	1.8	2.0	2.5	1.2
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.3 [‡]
Non-Hispanic	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.6*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	5.8	5.5	6.7	3.5*
\$7,500 - 14,999	6.0	2.7	3.3	1.6*
\$15,000 - 24,999	3.6	2.5	2.3	1.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	1.4	2.3	1.2	1.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.8*
\$50,000 - 74,999	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.2
\$75,000 or more	1.2	1.9	0.9	0.8
Region				
Northeast	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.3
Midwest	3.5	2.5	1.5	2.3 [‡]
South	3.0	1.9	2.3	0.9*
West	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.1
Residence				
Urban	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.0
Suburban	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.6
Rural	3.5	2.2	1.7	1.2

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[‡]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table E. Number of robberies per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of robbery per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.5*
Female	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.2 [†]
Age				
12-15	13.0	13.6	12.0	9.5
16-19	11.0	11.5	11.8	9.0
20-24	13.8	10.5	11.3	10.8
25-34	7.9	7.3	7.5	6.9
35-49	3.6	5.0	5.2	4.7
50-64	2.2	3.0	2.3	1.8
65 or older	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3
Race				
White	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.2
Black	14.8	12.7	14.0	12.5
Other	9.1	7.9	9.0	6.3
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	11.4	10.8	9.8	10.6
Non-Hispanic	5.6	5.7	5.6	4.8 [†]
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	13.3	11.8	11.1	11.8
\$7,500 - 14,999	9.4	8.9	7.1	9.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	6.6	5.9	5.9	6.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	4.9	4.5	4.6	5.1
\$35,000 - 49,999	4.4	5.0	4.8	3.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	3.4	4.6	4.2	3.1
\$75,000 or more	3.5	4.2	4.5	2.4*
Region				
Northeast	5.8	7.2	5.3	6.2
Midwest	6.2	6.0	6.2	4.3*
South	5.3	4.1	5.9	4.3*
West	7.4	8.4	6.9	7.2
Residence				
Urban	10.8	10.7	10.9	9.7
Suburban	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.0*
Rural	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.6

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table F. Number of assaults per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of assault per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	50.9	52.1	51.3	45.3*
Female	29.7	34.3	34.7	30.4*
Age				
12-15	97.0	102.5	99.8	95.4
16-19	88.0	98.1	104.8	93.0*
20-24	74.3	77.4	82.9	65.0*
25-34	47.1	48.9	50.6	45.8 [†]
35-49	33.2	35.9	32.8	27.7*
50-64	10.7	13.9	12.6	12.1
65 or older	3.1	4.1	3.6	4.6
Race				
White	40.3	42.3	42.7	37.3*
Black	38.3	50.8	45.1	41.3
Other	38.6	29.5	36.1	33.4
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	42.0	46.2	47.4	41.5 [†]
Non-Hispanic	39.8	42.6	42.1	37.0*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	61.9	71.2	65.8	55.7*
\$7,500 - 14,999	39.7	45.7	48.2	37.7*
\$15,000 - 24,999	46.3	42.2	41.7	39.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	41.5	43.0	43.5	39.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	36.2	42.2	41.1	38.9
\$50,000 - 74,999	36.3	40.0	41.1	38.4
\$75,000 or more	33.4	32.0	34.6	33.0
Region				
Northeast	28.3	33.5	32.1	31.0
Midwest	41.8	48.3	45.6	38.6*
South	29.9	35.2	35.4	33.1
West	62.5	58.0	61.7	50.4*
Residence				
Urban	47.2	54.6	50.1	45.1*
Suburban	40.2	39.1	42.7	36.6*
Rural	32.3	36.9	34.9	31.1*

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table G. Number of aggravated assaults per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of aggravated assault per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	15.6	16.3	15.3	11.9*
Female	6.8	8.2	8.1	5.9*
Age				
12-15	20.3	23.3	22.2	15.4*
16-19	26.8	30.0	33.7	24.4*
20-24	22.7	26.7	26.6	15.4*
25-34	12.6	14.8	13.7	11.7
35-49	9.6	8.8	7.6	6.8
50-64	3.0	4.0	3.3	2.6
65 or older	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3
Race				
White	10.4	11.3	10.9	8.2*
Black	15.2	18.7	16.6	12.6*
Other	14.2	8.8	11.9	9.2
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	14.4	17.2	16.2	13.6
Non-Hispanic	10.8	11.7	11.1	8.2*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	23.8	22.7	20.5	16.5
\$7,500 - 14,999	12.0	14.3	13.8	10.0*
\$15,000 - 24,999	11.4	13.0	13.2	9.1*
\$25,000 - 34,999	9.5	11.5	11.3	8.9 [†]
\$35,000 - 49,999	8.1	11.7	10.1	8.8
\$50,000 - 74,999	10.1	8.6	9.5	8.5
\$75,000 or more	9.0	6.4	8.0	5.5
Region				
Northeast	7.0	8.0	7.6	5.5*
Midwest	9.3	13.2	11.6	7.9*
South	10.1	11.3	10.6	8.4*
West	18.0	16.0	17.1	13.5*
Residence				
Urban	14.7	15.1	14.8	11.7*
Suburban	10.4	11.1	11.0	8.1*
Rural	8.6	10.6	9.2	6.6*

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table H. Number of simple assaults per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of simple assault per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	35.3	35.7	36.0	33.5
Female	22.9	26.1	26.6	24.6
Age				
12-15	76.6	79.1	77.6	80.1
16-19	61.2	68.1	71.1	68.6*
20-24	51.6	50.7	56.4	49.6
25-34	34.5	34.1	36.9	34.1
35-49	23.6	27.2	25.2	20.9*
50-64	7.7	9.9	9.3	9.5
65 or older	1.7	3.0	2.4	3.3
Race				
White	29.9	31.0	31.8	29.1*
Black	23.1	32.1	28.4	28.7
Other	24.4	20.8	24.2	24.2
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	27.6	29.0	31.2	27.9
Non-Hispanic	29.0	30.9	31.0	28.8 [†]
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	38.1	48.5	45.3	39.2 [†]
\$7,500 - 14,999	27.7	31.5	34.4	27.7*
\$15,000 - 24,999	34.9	29.2	28.5	30.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	32.0	31.4	32.3	30.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	28.1	30.5	31.0	30.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	26.2	31.4	31.6	29.9
\$75,000 or more	24.4	25.5	26.5	27.6
Region				
Northeast	21.4	25.5	24.5	25.5
Midwest	32.5	35.1	34.0	30.7 [†]
South	19.8	23.9	24.8	24.8
West	44.4	42.0	44.7	36.9*
Residence				
Urban	32.5	39.5	35.2	33.4
Suburban	29.8	28.0	31.7	28.4*
Rural	23.7	26.2	25.8	24.5

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table I. Number of personal thefts per 1,000 persons, by victims' sex, age, race, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Victim characteristic	Rates of personal theft per 1,000 persons			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex				
Male	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.3
Female	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.1
Age				
12-15	4.1	4.5	2.6	3.8
16-19	4.2	3.7	4.2	2.7
20-24	2.0	4.1	3.3	1.1*
25-34	0.9	2.3	2.3	1.2*
35-49	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
50-64	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6
65 or older	1.6	2.2	2.1	1.0*
Race				
White	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4
Black	2.7	5.6	3.6	3.1
Other	2.6	2.2	1.6	2.9
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.6
Non-Hispanic	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.6*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	2.0	4.0	4.7	3.6
\$7,500 - 14,999	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	1.6	3.0	1.8	1.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7
\$35,000 - 49,999	0.7	2.3	2.6	1.5 [†]
\$50,000 - 74,999	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5
\$75,000 or more	3.0	2.7	2.7	1.7
Region				
Northeast	1.1	3.2	3.4	2.6
Midwest	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.5*
South	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3
West	2.2	3.6	2.5	1.8
Residence				
Urban	2.5	4.6	4.0	3.1
Suburban	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.4*
Rural	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.6

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table J. Number of property crimes per 1,000 households, by race, Hispanic origin, income, and other household characteristics, 1992-95

Characteristic of household or head of household	Rates of property crime per 1,000 households			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Race				
White	315.6	314.8	301.9	272.9*
Black	390.6	368.8	341.3	322.3*
Other	347.2	343.7	334.9	292.6
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	426.6	442.2	425.5	364.1*
Non-Hispanic	318.2	313.2	298.0	272.7*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	327.1	314.9	295.8	290.7
\$7,500 - 14,999	291.9	299.4	296.6	256.1*
\$15,000 - 24,999	299.5	310.4	307.0	286.9*
\$25,000 - 34,999	332.8	335.8	307.1	283.0*
\$35,000 - 49,999	368.0	340.8	325.8	293.6*
\$50,000 - 74,999	368.8	371.7	356.3	317.1*
\$75,000 or more	389.0	388.5	356.6	336.1
Region				
Northeast	218.3	248.3	239.1	223.7*
Midwest	312.3	314.0	290.5	256.3*
South	305.9	301.9	284.3	264.1*
West	461.5	434.6	479.2	387.8*
Residence				
Urban	403.3	410.4	376.4	347.9*
Suburban	321.8	304.4	296.5	267.0*
Rural	246.8	250.9	246.4	218.4*
Home ownership				
Owned	284.1	286.1	272.2	244.2*
Rented	398.6	386.0	371.2	344.4*

Note: Property crimes that the NCVS measures for households are household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft from the household.
*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Table K. Number of burglaries per 1,000 households, by race, Hispanic origin, income, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Characteristic of household or head of household	Rates of burglary per 1,000 households			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Race				
White	53.1	56.6	51.7	45.4*
Black	98.2	85.6	70.8	61.6 [†]
Other	59.9	51.2	64.3	46.4
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	70.3	87.1	71.0	59.0*
Non-Hispanic	57.8	57.9	53.1	46.3*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	97.1	97.3	78.7	71.4
\$7,500 - 14,999	64.4	66.9	65.5	55.0*
\$15,000 - 24,999	53.9	58.0	60.5	48.7*
\$25,000 - 34,999	50.6	50.8	50.9	42.0*
\$35,000 - 49,999	49.7	54.3	51.6	42.6*
\$50,000 - 74,999	47.6	49.7	39.6	41.8
\$75,000 or more	58.3	51.2	40.9	43.3
Region				
Northeast	36.4	44.1	38.7	32.4*
Midwest	59.9	61.2	56.3	45.4*
South	61.2	59.5	52.8	48.4
West	72.3	73.9	70.2	62.5*
Residence				
Urban	78.3	84.1	69.4	59.9*
Suburban	51.1	46.8	46.5	39.0*
Rural	50.2	53.6	49.6	46.8
Home ownership				
Owned	50.3	50.0	45.5	40.6*
Rented	73.3	77.5	70.3	59.8*

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Table L. Number of motor vehicle thefts per 1,000 households, by race, Hispanic origin, income, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Characteristic of household or head of household	Rates of motor vehicle theft per 1,000 households			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Race				
White	16.3	17.2	15.6	14.0
Black	34.9	33.7	26.6	30.4
Other	17.0	33.8	34.1	21.9
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	36.7	36.8	39.9	27.8*
Non-Hispanic	17.4	18.4	15.6	15.3
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	10.5	14.1	13.9	13.9
\$7,500 - 14,999	19.0	18.9	15.2	15.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	18.7	18.6	16.3	15.7
\$25,000 - 34,999	14.6	21.2	20.0	16.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	21.8	18.6	17.0	18.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	17.5	22.4	20.7	17.2
\$75,000 or more	27.9	26.4	17.7	19.1
Region				
Northeast	16.0	19.4	17.9	14.3 [†]
Midwest	14.5	14.7	12.2	13.6
South	14.3	17.8	14.7	14.2
West	31.7	28.7	28.1	24.6*
Residence				
Urban	31.7	34.2	29.3	25.7
Suburban	16.7	17.0	15.6	15.0
Rural	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.9
Home ownership				
Owned	15.7	15.8	14.5	12.3*
Rented	23.5	26.5	22.8	23.5

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[†]The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Survey methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey measures personal and household offenses, including crimes not reported to police, by interviewing all the occupants age 12 and older of housing units that have been selected to comprise a representative sample. The sample also includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Excluded are crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks or temporary housing, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates and hospital or hospice patients.

A Bureau of the Census representative interviews each housing unit at 6-month intervals, spreading out the complete sample of household interviews over the entire year. In 1995 the Bureau of the Census interviewed approximately 100,000 residents in 56,000 housing units about the crimes they had experienced in the previous 6 months. Response rates were 96% of eligible housing units and 92% of individuals in interviewed households.

Since sample survey data provide the estimates in the Bulletin, these estimates are subject to sampling variation. Comparisons presented in this report without mention of significance

are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error. For clarity, most of the findings indicate significant differences with terms like *reliable*, *significant*, and *measurable*. Where the differences were found to be statistically significant at the 90% confidence level, the terms *some evidence* and *slight differences* are used.

The text also mentions patterns that were consistent across multiple crime types but were not significant for individual crime types.

Table M. Number of thefts per 1,000 households, by race, Hispanic origin, income, and other characteristics, 1992-95

Characteristic of household or head of household	Rates of theft per 1,000 households			
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Race				
White	246.2	241.0	234.6	213.6*
Black	257.6	249.6	243.8	230.3
Other	270.4	258.8	236.5	224.3
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	319.5	318.4	314.5	277.3*
Non-Hispanic	243.0	236.9	229.3	211.1*
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	219.5	203.5	203.2	205.4*
\$7,500 - 14,999	208.5	213.5	216.0	185.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	226.8	233.8	230.2	222.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	267.6	263.9	236.3	224.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	296.5	267.9	257.2	232.6*
\$50,000 - 74,999	303.8	299.6	296.0	258.1*
\$75,000 or more	302.8	310.9	297.9	273.7
Region				
Northeast	165.9	184.9	182.6	177.0
Midwest	237.9	238.2	222.0	197.3*
South	230.4	224.6	216.8	201.5*
West	357.6	332.0	335.8	300.7*
Residence				
Urban	293.3	292.0	277.7	262.3*
Suburban	254.0	240.6	234.3	213.0*
Rural	189.2	189.9	189.9	164.8*
Home ownership				
Owned	218.1	220.3	212.2	191.3*
Rented	301.7	282.1	278.1	261.1*

*The 1994-95 difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.

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

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

Data presented in this report may be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. The archive may also be accessed through the BJS Web site. When at the archive site, search for data set ICPSR 6406.