

Jamestown Police Department

1995 Annual Report

Summary

In 1995 the Jamestown Police Department implemented a new Incident Based Reporting System based on future mandates from the State of New York.

The crime reports that we have become familiar with over the last sixty years, Uniform Crime Report (UCR) has reached a point where the data is no longer sufficient to meet the needs of law enforcement, legislators, policy makers, and the public. According to the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Incident Based Reporting should not cause a marked change in the number of crimes reported, but will provide for much more detail on reported crimes.

The following is a representative listing of crimes reported to the Jamestown Police Department for the period of January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995, along with a comparison of crimes reported for the same period in 1994.

Crime Reported	1995	1994	Increase/Decrease	% of Increase/Decrease
Homicide	3	0	+3	300% Increase
Forcible Rape	11	16	-5	31% Decrease
Robbery	53	45	+8	18% Increase
Assaults	574	224	+350	156% Increase
Burglaries	452	347	+105	30% Increase
Larceny	1,370	1,315	+55	4% Increase
Criminal Mischief	819	831	-12	1% Decrease
Motor Vehicle Theft	79	68	+11	16% Increase

There has been a marked increase in the number of violent crimes reported to the Jamestown Police Department during 1995. Some of the increases may be attributed to the new Incident Based Reporting system, but only slightly.

The following statistical information is provided for the period of January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995, along with a comparison of information reported for the same period in 1994.

Information	1995	1994	Increase/Decrease	% of Increase/Decrease
Adult Arrest	2,932	2,657	+275	10% Increase
*Juvenile Arrest	750	653	+97	13% Increase
*Drug Arrest	429	223	+206	92% Increase
Uniform Traffic Tickets Issued	3,702	4,472	-770	17% Decrease
Parking Tickets Issued	12,130	14,305	-2,175	15% Decrease
*Warrants Issued	1,763	1,396	+367	26% Increase
Accidents Investigated	1,908	1,821	+87	5% Increase
Calls for Service	33,427	32,674	+753	2% Increase
*Prisoners Housed	2,124	2,009	+115	6% Increase
*Domestic Disputes	1,906	1,633	+273	17% Increase
*Parking Complaints	1,026	786	+240	31% Increase

Jamestown Police Department

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Chief of Police
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Deputy Chief
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FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

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DATE: 10/1/96

NUMBER OF PAGE(S): 2
(Including Cover Sheet)

TO: Emily Chang

OFFICE: Crime Policy

FAX #: (202) 466-7028

PHONE#: _____

ADDRESS: _____

FROM: Linda Jo Lewis
Jamestown Police Department

PHONE#: (716) 483-7710

FAX#: (716) 483-7722

DIVISION: Office of the Chief of Police

COMMENTS: Attached is a copy of the Jamestown City Code relative to Curfew. The City has no specific codes dealing with truancy or uniforms, other than enforcement of NYS laws. For more information on those two issues please contact the Board of Education, Craig King, Superintendant, (716) 483-4350.

Call if you need assistance regarding this communication.



ARTICLE I

General Restrictions

[Adopted 3-26-1962 as Ch. 18 of the 1962 Code]

§ 185-1. Poolrooms.

No proprietor or employee of a billiard table or room or pool table or room within the city shall cater to, invite or permit the presence of any person either on his premises or for the purpose of using such billiard or pool table who is or apparently is under the age of sixteen (16) years, nor shall any person apparently or actually under the prohibited age of sixteen (16) years go into, remain about or linger on the premises described in this section when ordered to leave and remain away by such proprietor or employee. The failure of any proprietor or employee of such a room or resort to keep any person apparently or actually under the age of sixteen (16) years out of his resort after directing such person to leave and remain away shall not be interpreted to palliate or excuse the offense of such proprietor nor the penalty provided by this Code.

§ 185-2. Curfew. [Amended 4-5-1982]

- A. No person under the age of sixteen (16) years shall be or remain in or upon any of the streets, alleys or public places in the city during any part of the night between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. unless such person is accompanied by a parent, guardian or other person having legal custody or control of such a minor person or whose employment or education makes it necessary to be upon such streets, alleys or public places during the nighttime between such specified hours or unless such person is returning directly from or going directly to a school- or church-sponsored activity. The foregoing exceptions shall not apply when a person under such age shall be playing or unnecessarily loitering in or upon such street, alley or public place.
- B. No parent, guardian or other person having the legal care, custody or control of any child under sixteen (16) years of age shall knowingly allow or permit any such child to go or be in or upon any of the streets, alleys or public places in the city

between the hours specified in this Article unless there exists reasonable necessity therefor.

§ 185-3. Penalties for offenses.

- A. Any person under the age of sixteen (16) years violating any of the provisions of this Article shall be dealt with in accordance with applicable provisions of the Family Court Act of the State of New York.¹
- B. Except as otherwise provided in the Penal Law, a violation of any of the provisions of this Article by any person sixteen (16) years of age or over shall be punishable as provided in Chapter 1, General Provisions, Article I, Penalties.²

ARTICLE II

Recreation and Amusement Facilities

[Adopted 5-21-1973]

§ 185-4. Findings.

It is hereby determined by the local legislative body that a serious deficiency exists in the city of recreational and amusement facilities for youth while it is possible and likely under present state and federal law to create recreation and amusement facilities for adults which would exclude such youths. Accordingly, it is hereby declared the legislative policy of this Council to ensure that recreation and amusement facilities existing within the city shall not be discriminatory to young people and that such facilities as would be required to so discriminate shall be prohibited; and, further, that all amusement and recreational facilities within the city shall be required to demonstrate that no such discriminatory practices would be required.

¹ Editor's Note: Former Section 18.4, which immediately followed this subsection and dealt with drinking age requirements, was deleted 12-29-1986.

² Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code; see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. II.

FAX**Date** Oct. 17, 1996**Number of pages including cover sheet** 8**TO:**

Emily Chang

FROM:

Field Operations

M. Flask, Deputy Chief

Kenneth Kirchner, Lieut.

Phone**Fax Phone** 1-202-456-7028**Phone** (216) 623-5025**Fax Phone** (216) 623-5045**CC:****REMARKS:** ☐ Urgent ☒ For your review ☐ Reply ASAP ☐ Please Comment

HERE IS THE CURFEW ORDINANCES ALONG WITH NEWSPAPER ARTICLES WHICH ADDRESSED
THIS PROBLEM. Call if you need any additional information.

1-216-623-5011

the comfort and repose of any person in the vicinity, where such noise can be distinctly heard outside the property line of the premises at which the animal or bird is kept.

(3) The use of any motorcycle, or vehicle so out of repair or so loaded as to create loud or unnecessary grating, grinding, rattling or other noise.

(4) The blowing of any steam whistle attached to any stationary boiler, except to give notice of the time to begin or stop work or as a warning of danger, or the use of steam under pressure for cleaning purposes in any establishment between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., when the windows of such establishment are open.

(5) The unreasonable discharge into the open air of the exhaust of any steam engine, stationary internal combustion engine, motor vehicle or motor boat engine.

(6) The use of any mechanical device operated by compressed air (excluding a jackhammer operated on weekdays between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.) unless the noise created thereby is effectively muffled and reduced.

(7) The creation of a loud and excessive noise in connection with the loading or unloading of any vehicle or the opening and destruction of bales, boxes, crates and containers.

(8) The making of any unnecessary or unseemly noise by a person or by his operation of any instrument, device, agency or vehicle within 150 feet of any portion of the grounds and premises on which is located a hospital or other institution reserved for the sick, aged or infirm, or within 150 feet of any school, courthouse, church or building in which religious services are held, during school hours, hours of holding court or hours of public worship, respectively. The area within 150 feet of a hospital, school, courthouse or church shall be a "zone of quiet" and the Director of Public Safety shall place signs within such zones of quiet calling attention to the prohibition against unnecessary noises.

(9) The making of any loud, unseemly or unnecessary noise in violation of Chapter 683 of these Codified Ordinances.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of making unnecessary noise, a minor misdemeanor, and shall be fined at least seventy-five dollars (\$75.00), which fine shall not be suspended, waived or otherwise reduced below that amount. Whoever violates this section within twelve (12) hours of having been charged with the minor misdemeanor of making unnecessary noise or of having been warned by a police officer to desist from making unnecessary noise is guilty of making

unnecessary noise, a misdemeanor of the third degree, and shall be fined at least one hundred dollars (\$100.00), which fine shall not be suspended, waived, or otherwise reduced below that amount. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this paragraph, the penalties contained in Section 683.99 shall apply to violations of division (b)(9) of this section. (Ord. No. 2487-A-89. Passed 6-18-90, eff. 6-27-90)

605.11 Reserved

Note: Former Section 605.11 was repealed by Ord. No. 2487-A-89, passed 6-18-90, eff. 6-27-90. See Section 605.10.

605.12 Mufflers on Engines

(a) No person shall, as the owner, agent, employee, operator or person in charge, use or operate any gas or gasoline engine within the City unless such gas or gasoline engine is equipped with a muffler.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of unlawful engine operation, a minor misdemeanor. (Ord. No. 1020-76. Passed 6-14-76, eff. 6-18-76)

605.13 Public Intoxication

(a) No person shall be in a state of public intoxication or, being intoxicated, disturb the peace, good order and quiet of the City.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of public intoxication, a minor misdemeanor. (Ord. No. 1020-76. Passed 6-14-76, eff. 6-18-76)

605.14 Minor's Curfew

(a) No minor twelve years of age or under shall be upon the streets or sidewalks or in a park or any other public place during the period from darkness to dawn, nor shall any minor thirteen to sixteen years of age, inclusive, be upon the streets or sidewalks or in a park or any other public place between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m., nor shall any minor seventeen years of age be upon the streets or sidewalks or in a park or any other public place between the hours of midnight and 5:00 a.m. unless accompanied by a parent, guardian or some responsible person over the age of twenty-one years, or a member of his family eighteen years or older. No parent or guardian of any minor twelve years of age or under shall allow such child to be upon the streets or sidewalks or in

a park or any other public place during the period from darkness to dawn, nor shall any parent or guardian of any minor thirteen to sixteen years of age, inclusive, allow such child to be upon the streets or sidewalks or in a park or any other public place between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. nor shall any parent of any minor seventeen years of age allow such minor to be upon the streets or sidewalks or in a park or any other public place between the hours of midnight and 5:00 a.m. unless accompanied by his parent, guardian or some responsible person over the age of twenty-one years or a member of his family eighteen years or older.

(b) Any parent or guardian who violates this section is guilty of permitting curfew violation, a minor misdemeanor. (Ord. No. 1020-76. Passed 6-14-76, eff. 6-18-76)

605.15 Employment of Strikebreakers

(a) No person, firm or corporation directly involved in a labor dispute shall wilfully and knowingly employ, or contract or arrange for the recruitment or procuring for employment, any person who customarily and repeatedly offers himself for employment for the duration of a strike or lockout in place of employees involved in a strike or lockout.

(b) No person who customarily and repeatedly offers himself for employment in place of employees involved in a labor dispute shall accept or offer to accept employment in place of an employee involved in a labor dispute.

(c) No person, firm or corporation, not directly involved in a labor strike or lockout, shall recruit any person for employment, or secure or offer to secure for any person any employment, when the purpose of such recruiting, securing or offering to secure employment is to have such person take

the place in employment of employees in an industry where a labor strike or lockout exists.

(d) Whoever violates this section is guilty of unlawful strikebreaker employment, a misdemeanor of the first degree. (Ord. No. 1020-76. Passed 6-14-76, eff. 6-18-76)

605.16 Prohibited Use of Mounted Police in Labor Dispute

(a) No City official or officer of the Department of Public Safety or the Division of Police shall order or authorize the use of mounted police officers for any law enforcement activity in connection with or related to a labor dispute, nor shall any mounted police officer while on duty as a mounted police officer use his mount for any law enforcement activity connected with or related to a labor dispute.

(b) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to departmental disciplinary action. (Ord. No. 1020-76. Passed 6-14-76, eff. 6-18-76)

605.17 Prohibiting Use of Police Dogs in Labor Disputes

(a) No official or officer of the Department of Public Safety or the Division of Police shall order, authorize or direct nor shall any member of the Division of Police use or employ a dog, owned, harbored or under the control of the City of Cleveland, in connection with or related to a labor dispute.

(b) Whoever violates this section shall be subject to departmental disciplinary action for violation of the laws of the City of Cleveland. (Ord. No. 1048-89. Passed 4-24-89, eff. 5-4-89 without the signature of the Mayor)

Sec. 605.141 **Ord. No. 615-95**

Ord. No. 615-95.

By Councilmen Polensck, Patton and Rokakis (by departmental request).

An emergency ordinance to amend Sections 605.141 and 605.142 of the Codified Ordinances of Cleveland, Ohio, 1976, as amended by Ordinance No. 1583-94, passed August 23, 1994, and Ordinance No. 1199-94, passed June 13, 1994, respectively, regarding daytime curfew.

Whereas, this ordinance constitutes an emergency measure providing for the usual daily operation of a municipal department; now, therefore.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Cleveland:

Section 1. That Sections 605.141 and 605.142 of the Codified Ordinances of Cleveland, Ohio, 1976, as amended by Ordinance No. 1583-94, passed August 23, 1994, and Ordinance No. 1199-94, passed June 13, 1994, respectively, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 605.141 Children of Compulsory School Age to be in Attendance at School; Parental Duty Imposed

(a) No child between the ages of six and seventeen, inclusive, other than a child that has been suspended or expelled from school, shall be at any place within the City except in attendance at school between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. during any school day, unless the child has written proof from school authorities excusing him or her from attending school at that particular time, or unless the child is accompanied by a parent or legal guardian, or a responsible adult selected by the parent or legal guardian to supervise the child.

(b) Each parent or legal guardian of a child between the ages of six and seventeen, inclusive, shall have a duty to prohibit the child from behaving contrary to division (a) of this section. No person shall negligently fail to fulfill the duty imposed by this division.

(c) It shall be an affirmative defense to divisions (a) and (b) of this section that the child, at the time he or she was found at a place other than in school, was not required by law to be in attendance at school.

(d) It shall be an affirmative defense to division (b) of this section that the parent or legal guardian initiated the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court against the child prior to the time that the child was found violating division (a) of this section.

(e) A police officer or school atten-

dance officer may transport any child found violating division (a) of this section to the child's residence and may release the child into the care of a parent or legal guardian, to the school the child usually attends, or to any location designated by the school authorities as a receiving center for such children, the choice of destination to be made at the discretion of the police officer or school attendance officer based on proximity of the destination and other relevant factors, and subject to the need to respond to emergency or priority calls.

(f) Any child who violates division (a) of this section is an unruly child and is subject to the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.

(g) Any person who violates division (b) of this section is guilty of negligently failing to supervise a child of compulsory school age, a minor misdemeanor. In addition to any other method of enforcement provided for in these Codified Ordinances or by statute, this offense may be enforced by the issuance of a citation in compliance with Rule 4.1 of the Ohio Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Sec. 605.142

Ord. No. 615-95

Section 605.142 Children Suspended or Expelled from School to Remain Under Supervision; Parental Duties Imposed

(a) If a child is suspended or expelled from school, then each parent or legal guardian of the child shall have the following duties for the duration of the suspension or expulsion:

(1) The duty to personally supervise the child, or to arrange for a responsible adult to supervise the child, at the times that the child would have been required to be in attendance at school had he or she not been suspended or expelled; and

(2) The duty to prohibit the child from being at any public place at the times that the child would have been required to be in attendance at school had he or she not been suspended or expelled, except in the following circumstances:

A. When the child is accompanied by the parent or legal guardian, or a responsible adult selected by the parent or legal guardian to supervise the child; or

B. When the child is employed pursuant to an age and schooling certificate issued by the school authorities, during the times that the child is actually on the job or traveling directly to or from the job site; or

C. When the child is on an emergency errand; or

D. When the child has been directed by the parent or legal guardian to engage in a specific activity or to carry out express instructions, during the times that the child is actually engaged in fulfilling those directions or instructions.

No person shall negligently fail to fulfill the duties imposed by this division.

(b) No child that has been suspended or expelled from school shall fail to comply with supervision provided or arranged by a parent or legal guardian pursuant to division (a)(1) of this section.

(c) No child that has been suspended or expelled from school shall be in any public place at the times that he or she would have been required to be in attendance at school had he or she not been suspended or expelled, except in the circumstances described in divisions

(a)(2)A, (a)(2)B, (a)(2)C or (a)(2)D.

(d) As used in this section, "public place" includes any street, sidewalk, park, cemetery, school yard, body of water or watercourse, public conveyance, or any other place for the sale of merchandise, public accommodation or amusement.

(e) A police officer or school attendance officer may transport any child found violating division (a) of this section to the child's residence and may release the child into the care of a parent or legal guardian, to the school the child usually attends, or to any location designated by the school authorities as a receiving center for such children, the choice of destination to be made at the discretion of the police officer or school attendance officer based on proximity of the destination and other relevant factors, and subject to the need to respond to emergency or priority calls.

(f) Any child that violates divisions (b) or (c) of this section is an unruly child and is subject to the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.

(g) Any person that negligently fails to fulfill the duty imposed by division (a) of this section is guilty of negligently failing to supervise a suspended or expelled child, a minor misdemeanor. In addition to any other means of enforcement provided for in these Codified Ordinances or by statute, this offense may be enforced by the issuance of a citation in accordance with Rule 4.1 of the Ohio Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Section 2. That existing Sections 605.141 and 605.142 of the Codified Ordinances of Cleveland, Ohio, 1976, as amended by Ordinance No. 1583-94, passed August 23, 1994, and Ordinance No. 1199-94, passed June 13, 1994, respectively, are hereby repealed.

Section 3. That this ordinance is hereby declared to be an emergency measure and, provided it receives the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to Council, it shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its passage and approval by the Mayor; otherwise it shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Passed June 19, 1995
Effective June 28, 1995

PLAIN DEALER

4-B NW

WED. 09-27-95

THE I

Sweeps week continues; 91 more truants caught

CLEVELAND — On the second day of a weeklong police sweep to pick up truant students, officers arrested and cited 91 Cleveland public school students.

The students were taken to two drop-off sites yesterday and held until a parent or guardian arrived. Fifty-eight were taken to John Hay High School on E. 107th St. and 33 to James Ford Rhodes High School on Biddulph Ave.

If parents could not be located, the truants were taken to the school they should have been attending.

Nearly 150 students were picked up Monday, the first day of the sweeps.

"The weather was good today, so we knew we would find a lot of students," said Mike Walker, executive director of Cleveland's Task Force on Violent Crime. "I expect we'll have many more by the end of the week."

Truants and their parents will be arraigned Monday by Cleve-

• The truancy sweeps are a good start, but it's up to schools and parents to make a lasting difference. An editorial. 10-B

land Municipal Court judges, who will set up temporary courtrooms at John Hay and Rhodes.

A daytime curfew ordinance approved by the City Council in 1993 subjects parents to a \$100 fine if their school-age children, age 6 to 17, are caught outside of school between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Police sweeps were included in a schools plan aimed at reducing absenteeism, which routinely reaches 25 percent at some city high schools. The plan, completed last week, was put together by a committee made up of school and law enforcement officials.

After this week, the sweeps will be repeated periodically during the school year.

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ROADELL HICKMAN / PLAIN DEALER PHOTOGRAPHER

Sandra Burkey relaxes at home with her son Christopher, a 10th-grader at South High School. Burkey is upset because Christopher was picked up in front of South High School for truancy. She claims he wasn't cutting class and doesn't believe she should face a possible \$100 fine.

Sweeps stir skepticism

Parents, school officials say truancy is rampant in the Cleveland district

By PATRICE M. JONES
PLAIN DEALER REPORTER

CLEVELAND — Add truancy to the charges one 15-year-old Clevelander has faced.

He was picked up by police for cutting class last Monday in a truancy sweep with nearly 100 other Cleveland students. The same boy remains on probation for a charge of breaking into and entering a Cleveland house with some of his buddies in May. He is repeating ninth grade because he showed up for classes only 35 out of 180 days

last school year at Glenville High School.

His mother fears that nothing will change him, and she, like many other parents, searches for answers.

"His first comment Monday was, 'They had no right to pick me up. It was 2 p.m. They can't pick you up after 2,'" said his mother, a single parent who works for the state.

"He doesn't think anything is going to happen to him," she said. "There is an attitude that the parents can't do anything, that the system can't do any-

thing."

The woman is one of dozens of parents who must stand before Cleveland Municipal Court judges in temporary courtrooms at John Hay and James F. Rhodes high schools today because their sons and daughters — 325 of them — were picked up on city streets while allegedly skipping school last week. The parents have been cited with a misdemeanor because of their children's alleged truancy and could be fined \$100.

SEE SWEEPS/2-B

ment from 1980 to 1988 and earlier served a term as city councilman.

Edmund V. Gudenas has been a councilman since 1989. Jerald A. Sustarsic has been a councilman since 1987 and previously was a member of the Civil Service Commission. Kidd, a self-described independent, has never run for office.

The Nov. 7 election is nonpartisan, although Oyaski, Gudenas and Sustarsic are Democrats. There is no primary election in Euclid.

Oyaski, 43, is touting his years of city government experience and is running on a platform of "providing safe streets, sound finances and a secure future." He said he would hire five more police officers and rebuild a fire station. He also promised to "watch tax dollars like a hawk."

sary admin- run the city. The two make the ra- trading bart- ting on each Sustarsic, avoids such- ing on his manner to w He said working cla- not an attor- multiple deg- institutions. He want- training and and firefigh- hancement center. He j- directors a- their expert- ing advice f- sultants.

Inside

Opposites attract

In North Ridgeville, residents of the school district views have come together on a blue-ribbon commission plan for the schools' future. 3-B

Diversity in nursing

Alarmed that only four percent of the nation's 2.2 million black, nursing schools are recruiting more minority students into the profession. 4-B

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Truancy rampant in Cleveland

SWEEPS FROM 1-B

The truancy sweeps, an enforcement of a daytime 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. curfew ordinance enacted in 1993, spotlights the district's inability to keep students in school — a problem parents, school officials and those who counsel delinquent youths say is spiraling out of control.

School officials report that the absentee rate at some city high schools routinely reaches 25 percent.

Michael R. Williams, an associate professor of social work at Cleveland State University, said truancy often is linked to poor academic performance, high dropout rates and juvenile crime.

"If a student is not in a classroom, that precludes any opportunity for that student to learn on that given day," Williams said. "The ultimate penalty is on the children, because they are the ones who won't be able to pass the proficiency exam or be able to compete academically."

The boy who is on probation said jeopardizing his education is not his intent. He simply doesn't want to go to school at Glenville because he doesn't fit in there. He and his friends started breaking into houses because they needed some place to stay during school hours.

"They call me 'cracker' and they call me 'skinhead,'" said the boy, who is white. "I didn't have nowhere to go, so I started hanging out," he said.

Other students' excuses are less complex.

"I don't like school," said a 15-year-old Glenville student as she sat with other students being handed citations. "They can't make us go to school if we don't want to go to school," she said. "If I want to cut, they can't catch me. I'll just stay inside."

A 17-year-old John F. Kennedy senior said he cut classes because his school is "too crowded."

"My mom will just say you need to pay the fine, and that'll be it," he said. Asked how a teenager without a job could get the \$100 to pay the fine, he said, "I'd rather not comment on that."

Parents say they are frustrated

in their efforts to rein in their children.

The mother of the boy on probation said she applauds the truancy sweeps but doubts the stepped-up enforcement will do much to straighten out her son.

"I'm very grateful, because I need all the support I can get from the system," she said. "[My son] started to get bad last year, but the police said they couldn't take them. I called them over and over again."

Besides being a chronic truant, the boy won't follow orders at home, his mother says. She filed three complaints citing her son as an "unruly child" with the Juvenile Court. But she said it wasn't until he was charged with a crime that police took her complaints seriously.

John Puch, a probation counselor for Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court, was assigned to the boy's case this month. Puch said that while he has hope for the boy, he doubts truancy sweeps alone will have much effect.

"Those kids they picked up this week are peanuts compared to the number of kids that are truant every day," Puch said. "This problem is so out of control in the schools — the numbers are mind-boggling."

Puch said that before massive budget cuts, special counselors assigned to public high schools worked with probation counselors to keep track of truant students. But this program was cut several years ago. The district laid off its last nine truancy officers in July.

"This problem has to be worked on by the police, the courts, the schools, the social service agencies," Puch said. "Otherwise, we cannot solve this problem."

Another mother was livid Monday when she found out her 14-year-old daughter was picked up by police, handed a citation and let go.

She said that if the police bothered to check their own records and those at the Juvenile Court, they would have found her daughter was a missing person who hadn't been seen in a week. Her daughter returned home on her own a few days ago.

School officials said police could not check into the girl's records because there were no facilities in the schools to conduct computer background checks.

The mother said she would show up for court, but as a single parent she can't afford the fine. "The sweeps are something they did for publicity for the Board of Education," the mother said dryly. "They don't care about my daughter."

School spokesman Rick Ellis said he understands parental skepticism but hopes parents will cooperate to get students back to class.

"We are short on staff to deal with the magnitude of the problem," Ellis said. "We may not be able to do that much for chronic truants, but we hope we can get to those students who may not be chronic yet and shake them up into seeing that skipping school is a serious infraction. We need volunteers, anyone who wants to help."

Ellis said that along with picking up truants, school security officers plan to visit the homes of truants, and guidance counselors would schedule visits with parents as well.

But the district's follow-up plans to aid families through counseling and at-home visits are sketchy at best.

In a Cincinnati program that netted positive results, a curfew ordinance was coordinated with counseling and a court-ordered, eight-week "Parent Power" course in which local agencies helped parents of truants with strategies for dealing with their children and encouraged them to get involved in schools.

One father whose 17-year-old son was picked up for truancy, said parents ordered to appear in court may get the message, but he doesn't believe truant students will.

"My son is giving us the headaches, but we have to pay the fine," he said. "What reason would he have to change?"

And while some parents fear the schools' truancy plan won't work, others complain that the one-size-fits-all approach in which youngsters are picked up

and taken back to school in police vehicles — and in some cases, handcuffed — is too punitive.

While the American Civil Liberties Union has no objection to truancy laws or their enforcement, Bill Saks, a staff attorney with the ACLU of Ohio, said: "We would like to read the ordinance that is being used to make sure it is not overbroad — making criminals out of students who have legitimate reasons for being out of school. Some students may be baby-sitting for siblings or have sick family members. They may very well be going from school to home and could conceivably be caught up in a sweep."

Saks said handcuffing students seemed inappropriate. "It seems to be an extreme measure, considering the crime. I don't think very many adults have gone all the way through school without cutting a class," he said.

Sandra Burkey, whose son, Christopher, is a 10th-grader at South High School, said she believes her son had a legitimate reason for being out of his school building this week when he was handed a citation for cutting class.

She said her son was looking for a friend on the school grounds outside South when he was nabbed by police.

"My son has never been in trouble with the police, but they treated him like a criminal," she said. "I know lots of parents who are angry."

Juvenile Court Judge Peter M. Sikora, who has ordered that parents of chronic truants attend school with their children, said he hopes parents will consider the sweeps a positive move.

"I hope these sweeps would mean parents would get the message that this is serious business," Sikora said. "Parents are the ones who ultimately have to instill morals in their children," he said. "They have got the authority, and they have to control their kids. They have to know that it is important that their child be in school at all times when they should be."

"They can't say, 'I dropped my child off at school; now you educate him.' It is a process that involves the families, neighborhoods and the schools."

Cuyahoga

CLEVELAND

PEACEFUL PROTESTS

About 1,000 people on opposite sides of the abortion issue peacefully demonstrated along a seven-block stretch of Shaker Blvd. yesterday. Three of the four abortion clinics in Cuyahoga County are on Shaker Blvd. near E. 121st St., an area anti-abortion forces call "abortion alley." This is the fourth year that anti-abortion demonstrators, who yesterday outnumbered abortion-rights activists about 7-1, have formed their "life chain." Meanwhile, about 75 abortion-rights supporters stood curbside in front of the clinics with signs that said, "Defend Choice" and "Thou Shalt Not Kill Except Doctors."

FLU SHOTS FOR ELDERLY

Fairview Health System's Senior Circle nurses will offer flu shots for the elderly on three dates in October. The vaccines will be available from 9 a.m. to

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Oyaski

Gudenais

Euclid race is long

EUCLID FROM 1-B

Sustarcic is a technician for CT Consultants Inc., an engineering firm in Willoughby, which did about \$880,000 worth of work for the city last year. He has avoided conflict-of-interest issues by abstaining from votes dealing with CT.

Kidd, 30, said he had never been involved in politics before

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Penny-pinching senator likes just saying no

said it needed the space for out-

president, said the board's from 1977 to 1982, when he won

FAX

Community School District #3
300 West 96th Street
New York, NY 10025

James E. Mazza, Comm. Supt.
Helen C. Santiago, Deputy Supt.

Date 10-17-96
Number of pages including cover sheet 3

To:

Emily Chan
Pres. Committee
Policy Council

Phone

Fax Phone

CC:

202 -
456 -
7028

From:

Jim Mazza

Phone

Fax Phone

(212) 678-2880

(212) 932-3883

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☐ Urgent ☐ For your review ☐ Reply ASAP ☐ Please comment

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JAMES E. MAZZA
Community Superintendent



ATTENDANCE PLAN - JUNE, 1996

Regular school attendance, a key to learning, is a priority of Community School District 3. We place primary emphasis on creating learning environments that attract students to schools. Beyond that, attendance programs are an essential element of the support services that provide for the non-academic needs of our students and their families.

Approximately 150 students in Temporary Housing live or attend schools in our District. They receive outreach services at shelters and remedial services as needed in their schools. We place each child registered in District 3 schools in a carefully selected educational environment suited to his/her needs. Also, we have collaborated with several organizations and individuals to provide services to homeless families and children.

Throughout the district, special education students receive the same services as the general school population. Special education students' names are recorded on consecutive registers as are the names of general education students.

The District Attendance Coordinator monitors attendance procedures at District schools to insure that minimum standards are maintained as described in the School Attendance Manual and in Chancellor's Regulation A-210.

The Coordinator arranges for the provision of training and professional development for all levels of personnel to support appropriate procedures for promoting school attendance.

The District supports a Parent Involvement Program to encourage parents to visit schools, attend workshops, and participate in school decision making. Schools are encouraged to include parents on Committees on Attendance and to involve Parent Associations in school-wide attendance planning. Letters and notices sent to students' homes are written in the language of the parents.

The District involves numerous community organizations in school activities. These provide an array of social services as well as curriculum enhancement.

All students in bilingual programs are included in school and district programs and plans. Bilingual attendance staff members are placed in all schools where there are concentrations of non-English speaking families.

Students who return to school after prolonged absence receive counseling and other support as needed to encourage their academic and social development. These services are furnished by our 38 guidance counselors, supported through several funding sources, as well as paraprofessionals and collaborating organizations such as the Dome Project, Rheedlen Services



-2-

Attendance Plan - June, 1996 (cont'd)

for Families and Children, and Goddard-Riverside Community Center.

Each district school implements a lateness program that includes procedures for the recording of all students who arrive late and methods to ensure that appropriate changes are made to reflect their attendance for the day.

District schools are being requested to improve attendance during the month of June. The following guidelines have been established to achieve this goal:

- Every effort should be made to hold graduation ceremonies as late as possible in the month
- Parents are to be provided with information concerning the school calendar and the attendance requirements for the entire month of June
- School staff are to support and encourage student attendance through the end of June
- Creative program planning is to be used in order to encourage attendance. Activities such as field days and sporting events are suggested for the last two days.

The District encourages our schools to explore a variety of incentives to improve attendance. Contests, assemblies, prizes and other forms of recognition are used.

The District places a high priority on the integration of attendance teachers, guidance counselors and social workers. The AI/DP and school attendance programs interface on a daily basis and all support services combine to deal with specific students at meetings of each school's Pupil Personnel Committee.

The quality of attendance personnel, reflected in the steady improvement of district-wide attendance, is carefully maintained by hiring procedures that seek out competent and committed staff members sensitive to the varied cultural backgrounds of our student population. Staff development consistently emphasizes respect for and understanding of the diverse economic, social and ethnic roots of our community.

MW/pe



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF POLICE

City of Cleveland

MICHAEL R. WHITE, MAYOR



Fax number: (216) 623-5584

ROCCO M. POLLUTRO
Chief of Police

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

To: Emily Chang

Fax number called: (202) 456-2216 7028

From: Cleveland Police - Chief's office

Number of pages (including transmittal sheet): 3

Comments: _____

CITY OF CLEVELAND

Michael R. White, Mayor



Department of Public Safety
Division of Police
Rocco M. Pollutro, Chief
1300 Ontario Street, 9th Floor
Cleveland, Ohio 44113
216 623-5005 Fax: 216 623-5584

October 17, 1996

Emily Chang
Domestic Policy Council
Washington D.C.

Sent via fax: (202) 456-2216

Dear Ms. Chang:

Attached please find the crime statistics you requested for 1994 and 1995 from the Cleveland Division of Police.

Please contact my office if we can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Rocco M. Pollutro, Chief
Division of Police

RMP:df

An Equal
Opportunity
Employer

Cleveland! the new American city

Uniform Crime Comparison
City Wide
January-December, 1995

	Year 1995	Year 1994	Difference	Percent
Crimes Against Persons				
Homicides	129	137	-8	-5.84%
Rapes	690	749	-59	-7.88%
Robberies	4224	3924	300	7.65%
Aggravated Assaults	3108	2940	168	5.71%
Total	8151	7750	401	5.17%
Crimes Against Property - Index				
Breaking/Entering	7693	8007	-314	-3.92%
Larcenies	13764	12931	833	6.44%
Auto Theft	9053	9063	-5	-0.06%
Total	30510	30001	509	1.71%
Total Index Crimes	36666	37751	-915	-2.42%
Other Part One Offenses				
Assaults/not aggravated	19020	16027	2993	18.67%
Manslaughter by negligence	2	4	-2	-50.00%
Total	19022	16031	2991	18.66%
Total - Part One Offenses	57688	53782	3906	7.26%



College of Arts and Sciences

Department of Criminology
and Criminal Justice

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The final section of the analysis examines attitudes toward the use of firearms. We probe issues such as the need for protection, respect garnered among peers through firearm ownership, and retaliation. These attitudinal questions allow us to explore another dimension of the link between arrestees and firearms, the culture of firearms. Beliefs about guns – when to use them and why – provide important insights about the normative structure of firearm perceptions.

The first attitudinal issue we explore concerns the perceived need for a gun to provide protection in the neighborhood of residence. Forty-two percent (42%) of respondents answered affirmatively to this question, a sobering statistic. No differences from this sample average were found for any subgroup other than (yet again) drug sellers and gang members. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of those who sold drugs and sixty-four (64%) percent of gang members said they needed a gun for protection in their neighborhood. In some ways this is not surprising. After all, each of these activities place an individual at elevated risk for violence, likely to encounter armed and motivated antagonists.

Table 3.12
ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF FIREARMS

DO YOU NEED A GUN FOR PROTECTION IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=7,701)	42%	58%
Adult males	43%	57%
Adult females	43%	57%
Juvenile males	41%	59%
Sold drugs in the last year	58%	42%
Admitted gang member	64%	36%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	45%	55%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	42%	58%
Violent crime	44%	56%

Perceptions about the need for a gun in one's neighborhood may reflect accurate perceptions about individual safety. But the next measure of firearm attitude tells more about peer culture and consequently the role of peers in increasing gun ownership (Table 3.13). Twenty-eight percent (28%) of respondents indicated that this was the case among their peers. Again, a higher fraction of "yes" answers regarding "your crowd respects you if you have a gun" came from those who were gang members (42%) and sold drugs (44%). The ownership of firearms among these groups reflects their increased risk for victimization by rival gang members and potential customers, respectively.

Table 3.13
ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF FIREARMS

YOUR CROWD RESPECTS YOU IF YOU HAVE A GUN.	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=7,694)	28%	72%
Adult males	29%	71%
Adult females	25%	75%
Juvenile males	29%	71%
Sold drugs in the last year	44%	56%
Admitted gang member	42%	58%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	30%	70%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	28%	72%
Violent crime	29%	71%

We conclude the analysis section of this report by examining beliefs about the appropriate circumstances under which one can shoot another person. Clearly, attitudes that support the use of guns, beyond self-protective reasons, contribute to support for increased firearm violence. Table 3.14 presents the results of our interview when arrestees were asked whether it was "OK to shoot someone who disrespected you." Overall, nine percent (9%) of arrestees agreed with this statement. However, twice as high a percent of juveniles (18%) agreed with the statement. And twenty-one (21%) percent of drug sellers and thirty-four percent (34%) of gang members agreed. The role of respect among young people,

drug sellers, and gang members plays an important role in attitudes that condone the use of firearms. Among gang members, respect plays an especially central role, because respect is a core gang value (Moore 1978; Vigil, 1988) violated only at great peril.

Table 3.14
ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF FIREARMS

IT IS OK TO SHOOT SOMEONE WHO DISRESPECTED YOU.	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=7,701)	9%	91%
Adult males	8%	92%
Adult females	5%	95%
Juvenile males	18%	82%
Sold drugs in the last year	21%	79%
Admitted gang member	34%	66%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	8%	92%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	10%	90%
Violent crime	10%	90%

In the next table, we change the scenario of firearm use, substituting physical harm for disrespect. Here we sought to determine whether individuals agreed with the statement that "it is OK to shoot someone who hurt you." Our intent was to move beyond the protective use of firearms and to understand the support for the retaliatory use of firearms among arrestees. Not surprisingly, a substantial percentage (28%) of arrestees responded affirmatively. There were substantial variations across the subcategories, however. Forty-two percent (42%) of juveniles agreed with the statement, and forty-eight percent (48%) of drug sellers and gang members agreed with the statement. For drug sellers and gang members, retaliation is especially important, because it demonstrates that such individuals will not easily "roll over," and be easily victimized in the future.

Table 3.15

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF FIREARMS

IT IS OK TO SHOOT SOMEONE WHO
HURT YOU.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=7,696)	28%	72%
Adult males	26%	74%
Adult females	23%	77%
Juvenile males	42%	58%
Sold drugs in the last year	48%	52%
Admitted gang member	48%	52%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	27%	73%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	29%	71%
Violent crime	30%	70%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



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ARRESTEES AND GUNS: MONITORING THE ILLEGAL FIREARMS MARKET

FINAL REPORT

MAY 1996

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CHAPTER 3

NATIONAL RESULTS

This chapter of the report reviews the results of our study. A number of demographic and behavioral characteristics are examined. Demographic characteristics include age and sex; behavioral measures include selling illegal drugs, gang membership, drug use (measured by urinalysis), and most serious charge at arrest.

The first set of results are presented in Table 3.1. This table is important, both for its findings as well as the road map it provides for future tables. Most of the subsequent tables adopt a similar format, examining the age-sex variables first, then the behavioral measures. In addition, the findings in the first table are consistent with those in future tables.

Measures of lifetime, thirty day, 24 hour and time of arrest firearm possession are presented in Table 3.1. The most striking finding in this table is how little the age-sex measures add to our understanding of firearm ownership. The central question for each bivariate relationship (adult males and ever owned a firearm, for example) is how much different from the overall sample is the subgroup being examined. And for both adult and juvenile males, very little difference is found from the sample total for any of the ownership prevalence measures. Females, adult and juvenile, report understandably lower prevalence rates than their male counterparts. The case for juvenile males, whose participation in the illegal firearms market as users, sellers, and buyers, has been ably documented in the first chapter of this report, is especially striking. For each ownership measure, juvenile males were about as likely to own a gun as was the entire sample. This suggests that it is not just being a young male that elevates risk for involvement in firearm violence; other factors play an important role.

We begin to get a sense of what those "other factors" may be in examining the bottom half of Table 3.1. Surprisingly, neither testing positive for cocaine nor being charged with a violent offense made little difference for any of the firearm prevalence measures. The finding with regard to drugs is consistent with that of Sheley and Wright (1995) who found that self-reported drug use was not especially powerful in discriminating between those involved in illegal firearm ownership and use and those who were not. However, self-reports of gang membership or selling illegal drugs alter the picture considerably. For individuals who admitted either of these behaviors, the probability of owning a firearm rose considerably over the sample. This finding is not a mere artifact of the bravado that may often accompany admitting involvement in such illegal behaviors. Questions about drug sales and gang membership were asked at the end of the interview so as not to allow subjects to first create an image, then create responses that confirm that image in their eyes and those of the interviewer. Regardless of the time period (lifetime, thirty days, within twenty-four hours of arrest, or at the time of arrest) members of the sample who told interviewers that they had sold illegal drugs in the past year or were currently a gang member were between two and four times as likely to own a firearm as was the case for the entire sample. This is a finding that will resurface in this report.

Table 3.1
FIREARM OWNERSHIP AND POSSESSION

PERCENT OF SAMPLE THAT:	<u>Ever Owned</u>	<u>Owned Last 30 Days</u>	<u>Within 24 hrs of Arrest</u>	<u>Armed at Arrest</u>
Sample (n=7,701)	37%	35%	7%	3%
Adult males	42%	35%	4%	3%
Adult females	22%	29%	1%	1%
Juvenile males	42%	36%	5%	3%
Juvenile females	13%	—	—	—
Sold illegal drugs in the last year	65%	47%	11%	4%
Admitted gang member	68%	51%	12%	5%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	35%	32%	3%	2%
Most serious charge at arrest:				
Property crime	39%	34%	4%	3%
Violent crime	37%	36%	4%	3%
HOW OFTEN DO YOU CARRY A GUN?		<u>All or most of the time</u>	<u>Some of the time</u>	<u>Rarely or never</u>
Sample (n=2,833)		14%	14%	72%
Adult males		13%	13%	75%
Adult females		12%	13%	76%
Juvenile males		20%	17%	63%
Sold illegal drugs in the last year		23%	18%	59%
Admitted gang member		31%	24%	50%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine		13%	12%	75%
Most serious charge at arrest:				
Property crime		13%	15%	82%
Violent crime		15%	14%	71%
WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR HAVING A GUN?				
Sample (n=2,861)				
Hunting or target shooting	22%			
Bonafide job	2%			
Protection/self defense	66%			
To get someone	1%			
Use in the drug trade	5%			
Use in other criminal activity	4%			
Other reasons	7%			

The second section of Table 3.1 examines how often respondents reported carrying a gun. The table is based only on those individuals who reported ever owning a firearm. Overall, fourteen percent of the sample reported that they carried a gun "all or most of the time." Little difference was found between this sample average and the percentage of adult or juvenile males. A similar result emerged for those who tested positive for cocaine and whether the most serious charge was for a property or violent crime. However, consistent with the results discussed above, selling drugs or – even more – belonging to a gang nearly doubled the percentage of individuals who said they carried a gun "all or most of the time."

The final issue explored in Table 3.1 focuses on the motivation for carrying a gun. Here again, only those individuals who report ever owning a gun are included in the table. Fully two-thirds of the sample reported that protection or self-defense was their primary motivation for having a gun. Twenty-two percent reported that "hunting or target shooting" was their primary reason, and ten percent reported miscellaneous illegal reasons ("use in the drug trade," for example).

The analysis now moves to an examination of access to firearms; that is, how arrestees had obtained their most recent firearm (Table 3.2). The modal response, 56%, reported that they had paid cash for the handgun they had obtained most recently. This response masks whether they bought that handgun in a legal or illegal market. There is considerable evidence though, especially given the nature of our sample, that the illegal market was the primary source for such cash transactions. A large fraction of arrestees have prior criminal records of the sort that would prevent them from participating in the legal market, and the ease with which firearms could be obtained by the arrestees we interviewed suggests that the illegal market is a far more likely source for purchasing handguns than is the legal market. The second largest category was those individuals who claimed that their most recent handgun was a gift from some unspecified individual. A variety of other means of acquisitions (theft, borrowing, trading) were reported, though each was rather small.

Table 3.2
ACCESS TO FIREARMS

HOW DID YOU GET YOUR MOST RECENT HANDGUN?
(n=1,890)

<u>Source</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Stole it	5%
Rented it	1%
Borrowed/held it	10%
Traded	8%
Paid cash	56%
It was a gift	15%
Other	5%

We were also concerned with how easy it would be for arrestees to obtain firearms. After all, the members of our sample represent a group that poses considerable threats to public safety. Many of them were arrested for very serious crimes, and a large number of them were involved in illegal drug use and sales, not to mention gang membership. The data that bear on this issue are presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3
AVAILABILITY (EASE) OF POSSESSING FIREARMS

<u>IS IT EASY TO GET A GUN ILLEGALLY?</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
Sample (n=7,695)	55%	26%	19%
Adult males	54%	27%	19%
Adult females	54%	22%	24%
Juvenile males	59%	30%	11%
Sold drugs in the last year	77%	15%	8%
Admitted gang member	78%	17%	6%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	55%	25%	20%
Most serious charge at arrest			
Property crime	55%	27%	19%
Violent crime	55%	26%	19%

More than half of the total sample, 55%, responded that it was easy to get a gun illegally. Consistent with earlier findings, little differences between the overall sample and the age-sex subgroups was found. Strikingly, fifty-nine percent of juvenile males, only five percent more than the sample total, reported that it was easy to get a gun illegally. A similar picture emerged (again) for arrestees who tested positive for cocaine or were charged with violent or property crimes. But, nearly one and one-half times the percentage of admitted gang members and individuals who sold illegal drugs answered affirmatively to this question. These findings provide at least partial confirmation for the propositions offered by Blumstein (1994) about the impact of the crack cocaine market on firearms possession.

The analysis proceeds along similar lines by moving to an examination of how long it would take to get a gun. These data are presented in Table 3.4. The modal response, thirty-one percent, said that it would take an arrestee between a week and a month to get a gun. Slightly more than one in five respondents said they could get a gun in one day or less, adding credibility to the notion that the urban firearms market is very accessible to offenders. We then created a dichotomy measuring whether it would take arrestees a week or less, or more than a week to get a gun. Thirty-seven percent (37%) of the sample said they could get a gun in a week or less, a figure matched nearly identically for adult males (38%), juvenile males (36%), those who tested positive for cocaine (38%), individuals charged with property (38%), and violent crimes (35%). Quite a different picture emerged for self-reported drug sellers and gang members. Fifty-four percent of the former group and fifty-nine percent of the latter reported that they could get a gun in less than a week. These findings reinforce the role of gangs and drug markets in increasing access to firearms.

Table 3.4

AVAILABILITY (EASE) OF POSSESSING FIREARMS

HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE YOU TO GET A GUN?

Couldn't get a gun	7%
More than a month	25%
Between a week and a month	31%
Between two days and a week	16%
One day or less	21%
(n=1,422)	

	<u>Less than a week</u>	<u>More than a week</u>
Sample	37%	63%
Adult males	38%	62%
Juvenile males	36%	64%
Sold drugs in the last year	54%	46%
Admitted gang member	59%	41%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	38%	62%
Most serious charge at arrest		
Property crime	38%	62%
Violent crime	35%	65%

The focus of our analysis shifts from possession and motives for possession to use of a firearm. Responses to the question, "Have you ever used a gun to commit a crime," are presented in Table 3.5. Nearly one-quarter of the sample (23%) responded affirmatively to this question. Consistent with the pattern observed in the earlier tables, those who also reported selling drugs (42%) or being a gang member (50%) reported much higher levels of involvement in gun crimes than did other groups. For the first time however, juvenile males were substantially more involved in the use of a gun in crimes than was the average for the sample of all arrestees. Fully one-third of juvenile males told interviewers that they

had used a gun to commit a crime. This is a more remarkable finding since juveniles, by definition, have fewer years at risk for this behavior.

It is one thing to report using a gun in crime; this can mean merely flourishing or holding the gun. However, firing a gun during a crime is substantially more serious. Of all those who report using a gun in crime, nearly one-third (31%) said that they had fired the gun during a crime in which they had used a gun. (See Table 3.5 below.) For the first time, only gang members were distinguished from the overall result reported for the sample.

Table 3.5
ILLEGAL FIREARMS USE

HAVE YOU EVER USED A GUN TO COMMIT A CRIME?	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=2,604)	23%	77%
Adult males	21%	79%
Adult females	18%	82%
Juvenile males	33%	67%
Sold drugs in the last year	42%	58%
Admitted gang members	50%	50%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	22%	78%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	21%	79%
Violent crime	23%	77%

Table 3.6
ILLEGAL FIREARMS USE

DID YOU FIRE THE GUN DURING THE CRIME?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=588)	31%	69%
Adult males	30%	70%
Adult females	32%	68%
Juvenile males	33%	67%
Sold drugs in the last year	31%	69%
Admitted gang members	37%	63%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	35%	65%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	31%	69%
Violent crime	28%	72%

The use of a gun in crime also entails its "deterrent" capability. That is, in many instances a gun can be used to scare victims, coercing behavior more consistent with the demands of the perpetrator. This may occur in the course of robbery, assault or other forms of intimidation. Such behavior was relatively rare among the members of our sample, as only four percent of the total sample reported ever having used a gun during a crime to "scare" the victim. Gang members and drug sellers employed this tactic far more often, however, as eighteen percent (18%) of the former, and fourteen percent (14%) of the latter group reported ever having done this. The need to demonstrate that firearm use is a distinct possibility is central to the practice of selling drugs or being a gang member. Intimidation of potential rivals lies at the heart of each of these activities, thus their higher self-reports of this behavior.

Table 3.7
ILLEGAL FIREARMS USE

**HAVE YOU USED A GUN DURING THE CRIME
 TO SCARE THE VICTIM?**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=7,712)	4%	96%
Adult males (n=42)	5%	95%
Adult females (n=21)	2%	98%
Juvenile males (n=48)	6%	94%
Sold drugs in the last year (n=67)	14%	86%
Admitted gang member (n=49)	18%	82%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	5%	95%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	4%	96%
Violent crime	4%	96%

The data in Table 3.8 continue analysis of guns and crime, examining the participation of arrestees in firearm theft. Considerable research (Sheley and Wright 1995) suggests that stealing guns is a primary means by which arrestees obtain guns. The data reported here confirm that stealing guns is an important, though not the most important, means of obtaining guns. Overall, thirteen percent of the sample reported that they had ever stolen a gun. A considerably higher percent of juvenile males, one-quarter of this group, indicated that they had stolen a gun. Yet higher percentages of those gang members (29%) and drug sellers (30%) answered affirmatively to this question. Clearly there is differential involvement in gun theft by age, with young people considerably more likely to report engaging in this behavior. This is most likely a consequence of the involvement of juveniles in burglaries and the inability of juveniles to obtain guns through legal means.

Table 3.8
ILLEGAL FIREARMS USE

HAVE YOU EVER STOLEN A GUN?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=2,836)	13%	87%
Adult males	18%	82%
Adult females	13%	87%
Juvenile males	25%	75%
Sold drugs in the last year	30%	70%
Admitted gang member	29%	71%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	18%	82%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	17%	83%
Violent crime	20%	80%

Arrestees have considerable experience in the use of firearms in the commission of crime. But they also experience a considerable volume of firearm victimization. Tables 3.9 through 3.11 present self-reported firearm victimization data for the arrestees in our sample. We examine three progressively more serious means by which one can be victimized by a firearm, threatened, shot at, and injured by guns.

Table 3.9
FIREARM VICTIMIZATION

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN THREATENED
WITH A GUN?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=7,715)	59%	41%
Adult males	60%	40%
Adult females	50%	50%
Juvenile males	52%	48%
Sold drugs in the last year	76%	24%
Admitted gang member	74%	26%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	56%	44%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	55%	45%
Violent crime	57%	43%

Table 3.9 presents data that reflect the percentage of arrestees who report ever being threatened with a gun. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of all respondents responded affirmatively to this question. A somewhat lower percentage of juvenile males, fifty-two percent, reported that they had been threatened with a gun. As this question is a lifetime measure of being threatened, it is not surprising that juveniles report lower levels than their adult counterparts as they had fewer years at risk. Little difference was found between the sample average and those who tested positive for cocaine; nor was there a difference for those charged with property or violent crimes. However, similar to the measures of illegal gun acquisition and use, selling illegal drugs and belonging to a gang elevate the percentage of individuals ever threatened with a gun well above the sample average. Nearly three-quarters of the members of each group reported that they had been threatened with a gun. Sampson and Lauritsen (1990) report that the relationship between offending and victimization is a complex one; in particular, the time-order of the relationship is difficult to determine. While our data cannot shed light on the time-order issue, it is clear that those who sell drugs or belong to gangs are at elevated levels of criminal involvement and victimization.

Remarkably, two in five arrestees (41%) reported that they had been shot at. And unlike merely being threatened with a gun, more juveniles (half) report that they have been shot at in their lives. Again, the percentage of those who sold illegal drugs or belonged to a gang was considerably higher than any other category. Sixty-four percent (64%) of drug sellers and seventy-seven percent (77%) of gang members report that they had been shot at. As Hutson et al., (1995) and Decker (1996) have noted, gang involvement has considerable consequences for violent victimization. These data provide confirmation of those findings.

Table 3.10

FIREARM VICTIMIZATION

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN SHOT AT?	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=7,711)	41%	59%
Adult males	46%	54%
Adult females	24%	76%
Juvenile males	50%	50%
Sold drugs in the last year	64%	36%
Admitted gang member	77%	23%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	40%	60%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	42%	58%
Violent crime	44%	56%

The final measure of firearm victimization we examine is whether an arrestee has ever been injured by gunshot. Sixteen percent (16%) of the total sample report that they have been injured by gunshot at some time in their lives. Reflecting longer risk for exposure, twenty-one (21%) percent of adult males arrestees have been shot at some point in their lives. Selling drugs and belonging to a gang, as was the case for every prior comparison, provide risk factors well beyond those experienced by other arrestees.

Table 3.11

FIREARM VICTIMIZATION

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN INJURED BY A GUNSHOT?	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=7,707)	16%	84%
Adult males	21%	79%
Adult females	9%	91%
Juvenile males	11%	89%
Sold drugs in the last year	24%	76%
Admitted gang member	25%	75%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	18%	82%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	17%	83%
Violent crime	17%	83%

The final section of the analysis examines attitudes toward the use of firearms. We probe issues such as the need for protection, respect garnered among peers through firearm ownership, and retaliation. These attitudinal questions allow us to explore another dimension of the link between arrestees and firearms, the culture of firearms. Beliefs about guns – when to use them and why – provide important insights about the normative structure of firearm perceptions.

The first attitudinal issue we explore concerns the perceived need for a gun to provide protection in the neighborhood of residence. Forty-two percent (42%) of respondents answered affirmatively to this question, a sobering statistic. No differences from this sample average were found for any subgroup other than (yet again) drug sellers and gang members. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of those who sold drugs and sixty-four (64%) percent of gang members said they needed a gun for protection in their neighborhood. In some ways this is not surprising. After all, each of these activities place an individual at elevated risk for violence, likely to encounter armed and motivated antagonists.

Table 3.12

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF FIREARMS

DO YOU NEED A GUN FOR PROTECTION IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=7,701)	42%	58%
Adult males	43%	57%
Adult females	43%	57%
Juvenile males	41%	59%
Sold drugs in the last year	58%	42%
Admitted gang member	64%	36%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	45%	55%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	42%	58%
Violent crime	44%	56%

Perceptions about the need for a gun in one's neighborhood may reflect accurate perceptions about individual safety. But the next measure of firearm attitude tells more about peer culture and consequently the role of peers in increasing gun ownership (Table 3.13). Twenty-eight percent (28%) of respondents indicated that this was the case among their peers. Again, a higher fraction of "yes" answers regarding "your crowd respects you if you have a gun" came from those who were gang members (42%) and sold drugs (44%). The ownership of firearms among these groups reflects their increased risk for victimization by rival gang members and potential customers, respectively.

Table 3.13

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF FIREARMS

YOUR CROWD RESPECTS YOU IF YOU HAVE A GUN.	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=7,694)	28%	72%
Adult males	29%	71%
Adult females	25%	75%
Juvenile males	29%	71%
Sold drugs in the last year	44%	56%
Admitted gang member	42%	58%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	30%	70%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	28%	72%
Violent crime	29%	71%

We conclude the analysis section of this report by examining beliefs about the appropriate circumstances under which one can shoot another person. Clearly, attitudes that support the use of guns, beyond self-protective reasons, contribute to support for increased firearm violence. Table 3.14 presents the results of our interview when arrestees were asked whether it was "OK to shoot someone who disrespected you." Overall, nine percent (9%) of arrestees agreed with this statement. However, twice as high a percent of juveniles (18%) agreed with the statement. And twenty-one (21%) percent of drug sellers and thirty-four percent (34%) of gang members agreed. The role of respect among young people,

drug sellers, and gang members plays an important role in attitudes that condone the use of firearms. Among gang members, respect plays an especially central role, because respect is a core gang value (Moore 1978; Vigil, 1988) violated only at great peril.

Table 3.14
ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF FIREARMS

IT IS OK TO SHOOT SOMEONE WHO DISRESPECTED YOU.	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=7,701)	9%	91%
Adult males	8%	92%
Adult females	5%	95%
Juvenile males	18%	82%
Sold drugs in the last year	21%	79%
Admitted gang member	34%	66%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	8%	92%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	10%	90%
Violent crime	10%	90%

In the next table, we change the scenario of firearm use, substituting physical harm for disrespect. Here we sought to determine whether individuals agreed with the statement that "it is OK to shoot someone who hurt you." Our intent was to move beyond the protective use of firearms and to understand the support for the retaliatory use of firearms among arrestees. Not surprisingly, a substantial percentage (28%) of arrestees responded affirmatively. There were substantial variations across the subcategories, however. Forty-two percent (42%) of juveniles agreed with the statement, and forty-eight percent (48%) of drug sellers and gang members agreed with the statement. For drug sellers and gang members, retaliation is especially important, because it demonstrates that such individuals will not easily "roll over," and be easily victimized in the future.

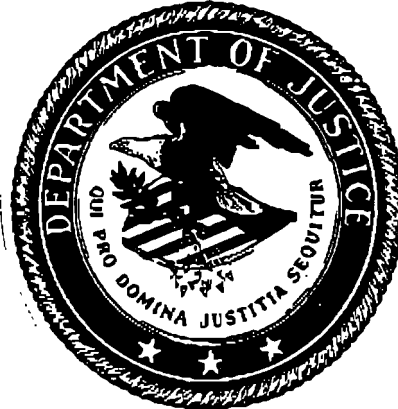
Table 3.15

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF FIREARMS

IT IS OK TO SHOOT SOMEONE WHO
HURT YOU.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Sample (n=7,696)	28%	72%
Adult males	26%	74%
Adult females	23%	77%
Juvenile males	42%	58%
Sold drugs in the last year	48%	52%
Admitted gang member	48%	52%
Urinalysis positive for cocaine	27%	73%
Most serious charge at arrest:		
Property crime	29%	71%
Violent crime	30%	70%

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Research Preview

Jeremy Travis, Director

September 1995

Arrestees and Guns: Monitoring the Illegal Firearms Market

Firearms are plentiful, easily obtained, and regularly used by offenders in major urban areas, according to Interim findings from a study conducted for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). Thirty-nine percent of arrestees reported ever owning a firearm—a rate higher than the general population's self-reported ownership rates and lower than rates for more serious offenders. Most troubling is that 40 percent of juvenile males—for whom the possession of most firearms is by statute illegal—reported ever possessing a firearm. Just over a third of the juveniles admitted to owning a firearm in the previous 30 days.

The findings are based on data collected by researchers in interviews with more than 4,000 recent arrestees in 11 cities (Atlanta, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Miami, Phoenix, San Diego, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C.) during the first 3 months of 1995. These cities were chosen because they participated in NIJ's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program and have high crime rates. Most provide data on juveniles as well as adults. The DUF program, on a quarterly basis, conducts urinalysis tests and interviews with recent arrestees. Six of the cities—Atlanta, Detroit, New Orleans, Miami, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C.—were among the U.S. cities with the highest levels of violent crime in 1993.

Interim findings

The wide availability of firearms and the increase in firearm violence among young people provided the impetus for this study. The ongoing study is focused on learning how offenders obtain firearms, their motives in obtaining them, their patterns of firearm use, and their experiences as victims of firearms. Interim findings are based on interviews with 2,343 adult males, 942 adult females, 753 juvenile males, and 103 juvenile females. Overall, admitted gang membership and involvement in

drug sales appear to be most associated with gun ownership. Highlights of the findings to date include:

- Fifteen percent of the total sample of arrestees reported that they carried a gun all or most of the time. (Among juvenile male arrestees, 22 percent reported carrying a gun all or most of the time.) For arrestees who admitted selling illegal drugs in the past year, this figure jumps to 25 percent, and for those who admit gang membership, it jumps to 36 percent.
- Interestingly, those who tested positive (via urinalysis) for illegal drugs were no more likely to report possession or use of a firearm than those whose test results were negative.
- As might be expected, the illegal firearms market has played a large role in providing arrestees with access to weapons; 45 percent of those interviewed said this was how they obtained their guns.
- A strong association was found between carrying a gun and gang membership and carrying a gun and illicit drug-selling. Of the total sample, 7 percent reported that they were current members of a gang, and 19 percent reported having sold drugs within the past year. Among those reporting gang membership, 36 percent stated that they carried a gun all or most of the time. Among respondents reporting drug sales in the previous year, 25 percent indicated that they carried a gun all or most of the time.
- A similar association was found between illegal gun procurement and gang membership or illicit drug sales. Sixty percent of those who admitted to gang membership reported having obtained their most recently acquired gun through illegal means, and 60 percent of those who reported having sold illegal drugs in the last year made a similar claim.

The majority of the sample (55 percent) reported that it was easy to get firearms illegally, and one-third of the sample (34 percent) said they could get a gun in less than a week.

Twenty-four percent of the arrestees interviewed admitted using a gun in a crime (32 percent of the juvenile males), and one-third of that group said they fired the gun during the crime. Considerably higher figures were reported for gang members and those who sold illegal drugs in the preceding year.

■ Thirteen percent of interviewed offenders indicated that they had stolen a gun.

■ Arrestees have experienced high levels of firearm victimization. Fifty-six percent had been threatened with a gun (60 percent among adult male arrestees and 55 percent among juvenile male arrestees), 42 percent had been shot at (48 percent among adult male arrestees and 50 percent among juvenile male arrestees), and 16 percent had been injured by gunshot (21 percent among adult male arrestees and 11 percent among juvenile male arrestees). Exposure to violence through victimization was associated with the likelihood of owning or possessing firearms. That is, arrestees who reported being threatened or shot at were more likely to admit gun ownership than those who had not been victimized.

■ Arrestees' beliefs about firearm use suggest a series of norms that support and encourage the use of firearms to settle disputes. For example, 9 percent agreed with the statement, "It is OK to shoot someone who has disrespected you," and 28 percent agreed that "It is OK to shoot someone who hurt you." Among juvenile males, 38 percent held this view.

Additional data for this project will be collected through summer 1995, and a final report on the project is expected to be available in late fall.

This study is being conducted under NIJ grant 95-IJ-R014 by Scott Decker, Ph.D., Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Missouri-St. Louis, and Susan Pennell, Criminal Justice Research Division, San Diego Association of Governments. For further information on the project, please contact Dr. Thomas Feucht, Program Manager, Office of Research and Evaluation, NIJ, at 202-307-2949. Inquiries may also be made to Dr. Decker at 314-516-5038 or Ms. Pennell at 619-595-5383.

As part of NIJ's Research in Progress Seminar Series, Dr. Decker and Ms. Pennell discussed this study with an audience of researchers and criminal justice professionals and practitioners. A 60-minute VHS videotape *Monitoring the Illegal Firearms Market* is available for \$19.00 (\$24.00 in Canada and other countries). Please ask for NCJ 153850.

Use the order form on the next page to obtain this videotape and any of the 11 other tapes now available in the series.

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Update

Jeremy Travis, Director

January 1995

Weapon-Related Victimization in Selected Inner-City High School Samples

Super on product
Over 2 million teenagers are the victims of violent crime annually, and numerous studies have pointed to the increased possession of weapons by adolescents as part of the problem. How high is the level of victimization among students in inner-city high schools? What influences their becoming victims of firearms, knives, and other weapons? A study funded by the National Institute of Justice, *Weapon-Related Victimization in Selected Inner-City High School Samples*, found that one in five inner-city students surveyed (one in three males) had been shot at, stabbed, or otherwise injured with a weapon at or in transit to or from school in the past few years. The dangers of the environment outside of school were more obviously related to the rate of adolescent victimization than the environment inside the school.

surveyed were African-American, 16 percent Hispanic, 2 percent white, and 7 percent other.

Many students indicated experience with the criminal justice system: 31 percent of the respondents (43 percent of males, 14 percent of females) reported having been arrested or picked up by the police at least once; 15 percent (23 percent of males, 9 percent of females) reported having stolen something worth at least \$50.

Almost one-quarter of all students (25 percent of males, 18 percent of females) reported affiliation with a gang of some kind; most (55 percent) were members of a quasi-gang, a loosely affiliated group; only 4 percent (6 percent of males, 2 percent of females) reported using illegal drugs although 13 percent (18 percent of males and 9 percent of females) said they had sold drugs or worked for someone who did. *Vic in gang* *intransi*

Study design

Findings from this study were derived from responses to surveys completed by 1,591 students (758 males and 833 females) in 10 inner-city public high schools in California, Louisiana, New Jersey, and Illinois. Schools selected for study were identified by local school board officials as inner-city schools that had experienced firearms incidents in the recent past and whose students likely encountered gun-related violence (as victims, perpetrators, or bystanders) out of school. Participation in the survey was voluntary and anonymous.

It should be noted that because the research sites were not based on probability samples and because student participation was voluntary, the findings of this study do not necessarily apply to other settings and populations.

Student profiles

The average respondent was 16 years old and had reached the 10th grade. Seventy-five percent of those

All else being equal, it is generally accepted that individuals routinely in locations frequented by offenders and less well policed than other places are more likely to become victims of such crimes as robbery and assault. Many students in the study were exposed to such dangerous environments:

Outside of school

- Four in ten reported that male relatives carried guns outside their homes.
- One in three had friends who carried guns outside the home.
- One in four considered guns easy to get in their neighborhoods.

Inside school

- Two-thirds personally knew someone who carried a weapon to school and one in four reported carrying weapons while in school.

Access

1/4 bring a gun to school

- 2/3 know school victim*
- Two-thirds personally knew someone who had been shot at, stabbed, or otherwise assaulted while in school.
 - A third agreed or strongly agreed that "there is a lot of violence in this school."

Who is victimized and why?

multiple victims

Respondents were asked if they had been victims of weapon-related violence while at school or in transit to or from school in the past few years. Twenty percent of the students (30 percent males, 16 percent females) reported that they had been assault victims; more than half of those assaulted had experienced multiple victimizations. Students were as likely to have been shot at as injured with a weapon other than a gun or knife; the odds of having been stabbed were somewhat lower.

Factors such as risky behaviors (e.g., engaging in illegal activities) or occupation in a dangerous environment were hypothesized as potentially linked to weapon-related victimization. An analysis to assess the relationship between any single factor and violent victimization— independent of the effects of other variables—found that high-risk activities, for the most part, increased the likelihood that a student would experience weapon-related victimization. Such activities included theft, weapon use, carrying a weapon to and from school, carrying a weapon while out of school, and gang membership. Only drug-related activity (drug selling and hard-drug use) was not related to victimization.

Victimization also did not differ significantly across racial and ethnic lines, sociodemographic characteristics, age categories, or grade levels. Only gender seemed to influence victimization levels, with males significantly more likely to have experienced a shooting, stabbing, or other weapon-related assault.

Personal acquaintance with those who carry weapons to school and perceiving one's school as a violent place were not linked to victimization. But personal acquaintance with those who had been victimized in school was related to victimization level (perhaps suggesting that the respondent and friend were simultaneously victimized).

Implications

To prevent violence on school grounds, metal detectors and increased security are obvious, yet costly, solutions. Some schools have successfully become "safe havens" from community and family-related problems by teaching students basic conflict management skills.

However, since the dangerous environment outside the school, as opposed to dangerous environment in school, was the better predictor of weapon-related victimization at or during travel to and from school, it appears that schools do not generate weapon-related violence as much as they represent the location (exactly or approximately) where violence is enacted. If the source of trouble lies outside the school walls, school security efforts are likely to displace violence rather than eliminate it. Reduction in the overall level of student violence will follow only after the external conditions promoting violence are addressed.

The Report Summary of this study, *Weapon-Related Victimization in Selected Inner-City High School Samples*, by Joseph E. Sheley, Ph.D., Zina T. McGee, Ph.D., and James D. Wright, Ph.D., is available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, 800-851-3420, Ask for NCJ 151526.

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**JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
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NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY**

Selected Statistics on Violence Against Women

- ◆ Women were attacked about six times more often by offenders with whom they had an intimate relationship than were male violence victims.
- ◆ Nearly 30 percent of all female homicide victims were known to have been killed by their husbands, former husbands or boyfriends. In contrast, just over 3 percent of male homicide victims were known to have been killed by their wives, former wives or girlfriends.
- ◆ Husbands, former husbands, boyfriends and ex-boyfriends committed 26 percent of rapes and sexual assaults.
- ◆ Forty-five percent of all violent attacks against female victims 12 years old and older by multiple offenders involve offenders they know.
- ◆ The rate of intimate-offender attacks on women separated from their husbands was about three times higher than that of divorced women and about 25 times higher than that of married women.
- ◆ Women of all races were equally vulnerable to attacks by intimates. However, women in families with incomes below \$10,000 per year were more likely than other women to be violently attacked by an intimate.

AUGUST 1995

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs



Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report

National Crime Victimization Survey

August 1995, NCJ-154348

Violence against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey

By Ronet Bachman, Ph.D.
Bureau of Justice Statistics, Statistician

Linda E. Saltzman, Ph.D.
Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention, Senior Scientist

Estimating rates of violence against women, particularly sexual assault and other incidents which are perpetrated by intimate offenders, continues to be a difficult task. Many factors inhibit women from reporting these victimizations both to police and to interviewers, including the private nature of the event, the perceived stigma associated with one's victimization, and the belief that no purpose will be served in reporting it.

The redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey

After an extensive 10-year redesign project, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) has been revised. A redesigned questionnaire was in wide use by January 1992. One goal of the redesign was to produce more accurate reporting of incidents of rape and sexual assault and of any kind of crimes committed by intimates or family members.

The new NCVS questionnaire encourages reporting of incidents in several ways. Questions were added to let respondents know that the interviewer is

interested in a broad spectrum of incidents, not just those involving weapons, severe violence, or violence perpetrated by strangers. *New methods of cueing* respondents about potential experiences with victimizations

increased the range of incident types that are being reported to interviewers. And *behavior-specific wording* has replaced criminal justice terminology to make the questions more understandable.

Highlights

- Women age 12 or older annually sustained almost 5 million violent victimizations in 1992 and 1993. About three-quarters of all lone-offender violence against women and 45% of violence involving multiple-offenders was perpetrated by offenders whom the victim knew. In 29% of all violence against women by a lone offender, the perpetrator was an intimate (husband, ex-husband, boyfriend or ex-boyfriend).
- Women were about 6 times more likely than men to experience violence committed by an intimate.
- Women annually reported about 500,000 rapes and sexual assaults to interviewers. Friends or acquaintances of the victims committed over half of these rapes or sexual assaults. Strangers were responsible for about 1 in 5.
- Women of all races and Hispanic and non-Hispanic women were about equally vulnerable to violence by an intimate.
- Women age 19 to 29 and women in families with incomes below \$10,000 were more likely than other women to be victims of violence by an intimate.
- Among victims of violence committed by an intimate, the victimization rate of women separated from their husbands was about 3 times higher than that of divorced women and about 25 times higher than that of married women. Because the NCVS reflects a respondent's marital status at the time of the interview, which is up to 6 months after the incident, it is possible that separation or divorce followed the violence.
- Female victims of violence by an intimate were more often injured by the violence than females victimized by a stranger.

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A side-by-side comparison of the new and old screening questions as they relate to types of activities and types of situations and offenders is on page 8.

This report presents the first release of 1992-93 estimates of violence against women resulting from the new NCVS methodology. To illustrate how

patterns of victimization differ by sex of victim, the first section of the report provides rates of violence for both women and men.

Later sections contain more detailed information about the specific types and contextual characteristics of violence against women and the types of offenders most likely to victimize women. Definitions of terminology appear in *Methodology*, pages 6-7.

Rates of violence for women and men, 1992-93

Women annually reported about 500,000 rapes and sexual assaults, almost 500,000 robberies, and about 3.8 million assaults to NCVS interviewers (table 1). (As used in this report, *women* and *men* refer to persons age 12 or older.) Per capita rates of reported rape and other sexual assaults against women were about 10 times higher than equivalent rates against men. The rates of robbery and aggravated assault against men were about double those against women.

Offenders acted alone in most violent victimizations (table 2). A greater percentage of victimizations against males than females were committed by multiple offenders. Multiple offenders committed 27% of the violent victimizations against men and 16% of those against women.

For both sexes, robberies were more likely than other offenses to involve multiple offenders: 34% of the robberies of women and 54% of the robberies of men. Among women, the lowest percentages of multiple offenders occurred for rape or sexual assaults (10%) and for simple assault (13%). A fifth of the simple assaults of males involved more than one offender.

Violent victimizations involving multiple offenders against men were predominately committed by strangers (table 3). There was no significant difference between the extent to which multiple-offender victimizations against women involved known and unknown offenders. When considered by offense and sex of victim, simple assaults against women by multiple offenders involved a higher percentage of known offenders (57%) than strangers (43%). In contrast, simple assaults against men involving multiple offenders were more likely to be perpetrated by strangers (61% versus 39% known).

Table 1. Average annual rate of violent crime and number of violent victimizations, by sex of victim and type of crime, 1992-93

Type of crime	Average annual rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older		Average annual number of incidents	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Crimes of violence	43.7	64.9	4,748,600	6,602,100
Homicide	.04	.16	4,700	17,100
Rape/Sexual assault	4.6	.5	500,200	48,500
Robbery	4.4	8.6	475,900	870,800
Aggravated assault	8.0	16.9	863,000	1,715,400
Simple assault	26.7	36.8	2,904,700	3,950,400

Note: Average annual numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Homicides are not measured in the victimization survey; see the box on page 4 for the source.

Table 2. Violent victimization of females and males by lone or multiple offenders, by type of crime, 1992-93

Type of crime	Average annual percent of victimizations			
	Female victims		Male victims	
	Lone offender	Multiple offenders	Lone offender	Multiple offenders
Crimes of violence	84%	16%	73%	27%
Rape/Sexual assault	90	10	93	7
Robbery	66	34	46	54
Aggravated assault	79	21	69	31
Simple assault	87	13	80	20

Note: Excludes homicide; see the box on page 4. Excludes incidents in which the number of offenders was not ascertained. *Ten or fewer sample cases.

Table 3. Multiple-offender violent victimization of females and males involving known or unknown offenders, by type of crime, 1992-93

Type of crime	Average annual percent of multiple-offender victimizations			
	Female victims		Male victims	
	Victim knew at least one offender	Victim knew none of the offenders	Victim knew at least one offender	Victim knew none of the offenders
Crimes of violence	45%	55%	31%	69%
Rape/Sexual assault	37	63	-	-
Robbery	20	80	20	80
Aggravated assault	46	54	29	71
Simple assault	57	43	39	61

Note: Excludes homicide; see the box on page 4. *Ten or fewer sample cases.

Victim/offender relationship for lone-offender victimizations

Among victims of offenders acting alone, men were just as likely to be victimized by a stranger as by someone they knew (table 4). By contrast, women were more likely to be victim-

ized by known offenders than by strangers. About three-quarters of all lone-offender violence against women was perpetrated by an offender whom the victim knew. In 29% of all violence against women by a lone offender, the perpetrator was a husband, ex-husband, boyfriend or

ex-boyfriend — an intimate. Compared to men, women were about 6 times more likely to experience violence committed by an intimate.

Violence at the hands of an intimate involved about 9 in 1,000 women annually. This rate translates into about 1 million women who became the victims of such violence every year (table 5).

Men were about twice as likely as women to experience acts of violence by strangers. Men were victims of almost 2 million acts of stranger-perpetrated violence annually, while women experienced about 800,000.

Table 4. Victim/offender relationship and sex of victim, by type of violent victimization committed by lone offenders, 1992-93

Victim/offender relationship	Average annual percent of victimizations				
	Total	Rape/Sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
Female victims					
Intimate	29%	26%	28%	28%	29%
Spouse	9	5	6	5	11
Ex-spouse	4	5	5	5	4
Boy/girlfriend (or ex-)	16	16	18	17	15
Other relative	9	3	5	7	11
Acquaintance	40	53	19	36	41
Stranger	23	18	48	30	19
Male victims					
Intimate	4%	•	3%	5%	3%
Spouse	1	•	•	1	1
Ex-spouse	1	•	•	•	1
Boy/girlfriend (or ex-)	2	•	2	3	1
Other relative	3	•	2	4	3
Acquaintance	44	54	26	40	49
Stranger	49	46	69	51	45

Note: Intimate includes spouse or ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, and ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
*Ten or fewer sample cases.

Table 5. Average annual rate of violent victimization, by sex of victim, victim/offender relationship, and type of crime committed by lone offenders, 1992-93

Type of crime	Average annual rates per 1,000 persons age 12 or older			
	Intimate	Other relative	Acquaintance/friend	Stranger
Female victims				
Crimes of violence	9.3	2.8	12.9	7.4
Rape/Sexual assault	1.0	.1	2.0	.7
Robbery	.7	.1	.5	1.2
Aggravated assault	1.5	.4	2.0	1.5
Simple assault	6.1	2.2	8.5	3.9
Annual average number of violent crimes	1,008,000	304,500	1,402,500	802,300
Male victims				
Crimes of violence	1.4	1.2	17.2	19.0
Rape/Sexual assault	•	•	.2	.2
Robbery	.1	.1	.9	2.4
Aggravated assault	.5	.4	3.8	4.8
Simple assault	.8	.7	12.4	11.6
Annual average number of violent crimes	143,400	122,000	1,754,000	1,933,100

Note: Intimate includes spouse or ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, and ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend. Average annual numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.

*Ten or fewer sample cases.

Table 6. Average annual rate of violent victimizations of women by a lone offender, by victim characteristics and victim-offender relationship, 1992-93

Victim characteristic	Average annual rate of violent victimization per 1,000 females age 12 or older				
	Total	Intimate	Other relative	Acquaintance/friend	Stranger
Crimes of violence	36.1	9.3	2.8	12.9	7.4
Race					
White	35.2	9.1	2.8	12.5	7.1
Black	44.8	10.9	3.5	17.2	9.5
Other	27.8	6.5	4.5	8.4	5.7
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	33.9	7.3	3.2	10.0	9.0
Non-Hispanic	36.3	9.4	2.8	13.2	7.2
Age					
12-18	74.6	9.6	6.1	39.1	11.9
19-29	63.7	21.3	4.7	18.2	13.9
30-45	37.5	10.8	2.8	12.4	7.4
46-64	12.5	2.2	1.2	4.1	3.7
65 or over	4.8	1.2	0.3	1.1	1.2
Education					
Some high school or less	47.7	9.9	4.7	20.5	7.5
High school graduate	27.9	9.2	2.2	8.8	4.9
Some college or more	35.9	8.7	2.1	11.6	9.6
Annual family income					
Less than \$9,999	57.1	19.9	6.1	18.5	7.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	46.6	13.3	4.0	14.1	9.1
\$15,000-\$19,999	42.2	10.9	3.1	17.3	7.0
\$20,000-\$29,999	38.0	9.5	2.7	14.8	7.9
\$30,000-\$49,999	30.6	5.4	1.8	11.5	8.4
\$50,000 or more	24.8	4.5	1.8	9.7	6.3
Marital status					
Married	16.9	2.7	1.6	5.7	4.9
Widowed	10.4	1.9	0.6	3.6	2.5
Divorced	61.8	23.1	4.2	19.5	10.2
Separated	123.5	82.2	10.0	19.9	7.4
Never married	63.9	12.0	4.6	27.2	12.9
Location of residence					
Urban	45.4	10.7	3.0	15.9	10.8
Suburban	33.6	9.2	2.7	11.5	7.1
Rural	29.5	7.7	2.7	12.2	3.7

Note: Rates of violence for this table include rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, and aggravated and simple assaults from the NCVS. Rates exclude homicide victimizations. Relationship specific rates do not add to the total because some victims did not identify their relationship to the offender.

Demographic and contextual characteristics of violence against women

Violence against women perpetrated by intimates was consistent across racial and ethnic boundaries. No statistically significant differences existed between these groups. Black and white women and Hispanic and non-Hispanic women sustained about the same amount of violence by intimate partners (table 6).

Compared to all other age groups, women age 19 to 29 reported more violence by intimates. Women age 12 to 18 were more likely than women older than 18 to report violence against them by friends or acquaintances. In general, women over age 65 were the least likely to experience an act of violence.

Women with an annual family income under \$10,000 were more likely to report having experienced violence by an intimate than those with an income over \$10,000.

Among victims of violence committed by an intimate, the victimization rate of women separated from their husbands was about 3 times higher than that of divorced women and about 25 times higher than that of married women. Because the NCVS reflects a respondent's marital status at the time of the interview, it is not possible

Homicide of men and women

Because the NCVS is a survey of individuals about their victimization experiences, it does not gather data on homicides. The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, provides the number of homicides known to police.

The 1992 UCR reported the victim-offender relationship for 61% of the homicide incidents. The reported patterns of intimate perpetration for men and women were similar to those for other types of victimizations collected by the NCVS.

Female victims of homicide were significantly more likely to be killed by a husband, ex-husband, or boyfriend than male victims were to be killed by their wife, ex-wife, or girlfriend. In 1992 approximately 28% of female victims of homicide (1,414 women) were known to have been killed by their husband, ex-husband, or boyfriend. In contrast, just over 3% of male homicide victims (637 men) were known to have been killed by their wife, ex-wife, or girlfriend.

Homicides	Percent of all homicides in 1992	
	Female victims	Male victims
Victim-offender relationship		
Spouse/ex-spouse	18.0%	2.2%
Boy/girlfriend	10.3	1.4
Other relative	10.2	5.5
Acquaintance/friend	22.0	34.6
Stranger	8.6	15.0
Relationship not identified	30.9	41.3
Number of incidents		
Relationship identified	3,454	10,351
Relationship not identified	1,547	7,824
Total number of incidents	5,001	17,635

Note: Because in 41% of male homicides and 31% of female homicides the victim-offender relationship was not identified, readers are urged to use caution in interpreting these estimates.

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports 1992

to determine whether a woman was separated or divorced at the time of the violence or if separation or divorce followed the violence.

In general, there was little variation in the extent to which women living in urban, suburban, and rural locations experienced violence by intimates. However, urban women were more likely than either suburban or rural women to experience violence by strangers.

Weapons and violence against women

About a fifth of all lone-offender violence against women involved a weapon. Compared to known offenders, violent offenders who were strangers to the female victim were more likely to carry or use a weapon.

	Percent of violent victimizations against women involving weapons
All lone-offender violent crimes	20%
Victim/offender relationship	
Intimate	18%
Other relative	17
Acquaintance/friend	16
Stranger	30

Injured female victims of crime

Women were more likely to be injured in violent incidents committed by intimates than in incidents committed by strangers. However, there was no significant difference across relationship categories in the extent to which injured victims required medical care. This lack of difference may reflect less severe injuries for intimate victims or may reflect factors which keep some women from seeking medical care.

	Female victims	
	Sustaining injury	Percent of injured who required medical care
All lone-offender violent crimes	33%	41%
Victim/offender relationship		
Intimate	52%	41%
Other relative	38	35
Acquaintance/friend	26	43
Stranger	20	37

Women's injury and reporting to police

Compared to violence without injury, a higher percentage of violence against women involving injury was reported to police. Victimization which resulted in injury were equally likely to be reported to police regardless of the relationship between the victim and offender.

	Percent of violent victimizations against women reported to police
All lone-offender violent crimes	
Injured	54%
Not injured	39
Victim/offender relationship	
Intimate	
Injured	55%
Not injured	46
Other relative	
Injured	52
Not injured	39
Acquaintance/friend	
Injured	50
Not injured	33
Stranger	
Injured	56
Not injured	42

Rape and other sexual assaults against women

The redesigned NCVS now obtains information on a broad scope of sexual assaults, ranging in severity from completed rape to a verbal threat of sexual assault. Sexual assaults other than rape were not measured in the earlier victimization survey.

A completed rape is a report of a respondent physically forced or psychologically coerced to engage in sexual intercourse. Intercourse is an act of vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s), including penetration by a foreign object. (For more information on NCVS methodology as it relates to rape and sexual assault, see *Methodology* in this report, on pages 6-7. Also see the forthcoming *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, Appendix).

Victimizations not involving completed or attempted sexual intercourse but having some form of sexual behavior forced on the victim were categorized as sexual assault. These crimes in-

Table 7. Number and rate of rapes and sexual assaults of female victims age 12 or older, by type of assault, 1992-93

Type of victimization	Average annual number of incidents	Percent of all rapes/sexual assaults	Average annual rate per 1,000 females age 12 or older
Rape/Sexual assault	500,200	100%	4.6
Completed rape	172,400	34%	1.6
Attempted rape	141,200	28	1.3
Sexual assault with serious injury	23,600	5	0.2
Sexual assault with minor injury	20,700	4	0.2
Sexual assault without injury	75,800	15	0.7
Verbal threat of rape	29,200	6	0.3
Verbal threat of sexual assault	37,300	7	0.3

Note: Detailed numbers and percentage distribution may not add to total because of rounding. Average annual numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. This table does not include sexual contact without force.

Table 8. Victim-offender relationship in rapes and sexual assaults of female victims age 12 or older, by type of assault, 1992-93

Type of victimization	Percent of lone-offender victimizations against females				
	Total	Intimate	Other relative	Acquaintance/friend	Stranger
Rape/Sexual assault	100%	26%	3%	53%	18%
Completed rape	100	39	-	50	8
Attempted rape	100	24	-	49	23
Sexual assault with injury	100	23	-	42	28
Sexual assault without injury	100	13	-	75	-
Verbal threat of rape or sexual assault	100	-	-	53	42

Note: This table does not include sexual contact without force. Percentage distributions may not total 100% because some victims did not identify the offender's relationship to them and because of rounding.

*Ten or fewer sample cases.

cluded assaults and threats, and they generally involved sexual contact such as the offender's grabbing or fondling the victim.

Sexual assaults also included incidents in which the offender's motive was not clear. If victims reported that they had been sexually attacked but could not or would not say that it was a rape or an attempted rape, the incident was classified as a sexual assault. (For more information about screening questions, see *Methodology* and the comparisons on page 8.)

Each year an estimated 500,000 women were the victims of some form of rape or sexual assault (table 7). Thirty-four percent of these victimizations were completed rapes, and an additional 28% were attempted rapes.

Women were more likely to report being raped or sexually assaulted by friends or other acquaintances than by intimates, relatives, or strangers. Friends and acquaintances committed about half of all rapes and sexual assaults (table 8). Intimates committed an additional 26%. Altogether, offenders known to the victim accounted for about three-quarters of all rapes and sexual assaults against women. Strangers committed 18% of such assaults.

Methodology

Except for homicide data provided by the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), the tables in this report include data from the redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for 1992 and 1993. The NCVS obtains information about crimes, including incidents not reported to police, from a continuous, nationally representative sample of households in the United States. Approximately 50,000 households and 100,000 individuals age 12 or older are interviewed for the survey annually. References in this report to "women" or "females" include adolescents but not children under age 12. For more information about the NCVS sample, see *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657, forthcoming, published in an annual

series by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

This report includes data on series victimizations. A series crime incident is defined by the NCVS as a crime in which a respondent experienced at least six similar victimization incidents during the given reference period (previous 6 months) but could not report the date and details of each clearly enough to report them separately. These incidents are recorded as one series incident and included in all tables. The characteristics of the incident are based on those represented in the last incident in the series.

The redesigned screening instrument

A goal of the NCVS redesign was to produce more accurate reporting of incidents of rape and sexual assault and other crimes committed by intimates and family members. The new NCVS methodology encourages respondents to report incidents of this nature in a number of ways. Questions were added to let respondents know that the survey is interested in a broad spectrum of incidents, not just those involving weapons, severe violence, or violence perpetrated by strangers. In addition to the new questions, new methods of cuing respondents about potential experiences with victimization have also been added. For example, instead of the yes/no question-and-answer format of the previous screener, the new screener provides an extended list of cues regarding crime victimizations and situations in which victimizations might have occurred. (See page 8.) Another general change in the new screener has been the replacement of criminal justice terms with more behavior-specific language.

The redesign's enhanced ability to measure sexual assaults and intimate perpetrated violence

To more accurately capture sexual assaults and intimate perpetrated violence, two frames of reference have been added or more explicitly defined in the NCVS screener. The first relates to crimes being committed by someone the respondent knows

and the second relates to possible locations of a crime or activities the respondent may have been involved in.

In addition, explicit cuing for rape and other sexual assaults is included in the new screening instrument.

Definition of relationship

Intimates: Includes spouses or ex-spouses, boyfriends and girlfriends, or ex-boyfriends and ex-girlfriends.

Other relatives: Parents or step-parents, children or step-children, brothers or sisters, or some other relative.

Friends/acquaintances: Friends or former friends, roommates or boarders, schoolmates, neighbors, someone at work, or some other known nonrelative.

Strangers: Anyone not known previously by the victim.

Definitions of violent crimes

Rape: Carnal knowledge through the use of force or threat of force, including attempts; attempted rape may consist of verbal threats of rape. It includes male as well as female victims.

The definition from the NCVS interviewer's manual is: "Rape is forced sexual intercourse and includes both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object such as a bottle."

Respondents are asked a series of questions about attacks, rapes, attempted rapes, sexual attacks and forced or coerced unwanted sex. These questions are asked directly and are accompanied by cues about the offender (casual acquaintance, co-worker, neighbor, friend, relative, and so on). If the respondent replies in the affirmative to any of these questions or cues, an Incident Report is filled out to gather details. In gathering these details, interviewers are instructed to ask "Do you mean forced or coerced sexual intercourse?" to determine whether the incident should be recorded as a rape. If the respondent

requests clarification of the terms "rape" or "sexual intercourse," interviewers may read the above definition from the interviewer's manual.

Assault: An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. It includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon, but excludes rape, attempted rape, and attacks involving theft or attempted theft (classified as robbery). Severity of assaults are classified into two major subcategories:

1. **Simple assault:** An attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (that is, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. It also includes attempted assault without a weapon and verbal threats of assault.

2. **Aggravated assault:** An attack or attempted attack with a weapon regardless of whether or not an injury occurred, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results. Serious injury includes broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization.

Sexual assault: A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving (unwanted) sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

Robbery: Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Definition of location

To define the location categories, this report utilizes the Office of Management and Budget's concept of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and classifies units of analysis into three segments based upon their relationship to a MSA: central city, outside central city, and nonmetropolitan area — labeled in this report as central

city, suburban, and rural. A more detailed description of these areas follows:

Central city: The largest city, or grouping of cities, in a MSA. In this report, city areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas located in "central cities."

Suburban: A county or group of counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. In this report, suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Rural: A county or group of counties not located inside a metropolitan statistical area. This category includes a variety of localities, including smaller cities with populations less than 50,000; however, it is primarily comprised of sparsely populated areas.

Definition of weapons

Items such as guns (pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns) and knives are always considered weapons. Other objects are considered weapons when they are used as weapons or when respondents felt threatened by them.

Calculation of NCVS rates

The rates in this report were annual average rates for 1992-93. The numerator of a given rate was the sum of the estimated victimizations that occurred both years for each respective demographic group; the denominator was the sum of the annual population totals for these same years and demographic groups.

Application of standard errors

The results presented in this report were tested to determine whether the observed difference between groups was statistically significant. Most comparisons mentioned in the report passed a hypothesis test at the .05 level of statistical significance (or the 95-percent confidence level) meaning that the estimated difference between comparisons was greater than twice the standard error of that difference. However, some comparisons were significant at the 90-percent confidence level only. These comparisons

were qualified by phrases such as "somewhat" or "some evidence of a difference." Comparisons which failed the 90-percent hypothesis test were not considered statistically significant.

Although the data in this report were collected over a 2-year period, some estimates were based on a relatively small number of sample cases, particularly for certain demographic groups. The data tables note when estimates were based on 10 or fewer unweighted sample cases. Because standard errors cannot be accurately computed for such estimates, it is inadvisable to compare them to other estimates. Further, caution should be used when comparing estimates not discussed in the text, since seemingly large differences may not be statistically significant at the 95-percent or even the 90-percent confidence level.

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

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

Ronnet Bachman, Ph.D., BJS, and Linda E. Saltzman, Ph.D., Family and Intimate Violence Prevention Team, Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, wrote this report. Tom Hester and Tina Dorsey edited the report. Marilyn Marbrook, assisted by Jayne Robinson and Yvonne Boston, administered production.

August 1995, NCJ-154348

Appendix: Comparison of new and old screener questions

Screener questions for violent crimes

New (beginning January 1992)

1. Has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways—
 - a. With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife—
 - b. With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick—
 - c. By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle—
 - d. Include any grabbing, punching, or choking.
 - e. Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual assault—
 - f. Any face to face threats—

OR

- g. Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all?
Please mention it even if you were not certain it was a crime.

2. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts were often difficult to talk about. Have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by—
 - a. someone you didn't know before
 - b. a casual acquaintance OR
 - c. someone you know well.

Screener questions for all types of crimes

New

1. Were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you—
 - a. At home including the porch or yard—
 - b. At or near a friend's relative's, or neighbor's home—
 - c. At work or school—
 - d. In place such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank or airport—
 - e. While riding in any vehicle—
 - f. On the street or in a parking lot—
 - g. At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting.

OR

 - h. Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack or attempt to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?
2. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. Did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by—
 - a. Someone at work or school—
 - b. A neighbor or friend—
 - c. A relative or family member—
 - d. Any other person you've met or known?
 3. Did you call the police to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime?
 4. Did anything happen to you which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police?

Old (1972-92*)

1. Did anyone take something directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?
2. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you?
3. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle?
4. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all?
5. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats?
6. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way?

*During 1992 half of the sampled households responded to the old questionnaire, and half, to the redesigned survey.

Old

1. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance, at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling.
2. Did you call the police to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime?
3. Did anything happen to YOU which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police?

The table below compares results from this report, based on redesigned NCVS methodology, with results from an earlier report, using data from the old questionnaire (*Violence against Women*, NCJ-145325).

The new survey instrument captures more incidents of violence across all categories than did the old questionnaire. The extent of increase, however, does vary according to the sex of the vic-

tim and the victim/ offender relationship. The rates presented in this table are based on different time periods; however, analysis of data for overlapping periods confirms these patterns. (See *Criminal Victimization in the United States*, 1993, NCJ-151657, Appendix, forthcoming, by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

	Average annual rate of violent victimization per 1,000 persons	
	Female	Male
Old survey methodology, 1987-91		
Intimate	5.4	.5
Other relative	1.1	.7
Acquaintance/friend	7.6	13.0
Stranger	5.4	12.2
New NCVS methodology, 1992-93		
Intimate	9.4	1.4
Other relative	2.8	1.2
Acquaintance/friend	12.9	17.2
Stranger	7.4	19.0

Appendix table 1



National Domestic Violence Hotline

A Project of Texas Council on Family Violence

1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

1-800-787-3224 (TDD)

National Domestic Violence Fact Sheet and Statistics

Estimates suggest that at least 2 to 4 million women each year are physically abused (Antonio Novello, M.D., U.S. Surgeon General, "From the Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1992, 267(23):3132).

Spouses, ex-spouses, and boyfriends physically attacked their victim in over 70% of assaults; in the remainder, they attempted to attack or threatened violence either verbally or by showing a weapon (Caroline Harlow, "Female Victims of Violent Crime," Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991, p. 6).

Among all female murder victims in 1991, 28% were slain by their husbands or boyfriends ("Uniform Crime Reports of the United States 1991," Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991, p. 18).

An estimated 1,432 females were killed by intimates in 1992 according to the *FBI's Crime in the U.S.* Female victims represented 70% of the intimate murder victims (Marianne W. Zawitz, "Violence Between Intimates," Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994, p. 2).

Battering is the single largest cause of injury to women in the U.S. It exceeds rapes, muggings, and auto accidents combined ("Congressional Quarterly," February 1993).

Family violence costs the nation from \$5 to \$10 billion annually in medical expenses, police and court costs, shelters and foster care, sick leave, absenteeism, and non-productivity (*Medical News*, American Medical Association: Chicago, January 1992).

As violence against women becomes more severe and more frequent in the home, children experience a 300% increase in physical violence by the male batterer (Murray Straus and Robert Gelles, Physical Violence in American Families, 1990).

Annually compared to males, females experienced over 10 times as many incidents of violence by an intimate (Marianne W. Zawitz, "Violence Between Intimates," Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994, p. 2).

Men commit about 90% of all violent crimes against a spouse or ex-spouse (Kristina Rose and Janet Goss, "Domestic Violence Statistics," National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989, p. 14).

Memo:

To: Beth Burman

From: Anne Brooks, 456-5603

Who to Contact for Information on Relevant Crime Statistics

General Crime Statistics

By State:

Call the main police department in each state for most recent statistics. But these statistics may not be as reliable. To be safe, refer to FBI Uniform Crime Report, which compiles crime data by state. The most up-to-date data shows changes in crime rate by state from 1993 to 1994.

Contact: 304-625-4916 at Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division at the FBI.

By City:

Refer to the FBI Uniform Crime Reports. The Statistics are now out for the cities from 199-5. So you can tabulate the statistics or change in crime rate from 1994 to 1995. Most cities show the crime rate going down.

(you can obtain these statistics over the from the FBI website: [www: /fbi.gov/](http://www.fbi.gov/))

contacts: Jay Hoover, 307-1132

Community Policing Efforts

COPS Office

Lisa Cain or Kim Soucy, 616-1728

COPS Intergovernmental and Public Liason

Cynthia Caporizzo, 514-4229

The COPS office can give you the current amount funded for new COPS police officers in each state and for most cities. These numbers are changing all of the time, so it is best to call the COPS office for up-to-date information.

Domestic Violence Initiatives

Office of Violence Against Women, Justice Department

Contact: Bonnie Campbell, 616-8894.



Guns and Assault Weapons

Do a Nexus/Lexus search for specific articles

Call the library at 5-7000.

For Stats, particularly on Assault Weapons, call the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) at 927-8490.

Akron, Ohio

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New Century Network

President rails on crime

Clinton proposes new federal laws to deny handguns to spouse beaters



President Clinton gets a hug from 98-year-old Retta Lafawn Platt of Wharton, Ohio, during a train stop at Arlington, Ohio. Clinton spoke from the back of the train. His ride continues today. LEW STAMP/Beacon Journal

BY WILLIAM HERSHEY
 AND MARGARET NEWKIRK
 Beacon Journal staff writers

August 27, 1996

TOLEDO: After buffing his crimefighting credentials and urging Congress to expand the Brady law to bar those convicted of domestic violence from owning handguns, President Clinton ended a day of whistle-stop campaigning with a raucous rally on the banks of the Maumee River.

"Let's finish the job of the Brady bill," the president said in front of a crowd estimated at 20,000 in Toledo's Promenade Park.

Domestic abusers "shouldn't have a weapon they can kill somebody with," Clinton said moments before pictures of the rally were beamed live to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

Before arriving here aboard his "21st Century Express," Clinton visited the college town of Bowling Green, where he spoke for the first time from the rear platform of the train in traditional whistle-stop style.

He hammered away at the crime theme there just as he did before a backdrop of American flags in Arlington, Ohio, and 50 law-enforcement officers at the Columbus Police Academy.

Clinton linked his gun-control efforts to James Brady, press secretary to former President Ronald Reagan, and Brady's wife Sarah, who addressed the Democratic National Convention last night. Brady was wounded in the 1983 assassination attempt on Reagan, after which Sarah Brady led the campaign that culminated in passage of the gun-control law signed by Clinton in 1993.

"Jim and Sarah Brady have spent their lives not as Republicans, not switching parties to the Democratic Party, just being Americans trying to say, 'This is crazy for us to keep letting felons get guns,'" Clinton said in Arlington.

A sun-drenched throng of more than 1,000 eagerly reached out to Clinton in Arlington, where the president led a chorus of "Happy Birthday" for 98-year-old Retta Lafaun Plott of Wharton, Ohio, and handed out bottled water to thirsty people in the crowd.

This morning, Clinton will visit workers at a Toledo Jeep plant and then reboard the train as it heads into Michigan, like Ohio a must-win state for the president and his Republican opponent, Bob Dole. Clinton won both states in 1992.

Clinton will arrive in Chicago for the convention Wednesday night.

Using his alliance with the Bradys as an example, Clinton said crime-fighting shouldn't be a partisan issue.

"When a person gets mugged, they don't ask if you're a Democrat or a Republican. It's an American issue to stand up for public safety," he said in Columbus.

Clinton's disclaimer aside, he has tried to make crime his issue, backing a proposal to put 100,000 new police officers on the street and signing the Brady bill and a ban on assault weapons.

This has frustrated Republicans, as law and order had been a winning issue for the GOP since Richard M. Nixon championed it in the 1960s.

The Dole campaign's response: Bob Dole cares more about domestic violence than Clinton does.

"Bob Dole believes that all guns, not just handguns, should be kept out of the hands of domestic violence offenders," said Jim Lynch, a spokesman for the Dole campaign in Ohio.

Lynch said Dole proposes that anyone under a court restraining order for harassing or stalking a spouse be prevented from buying not only handguns, but even the shotguns they might otherwise use to hunt.

Clinton linked his proposal for expanding the scope of the Brady bill both to his efforts to fight crime and to build strong families.

The legislation requires a waiting period before buying a handgun but also prohibits convicted felons from buying the guns. Many domestic violence offenses are misdemeanors, which do not carry lengthy jail sentences.

Clinton also called for passage of legislation banning so-called "copkiller" bullets capable of penetrating bulletproof vests, though a Clinton adviser conceded that such bullets are no longer manufactured or sold in the United States.

Republicans recently have tried to mar Clinton's reputation as a crime-fighter by linking him to a reported rise in use of illegal drugs among the young.

In Hancock County, however, Clinton had an answer for these critics in the person of the Rev. David Brown of the First Christian Church in nearby Findlay, who introduced the president to the cheering crowd of about 1,000.

Brown described himself as a registered Republican who shares the minister's job with his wife, Becky, so they can share in raising their three boys -- Adam, 7, Daniel, 6, and Benjamin, 4.

He lauded Clinton for his efforts to restrict the promotion and sale of tobacco to young people. Keeping alcohol and tobacco away from young people is the best strategy for preventing them from experimenting with drugs, said Brown.

"I applaud you, Mr. President, for your current initiative on youth smoking," Brown said.

Clinton's Columbus appearance, meanwhile, was interrupted by a handful of hecklers and Republicans

waving Dole-Kemp signs near the front of the audience.

"Wait a minute. I believe in the First Amendment. Now you've had your say. May I have mine?" Clinton asked the hecklers. "You've got to feel sorry for these people. They don't want you to know my record. That's why they have to shout."

The hecklers then joined other protesters across the street and continued shouting at supporters through a bullhorn.

Republican Party and Dole campaign officials, who said Sunday that they had no intention of disrupting any of Clinton's whistle-stop events, kept their distance from yesterday's disruption as well.

Doug Preisse, executive director of Dole's Ohio campaign, said he attended the rally only to observe, and that his organization had nothing to do with the heckling. "We cannot control the enthusiasm of our volunteers," he said.

One of the hecklers, Angela Snyder, later claimed that she worked for the Dole campaign. Snyder also said she was asked to leave the rally, after yelling loudly about FBI files and the death of American soldiers in Somalia. "I was escorted out," Snyder said.

Penny Rawson, a schoolteacher from suburban Columbus, said she believes Clinton is overrated as a crime-fighter. "He sends a little money to some police organizations, buys them a few cell phones and we're all supposed to believe the crime rate has gone down," she said.

Franklin County Sheriff Jim Carnes disagreed. "When it comes to fighting crime, Bill Clinton listens to cops," said Carnes, who introduced the president. "He has delivered."



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San Jose, CA

Democrats open convention with assault on firearms

41 [VoterLink](#): Silicon Valley's guide to the 1996 elections

Published: Aug. 27, 1996

BY PHILIP J. TROUNSTINE and THOMAS FARRAGHER
Mercury News Political Writers

CHICAGO -- The Democrats opened their national convention Monday with a double-barreled assault on firearms by President Clinton -- his image beamed by satellite from his campaign train into the convention hall -- and by Sarah Brady, wife of Ronald Reagan's wounded former press secretary.

The James and Sarah Brady story -- together with a poignant plea for an America that cares for its needy from Christopher Reeve, the wheelchair-bound actor of "Superman" fame -- combined to give an uncommonly non-partisan, all-American tone to the Democrats' opening salvo.

Clinton, steaming toward the Windy City on the "21st Century Express," endorsed legislation that would prohibit people convicted of domestic violence -- even a misdemeanor -- from buying or possessing a firearm.

"Those who threaten the safety of others do not deserve our trust," he told a cheering throng at the Police Academy in Columbus, Ohio.

In a moving prime-time speech, Brady and her husband -- both Republicans -- joined Clinton's call to expand on the Brady Act, the measure named for James Brady, which requires a background check and a five-day waiting period for people who buy guns, as well as a ban on certain assault weapons.

With First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton watching, transfixed and sometimes teary, Sarah Brady also saluted "the great job that President Clinton has done in fighting crime and gun violence. He's a hunter and a sportsman, but he understands the difference between a Remington rifle and an AK47. And he knows that you don't go hunting with an Uzi. Mr. President, you deserve our thanks."

In an extraordinary touch of bipartisanship at the most partisan of American political events, Brady gave part of the credit for passage of the Brady Act to Reagan -- whom Democrats have sought to demonize for more than three decades.

"This battle is not about guns. It's about families. It's about children. It's about our future. You can't have stronger families without safer children," she said as delegates wiped away tears.

"In 1968, Sen. Robert Kennedy expressed his great optimism about ending gun violence in America," she said, evoking the memory of a modern-day Democratic hero. "He told a crowd of supporters in Los Angeles that, 'We are a great country, an unselfish country and a compassionate country.' Moments later, an assassin's bullet took his life.

"We can eliminate random violence. And we can preserve the American dream for all of us. Don't do it for Sarah and Jim Brady," she said.

"Do it for our children," said Jim Brady, who suffered brain damage from his gunshot wound.

The other emotional high-point was Reeve's appeal for greater commitment to medical research.

"Merely being alive," he said, as audience members wept, "is not enough."

Reeve, who suffered a crippling neck injury in a horseback-riding accident last year, said the government spends \$8.7 billion a year just maintaining people with spinal-cord injuries -- but spends only \$40 million annually on research that could improve their mobility or even cure them.

"On the wall of my room when I was in rehab was a picture of the space shuttle blasting off, autographed by every astronaut now at NASA," he said. "On top of the picture it says, 'We found nothing is impossible.' That should be our motto. Not a Democratic motto. Not a Republican motto. But an American motto."

The audience leaped to its feet when he said, pointing to the example of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, America's only wheelchair-bound president: "America does not let its needy citizens fend for themselves. America is stronger when all of us take care of all of us."

Advancing a gun control measure as a means of attacking domestic violence was an adroit political maneuver by Clinton, placing Republican opponent Bob Dole -- who has close ties to the National Rifle Association and a weak following among women -- in a political squeeze.

Dole also opposed the Brady Act. And Clinton's pollsters have found that the president's attacks on the National Rifle Association have proved politically popular, especially among women.

By casting Dole alongside the NRA, Clinton's handlers hope the GOP challenger will further alienate women, the most frequent victims of domestic violence and some of the strongest supporters of gun control.

"It's a masterful move politically," said Santa Clara County Assessor Larry Stone, a convention delegate. "It makes sense in terms of justice and it makes sense in terms of the political overtones. It puts the Republicans in a major box. It's really tough to defend handguns, assault weapons, tobacco and stuff like that, particularly in California."

Dole's press secretary, Nelson Warfield, said Clinton was merely "trying to crib from Republican notes. Bob Dole has been for an instant

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Dole's press secretary, Nelson Warfield, said Clinton was merely "trying to crib from Republican notes. Bob Dole has been for an instant check for all gun purchases, not just handgun purchases, that would apply to those convicted of domestic violence."

Although he since has backed away from the proposal, Dole also promised the NRA that he would make repeal of the assault weapons ban, championed by U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., one of his chief legislative priorities.

Clinton offered his proposal -- borrowed from legislation that already has moved through the Senate -- as his campaign train chugged across Ohio, with the Democrats' "Choo Choo Cam" beaming images onto giant video screens suspended above the audience in the United Center.

"Under the current law, thousands of people who are wife beaters or child abusers -- even those who have wielded weapons in their assault but were convicted of misdemeanors -- can still buy handguns with potentially deadly consequences," the president said. "I don't believe they should be able to buy a handgun."

"If you're convicted of a felony, you shouldn't have one," he added. "If you're a fugitive from the law, you shouldn't have a gun. If you're stalking or harassing women or children, you shouldn't have a gun. And if you commit an act of violence against your spouse or your child, you shouldn't have a gun."

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Crime Statistics

Changes From 1993 To 1994

- The overall violent crime rate increased .6% from 1993 to 1994.
- Murder decreased 11.9% from 1993 to 1994.
- Rape increased .2% from 1993 to 1994.
- Robbery increased 1% from 1993 to 1994.
- Aggravated Assault increased 38.8% from 1993 to 1994.
- Burglary increased 1.6% from 1993 to 1994.

Positive Trends in America's Central Cities

Violent crime is declining in our biggest cities:

- In U.S. cities with populations of a million or more, the rate of violent crime has been dropping. From 1994 to 1995, the overall crime rate dropped 6 percent. Between 1994 and 1995, the incidence of violent crime decreased 8 percent, murder decreased 12 percent, rape decreased 4 percent, property crime decreased 5 percent, and robbery decreased 12 percent.
- In New York City, crime overall decreased 14.5%, murder decreased 25%, robbery decreased 17.7%, rape decreased 4.2%, aggravated assault decreased 9%, and burglary decreased 16.6% from 1994 to 1995.
- In Los Angeles, crime overall decreased 4.3%, aggravated assault decreased by 2% and property crimes decreased by 9.5% from 1994 to 1995.
- In Washington, D.C., murder decreased 11.7%, rape decreased 48%, and aggravated assault decreased 19.4% between 1994 and 1995.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1995: Preliminary Reports. Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Ann. Actual # of census -

Year	Population	Index	Violent	Property	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Carjacking	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft
1960	1,786,272	18,472	1,924	16,548	152	159	443	1,170	5,399	10,250	899
1961	1,797,000	18,645	1,809	16,836	163	130	446	1,070	5,536	10,211	1,089
1962	1,823,000	19,866	1,667	18,199	144	124	400	999	5,683	11,169	1,347
1963	1,858,000	21,940	1,991	19,949	137	113	466	1,275	6,087	12,315	1,547
1964	1,933,000	26,274	2,641	23,633	147	157	565	1,772	7,135	14,622	1,876
1965	1,960,000	24,975	2,662	22,313	115	203	465	1,879	6,344	14,254	1,715
1966	1,955,000	27,035	3,185	23,850	139	192	574	2,280	7,044	15,140	1,666
1967	1,968,000	32,048	4,320	27,728	173	279	693	3,175	8,735	17,301	1,692
1968	2,012,000	39,406	4,360	35,046	163	349	796	3,052	11,463	21,506	2,077
1969	1,995,000	43,661	4,390	39,271	197	347	885	2,361	12,989	24,069	2,213
1970	1,923,295	46,566	4,276	42,290	195	328	877	2,876	14,606	25,388	2,296
1971	1,944,000	45,261	4,680	40,581	204	332	947	3,197	14,014	24,173	2,394
1972	1,978,000	46,530	4,840	41,690	206	342	1,084	3,208	14,541	24,891	2,258
1973	2,037,000	58,149	5,905	50,244	180	398	1,456	3,871	18,088	29,204	2,952
1974	2,082,000	68,060	6,521	61,539	231	492	1,684	4,134	22,170	35,989	3,380
1975	2,116,000	74,909	7,369	67,540	213	547	1,854	4,755	22,791	41,199	3,550
1976	2,109,000	71,847	6,410	65,437	213	510	1,618	4,069	19,771	42,474	3,192
1977	2,144,000	71,633	6,924	64,709	188	592	1,784	4,360	20,852	39,924	3,933
1978	2,186,000	75,673	7,522	68,151	199	505	1,748	5,070	21,140	42,647	4,364
1979	2,180,000	78,933	7,984	70,949	198	595	1,626	5,565	21,457	45,267	4,225
1980	2,284,037	87,046	7,656	79,390	210	609	1,848	4,989	25,559	49,558	4,273
1981	2,294,000	87,091	7,119	79,972	209	577	1,776	4,557	24,732	50,959	4,281
1982	2,291,000	88,697	7,438	81,259	187	622	1,805	4,824	24,547	52,450	4,262
1983	2,328,000	81,493	6,930	74,563	178	586	1,614	4,552	22,380	48,140	4,043
1984	2,349,000	79,103	7,549	71,554	176	697	1,587	5,089	20,810	46,807	3,937
1985	2,359,000	84,571	8,199	76,372	187	686	1,617	5,709	22,207	49,957	4,208
1986	2,372,000	93,094	9,365	83,729	191	686	1,890	6,598	24,429	54,677	4,623
1987	2,388,000	101,376	9,839	91,537	182	779	1,890	6,988	25,743	60,862	4,932
1988	2,422,000	102,199	10,237	91,962	211	780	2,037	7,209	26,443	60,363	5,156
1989	2,406,000	109,610	11,397	98,213	203	924	2,660	7,610	28,738	63,084	6,391
1990	2,350,725	114,408	12,511	101,897	241	1,019	2,661	8,590	28,464	66,630	6,803
1991	2,372,000	122,749	14,072	108,677	264	1,058	3,217	9,533	29,093	71,487	8,097
1992	2,399,000	114,233	13,831	100,402	259	990	3,011	9,571	26,214	66,288	7,900
1993	2,424,000	116,612	14,381	102,231	247	1,028	3,027	10,079	26,646	67,767	7,818
1994	2,453,000	117,713	14,598	103,115	294	1,028	3,158	10,118	26,911	68,478	7,726

P. 04/05

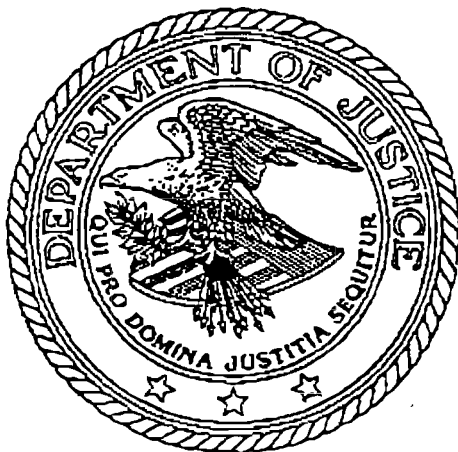
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TO: Christa RobinsonFAX #: 456-6213 / 456-7028 PHONE #: _____

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FY 1995 Corrections Boot Camp Planning Grants

Location	Population Served	Amount
Alaska Department of Corrections	Adults	\$50,000
American Samoa-Department of Public Safety	Adults and Juveniles	\$37,140
Gila River Tribe - Arizona	Adult and Juveniles Native Americans	\$43,701
Pima County, Arizona	Juveniles	\$37,500
Arizona Department of Corrections	Adults	\$49,427
Alameda County and Contra Costa, California	Juveniles	\$50,000
Orange County, California	Juveniles	\$30,098
Santa Clara County, California	Adults	\$49,995
San Diego, County, California	Juveniles	\$32,362
Guam Department of Youth Affairs	Juveniles	\$46,875
DeKalb, Kane, and Kendall Illinois	Juveniles	\$46,265
Baltimore and Hartford, Maryland	Adults	\$50,000
Massachusetts Department of Public Safety/Barasstable County	Juveniles	\$50,000
Michigan Department of Social Services	Juveniles	\$37,500
Mississippi Division of Youth Services	Juveniles	\$50,000
Mississippi Department of Corrections	Adults	\$37,500
Missouri Department of Corrections	Adults	\$37,500
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services	Adults	\$45,000
Bernalillo, New Mexico	Adults	\$50,000
Oklahoma - Sac Fox Nation	Male/Female Native Americans	\$50,000
Pennsylvania Department of Corrections	Adults	\$50,000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Adults	\$50,000
Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, and Spartansburg, South Carolina	Adults	\$50,000
Virgin Islands Bureau of Corrections	TBD	\$50,000
West Virginia	Adults	\$33,665
Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine Wisconsin	Juveniles	\$44,395

FY 1995 Corrections Boot Camp Renovation Grants*

Location	Population Served	Amount
Rhode Island Department of Corrections	Adult Males	\$625,730
Illinois Department of Corrections	Adult Females	\$697,500
San Luis Obispo, California	Juvenile Males and Females	\$865,000
New Jersey Department of Corrections	Juveniles Males	\$1,000,000
Monroe County, Florida	Juvenile Males and Females	\$841,432
Dakota County, Minnesota	Adult Males	\$429,000
Martin County, Florida	Juvenile Males and Females	\$835,732

FY 1995 Corrections Boot Camp Construction Grants*

Location	Population Served	Amount
Wisconsin Department of Corrections	Juvenile Females	\$689,250
Illinois Department of Corrections	Juvenile Males	\$1,928,770
New York Division of Youth	Juvenile Males	\$1,134,118
Oregon Children's Services Division	Juvenile Males	\$1,559,081
Washington Department of Corrections	Adult Males and Females	\$1,800,000
Georgia Department of Public Safety	Juvenile Males and Females	\$1,719,768
Fresno, California	Juvenile Males	\$1,919,768
South Dakota Department of Corrections - Divison of Juvenile Services	Juvenile Males	\$1,350,000
Ohio Department of Corrections	Adult Males	\$1,736,164
Harris County, Texas	Juvenile Males	\$1,424,250

* Award amounts for Renovation and Construction grants may change slightly after financial review.

Programs Support Section
Criminal Justice Information
Services (CJIS) Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
West Virginia Complex - Module D-3
Clarksburg, West Virginia 26306



FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

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FAX #: 202 456 7028

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Should You Have Any Question, Please Contact: Maryvictoria

Phone #: (304)625 4916

FAX #: (304)

REMARKS: Table 4: Index of Crime : Region, Geographic Division, State 1993-1994.

Table 4.—Index of Crime: Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1993-1994

Area	Year	Population ¹	Crime Index total		Modified Crime Index total ²		Violent crime ³		Property crime ³		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	
			Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
United States Total ^{4,5,7}	1993	257,908,000	14,144,794	5,484.4			1,926,017	746.8	12,218,777	4,737.6	24,526	9.5
	1994	260,341,000	13,991,675	5,374.4			1,864,168	716.0	12,127,507	4,658.3	23,305	9.0
Percent change			-1.1	-2.0			-3.2	-4.1	-7	-1.7	-5.0	-5.3
Northeast	1993	51,355,000	2,368,814	4,612.6			366,162	713.0	2,002,652	3,899.6	4,203	8.2
	1994	51,396,000	2,232,897	4,344.5			340,312	662.1	1,892,585	3,682.4	3,644	7.1
Percent change			-5.7	-5.8			-7.1	-7.1	-5.5	-5.6	-13.3	-13.4
New England	1993	13,230,000	586,245	4,431.2			71,125	537.6	515,120	3,893.6	542	4.1
	1994	13,270,000	548,893	4,136.3			64,910	489.1	483,983	3,647.2	520	3.9
Percent change			-6.4	-6.7			-8.7	-9.0	-6.0	-6.3	-4.1	-4.9
Connecticut	1993	3,277,000	152,392	4,650.4			14,949	456.2	137,443	4,194.2	206	6.3
	1994	3,275,000	148,946	4,548.0			14,916	455.5	134,030	4,092.5	215	6.6
Percent change			-2.3	-2.2			-2	-2	-2.5	-2.4	+4.4	+4.8
Maine	1993	1,239,000	39,077	3,153.9			1,558	125.7	37,519	3,028.2	20	1.6
	1994	1,240,000	40,582	3,272.7			1,611	129.9	38,971	3,142.8	28	2.3
Percent change			+3.9	+3.8			+3.4	+3.3	+3.9	+3.8	+40.0	+43.8
Massachusetts	1993	6,012,000	294,224	4,893.9			48,393	804.9	245,831	4,089.0	233	3.9
	1994	6,041,000	268,281	4,441.0			42,749	707.6	225,532	3,733.4	214	3.5
Percent change			-8.8	-9.3			-11.7	-12.1	-8.3	-8.7	-8.2	-10.3
New Hampshire	1993	1,125,000	32,681	2,905.0			1,550	137.8	31,131	2,767.2	23	2.0
	1994	1,137,000	31,165	2,741.0			1,328	116.8	29,837	2,624.2	16	1.4
Percent change			-4.6	-5.6			-14.3	-15.2	-4.2	-5.2	-30.4	-30.0
Rhode Island	1993	1,000,000	44,990	4,499.0			4,017	401.7	40,973	4,097.3	39	3.9
	1994	997,000	41,067	4,119.1			3,744	375.5	37,323	3,743.5	41	4.1
Percent change			-8.7	-8.4			-6.8	-6.5	-8.9	-8.6	+5.1	+5.1
Vermont	1993	576,000	22,881	3,972.4			658	114.2	22,223	3,858.2	21	3.6
	1994	580,000	18,852	3,250.3			562	96.9	18,290	3,153.4	6	1.0
Percent change			-17.6	-18.2			-14.6	-15.1	-17.7	-18.3	-71.4	-72.2
Middle Atlantic	1993	38,125,000	1,782,569	4,675.6			295,037	773.9	1,487,532	3,901.7	3,661	9.6
	1994	38,125,000	1,684,004	4,417.1			275,402	722.4	1,408,602	3,694.7	3,124	8.2
Percent change			-5.5	-5.5			-6.7	-6.7	-5.3	-5.3	-14.7	-14.6
New Jersey	1993	7,829,000	378,257	4,800.8			49,390	626.9	328,867	4,174.0	418	5.3
	1994	7,904,000	368,400	4,660.9			46,312	586.2	322,088	4,046.8	396	5.0
Percent change			-2.6	-2.7			-1.7	-2.0	-2.0	-3.0	-5.3	-5.7
New York	1993	18,197,000	1,010,176	5,551.3			195,352	1,073.5	814,824	4,477.8	2,420	13.3
	1994	18,169,000	921,278	5,070.6			175,433	965.6	745,845	4,105.0	2,016	11.1
Percent change			-8.8	-8.7			-10.2	-10.1	-8.5	-8.3	-16.7	-16.5
Pennsylvania	1993	12,048,000	394,136	3,271.4			50,295	417.5	343,841	2,853.9	823	6.8
	1994	12,052,000	394,326	3,271.9			51,425	426.7	342,901	2,845.2	712	5.9
Percent change			0.0	0.1			+2.2	+2.2	-3	-3	-13.5	-13.2

See footnotes at end of table

Table 4.—Index of Crime: Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1993-1994—Continued

Forcible rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft		Arson ²	
Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
106,014	41.1	659,870	255.9	1,135,607	440.3	2,834,808	1,099.2	7,820,909	3,032.4	1,563,060	606.1		
102,096	39.2	618,817	237.7	1,119,950	430.2	2,712,156	1,041.8	7,876,254	3,025.4	1,539,097	591.2		
-3.7	-4.6	-6.2	-7.1	-1.4	-2.3	-4.3	-5.2	-7	-2	-1.5	-2.5		
14,567	28.4	165,648	322.6	181,744	353.9	450,993	878.2	1,210,771	2,357.6	340,888	663.8		
13,606	26.5	149,713	291.3	173,349	337.3	413,144	803.8	1,171,613	2,279.6	307,828	598.9		
-6.6	-6.7	-9.6	-9.7	-4.6	-4.7	-8.4	-8.5	-3.2	-3.3	-9.7	-9.8		
4,149	31.4	18,644	140.9	47,790	361.2	122,421	925.3	313,046	2,366.2	79,653	602.1		
3,789	28.6	17,537	134.4	42,764	322.3	109,952	828.6	301,393	2,271.2	72,638	547.4		
-8.7	-6.9	-4.3	-4.6	-10.5	-10.8	-10.2	-10.5	-3.7	-4.0	-8.8	-9.1		
800	24.4	6,447	196.7	7,496	238.7	32,052	978.1	85,876	2,620.6	19,515	595.5		
806	24.6	6,150	187.8	7,745	236.5	29,142	889.8	84,721	2,586.9	20,167	615.8		
+8	+8	-4.6	-4.5	+3.3	+3.4	-9.1	-9.0	-1.3	-1.3	+3.3	+3.4		
329	26.6	264	21.3	945	76.3	8,909	719.0	26,945	2,174.7	1,665	134.4		
318	25.6	278	22.4	987	79.6	8,938	720.8	28,257	2,278.8	1,776	143.2		
-3.3	-3.8	+5.3	+5.2	+4.4	+4.3	+3	+3	+4.9	+4.8	+6.7	+6.5		
2,006	33.4	10,563	175.7	35,591	592.0	60,220	1,001.7	136,548	2,271.3	49,063	816.1		
1,825	30.2	10,160	168.2	30,550	505.7	53,222	881.0	129,962	2,151.3	42,348	704.0		
-9.0	-9.6	-3.8	-4.3	-14.2	-14.6	-11.6	-12.0	-4.8	-5.3	-13.7	-14.1		
499	44.4	307	27.3	721	64.1	5,795	515.1	23,153	2,058.0	2,183	194.0		
407	35.8	308	27.1	597	52.5	5,275	463.9	22,260	1,957.8	2,302	202.5		
-18.4	-19.4	+3	-7	-17.2	-18.1	-9.0	-9.9	-3.9	-4.9	+5.5	+4.4		
286	28.6	1,011	101.1	2,681	268.1	10,409	1,040.9	24,101	2,410.1	6,463	646.3		
273	27.4	870	87.3	2,560	256.8	9,101	912.8	23,039	2,310.8	5,183	519.9		
-4.5	-4.2	-13.9	-13.6	-4.5	-4.2	-12.6	-12.3	-4.4	-4.1	-19.8	-19.6		
229	39.8	52	9.0	356	61.8	5,036	874.3	16,423	2,851.2	764	132.6		
160	27.6	71	12.2	325	56.0	4,274	736.9	13,154	2,267.9	862	148.6		
-30.1	-30.7	+36.5	+35.6	-8.7	-9.4	+15.1	+15.7	-19.9	-20.5	+12.8	+12.1		
10,418	27.3	147,004	385.6	133,954	351.4	328,572	861.8	897,725	2,354.7	361,235	685.2		
9,817	25.7	131,876	345.9	130,585	342.5	303,192	795.3	870,220	2,282.5	235,190	616.9		
-5.8	-5.9	-10.3	-10.3	-2.5	-2.5	-7.7	-7.7	-3.1	-3.1	-10.0	-10.0		
2,215	25.1	23,319	296.0	23,438	297.5	76,738	974.0	195,876	2,486.1	56,253	714.0		
1,772	20.9	22,746	285.0	22,746	285.0	70,774	911.0	192,776	2,474.9	52,166	664.0		
-11.0	-11.4	-2.4	-2.7	+1	-4	-6.1	-6.4	-1	-5	-7.3	-7.6		
5,008	27.5	102,122	561.2	85,802	471.5	181,709	998.6	481,166	2,644.2	151,949	835.0		
4,700	25.9	86,617	476.7	82,100	451.9	164,650	906.2	452,322	2,489.5	128,873	709.3		
-6.2	-5.8	-15.2	-15.1	-4.3	-4.2	-9.4	-9.3	-6.0	-5.9	-15.2	-15.1		
3,195	26.5	21,563	179.0	24,714	205.1	70,125	583.0	220,683	1,831.7	53,033	440.2		
3,145	26.1	22,497	186.7	25,071	208.0	66,468	551.5	222,280	1,844.3	54,153	449.3		
-1.6	-1.5	+4.3	+4.3	+1.4	+1.4	-5.2	-5.2	+7	+7	+2.1	+2.1		

Table 4.—Index of Crime: Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1993-1994—Continued

Area	Year	Population ¹	Crime Index total		Modified Crime Index total ²		Violent crime ³		Property crime ³		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	
			Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
Midwest ^{4,5}	1993	61,070,000	2,938,762	4,812.1			369,213	604.6	2,569,549	4,207.5	4,654	7.6
	1994	61,394,000	2,956,825	4,816.1			368,824	600.7	2,588,001	4,215.4	4,606	7.5
Percent change			+6	+1			-1	-6	+7	+2	-10	-13
East North Central ⁴	1993	43,017,000	2,130,716	4,953.2			284,458	661.3	1,846,258	4,291.9	3,584	8.3
	1994	43,184,000	2,138,168	4,951.3			283,562	656.6	1,854,606	4,294.7	3,647	8.4
Percent change			+3				-3	-7	+5	+1	+18	+1.2
Illinois ⁴	1993	11,697,000	657,129	5,617.9			112,260	959.7	544,869	4,658.2	1,332	11.4
	1994	11,752,000	661,150	5,625.9			112,928	960.9	548,222	4,664.9	1,378	11.7
Percent change			+6	+1			+6	+1	+6	+1	+35	+2.6
Indiana	1993	5,713,000	255,090	4,465.1			27,941	489.1	227,149	3,976.0	430	7.5
	1994	5,752,000	264,180	4,592.8			30,205	525.1	233,975	4,067.7	453	7.9
Percent change			+3.6	+2.8			+8.1	+7.4	+3.0	+2.3	+5.3	+5.3
Michigan	1993	9,478,000	516,788	5,452.5			75,021	791.5	441,767	4,661.0	933	9.8
	1994	9,496,000	517,076	5,445.2			72,751	766.1	444,325	4,679.1	927	9.8
Percent change			+1	-1			-3.0	-3.2	+6	+4	-6	
Ohio	1993	11,091,000	497,465	4,485.3			55,915	504.1	441,550	3,981.2	667	6.0
	1994	11,102,000	495,310	4,461.4			53,930	485.8	441,380	3,975.7	662	6.0
Percent change			-4	-5			-3.6	-3.6		-1	-7	
Wisconsin	1993	5,038,000	204,244	4,054.1			13,321	264.4	190,923	3,789.7	222	4.4
	1994	5,082,000	200,452	3,944.4			13,748	270.5	186,704	3,673.8	227	4.5
Percent change			-1.9	-2.7			+3.2	+2.3	-2.2	-3.1	+2.3	+2.3
West North Central ^{4,5}	1993	18,054,000	808,046	4,475.7			84,755	469.5	723,291	4,006.3	1,070	5.9
	1994	18,210,000	818,657	4,495.6			85,262	468.2	733,395	4,027.4	959	5.3
Percent change			+1.3	+4			+6	-3	+1.4	+5	-10.4	-10.2
Iowa	1993	2,814,000	108,239	3,846.4			9,159	325.5	99,080	3,521.0	66	2.3
	1994	2,829,000	103,389	3,654.6			8,914	315.1	94,475	3,339.5	47	1.7
Percent change			-4.5	-5.0			-2.7	-3.2	-4.6	-5.2	-28.8	-26.1
Kansas ⁴	1993	2,531,000	125,924	4,975.3			12,564	496.4	113,360	4,476.9	161	6.4
	1994	2,554,000	124,987	4,893.8			12,226	478.7	112,761	4,415.1	149	5.8
Percent change			-7	-1.6			-2.7	-3.6	-5	-1.4	-7.5	-9.4
Minnesota ⁴	1993	4,517,000	199,333	4,413.0			15,986	353.9	183,347	4,059.0	155	3.4
	1994	4,567,000	198,253	4,341.0			16,397	359.0	181,856	3,982.0	147	3.2
Percent change			-5	-1.6			+2.6	+1.4	-8	-1.9	-5.2	-5.9
Missouri	1993	5,234,000	266,694	5,095.4			38,963	744.4	227,731	4,351.0	590	11.3
	1994	5,278,000	280,138	5,307.7			39,240	743.5	240,898	4,564.2	554	10.5
Percent change			+5.0	+4.2			+7	+1	+5.8	+4.9	+6.1	+7.1
Nebraska ⁵	1993	1,607,000	68,796	4,281.0			6,071	377.8	62,725	3,903.2	63	3.9
	1994	1,623,000	72,068	4,440.4			6,322	389.5	65,746	4,050.9	51	3.1
Percent change			+4.8	+3.7			+4.1	+3.1	+4.8	+3.8	-19.0	-20.5
North Dakota	1993	635,000	17,909	2,820.3			522	82.2	17,387	2,738.1	11	1.7
	1994	638,000	17,455	2,735.9			522	81.8	16,933	2,654.1	1	.2
Percent change			-2.5	-3.0			+0	-5	-2.6	-3.1	-90.9	-88.2
South Dakota	1993	715,000	21,151	2,958.2			1,490	208.4	19,661	2,749.8	24	3.4
	1994	721,000	22,367	3,102.2			1,641	227.6	20,726	2,874.6	10	1.4
Percent change			+5.7	+4.9			+10.1	+9.2	+5.4	+4.5	-58.3	-58.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.—Index of Crime: Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1993-1994—Continued

Forcible rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft		Arson ²	
Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
27,039	44.3	124,671	204.1	212,849	348.5	549,398	899.6	1,740,711	2,850.4	279,440	457.6		
26,347	42.9	122,935	200.2	214,936	350.1	544,097	886.2	1,761,409	2,869.0	282,495	460.1		
-2.6	-3.2	-1.4	-1.9	+1.0	+5	-1.0	-1.5	+1.2	+7	+1.1	+5		
19,733	45.9	101,117	235.1	160,024	372.0	391,402	909.9	1,240,107	2,882.8	214,749	499.2		
19,102	44.2	99,571	230.6	161,242	373.4	387,885	898.2	1,247,454	2,888.7	219,267	507.8		
-3.2	-3.7	-1.5	-1.9	+8	+4	-9	-1.3	+6	+2	+2.1	+1.7		
4,046	34.6	44,584	381.2	62,298	532.6	118,788	1,015.5	360,730	3,084.0	65,351	558.7		
3,913	33.3	43,788	372.6	63,849	543.3	118,116	1,005.1	363,888	3,096.4	66,218	563.5		
-3.3	-3.8	-1.8	-2.3	+2.5	+2.0	+6	-1.0	+9	+4	+1.3	+9		
2,234	39.1	6,845	119.8	18,432	322.6	48,677	852.0	154,016	2,695.9	24,456	428.1		
2,046	35.6	7,490	130.2	20,216	351.5	48,921	850.5	160,043	2,782.4	25,011	434.8		
-8.4	-9.0	+9.4	+8.7	+9.7	+9.0	+5	-2	+3.9	+3.2	+2.3	+1.6		
6,740	71.1	22,601	238.5	44,747	472.1	93,143	982.7	290,333	3,063.2	58,291	615.0		
6,720	70.8	21,733	228.9	43,371	456.7	91,849	967.2	290,172	3,055.7	62,304	656.1		
-3	-4	-3.8	-4.0	-3.1	-3.3	-1.4	-1.6	-1	-2	+6.9	+6.7		
5,444	49.1	21,373	192.7	28,431	256.3	97,394	878.1	295,880	2,667.7	48,276	435.3		
5,231	47.1	20,821	187.5	27,216	245.1	96,175	866.3	297,792	2,682.3	47,413	427.1		
-3.9	-4.1	-2.6	-2.7	-4.3	-4.4	-1.3	-1.3	+6	+5	-1.8	-1.9		
1,269	25.2	5,714	113.4	6,116	121.4	33,400	663.0	139,148	2,762.0	18,375	364.7		
1,192	23.5	5,739	112.9	6,590	129.7	32,824	645.9	135,559	2,667.4	18,321	360.5		
-6.1	-6.7	+4	+4	+7.8	+6.8	-1.7	-2.6	-2.6	-3.4	-3	-1.2		
7,306	40.5	23,554	130.5	52,825	292.6	157,996	875.1	500,604	2,772.8	64,691	358.3		
7,245	39.8	23,364	128.3	53,694	294.9	156,212	857.8	513,955	2,822.4	63,228	347.2		
-8	-1.7	-8	-1.7	+1.6	+8	-1.1	-2.0	+2.7	+1.8	-2.3	-3.1		
686	24.4	1,517	53.9	6,890	244.8	20,562	730.7	73,148	2,599.4	5,370	190.8		
666	23.5	1,327	46.9	6,874	243.0	18,872	667.1	70,507	2,492.3	5,096	180.1		
-2.9	-3.7	-12.5	-13.0	-2	-7	-3.2	-8.7	-3.6	-4.1	-5.1	-5.6		
1,016	40.1	3,128	123.6	8,259	326.3	28,655	1,132.2	76,538	3,024.0	8,167	322.7		
947	37.1	3,060	119.8	8,070	316.0	28,635	1,121.2	75,459	2,954.5	8,667	339.4		
-6.8	-7.5	-2.2	-3.1	-2.3	-3.2	-1	-1.0	-1.4	-2.3	+6.1	+5.2		
2,796	61.9	5,092	112.7	7,943	175.8	38,147	844.5	129,727	2,872.0	15,473	342.6		
2,725	59.7	5,370	117.6	8,155	178.6	36,157	791.7	131,344	2,875.9	14,355	314.3		
-2.5	-3.6	+5.3	+4.3	+2.7	+1.6	-5.2	-6.3	+1.2	+1	-7.2	-8.3		
1,894	36.2	12,654	241.8	23,825	455.2	53,673	1,025.5	145,392	2,777.8	28,666	547.7		
1,955	37.0	12,178	230.7	24,553	465.2	55,577	1,053.0	158,283	2,998.9	27,038	512.3		
+3.2	+2.2	-3.8	-4.6	+3.1	+2.2	+3.5	+2.7	+8.9	+8.0	-5.7	-6.5		
447	27.8	1,003	62.4	4,558	283.6	10,662	663.5	46,811	2,912.9	5,252	326.8		
500	30.8	1,223	75.4	4,548	280.2	10,963	675.5	48,547	2,991.2	6,236	384.2		
+11.9	+10.8	+21.9	+20.8	-2	-1.2	+2.8	+1.8	+3.7	+2.7	+18.7	+17.6		
149	23.5	53	8.3	309	48.7	2,370	373.2	14,073	2,216.2	944	148.7		
149	23.4	71	11.1	301	47.2	2,070	324.5	13,899	2,178.5	964	151.1		
.....	-4	+34.0	+33.7	-2.6	-3.1	-12.7	-13.0	-1.2	-1.7	+2.1	+1.6		
318	44.5	107	15.0	1,041	145.6	3,927	549.2	14,915	2,086.0	819	111.5		
303	42.0	135	18.7	1,193	165.5	3,938	546.2	15,916	2,207.5	872	120.9		
-4.7	-5.6	+26.2	+24.7	+14.6	+13.7	+3	-5	+6.7	+5.8	+6.5	+5.6		

Table 4.—Index of Crime: Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1993-1994—Continued

Area	Year	Population ¹	Crime Index total		Modified Crime Index total ²		Violent crime ³		Property crime ³		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	
			Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
South	1993	89,438,000	5,351,303	5,983.3			717,267	802.0	4,634,036	5,181.3	10,113	11.3
	1994	90,692,000	5,304,028	5,848.4			697,067	768.6	4,606,961	5,079.8	9,708	10.7
Percent change			-9	-2.3			-2.8	-4.2	-6	-2.0	-4.0	-3.3
South Atlantic	1993	45,738,000	2,896,819	6,333.5			398,635	871.6	2,498,184	5,461.9	4,961	10.8
	1994	46,398,000	2,902,956	6,256.6			385,146	830.1	2,517,810	5,426.5	4,674	10.1
Percent change			+2	-1.2			-3.4	-4.8	+8	-6	-5.8	-6.5
Delaware	1993	700,000	34,105	4,872.1			4,801	685.9	29,304	4,186.3	35	5.0
	1994	706,000	29,282	4,147.6			3,961	561.0	25,321	3,586.5	33	4.7
Percent change			-14.1	-14.9			-17.5	-18.2	-13.6	-14.3	-5.7	-6.0
District of Columbia ⁴	1993	578,000	67,979	11,761.1			16,988	2,921.8	51,091	8,839.3	454	78.5
	1994	570,000	63,186	11,085.3			15,177	2,662.6	48,009	8,422.6	399	70.0
Percent change			-7.1	-5.7			-10.1	-8.9	-6.0	-4.7	-12.1	-10.8
Florida	1993	13,679,000	1,142,338	8,351.0			164,975	1,206.0	977,363	7,145.0	1,224	8.9
	1994	13,953,000	1,151,121	8,250.0			160,016	1,146.8	991,105	7,103.2	1,165	8.3
Percent change			+8	-1.2			-3.0	-4.9	+1.4	-6	-4.8	-6.7
Georgia	1993	6,917,000	428,367	6,193.0			50,019	723.1	378,348	5,469.8	789	11.4
	1994	7,055,000	424,029	6,010.3			47,103	667.7	376,926	5,342.7	703	10.0
Percent change			-1.0	-3.0			-5.8	-7.7	-4	-2.3	-10.9	-12.3
Maryland	1993	4,965,000	303,187	6,106.5			49,540	997.8	253,647	5,108.7	632	12.7
	1994	5,006,000	306,496	6,122.6			47,437	948.0	259,059	5,174.6	579	11.6
Percent change			+1.1	+3			-4.2	-5.0	+2.1	+1.3	-8.4	-8.7
North Carolina	1993	6,945,000	392,555	5,652.3			47,178	679.3	345,377	4,973.0	785	11.3
	1994	7,070,000	397,705	5,625.2			46,308	655.0	351,397	4,970.3	772	10.9
Percent change			+1.3	-5			-1.8	-3.6	+1.7	-1	-1.7	-3.5
South Carolina	1993	3,643,000	215,060	5,903.4			37,281	1,023.4	177,779	4,880.0	377	10.3
	1994	3,664,000	219,870	6,000.8			37,756	1,030.5	182,114	4,970.4	353	9.6
Percent change			+2.2	+1.6			+1.3	+7	+2.4	+1.9	-6.4	-6.8
Virginia	1993	6,491,000	267,135	4,115.5			34,160	372.2	242,975	3,743.3	539	8.3
	1994	6,552,000	265,200	4,047.6			23,437	357.7	241,763	3,689.9	571	8.7
Percent change			-7	-1.6			-3.0	-3.9	-5	-1.4	+3.9	+4.8
West Virginia	1993	1,820,000	46,093	2,532.6			3,793	208.4	42,300	2,324.2	126	6.9
	1994	1,822,000	46,067	2,528.4			3,931	215.8	42,136	2,312.6	99	5.4
Percent change			-1	-2			+3.6	+3.6	-4	-5	-21.4	-21.7
East South Central	1993	15,717,000	711,722	4,528.4			100,720	640.8	611,002	3,887.5	1,611	10.3
	1994	15,890,000	734,802	4,624.3			103,891	653.8	630,911	3,970.5	1,636	10.3
Percent change			+3.2	+2.1			+3.1	+2.0	+3.3	+2.1	+1.6	
Alabama	1993	4,187,000	204,274	4,878.8			32,676	780.4	171,598	4,098.4	484	11.6
	1994	4,210,000	206,860	4,903.0			28,844	683.7	178,015	4,199.4	501	11.9
Percent change			+1.3	+5			-11.2	-12.4	+3.7	+3.0	+3.5	+2.6
Kentucky	1993	3,789,000	123,509	3,259.7			17,530	462.7	105,979	2,797.0	249	6.6
	1994	3,827,000	133,890	3,498.6			23,165	605.3	110,725	2,893.3	244	6.4
Percent change			+8.4	+7.3			+32.1	+30.8	+4.5	+3.4	-2.0	-3.0
Mississippi	1993	2,643,000	116,775	4,418.3			11,467	433.9	105,308	3,984.4	357	13.5
	1994	2,669,000	129,101	4,837.1			13,177	493.7	115,924	4,343.3	409	15.3
Percent change			+10.6	+9.5			+14.9	+13.8	+10.1	+9.0	+14.6	+13.3
Tennessee	1993	5,099,000	267,164	5,239.5			39,047	765.4	228,117	4,473.8	521	10.2
	1994	5,175,000	264,288	5,109.8			38,023	747.9	226,265	4,371.9	499	9.7
Percent change			-8	-2.3			-9	-2.3	-8	-2.3	-7.5	-8.8
West South Central	1993	27,983,000	1,742,762	6,227.9			217,912	778.7	1,524,850	5,449.2	3,541	12.7
	1994	28,404,000	1,666,270	5,866.3			208,030	732.8	1,458,240	5,133.9	3,398	12.0
Percent change			-4.4	-5.8			-4.5	-5.9	-4.4	-5.8	-4.0	-5.5
Arkansas	1993	2,424,000	116,612	4,810.7			14,381	593.3	102,231	4,217.5	247	10.2
	1994	2,453,000	118,712	4,798.7			14,600	595.1	103,112	4,203.6	294	12.0
Percent change			+9	+2			+1.5	+3	+9	+3	+19.0	+17.6
Louisiana	1993	4,295,000	294,061	6,846.6			45,600	1,061.7	248,461	5,784.9	874	20.3
	1994	4,315,000	287,857	6,671.1			42,369	981.9	245,488	5,689.2	856	19.8
Percent change			-2.1	-2.6			-7.1	-7.5	-1.2	-1.7	-2.1	-2.5
Oklahoma	1993	3,231,000	171,053	5,294.3			20,512	634.8	150,546	4,659.4	273	8.4
	1994	3,258,000	181,475	5,570.1			21,225	651.5	160,250	4,918.7	226	6.9
Percent change			+6.1	+5.2			+3.5	+2.6	+6.4	+5.6	-17.2	-17.9
Texas	1993	18,031,000	1,161,031	6,439.1			137,419	762.1	1,023,612	5,677.0	2,147	11.9
	1994	18,378,000	1,079,225	5,872.4			129,838	706.5	949,387	5,165.9	2,022	11.0
Percent change			-7.0	-8.8			-5.5	-7.3	-7.3	-9.0	-5.8	-7.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.—Index of Crime: Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1993-1994—Continued

Forcible rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft		Arson ²	
Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
40,387	45.2	210,872	235.8	455,895	509.7	1,149,850	1,285.6	2,946,483	3,339.2	497,703	556.5		
39,393	43.4	200,419	221.0	447,547	493.5	1,093,827	1,206.1	3,019,097	3,329.0	494,037	544.7		
-2.5	-4.0	-5.0	-6.3	-1.8	-3.2	-4.9	-6.2	+1.1	-3	-7	-2.1		
19,587	42.8	126,250	276.0	247,837	541.9	622,717	1,361.5	1,613,636	3,528.0	261,831	572.5		
19,130	41.2	118,025	254.4	243,317	524.4	589,922	1,271.4	1,656,372	3,569.9	271,516	585.2		
-2.3	-3.7	-6.5	-7.8	-1.8	-3.2	-5.3	-6.6	+2.6	+1.2	+3.7	+2.2		
539	77.0	1,307	186.7	2,920	417.1	6,244	892.0	20,853	2,979.0	2,207	315.3		
534	75.6	889	125.9	2,505	354.8	5,580	790.4	17,270	2,446.2	2,471	350.0		
-9	-1.8	-32.0	-32.6	-14.2	-14.9	-10.6	-11.4	+17.2	-17.9	+12.0	+11.0		
324	56.1	7,107	1,229.6	9,003	1,557.6	11,534	1,995.5	31,495	5,449.0	8,062	1,394.8		
249	43.7	6,311	1,107.2	8,218	1,441.8	10,037	1,760.9	29,711	5,212.5	8,261	1,449.3		
-23.1	-22.1	-11.2	-10.0	-8.7	-7.4	-13.0	-11.8	-5.7	-4.3	-2.5	+3.9		
7,359	53.8	48,913	357.6	107,479	785.7	251,063	1,835.4	603,784	4,413.9	122,516	895.7		
7,301	52.3	45,871	328.8	105,679	757.4	237,341	1,701.0	626,578	4,490.6	127,186	911.5		
-5	-2.8	-6.2	-8.1	-1.7	-3.6	-5.5	-7.3	+3.8	+1.7	+3.8	+1.8		
2,448	35.4	17,154	248.0	29,628	428.3	90,423	1,307.3	246,849	3,568.7	41,076	593.8		
2,448	34.7	15,703	222.6	28,249	400.4	81,406	1,153.9	256,208	3,631.6	39,312	587.2		
	-2.0	-8.5	-10.2	-4.7	-6.5	-10.0	-11.7	+3.8	+1.8	-4.3	-6.2		
2,185	44.0	21,582	434.7	25,141	506.4	56,246	1,132.8	163,471	3,292.5	33,930	683.4		
2,035	40.7	20,147	402.5	24,696	493.3	52,234	1,043.4	168,608	3,368.1	38,197	763.0		
-6.9	-7.5	-6.6	-7.4	-1.8	-2.6	-7.1	-7.9	+3.1	+2.3	+12.6	+11.6		
2,379	34.3	13,364	192.4	30,630	441.3	105,270	1,515.8	220,071	3,168.8	20,036	288.5		
2,334	33.0	12,811	181.2	30,391	429.9	104,118	1,472.7	225,937	3,195.7	21,342	301.9		
-1.9	-3.8	-4.1	-5.8	-8	-2.6	-1.1	-2.8	+2.7	+8	+6.5	+4.6		
1,905	52.3	6,825	187.3	28,174	773.4	47,695	1,309.2	117,553	3,226.8	12,531	344.0		
1,991	54.3	6,817	186.1	28,595	780.4	46,678	1,274.0	122,252	3,336.6	13,184	359.8		
-4.5	+3.8	-1	-6	+1.5	+9	-2.1	-2.7	+4.0	+3.4	+5.2	+4.6		
2,083	32.1	9,216	142.0	12,322	189.8	43,338	667.7	181,104	2,790.1	18,533	285.5		
1,568	28.5	8,704	132.8	12,294	187.6	41,855	638.8	161,619	2,772.0	18,289	279.1		
-10.3	-11.2	-5.6	-6.5	-2	-1.2	-3.4	-4.3	+3	-6	-1.3	-2.2		
365	20.1	782	43.0	2,520	138.5	10,904	599.1	28,456	1,563.5	2,940	161.5		
370	20.3	772	42.4	2,690	147.6	10,673	585.8	28,189	1,547.1	3,274	179.7		
+1.4	+1.0	-1.3	-1.4	+6.7	+6.6	-2.1	-2.2	-9	-1.0	+11.4	+11.3		
6,441	41.0	25,009	159.1	67,659	430.5	167,903	1,068.3	381,773	2,429.0	61,326	390.2		
6,594	41.5	25,889	162.9	69,772	439.1	166,355	1,046.9	402,194	2,531.1	62,362	392.5		
+2.4	+1.2	+3.5	+2.4	+3.1	+2.0	-9	-2.0	+5.3	+4.2	+1.7	+6		
1,471	35.1	6,677	159.5	24,044	574.3	45,578	1,088.6	111,878	2,723.0	14,142	337.8		
1,487	35.2	7,388	164.7	19,633	465.3	44,084	1,014.4	119,931	2,843.1	14,000	321.4		
+1.1	+3	+8.2	+7.3	+18.3	+19.0	-3.3	-4.1	+7.2	+6.4	+1.0	-1.8		
1,301	34.3	3,425	90.4	12,555	331.4	28,041	740.1	69,745	1,840.7	8,193	216.2		
1,350	35.3	3,595	93.9	17,976	469.7	26,718	750.4	73,449	1,919.2	8,558	223.6		
+3.8	+2.9	+5.0	+3.9	+43.2	+41.7	+2.4	+1.4	+5.3	+4.3	+4.5	+3.4		
1,125	42.6	3,683	139.3	6,302	238.4	33,985	1,285.8	62,467	2,363.5	8,856	335.1		
1,212	45.4	4,336	162.5	7,220	270.5	34,493	1,292.4	70,621	2,646.0	10,810	405.0		
+7.7	+6.6	+17.7	+16.7	+14.6	+13.5	+1.5	+5	+13.1	+12.0	+22.1	+20.9		
2,544	49.9	11,224	220.1	24,758	485.5	60,299	1,182.6	137,603	2,700.2	30,135	504.8		
2,545	49.2	10,735	209.9	24,943	482.0	59,080	1,141.0	138,173	2,670.0	28,994	560.3		
	+1.4	-4.4	-5.8	+7	-7	-2.0	-3.5	+2	-1.1	+3.8	-5.2		
14,359	51.3	59,613	213.0	140,289	501.7	359,230	1,283.7	991,074	3,541.7	174,546	623.3		
13,669	48.1	56,505	198.9	134,458	473.4	359,640	1,133.4	960,531	3,081.7	169,149	503.9		
-4.8	-6.2	-5.2	-6.6	-4.2	-5.6	-6.0	-7.4	-3.1	-4.5	-8.2	-9.6		
1,028	42.4	3,027	124.9	10,079	415.8	26,646	1,099.3	67,767	2,795.7	7,818	322.5		
1,026	41.9	3,158	128.7	10,118	412.5	26,911	1,097.1	68,478	2,791.6	7,726	315.0		
	-1.2	+4.3	+3.0	+4	-8	+1.0	-2	+1.0	-1	-1.2	-2.3		
1,817	42.3	12,182	283.6	30,727	715.4	58,768	1,368.3	163,334	3,802.9	26,359	613.7		
1,923	44.6	11,530	267.2	28,060	650.3	55,158	1,279.0	164,081	3,802.6	26,219	607.6		
+5.8	+5.4	-5.4	-5.8	-8.7	-9.1	-6.1	-6.5	+5		-5	-1.0		
1,592	49.3	3,935	121.8	14,712	455.3	39,903	1,235.0	95,111	2,943.7	15,532	480.7		
1,616	49.6	4,174	128.1	15,209	466.8	40,764	1,251.2	104,025	3,192.9	15,461	474.6		
+1.5	+6	+6.1	+5.2	+3.4	+2.5	-2.2	+1.3	+9.4	+8.5	-5	-1.3		
9,922	55.0	40,469	224.4	84,881	470.8	233,913	1,297.3	664,862	3,687.3	124,837	692.3		
9,102	49.5	37,643	204.8	81,071	441.1	214,687	1,168.2	623,947	3,395.1	110,753	602.6		
-8.3	-10.0	-7.0	-8.7	-4.5	-6.3	-8.2	-10.0	-6.2	-7.9	-11.3	-13.0		

Table 4.—Index of Crime: Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1993-1994—Continued

Area	Year	Population ¹	Crime Index total		Modified Crime Index total ²		Violent crime ³		Property crime ³		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	
			Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
West ⁴	1993	56,044,000	3,485,915	6,230.8			473,375	844.6	3,012,540	5,375.3	5,556	9.9
	1994	56,859,000	3,497,925	6,151.9			457,965	805.4	3,039,960	5,346.5	5,347	9.4
Percent change			+3	-1.1			-3.3	-4.6	+9	-5	-3.8	-5.1
Mountain	1993	14,776,000	876,127	5,929.4			87,082	589.3	789,045	5,340.0	950	6.4
	1994	15,214,000	927,716	6,097.8			88,451	581.4	839,265	5,516.4	1,112	7.3
Percent change			+5.9	+2.8			+1.6	-1.3	+6.4	+3.3	+17.1	+14.1
Arizona	1993	3,936,000	292,513	7,431.7			28,142	715.0	264,371	6,716.7	339	8.6
	1994	4,040,000	322,726	7,988.4			28,637	708.1	294,089	7,280.4	422	10.5
Percent change			+10.4	+6.6			+1.8	+1.7	+11.3	+7.2	+25.7	+22.1
Colorado	1993	3,566,000	197,085	5,526.8			20,229	567.3	176,856	4,959.5	206	5.8
	1994	3,656,000	194,440	5,318.4			18,632	509.6	175,808	4,808.8	199	5.4
Percent change			-1.3	-3.8			-7.9	-10.2	-6	-3.0	-3.4	-6.9
Idaho	1993	1,099,000	42,258	3,845.1			3,097	281.8	39,161	3,563.3	32	2.9
	1994	1,133,000	46,192	4,077.0			3,238	285.8	42,954	3,791.2	40	3.5
Percent change			+9.3	+6.0			+4.6	+1.4	+9.7	+6.4	+25.0	+20.7
Montana ⁵	1993	839,000	40,188	4,790.0			1,489	177.5	38,699	4,612.5	25	3.0
	1994	856,000	42,961	5,018.8			1,516	177.1	41,445	4,841.7	28	3.3
Percent change			+6.9	+4.8			+1.8	-2	+7.1	+5.0	+12.0	+10.0
Nevada	1993	1,369,000	85,842	6,180.1			12,157	875.2	73,685	5,304.9	144	10.4
	1994	1,457,000	97,290	6,677.4			14,597	1,001.9	82,693	5,675.6	170	11.7
Percent change			+13.3	+8.0			+20.1	+14.5	+12.2	+7.0	+18.1	+12.5
New Mexico	1993	1,616,000	101,260	6,266.1			15,024	929.7	86,236	5,336.4	130	8.0
	1994	1,654,000	102,346	6,187.8			14,708	889.2	87,638	5,298.5	177	10.7
Percent change			+1.1	-1.2			-2.1	-4.4	+1.6	-7	+36.2	+33.8
Utah	1993	1,860,000	97,415	5,237.4			5,599	301.0	91,816	4,936.3	58	3.1
	1994	1,908,000	101,142	5,300.9			5,810	304.5	95,332	4,996.4	56	2.9
Percent change			+3.8	+1.2			+3.8	+1.2	+3.8	+1.2	-3.4	-6.5
Wyoming	1993	470,000	19,566	4,163.0			1,345	286.2	18,221	3,876.8	16	3.4
	1994	476,000	20,419	4,289.7			1,297	272.5	19,122	4,017.2	16	3.4
Percent change			+4.4	+3.0			-3.6	-4.8	+4.9	+3.6		
Pacific	1993	41,269,000	2,609,788	6,323.8			386,293	936.0	2,223,495	5,387.8	4,606	11.2
	1994	41,645,000	2,570,209	6,171.7			369,514	887.3	2,200,695	5,284.4	4,235	10.2
Percent change			-1.5	-2.4			-4.3	-5.2	-1.0	-1.9	-8.1	-8.9
Alaska	1993	599,000	33,352	5,567.9			4,557	760.8	28,795	4,807.2	54	9.0
	1994	606,000	34,591	5,708.1			4,644	766.3	29,947	4,941.7	38	6.3
Percent change			+3.7	+2.5			+1.9	+7	+4.0	+2.8	-29.6	-30.0
California	1993	31,211,000	2,015,265	6,456.9			336,381	1,077.8	1,678,884	5,379.1	4,096	13.1
	1994	31,431,000	1,940,497	6,173.8			318,395	1,013.0	1,622,102	5,160.8	3,703	11.8
Percent change			-3.7	-4.4			-5.3	-6.0	-3.4	-4.1	-9.6	-9.9
Hawaii	1993	1,172,000	73,566	6,277.0			3,061	261.2	70,505	6,015.8	45	3.8
	1994	1,179,000	78,763	6,680.5			3,091	262.2	75,672	6,418.3	50	4.2
Percent change			+7.1	+6.4			+1.0	+4	+7.3	+6.7	+11.1	+10.5
Oregon	1993	3,032,000	174,812	5,765.6			15,254	503.1	159,558	5,262.5	140	4.6
	1994	3,086,000	194,307	6,296.4			16,067	520.6	178,240	5,775.8	150	4.9
Percent change			+11.2	+9.2			+5.3	+3.5	+11.7	+9.8	+7.1	+6.5
Washington	1993	5,255,000	312,793	5,952.3			27,040	514.6	285,753	5,437.7	271	5.2
	1994	5,343,000	322,051	6,027.5			27,317	511.3	294,734	5,516.3	294	5.5
Percent change			+3.0	+1.3			+1.0	-6	+3.1	+1.4	+8.5	+5.8
Puerto Rico ⁷	1993		121,029				26,336		94,693		948	
Percent change	1994		116,248				25,385		90,863		980	
			-4.0				-3.6		-4.0		+3.4	

¹Populations are Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 and are subject to change and may not add to totals due to rounding.²Although arson data are included in the trend and clearance tables, sufficient data are not available to estimate totals for this offense.³Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.⁴Complete data for 1994 were not available for the states of Illinois, Kansas, and Montana; therefore, it was necessary that their crime counts be estimated. See "Offense Estimation," pages 377-378 for details.⁵The forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and motor vehicle theft categories have been adjusted for 1993. See "Crime Trends," page 378 for details.⁶Includes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.⁷The 1994 Bureau of the Census population estimate for Puerto Rico was not available prior to publication; therefore, no population or rates per 100,000 inhabitants are provided. Data for Puerto Rico are not included in totals.

Offense totals are based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

Table 4.—Index of Crime: Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1993-1994—Continued

Forcible rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft		Arson ²	
Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
24,021	42.9	158,679	283.1	285,119	508.7	684,567	1,221.5	1,882,944	3,359.8	445,029	794.1		
22,750	40.0	145,750	256.3	284,118	499.7	661,088	1,162.7	1,924,135	3,384.0	454,737	799.8		
-5.3	-6.8	-8.1	-9.5	-4	-1.8	-3.4	-4.8	+2.2	+7	+2.2	+7		
6,421	43.5	19,162	129.7	60,549	409.8	165,027	1,116.9	547,845	3,707.7	76,173	515.5		
6,426	42.2	19,755	129.8	61,158	402.0	168,191	1,105.5	582,707	3,830.1	88,367	580.8		
+1	-3.0	+3.1	+1	+1.0	-1.9	+1.9	+1.0	+6.4	+3.3	+16.0	+12.7		
1,488	37.8	6,412	162.9	19,903	505.7	57,684	1,465.5	172,689	4,387.4	33,008	863.8		
1,465	36.0	6,601	162.0	20,164	494.7	60,164	1,486.2	170,422	4,300.9	33,467	866.7		
-1.5	-4.8	-2.9	-1.0	+1.3	-2.2	+4.3	+7	+10.4	+6.6	+27.9	+23.3		
1,633	45.8	4,160	116.7	14,230	399.0	36,011	1,009.8	124,787	3,499.4	16,058	450.3		
1,579	43.2	3,910	106.9	12,944	354.0	33,843	925.7	127,600	3,490.2	14,365	392.9		
-3.3	-5.7	-6.0	-8.4	-9.0	-11.3	-6.0	-8.3	+2.3	-3	-10.5	-12.7		
388	35.3	186	16.9	2,491	226.7	7,350	668.8	29,795	2,711.1	2,016	183.4		
316	27.9	209	18.4	2,673	235.9	8,147	719.1	32,597	2,877.1	2,210	195.1		
-18.6	-21.0	+12.4	+8.9	+7.3	+4.1	+10.8	+7.5	+9.4	+6.1	+9.6	+6.4		
234	27.9	272	32.4	958	114.2	5,992	714.2	30,641	3,652.1	2,066	246.2		
233	27.2	280	32.7	975	113.9	6,178	721.7	32,817	3,833.8	2,450	286.2		
-4	-2.5	+2.9	+9	+1.5	-3	+3.1	+1.1	+7.1	+5.0	+18.6	+16.2		
846	60.9	4,724	340.1	6,443	463.9	17,293	1,245.0	46,137	3,321.6	10,255	738.3		
1,001	68.7	5,134	352.4	8,292	569.1	19,735	1,354.5	51,893	3,561.6	11,065	759.4		
+18.3	+12.8	+8.7	+3.6	+28.7	+22.7	+14.1	+8.8	+12.5	+7.2	+7.9	+2.9		
842	52.1	2,237	138.4	11,815	731.1	22,966	1,421.2	56,723	3,510.1	6,547	405.1		
866	52.4	2,329	140.8	11,336	665.4	21,945	1,326.8	57,343	3,466.9	8,350	504.8		
+2.9	+6	+4.1	+1.7	-4.1	-6.3	-4	-6.6	+1.1	-1.2	+27.5	+24.6		
829	44.6	1,090	58.6	3,622	194.7	14,708	790.8	72,603	3,903.4	4,505	242.2		
806	42.2	1,213	63.6	3,735	195.8	15,059	790.8	74,554	3,907.4	5,689	298.2		
-2.8	-5.4	+11.3	+5.5	+3.1	+6	+2.0		+2.7	+1	+26.3	+23.1		
161	34.3	81	17.2	1,087	231.3	3,023	643.2	14,470	3,078.7	728	154.9		
160	33.6	79	16.6	1,042	218.9	3,097	650.6	15,254	3,204.6	771	162.0		
-6	-2.0	-2.5	-3.5	-4.1	-5.4	+2.4	+1.2	+5.4	+4.1	+5.9	+4.6		
17,600	42.6	139,517	338.1	224,570	544.2	519,540	1,258.9	1,335,099	3,233.1	368,856	893.8		
16,324	39.2	125,995	302.5	222,960	535.4	492,897	1,183.6	1,341,428	3,221.1	366,370	879.7		
-7.3	-8.0	-9.7	-10.5	-7	-1.6	-5.1	-6.0	+5	-4	-7	-1.6		
502	83.8	733	122.4	3,268	545.6	4,893	816.9	21,201	3,539.4	2,701	450.9		
418	69.0	886	146.2	3,302	544.9	4,848	800.0	21,824	3,601.3	3,275	540.4		
-16.7	+17.7	+20.9	+19.4	+1.0	-1	-9	-2.1	+2.9	+1.7	+21.3	+19.8		
11,766	37.7	126,436	405.1	194,083	621.8	414,182	1,327.0	945,407	3,029.1	314,295	1,023.0		
10,984	34.9	112,160	356.8	191,548	609.4	384,257	1,222.5	929,640	2,957.7	308,205	980.6		
-6.6	-7.4	-11.3	-11.9	-1.3	-2.0	-7.2	-7.9	-1.7	-2.4	-3.5	-4.1		
394	33.6	1,214	103.6	1,408	120.1	13,310	1,135.7	51,912	4,429.4	5,283	450.8		
359	30.4	1,221	103.6	1,461	123.9	14,029	1,189.9	55,260	4,687.0	6,383	541.4		
-8.9	-9.5	+6		+3.8	+3.2	+5.4	+4.8	+6.4	+5.8	+20.8	+20.1		
1,554	51.3	3,930	129.6	9,630	317.6	31,072	1,024.8	110,875	3,656.9	17,608	580.7		
1,333	43.2	4,264	138.2	10,320	334.4	33,970	1,100.8	122,506	3,969.7	21,764	705.2		
-14.2	-15.8	+8.5	+6.6	+7.2	+5.3	+9.3	+7.4	+10.5	+8.6	+23.6	+21.4		
3,384	64.4	7,204	137.1	16,181	307.9	56,083	1,067.2	205,701	3,914.4	23,969	456.1		
3,230	60.5	7,464	139.7	16,329	305.6	55,793	1,044.2	212,198	3,971.5	26,743	500.5		
-4.6	-6.1	+3.6	+1.9	+9	-7	-5	-2.2	+3.2	+1.5	+11.6	+9.7		
401		18,181		6,806		33,636		43,468		17,589			
396		17,625		6,384		31,160		42,062		17,641			
-1.2		-3.1		-6.2		-7.4		-3.2		+3			

U.S. Department of Justice

6/04/96

Office of Justice Programs

CRIME ACT PROGRAMS FISCAL YEAR 1996 AT-A-GLANCE





U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20531

Dear Colleague:

The following information provides highlights of programs authorized by the 1994 Crime Act. Specifically, descriptions summarize:

- Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 appropriations and the President's request for FY 1997;
- Program information, including funding levels authorized by the Crime Act;
- Who can apply for grants; and
- Status of program regulations, guidelines, application kits, or reports.

Also appended is a chart showing estimated or final allocation under the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) FY 1996 Formula Based Programs for the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office for Victims of Crime, the OJP Corrections Program Office, and the OJP Violence Against Women Program Office.

On April 26, 1996, the Office of Justice Programs received its full FY 1996 appropriations pursuant to Pub.L.104-134. OJP is committed to working with all applicants to expedite the grant award process whenever practicable so as not to further delay FY 1996 funding.

To receive further information about OJP's FY 1996 programs and/or to be placed on the mailing list to receive FY 1996 Program Plans as they become available, as well as other related materials, contact the **Department of Justice Response Center** at 800/421-6770 or within the Washington, D.C. calling area at 202/307-1480.

Sincerely,

Laurie Robinson
Assistant Attorney General

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■ **GRANTS TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**
(STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants)
1994 Crime Act Section 41021

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$130 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$145 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$130 million is appropriated for FY 1996.

A total of \$774 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000 to develop and strengthen law enforcement and prosecutorial strategies to combat violent crimes against women and develop and strengthen victims services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

The **formula** provided is as follows:

- 4 % is for grants to Indian tribal governments;
- A base amount of \$500,000 will be available to each state (state means a state of the United States, and Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia); and
- The remaining funds are to be distributed to each state in an amount that bears the same ratio to the amount of remaining funds as the population of the state bears to the population of all of the states.
- Each state must allocate 25% of the funds it receives to support law enforcement programs, 25% to prosecution programs, and 25% to nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services programs.

ELIGIBILITY

As designated by each governor, states, including Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia, (for use by states, units of local government, and nonprofit nongovernmental victim services programs), and Indian tribal governments are eligible for the grants.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

Final Regulations were published in the Federal Register on April 18, 1995. The Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) published an application kit for the 1996 STOP program on May 3, 1996. Applications must be submitted to VAWGO no later than July 1, 1996.

■ **GRANTS TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**
(STOP Violence Against Indian Women Discretionary Grants)
1994 Crime Act Section 41021

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$5.2 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$5.8 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$5.2 million is available for FY 1996 for this **discretionary** grant program. The Crime Act specifies that 4% of the amount appropriated each year for the Grants to Combat Violence Against Women (STOP Violence Against Women-Formula Grants) be available for grants to Indian tribal governments. The total FY 96 STOP appropriation is \$130 million.

A total of \$30,960,000 has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000 to develop and strengthen **tribal** law enforcement and prosecutorial strategies to combat violent crimes against Indian women and develop and strengthen victims services in cases involving violent crimes against Indian women.

ELIGIBILITY

The Tribal governments designated as Department of Justice Tribal Court Partnership Projects may apply for grants of \$84,000. In addition, 22 Tribes that submitted applications for this program in FY 1995 but were not funded due to the limited dollars available for the program will receive grants of \$84,000. The 14 Tribes that received grants in FY 1995 also will receive an FY 1996 supplement of \$9,000.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) will mail application kits to the Tribal Court Partnership Projects in early June.

■ **GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST POLICIES IN
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES**
1994 Crime Act Section 40231

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$28 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$33 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$28 million is appropriated for FY 1996.

A total of \$120 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-1998 to establish a **discretionary** grant program to encourage policies that treat domestic violence as a serious criminal offense. Grants will be awarded for the following purposes:

- To implement mandatory arrest or pro-arrest programs and policies in police departments, including mandatory arrest programs and policies for protection order violations.
- To develop policies and training in police departments to improve tracking of cases involving domestic violence.
- To centralize and coordinate police enforcement, prosecution, or judicial responsibility for domestic violence cases in groups or units of police officers, prosecutors, or judges.
- To coordinate computer tracking systems to ensure communication between police, prosecutors, and both criminal and family courts.
- To strengthen legal advocacy service programs for victims of domestic violence.
- To educate judges in criminal and other courts about domestic violence and to improve judicial handling of such cases.

ELIGIBILITY

States (including Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Marianas Islands, and the District of Columbia), Indian tribal governments, and units of local government that certify that the conditions of Sec. 2102(c) of the 1994 Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) have been met or

will be met within the later of the period ending on the date on which the next session of the state or Indian tribal legislature ends or 2 years of the date of enactment of this section of the 1994 VAWA.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The Violence Against Women Grants Office published proposed regulations for a 30-day comment period in the Federal Register on May 14, 1996. The comment period closes on June 13, 1996. Once comments have been incorporated, final regulations and an application kit will be released in early July.

■ ***RURAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
1994 Crime Act Section 40295***

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$7 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$8 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$7 million is appropriated for a **discretionary** grant program in FY 1996.

A total of \$30 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-1998 to implement, expand, and establish cooperative efforts and projects between law enforcement officers, prosecutors, victim advocacy groups, and other related parties to investigate and prosecute incidents of domestic violence and child abuse; to provide treatment and counseling to victims of domestic violence and child abuse; and to work in cooperation with the community to develop education and prevention strategies directed toward such issues.

ELIGIBILITY

States (including Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Marianas Islands, and the District of Columbia), local governments within rural states, Indian tribal governments, and other public or private entities within rural states are eligible for funding.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) published the Application Kit in late May. Applications must be submitted to VAWGO by June 28, 1996.

■ **PRISON GRANTS: VIOLENT OFFENDER INCARCERATION AND TRUTH-IN- SENTENCING PROGRAM**

1994 Crime Act, Sections 20101-20102, as amended
by P.L.104-134

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$617.5 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$630 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

Of the FY 1996 appropriation for the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Grant Program, \$200 million has been allocated for the SC&AP Program (to be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance) and \$12.5 million for the Cooperative Agreement Program (to be administered by the U.S. Marshals Service) to reimburse states and localities for holding federal prisoners. **Discretionary grants** totaling 0.3 percent will be used to build jails on tribal lands for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction. The program design for the tribal program will be available by early summer.

Approximately \$391 million will be available for **formula grant awards** to the states. These funds may be used to:

- 1) build or expand correctional facilities for violent offenders;
- 2) build or expand temporary or permanent correctional facilities for nonviolent offenders and criminal aliens to free prison space for violent offenders; and
- 3) build or expand jails.

Half of the **formula grant funds** are available for the Violent Offender Incarceration (VOI) grants and half for Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) grants. States that meet the requirements outlined below may apply for funding under both programs.

Violent Offender Incarceration: VOI provides a three-tiered formula with 85 percent used for the first two tiers and 15 percent reserved for the third.

- 1) To receive a base amount (the first tier), a state must provide an assurance in its application that it **has implemented or will implement** policies and programs to ensure that violent offenders serve a substantial portion of the

sentences imposed, that provide sufficiently severe punishment, and that the prison time served is appropriate to the crime and to protect the public.

- 2) A state that receives a grant under the first tier is eligible to receive additional funds allocated on the basis of part 1 violent crimes as specified in the statute.

Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Program: A state is eligible for TIS funds allocated on the basis of Part 1 violent crimes, if it demonstrates one of the following:

- 1) It has implemented truth-in-sentencing laws that require persons convicted of a violent crime to serve not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed.
- 2) It has implemented truth-in-sentencing laws that result in persons convicted of violent crime serving **on average** not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed.
- 3) It has truth-in-sentencing laws that have been enacted which will be implemented **within the next 3 years**, to provide that persons convicted of a violent crime serve not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed.
- 4) It practices indeterminate sentencing with regard to any Part 1 violent crime and persons convicted of a violent crime **on average** serve not less than 85 percent of the prison term established under the **sentencing and release guidelines**.
- 5) It practices indeterminate sentencing and persons convicted of a violent crime **on average** serve not less than 85 percent of the **maximum** prison term imposed by the court.

ELIGIBILITY

States and states organized as regional compacts may apply for **formula grant funds**. State means a state of the United States, and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas Islands. States may make subawards to units of local government.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The OJP Corrections Program Office will issue a program guidance and application kit by early summer. The OJP Corrections Program Office has sent

a letter to each Governor requesting designation of a state agency to administer the program.

■ **RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FOR STATE PRISONERS**
1994 Crime Act Section 32101

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$27 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$36 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$27 million is appropriated for FY 1996.

A total of \$270 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000. The distribution of funds is based on the following **formula**:

- Each participating state will receive 0.4% of the funds;
- Of the total remaining amount, each participating state will receive a percentage of the funds based on its prison population, as compared to the prison population of all participating states.

To receive funding, states must agree to require drug testing of individuals enrolled in the treatment program and provide aftercare services when the individuals leave the correctional facility.

ELIGIBILITY

States may apply for funding. State means a state of the United States, and Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

GUIDELINES/REGULATIONS/REPORTS

The OJP Corrections Program Office(CPO)published the Program Guidance and Application Kit in May 1996. Applications must be submitted to CPO no later than July 1, 1996.

■ **DRUG COURTS**

1994 Crime Act Section 50001

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$18 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$100 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$18 million for a **discretionary** grant program is permitted from the FY 1996 appropriation for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program.

A total of \$900 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000 to subsidize state and local drug courts that provide specialized treatment and rehabilitation for certain non-violent offenders.

Programs are intended to provide continuing judicial supervision of non-violent offenders and integrated administration of other sanctions and services, including:

- 1) mandatory periodic testing for the use of controlled and other addictive substances during any period of supervised release or probation for each participant;
- 2) substance abuse treatment for each participant;
- 3) diversion, probation, or other supervised release involving the possibility of prosecution, confinement or incarceration based on noncompliance with program requirements or failure to show satisfactory progress;
- 4) programmatic offender management and aftercare services.

ELIGIBILITY

States (including Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia), state courts, local courts, units of local government and Indian tribal governments may apply for funding.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The OJP Drug Courts Program Office will issue guidelines in late June 1996.

■ **STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SCAAP)**
Immigration Reform and Control Act, Section 242(j)
1994 Crime Act, Section 20301, Title II, subtitle A, Sections 20101-20102

FY 1996 DIRECT APPROPRIATION:	\$300 MILLION
FROM FY 96 APPROPRIATION FOR VIOLENT OFFENDER INCARCERATION AND TRUTH IN SENTENCING INCENTIVE GRANTS:	\$200 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$330 MILLION
FROM FY 97 PRESIDENT'S REQUEST FOR VIOLENT OFFENDER INCARCERATION AND TRUTH IN SENTENCING INCENTIVE GRANTS:	\$170 MILLION

REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$300 million is appropriated for FY 1996 to reimburse states (based on the funds appropriated) for the costs of incarcerating illegal aliens convicted as felons.

In addition, \$200 million from the FY 1996 appropriation for Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants is available to states for the incarceration of criminal aliens.

A total of \$1.67 billion has been authorized by the 1994 Crime Act for FYs 1996-2000 as follows:

\$300 million for FY 1996;
\$330 million for FY 1997;
\$350 million for FY 1998;
\$350 million for FY 1999; and
\$340 million for FY 2000.

ELIGIBILITY

States (including Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia) and localities are eligible to apply and must submit applications pursuant to procedures specified by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). Requests for reimbursement will include information such as the number of incarcerated criminal aliens, the average costs incurred per bed space per year, and

alien specific identification material. Data will be verified by BJA and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

GUIDELINES/REGULATIONS/REPORTS

Regulations were published in FY 1995. Planning for FY 1996 distribution of funds is underway. BJA plans to publish an application kit by the end of June and anticipates making awards in November.

■ ***NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (NCHIP)***

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$25 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$50 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$25 million is appropriated for FY 1996 for this **discretionary** grant program.

A total of \$220 million has been authorized by the Brady and Child Protection Acts to provide direct awards and technical assistance to states to help states upgrade their criminal history record keeping systems and to support establishment of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) implements this legislation. Since the FY 1996 appropriation encompasses the National Child Protection Act, a portion of NCHIP continuation funds may be used for flagging child abuse offenders, collection of data on misdemeanors relating to abuse of children, the elderly, and the disabled, development of systems for civil restraining orders, and to cover costs associated with background checks on volunteers consistent with the legislation.

ELIGIBILITY

Awards will be made to the agency designated by the Governor to administer the NCHIP program. States, including Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Marianas Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia, are also eligible to receive technical assistance.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

BJS released the 1996 Program Announcement on May 21 and it was published in the Federal Register on May 24. The Program Announcement also is available on the BJS Internet Web site at the following address: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>.

■ **NATIONAL STALKER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REDUCTION
1994 Crime Act Sections 40601-40611**

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$1.5 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$1.7 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$1.5 million is appropriated for FY 1996 for this **discretionary** grant program.

A total of \$6 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-1998 to provide grants and technical assistance to states and units of local government to improve processes for identifying, collecting, and entering data regarding stalking and domestic violence into local, state, and national crime information databases. The program to implement these requirements has been incorporated into the BJS National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and a portion of funds awarded under the NCHIP program will be used for these purposes.

ELIGIBILITY

State agencies designated by the Governor to implement NCHIP are eligible. State means a state of the United States and Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, and the District of Columbia. Because the program is incorporated within the NCHIP program, funding requests should be included as part of the state's NCHIP application. Applicants must certify they have or intend to establish a program that enters into the National Crime Information Center records of:

- warrants for the arrest of persons violating protection orders intended to protect victims from stalking or domestic violence;
- arrests or convictions of persons violating protection or domestic violence; and
- protection orders for the protection of persons from stalking or domestic violence.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The 1996 NCHIP Program Announcement has been expanded to include reference to funding for the stalker and domestic violence provisions. BJS

released the Announcement, coordinated with the OJP Violence Against Women Grants Office, on May 21 and published it in the Federal Register on May 24. The Program Announcement also is available on the BJS Internet Web site at the following address: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>.

■ ***DNA IDENTIFICATION GRANTS: FUNDING TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND AVAILABILITY OF DNA ANALYSES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES***
1994 Crime Act Section 210301(c)

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$1 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$3 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$1 million is appropriated for FY 1996.

A total of \$40 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000 for states and localities to develop or improve DNA identification capabilities.

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) will administer the state and local discretionary grant program.

ELIGIBILITY

States and units of local government, or combinations thereof, are eligible for funding to implement a program to develop or improve the capability to analyze DNA in a forensic laboratory. State means a state of the United States and Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Marianas Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia.

To request a grant, the chief executive of a state or a unit of local government shall submit an application to NIJ, which certifies

- DNA analyses will meet or surpass quality assurance standards issued by the Director of the FBI;
- DNA samples and analyses will be made available only to appropriate personnel; and
- The laboratory and each analyst will undergo external proficiency testing at regular intervals.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

A Program Announcement was issued in FY 1995. Upon final peer review of applications received, NIJ will make awards.

■ ***TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS WHO
WORK WITH RELEASED SEX OFFENDERS***
1994 Crime Act Section 40152

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$1 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$1 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$1 million is appropriated for FY 1996 for this **discretionary** grant program.

A total of \$2 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-1997 to establish criteria and develop training programs to assist probation and parole officers and other personnel who work with released sex offenders in the areas of case management, supervision, and relapse prevention.

The Attorney General shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that training programs are available in geographically diverse locations throughout the country.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) and the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, OJP, will issue grant information by early summer 1996.

■ **LAW ENFORCEMENT FAMILY SUPPORT**
1994 Crime Act Section 210101

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$1 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$2.2 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$1 million is appropriated for FY 1996 for this **discretionary** grant program.

A total of \$25 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000:

Authorizes a grant program for family support services in state and local law enforcement agencies and a limited research grant program. Further provides funds to carry out research, model program evaluation, and technical assistance and training relating to such policies.

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) will implement the grant program. NIJ will issue solicitations for:

1) program development demonstrations in state or local law enforcement agencies that will support the expansion of an existing employee assistance or stress reduction program to provide one or more of the support services specified in the legislation such as counseling for family members, child care on a 24-hour basis, or marital and adolescent support groups, or to expand the number of law enforcement families reached, possibly by partnership efforts between two or more departments; and

2) regional training programs coordinated with state-level or large police department academies designed for those expected to plan, implement, and manage family support services in their agencies and organizations. The focus will be on the newer services being offered; new organizational arrangements and resource-sharing partnerships, particularly for smaller departments; and on prevention services and programs.

The program development demonstration awards will also support researcher-practitioner partnerships to help document, assess, and refine the program development process, an approach modeled after NIJ's Locally Initiated Research Partnerships Program.

ELIGIBILITY

States, local law enforcement agencies, and organizations representing state or local law enforcement personnel to provide family support services to law enforcement personnel are eligible to apply for grants. State means a state of the United States and Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Marianas Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia.

NIJ will award up to 10 percent of funds (or \$100,000 of the \$1 million FY 96 appropriation) for research grants to a state or local law enforcement agency or organization to study issues of importance in the law enforcement field such as the factors that promote officers' acceptance and use of services, feasible program strategies for small or rural agencies, and evaluations and cost analyses of promising programs. Solicitation for research in this area will be one section of the larger NIJ 1996 Policing Research Solicitation.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

NIJ plans to issue program solicitations in early June 1996, with proposals due August 6.

■ **IMPROVED TRAINING AND TECHNICAL AUTOMATION**
1994 Crime Act Section 210501(a) Grants

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$9 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$0

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$9 million is appropriated for FY 1996.

A total of \$100 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000 to implement this **discretionary** grant program to improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system through computerized automation and technological improvements. Grants may include programs to:

- increase use of mobile digital terminals;
- improve communications systems, such as computer-aided dispatch and incident reporting systems;
- accomplish paper-flow reduction;
- establish or improve ballistics identification programs;
- increase the application of automated fingerprint identification systems and their communications on an interstate and intrastate basis; and
- improve computerized collection of criminal records.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) will implement the grant segment.

ELIGIBILITY

State, Indian tribal, and local criminal justice agencies and nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply; however, certain grant recipients are identified in the appropriations bill. Given the extensive number of grant recipients identified by Congress for funding consideration, BJA has decided there will be no new program developed or announced under this appropriation. BJA will fund the Congressionally identified recipients and provide additional funding to the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) to complete the project. BJA also will supplement its existing technical assistance and training cooperative

agreement with the SEARCH Group to assist state and local agencies with enhanced Automated Data Processing (ADP) capabilities.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

Identified grant recipients are in the process of developing their applications.

■ **LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANTS**

Pursuant to P.L.104-134

FY 1996 DIRECT APPROPRIATION:	\$503 MILLION
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GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$503 million is appropriated for FY 1996, of which \$18 million is appropriated for drug court grants, which will be administered by the OJP Drug Courts Program Office; \$11 million is appropriated for Boys and Girls Clubs of America for the establishment of Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing facilities in cooperation with state and local law enforcement; and \$15 million is appropriated for the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department for law enforcement purposes..

The Bureau of Justice Assistance will administer **block grants** to units of local government to reduce crime and enhance public safety through:

- hiring, training, and employing on a continuing basis new, additional law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel;
- paying overtime to presently employed law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel for the purpose of increasing the number of hours worked by such personnel;
- procuring equipment, technology, and other material directly related to basic law enforcement functions;
- enhancing security measures in and around schools and in and around any other facility or location which is considered by the unit of local government to have a special risk for incidents of crime;
- establishing or supporting drug courts;
- enhancing the adjudication process of cases involving violent offenders, including violent juvenile offenders;
- establishing a multijurisdictional task force, particularly in rural areas, composed of law enforcement officials to prevent and control crime; and

- establishing crime prevention programs involving cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel in order to control, detect, or investigate crime or the prosecution of criminals.

ELIGIBILITY

Units of local government are eligible to apply for an award. Units of local government are counties, towns and townships, villages, cities, and Puerto Rico. Indian tribes and Alaskan Native villages that carry out substantial governmental duties and powers are also eligible.

BJA will make awards directly to units of local government when award amounts are at least \$10,000. BJA will notify every unit of local government eligible to apply for an award of \$10,000 or more.

Each state (including Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Northern Marianas Islands) will receive the remainder of the state's allocation for local applicants whose award amounts are less than \$10,000. BJA will make one aggregate award directly to the state. The state will distribute such funds among state police departments that provide law enforcement services to units of local government and units of local government whose allotment is less than \$10,000.

GUIDELINES/REGULATIONS/REPORTS

BJA will distribute application kits for direct awards to local jurisdictions and application kits to states no later than June 15, 1996. All applications must be submitted to BJA no later than August 9, 1996. BJA will begin making awards in mid-September 1996.



**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
FISCAL YEAR 1996 - FORMULA BASED PROGRAMS**

STATE	BJA Byrne Formula	OJJDP Formula*	OJJDP Title V♦	OJJDP Challenge*▼	OVC Victim Assistance	OVC Victim Compensation	OJP Corrections VOI-TIER 1*○	OJP Corrections RSATSP*◆	OJP VAWA STOP
ALABAMA	\$ 7,704,000	\$ 970,000	\$ 309,000	\$ 145,000	\$ 2,054,000	\$ 712,000	\$ 1,248,453	\$ 485,214	\$ 1,970,000
ALASKA	2,120,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	466,000	244,000	1,248,453	133,887	711,000
ARIZONA	7,481,000	1,023,000	326,000	153,000	1,990,000	307,000	1,248,453	501,066	1,920,000
ARKANSAS	4,975,000	600,000	183,000	86,000	1,278,000	866,000	1,248,453	268,923	1,355,000
CALIFORNIA	49,756,000	7,790,000	2,486,000	1,164,000	14,009,000	31,911,000	1,248,453	2,622,956	11,453,000
COLORADO	6,834,000	871,000	278,000	130,000	1,806,000	1,300,000	1,248,453	306,044	1,774,000
CONNECTICUT	6,245,000	707,000	204,000	106,000	1,639,000	550,000	1,248,453	303,393	1,641,000
DELAWARE	2,275,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	510,000	186,000	1,248,453	155,100	746,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,065,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	450,000	160,000	1,248,453	284,967	699,000
FLORIDA	22,746,000	2,929,000	935,000	438,000	6,330,000	4,602,000	1,248,453	1,290,470	5,362,000
GEORGIA	12,086,000	1,699,000	514,000	254,000	3,300,000	76,000	1,248,453	754,766	2,959,000
HAWAII	3,006,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	718,000	366,000	1,248,453	149,201	911,000
IDAHO	2,935,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	698,000	228,000	1,248,453	161,613	895,000
ILLINOIS	19,345,000	2,768,000	837,000	413,064	5,363,000	2,818,000	1,248,453	825,455	4,595,000
INDIANA	10,073,000	1,322,000	422,000	198,000	2,727,000	176,000	1,248,453	401,000	2,505,000
IOWA	5,556,000	654,000	209,000	98,000	1,443,000	626,000	1,248,453	208,726	1,486,000
KANSAS	5,131,000	619,000	198,000	92,000	1,322,000	616,000	1,248,453	232,455	1,390,000
KENTUCKY	7,098,000	871,000	278,000	130,000	1,881,000	236,000	1,248,453	328,947	1,834,000
LOUISIANA	7,852,000	1,109,000	334,000	166,000	2,096,000	204,000	1,248,453	576,634	2,004,000
MAINE	3,100,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	745,000	27,000	1,248,453	127,393	932,000
MARYLAND	8,920,000	1,134,000	362,000	169,000	2,399,000	290,000	1,248,453	511,326	2,245,000
MASSACHUSETTS	10,519,000	1,278,000	388,000	191,000	2,854,000	1,133,000	1,248,453	319,725	2,605,000

* Estimated Grant Allocations]

FISCAL YEAR 1996 - FORMULA BASED PROGRAMS

STATE	BJA Byrne Formula	OJJDP Formula*	OJJDP Title V♦	OJJDP Challenge*▼	OVC Victim Assistance	OVC Victim Compensation	OJP Corrections VOI-TIER 1*○	OJP Corrections RSATSP*◆	OJP VAWA STOP
MICHIGAN	\$ 15,859,000	\$ 2,267,000	\$ 685,000	\$ 339,000	\$ 4,372,000	\$ 665,000	\$ 1,248,453	\$ 894,375	\$ 3,809,000
MINNESOTA	8,241,000	1,114,000	356,000	166,000	2,207,000	490,000	1,248,453	190,895	2,092,000
MISSISSIPPI	5,308,000	679,000	217,000	101,000	1,373,000	159,000	1,248,453	338,497	1,430,000
MISSOURI	9,340,000	1,238,000	374,000	185,000	2,519,000	1,289,000	1,248,453	463,272	2,339,000
MONTANA	2,507,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	576,000	133,000	1,248,453	133,964	798,000
NEBRASKA	3,692,000	600,000	127,000	87,500	913,000	86,000	1,248,453	153,178	1,066,000
NEVADA	3,435,000	600,000	108,000	87,500	840,000	0	1,248,453	243,215	1,008,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,941,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	700,000	48,000	1,248,453	139,037	896,000
NEW JERSEY	13,398,000	1,734,000	553,000	259,000	3,673,000	2,236,000	1,248,453	591,736	3,254,000
NEW MEXICO	3,740,000	600,000	143,000	87,500	927,000	450,000	1,248,453	178,541	1,076,000
NEW YORK	29,261,000	4,050,000	1,160,000	605,000	8,183,000	4,166,000	1,248,453	1,416,014	6,832,000
N. CAROLINA	12,110,000	1,576,000	449,000	235,000	3,306,000	1,524,000	1,248,453	614,639	2,964,000
NORTH DAKOTA	2,170,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	480,000	95,000	1,248,453	111,080	722,000
OHIO	18,340,000	2,562,000	818,000	383,000	5,078,000	4,753,000	1,248,453	928,595	4,369,000
OKLAHOMA	6,219,000	790,000	252,000	118,000	1,631,000	451,000	1,248,453	437,621	1,635,000
OREGON	5,953,000	703,000	224,000	105,000	1,556,000	548,000	1,248,453	243,561	1,575,000
PENNSYLVANIA	19,808,000	2,602,000	830,000	389,000	5,495,000	1,734,000	1,248,453	672,781	4,700,000
RHODE ISLAND	2,725,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	638,000	401,000	1,248,453	135,559	848,000
S. CAROLINA	6,846,000	855,000	257,000	128,000	1,810,000	852,000	1,248,453	473,667	1,777,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,298,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	517,000	97,000	1,248,453	133,561	751,000
TENNESSEE	9,181,000	1,164,000	372,000	174,000	2,474,000	2,086,000	1,248,453	386,282	2,303,000
TEXAS	29,584,000	4,759,000	1,440,000	711,000	8,275,000	7,317,000	1,248,453	2,541,297	6,905,000

[* Estimated Grant Allocations]

FISCAL YEAR 1996 - FORMULA BASED PROGRAMS

STATE	BJA Byrne Formula	OJJDP Formula*	OJJDP Title V♦	OJJDP Challenge*▼	OVC Victim Assistance	OVC Victim Compensation	OJP Corrections VOI-TIER 1*⊙	OJP Corrections RSATSP*◆	OJP VAWA STOP
UTAH	\$ 4,132,000	\$ 603,000	\$ 192,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 1,038,000	\$ 662,000	\$ 1,248,453	\$ 162,228	\$ 1,165,000
VERMONT	2,080,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	455,000	106,000	1,248,453	114,481	702,000
VIRGINIA	11,309,000	1,439,000	459,000	215,000	3,079,000	644,000	1,248,453	624,093	2,783,000
WASHINGTON	9,441,000	1,264,000	403,000	189,000	2,547,000	3,831,000	1,248,453	318,437	2,362,000
WEST VIRGINIA	3,999,000	600,000	123,000	87,500	1,001,000	567,000	1,248,453	146,204	1,135,000
WISCONSIN	9,037,000	1,209,000	365,000	181,000	2,433,000	695,000	1,248,453	303,643	2,271,000
WYOMING	1,919,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	409,000	98,000	1,248,453	124,492	666,000
TERRITORIES:									
AMERICAN SAMOA	886,410	100,000	33,000	15,000	221,000	0	83,230	100,186	355,770
NORTHERN MARIANA	436,590	100,000	33,000	15,000	219,000	0	83,230	100,590	175,230
GUAM	1,390,000	100,000	33,000	15,000	258,000	0	83,230	105,412	546,000
PUERTO RICO	6,781,000	1,036,750	331,000	155,000	1,791,000	0	1,248,453	265,753	1,762,000
REPUBLIC OF PALAU	0	11,250	0	1,500	27,338	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,341,000	100,000	33,000	15,000	245,000	26,000	83,230	103,856	536,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE	\$ 473,530,000	\$ 68,600,000	\$ 19,933,000	\$ 10,210,064	\$ 127,344,338	\$ 83,843,000	\$ 65,252,476	\$ 24,840,003	\$119,600,000

[* Estimated Grant Allocations]

[♦Title V - Delinquency prevention funding to develop and implement comprehensive plans to prevent and reduce delinquency.]

[▼Challenge - Funds to improve juvenile justice systems, including juvenile courts, juvenile corrections, and juvenile probation/aftercare programs.]

[⊙ Violent Offender Incarceration - Tier 1: base amount guaranteed from prison funds. (Tier II & III eligibility depends on meeting statutory requirements.))]

[◆ Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners]

Revised June 25, 1996

U.S. Department of Justice

6/04/96

Office of Justice Programs

CRIME ACT PROGRAMS FISCAL YEAR 1996 AT-A-GLANCE





U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20531

Dear Colleague:

The following information provides highlights of programs authorized by the 1994 Crime Act. Specifically, descriptions summarize:

- Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 appropriations and the President's request for FY 1997;
- Program information, including funding levels authorized by the Crime Act;
- Who can apply for grants; and
- Status of program regulations, guidelines, application kits, or reports.

Also appended is a chart showing estimated or final allocation under the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) FY 1996 Formula Based Programs for the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office for Victims of Crime, the OJP Corrections Program Office, and the OJP Violence Against Women Program Office.

On April 26, 1996, the Office of Justice Programs received its full FY 1996 appropriations pursuant to Pub.L.104-134. OJP is committed to working with all applicants to expedite the grant award process whenever practicable so as not to further delay FY 1996 funding.

To receive further information about OJP's FY 1996 programs and/or to be placed on the mailing list to receive FY 1996 Program Plans as they become available, as well as other related materials, contact the **Department of Justice Response Center** at 800/421-6770 or within the Washington, D.C. calling area at 202/307-1480.

Sincerely,

Laurie Robinson
Assistant Attorney General

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■ **GRANTS TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**
(STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants)
1994 Crime Act Section 41021

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$130 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$145 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$130 million is appropriated for FY 1996.

A total of \$774 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000 to develop and strengthen law enforcement and prosecutorial strategies to combat violent crimes against women and develop and strengthen victims services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

The **formula** provided is as follows:

- 4 % is for grants to Indian tribal governments;
- A base amount of \$500,000 will be available to each state (state means a state of the United States, and Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia); and
- The remaining funds are to be distributed to each state in an amount that bears the same ratio to the amount of remaining funds as the population of the state bears to the population of all of the states.
- Each state must allocate 25% of the funds it receives to support law enforcement programs, 25% to prosecution programs, and 25% to nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services programs.

ELIGIBILITY

As designated by each governor, states, including Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia, (for use by states, units of local government, and nonprofit nongovernmental victim services programs), and Indian tribal governments are eligible for the grants.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

Final Regulations were published in the Federal Register on April 18, 1995. The Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) published an application kit for the 1996 STOP program on May 3, 1996. Applications must be submitted to VAWGO no later than July 1, 1996.

■ **GRANTS TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**
(STOP Violence Against Indian Women Discretionary Grants)
1994 Crime Act Section 41021

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$5.2 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$5.8 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$5.2 million is available for FY 1996 for this **discretionary** grant program. The Crime Act specifies that 4% of the amount appropriated each year for the Grants to Combat Violence Against Women (STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants) be available for grants to Indian tribal governments. The total FY 96 STOP appropriation is \$130 million.

A total of \$30,960,000 has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000 to develop and strengthen **tribal** law enforcement and prosecutorial strategies to combat violent crimes against Indian women and develop and strengthen victims services in cases involving violent crimes against Indian women.

ELIGIBILITY

The Tribal governments designated as Department of Justice Tribal Court Partnership Projects may apply for grants of \$84,000. In addition, 22 Tribes that submitted applications for this program in FY 1995 but were not funded due to the limited dollars available for the program will receive grants of \$84,000. The 14 Tribes that received grants in FY 1995 also will receive an FY 1996 supplement of \$9,000.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) will mail application kits to the Tribal Court Partnership Projects in early June.

■ **GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST POLICIES IN
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES**
1994 Crime Act Section 40231

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$28 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$33 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$28 million is appropriated for FY 1996.

A total of \$120 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-1998 to establish a **discretionary** grant program to encourage policies that treat domestic violence as a serious criminal offense. Grants will be awarded for the following purposes:

- To implement mandatory arrest or pro-arrest programs and policies in police departments, including mandatory arrest programs and policies for protection order violations.
- To develop policies and training in police departments to improve tracking of cases involving domestic violence.
- To centralize and coordinate police enforcement, prosecution, or judicial responsibility for domestic violence cases in groups or units of police officers, prosecutors, or judges.
- To coordinate computer tracking systems to ensure communication between police, prosecutors, and both criminal and family courts.
- To strengthen legal advocacy service programs for victims of domestic violence.
- To educate judges in criminal and other courts about domestic violence and to improve judicial handling of such cases.

ELIGIBILITY

States (including Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Marianas Islands, and the District of Columbia), Indian tribal governments, and units of local government that certify that the conditions of Sec. 2102(c) of the 1994 Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) have been met or

will be met within the later of the period ending on the date on which the next session of the state or Indian tribal legislature ends or 2 years of the date of enactment of this section of the 1994 VAWA.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The Violence Against Women Grants Office published proposed regulations for a 30-day comment period in the Federal Register on May 14, 1996. The comment period closes on June 13, 1996. Once comments have been incorporated, final regulations and an application kit will be released in early July.

■ **RURAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE**
1994 Crime Act Section 40295

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$7 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$8 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$7 million is appropriated for a **discretionary** grant program in FY 1996.

A total of \$30 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-1998 to implement, expand, and establish cooperative efforts and projects between law enforcement officers, prosecutors, victim advocacy groups, and other related parties to investigate and prosecute incidents of domestic violence and child abuse; to provide treatment and counseling to victims of domestic violence and child abuse; and to work in cooperation with the community to develop education and prevention strategies directed toward such issues.

ELIGIBILITY

States (including Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Marianas Islands, and the District of Columbia), local governments within rural states, Indian tribal governments, and other public or private entities within rural states are eligible for funding.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) published the Application Kit in late May. Applications must be submitted to VAWGO by June 28, 1996.

■ **PRISON GRANTS: VIOLENT OFFENDER INCARCERATION AND TRUTH-IN- SENTENCING PROGRAM**

1994 Crime Act, Sections 20101-20102, as amended
by P.L.104-134

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$617.5 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$630 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

Of the FY 1996 appropriation for the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Grant Program, \$200 million has been allocated for the SC&AP Program (to be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance) and \$12.5 million for the Cooperative Agreement Program (to be administered by the U.S. Marshals Service) to reimburse states and localities for holding federal prisoners. **Discretionary grants** totaling 0.3 percent will be used to build jails on tribal lands for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction. The program design for the tribal program will be available by early summer.

Approximately \$391 million will be available for **formula grant awards** to the states. These funds may be used to:

- 1) build or expand correctional facilities for violent offenders;
- 2) build or expand temporary or permanent correctional facilities for nonviolent offenders and criminal aliens to free prison space for violent offenders; and
- 3) build or expand jails.

Half of the **formula grant funds** are available for the Violent Offender Incarceration (VOI) grants and half for Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) grants. States that meet the requirements outlined below may apply for funding under both programs.

Violent Offender Incarceration: VOI provides a three-tiered formula with 85 percent used for the first two tiers and 15 percent reserved for the third.

- 1) To receive a base amount (the first tier), a state must provide an assurance in its application that it **has implemented or will implement** policies and programs to ensure that violent offenders serve a substantial portion of the

sentences imposed, that provide sufficiently severe punishment, and that the prison time served is appropriate to the crime and to protect the public.

- 2) A state that receives a grant under the first tier is eligible to receive additional funds allocated on the basis of part 1 violent crimes as specified in the statute.

Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Program: A state is eligible for TIS funds allocated on the basis of Part 1 violent crimes, if it demonstrates one of the following:

- 1) It has implemented truth-in-sentencing laws that require persons convicted of a violent crime to serve not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed.
- 2) It has implemented truth-in-sentencing laws that result in persons convicted of violent crime serving **on average** not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed.
- 3) It has truth-in-sentencing laws that have been enacted which will be implemented **within the next 3 years**, to provide that persons convicted of a violent crime serve not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed.
- 4) It practices indeterminate sentencing with regard to any Part 1 violent crime and persons convicted of a violent crime **on average** serve not less than 85 percent of the prison term established under the **sentencing and release guidelines**.
- 5) It practices indeterminate sentencing and persons convicted of a violent crime **on average** serve not less than 85 percent of the **maximum** prison term imposed by the court.

ELIGIBILITY

States and states organized as regional compacts may apply for **formula grant funds**. State means a state of the United States, and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas Islands. States may make subawards to units of local government.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The OJP Corrections Program Office will issue a program guidance and application kit by early summer. The OJP Corrections Program Office has sent

a letter to each Governor requesting designation of a state agency to administer the program.

■ **RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FOR STATE PRISONERS**
1994 Crime Act Section 32101

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$27 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$36 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$27 million is appropriated for FY 1996.

A total of \$270 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000. The distribution of funds is based on the following **formula**:

- Each participating state will receive 0.4% of the funds;
- Of the total remaining amount, each participating state will receive a percentage of the funds based on its prison population, as compared to the prison population of all participating states.

To receive funding, states must agree to require drug testing of individuals enrolled in the treatment program and provide aftercare services when the individuals leave the correctional facility.

ELIGIBILITY

States may apply for funding. State means a state of the United States, and Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

GUIDELINES/REGULATIONS/REPORTS

The OJP Corrections Program Office(CPO)published the Program Guidance and Application Kit in May 1996. Applications must be submitted to CPO no later than July 1, 1996.

■ **DRUG COURTS**

1994 Crime Act Section 50001

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$18 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$100 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$18 million for a **discretionary** grant program is permitted from the FY 1996 appropriation for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program.

A total of \$900 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000 to subsidize state and local drug courts that provide specialized treatment and rehabilitation for certain non-violent offenders.

Programs are intended to provide continuing judicial supervision of non-violent offenders and integrated administration of other sanctions and services, including:

- 1) mandatory periodic testing for the use of controlled and other addictive substances during any period of supervised release or probation for each participant;
- 2) substance abuse treatment for each participant;
- 3) diversion, probation, or other supervised release involving the possibility of prosecution, confinement or incarceration based on noncompliance with program requirements or failure to show satisfactory progress;
- 4) programmatic offender management and aftercare services.

ELIGIBILITY

States (including Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia), state courts, local courts, units of local government and Indian tribal governments may apply for funding.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The OJP Drug Courts Program Office will issue guidelines in late June 1996.

■ **STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SCAAP)**
Immigration Reform and Control Act, Section 242(j)
1994 Crime Act, Section 20301, Title II, subtitle A, Sections 20101-20102

FY 1996 DIRECT APPROPRIATION:	\$300 MILLION
FROM FY 96 APPROPRIATION FOR VIOLENT OFFENDER INCARCERATION AND TRUTH IN SENTENCING INCENTIVE GRANTS:	\$200 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$330 MILLION
FROM FY 97 PRESIDENT'S REQUEST FOR VIOLENT OFFENDER INCARCERATION AND TRUTH IN SENTENCING INCENTIVE GRANTS:	\$170 MILLION

REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$300 million is appropriated for FY 1996 to reimburse states (based on the funds appropriated) for the costs of incarcerating illegal aliens convicted as felons.

In addition, \$200 million from the FY 1996 appropriation for Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants is available to states for the incarceration of criminal aliens.

A total of \$1.67 billion has been authorized by the 1994 Crime Act for FYs 1996-2000 as follows:

\$300 million for FY 1996;
\$330 million for FY 1997;
\$350 million for FY 1998;
\$350 million for FY 1999; and
\$340 million for FY 2000.

ELIGIBILITY

States (including Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia) and localities are eligible to apply and must submit applications pursuant to procedures specified by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). Requests for reimbursement will include information such as the number of incarcerated criminal aliens, the average costs incurred per bed space per year, and

alien specific identification material. Data will be verified by BJA and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

GUIDELINES/REGULATIONS/REPORTS

Regulations were published in FY 1995. Planning for FY 1996 distribution of funds is underway. BJA plans to publish an application kit by the end of June and anticipates making awards in November.

■ ***NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (NCHIP)***

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$25 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$50 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$25 million is appropriated for FY 1996 for this **discretionary** grant program.

A total of \$220 million has been authorized by the Brady and Child Protection Acts to provide direct awards and technical assistance to states to help states upgrade their criminal history record keeping systems and to support establishment of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) implements this legislation. Since the FY 1996 appropriation encompasses the National Child Protection Act, a portion of NCHIP continuation funds may be used for flagging child abuse offenders, collection of data on misdemeanors relating to abuse of children, the elderly, and the disabled, development of systems for civil restraining orders, and to cover costs associated with background checks on volunteers consistent with the legislation.

ELIGIBILITY

Awards will be made to the agency designated by the Governor to administer the NCHIP program. States, including Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Marianas Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia, are also eligible to receive technical assistance.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

BJS released the 1996 Program Announcement on May 21 and it was published in the Federal Register on May 24. The Program Announcement also is available on the BJS Internet Web site at the following address: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>.

■ **NATIONAL STALKER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REDUCTION
1994 Crime Act Sections 40601-40611**

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$1.5 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$1.7 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$1.5 million is appropriated for FY 1996 for this **discretionary** grant program.

A total of \$6 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-1998 to provide grants and technical assistance to states and units of local government to improve processes for identifying, collecting, and entering data regarding stalking and domestic violence into local, state, and national crime information databases. The program to implement these requirements has been incorporated into the BJS National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and a portion of funds awarded under the NCHIP program will be used for these purposes.

ELIGIBILITY

State agencies designated by the Governor to implement NCHIP are eligible. State means a state of the United States and Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, and the District of Columbia. Because the program is incorporated within the NCHIP program, funding requests should be included as part of the state's NCHIP application. Applicants must certify they have or intend to establish a program that enters into the National Crime Information Center records of:

- warrants for the arrest of persons violating protection orders intended to protect victims from stalking or domestic violence;
- arrests or convictions of persons violating protection or domestic violence; and
- protection orders for the protection of persons from stalking or domestic violence.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The 1996 NCHIP Program Announcement has been expanded to include reference to funding for the stalker and domestic violence provisions. BJS

released the Announcement, coordinated with the OJP Violence Against Women Grants Office, on May 21 and published it in the Federal Register on May 24. The Program Announcement also is available on the BJS Internet Web site at the following address: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>.

■ ***DNA IDENTIFICATION GRANTS: FUNDING TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY
AND AVAILABILITY OF DNA ANALYSES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES
1994 Crime Act Section 210301(c)***

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$1 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$3 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$1 million is appropriated for FY 1996.

A total of \$40 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000 for states and localities to develop or improve DNA identification capabilities.

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) will administer the state and local **discretionary** grant program.

ELIGIBILITY

States and units of local government, or combinations thereof, are eligible for funding to implement a program to develop or improve the capability to analyze DNA in a forensic laboratory. State means a state of the United States and Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Marianas Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia.

To request a grant, the chief executive of a state or a unit of local government shall submit an application to NIJ, which certifies

- DNA analyses will meet or surpass quality assurance standards issued by the Director of the FBI;
- DNA samples and analyses will be made available only to appropriate personnel; and
- The laboratory and each analyst will undergo external proficiency testing at regular intervals.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

A Program Announcement was issued in FY 1995. Upon final peer review of applications received, NIH will make awards.

■ **TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS WHO
WORK WITH RELEASED SEX OFFENDERS**
1994 Crime Act Section 40152

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$1 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$1 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$1 million is appropriated for FY 1996 for this **discretionary** grant program.

A total of \$2 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-1997 to establish criteria and develop training programs to assist probation and parole officers and other personnel who work with released sex offenders in the areas of case management, supervision, and relapse prevention.

The Attorney General shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that training programs are available in geographically diverse locations throughout the country.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

The Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) and the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, OJP, will issue grant information by early summer 1996.

■ **LAW ENFORCEMENT FAMILY SUPPORT**
1994 Crime Act Section 210101

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$1 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$2.2 MILLION

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$1 million is appropriated for FY 1996 for this **discretionary** grant program.

A total of \$25 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000:

Authorizes a grant program for family support services in state and local law enforcement agencies and a limited research grant program. Further provides funds to carry out research, model program evaluation, and technical assistance and training relating to such policies.

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) will implement the grant program. NIJ will issue solicitations for:

- 1) program development demonstrations in state or local law enforcement agencies that will support the expansion of an existing employee assistance or stress reduction program to provide one or more of the support services specified in the legislation such as counseling for family members, child care on a 24-hour basis, or marital and adolescent support groups, or to expand the number of law enforcement families reached, possibly by partnership efforts between two or more departments; and
- 2) regional training programs coordinated with state-level or large police department academies designed for those expected to plan, implement, and manage family support services in their agencies and organizations. The focus will be on the newer services being offered; new organizational arrangements and resource-sharing partnerships, particularly for smaller departments; and on prevention services and programs.

The program development demonstration awards will also support researcher-practitioner partnerships to help document, assess, and refine the program development process, an approach modeled after NIJ's Locally Initiated Research Partnerships Program.

ELIGIBILITY

States, local law enforcement agencies, and organizations representing state or local law enforcement personnel to provide family support services to law enforcement personnel are eligible to apply for grants. State means a state of the United States and Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Marianas Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia.

NIJ will award up to 10 percent of funds (or \$100,000 of the \$1 million FY 96 appropriation) for research grants to a state or local law enforcement agency or organization to study issues of importance in the law enforcement field such as the factors that promote officers' acceptance and use of services, feasible program strategies for small or rural agencies, and evaluations and cost analyses of promising programs. Solicitation for research in this area will be one section of the larger NIJ 1996 Policing Research Solicitation.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

NIJ plans to issue program solicitations in early June 1996, with proposals due August 6.

■ **IMPROVED TRAINING AND TECHNICAL AUTOMATION**
1994 Crime Act Section 210501(a) Grants

FY 1996 APPROPRIATION:	\$9 MILLION
FY 1997 (PRESIDENT'S REQUEST):	\$0

GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$9 million is appropriated for FY 1996.

A total of \$100 million has been authorized for FYs 1996-2000 to implement this **discretionary** grant program to improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system through computerized automation and technological improvements.

Grants may include programs to:

- increase use of mobile digital terminals;
- improve communications systems, such as computer-aided dispatch and incident reporting systems;
- accomplish paper-flow reduction;
- establish or improve ballistics identification programs;
- increase the application of automated fingerprint identification systems and their communications on an interstate and intrastate basis; and
- improve computerized collection of criminal records.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) will implement the grant segment.

ELIGIBILITY

State, Indian tribal, and local criminal justice agencies and nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply; however, certain grant recipients are identified in the appropriations bill. Given the extensive number of grant recipients identified by Congress for funding consideration, BJA has decided there will be no new program developed or announced under this appropriation. BJA will fund the Congressionally identified recipients and provide additional funding to the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) to complete the project. BJA also will supplement its existing technical assistance and training cooperative

agreement with the SEARCH Group to assist state and local agencies with enhanced Automated Data Processing (ADP) capabilities.

REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES/REPORTS

Identified grant recipients are in the process of developing their applications.

■ **LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANTS**
Pursuant to P.L.104-134

FY 1996 DIRECT APPROPRIATION:	\$503 MILLION
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GRANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

\$503 million is appropriated for FY 1996, of which \$18 million is appropriated for drug court grants, which will be administered by the OJP Drug Courts Program Office; \$11 million is appropriated for Boys and Girls Clubs of America for the establishment of Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing facilities in cooperation with state and local law enforcement; and \$15 million is appropriated for the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department for law enforcement purposes..

The Bureau of Justice Assistance will administer **block grants** to units of local government to reduce crime and enhance public safety through:

- hiring, training, and employing on a continuing basis new, additional law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel;
- paying overtime to presently employed law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel for the purpose of increasing the number of hours worked by such personnel;
- procuring equipment, technology, and other material directly related to basic law enforcement functions;
- enhancing security measures in and around schools and in and around any other facility or location which is considered by the unit of local government to have a special risk for incidents of crime;
- establishing or supporting drug courts;
- enhancing the adjudication process of cases involving violent offenders, including violent juvenile offenders;
- establishing a multijurisdictional task force, particularly in rural areas, composed of law enforcement officials to prevent and control crime; and

- establishing crime prevention programs involving cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel in order to control, detect, or investigate crime or the prosecution of criminals.

ELIGIBILITY

Units of local government are eligible to apply for an award. Units of local government are counties, towns and townships, villages, cities, and Puerto Rico. Indian tribes and Alaskan Native villages that carry out substantial governmental duties and powers are also eligible.

BJA will make awards directly to units of local government when award amounts are at least \$10,000. BJA will notify every unit of local government eligible to apply for an award of \$10,000 or more.

Each state (including Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Northern Marianas Islands) will receive the remainder of the state's allocation for local applicants whose award amounts are less than \$10,000. BJA will make one aggregate award directly to the state. The state will distribute such funds among state police departments that provide law enforcement services to units of local government and units of local government whose allotment is less than \$10,000.

GUIDELINES/REGULATIONS/REPORTS

BJA will distribute application kits for direct awards to local jurisdictions and application kits to states no later than June 15, 1996. All applications must be submitted to BJA no later than August 9, 1996. BJA will begin making awards in mid-September 1996.



OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
FISCAL YEAR 1996 - FORMULA BASED PROGRAMS

STATE	BJA Byrne Formula	OJJDP Formula*	OJJDP Title V*	OJJDP Challenge*▼	OVC Victim Assistance	OVC Victim Compensation	OJP Corrections VOI-TIER 1*●	OJP Corrections RSATSP*◆	OJP VAWA STOP
ALABAMA	\$ 7,704,000	\$ 970,000	\$ 309,000	\$ 145,000	\$ 2,054,000	\$ 712,000	\$ 1,248,453	\$ 485,214	\$ 1,970,000
ALASKA	2,120,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	466,000	244,000	1,248,453	133,887	711,000
ARIZONA	7,481,000	1,023,000	326,000	153,000	1,990,000	307,000	1,248,453	501,066	1,920,000
ARKANSAS	4,975,000	600,000	183,000	86,000	1,278,000	866,000	1,248,453	268,923	1,355,000
CALIFORNIA	49,756,000	7,790,000	2,486,000	1,164,000	14,009,000	31,911,000	1,248,453	2,622,956	11,453,000
COLORADO	6,834,000	871,000	278,000	130,000	1,806,000	1,300,000	1,248,453	306,044	1,774,000
CONNECTICUT	6,245,000	707,000	204,000	106,000	1,639,000	550,000	1,248,453	303,393	1,641,000
DELAWARE	2,275,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	510,000	186,000	1,248,453	155,100	746,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,065,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	450,000	160,000	1,248,453	284,967	699,000
FLORIDA	22,746,000	2,929,000	935,000	438,000	6,330,000	4,602,000	1,248,453	1,290,470	5,362,000
GEORGIA	12,086,000	1,699,000	514,000	254,000	3,300,000	76,000	1,248,453	754,766	2,959,000
HAWAII	3,006,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	718,000	366,000	1,248,453	149,201	911,000
IDAHO	2,935,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	698,000	228,000	1,248,453	161,613	895,000
ILLINOIS	19,345,000	2,768,000	837,000	413,064	5,363,000	2,818,000	1,248,453	825,455	4,595,000
INDIANA	10,073,000	1,322,000	422,000	198,000	2,727,000	176,000	1,248,453	401,000	2,505,000
IOWA	5,556,000	654,000	209,000	98,000	1,443,000	626,000	1,248,453	208,726	1,486,000
KANSAS	5,131,000	619,000	198,000	92,000	1,322,000	616,000	1,248,453	232,455	1,390,000
KENTUCKY	7,098,000	871,000	278,000	130,000	1,881,000	236,000	1,248,453	328,947	1,834,000
LOUISIANA	7,852,000	1,109,000	334,000	166,000	2,096,000	204,000	1,248,453	576,634	2,004,000
MAINE	3,100,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	745,000	27,000	1,248,453	127,393	932,000
MARYLAND	8,920,000	1,134,000	362,000	169,000	2,399,000	290,000	1,248,453	511,326	2,245,000
MASSACHUSETTS	10,519,000	1,278,000	388,000	191,000	2,854,000	1,133,000	1,248,453	319,725	2,605,000

[* Estimated Grant Allocations]

FISCAL YEAR 1996 - FORMULA BASED PROGRAMS

STATE	BJA Byrne Formula	OJJDP Formula*	OJJDP Title V+	OJJDP Challenge*▼	OVC Victim Assistance	OVC Victim Compensation	OJP Corrections VOI-TIER 1*○	OJP Corrections RSATSP*◆	OJP VAWA STOP
MICHIGAN	\$ 15,859,000	\$ 2,267,000	\$ 685,000	\$ 339,000	\$ 4,372,000	\$ 665,000	\$ 1,248,453	\$ 894,375	\$ 3,809,000
MINNESOTA	8,241,000	1,114,000	356,000	166,000	2,207,000	490,000	1,248,453	190,895	2,092,000
MISSISSIPPI	5,308,000	679,000	217,000	101,000	1,373,000	159,000	1,248,453	338,497	1,430,000
MISSOURI	9,340,000	1,238,000	374,000	185,000	2,519,000	1,289,000	1,248,453	463,272	2,339,000
MONTANA	2,507,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	576,000	133,000	1,248,453	133,964	798,000
NEBRASKA	3,692,000	600,000	127,000	87,500	913,000	86,000	1,248,453	153,178	1,066,000
NEVADA	3,435,000	600,000	108,000	87,500	840,000	0	1,248,453	243,215	1,008,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,941,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	700,000	48,000	1,248,453	139,037	896,000
NEW JERSEY	13,398,000	1,734,000	553,000	259,000	3,673,000	2,236,000	1,248,453	591,736	3,254,000
NEW MEXICO	3,740,000	600,000	143,000	87,500	927,000	450,000	1,248,453	178,541	1,076,000
NEW YORK	29,261,000	4,050,000	1,160,000	605,000	8,183,000	4,166,000	1,248,453	1,416,014	6,832,000
N. CAROLINA	12,110,000	1,576,000	449,000	235,000	3,306,000	1,524,000	1,248,453	614,639	2,964,000
NORTH DAKOTA	2,170,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	480,000	95,000	1,248,453	111,080	722,000
OHIO	18,340,000	2,562,000	818,000	383,000	5,078,000	4,753,000	1,248,453	928,595	4,369,000
OKLAHOMA	6,219,000	790,000	252,000	118,000	1,631,000	451,000	1,248,453	437,621	1,635,000
OREGON	5,953,000	703,000	224,000	105,000	1,556,000	548,000	1,248,453	243,561	1,575,000
PENNSYLVANIA	19,808,000	2,602,000	830,000	389,000	5,495,000	1,734,000	1,248,453	672,781	4,700,000
RHODE ISLAND	2,725,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	638,000	401,000	1,248,453	135,559	848,000
S. CAROLINA	6,846,000	855,000	257,000	128,000	1,810,000	852,000	1,248,453	473,667	1,777,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,298,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	517,000	97,000	1,248,453	133,561	751,000
TENNESSEE	9,181,000	1,164,000	372,000	174,000	2,474,000	2,086,000	1,248,453	386,282	2,303,000
TEXAS	29,584,000	4,759,000	1,440,000	711,000	8,275,000	7,317,000	1,248,453	2,541,297	6,905,000

[* Estimated Grant Allocations]

FISCAL YEAR 1996 - FORMULA BASED PROGRAMS

STATE	BJA Byrne Formula	OJJDP Formula*	OJJDP Title V♦	OJJDP Challenge*▼	OVC Victim Assistance	OVC Victim Compensation	OJP Corrections VOI-TIER I*○	OJP Corrections RSATSP*◆	OJP VAWA STOP
UTAH	\$ 4,132,000	\$ 603,000	\$ 192,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 1,038,000	\$ 662,000	\$ 1,248,453	\$ 162,228	\$ 1,165,000
VERMONT	2,080,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	455,000	106,000	1,248,453	114,481	702,000
VIRGINIA	11,309,000	1,439,000	459,000	215,000	3,079,000	644,000	1,248,453	624,093	2,783,000
WASHINGTON	9,441,000	1,264,000	403,000	189,000	2,547,000	3,831,000	1,248,453	318,437	2,362,000
WEST VIRGINIA	3,999,000	600,000	123,000	87,500	1,001,000	567,000	1,248,453	146,204	1,135,000
WISCONSIN	9,037,000	1,209,000	365,000	181,000	2,433,000	695,000	1,248,453	303,643	2,271,000
WYOMING	1,919,000	600,000	100,000	87,500	409,000	98,000	1,248,453	124,492	666,000
TERRITORIES:									
AMERICAN SAMOA	886,410	100,000	33,000	15,000	221,000	0	83,230	100,186	355,770
NORTHERN MARIANA	436,590	100,000	33,000	15,000	219,000	0	83,230	100,590	175,230
GUAM	1,390,000	100,000	33,000	15,000	258,000	0	83,230	105,412	546,000
PUERTO RICO	6,781,000	1,036,750	331,000	155,000	1,791,000	0	1,248,453	265,753	1,762,000
REPUBLIC OF PALAU	0	11,250	0	1,500	27,338	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,341,000	100,000	33,000	15,000	245,000	26,000	83,230	103,856	536,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE	\$ 473,530,000	\$ 68,600,000	\$ 19,933,000	\$ 10,210,064	\$ 127,344,338	\$ 83,843,000	\$ 65,252,476	\$ 24,840,003	\$119,600,000

[* Estimated Grant Allocations]

[♦ Title V - Delinquency prevention funding to develop and implement comprehensive plans to prevent and reduce delinquency.]

[▼ Challenge - Funds to improve juvenile justice systems, including juvenile courts, juvenile corrections, and juvenile probation/aftercare programs.]

[○ Violent Offender Incarceration - Tier I: base amount guaranteed from prison funds. (Tier II & III eligibility depends on meeting statutory requirements.)]

[◆ Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners]

Revised June 25, 1996

Programs Support Section
Criminal Justice Information
Services (CJIS) Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
West Virginia Complex - Module D-3
Clarksburg, West Virginia 26306



FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: July 30, 1996

TO: Ann Brooks

WITH: White House

PHONE: (202) 456-5603

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Total Number of Pages Including Cover Page: 5

Should You Have Any Question, Please Contact: Mary

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REMARKS:

Information requested by phone, Table 4.--Index of Crime: Region, Geographic Division, and State 1993-94 from *Crime in the United States, 1994* and Index of Crime by State for Arkansas 1960-1994.

pp 64-65 read
side by side

Table 4.—Index of Crime: Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1993-1994—Continued

Area	Year	Population ¹	Crime Index total		Modified Crime Index total ²		Violent crime ³		Property crime ³		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	
			Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
South	1993	89,438,000	5,351,303	5,983.3			717,267	802.0	4,634,036	5,181.3	10,113	11.3
	1994	90,692,000	5,304,828	5,848.4			697,067	768.6	4,606,961	5,079.8	9,708	10.7
Percent change			-9	-2.3			-2.8	-4.2	-6	-2.0	-4.0	-5.3
South Atlantic	1993	45,738,000	2,896,819	6,333.5			398,635	871.6	2,498,184	5,461.9	4,961	10.8
	1994	46,398,000	2,902,956	6,256.6			385,146	830.1	2,517,810	5,426.5	4,674	10.1
Percent change			+2	-1.2			-3.4	-4.8	+8	-6	-5.8	-6.5
Delaware	1993	700,000	34,105	4,872.1			4,801	685.9	29,304	4,186.3	35	5.0
	1994	706,000	29,282	4,147.6			3,361	561.0	25,321	3,586.5	33	4.7
Percent change			-14.1	-14.9			-17.5	-18.2	-13.6	-14.3	-5.7	-6.0
District of Columbia ⁴	1993	578,000	67,979	11,761.1			16,388	2,921.8	51,091	8,839.3	454	78.5
	1994	570,000	63,186	11,085.3			15,177	2,662.6	48,009	8,422.6	399	70.0
Percent change			-7.1	-5.7			-10.1	-8.9	-6.0	-4.7	-12.1	-10.8
Florida	1993	13,679,000	1,142,338	8,351.0			164,975	1,206.0	977,363	7,145.0	1,224	8.9
	1994	13,953,000	1,151,121	8,250.0			160,016	1,146.8	991,105	7,103.2	1,165	8.3
Percent change			+8	-1.2			-3.0	-4.9	+1.4	-6	-4.8	-6.7
Georgia	1993	6,917,000	428,367	6,193.0			50,019	723.1	378,348	5,469.8	789	11.4
	1994	7,055,000	424,029	6,010.3			47,103	667.7	376,926	5,342.7	703	10.0
Percent change			-1.0	-3.0			-5.8	-7.7	-4	-2.3	-10.9	-12.3
Maryland	1993	4,965,000	303,187	6,106.5			49,440	997.8	253,647	5,108.7	632	12.7
	1994	5,006,000	306,496	6,122.6			47,437	948.0	259,039	5,174.6	579	11.6
Percent change			+1.1	+3			-4.2	-5.0	+2.1	+1.3	-8.4	-8.7
North Carolina	1993	6,945,000	392,555	5,652.3			47,178	679.3	345,377	4,973.0	785	11.3
	1994	7,070,000	397,705	5,625.2			46,308	655.0	351,397	4,970.3	772	10.9
Percent change			+1.3	-5			-1.8	-3.6	+1.7	-1	-1.7	-3.5
South Carolina	1993	3,643,000	215,060	5,903.4			37,281	1,023.4	177,779	4,880.0	377	10.3
	1994	3,664,000	219,870	6,000.8			37,756	1,030.5	182,114	4,970.4	353	9.6
Percent change			+2.2	+1.6			+1.3	+7	+2.4	+1.9	-6.4	-6.8
Virginia	1993	6,491,000	267,135	4,115.5			24,180	372.2	242,975	3,743.3	539	8.3
	1994	6,552,000	265,200	4,047.6			23,437	357.7	241,763	3,689.9	571	8.7
Percent change			-7	-1.6			-3.0	-3.9	-5	-1.4	+5.9	+4.8
West Virginia	1993	1,820,000	46,093	2,532.6			3,793	208.4	42,300	2,324.2	126	6.9
	1994	1,822,000	46,067	2,528.4			3,931	215.8	42,136	2,312.6	99	5.4
Percent change			-1	-2			+3.6	+3.6	-4	-5	-21.4	-21.7
East South Central	1993	15,717,000	711,722	4,528.4			100,720	640.8	611,002	3,887.5	1,611	10.3
	1994	15,890,000	734,802	4,624.3			103,891	653.8	630,911	3,970.5	1,636	10.3
Percent change			+3.3	+2.1			+3.1	+2.0	+3.3	+2.1	+1.6	
Alabama	1993	4,187,000	204,274	4,878.8			32,676	780.4	171,598	4,098.4	484	11.6
	1994	4,219,000	206,859	4,903.0			28,844	683.7	178,015	4,219.4	501	11.9
Percent change			+1.3	+5			-11.7	-12.4	+3.7	+3.0	+3.5	+2.6
Kentucky	1993	3,789,000	123,509	3,259.7			17,530	462.7	105,979	2,797.0	249	6.6
	1994	3,827,000	133,890	3,498.6			23,165	605.3	110,725	2,893.3	244	6.4
Percent change			+8.4	+7.3			+32.1	+30.8	+4.5	+3.4	-2.0	-3.0
Mississippi	1993	2,643,000	116,775	4,418.3			11,467	433.9	105,308	3,984.4	357	13.5
	1994	2,669,000	129,101	4,837.1			13,177	493.7	115,924	4,343.3	409	15.3
Percent change			+10.6	+9.5			+14.9	+13.8	+10.1	+9.0	+14.6	+13.3
Tennessee	1993	5,099,000	267,164	5,239.5			39,047	765.8	228,117	4,473.8	521	10.2
	1994	5,175,000	264,952	5,119.8			38,705	747.9	226,247	4,371.9	482	9.3
Percent change			-8	-2.3			-3	-2.3	-8	-2.3	-7.5	-8.8
West South Central	1993	27,983,000	1,742,762	6,227.9			217,912	778.7	1,524,850	5,449.2	3,541	12.7
	1994	28,404,000	1,666,270	5,866.3			208,033	732.4	1,458,240	5,133.9	3,398	12.0
Percent change			-4.4	-5.8			-4.5	-5.9	-4.4	-5.8	-4.0	-5.5
Arkansas	1993	2,424,000	116,612	4,810.7			14,381	593.3	102,231	4,217.5	247	10.2
	1994	2,453,000	117,713	4,798.7			14,593	595.1	103,115	4,203.6	294	12.0
Percent change			+9	-2			+1.5	+3	+9	-3	+19.0	+17.6
Louisiana	1993	4,295,000	294,061	6,846.6			45,600	1,061.7	248,461	5,784.9	874	20.3
	1994	4,315,000	287,857	6,671.1			42,368	981.9	245,488	5,689.2	856	19.8
Percent change			-2.1	-2.6			-7.2	-7.5	-1.2	-1.7	-2.1	-2.5
Oklahoma	1993	3,231,000	171,058	5,294.3			20,513	634.8	150,546	4,659.4	273	8.4
	1994	3,258,000	181,475	5,570.1			21,225	651.5	160,250	4,918.7	226	6.9
Percent change			+6.1	+5.2			+3.5	+2.6	+6.4	+5.6	-17.2	-17.9
Texas	1993	18,031,000	1,161,031	6,439.1			137,419	762.1	1,023,612	5,677.0	2,147	11.9
	1994	18,378,000	1,079,225	5,872.4			129,831	706.5	949,387	5,165.9	2,022	11.0
Percent change			-7.0	-8.8			-5.5	-7.3	-7.3	-9.0	-5.8	-7.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.—Index of Crime: Region, Geographic Division, and State, 1993-1994—Continued

Forcible rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Burglary		Larceny-theft		Motor vehicle theft		Arson ²	
Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
40,387	45.2	210,872	235.8	455,895	509.7	1,149,850	1,285.6	2,985,483	3,339.2	497,703	556.5		
39,393	43.4	200,419	221.0	447,547	493.5	1,093,827	1,206.1	3,019,997	3,329.9	494,037	544.7		
-2.5	-4.0	-5.0	-6.3	-1.8	-3.2	-4.9	-6.2	+1.1	-3	-7	-2.1		
19,587	42.8	126,250	276.0	247,837	541.9	622,717	1,361.5	1,613,636	3,528.0	261,831	572.5		
19,130	41.2	118,025	254.4	243,317	524.4	589,922	1,271.4	1,656,372	3,569.9	271,516	585.2		
-2.3	-3.7	-6.5	-7.8	-1.8	-3.2	-5.3	-6.6	+2.6	+1.2	+3.7	+2.2		
539	77.0	1,307	186.7	2,920	417.1	6,244	892.0	20,853	2,979.0	2,207	315.3		
534	75.6	889	125.9	2,505	354.8	5,580	790.4	17,270	2,446.2	2,471	350.0		
-9	-1.8	-32.0	-32.6	-14.2	-14.9	-10.6	-11.4	-17.2	-17.9	+12.0	+11.0		
324	56.1	7,107	1,229.6	9,003	1,557.6	11,534	1,995.5	31,495	5,449.0	8,062	1,394.8		
249	43.7	6,311	1,107.2	8,218	1,441.8	10,037	1,760.9	29,711	5,212.5	8,261	1,449.3		
-23.1	-22.1	-11.2	-10.0	-8.7	-7.4	-13.0	-11.8	-5.7	-4.3	+2.5	+3.9		
7,359	53.8	48,913	357.6	107,479	785.7	251,063	1,835.4	603,784	4,413.9	122,516	895.7		
7,301	52.3	45,871	328.8	105,679	757.4	237,341	1,701.0	626,578	4,490.6	127,186	911.5		
-8	-2.8	-6.2	-8.1	-1.7	-3.6	-5.5	-7.3	+3.8	+1.7	+3.8	+1.8		
2,448	35.4	17,154	248.0	29,628	428.3	90,423	1,307.3	246,849	3,568.7	41,076	593.8		
2,448	34.7	15,703	222.6	28,249	400.4	81,406	1,153.9	256,308	3,631.6	39,312	557.2		
.....	-2.0	-8.5	-10.2	-4.7	-6.5	-10.0	-11.7	+3.8	+1.8	-4.3	-6.2		
2,185	44.0	21,582	434.7	25,141	506.4	56,246	1,132.8	163,471	3,292.5	33,930	683.4		
2,035	40.7	20,147	402.5	24,696	493.3	52,234	1,043.4	168,608	3,368.1	38,197	763.0		
-6.9	-7.5	-6.6	-7.4	-1.8	-2.6	-7.1	-7.9	+3.1	+2.3	+12.6	+11.6		
2,379	34.3	13,364	192.4	30,650	441.3	105,270	1,515.8	220,071	3,168.8	20,036	288.5		
2,334	33.0	12,811	181.2	30,391	429.9	104,118	1,472.7	225,937	3,195.7	21,342	301.9		
-1.9	-3.8	-4.1	-5.8	-8	-2.6	-1.1	-2.8	+2.7	+8	+6.5	+4.6		
1,905	52.3	6,825	187.3	28,174	773.4	47,695	1,309.2	117,553	3,228.8	12,531	344.0		
1,991	54.3	6,817	186.1	28,595	780.4	46,678	1,274.0	122,252	3,336.6	13,184	359.8		
+4.5	+3.8	-1	-6	+1.5	+9	-2.1	-2.7	+4.0	+3.4	+5.2	+4.6		
2,083	32.1	9,216	142.0	12,322	189.8	43,338	667.7	181,104	2,790.1	18,533	285.5		
1,868	28.5	8,704	132.8	12,294	187.6	41,855	638.8	181,619	2,772.0	18,289	279.1		
-10.3	-11.2	-5.6	-6.5	-2	-1.2	-3.4	-4.3	+3	-6	-1.3	-2.2		
365	20.1	782	43.0	2,520	138.5	10,904	599.1	28,456	1,563.5	2,940	161.5		
370	20.3	772	42.4	2,690	147.6	10,673	585.8	28,189	1,547.1	3,274	179.7		
+1.4	+1.0	-1.3	-1.4	+6.7	+6.6	-2.1	-2.2	-9	-1.0	+11.4	+11.3		
6,441	41.0	25,009	159.1	67,659	430.5	167,903	1,068.3	381,773	2,429.0	61,326	390.2		
6,594	41.5	25,889	162.9	69,772	439.1	166,355	1,046.9	402,194	2,531.1	62,362	392.5		
+2.4	+1.2	+3.5	+2.4	+3.1	+2.0	+9	-2.0	+5.3	+4.2	+1.7	+6		
1,471	35.1	6,677	159.5	24,044	574.3	45,578	1,088.6	111,878	2,672.0	14,142	337.8		
1,487	35.2	7,223	171.2	19,633	465.3	44,064	1,044.4	119,951	2,843.1	14,000	331.8		
+1.1	+3	+8.2	+7.3	-18.3	+19.0	-3.3	-4.1	+7.2	+6.4	-1.0	-1.8		
1,301	34.3	3,425	90.4	12,555	331.4	28,041	740.1	69,745	1,840.7	8,193	216.2		
1,350	35.3	3,595	93.9	17,976	469.7	28,718	750.4	73,449	1,919.2	8,558	223.6		
+3.8	+2.9	+5.0	+3.9	+43.2	+41.7	+2.4	+1.4	+5.3	+4.3	+4.5	+3.4		
1,125	42.6	3,683	139.3	6,302	238.4	33,985	1,285.8	62,467	2,363.5	8,856	335.1		
1,212	45.4	4,336	162.5	7,220	270.5	34,493	1,292.4	70,621	2,646.0	10,810	405.0		
+7.7	+6.6	+17.7	+16.7	+14.6	+13.5	+1.5	+5	+13.1	+12.0	+22.1	+20.9		
2,544	49.9	11,224	220.1	24,758	485.5	60,299	1,182.6	137,683	2,700.2	30,135	591.0		
2,545	49.2	10,735	207.4	24,943	482.0	59,080	1,141.6	138,173	2,670.0	28,994	560.3		
.....	-1.4	-4.4	-5.8	+7	-7	-2.0	-3.5	+4	-1.1	-3.8	-5.2		
14,359	51.3	59,613	213.0	140,399	501.7	359,230	1,283.7	991,074	3,541.7	174,546	623.8		
13,669	48.1	56,505	198.9	134,458	473.4	337,550	1,188.4	960,531	3,381.7	160,159	563.9		
-4.8	-6.2	-5.2	-6.6	-4.2	-5.6	-6.0	-7.4	-3.1	-4.5	-8.2	-9.6		
1,028	42.4	3,027	124.9	10,079	415.8	26,646	1,099.3	67,767	2,795.7	7,818	322.5		
1,028	41.9	3,158	128.7	10,118	412.5	26,911	1,097.1	68,478	2,791.6	7,726	315.0		
.....	-1.2	+4.3	+3.0	+4	-8	+1.0	-2	+1.0	-1	-1.2	-2.3		
1,817	42.3	12,182	283.6	30,727	715.4	58,768	1,368.3	163,334	3,802.9	26,359	613.7		
1,923	44.6	11,530	267.2	28,060	650.3	55,188	1,279.0	164,081	3,802.6	26,219	607.6		
+5.8	+5.4	-5.4	-5.8	-8.7	-9.1	-6.1	-6.5	+5		-5	-1.0		
1,592	49.3	3,935	121.8	14,712	455.3	39,903	1,235.0	95,111	2,943.7	15,532	480.7		
1,616	49.6	4,174	128.1	15,209	466.8	40,764	1,251.2	104,025	3,192.9	15,461	474.6		
+1.5	+6	+6.1	+5.2	+3.4	+2.5	+2.2	+1.3	+9.4	+8.5	-5	-1.3		
9,922	55.0	40,469	224.4	84,881	470.8	233,913	1,297.3	564,862	3,687.3	124,837	692.3		
9,102	49.5	37,643	204.8	81,071	441.1	214,687	1,168.2	523,947	3,395.1	110,753	602.6		
-8.3	-10.0	-7.0	-8.7	-4.5	-6.3	-8.2	-10.0	-6.2	-7.9	-11.3	-13.0		

Year	Population	Index	Violent	Property	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
1960	1,786,272	1,034.1	107.7	926.4	8.5	8.9	24.8	65.5	302.2	573.8	50.3
1961	1,797,000	1,037.6	100.7	936.9	9.1	7.2	24.8	59.5	308.1	588.2	60.6
1962	1,823,000	1,089.7	91.4	998.3	7.9	6.8	21.9	54.8	311.7	612.7	73.9
1963	1,858,000	1,180.8	107.2	1,073.7	7.4	6.1	25.1	68.6	327.8	662.8	83.3
1964	1,933,000	1,359.2	136.6	1,222.6	7.6	8.1	29.2	91.7	369.1	756.4	97.1
1965	1,960,000	1,274.2	135.8	1,138.4	5.9	10.4	23.7	95.9	323.7	727.2	87.5
1966	1,955,000	1,382.9	162.9	1,219.8	7.1	9.8	29.4	116.6	360.3	774.4	85.2
1967	1,968,000	1,628.5	219.5	1,408.9	8.8	14.2	35.2	161.3	443.9	879.1	88.0
1968	2,012,000	1,959.5	216.7	1,741.8	8.1	17.3	39.6	151.7	569.7	1,068.9	103.2
1969	1,995,000	2,188.5	220.1	1,968.5	9.9	17.4	44.4	148.4	651.1	1,206.5	110.9
1970	1,923,295	2,421.2	222.3	2,198.8	10.1	17.1	45.6	149.5	759.4	1,320.0	119.4
1971	1,944,000	2,328.2	240.7	2,087.5	10.5	17.1	48.7	164.5	720.9	1,243.5	123.1
1972	1,978,000	2,352.4	244.7	2,107.7	10.4	17.3	54.8	162.2	735.1	1,258.4	114.2
1973	2,037,000	2,756.5	289.9	2,466.6	8.8	19.5	71.5	190.0	888.0	1,433.7	144.9
1974	2,082,000	3,300.7	316.2	2,984.4	11.2	23.9	80.7	200.5	1,075.2	1,745.3	163.9
1975	2,116,000	3,540.1	348.3	3,191.9	10.1	25.9	87.6	224.7	1,077.1	1,847.0	167.8
1976	2,109,000	3,406.7	303.9	3,102.8	10.1	24.2	78.7	192.9	937.5	2,013.9	151.4
1977	2,144,000	3,341.1	322.9	3,018.1	8.8	27.6	83.2	203.4	972.6	1,862.1	183.4
1978	2,186,000	3,461.7	344.1	3,117.6	9.1	23.1	80.0	231.9	967.1	1,950.9	199.6
1979	2,180,000	3,620.8	366.2	3,254.5	9.1	27.3	74.6	255.3	984.3	2,076.5	193.8
1980	2,284,037	3,811.1	335.2	3,475.9	9.2	26.7	80.9	218.4	1,119.0	2,169.8	187.1
1981	2,294,000	3,796.5	310.3	3,486.1	9.1	25.2	77.4	198.6	1,078.1	2,221.4	186.6
1982	2,291,000	3,871.5	324.7	3,546.9	8.2	27.1	78.8	210.6	1,071.5	2,289.4	186.0
1983	2,328,000	3,500.6	297.7	3,202.9	7.6	25.2	69.3	195.5	961.3	2,067.9	173.7
1984	2,349,000	3,367.5	321.4	3,046.1	7.5	29.7	67.6	216.6	885.9	1,992.6	167.6
1985	2,359,000	3,585.0	347.6	3,237.5	7.9	29.1	68.5	242.0	941.4	2,117.7	178.4
1986	2,372,000	3,924.7	394.8	3,529.9	8.1	28.9	79.7	278.2	1,029.9	2,305.1	194.9
1987	2,388,000	4,245.2	412.0	3,833.2	7.6	32.6	79.1	292.6	1,078.0	2,548.7	206.5
1988	2,422,000	4,219.6	422.7	3,796.9	8.7	32.2	84.1	297.6	1,091.8	2,492.3	212.9
1989	2,406,000	4,555.7	473.7	4,082.0	8.4	38.4	110.6	316.3	1,194.4	2,621.9	265.6
1990	2,350,725	4,866.9	532.2	4,334.7	10.3	43.3	113.2	365.4	1,210.9	2,834.4	289.4
1991	2,372,000	5,174.9	593.3	4,581.7	11.1	44.6	135.8	401.9	1,226.5	3,013.8	341.4
1992	2,399,000	4,761.7	576.5	4,185.2	10.8	41.3	125.5	399.0	1,092.7	2,763.2	329.3
1993	2,424,000	4,810.7	593.3	4,217.5	10.2	42.4	124.9	415.8	1,099.3	2,795.7	322.5
1994	2,453,000	4,798.7	595.1	4,203.6	12.0	41.9	128.7	412.5	1,097.1	2,791.6	315.0



U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Dennis Burke

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

DATE: September 19, 1996

SUBJECT: New Hampshire

PAGES: (Including this cover sheet)

REMARKS: Dennis - Here is the New Hampshire stuff for Jon
Prince. Nick

**U.S. Department of Justice**

*United States Attorney
District of New Hampshire*

*Federal Building
55 Pleasant Street, Room 312
Concord, New Hampshire 03301*

603/225-1552

Press Release

**For Immediate Release
July 11, 1996**

**Contact: Paul M. Gagnon
United States Attorney
(603) 225-1552**

**Chief Peter Favreau
Manchester Police Department
603-668-8711**

**Gary V. Milano
Deputy Chief
Criminal Division
(603) 225-1552**

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE - United States Attorney Paul M. Gagnon and Manchester Chief of Police Peter Favreau today announced that Operation Streetsweeper, an initiative undertaken by the United States Attorney's Office and the Manchester Police Department in conjunction with various federal, state and local law-enforcement agencies has, for the second year in a row, entered into the tactical arrest and apprehension stage.

Among the agencies participating in Operation Streetsweeper '96 are the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the New Hampshire State Police, the New Hampshire Drug Task Force, the United States Marshal's Service, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Department, the Hillsborough County Attorney's Office, the New Hampshire Attorney General's Office, the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Essex County Drug Task Force. The actual crack cocaine purchases were made by undercover police officers from the Special

Investigations Unit of the Manchester Police Department, the Narcotics Investigations Unit of the New Hampshire State Police and the New Hampshire Drug Task Force.

Operation Streetsweeper began in January of 1995. Its purpose is to target crack-cocaine trafficking and violent crime within the City of Manchester. Consistent with that purpose, identified sales of crack cocaine which took place within Manchester have been earmarked for prosecution in federal court. It should also be noted that such sales of crack cocaine by 17 year olds will be prosecuted pursuant to Operation Streetsweeper by Hillsborough County Attorney Peter McDonough in state court.

This year, Operation Streetsweeper has resulted in the indictment of 79 federal defendants. The charges contained in the various federal indictments are drawn from Title 21 of the United States Code and they range from sophisticated conspiracies to distribute crack-cocaine, to simple one-on-one sales of the narcotic to undercover police officers. In addition to this, Hillsborough County Attorney McDonough has charged nine 17 year old defendants on state narcotics charges. Thus, Operation Streetsweeper '96 has resulted in the charging of a total of 88 persons.

Part of Operation Streetsweeper's 1996 plan of operation was to use 1994 Crime Bill money to fund undercover operations.

The level of illicit drug distribution represented by the various indictments ranges from upper and middle level drug dealers who funneled their product down the ladder of sale, to street and "crack house" dealers who would peddle the crack-cocaine to individual consumer-customers.

As for potential penalties faced by the various defendants, some of them are exposed to federal mandatory minimum sentences of 10 years in prison without any possibility of parole. It should also be noted that under the provisions of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, federal defendants who are sentenced to a period of imprisonment in regard to a drug trafficking offense must be progressively provided with in-prison treatment in a substance abuse program.

Commencing this morning, approximately 150 agents, police officers and prosecutors from the various initiating and participating law-enforcement agencies began their efforts in regard to the current tactical stage of Operation Streetsweeper. Of the 88 charged defendants, 16 have been previously arrested. Consequently, as of this morning, active federal and state arrest warrants were in effect as to the remaining 72. The purpose of today's activities was to effectuate the arrest and processing into the federal and state criminal justice systems of the remaining 72 defendants.

A temporary command center and processing facility has been set up at the National Guard armory building in Manchester. At 4:00 this morning, arrest and SWAT teams began their search for the 72 defendants who are still at large. Once a federal defendant is arrested, he or she will be transported to the armory for fingerprinting and processing. Once processing has been completed, the federal defendant will be transported to the United States Courthouse in Concord for arraignment. As for 17 year old state defendants, they will be processed at Manchester Police Headquarters and then will be transported to state court.

The United States District Court has set up two special courtrooms in which Magistrate-Judges will be sitting for the sole purpose of arraigning federal Streetsweeper defendants. Each defendant will be arraigned before one of the Magistrate-Judges. At that time, a date will be set for trial.

AN INDICTMENT IS ONLY AN ALLEGATION, AND NOT PROOF, OF CRIMINAL CONDUCT. AS IN ALL CRIMINAL CASES, EACH DEFENDANT IS PRESUMED INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN GUILTY BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT.

STREETSWEEPER 1996 Statistics

80 Defendants

23 defendants have pleaded guilty as of 9/19/96

3 defendants convicted at trial

1 defendant awaiting jury return

9-19-1996 2:09PM

FROM MANCHESTER POLICE AD 603 628 6137

P. 2

9/19/96



Sgt. ROBERT MOORE

City Officer Gains Award

By CISSY TAYLOR
Union Leader Staff

Manchester Police Sgt. Robert Moore will be honored in November by an international narcotics group for his work and contributions in Operation Streetsweeper.

Moore, 41, will receive a special award from the International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association Inc. at the opening session of the International Drug Conference in San Diego, Calif., on Nov. 18.

He was nominated for the award by U.S. Attorney for New Hampshire, Paul M. Gagnon, who worked closely with Moore in laying the groundwork for Operation Streetsweeper, the multi-agency effort to combat the crack cocaine problem in Manchester.

Gagnon called Moore the "heart and soul of the operation."

Manchester Police Chief Mark Driscoll said Moore "exemplifies the type of police officer the city needs to address this problem."

"He has been the catalyst, over the past couple of years, to implement Operation Streetsweeper."

Moore is highly respected within the Manchester Police Department, Driscoll said, and within the New Hampshire law enforcement community.

Moore, an 18-year veteran of the police department, was one of Manchester's first undercover narcotics agents and moved back into the Special Investigations Unit after spending about a year

Sergeant Robert Moore,
Manchester Police Dept.
1996 Recipient of
International Narcotics
Enforcement Officers
Association Special
Award of Honor

Yesterday, he said he was honored and flattered by the award, but noted he will accept it "on behalf of everybody who works for and with me."

That, he said, includes the detectives in his unit, state police and the New Hampshire Drug Task Force.

"When the guys who work for you do a good job," Moore said, "it makes you look good."

He also credited Gagnon and his staff at the U.S. Attorney's Office.



U.S. Department of Justice
Executive Office for United States Attorneys

1995 Director's Awards Ceremony



James G. Cowles, Jr., and Kelly A. Pomes (Western District of Louisiana), for outstanding dedication, commitment, and advocacy in the successful prosecution of the "Bottom Boyz" street gang, one of Shreveport's most organized violent street gangs. The "Bottom Boyz" used violence to facilitate their business and controlled one of the city's neighborhoods through a highly organized drug trafficking network.

Barbara Slaymaker Sale and Joyce K. McDonald (District of Maryland), for their investigation, initiation of a worldwide manhunt, and successful prosecution of Thomas Billman in the Community Savings and Loan case, resulting in the forfeiture of over \$16 million embezzled by the defendant from peoples' life savings. The *Billman* case originated with the 1985 collapse of Community Savings and Loan during the Maryland Savings and Loan crisis. The investigation required attorneys and investigators to untangle a huge web of interlocking real estate partnerships, corporations, and holding companies to gain a basic understanding of the fraud against depositors of the Savings and Loan. The attorneys, with the assistance of investigative agencies in this country and abroad, tracked Billman's sightings, his use of false identities and passports, and his movement of assets. Their outstanding prosecutorial skill at trial resulted in his conviction on numerous counts, and a sentence of four years.

Michael D. Kendall and Alexandra Leake (District of Massachusetts), for successfully investigating, trying, and convicting the Sheriff of Middlesex County, the highest-ranking law enforcement person in the largest county in Massachusetts, for a complex extortion, kickback, and tax scheme.

Amy B. Hartmann (Eastern District of Michigan), for her outstanding dedication in prosecuting large-scale drug trafficking organizations and violent offenders. Her willingness to invest the extensive time required to prosecute highly complex cases involving multi-defendants and witness security problems typifies her devotion to public service and commitment to serving the community.

Timothy P. VerHey (Western District of Michigan), for skill and dedication in successfully prosecuting a complex public corruption case involving the Chief Financial Officer of the Veterans Administration (VA) Medical Center in Michigan. The case represents the largest embezzlement by a VA hospital official. This prosecution was extremely difficult because of destroyed and hidden evidence.

 **Gary V. Milano (District of New Hampshire)**, for planning, implementing, and directing "Operation Streetsweeper," a massive multi-agency initiative that targeted narcotics trafficking and violent crime in the city of Manchester. Operation Streetsweeper, highlighted in Congressional hearings as a model program, was acclaimed by local, state, and federal officials as a tremendous success in effectively attacking the drug trade and related violence. It consisted of three phases conducted during nine months. Among criminal problems targeted were crack cocaine distribution, drug-related homicides, interstate gang activities, illegal firearms possession and use, and criminal conduct by illegal aliens.

Noel L. Hillman (District of New Jersey), for outstanding accomplishments in the investigation and prosecution of complex money laundering, customs fraud, and tax fraud cases, and export diversion cases known as *In Re Christopher Trading*. Through a detailed grand jury investigation, AUSA Hillman uncovered evidence of a network of sophisticated criminals with ties to organized crime and international money launderers who defrauded American and foreign manufacturers of more than \$20 million and caused substantial harm to the United States. The defendants destroyed or moved documents offshore after they became aware of the investigation, moved significant assets to Italy and Switzerland, and used sophisticated efforts to conceal their control of foreign entities in other countries.

...in serious crimes, he
 during oral arguments, Justice
 rman Horton outlined how
 lower court's decision came
 e. He said Judge David Sulli-
 issued the original order
 h ultimately led to the youth
 g released.

Jones said it was understand-
 able how the judge came to his
 decision by a reading of the new
 law. The law which lowered —
 from 18 to 17 — the age at which
 teens charged with crimes are
 treated as adults became effec-
 tive Jan. 1, 1996.

The relevant clause, Jones said,

3/2/96 - U.C.

Stephen Thayer III that legisla-
 tors didn't intend to "open the
 doors and let all 17-year-olds
 out."

However, Utter argued legisla-
 tors made no provision about
 where to place 17-year-olds. He
 said as long as he's been practic-
 ing law, juvenile and adult of-

ick.

Justice Horton suggested the
 youth, who is under order to re-
 turn, could remain a fugitive un-
 til he's 18 and then return to the
 state.

"So he just waits until he's 18,
 comes back and he's cool.
 Right?" Horton asked.

I. KEVORKIAN

(Continued From Page A1)

supporters in the courtroom
 red, and Kevorkian turned
 waved to quiet them.

"I'd like to tell the jury the
 nitude of what they accom-
 plished there," the retired pathol-
 ogy said. "It is not even a right
 we're talking about. It is an
 inherent essence of human exist-
 ence."

Kevorkian, 67, could have got-

ten up to four years in prison on
 each of two counts.

It was the second time the na-
 tion's foremost advocate of doc-
 tor-assisted suicide has stood
 trial for his actions. In 1994, he
 was acquitted of helping a man
 take his own life.

Both times, he was charged
 under a 15-month ban on assisted
 suicide that was rushed into law

by the Legislature in 1992 to stop
 Kevorkian. The ban was meant to
 give the state time to come up
 with a position on assisted sui-
 cide, but it lapsed without the
 Legislature enacting something
 in its place.

Kevorkian has acknowledged
 taking part in 27 suicides since
 1990, including six in the past
 nine months.

Kevorkian's attorney, Geoffrey
 Fieger, said the verdict showed
 that "the people of America are
 not going to allow certain govern-
 mental officials to tell us at the
 end of our life how much we have
 to suffer."

"This is not about the right to
 die. It is about the right not to
 suffer," Fieger said.

Zeliff: Manchester a Nationwide Model in Drug Wars

ISSY TAYLOR
 Leader Staff

Operation Streetsweeper, Man-
 chester's effort at battling the
 cocaine war, is a model for
 other cities, according to U.S. Rep.
 Charles W. Zeliff, whose report on
 the city's drug wars is due next

week. Zeliff, chairman of the National
 Criminal Justice Subcommittee,
 announced findings and recom-
 mendations on the drug wars

last week. Among the recommendations
 is a suggestion that the Office of
 National Drug Control Policy
 increase funding and staffing

brought back up to the levels of
 the 1980s.

Another is that interdiction
 programs be given the highest
 priority among the federal supply
 reduction programs.

The report was put together
 after the subcommittee held five
 hearings last year, including one
 in Manchester where a steady
 stream of law enforcement offi-
 cials testified about the drug war
 in the state and the Queen City.

In a telephone interview yes-
 terday afternoon, Zeliff said
 Operation Streetsweeper, the
 multi-agency program begun last
 year to target crack cocaine deal-
 ers in Manchester, helped him

see that it was possible to "send
 these guys packing."

Dozens of alleged dealers were
 arrested early one morning last
 summer, while many others have
 been taken into custody since.
 Local, county and state police
 worked side by side with federal
 law enforcement officials to carry
 out the plans.

"We need to provide flexible
 grants so operations like Streets-
 weeper can be put together," Ze-
 liff said.

The hearings also helped him
 realize that parents need to be
 drawn into the discussions be-
 tween police, children and school

officials.

"We need something like a
 'Just Say No' message," he said.
 "We have to individually take a
 lead role and get businesses in-
 volved, the chamber of com-
 merce, parents."

Zeliff said the hearings showed
 that seventh, eighth and ninth
 graders are at the greatest risk of
 using drugs.

Education of the young is as
 important as confronting the
 countries from which and
 through which illegal drugs flow,
 he said.

"We need to get the message to
 them that drugs are bad for you,"
 he said.

A HISTORY OF OPERATION STREETSWEeper - 1995

Manchester is the most urban area in the state of New Hampshire. As such, it is increasingly vulnerable to those types of criminal problems which urban areas are most prone to: drug trafficking and crimes of violence.

In the fall of 1994, the United States Attorney's Office received information which indicated that the situation in Manchester was taking a turn for the worse. This information came from various law enforcement agencies and it indicated that the availability of crack cocaine on the streets of Manchester was increasing at an alarming rate. It was learned that crack dealers were peddling their product from neighborhood corners and from "crack houses" scattered throughout the inner city.

Subsequent information indicated that as a result of pressure being exerted by Massachusetts law enforcement authorities, large numbers of gang-connected individuals were making a daily migration from Massachusetts into Manchester. These individuals were engaging in drug trafficking and serious crimes of violence.

It should be noted that this drug and violence trend culminated in the spring of 1995. At that time there occurred, in close succession, several drive-by, gang and drug-related homicides.

To attack the problem, the United States Attorney instructed the Deputy Chief of his Criminal Division to begin to work with other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in order to formulate a plan to deal with the situation in Manchester. The resulting initiative was called Operation Streetsweeper and it was planned and implemented under the umbrella of the District's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative and Working Group.

Operation Streetsweeper was designed to target and attack criminal activity in particular neighborhoods of Manchester, particularly drug trafficking and violent crime. It consisted of three phases. Each successive phase was designed to build on the work and success of the earlier phases. In this fashion continual law enforcement pressure was brought to bear upon Manchester's criminal elements.

Operation Streetsweeper marshaled federal, state and local law enforcement resources into a long-term inter-agency cooperative effort. By the time it had entered into Phase III, active, participating agencies included the New Hampshire Attorney General, the New Hampshire State Police, the Hillsborough County Sheriff, the Hillsborough County Attorney,

the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), the United States Marshal's Service, the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the New Hampshire Drug Task Force.

Phase I of Operation Streetsweeper began in January of 1995. Phase I targeted crack cocaine trafficking within Manchester. Consistent with that purpose, virtually every identified sale of crack cocaine made within Manchester during the first six months of 1995 was earmarked for prosecution in federal court.

Phase II of Operation Streetsweeper began in early August, 1995. Phase II was designed to focus upon gang activity within Manchester. As previously noted, a Massachusetts police crackdown on gang activities had caused a migration of gang members to Manchester. These gang members were participating in the drug trade, and as also previously noted, seemed willing to resort to acts of violence, including murder, in order to achieve their illegal objectives.

Phase III of Operation Streetsweeper began in the latter part of August, 1995. Phase III was designed to inject federal law enforcement personnel into Phase II, with a specific emphasis on illegal firearms possession and the conducting of criminal activities by illegal aliens. Crime Bill funding was obtained and used in support of Phase III. This funding was utilized to pay the costs of having Hillsborough County Sheriff's cruisers patrol the streets of Manchester. Each cruiser was staffed by a Sheriff's deputy, a Manchester police officer, a New Hampshire state trooper and a federal agent.

Approximately sixty individuals were charged in federal court pursuant to Operation Streetsweeper. Many of them were career criminals. Most have pleaded guilty and received significant jail time. With a single exception, all defendants who have opted for trial have been convicted.

Operation Streetsweeper's success has resulted in a notable and much appreciated improvement in the quality of life of Manchester's inner city. Citizens may walk the streets free of the violent drug dealers and gang members. Law enforcement agencies which in the past had been reluctant to work together, enthusiastically came together to assist with Operation Streetsweeper. The good will generated by the overall success of the Operation will continue to pay dividends in New Hampshire's future anti-drug and anti-violent crime efforts.



U.S. Department of Justice

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603/225-1552

**For Immediate Release
June 21, 1995**

**Contact: Paul M. Gagnon
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PRESS RELEASE

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE - United States Attorney Paul M. Gagnon and Manchester Chief of Police Peter Favreau today announced that Operation Streetsweeper, an initiative undertaken by the United States Attorney's Office and the Manchester Police Department in conjunction with various federal, state and local law-enforcement agencies, has entered into the tactical apprehension and arrest stage.

Operation Streetsweeper began in January of 1995. Its purpose was to target crack-cocaine trafficking within the City of Manchester. Consistent with that purpose, virtually every identified sale of crack-cocaine made within Manchester since the inception of Operation Streetsweeper has been earmarked for

prosecution in federal court.

Operation Streetsweeper has resulted in the indictment of 55 defendants on 45 federal indictments. The charges contained in the various indictments are drawn from Title 21 of the United States Code and they range from sophisticated conspiracies to distribute crack-cocaine, to simple one-on-one sales of the narcotic to undercover police officers.

The level of illicit drug distribution represented by the various indictments ranges from upper and middle level drug dealers who allegedly funneled their product down the ladder of sale, to street dealers who would allegedly peddle the crack-cocaine to individual consumer-customers.

"What we are trying to accomplish with this operation is to rid the City of Manchester of a very small but insidious criminal element and to keep the city safe for the good and decent people who live here," said United States Attorney Gagnon.

"The clear message to the drug dealers and their customers is: 'Stay out of Manchester.'" said Chief Favreau.

As for potential penalties faced by the various defendants, some of them could be sentenced to as much as life imprisonment without any possibility of parole. It should also be noted that under the provisions of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, defendants who are sentenced to a period of imprisonment with regard to a drug trafficking offense must be provided with in-prison treatment in a substance abuse program.

Commencing this morning, approximately 150 agents, police

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officers and prosecutors from the various initiating and participating law-enforcement agencies began their efforts in regard to the tactical stage of Operation Streetsweeper. Of the 55 indicted defendants, 17 have already been arrested.

Consequently, as of this morning, active federal arrest warrants were in effect as to the remaining 38. The purpose of today's activities was to effectuate the arrest and processing into the federal criminal justice system of the remaining 38 defendants. Furthermore, search warrants were to be executed at some of the "crack houses" where the drug has been sold on a regular basis.

A temporary command center and processing facility has been set up at the National Guard armory building in Manchester. At 4:00 this morning, arrest and SWAT teams operating out of the armory began their search for the 38 defendants who are still at large. Once a defendant is arrested, he or she will be transported to the armory for fingerprinting and processing. Once processing has been completed, the defendant will be transported to the United States Courthouse in Concord for arraignment, at which time a trial date will be set.

Among the agencies participating in Operation Streetsweeper are the United States Attorneys Office, the Manchester Police Department, the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the New Hampshire Drug Task Force, the New Hampshire State Police, the United States Marshal's Service, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Department, the Hillsborough County Attorney's Office, the New Hampshire Attorney General's Office, the United

TAKING BACK CALIFORNIA'S STREETS FROM CRIME AND DRUGS

Communities across America are taking back their streets from crime and drugs. After six years of gridlock, President Clinton passed the toughest, smartest Crime Bill ever. Violent crime and murder rates are falling, nearly 20,000 new police are on our streets, tens of thousands of criminals have been stopped from buying guns, and 19 of the deadliest assault weapons and their copies have been banned. President Clinton remains committed to making America safer by continuing to put more cops on the beat and taking guns, drugs and gangs out of our communities.

MAKING AMERICA A SAFER PLACE TO LIVE

THE TOUGHEST CRIME BILL EVER. With the strong support of every major law enforcement organization in the country, President Clinton signed into law the most comprehensive Crime Bill in the nation's history.

- **100,000 NEW POLICE.** The Crime Bill is putting 100,000 new police on our streets ahead of schedule. Already, nearly 20,000 new police are on the beat and more than 44,000 additional officers have been funded.
- **FIGHTING TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.** The first-ever Violence Against Women Act combines tough new penalties with programs to prosecute offenders and help women victims. Introduced nationwide 24-hour domestic violence hotline providing immediate crisis intervention.
- **GROUNDBREAKING RESOURCES HELPING STATES FIGHT CRIME AND DRUGS.** The Crime Bill is providing funding for 100,000 new prison cells, Drug Courts to break the cycle of drugs and crime, Boot Camps to instill discipline for juvenile non-violent offenders, and federal reimbursement for the cost of incarcerating criminal aliens.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Thanks to the Brady Law, over 60,000 fugitives, felons and others have been stopped from buying guns.★ The rate of reported violent crimes has fallen each year of the Clinton Administration -- the first four-year consecutive decrease since 1960 -- after four years of increases before the President took office.★ Cocaine use is down 30% since 1992 and purchases for illicit drug use is down 23%.★ California's murder rate dropped 9.6% in 1994.★ In San Diego, overall crime is down 16%, in Los Angeles robberies have fallen 5% and in San Francisco burglaries dropped 12%. |
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GIVING CALIFORNIA THE RESOURCES IT NEEDS TO FIGHT CRIME AND DRUGS

- **6,155 MORE POLICE IN CALIFORNIA.** President Clinton's Crime Bill has funded 6,155 new police in communities across California.
- **FIGHTING TO END DOMESTIC ABUSE.** Through Violence Against Women grants, California will use nearly \$12 million in federal funds by the end of this year to establish more women's shelters, and bolster local law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services to better address violence against women.
- **WORKING TO KEEP DRUGS AND VIOLENCE OUT OF CALIFORNIA'S SCHOOLS.** California will receive over \$47 million in FY96 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program which invests in school security and drug prevention programs -- benefitting 40 million students in 97% of America's school districts.
- **WORKING TO KEEP OUR CHILDREN SAFE.** President Clinton is providing a roadmap for schools to adopt effective school uniform and truancy policies and cities to implement curfew programs to reduce juvenile violence and increase learning and safety.
- **BREAKING THE CYCLE OF CRIME AND DRUGS.** Drug Courts in California are providing a tough and effective alternative to incarceration for non-violent offenders. California currently has planning grants for Drug Courts in Oroville, Los Angeles, Ukiah, Vista, Stockton, Fairfield, Santa Rosa and Modesto. The following California cities received implementation grants: approximately \$300,000 for Riverside, \$651,634

for Sacramento, and \$713,932 for Santa Barbara. Los Angeles has received approximately \$800,000 for enhancements to its drug court which opened in 1994.

- **FIRST CRACK COCAINE RECOVERY PROGRAM.** California received \$44 million in federal funds for the cost of benching illegal shops. This is the first time ever the federal government is providing money with such costs.
- ✳ **REDUCING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND DRUG SMUGGLING.** Along the California border, President Clinton has increased the size of the Border Patrol by 41% in San Diego. A number of voluntary drug prosecutions resulted in 1994.



U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Dennis Burke

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess
Director
Public Liaison and Intergovernmental Affairs
TELEPHONE: (202) 514-3465
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DATE: September 19, 1996

SUBJECT: South Dakota

PAGES: (Including this cover sheet)

REMARKS: Dennis - President is travelling to place with population under 10,000. Thus, we don't have stats for the town. However, here are statewide figures for South Dakota

	1993	1994	Rate Adj. for Pop
Index	21151	22367	+ 4.8
Murder	24	10	-57.6
Rape	318	303	- 5.6
Robbery	107	135	+24.7
Agg. Assault	1041	1193	+13.3
Burglary	3927	3938	+ 0.5

COPS SUPPORT**TX****Fort Worth, TX**

Fort Worth has received \$2,945,397 for the hiring and redeployment of 38 officers. This includes a \$198,000 Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence Grant. In addition, the Fort Worth Transportation Authority has received \$335,172 for the hiring of 4 officers.

Houston, TX

Houston has received \$31,765,391 for the hiring and redeployment of 649 officers.

Longview, TX

Longview has received \$217,854 for the hiring and redeployment of 3 officers.

State Total:

Texas has received \$134,019,498 for the hiring and redeployment of 2,289 officers and deputies.

MA**Boston, MA**

Boston has received \$6,770,660 for the hiring and redeployment of 88 officers. This includes \$180,360 for a Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence grant. This also includes \$1 million under the Anti-Gang Initiative.

***Also, in the new UHP announcements on Saturday, Boston will receive \$3 million for 40 new officers.

Fall River, MA

Fall River has received \$603,121 for the hiring and redeployment of 6 officers. This includes a \$153,121 Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence grant.

State Total:

Massachusetts has received \$88,246,990 for the hiring and redeployment of 1,560 officers.