



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, DC 20226

Background and Summary
The YCGII Trace Analysis Reports: The Illegal Youth Firearms Markets in 27 Communities
by the
Under Secretary for Enforcement

In July 1996, President Clinton, joined by Vice President Al Gore, Secretary of the Treasury Robert E. Rubin, Attorney General Janet Reno, and police chiefs, U.S. Attorneys, District Attorneys, and special agents in charge from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) from 17 communities across the country, announced the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII). Part of ATF's illegal firearms trafficking enforcement program, YCGII brings ATF together with other Federal, State and local law enforcement authorities to reduce violent crime by preventing illegal trafficking of firearms to juveniles, violent criminals, and other prohibited persons.

One year later, in August 1997, the Department of the Treasury released the first YCGII report (*Crime Gun Trace Analysis Reports: The Illegal Youth Firearms Market in 17 Communities*). President Clinton announced the expansion of the program to 10 additional cities, stating in his weekly Radio Address: "Make no mistake: Gun traffickers are funneling guns to lawless youth. We know how they operate, and we intend to shut them down . . ." (August 8, 1997).

During 1997, Congress expressed its support for ATF's strategy of investigating, arresting, and prosecuting illegal gun traffickers, by providing the program with an initial appropriation to supplement Treasury Department seed funds. Congress substantially increased that appropriation for Fiscal Year 1999 to fully fund YCGII, and in particular, to permit vigorous law enforcement efforts aimed at illegal gun traffickers in the 27 cities now participating.

The growth and support for YCGII reflects the broad consensus in our country, embodied in our laws, that guns should never be available to certain people. YCGII addresses a fundamental but solvable problem: lack of sufficient knowledge about illegal gun markets in our communities has impeded Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies' ability to enforce firearms laws that are intended to keep guns away from unauthorized minors and violent felons. Too often, the illegal gun supply was considered beyond the reach of local law enforcement. While police recover hundreds of thousands of firearms from unauthorized juveniles and other prohibited persons, criminal investigations of violent criminals and juveniles generally stopped short of the criminal behind the criminal — the illegal gun trafficker.

YCGII and ATF's firearms trafficking enforcement program are making progress in disrupting the illegal gun market. Through firearms trace information derived from police department crime gun trace requests, ATF is systematically gathering and analyzing the evidence offered by recovered crime guns themselves to identify, investigate, and make cases against illegal traffickers. The aim of YCGII is threefold: *to learn* more about how juveniles, violent criminals, and other prohibited persons obtain firearms illegally; *to use* this new knowledge *to enforce* firearms laws that prevent illegal trafficking; and *to continue to share* the new knowledge and investigative techniques with State and local police departments, so different law enforcement agencies can work together to enforce firearms laws aimed at keeping guns out of the hands of unauthorized juveniles, criminals, and other illegal possessors.

Since July 1997, YCGII has continued to make progress toward these goals:

- **Increase in Crime Gun Tracing.** Police departments are increasing efforts to investigate the illegal sources of crime guns. Last year, the YCGII Report analyzed 37,000 crime gun trace requests from 17 communities tracing virtually all recovered firearms associated with crime; this year, the YCGII Report analyzes over 81,000 firearm crime gun trace requests submitted to the National Tracing Center (NTC) by 27 cities. This includes 10 large new cities, among them Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, and Philadelphia. Each of these 10 new cities increased their tracing volume, tracing virtually all recovered crime guns. The analyses presented in this Report provide the first uniform overview of crime guns recovered in these jurisdictions.
- **Second Year of Reporting on Crime Gun Statistics.** The NTC is in its second year of working jointly with police departments to build a uniform statistical series based on trace information about crime guns recovered by law enforcement officials in participating cities. Part II of the YCGII Report gives Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials a city by city overview of crime guns recovered in their cities. The firearms analyzed in this Report represent about 43 percent of the total trace requests submitted to the NTC during the 12 month period covered by the Report. The Report includes comprehensive crime gun trace information from 22 of the 67 cities in the United States with a population of 250,000 or larger, and provides the largest collection of community based information available on recovered crime guns.
- **Improved National Tracing Center (NTC) Services.** To handle the increased tracing volume, and to better assist local law enforcement agencies, the NTC redesigned its firearms tracing system, which improved trace response time by almost 50 percent. The NTC also developed an electronic batch downloading system that allows police departments to submit large volumes of trace requests without paperwork; most of the 27 cities will be using the batch downloading system by the end of this year. A new Crime Gun Analysis Branch at the NTC now provides investigative and strategic crime gun trace information to the field. In addition, ATF provided training to law enforcement officers in participating cities in crime gun tracing and trafficking investigations. Most importantly, this fall, the NTC will provide all its field offices with direct access to Project LEAD, ATF's illegal trafficking information system, greatly increasing local task force access to illegal trafficking investigative information.
- **Cases Against Illegal Traffickers to Juveniles, Youth, and Adult Felons.** ATF and local authorities are working together to turn trace and related investigative information into focused enforcement strategies and cases against illegal traffickers. These efforts will be greatly strengthened with Congress' approval of over 160 new ATF special agents to support YCGII in the 27 participating cities.

Viewed from a national perspective, the findings set forth in the *1998 YCGII Trace Analysis Reports: The Illegal Youth Firearms Markets in 27 Communities* ("YCGII Report" or "Report") essentially confirm the findings presented in the first YCGII Report, published in July, 1997. The Report also contains some additional information. The key findings are:

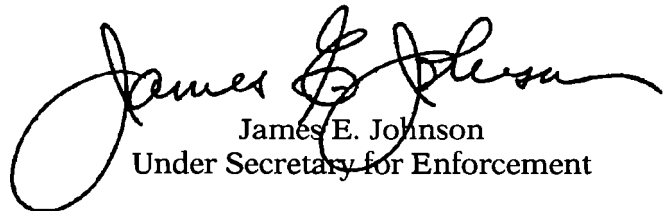
- **Trafficking In New and Older Firearms.** The 1998 YCGII Report confirms that trafficking is occurring in both new guns and in older firearms. Newer crime guns — those recovered by law enforcement officials relatively shortly after first retail sale by a Federally licensed firearms dealer — account for 26-40 percent of juvenile crime guns, 34-53 percent of youth crime guns, and 27-43 percent of adult crime guns. Trace analysis of newer guns allows law enforcement officials to readily investigate them to find out how they came into the hands of illegal possessors. Older guns found in the hands of juveniles and adult felons may have been bought and sold used, or stolen, before being transferred to the possessor from whom they were recovered. To find the illegal sources of such crime guns requires greater investigative resources.

- **Intrastate and Interstate Firearms Trafficking.** The YCGII Report makes clear that both intrastate and interstate gun trafficking are important problems. Most crime guns are first sold at retail in the same State in which they are recovered by law enforcement. In 20 of the 27 cities, the State in which the city is located supplied a majority of the traced crime guns. In an additional five of the 27 cities (Boston, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis), the State in which the city is located supplied more crime guns than any other State. Guns recovered in one of the cities (Jersey City) were virtually all from out of State, and crime guns recovered in Washington, D.C., which severely limits retail firearms sales, were from outside of the city.
- **Proportionately More Firearms Recovered from Youth.** Crime guns recovered from juveniles (ages 17 and under) supplied almost 12 percent of the trace requests. Crime guns recovered from youth (ages 18 to 24) supplied nearly 32 percent and made up the largest grouping among all age groups — that is, more crime guns were recovered from this seven year age group than from any other seven year age group in the juvenile and adult categories. Crime guns recovered from adults (ages 25 and over), supplied over 56 percent of the trace requests. These proportions are comparable to those found last year.
- **Semiautomatic Pistols Predominate.** Most traced crime guns are handguns (80 percent), particularly semiautomatic pistols, which comprise over 51 percent of all crime guns submitted for tracing. Semiautomatic pistols dominate crime gun recoveries from juvenile (58 percent), youth (60 percent), and adults (46 percent) alike. Long guns, including rifles and shotguns, contribute a relatively greater proportion of the adult crime guns (24 percent).

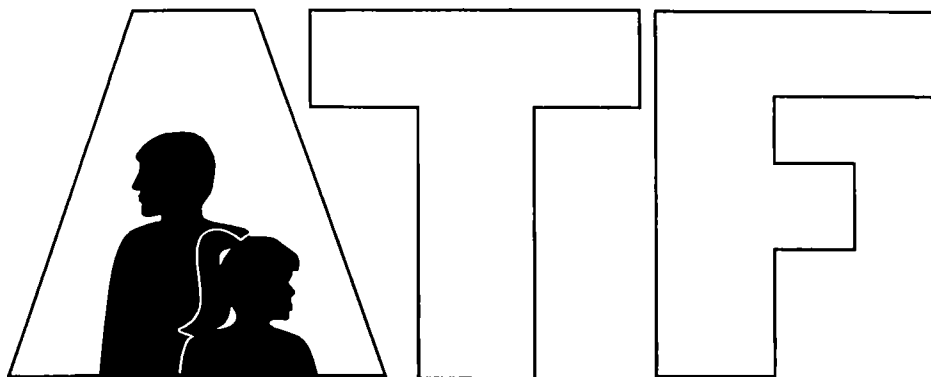
Community by community, crime gun trace analysis is revealing that where there is a crime gun problem, there are illegal traffickers who can be targeted — before they illegally supply more guns to juveniles and violent criminals. By improving the effectiveness of both law enforcement and legal and regulatory frameworks, much can be done to prevent illegal access to firearms by prohibited persons without burdening legitimate firearms owners. We are committed to the following goals:

- Nationwide comprehensive crime gun tracing at the city and State level;
- An increase in Federal and collaborative law enforcement efforts to vigorously enforce firearms laws that prevent illegal firearms trafficking to juveniles and other prohibited persons;
- Federal and collaborative law enforcement operations that strike a balance between stopping the illegal supply of guns to juveniles, adult felons, and other prohibited persons, and deterring and incarcerating the violent criminals.

If we meet these goals we will reduce violent crime across the nation. This is a challenge that we can meet if we work together.



James E. Johnson
Under Secretary for Enforcement



The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative

Crime Gun Trace Analysis Reports: The Illegal Youth Firearms Market in 27 Communities

October 1998

**Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms**



ATF CRIME GUN TRACE ANALYSIS REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Forward by the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	vi
Introduction	1

PART I

Terms Used In This Report	5
General Findings: Local Illegal Firearms Markets	7
Figure 1: Age of Crime Gun Possessors	7
Figure 2: Major Gun Types by Possessor Age Group	8
Methods of Illegal Transfer of Firearms to Juveniles and Other Prohibited Persons	10
Update: Comprehensive Community Crime Gun Tracing	11
Update: Local Law Enforcement Initiatives	15
Future Developments	18
Information for Law Enforcement Executives	19

PART II

Reports by Jurisdiction

Atlanta, Georgia
Baltimore, Maryland
Birmingham, Alabama
Boston, Massachusetts
Bridgeport, Connecticut
Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Detroit, Michigan
Gary, Indiana
Houston, Texas
Inglewood, California
Jersey City, New Jersey

Los Angeles, California
Memphis, Tennessee
Miami, Florida
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Minneapolis, Minnesota
New York City, New York
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Richmond, Virginia
Salinas, California
San Antonio, Texas
St. Louis, Missouri
Seattle, Washington
Tucson, Arizona
Washington, D.C.

In each report:

- Table A: Requests for Crime Gun Traces
- Table B: Crime Gun Trace Requests by Age of Possessor
- Table C: Crime Gun Trace Requests by Type of Firearm
- Table D: Most Frequent Crime Gun Trace Requests:
Type, Manufacturer, and Caliber by Age of Possessor
- Table E: Crime Types Most Frequently Associated With Crime Gun Trace Requests
- Table F1: Results of Crime Gun Traces
- Table F2: Results of Crime Gun Traces — Additional Detail
- Table G: Time-To-Crime Rates for Most Frequently Traced Crime Guns by Type, Manufacturer and Caliber
- Table H: Most Frequent Source States
- Table I: Crime Guns with Obliterated Serial Numbers, by Type

Technical Notes	A-1
Acknowledgments	A-4

Forward by the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms

This is the second year that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) has published a report on the results of crime gun traces conducted by ATF's National Tracing Center at the request of Federal, State and local law enforcement officials participating in the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII). Publication of this Report serves three of ATF's critical missions: vigorous investigation of illegal transfers of firearms; assisting State and local law enforcement agencies in enforcing their firearm laws; and informing the public.

The principle that good information is needed to make optimal decisions is universal in our contemporary world. This certainly holds true for Federal law enforcement. By developing innovative analytical techniques, using information technology, and establishing academic partnerships, ATF is continually improving available information about how juveniles, adult felons, and other prohibited persons obtain firearms illegally. Through the YCGII Report's publication of uniform statistics about crime guns, ATF is providing Federal, State and local law enforcement officials with a common set of facts about illegal firearms trafficking in their communities that enforcement officials can use as a foundation for joint and well targeted enforcement operations.

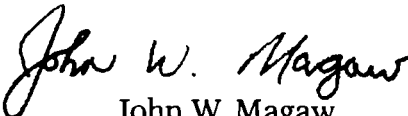
The first YCGII Report initiated the practice of age-differentiated reporting about recovered and traced firearms, providing a model for annual ATF reporting. Uniform, annual reporting of crime gun information for the city, State, and national levels is a multi-year endeavor. This year's Report includes the following improvements:

- Statistical information for an additional 10 cities
- Clarifications in most of the tables
- A new table on crime gun trace requests for firearms with obliterated serial numbers
- A description of the types of illegal transfers of firearms used by prohibited persons
- A section providing information for State and local law enforcement executives

ATF plans to further strengthen firearms enforcement by providing:

- Project LEAD on-line to all ATF offices for use by local joint firearms task forces
- Information about illegal traffickers to juveniles and youth and their trafficking patterns
- Reports on the frequency of crime gun purchases in multiple sales
- State and national level crime gun trace information
- Information on illegal transfers of used and stolen firearms

Vigorous enforcement of the laws against the illegal transfer of firearms will reduce armed and violent crime. ATF appreciates the growing collaboration with State and local law enforcement agencies to take advantage of the new enforcement opportunities provided by comprehensive crime gun tracing. Our children deserve our best efforts to stop illegal gun transfers and firearms traffickers.


John W. Magaw

ATF CRIME GUN TRACE ANALYSIS REPORT

Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative

Introduction

This section describes the Initiative and this year's Report, and lists the participating communities.

The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII). Part of ATF's nationwide illegal firearms trafficking program, the YCGII is an evolving collaboration among Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies to reduce youth gun violence. The collaboration is strengthening law enforcement of existing Federal and State firearms laws by providing the most complete and systematic knowledge available of firearms recovered by law enforcement agencies and of the individuals associated with those crime guns. Participants are using that information to initiate law enforcement operations against criminals illegally transferring firearms to juveniles, and to adult criminals and other prohibited persons. Specifically, the YCGII collaboration is:

- Instituting comprehensive crime gun tracing in participating police departments, and assisting the departments to automate crime gun tracing;
- Using ATF's National Tracing Center to trace the firearms recovered by law enforcement officials and to enter that trace information into Project LEAD, an information system for illegal firearms trafficking data;
- Providing law enforcement officials access to investigative and analytical information about the nature and sources of crime guns recovered in their jurisdiction;
- Assisting in the development of criminal cases that enforce existing firearms laws, and disrupt the illegal supply of firearms to juveniles and adult criminals;
- Using crime gun analysis to focus ATF's regulatory compliance activities in support of illegal trafficking prevention.

The 1998 YCGII Report. This Report provides general and detailed information about the findings derived from crime gun traces submitted by the 27 participating jurisdictions.

Part I of this Report presents *General Findings: Local Illegal Firearms Markets*, based on trace information from all the jurisdictions, and describes *Methods of Illegal Transfer of Firearms to Juveniles and Other Prohibited Persons*. It then provides an *Update: Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing*. It also describes *Local Law Enforcement Initiatives* related to YCGII and describes *Future Developments* in ATF's enforcement of firearms laws and reporting of crime gun trace information. Finally, Part I presents a new section with *Information for Law Enforcement Executives*, designed to assist State and local law enforcement officials.

Part II of this Report presents uniform statistical reports that provide an overview of the crime guns that law enforcement officials in each of the participating jurisdictions recovered and submitted for tracing. Each report includes:

- number of crime guns recovered;
- number of crime guns that can be associated with particular age groups;
- types of crime guns recovered;
- most frequently traced crime guns, by type, manufacturer, and caliber;
- crime types associated with firearms that law enforcement officials recover;
- number of crime gun traces resulting in a first seller or buyer being identified, or the

- the reasons why the first transaction could not be identified;
- how quickly the most frequently traced crime guns move from retail outlet to law enforcement recovery;
- most frequent source states for traced crime guns;
- number of recovered crime guns with obliterated serial numbers (new table).

The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative communities are:

Atlanta, Georgia
Baltimore, Maryland
Birmingham, Alabama
Boston, Massachusetts
Bridgeport, Connecticut
Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Detroit, Michigan
Gary, Indiana
Houston, Texas
Inglewood, California
Jersey City, New Jersey
Los Angeles, California
Memphis, Tennessee
Miami, Florida
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Minneapolis, Minnesota
New York City, New York
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Richmond, Virginia
St. Louis, Missouri
Salinas, California
San Antonio, Texas
Seattle, Washington
Tucson, Arizona
Washington, D.C.

Part I

Terms Used in the Report

Crime Gun

For purposes of firearms tracing, a crime gun is any firearm that is illegally possessed, used in a crime, or suspected to have been used in a crime. Table E in each community report shows the crime types associated with crime gun trace requests.

Firearm Trace

A firearm trace is the process of tracking a recovered crime gun's history from its source (manufacturer/importer) through the chain of distribution (wholesaler/retailer) to the individual who first purchases the firearm and sometimes subsequent purchasers. Crime guns are traced by ATF's National Tracing Center. Because of the structure of Federal firearms regulation and recordkeeping requirements, it is generally not possible for the National Tracing Center to trace crime gun transfers beyond the first retail sale using firearm industry records. To further trace a crime gun's path, ATF must conduct an *investigative trace*, in which special agents investigate the subsequent chain of possession.

Trace Request

Requests for firearms traces are submitted to the NTC by Federal, State and local law enforcement to solve individual crimes and acquire illegal trafficking information. Requests may be submitted by telephone, facsimile, mail, or as an electronic file through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System or a law enforcement agency computer. ATF trace forms require a description of the firearm, the individuals possessing or associated with the firearm, the recovery location, and the underlying offense that brought the crime gun to the attention of law enforcement.

Comprehensive Tracing

Comprehensive tracing by community, or comprehensive community tracing, involves the tracing of all recovered crime guns in a geographic area (e.g., town, county, metropolitan area, or State). Trace information is used to solve individual cases, to maximize the investi-

gative information available in Project LEAD for use in identifying potential illegal firearms traffickers, and to analyze crime gun trends and illegal trafficking patterns.

Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL)

An FFL is any person, partnership, or business entity holding a valid license issued by ATF that allows them, or their employees, to "engage in the business" of dealing, manufacturing, importing, repairing, or pawn brokering firearms. By law, all FFLs must keep records of their firearms transactions and forward all their records to ATF upon going out of business.

ATF National Tracing Center (NTC)

The NTC works with law enforcement agencies, firearms manufacturers and FFLs to determine the manufacturing and initial sale history of firearms recovered by law enforcement officials in the United States or abroad. The NTC is also the repository for all FFL out-of-business records.

Project LEAD

Project LEAD is ATF's information system designed to produce investigative leads concerning illegal firearms trafficking. The system compiles trace information resulting from trace requests in order to identify recurring trends and patterns that may indicate illegal trafficking. Project LEAD is an investigative tool provided to ATF field offices for use by local task forces.

Crime Gun Analysis Branch (CGAB)

This is ATF's crime gun analysis unit, located at the National Tracing Center, which analyzes firearms trafficking patterns, supports investigations, and is responsible for compiling this Report.

Firearm Serial Number

The Gun Control Act of 1968 requires that a number be affixed to firearms manufactured or imported into the United States after passage of that law. This is the primary means of identifying a firearm and tracing it to the FFL that first sold it and to its first purchaser.

Obliterated Serial Number

Some individuals attempt to obliterate the firearm serial number after they have purchased a firearm. ATF and local law enforcement agencies can restore the serial numbers of most crime guns that are recovered with obliterated or partially obliterated serial numbers. Obliteration of a serial number is a Federal crime, as is possession of a firearm with an obliterated serial number.

Firearm Type

The NTC categorizes firearms into eight types: semiautomatic pistol, revolver, Derringer, shotgun, rifle, machine gun, combination gun, and unknown types. Firearms are usually distinguished by the manufacturer, the firearm type, and the caliber. Together with the serial number, this information is needed to accurately trace a firearm.

Purchaser

A firearm trace seeks to identify the FFL that first sold the crime gun and the first individual who purchased the firearm. This information can assist law enforcement officials in investigations and in understanding the sources of illegal trafficking in firearms.

Possessor

The possessor is the individual found in possession of the crime gun. When a trace request provides this information, trace analysis may be able to link the possessor with a crime gun purchaser or otherwise assist in understanding patterns of illegal trafficking in firearms.

Time-to-Crime Rates

Time-to-crime is the time in days between the initial retail sale of a firearm by an FFL and its recovery as a crime gun. This measure can be an important indicator of illegal firearm trafficking.

Source State

This is the State in which the FFL that first sold the crime gun at retail is located. The source State can only be determined if a trace is initiated and identifies the first retail seller of the firearm.

Juvenile, Youth, and Adult Age Categories

This Report provides Tables that present information by five age categories: juveniles (age 17 and under), youth (ages 18 to 24), and adult (age 25 and over), age unknown, and all categories combined.

General Findings: Local Illegal Firearms Markets

The General Findings are based on trace information from the participating jurisdictions. These include 22 of the 67 cities in the United States with a population of 250,000 or larger, and 5 smaller jurisdictions. This is the largest collection of comprehensive, community-based information available on recovered crime guns. The National Tracing Center is not providing tables that aggregate and summarize all the information provided in Part II for each individual community, because, notwithstanding the large number of traces, the 27 communities combined may not comprise a statistical sample for purposes of national analysis. Nevertheless, some useful conclusions can be drawn.

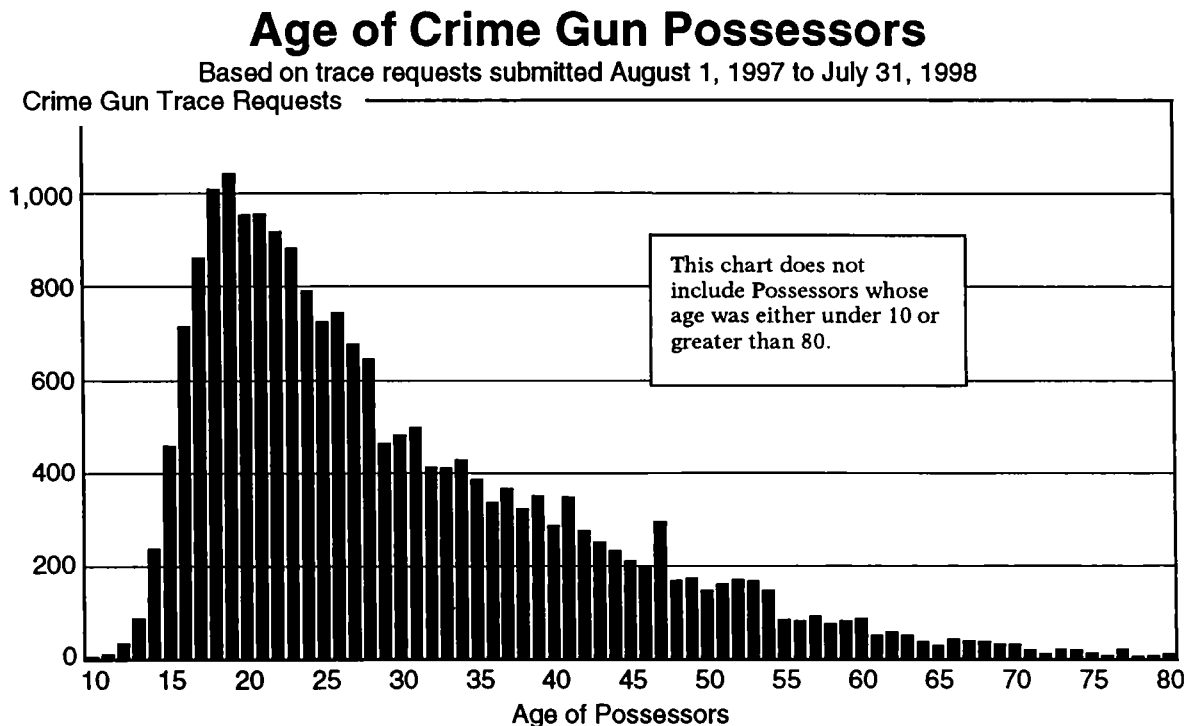
Crime guns recovered from juveniles (ages 17 and under) account for 11.7 percent of the crime guns submitted to the National Tracing Center. (Here, as in all other findings where the age of possessors is noted, counts and percentages can be calculated only for those trace requests submitted with possessor age information.) Figure 1 shows that the number of crime guns increases from about 200 for juveniles aged 14 to about 850 for individuals aged 17. Crime guns were recovered from individuals aged 16 and 17 more frequently than from individuals of any age older than 26.

Crime guns recovered from youth (ages 18 to 24) constitute 31.9 percent of all trace requests. There are more crime guns recovered from this seven year age grouping than any other seven year age grouping in the juvenile or adult categories. Figure 1 shows that across all age groups, the most frequent age of crime gun possession is 19. The second most frequent age is 18.

Crime guns recovered from adults (ages 25 and over) constitute 56.3 percent of all trace requests.* While the large number of ages

*Figures of recoveries by age group sum to 99.9 percent due to rounding. A discussion of rounding is included in the Technical Notes at the end of Part II.

Figure 1



included in the adult category (from ages 25 to 96 years), in contrast to the juvenile (17 years and younger) and youth (18 to 24 years) categories, essentially ensured this result, at no age older than 31 were more crime guns recovered than from 15 year olds, and more crime guns were received from 14 year olds than from any age older than 47.

Eight of ten crime guns traced were handguns. Handguns were the most prevalent type of crime guns recovered across all age groups.

Of handguns, semiautomatic pistols clearly predominate, making up the top category of guns recovered in each city, and 51.6 percent of all trace requests. Semiautomatic pistols were more prevalent in the juvenile (57.9 percent) and youth (60.4 percent) age groups than among the adults (46.5 percent).

Revolvers made up 27.6 percent of total crime trace requests.

Long guns, including shotguns and rifles, accounted for 19.3 percent of total trace requests. While handguns were still the majority of adult crime guns, rifles and shotguns combined (24.4 percent) were about as prevalent among adults as revolvers (27.3 percent).

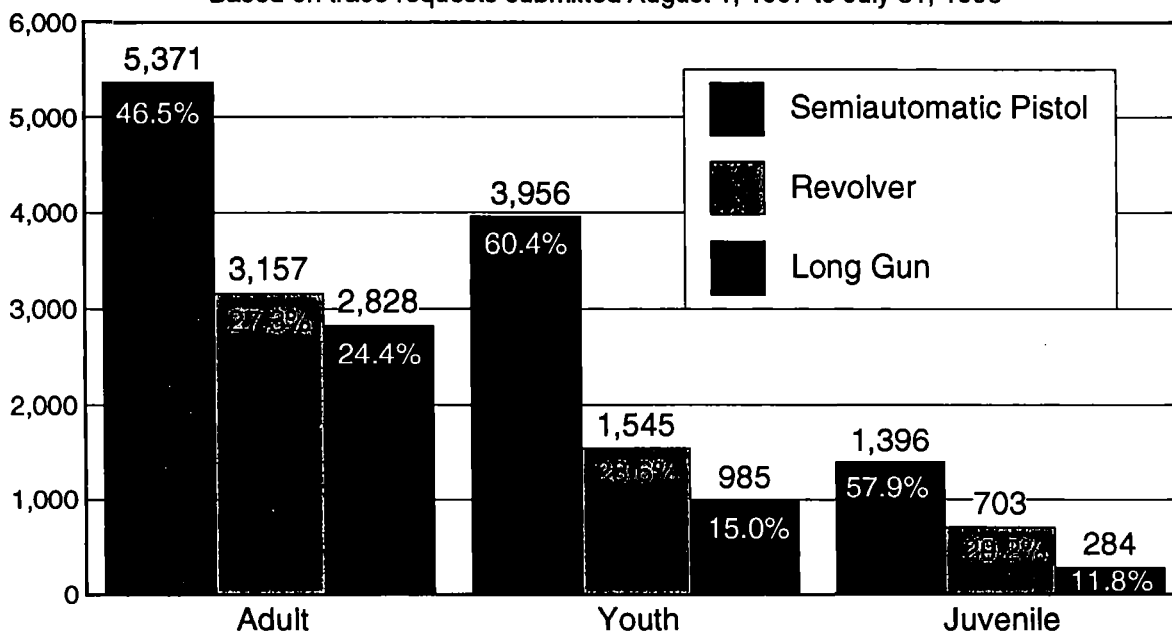
While findings about the types of firearms recovered are similar across sites, there are also to some extent city-specific variations. Atlanta and Houston had the largest percentage of semiautomatic pistols. Detroit had the largest percentage of revolvers, though semiautomatic pistols still dominated crime gun trace requests from that city. The prevalence of long guns was higher in Bridgeport, Richmond, San Antonio, and Minneapolis than in other cities.

Crime guns are concentrated in a relatively few makes and calibers of firearms, particularly for crime guns recovered from juveniles and youth. The top 10 most frequently traced types of crime guns, by manufacturer and caliber, represent a disproportionately large share of the total number of recovered firearms. Overall, the top 10 crime guns by manufacturer, type and caliber account for 24.3 percent of trace requests. Guns recovered from juveniles are slightly more concentrated, with the top 10 types of recovered firearms making up 28.4 percent of trace requests. The proportion of crime guns represented by the top 10 most frequently traced firearms diminishes slightly with increased possessor age, until it reaches a level of 23.2 percent among adult

Figure 2

Major Gun Types by Possessor Age Group

Based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998



traces. The particular mix of firearms that dominates among crime guns changes from city to city, and is an important attribute of city-specific illegal firearms markets.

In general, the State in which the community is located is the largest single source of its traced crime guns. (A source State can only be identified in cases where a trace results in the identification of a Federally licensed retail seller.) In 20 of the 27 sites, the State itself supplies a *majority* of traced crime guns. In an additional five of the 27 — Boston, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis — the State supplied a *plurality*. (A plurality indicates the State itself supplies more crime guns than any other single source State, while the combination of all other States supplies more than half of the traced crime guns.) In only one city, Jersey City, did the State in which it was located supply a *minority* of the crime guns — only 2.1 percent of traced crime guns recovered in Jersey City were first sold at retail in New Jersey. Crime guns recovered in Washington, D.C., which severely limits retail firearms sales, were from outside of the city.

Many recovered firearms are rapidly diverted from first retail sales at Federally licensed gun dealers to an illegal market that supplies juveniles youth, and adults. This is shown by the proportion of guns recovered by law enforcement officials that are new, that is, bought less than three years before recovery by enforcement officials. Experienced trafficking investigators have found that recovery of crime guns within three years is a significant trafficking indicator. New guns in young hands signal direct diversion, by illegal firearms trafficking — for instance through straw purchases or theft from Federally licensed gun dealers. Of the crime guns submitted for

tracing, ATF estimates that new crime guns comprise between 26 percent and 40 percent of the firearms recovered from juveniles, between 34 percent and 53 percent of the firearms recovered from youth, and between 27 percent and 43 percent of the firearms recovered from adults. (The method for arriving at these estimates is explained in the Technical Notes included at the end of Part II.)

The obliteration of firearm serial numbers is now a measurable as well as significant problem. For the first time, reports of crime guns with obliterated serial numbers have been included for each participating city. Both the obliteration of a serial number and the possession of a firearm with an obliterated serial number are Federal crimes. The recovery of a firearm with an obliterated serial number is also an indicator of illegal firearms trafficking, since the intentional obliteration of a serial number is intended to make it difficult for law enforcement officials to identify the first retail seller and purchaser of the firearm.

For five cities where complete data is available, an average of four percent of crime gun trace requests indicated obliterated serial numbers. ATF has begun to work closely with police departments to encourage them to restore the serial numbers on and submit trace requests for all of these guns. Reporting of crime guns with obliterated serial numbers is partially due to the newness of this initiative. Reporting is comprehensive for five cities: Chicago, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Memphis, and Washington. Preliminary analysis indicates that crime guns with obliterated serial numbers coming from these cities are nearly all handguns, disproportionately semiautomatic pistols in the relatively high-powered 9mm and .380 calibers.

Methods of Illegal Transfer of Firearms to Juveniles and Other Prohibited Persons

Since 1996, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) has made the prevention of illegal firearms trafficking an operational priority, in combination with deterring and incarcerating armed criminals. During that time, in cooperation with State and local authorities, ATF has been developing a more precise picture of the structure of the illegal firearms market that supplies unauthorized juveniles, criminals and other prohibited persons.

Common view: two methods. The common view had been that there are two primary sources of illegally supplied firearms — old guns that are stolen and new guns that are trafficked. Further, a common view had been that trafficking occurred in large volume and primarily across state lines, and that, by contrast, theft of firearms is virtually always committed by individual juveniles and felons to acquire illegal firearms for their own personal use.

Revised view: multiple sources. Through crime gun tracing, trace analysis, and investigative work, ATF has learned that this picture is oversimplified. ATF has found that there are multiple illegal sources of firearms that law enforcement must address. Successful targeting of illegal firearms markets requires a combination of crime gun tracing, trace analysis, and more traditional criminal intelligence (confidential informants, debriefing arrestees, cooperating offenders, conditioned plea bargains, etc.). Effective local, State and Federal efforts to disrupt illegal firearms markets must recognize the complexity of illegal firearms trafficking, and formulate combined strategies to address its discrete components. These components encompass:

1. Trafficking in *new* firearms, interstate and intrastate, including by —

- Licensed firearm dealers, including pawn-brokers
- Large scale straw purchasers or straw purchasing rings
- Small scale straw purchasers, e.g. buying one or a few guns

2. Trafficking in *used* firearms, interstate and intrastate, including by —

- Licensed firearm dealers, including pawn-brokers
- Large scale straw purchasers or straw purchasing rings
- Small scale straw purchasers, e.g. buying one or a few guns

- Unregulated private sellers, including non-Federal firearms licensee sellers at gun shows and flea markets, or through want ads, gun magazines, the internet, and personal associations
- Bartering and trading of illegally possessed firearms within criminal networks

3. Trafficking in new and used *stolen* firearms, involving —

- Licensed gun dealer theft, including pawn-broker theft
- Organized fencing of stolen guns
- Common carrier theft
- Household and automobile theft

4. *Not* trafficking —

- Individual thefts by adult and juvenile criminals, for their own purposes

Update: Comprehensive Community Crime Gun Tracing

This section of the Report describes the progress made in comprehensive crime gun tracing during the past year.

Crime gun tracing as a basis for developing and sharing illegal gun market information and collaborating on trafficking investigations, is a recent law enforcement innovation. It requires close cooperation between ATF and other Federal, State and local law enforcement authorities that recover crime guns and submit trace requests. This year, ATF's goals were to improve the infrastructure for comprehensive tracing, analysis, and delivery of trace information at ATF's National Tracing Center (NTC); to assist in maintaining and improving tracing capability in the original 17 Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) communities; and to extend comprehensive tracing to police agencies in an additional 10 cities.

Number of Crime Guns Being Traced Continues to Increase. Law enforcement officials in the 27 participating cities submitted approximately 81,650 crime gun trace requests between August 1, 1997 and July 31, 1998. This represents 43 percent of the total number of crime gun trace requests submitted to the National Tracing Center during this period. The 10 new YCGII cities submitted 38,180 trace requests, 71 percent more than this group of communities submitted during the same period the previous year, with each new community increasing tracing volume.

Reengineering at the National Tracing Center (NTC) to Handle Increased Tracing Volume and Speed Up Tracing. To handle the increased volume of trace requests from the 27 participating YCGII sites, and from other jurisdictions around the nation, the NTC in 1998 reengineered its Firearms Tracing System. The new system allows police departments to submit trace requests by electronic download from their records systems or through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) directly into ATF's tracing system. It also allows ATF to prepare customized trace analysis for particular jurisdictions. Reengineering the system took most of the past year. The new system can process more traces faster. A police department can expect a trace response in 9 to 13 business days, with emergencies handled within hours or even minutes. As compared with trace response time during the last YCGII tracing period, this represents an almost 50 percent improvement in response time.

Communities Tracing Comprehensively. Police departments that join the YCGII make a commitment to trace all crime guns recovered in their jurisdictions. While the NTC cannot determine definitively whether all recovered crime guns are being traced, an evaluation can be made based on the number of trace requests, the tracing infrastructure in the law enforcement agencies, and on conversations with local officials. On this basis, the NTC determined that 25 of the 27 cities are tracing all recovered crime guns. ATF is continuing to work with the remaining two departments to achieve comprehensive tracing.

More Police Departments Developing Electronic Batch Tracing Capability. The direct electronic transfer of trace requests is more accurate and cost-effective for both ATF and police departments, and makes tracing a large volume of crime guns manageable. Therefore, ATF in 1998 began providing technical assistance to police departments that have made a commitment to comprehensive tracing for the YCGII. The Department of Justice has also provided funding to support this effort. The NTC contacted each participating department to evaluate how their computer systems could most cost-effectively support electronic tracing. Of the 27 participating police departments, nine are now downloading crime gun trace requests from department computers to the NTC. Chicago, Cincinnati, Gary, and Richmond are among the cities that started on-line tracing this year. Sixteen other cities are in the process of modifying property systems to permit on-line tracing. Although the NTC's internal reengineering delayed its

The Purpose of Comprehensive Community Crime Gun Tracing. By identifying the first seller and first purchaser of a firearm used in a crime, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), with the assistance of firearms manufacturers and sellers, may be able to undertake investigations to determine who transferred the crime weapon illegally to the juvenile, or the adult criminal from whom law enforcement officials recovered it. This knowledge allows Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials to investigate, arrest, and prosecute gun traffickers responsible for illegal transfers. Comprehensive tracing maximizes the number of investigative leads available for trafficking investigators. When established, comprehensive crime gun tracing enables ATF and other enforcement agency officials to determine regional and national patterns of illegal gun trafficking, allowing for more effective law enforcement operations.

ATF emphasizes that the appearance of a Federal firearms licensee (FFL) or a first purchaser in association with a crime gun or in association with multiple crime guns in no way suggests that either the FFL or first purchaser has committed criminal acts. Rather, such information may provide a starting point for further and more detailed investigations.

ability to design compatible tracing systems with all participating departments, ATF expects 14 of these cities will be using the batch electronic trace submission system by the end of 1998. ATF's goal is to establish electronic tracing support for all police departments with significant numbers of crime gun recoveries.

National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS). NLETS is the telecommunications system used by law enforcement for communications involving investigative information. For smaller departments, NLETS provides a good tracing solution, and it can

supplement centralized electronic tracing systems in large departments. All 50 States are equipped with NLETS, with access to the system and system design handled by a State coordinator. In 10 YCGII cities, formatted tracing screens have been installed to allow the police department to trace firearms using this system and receive an immediate trace identification number from the NTC in response. ATF is continuing to work with NLETS Board of Directors and State representatives to provide automated means for law enforcement agencies with access to NLETS to trace firearms.

Training in Firearms Tracing and Illegal Trafficking Investigation. ATF provided training and technical assistance to ATF field offices and to local law enforcement officials in the recovery of crime guns, what information about recovered firearms and associated persons is needed to initiate a trace, how to submit a trace request, and how to use comprehensive trace information to develop investigative leads for firearms trafficking cases. Due to the important role of firearms trafficking investigations in the reduction of violent crime, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in a program funded by the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance, provides training at the National Tracing Center for police departments that want to start comprehensive crime gun tracing and trafficking enforcement programs. Several YCGII cities have taken advantage of this program to receive additional training.

Partnerships With The Firearms Industry. ATF and a number of Federal firearms licensees have formed working partnerships to facilitate the tracing of crime guns. Toward this end, ATF developed a standardized automated system called Access 2000. The system allows the NTC to query an FFL and print a crime gun's history based on the serial number, both speeding up the trace process and reducing industry trace-related costs. ATF is currently using this or similar computerized systems to obtain needed crime gun trace information from RSR Wholesale, Harrington and Richardson, and Smith and Wesson. Other firearms industry members have expressed an interest to ATF in acquiring the hardware and software needed to use Access 2000.

New Emphasis on Restoring and Reporting Obliterated Serial Numbers. ATF over the past year has increased efforts to work with police departments and law enforcement laboratories to restore the obliterated serial numbers on crime guns. When obliterated serial numbers are restored or even partially restored, the information provides a firearms trafficking investigative lead that can be pursued. Taken as a group, crime guns with obliterated serial numbers are a major resource for identifying firearms trafficking trends and patterns. To develop local coordinated enforcement efforts to trace and proactively target leads derived from recovered crime guns with obliterated serial numbers, ATF began an effort to educate State and local investigators and firearms examiners on the importance of restoring obliterated serial numbers and tracing those firearms, in three day sessions of instructional and hands-on training. The first schools were held in Gary, Indiana; Nashville, Tennessee; and Albuquerque, New Mexico. ATF has been working closely with several YCGII cities — Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.— to assist them in restoring obliterated serial numbers and comprehensive tracing of these weapons. Due to improving information, each Part II YCGII report now includes tables on crime gun recoveries with obliterated serial numbers.

Institutionalizing Trace Analysis. Just as individual crime reports provide little information on the nature of crime or methods of reducing it, individual traces provide minimal information about the illegal markets that supply juvenile, youth, and adult crime guns. Crime gun trace analysis is an increasingly valuable tool for law enforcement. To support this mission, ATF has established the Crime Gun Analysis Branch (CGAB) at the National Tracing Center. This organization is dedicated to assisting field investigations involving crime guns and crime gun trafficking. The CGAB supports all of the 27 YCGII cities and prepares this Report.

Analysis of Crime Guns Associated With Multiple Sales. The requirement that Federal firearms licensees record multiple sales of handguns is a significant investigative tool for

ATF To Expand Availability of Project LEAD. Project LEAD is ATF's trafficking information system that supports enforcement operations. Trace information is entered in the system, which identifies patterns in crime gun sales and purchases, providing investigative leads to potential illegal traffickers. Project LEAD currently is periodically supplied to selected ATF offices on disks. During 1998, the NTC, in connection with its overall redesign, also reengineered the Project LEAD to allow on-line analysis of all traces currently in the system by all ATF offices. ATF expects to complete this process in Fall, 1998. On-line access will make Project LEAD more useful to special agents and local violence reduction task forces. Project LEAD has also been programmed to allow agents to search for sellers and purchasers specifically involved with crime guns recovered from juveniles and youth.

illegal trafficking investigations. All crime gun trace requests involving handguns are checked to determine whether the firearm was first sold in a multiple sale. As reported last year, ATF has learned that crime guns with obliterated serial numbers are frequently purchased in multiple sales. This year ATF conducted an assessment of the multiple sales reporting system. As a result of that assessment, ATF changed the multiple sales reporting procedure to simplify and reduce the paperwork burden on FFLs. The new reporting procedure is clearer, quicker, and more accessible to State and local law enforcement, making it a better investigative tool. The NTC anticipates that the new reporting system will facilitate crime gun tracing and analysis.

Improved Out-of-Business Records Collection. Crime gun traces begin with a check of out-of-business records, so that manufactures are not contacted unless necessary. Over the past year, the NTC has made a concerted effort to ensure that its out-of-business records were complete, recognizing that many Federal firearms licensees (FFLs) did not renew their licenses following changes made in licensing

procedures by the 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. As a consequence of that effort, 41,000 out-of-business FFLs submitted records to the NTC between August 1997 and August 1998, reflecting a high degree of cooperation from the firearms retailing industry.

Increasing the Number of Traces That Identify a First Retail Transaction. The NTC is continually improving its ability to diagnose the reasons for missing crime gun trace information — to learn what type of crime gun information is most consistently missing or inaccurately reported, and to determine whether the failure to match serial numbers is due to obliteration, faulty recording, incorrect Federal firearms licensee records, or data mismanagement. This effort is reflected in Table F of this Report, which has been refined and broken into two parts, Table F1 and F2, to more clearly pinpoint problems in the process so that they can be addressed.

For trace requests where the NTC initiated a trace, the NTC identified purchasers for 58.8 percent of the crime guns. For crime guns recovered from adults or youth, purchasers were identified for 62 percent; for crime guns recovered from a juvenile, purchasers were identified for 56 percent. The primary reasons

that purchasers were not identified where a trace was initiated were: *first*, inaccurate or incomplete firearm serial numbers, including obliterated serial numbers (11 percent); *second*, inaccurate or incomplete identification of the firearm importer (7 percent); *third*, missing or incomplete Federal firearms licensee records (4 percent); and *fourth*, inaccurate or incomplete name of the manufacturer (4 percent).

For about a third of trace requests, the NTC did not initiate a trace, for one of three reasons. Firearms predating the enactment of the 1968 Gun Control Act are generally untraceable. Moreover, the NTC's policy is not to trace firearms manufactured before 1985, unless specifically requested by a law enforcement management official, due to the cost of tracing these firearms relative to their production of investigative leads. Nonetheless, because the NTC checks all crime gun serial numbers against the FFL out-of-business records, a significant number of pre-1985 traces are still completed and entered into the Firearms Tracing System and Project LEAD. In addition, the NTC does not trace weapons unless they meet the definition of firearm under the Gun Control Act of 1968. Weapons not meeting the definition include, for instance, air guns, certain antique black powder firearms, and BB guns.

Update: Local Law Enforcement Initiatives

The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative and ATF's illegal trafficking program provide a foundation of investigative information and resources for locally led enforcement efforts aimed at reducing youth and other violent crime. Generally, ATF's enforcement strategy calls for a balance between enforcing laws aimed at deterring and incarcerating armed felons, and enforcing laws relating to the illegal transfer of firearms. Following is a description of some of the enforcement efforts linked to the YCGII that are underway in YCGII cities:

Project Atlantis. In Atlanta, ATF in conjunction with the Atlanta Police Department (APD) and their academic partners at Emory University, with the support of the U.S. Attorney, review Project LEAD information to focus on the illegal supply of firearms to youths 24 years old and younger. Emory University provides information on shooting incidents, entered into a mapping system pinpointing high crime zones by zipcodes. This information is matched with Project LEAD crime gun trace information to identify potential traffickers to youth and juveniles in these areas. In addition, the APD has formed a Gun Unit that assists on interviews, works on related cases and forms a focus list of crime gun possessors and potential traffickers. Each target on the list will be interviewed jointly by an ATF special agent and a police official.

Baltimore's Police Youth Violence Task Force (Strike Force). The Strike Force mission is to identify and target gang members and violent offenders age 24 and under and to aggressively seek their apprehension and incarceration. Once the task force has linked a particular gang to homicides, shootings, and other violent activities, they will target them for investigation, and where possible, for prosecution under Federal laws. The task force is working with the State's Attorney to identify which defendants will be prosecuted in Federal court. The task force has strong partnerships with all criminal justice agencies: the State Attorney's Office, the U.S. Attorney's Office, ATF, school police, and the Department of Juvenile Justice. By working with the Federal government, the community, and the criminal justice system, the task force lets young people know that their violent crimes will be dealt with

aggressively. The Baltimore Strike Force is working closely with the Maryland Gun Enforcement Initiative (described below) to develop trafficking cases to reduce the illegal youth and juvenile gun supply.

The Maryland Gun Enforcement Initiative. Maryland is in the process of implementing The Maryland Gun Enforcement Initiative, a comprehensive state-wide initiative to reduce gun violence. This initiative targets illegal gun traffickers in an effort to intercept illegal firearms before they are used in violent crimes. Actions such as tracing every crime gun seized in Maryland, establishing an Office of Crime Gun Enforcement, targeting youth gun hot spots, and expanding awareness and enforcement of Maryland's Child Gun Access Prevention Law are all components of the initiative. Many Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies, as well as community institutions and organizations will be part of this initiative. Some of the participating agencies and organizations will include: ATF, the Maryland State Police (MSP), the State Attorney's Office, the U.S. Attorney for Maryland, the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area project (HIDTA), the Division of Parole and Probation, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the University of Maryland, the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention.

The Boston Gun Project/Operation Ceasefire. In place since mid-1996, Boston's Operation Ceasefire is aimed at preventing youth homicide. It combines a local, State, and Federal effort to crack down on the illegal gun supply with a local, State, and Federal strategy to deter violence by youth gangs. Participants in the Gun Project met with gang members, juvenile inmates, and gang outreach workers to deliver the message:

violence will not be tolerated in Boston; it will be met with a strong and coordinated inter-agency response. ATF agents, police, and prosecutors are also using comprehensive tracing, trace analysis, and investigative techniques to identify and prosecute specific traffickers supplying gangs and other youths with firearms. Participants include the Boston Police Department, ATF, DEA, the U.S. Attorney, the Suffolk County District Attorney, the Massachusetts Department of Probation and Parole, the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services, school police, youth outreach workers, community groups, and academics from Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

Chicago's Anti-Gun Enforcement Program (CAGE). The CAGE program, operated by the Chicago Police Department and ATF, is a gun crime suppression strategy designed to prevent the illegal purchase and transfer of firearms. Every crime gun that is recovered in the city of Chicago is traced. When Project LEAD indicates multiple recoveries of crime guns associated with the same first purchaser, ATF notifies the CAGE team and the suspect will be interviewed. CAGE will work with the U.S. Attorney's Office and State prosecutors to prosecute a suspect under Federal or State law as appropriate. CAGE also investigates any gun incidents that are determined to be gang-related.

Gary's Violent Crime Task Force (VCTF). The VCTF was established in 1994 to combine State, local, and Federal law enforcement resources to target violent crimes committed with firearms in and around Gary, Indiana. Authorities concluded that an impact on violent crime would be achieved by identifying firearms traffickers who supply violent criminals. The first objective of the VCTF is proactive investigation of crimes committed with firearms and interdiction of the gun supply in the Gary area, with emphasis on illegal trafficking to juveniles. With the help of the ATF, the National Tracing Center and Project LEAD, trace data are used to support investigations. The VCTF is composed of ATF and the Gary, Hammond, Portage, and Lake County Police Departments in collaboration with the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Project LISA: New Jersey's statewide crime gun tracing system. ATF and the U.S. Attorney's Office implemented Project LISA (Locate, Identify, Seize and Apprehend) to establish a central location and structure for producing, analyzing and utilizing firearms intelligence. LISA is a tracing and analysis program in which all law enforcement agencies participate — Federal, State, county and municipal, including all police departments, the State Police and all county prosecutor's offices. LISA aims to locate and trace recovered firearms, identify illegal traffickers, seize contraband firearms, and apprehend violators. Project LISA has resulted in identifying source States, types of firearms recovered, criminal activity involving trafficked firearms and gang activity, as well as documenting trafficking patterns and providing information in complex investigations. As a result, ATF has identified and the U.S. Attorney and local prosecutors have prosecuted, illegal gun traffickers and persons who have committed violent crimes involving the recovered guns. The New Jersey National Guard has been instrumental in providing manpower and computer training expertise. The participation by all law enforcement agencies State-wide is a key element of Project Lisa's success.

Memphis' Youth Crime Gun Task Force. A Youth Crime Gun Task Force has been formed in an effort to reduce the violent crime rate. The Gun Control Act of 1968 generally prohibits youths from legally purchasing or owning firearms unless specifically authorized. Therefore, rather than prosecuting the juveniles found in possession of a gun, the Memphis Task Force aims to remove the gun from the juvenile and find any adult who illegally provided it. A member of the task force or a juvenile court investigator interviews every juvenile arrested with a gun. Information obtained in interviews has led to investigations and subsequent arrests of adults making illegal gun sales. Participants and supporters of the Memphis Youth Crime Gun Task Force include the U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee; the Memphis Police Department; the Shelby County Sheriff's Office, and ATF.

Miami's Firearms Suppression Team. In Miami, a program was initiated that involves

setting up meetings every two weeks with the Firearms Suppression Team (FAST). The team is composed of the Metro-Dade Police Department, the City of Miami Police Department, and ATF. Prior to the meeting, all the trace results are reviewed by ATF Special Agents and Metro-Dade officers to determine investigative merit. The results are then discussed at the meeting and plans for investigative follow-up are determined. Project LEAD is available at these meetings so that leads developed by the police departments can be checked against the ATF Firearms Tracing System. Some of the participating agencies and organizations include: Metro-Dade Police Department, the City of Miami Police Department, ATF, Dade County State's Attorney's Office; the U.S. Attorney's Office; the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Philadelphia's Firearms Trafficking Task Force. The Philadelphia Police Department and ATF have formed the Firearms Trafficking Task Force, which has significantly enhanced and focused the collaboration between these agencies. The Task Force has a proactive mandate to identify, target, and shut down illegal sources of firearms in the city and their related distribution networks, and to promote the successful prosecution of firearms trafficking violators. The Task Force is identifying the source of illegal firearm sales, gathering intelligence on all crime gun recoveries, and coordinating their work with all relevant Federal and State agencies. Recognizing the importance of a firearms suppression strategy, the Mayor of Philadelphia has appointed a cabinet level position to coordinate the efforts and strategies undertaken to reduce firearms violence.

Richmond's Project Exile Task Force. The Project Exile Task Force is a multi-tiered program that was initiated on February 21, 1997. This initiative includes Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative mandatory tracing of all firearms recovered in Richmond, interviewing case defendants and juveniles to identify illegal sources of firearms, and compiling intelligence information on youth gangs and open homicide cases. Project Exile's strategy is to prosecute in Federal court all individuals arrested for illegally possess-

ing a firearm, because of the length of mandatory sentences and pre-trial detention provisions. Some of the local, State and Federal law enforcement agencies that work on Project Exile include ATF, the Virginia State Police, the Richmond Police Department, DEA, the U.S. Marshals, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

St. Louis' Ceasefire Working Group. Members from several State and Federal law enforcement agencies and prominent civic groups have come together to form a "Ceasefire Working Group." The group is headed by the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri. This cooperative working group meets once a month to discuss ideas concerning crime prevention and intervention, and to develop enforcement strategies in an effort to combat violent crime in the St. Louis area. ATF issues that are discussed are the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII), the Violent Crime Coordinator (VCC) program, and other efforts to curb illegal firearms trafficking. Some of the participating agencies and organizations include: the U.S. Attorney's Office, ATF, St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, St. Louis Sheriff's Department, St. Louis County Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, St. Louis Public Schools, the African American Clergy Coalition of Missouri, State and Federal Probation and Parole, the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Tucson's Serious Incident Multi-Agency Response Team (SMART). A violent crime task force has been formed under the name of SMART. During the last six months, this task force has dedicated their efforts to reducing violent crime among Tucson area youths. Suspects are targeted for Federal prosecution for involvement in firearms trafficking and for illegal possession of firearms. Suspects are identified through firearms tracing. This initiative includes the following agencies: ATF, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Customs, U.S. Border Patrol, Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), the Tucson Police Department, Pima County Attorney's Office, the U.S. Attorney's Office.

Future Developments

ATF special agents, in cooperation with State and local enforcement authorities, are currently developing trafficking cases from crime gun trace and related investigative information. Also, the ATF National Tracing Center and Crime Gun Analysis Branch are continuing to develop new techniques to analyze crime gun traces. Future developments will include the following:

Additional ATF Special Agents to Follow Up Trafficking Leads. ATF plans to assign 162 new agents to Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative sites to follow up on investigative leads generated by comprehensive tracing, Project LEAD, and other investigative activity.

On-Line Project LEAD. ATF will be providing Project LEAD on line to ATF field offices in 1998. This will greatly increase access to Project LEAD by local gun enforcement task forces and facilitate the development of cases against illegal traffickers.

Development of New Training Tool. ATF is developing a CD-ROM that provides training in how to trace firearms accurately. The program will address common problems of misidentification of firearms. Initially, ATF will train representatives from all YCGII cities in the use of this program, which can then be provided at roll call training to police departments. Eventually, the training will be provided to all ATF field divisions.

Reports on Crime Guns Traced to Multiple Purchases. In the future, information on crime gun traces associated with multiple purchases will be included in crime gun trace analysis reports.

Additional Training and Reports on Crime Guns With Obliterated Serial Numbers. As more trace requests are submitted involving crime guns with obliterated serial numbers, the YCGII Report will include more extensive reporting relating to these firearms.

Analysis of Crime Guns Sold Used. The NTC is developing techniques to provide better investigative information on the illegal trafficking of older and stolen crime guns.

Analysis of Crime Guns Stolen from Federal Firearms Licensees. The NTC is developing analyses to determine how stolen firearms enter trafficking networks, and to improve methods available to the firearms retailing industry to prevent thefts.

Information About Illegal Traffickers and Their Trafficking Patterns. ATF has begun analyzing case reports for statistical information about traffickers and their trafficking patterns. This information will be reported in the future.

State and National Level Crime Gun Trace Information. With annual trace requests approaching 200,000, ATF is preparing to issue trace analysis reports by State and at the national level.

Information for Law Enforcement Executives

This section answers frequently asked questions from law enforcement executives about the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, comprehensive tracing, and ATF's firearms enforcement programs.

What is comprehensive crime gun tracing?

This means submitting the serial numbers and related information from all firearms recovered by law enforcement authorities in a given jurisdiction to ATF's National Tracing Center (NTC). Until recently, most cities have submitted gun serial numbers for tracing only when the information is needed to solve a major crime.

What will comprehensive crime gun tracing do for policing and crime reduction in my city?

Firearms used in crime are often obtained through illegal transfers, i.e., firearms traffickers, straw purchasers, corrupt firearms dealers, and fences dealing in stolen firearms. When the National Tracing Center compiles comprehensive crime gun trace information, it can furnish local violence reduction task forces with the answers to the following questions: 1. What kinds of guns are being used by what kinds of criminals? 2. Who are the individuals selling guns on their streets? 3. Who are the firearms dealers involved? 4. What are their recovery locations? 5. Are the city's source areas in the city, the State, or from out of State? 6. Where do they need to concentrate their resources to stem the flow of firearms to their streets? With this information, a department working with ATF can establish an enforcement strategy to reduce juveniles' and criminals' illegal access to guns. Firearms tracing can also lead to improved officer safety, since it can alert officers to crime gun activity in a specific location, or by a particular individual.

Since ATF tracing has been around for a while, why is it being emphasized now?

Gun trafficking enforcement has been locked in a chicken and egg situation for some time. Without adequate crime gun tracing and other criminal intelligence, despite many important individual Federal illegal trafficking cases, it

has been difficult to mount effective collaborative Federal, State and local anti-trafficking strategies. At the same time, because of lack of knowledge about how to mount effective cooperative anti-trafficking initiatives, there was a low demand by State and local police agencies for tracing and trace information. Over the last several years, ATF has been attempting to bridge this gap from both directions — increasing the analysis of crime gun traces provided to local jurisdictions, and placing more emphasis on developing collaborative criminal investigation of illegal firearms trafficking.

In general, both Project LEAD, the NTC's firearms trafficking information system, and crime gun analysis, have greatly increased the potential productivity of a strategy for enforcing Federal, State and local laws against illegal gun transfers to juveniles and prohibited persons, especially violent criminals. Project LEAD is being more widely deployed, and is becoming easily accessible by gun task forces throughout the country for law enforcement operations. The NTC's growing capability to provide analyses of crime gun data that allow police agencies to see clearly the number, types, and sources of guns in their jurisdictions, allows for strategy development that was not possible when law enforcement officials relied exclusively on street intelligence.

What is needed to start comprehensive tracing, is it expensive, and will ATF assist?

Tracing is free to the requesting jurisdiction; the NTC will trace any and all crime guns submitted for tracing.

The NTC wants police departments to trace firearms and has developed several methods to make comprehensive tracing more efficient. The NTC works with police departments on establishing the easiest methods for them to trace firearms and provides training. Trace

forms can be filled out manually and faxed, or, in emergencies, trace requests can be made by telephone.

To provide a more efficient way to trace firearms without added paperwork and cost, the National Tracing Center has established an electronic trace connection through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS). When officers check the system for stolen firearms, they can continue to another screen and process a trace request at the same time. This not only saves time but also paperwork, and they are ensured that their information has been received by the NTC. The NLETS tracing screen is available at present in about 19 States, and ATF is working with the NLETS organization to expand the capability. There is no additional cost to the department for the NLETS connection.

To assist larger police departments, the NTC has created an electronic batch download program that can be adapted to submit large numbers of traces from the department's own centralized recordkeeping system. The NTC uses this method with the New York Police Department and Chicago Police Department and has received tens of thousands of traces from them. The NTC supplied the equipment for the downloading, and assisted with the necessary customizing programming. The NTC will also send teams of NTC tracing personnel to help police departments search their firearms vaults for backlogs of firearms that have not been traced.

Funding sources for trace related assistance have included the National Tracing Center, the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, and the Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing Office (COPS Office) "Making Officer Redeployment Effective" (MORE) program.

Does the police department receive responses to trace requests directly, how long does it take, and what information is provided?

After a firearm is submitted to be traced, the trace report containing the results of the trace is returned to the requester. A routine firearm trace takes nine to 13 business days, when the trace can be successfully completed. Urgent

traces, which must adhere to certain criteria, are completed within 24 hours. Criteria for an urgent trace include: assaults, bank robbery, kidnapping, murder/suicide, rape/sex, terrorist act or threat, undercover investigation, necessity to hold a suspect in custody, or issuance of a search warrant.

Trace results contain information about the Federal firearms licensees (FFL) who came in contact with the firearm, i.e., manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, as well as information about the individual who purchased the firearm. Trace results may reveal the number of crime guns traced to this dealer. If available, additional information will also be supplied on the purchaser, possessors, associates, recovery location, etc. A firearms trace acts as an avenue to obtain additional investigative leads which may tie the suspect to other crimes otherwise unknown if the gun had not been traced.

ATF would like to emphasize that the appearance of a Federal firearms licensee or a first purchaser in association with a crime gun or in association with multiple crime guns in no way suggests that either the FFL or first purchaser has committed criminal acts. Rather, such information may provide a starting point for further and more detailed investigations.

Does the police department have access to Project LEAD?

Project LEAD, ATF's automated illegal firearms trafficking information system, produces investigative leads based on analysis of nationwide and regional crime gun trace information, and identifies patterns in crime gun recoveries. Project LEAD can pinpoint repeat sources of crime guns to particular age groups or locations. Queries to Project LEAD, must be made through an ATF field division office. The value of Project LEAD depends on law enforcement agencies tracing crime guns comprehensively. ATF field divisions have a designated Project LEAD Coordinator who is instructed to work closely with local law enforcement and provide them with data related to their firearms trafficking trends and patterns. The NTC is working to install on-line Project LEAD capability to all ATF field offices by Fall 1998. This will

make Project LEAD readily available to local task forces. Currently, the National Tracing Center is developing a Geographic Information System to analyze crime gun recoveries that will be integrated with Project LEAD and be available to local jurisdictions.

Do all crime gun traces result in identification of purchasers, and if not, why submit all recovered firearms for tracing?

Most crime gun traces result in useful information. Comprehensive community tracing allows the National Tracing Center to report back uniform statistics regarding the kinds of guns associated with particular types of offenders in reporting jurisdictions. Trace requests that succeed in identifying a Federal firearms licensee can reveal concentration of crime guns flowing from particular dealers, and provide information on the source State of that firearm, thus helping local law enforcement officials understand whether crime guns they recover have crossed State lines. Trace requests that result in the identification of first purchasers are obviously even more useful for trafficking investigations.

How will comprehensive crime gun tracing help reduce the juvenile gun problem?

One of the surprising findings of both last year's and this year's Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Report is that a large proportion of crime guns recovered from juveniles, and adult felons, are quite new and most likely deliberately and illegally trafficked. The long held presumption that guns used in crimes were all borrowed from home, stolen, and old, or new guns that are trafficked across State lines, appears to be incorrect. Comprehensive crime gun tracing and trace analysis can support both trafficking investigations aimed at these sources of newer

firearms and the deployment of traditional criminal investigation techniques (debriefings, confidential information, turning of arrestees, etc.) aimed at sources of new and older firearms. Because juveniles have less access to the firearms market than adults, a strategy that targets their illegal supply can be especially productive.

How do comprehensive tracing and an illegal trafficking enforcement strategy relate to a strategy of deterring and incarcerating persons illegally possessing, carrying, or using firearms?

ATF enforces Federal firearms laws, and assists State and local law enforcement authorities in enforcing their gun laws. At the Federal level, ATF believes that a balance between attacking the illegal supply of firearms to prohibited persons, including juveniles and adult felons, and deterring and incarcerating armed violent offenders, is necessary to reducing violent crime. ATF's comprehensive tracing and trace analysis are part of the Boston Gun Project/Ceasefire and numerous other police department and U.S. Attorney led violence reduction and law enforcement strategies. Local law enforcement authorities are actively searching to find the best mix of local enforcement operations. ATF is providing new assistance to that effort by working to institute comprehensive tracing capability in communities and using trace analysis to support investigations. These tools are providing new opportunities to attack the illegal gun market, which often has been ignored because it was viewed as impervious to law enforcement efforts. Nevertheless, it is critical to focus both on the illegal sources and on the illegal users of firearms in order to reduce violence in a community.

YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE
TARGET VIOLATIONS ANALYSIS
 Based On 1995 UCR Data
 ***Revised June 12, 1997

City	POP. DATA	TOTAL YCGII TARGET VIOLATIONS				Total Arrest		YCGII Target Violations		Rank Target Violations Per 1000 Residents		Gross Rank Points	Average Rank Points	Composite Rank
	City Population (UCR-T8)	Total Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearm	Rank Gross Juvenile Target Violations	Total Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearm	Rank Gross Youth Target Violations	Estimated YCGII Target Violations	Rank Gross YCGII Target Violations	YCGII Target Violations Per 1000 Residents	Rank Target Violations Per 1000 Residents					
Chicago, IL	2,749,881	6,674.41	2	7,963.11	2	14,637.52	2	5,322,965	9	15	3.75	1		
Los Angeles, CA	3,466,211	5,936.00	3	7,263.05	3	13,199.05	3	3,807,919	19	28	7.00	3		
Detroit, MI	997,297	2,262.41	6	2,769.02	6	5,031.43	6	5,045,063	12	30	7.50	4		
Philadelphia, PA	1,529,848	2,501.27	4	2,818.63	4	5,319.90	4	3,477,401	22	34	8.50	6		
New Orleans, LA	487,179	1,440.56	11	1,716.59	11	3,157.15	11	6,480,469	6	39	9.75	7		
Newark, NJ	260,232	1,318.18	12	1,418.56	15	2,736.74	15	10,516,53	1	43	10.75	10		
Houston, TX	1,734,335	2,222.94	7	2,771.69	5	4,994.62	7	2,879,85	29	48	12.00	13		
Dallas, TX	1,042,088	1,467.52	9	1,862.30	9	3,329.82	9	3,195,336	26	53	13.25	14		
Miami, FL	378,720	994.52	18	1,180.41	21	2,174.93	20	5,742,846	8	67	16.75	15		
San Francisco, CA	738,371	1,164.74	16	1,343.92	16	2,508.66	16	3,397,564	24	72	18.00	16		
Phoenix, AZ	1,085,706	1,218.99	14	1,660.96	12	2,879.95	13	2,652,604	35	74	18.50	17		
Nashville, TN	523,681	947.63	20	1,232.95	19	2,180.57	19	4,163,929	17	75	18.75	18		
Kansas City, MO	445,549	933.10	21	1,215.91	20	2,149.01	21	4,823,287	14	76	19.00	19		
Las Vegas, NV	793,432	997.19	17	1,246.67	18	2,243.86	17	2,828,042	31	83	20.75	20		
Oakland, CA (1993 UCR)	377,037	847.09	24	1,011.20	24	1,858.29	24	4,928,676	13	85	21.25	21		
TOTALS	30,857,835	52,574	732	63,232	741	115,807	738	137,718	734	2,945	736	705		
AVERAGES	1,028,595	1,752	24	2,108	25	3,860	25	4,591	24	98	25	24		
DOLLARS PER	1.94					516.76								
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	544,146	848.91	23	1,103.93	22	1,952.84	22	3,588,81	21	88	22.00	22		
San Diego, CA	1,157,771	958.63	19	1,261.05	17	2,219.68	18	1,917,202	54	108	27.00	25		
Tampa, FL	289,882	557.09	32	707.10	33	1,264.19	31	4,361,054	15	111	27.75	26		
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	622,248	680.77	26	848.45	26	1,529.22	26	2,457,577	42	120	30.00	28		
Long Beach, CA	436,034	562.12	31	678.77	34	1,240.89	33	2,845,854	30	128	32.00	30		
Portland, OR	458,623	534.45	34	724.69	31	1,259.14	32	2,745,486	33	130	32.50	31		
Jacksonville, FL	679,148	653.42	28	835.17	28	1,488.59	28	2,191,855	47	131	32.75	32		
Columbus, OH	638,729	645.13	29	765.92	29	1,411.05	29	2,209,16	46	133	33.25	33		
Tucson, AZ	449,981	501.80	37	712.67	32	1,214.47	34	2,698,945	34	137	34.25	34		
Fort Worth, TX	460,321	515.05	36	659.88	35	1,174.93	36	2,552,416	41	148	37.00	35		
Fresno, CA	388,495	486.76	39	609.06	39	1,095.82	39	2,820,682	32	149	37.25	36		
Buffalo, NY	312,395	427.73	42	509.46	45	937.20	44	3,000,032	28	159	39.75	39		
San Jose, CA	822,845	529.51	35	736.28	30	1,265.79	30	1,538,309	65	160	40.00	40		
Sacramento, CA	375,845	439.79	40	531.82	43	971.61	42	2,585,148	39	164	41.00	41		
Cincinnati, OH	359,749	419.84	43	502.18	46	922.02	45	2,562,961	40	174	43.50	42		
Indianapolis, IN	772,292	536.57	33	630.47	37	1,167.04	37	1,511,114	67	174	43.50	43		
Oklahoma City, OK	466,232	414.56	44	558.07	41	972.63	41	2,086,151	49	175	43.75	45		
El Paso, TX	590,215	436.48	41	601.82	40	1,038.30	40	1,759,191	60	181	45.25	46		
Austin, TX	523,691	410.22	45	535.42	42	945.64	43	1,805,719	58	188	47.00	47		
Pittsburgh, PA	354,780	387.04	49	436.84	49	823.88	49	2,322,224	44	191	47.75	48		
Denver, CO	505,843	389.29	48	530.10	44	919.39	46	1,817,531	56	194	48.50	49		
Louisville, KY	272,638	324.77	53	395.45	52	720.22	53	2,641,666	36	194	48.50	50		
Santa Ana, CA	292,289	279.98	56	350.02	56	630.00	56	2,153,39	48	216	54.00	54		
Albuquerque, NM	419,714	345.97	51	389.27	54	735.24	51	1,751,759	61	217	54.25	55		
Mesa, AZ	324,654	268.41	57	385.51	55	653.93	55	2,014,228	50	217	54.25	56		
Tulsa, OK	377,152	289.39	54	394.36	53	683.75	54	1,812,925	57	218	54.50	57		
Toledo, OH	323,972	285.60	55	342.75	58	628.35	57	1,939,523	53	223	55.75	59		
Anaheim, CA	283,552	249.98	59	315.00	59	564.98	59	1,992,503	51	228	57.00	61		
Omaha, NE	348,089	255.14	58	345.65	57	600.78	58	1,725,948	62	235	58.75	62		
Corpus Christi, TX	280,605	219.97	61	309.51	60	529.49	60	1,886,947	55	236	59.00	63		
TOTALS	14,131,930	13,854	1,258	17,707	1,247	31,561	1,248	69	1,374	5,127	1,282	1,289		
AVERAGES	471,064	462	42	590	42	1,052	42	2	46	171	43	43		
Anchorage, AK	253,500	211.41	63	280.42	63	491.83	63	1,940,158	52	241	60.25	64		
Arlington, TX	292,324	217.96	62	301.35	61	519.31	62	1,776,492	59	244	61.00	65		
Aurora, CO	256,957	176.24	67	243.37	65	419.61	66	1,632,983	64	262	65.50	68		
Virginia Beach, VA	435,959	200.44	64	261.36	64	461.80	64	1,059,27	71	263	65.75	69		
Honolulu, HI	880,226	167.57	68	234.05	66	401.62	68	0,456,272	72	274	68.50	70		
Colorado Springs, CO	324,441	165.72	69	231.06	68	396.78	69	1,222,971	70	276	69.00	71		
Freemont, CA	251,438	104.49	72	146.79	72	251.28	72	1,361,943	69	285	71.25	72		

EXCLUDED CITIES (MINIMUM POPULATION CRITERIA)

TARGET VIOLATIONS ARE:
 1) MURDER WITH A FIREARM
 2) ROBBERY WITH A FIREARM
 3) AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WITH A FIREARM
 4) WEAPONS CARRYING AND POSSESSION OFFENSES

COMMITTED BY:
 YOUTHS AGES 18 THROUGH 24
 JUVENILES AGES 0 THROUGH 17

YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE
TARGET VIOLATIONS ANALYSIS
 Based On 1995 UCR Data
 ***Revised June 12, 1997

				Natl % w/ Firearms (UCR-T2.11)			Natl % Juvenile Youth 0-17 YOA 15.328% (UCR-T34)			Natl % Youth 18-24 YOA 41.129% (UCR-T35)			Natl % w/ Firearms (UCR-T2.22)			Natl % Juvenile Youth 0-17 YOA 32.296% (UCR-T36)			Natl % Youth 18-24 YOA 51.878% (UCR-T38)				
POP. DATA				MURDER DATA					ROBBERY DATA														
City	City Population (UCR-T8)	State Population (UCR-T09)	Percent of State Pop.	Reported City Murders (UCR-T9)	State % w/ Firearms (UCR-T20)	Percent Over/Under Halt Avg. (Halt % w/ Firearms 68.200% UCR-T2.11)	Estimated City Murders w/ Firearms (UCR-T21)	Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearms (UCR-T22)	Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearms (UCR-T23)	Arrest Estimated Total Murders (UCR-T24)	Reported City Robberies (UCR-T9)	State % w/ Firearms (UCR-T21)	Percent Over/Under Halt Avg. (Halt % w/ Firearms 68.200% UCR-T2.11)	Estimated City Robberies w/ Firearms (UCR-T21)	Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearms (UCR-T22)	Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearms (UCR-T23)	Arrest Estimated Total Robberies (UCR-T24)						
Chicago, IL	2,749,881	11,000,000	24.999%	834	74.190%	5.990%	611.4	93.72	251.46	343.18	30,086	50.247%	9.247%	1511.19	4822.31	4819.01	9701.32						
Los Angeles, CA	3,466,211	30,950,000	11.199%	949	73.635%	5.235%	623.5	95.57	256.43	331.99	29,134	46.023%	-0.975%	11660.79	3766.01	3717.19	7483.21						
Detroit, MI	997,297	8,038,000	12.407%	475	70.700%	2.700%	333.7	51.43	138.06	189.52	10,076	46.292%	5.292%	4664.34	1506.41	1486.80	2993.30						
Philadelphia, PA	1,529,848	8,994,000	17.010%	432	70.310%	2.110%	303.7	46.56	134.93	171.48	13,612	46.607%	5.607%	6344.10	2048.92	2022.35	4071.27						
New Orleans, LA	487,179	2,933,000	16.610%	363	79.441%	11.241%	288.4	44.20	118.60	162.81	5,349	60.997%	19.997%	3262.72	1053.74	1040.08	2093.82						
Newark, NJ	260,232	7,587,000	3.430%	102	58.435%	-9.765%	99.6	9.14	24.51	33.65	5,480	64.912%	23.912%	3557.16	1148.83	1133.94	2282.78						
Houston, TX	1,734,335	17,993,000	9.639%	316	69.189%	0.989%	218.6	33.51	89.92	123.44	9,222	44.227%	3.227%	4078.58	1317.23	1306.14	2617.39						
Dallas, TX	1,042,088	17,993,000	5.792%	276	69.189%	0.989%	191.0	29.27	78.54	107.81	5,899	44.227%	3.227%	2608.93	842.99	831.67	1674.26						
Miami, FL	378,720	14,142,000	2.678%	110	59.300%	-8.894%	65.2	10.00	26.83	36.83	5,676	38.893%	-1.077%	2207.56	712.96	703.72	1416.68						
San Francisco, CA	738,371	30,950,000	2.386%	99	73.435%	5.235%	72.7	11.14	29.90	41.05	6,469	40.025%	-0.975%	2589.20	836.22	825.38	1661.59						
Phoenix, AZ	1,083,706	3,869,000	28.062%	214	75.758%	7.558%	162.1	24.85	66.68	91.53	3,693	41.881%	0.881%	1546.68	499.52	493.05	992.57						
Nashville, TN	523,681	1,701,000	30.787%	105	68.071%	-0.129%	71.3	10.96	29.40	40.35	2,675	55.399%	14.399%	1481.92	478.61	472.40	951.01						
Kansas City, MO	445,549	3,141,000	14.183%	107	72.517%	4.317%	77.6	11.89	31.91	43.81	3,346	43.969%	2.969%	1471.20	475.14	466.98	944.13						
Las Vegas, NV	793,432	1,406,000	56.432%	118	65.409%	-2.791%	77.2	11.83	31.74	43.58	5,712	44.885%	3.885%	1666.12	538.10	531.12	1069.22						
Oakland, CA (1993 UCR)	377,037	30,950,000	1.218%	154	73.435%	5.235%	113.1	17.33	46.51	63.85	4,539	40.025%	-0.975%	1824.72	589.32	581.68	1171.00						
TOTALS	30,857,835	1,028,595	17.55%	263	73.135%	5.536	185	28	76	105	8,568	47.75%	0	109,893	35,491	35,031	70,523						
AVERAGES	1,028,595	1,028,595	17.55%	263	73.135%	5.536	185	28	76	105	8,568	47.75%	0	109,893	35,491	35,031	70,523						
DOLLARS PER	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94						
Charlottesville, VA	544,146	6,957,000	7.822%	89	66.766%	-1.434%	59.4	9.11	24.44	33.55	2,949	45.539%	4.539%	1342.93	433.72	428.10	861.82						
San Diego, CA	1,157,771	30,950,000	3.741%	91	73.435%	5.235%	66.8	10.34	27.49	37.73	3,244	40.025%	-0.975%	1296.40	419.34	413.90	833.24						
Tampa, FL	289,882	14,142,000	2.050%	47	59.306%	-8.894%	27.9	4.27	11.46	15.74	2,626	38.893%	-2.107%	1021.33	329.85	325.58	655.43						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	422,348	4,439,000	14.018%	121	63.536%	-4.664%	76.9	11.78	31.62	43.40	4,480	28.624%	-12.376%	1282.37	414.16	408.79	822.95						
Long Beach, CA	436,034	30,950,000	1.409%	80	73.435%	5.235%	58.7	9.01	24.16	33.17	2,774	40.025%	-0.975%	1110.28	358.38	355.93	713.32						
Portland, OR	458,623	2,144,000	21.391%	43	58.065%	-10.135%	25.0	3.83	10.27	14.10	2,298	30.472%	-10.528%	700.34	226.15	223.22	449.38						
Jacksonville, FL	679,148	14,142,000	4.802%	86	59.306%	-8.894%	51.0	7.82	20.98	28.80	2,920	38.893%	-2.107%	1133.67	366.78	363.03	726.81						
Columbus, OH	638,729	5,204,000	12.274%	77	63.810%	-4.390%	49.1	7.53	20.21	27.74	3,329	40.227%	-0.773%	1339.14	432.49	428.89	859.38						
Tucson, AZ	449,981	3,869,000	11.630%	65	75.758%	7.558%	49.2	7.55	20.25	27.80	1,192	41.881%	0.881%	499.23	161.23	159.14	320.37						
Fort Worth, TX	466,321	17,993,000	2.558%	108	69.189%	0.989%	74.7	11.45	30.73	42.19	1,965	44.227%	3.227%	869.05	280.87	277.03	557.71						
San Jose, CA	388,495	30,950,000	1.255%	71	73.435%	5.235%	52.1	7.99	21.44	29.44	2,166	40.025%	-0.975%	866.83	279.99	276.34	556.35						
Buffalo, NY	312,395	13,810,000	1.976%	62	66.491%	-1.709%	41.2	6.32	16.96	23.27	2,836	31.893%	-9.107%	904.49	292.12	288.33	580.45						
San Jose, CA	822,845	30,950,000	2.659%	58	73.435%	5.235%	42.9	4.28	11.48	15.75	1,209	40.025%	-0.975%	483.90	156.28	154.26	310.54						
San Francisco, CA	371,845	30,950,000	1.214%	57	73.435%	5.235%	41.9	6.42	17.22	23.63	2,129	40.025%	-0.975%	832.13	275.21	271.64	546.84						
Cincinnati, OH	336,749	5,204,000	6.913%	50	63.810%	-4.390%	31.9	4.89	13.12	18.01	2,155	40.227%	-0.773%	866.88	279.97	276.34	556.31						
Indianapolis, IN	772,292	3,235,000	23.873%	99	70.857%	2.657%	70.1	10.75	28.85	39.60	2,523	46.059%	5.059%	1162.07	375.31	370.44	745.75						
Oakland, CA	466,232	3,235,000	14.346%	227	35.751%	-32.449%	81.2	12.44	33.38	45.82	1,603	36.424%	-4.576%	583.87	188.17	186.12	374.69						
El Paso, TX	590,215	17,993,000	3.280%	37	69.189%	0.989%	25.4	3.92	10.53	14.45	1,076	44.227%	3.227%	475.88	153.69	151.70	305.39						
Austin, TX	523,691	17,993,000	2.911%	46	69.189%	0.989%	31.8	4.88	13.09	17.97	1,336	44.227%	3.227%	590.87	190.83	188.35	379.18						
Pittsburgh, PA	354,780	8,994,000	3.945%	58	70.310%	2.110%	40.8	6.25	16.77	23.02	2,077	46.607%	5.607%	968.02	312.64	308.58	621.22						
Denver, CO	505,843	2,944,000	17.182%	81	58.794%	-9.406%	47.6	7.30	19.59	26.89	1,413	32.695%	-8.305%	461.97	149.20	147.27	296.47						
Louisville, KY	272,638	1,288,000	21.168%	50	63.178%	-5.022%	31.6	4.84	12.99	17.83	1,592	38.442%	-2.558%	611.99	197.85	195.09	392.74						
San Jose, CA	292,289	30,950,000	0.944%	72	73.435%	5.235%	52.9	8.10	21.75	29.85	1,234	40.025%	-0.975%	493.90	159.51	157.45	316.96						
Albuquerque, NM	419,714	1,406,000	91.242%	53	65.138%	-1.062%	34.5	5.29	14.30	18.49	1,623	48.764%	7.764%	791.44	255.61	252.29	507.90						
Albuquerque, NM	324,654	3,869,000	8.391%	17	75.758%	7.558%	12.9	1.97	5.30	7.27	507	41.881%	0.881%	212.34	68.58	67.69	136.27						
Tulsa, OK	377,152	3,235,000	11.605%	30	35.751%	-32.449%	10.7	1.64	4.41	6.06	947	36.424%	-4.576%	344.93	111.40	109.96	221.36						
Toledo, OH	323,972	5,204,000	6.225%	35	63.810%	-4.390%	22.3	3.42	9.19	12.61	1,414	40.227%	-0.773%	568.80	183.70	181.32	365.02						
Anaheim, CA	281,552	30,950,000	0.916%	25	73.435%	5.235%	18.4	2.81	7.55	10.36	1,011	40.025%	-0.975%	464.65	150.69	148.09	298.68						
Omaha, NE	348,089	1,406,000	23.680%	27	61.905%	-8.295%	16.7	2.56	6.87	9.44	808	38.462%	-2.538%	310.77	100.37	99.07	199.43						
Fort Worth, TX	280,405	17,993,000	1.560%	31	69.189%	0.989%	21.4	3.29	8.82	12.11	504	44.227%	3.227%	222.90	71.99	71.06	143.05						
TOTALS	14,131,930	394,497,000	3	1,973	73.135%	5.536	1,352	192	513	707	37,940	12	0	22,777	7,356	7,261	14,617						
AVERAGES	471,064	13,149,900	0	66	73.135%	5.536	42	6	17	24	1,931	0	0	759	243	242	487						
Anchorage, AK	253,300	495,000	51.212%	29	50.000%	-18.200%	14.5	2.22	5.96	8.19	777	35.920%	-5.080%	279.10	90.14	88.97	179.11						
Fort Worth, TX	292,324	17,993,000	1.625%	9	69.189%	0.989%	6.2	0.95	2.56	3.52	521	44.227%	3.227%	230.42	74.42	73.45	147.87						
Anaheim, CA	256,957	2,944,000	8.728%	18	58.794%	-9.406%	10.6	1.62	4.35	5.97	549	32.695%	-8.305%	179.49	57.97	57.22	115.19						
Virginia Beach, VA	435,959	4,533,000	6.673%	16	70.200%	2.000%	11.2	1.72	4.62	6.34	479	45.870%	4.870%	219.72	70.96	70.04	141.00						
Honolulu, HI	880,226	1,187,000	74.156%	38	44.643%	-23.557%	17.0	2.60	6.98	9.58	1,371	9.337%	-31.663%	128.01	41.34	40.81	82.15						
Colorado Springs, CO	324,441	2,944,000	11.020%	18	58.794%	-9.406%	10.6	1.62	4.35	5.97	416	3											

REVIEWED BY: [REDACTED]
 PREPARED BY: [REDACTED]

TARGET VIOLATIONS ARE:
 1) MURDER WITH A FIREARM
 2) ROBBERY WITH A FIREARM
 3) AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WITH A FIREARM
 4) WEAPONS CARRYING AND POSSESSION OFFENSES

Natl % w/ Firearms				Natl % Juvenile				Natl % Youth				Natl % 0-17 YOA				Natl % 18-24 YOA															
22.900%				14.643%				23.077%				23.077%				33.308%															
(UCR-T2.24)				(UCR-T38)				(UCR-T38)				(UCR-T38)				(UCR-T38)															
ASSAULT DATA								WEAPONS VIOLATIONS DATA								TOTAL YCOG TARGET VIOLATIONS								Total				Rank			
Reported City	Aggregated Assault (UCR-T8)	State % w/ Firearms (UCR-T22)	Percent Over/Under Natl Avg	Estimated Agg. Assault w/ Firearms	Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearms	Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearms	Arrest Estimated YCOG Target Assaults	State Weapons Violations (UCR-T69)	Population Estimated City Weapons Violations	Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearms	Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearms	Arrest Estimated YCOG Target Weapons Violations	Total Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearms	Total Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearms	Total Arrest Estimated YCOG Target Violations	Rank Gross Youth Target Violations	Rank Gross Youth Target Violations	Rank Gross Youth Target Violations	Rank Gross Youth Target Violations												
39,203	29,504%	6.604%	11567.10	1,698.38	2,892.64	4,991.02	no data	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,674.41	2	7,963.11	2	14,637.52	2	5,322,965	9												
38,945	19.883%	-3.017%	7743.41	1136.95	1936.43	3673.39	36271	4062.13	937.47	1332.59	2290.46	5,936.00	3	7,263.05	3	13,199.09	3	3,807,919	19												
12,356	26.983%	4.083%	3354.02	489.53	833.75	1323.28	7599	931.66	215.01	316.59	325.33	2,262.03	6	5,031.43	6	2,769.03	6	2,941,563	42												
7,155	31.381%	8.481%	2243.31	329.68	561.50	891.17	1939	329.82	78.12	109.85	185.97	2,501.27	4	2,818.63	4	5,319.90	4	3,477,001	22												
4,677	35.529%	12.629%	1661.71	243.99	415.55	659.54	2573	427.38	96.63	142.35	240.98	1,440.36	11	1,716.59	11	3,157.15	11	6,480,469	6												
4,573	36.548%	-4.352%	756.72	111.11	189.24	300.34	6203	212.76	49.10	70.87	119.97	1,318.18	12	1,418.54	15	2,736.74	15	10,51653	1												
11,885	27.077%	4.178%	3218.28	472.54	804.81	1277.35	17966	1731.73	399.65	576.80	976.45	2,222.94	7	2,771.69	5	4,994.62	7	2,879,85	29												
8,942	27.077%	4.178%	2421.36	355.52	605.52	961.05	17966	1040.52	340.13	546.57	586.71	1,667.52	9	1,862.30	9	3,329.82	9	3,195,336	26												
6,943	21.866%	-1.040%	1517.72	222.44	379.54	602.39	7883	211.11	48.72	70.87	119.97	1,182.41	10	1,244.52	21	2,174.93	20	5,742,84	8												
4,031	19.883%	-3.017%	801.48	117.68	200.43	318.11	36271	665.31	199.70	288.21	487.91	1,174.74	16	1,343.92	16	2,508.66	16	3,397,564	24												
7,272	35.572%	12.672%	2586.79	379.81	646.89	1026.70	4861	1364.08	314.81	454.34	769.15	1,218.99	14	1,660.96	12	2,879.95	13	2,652,604	35												
6,109	30.043%	7.145%	1835.45	269.50	459.00	728.50	2654	817.08	188.57	272.15	460.72	947.63	20	1,232.95	19	2,180.57	19	4,163,929	17												
5,811	32.118%	9.218%	1866.36	274.04	466.73	740.77	5255	745.42	172.03	248.28	420.31	933.10	21	1,215.91	20	2,149.01	21	4,823,287	14												
5,122	19.590%	-3.310%	1003.42	147.35	250.93	398.26	2303	1299.63	299.93	432.87	732.80	997.19	17	1,346.67	18	2,243.86	17	2,828,042	31												
4,743	19.883%	-3.017%	843.05	138.47	235.83	374.30	36271	441.86	101.87	147.17	249.15	847.99	24	1,011.20	24	1,858.29	24	4,928,676	13												
282,530	349.150%	65.248	9,580	16,317	25,897	343,530	28,819	6,631	9,990	16,250	52,574	732	63,252	741	115,807	738	137,718	734	2,945	736											
9,408	24.97%	2.175	319	544	863	11,451	961	222	320	542	1,752	24	2,108	25	3,860	25	4,591	24	98	23											
5,824	29.385%	6.485%	1711.38	251.28	427.97	679.25	8576	670.78	154.80	223.42	378.22	848.91	23	1,103.93	22	1,952.84	22	3,588,81	31												
7,396	19.883%	-3.017%	1470.54	215.92	367.75	583.66	36271	1356.82	313.13	451.92	765.05	958.63	19	1,261.05	17	2,219.68	18	1,917,202	54												
5,783	21.866%	-1.040%	1264.58	185.68	316.24	501.92	7883	161.90	37.29	53.82	91.11	557.00	32	707.10	33	1,264.19	31	4,361,054	15												
4,200	25.118%	2.218%	1054.96	154.90	263.82	418.72	3089	433.01	99.93	144.22	244.16	680.77	36	848.45	26	1,529.22	26	2,457,577	42												
2,624	19.883%	-3.017%	521.73	76.60	130.47	207.08	36271	511.00	117.93	170.20	288.13	562.12	31	678.77	34	1,240.89	33	2,845,854	30												
6,066	22.362%	-0.538%	1356.50	199.17	339.23	538.40	2133	456.27	105.30	151.97	257.27	534.45	34	724.69	31	1,259.14	32	2,745,486	33												
5,965	21.866%	-1.040%	1303.93	191.45	326.08	517.53	7883	378.57	87.37	126.09	213.46	453.42	28	835.17	28	1,488.59	28	2,191,855	47												
2,582	23.140%	0.240%	597.48	87.73	149.41	237.14	4144	508.63	117.38	169.41	286.79	645.13	29	765.92	29	1,411.05	29	2,309,16	46												
3,878	35.572%	12.672%	1379.48	202.55	344.97	547.52	4861	345.55	130.47	188.31	318.78	501.80	37	712.67	32	1,214.47	34	2,699,945	34												
2,939	27.077%	4.178%	795.84	116.85	199.02	315.87	17966	459.63	106.07	153.09	259.17	515.05	36	659.88	35	1,174.93	36	2,552,416	41												
3,210	19.883%	-3.017%	638.24	93.71	159.61	253.32	36271	455.29	105.07	151.64	256.72	486.76	39	609.06	39	1,095.82	39	2,820,642	32												
3,174	14.502%	-8.998%	460.29	67.58	115.11	182.69	13533	267.40	61.71	89.07	150.78	427.73	42	509.46	45	937.20	44	3,000,032	28												
5,015	19.883%	-3.017%	997.13	146.41	249.34	395.76	36271	964.31	222.55	321.19	543.73	599.51	35	736.28	30	1,265.79	30	1,538,309	65												
1,936	19.883%	-3.017%	384.93	56.52	96.26	152.78	36271	404.46	101.65	146.71	248.36	439.79	40	531.82	43	971.61	42	2,583,148	39												
2,027	23.140%	0.240%	469.05	68.87	117.30	186.17	4144	286.47	66.11	95.42	161.53	419.84	43	502.18	46	922.02	45	2,562,961	40												
3,636	10.060%	-12.840%	363.79	53.71	91.47	145.18	1757	419.45	96.80	139.71	236.51	536.57	33	630.47	37	1,167.04	37	1,511,14	67												
3,724	21.358%	-1.542%	795.36	116.78	198.90	315.68	2923	419.32	96.77	139.67	236.44	414.36	44	558.07	41	972.63	41	2,088,151	49												
3,593	27.077%	4.178%	972.93	142.85	243.31	386.16	17966	399.33	136.01	196.29	332.30	456.48	41	601.82	40	1,038.30	40	1,759,191	60												
2,360	27.077%	4.178%	639.05	93.83	159.81	253.64	17966	523.91	120.68	174.17	294.84	410.22	42	645.64	42	945.64	43	1,805,719	58												
1,096	31.381%	8.481%	343.94	50.50	86.01	136.51	1939	76.49	17.65	25.48	43.13	387.04	49	436.84	49	823.88	49	2,322,224	44												
2,543	28.106%	5.206%	714.73	104.94	178.74	283.68	3234	553.95	127.84	184.51	312.35	389.29	48	530.10	44	919.39	46	1,817,531	56												
1,483	19.229%	-3.671%	283.17	41.87	71.31	113.19	1646	348.42	80.41	116.05	196.46	324.77	53	395.45	52	720.22	53	2,641,666	36												
1,141	19.883%	-3.017%	226.86	33.31	56.73	90.04	36271	342.54	79.05	114.09	193.14	279.98	56	350.02	56	630.00	56	2,155,539	48												
no data	0.30099%	7.194%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	404	364.62	85.07	122.78	207.85	345.97	51	389.27	54	735.24	51	1,751,759	61												
1,096	35.572%	12.672%	706.46	103.73	176.67	280.40	4861	407.89	94.13	135.86	229.99	266.41	57	385.51	55	653.93	55	2,014,228	50												
3,127	62.1357%	-1.542%	667.85	167.01	265.07	432.20	399.20	78.28	112.98	191.26	289.39	54	394.36	53	643.75	54	1,812,923	57													
1,146	23.140%	0.240%	265.18	38.94	66.32	105.25	4144	257.98	59.54	85.93	145.47	285.60	55	342.75	58	628.35	57	1,939,523	53												
1,363	19.883%	-3.017%	271.00	39.79	67.77	107.56	36271	332.30	76.69	110.68	187.37	249.98	59	315.00	59	564.98	59	1,992,503	51												
2,670	19.658%	-3.242%	524.88	77.07	131.26	208.33	1375	325.59	75.14	108.45	183.59	255.14	58	345.63	57	660.78	58	1,725,948	62												
2,013	27.077%	4.178%	545.09	80.03	136.31	216.35	17966	280.18	64.66	93.23	157.98	218.07	61	309.51	60	529.49	60	1,886,947	55												
94,502	0	0	21,730	3,191	5,434	8,425	407,283	13,590	3,116	4,096	7,612	13,854	1,258	17,707	1,247	31,561	1,248	69	1,374												
3,150	0	0	724	106	181	287	13,573	450	104	150	254	462	42	590	42	1,052	42	2	46												
1,462	24.514%	1.614%	358.40	52.62	89.63	142.25	562	287.81	66.42	95.86	162.29	211.41	63	280.42	63	491.83	63	1,940,158	52												
1,992	27.077%	4.178%	512.33	75.22	128.12	203.34	17966	291.89	67.36	97.22	164.58	217.96	62	301.35	61	519.31															



UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS 1997 PRELIMINARY ANNUAL RELEASE

**FOR RELEASE
6 P.M. ET, SUNDAY
MAY 17, 1998**

The number of Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States decreased 4 percent during 1997 when compared to the number of offenses reported in 1996. The violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault decreased 5 percent while the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft decreased 4 percent.

Quarterly Crime Index trends for 1996 and 1997 show a 3-percent decrease for the first quarter, a 4-percent decline for the second and third quarters, and a 5-percent decrease for the fourth quarter.

All 1997 figures are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants will be published in *Crime in the United States 1997*, scheduled to be released in the fall of 1998.

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

TABLE 1 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS Percent change 1997 over 1996, offenses known to the police.

Popu- lation Group and Area	Number of agencies	Popu- lation (thou- sands)	Crime Index total	Modi- fied total	Vio- lent crime	Prop- erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
Total	9,582	201,231	-4	-4	-5	-4	-9	-1	-9	-2	-3	-4	-5	-8
Cities:														
Over 1,000,000	10	22,446	-5	-5	-6	-4	-11	-6	-11	-3	-6	-3	-7	+1
500,000 to 999,999	17	11,084	-5	-5	-5	-5	-10	+2	-10	-1	-4	-5	-8	-19
250,000 to 499,999	36	13,221	-5	-5	-6	-5	-14	-8	-10	-3	-5	-5	-6	-7
100,000 to 249,999	148	21,508	-3	-3	-3	-3	-6	+2	-4	-3	-2	-3	-2	-6
50,000 to 99,999	289	19,603	-4	-4	-4	-4	-6	-2	-7	-3	-3	-3	-7	-13
25,000 to 49,999	546	18,910	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	+6	-7	-3	-2	-3	-3	-20
10,000 to 24,999	1,286	20,237	-4	-4	-5	-4	-3	0	-7	-5	-3	-4	-5	-12
Under 10,000	4,443	16,071	-2	-3	-1	-3	-2	+7	-2	-1	-1	-3	-1	-17
Counties:														
Suburban ¹	942	38,068	-3	-3	-3	-3	-11	-2	-6	-2	-1	-4	-1	-22
Rural ²	1,865	20,083	-1	-1	+1	-1	-7	+3	+6	0	0	-2	+4	-21
Areas:														
Suburban Area ³	4,783	75,844	-3	-3	-3	-3	-8	0	-7	-2	-2	-4	-3	-19
Cities outside Metropolitan Areas	2,434	17,442	-2	-3	-4	-2	-3	+5	-2	-5	-1	-3	0	-21

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

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

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

TABLE 2 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Region	Crime Index total	Modi- fied total	Vio- lent crime	Prop- erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
Total	-4	-4	-5	-4	-9	-1	-9	-2	-3	-4	-5	-8
Northeast	-6	-6	-5	-6	-13	-2	-10	-1	-7	-4	-11	-5
Midwest	-3	-3	-4	-3	-6	-3	-6	-2	-3	-4	-4	-3
South	-4	-4	-4	-4	-9	-1	-6	-3	-3	-4	-6	-10
West	-3	-3	-5	-3	-11	+1	-11	-2	-2	-3	-1	-10

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

Years	Crime Index total	Modi- fied total	Vio- lent crime	Prop- erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
1994/1993	-1	-1	-4	-1	-5	-4	-6	-2	-4	+1	-2	+5
1995/1994	-1	-1	-3	-1	-7	-5	-6	-1	-4	+2	-4	-4
1996/1995	-3	-3	-6	-2	-9	-2	-7	-6	-4	-1	-5	-3
1997/1996	-4	-4	-5	-4	-9	-1	-9	-2	-3	-4	-5	-8

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

TABLE 4 - OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE January through December, 1997 over 1996
 Cities over 100,000 Population

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
ABILENE	TX	1996	5,971	5,995	7	66	126	399	1,120	4,008	245	24
		1997	6,403	6,432	2	67	124	449	1,320	4,147	294	29
ALBANY ¹	NY	1996	8,130	8,180	11	46	491	584	2,087	4,355	556	50
		1997	7,314		18	65	429	511	1,763	4,103	425	
ALBUQUERQUE	NM	1996	48,253	48,441	70	375	1,998	3,824	9,037	25,961	6,988	188
		1997	47,923	48,054	49	270	1,729	3,629	8,543	25,954	7,749	131
ALEXANDRIA	VA	1996	7,143	7,157	7	45	318	266	945	4,615	947	14
		1997	6,601	6,627	5	46	267	288	819	4,363	813	26
ALLENTOWN	PA	1996	7,443	7,487	6	49	321	276	1,513	4,670	608	44
		1997	6,530	6,573	7	48	391	241	1,342	3,798	703	43
AMARILLO	TX	1996	14,088	14,175	11	71	334	1,012	2,116	9,857	687	87
		1997	12,983	13,048	14	69	246	915	2,130	8,832	777	65
AMHERST TOWN ¹	NY	1996	2,744	2,747	0	7	59	32	263	2,208	175	3
		1997	2,600		0	8	38	51	296	2,058	149	
ANAHEIM	CA	1996	14,670	14,745	14	81	978	998	2,698	7,550	2,351	75
		1997	12,130	12,185	15	100	812	1,037	2,270	5,924	1,972	55
ANN ARBOR	MI	1996	4,696	4,741	1	37	113	258	804	3,283	200	45
		1997	4,546	4,589	0	34	106	226	803	3,161	216	43
ARLINGTON	TX	1996	21,312	21,372	17	156	618	1,687	3,395	13,165	2,274	60
		1997	20,096	20,142	12	127	527	1,754	3,056	12,569	2,051	46
ATLANTA	GA	1996	70,521	70,760	196	392	4,805	8,306	10,471	37,104	9,247	239
		1997	58,591	58,846	150	366	4,751	7,563	9,183	28,709	7,869	255
AURORA ²	IL	1996			26		226	567	1,241	3,964	357	61
		1997			20		225	561	1,067	3,736	288	36
AUSTIN ⁴	TX	1996	42,279		41	270	1,376	2,135	7,575	27,187	3,695	
		1997	42,988	43,127	40	283	1,284	1,920	7,511	27,485	4,465	139
BAKERSFIELD	CA	1996	12,584	12,727	25	37	482	578	2,874	7,456	1,132	143
		1997	12,934	13,075	22	39	496	561	2,837	7,694	1,285	141
BALTIMORE	MD	1996	85,984	86,403	330	641	10,393	8,145	14,802	40,522	11,151	419
		1997	77,595	77,982	312	480	8,629	7,995	12,755	38,593	8,831	387
BATON ROUGE	LA	1996	27,361	27,623	71	118	1,210	1,999	5,577	15,179	3,207	262
		1997	26,363	26,578	58	144	1,454	1,135	5,097	15,394	3,081	215
BEAUMONT	TX	1996	10,309	10,362	15	203	420	614	1,958	6,362	737	53
		1997	9,268	9,336	11	214	394	676	1,836	5,492	645	68
BERKELEY	CA	1996	10,333	10,374	8	32	492	555	1,502	6,683	1,061	41
		1997	9,796	9,848	11	31	447	476	1,260	6,612	959	52
BIRMINGHAM	AL	1996	29,283	29,529	113	229	1,838	2,236	5,973	15,280	3,614	246
		1997	26,395	26,624	108	222	1,337	2,118	5,186	14,067	3,357	229
BOISE	ID	1996	8,797	8,818	1	60	56	391	1,511	6,400	378	81
		1997	7,856	7,921	4	62	57	409	1,321	5,685	318	65
BOSTON ¹	MA	1996	44,711	45,329	59	414	3,470	5,211	5,052	21,234	9,271	618
		1997	37,838		43	350	2,728	4,765	4,301	17,920	7,731	
BROWNSVILLE	TX	1996	9,868	9,882	11	22	231	887	1,328	6,911	478	14
		1997	9,250	9,269	8	41	217	1,005	1,366	6,199	414	19
BUFFALO ¹	NY	1996	26,636	27,197	56	269	2,623	1,576	6,298	11,314	4,500	561
		1997	25,292		47	230	2,195	1,542	5,984	11,424	3,870	
BURBANK	CA	1996	4,161	4,171	4	19	169	264	611	2,219	875	10
		1997	3,794	3,805	0	14	130	207	557	2,105	781	11
CAMBRIDGE ¹	MA	1996	4,968	5,003	1	35	226	387	799	2,973	547	35
		1997	4,449		2	24	176	369	596	2,778	504	
CEDAR RAPIDS ¹	IA	1996	8,002		0	11	111	270	1,276	5,962	372	
		1997	7,319	7,327	1	21	81	149	1,358	5,351	358	8
CHANDLER	AZ	1996	8,550	8,627	2	29	143	254	1,796	5,210	1,116	77
		1997	8,899	8,967	2	41	140	201	1,969	5,523	1,023	68
CHARLOTTE-	NC	1996	53,518	53,957	71	306	2,594	5,944	10,227	30,199	4,177	439
MECKLENBURG		1997	52,874	53,264	56	339	2,716	6,045	10,413	28,922	4,383	390
CHATTANOOGA	TN	1996	14,688	14,814	21	86	556	1,482	2,668	8,665	1,210	126
		1997	15,533	15,639	35	86	599	1,925	2,789	8,780	1,319	106
CHESAPEAKE	VA	1996	8,463	8,576	13	49	284	458	1,529	5,596	534	113
		1997	8,462	8,561	11	48	321	439	1,635	5,467	541	99
CHICAGO ²	IL	1996			789		26,860	37,097	40,475	119,492	34,091	1,560
		1997			757		25,289	36,519	40,632	119,609	33,607	1,544
CHULA VISTA	CA	1996	8,822	8,864	5	37	399	653	1,451	4,591	1,686	42
		1997	9,012	9,062	8	38	375	675	1,460	4,853	1,603	50
CLEARWATER	FL	1996	7,577	7,607	2	62	215	876	1,353	4,763	306	30
		1997	7,564	7,587	3	65	198	768	1,716	4,491	323	23
CLEVELAND	OH	1996	37,409	38,033	103	643	4,062	2,823	7,708	13,441	8,629	624
		1997	37,026	37,657	77	638	3,837	2,692	8,146	14,305	7,331	631

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
COLUMBIA	SC	1996	12,362	12,396	19	87	527	1,282	1,924	7,569	954	34
		1997	11,892	11,927	12	63	519	1,105	1,588	7,798	807	35
COLUMBUS	GA	1996	12,294	12,302	15	24	367	484	2,216	8,351	837	8
		1997	12,918	12,920	16	30	472	439	1,968	9,057	936	2
COLUMBUS	OH	1996	61,083	61,894	89	571	3,318	2,238	13,013	34,244	7,610	811
		1997	62,440	63,218	84	696	3,104	2,103	13,453	35,882	7,118	778
CONCORD	CA	1996	7,302	7,326	4	38	167	437	1,186	4,780	690	24
		1997	7,143	7,181	0	36	179	555	1,203	4,486	684	38
CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	1996	30,467	30,683	18	276	485	2,241	3,773	22,006	1,668	216
		1997	29,770	29,910	18	154	428	2,267	4,371	20,899	1,633	140
COSTA MESA	CA	1996	5,413	5,424	1	22	158	194	892	3,531	615	11
		1997	4,635	4,644	3	32	145	191	613	3,106	545	9
DALLAS	TX	1996	100,401	102,088	217	740	6,122	9,201	17,960	49,018	17,143	1,687
		1997	100,624	102,154	209	744	5,626	8,336	17,755	50,586	17,368	1,530
DAYTON	OH	1996	17,841	18,078	38	201	1,085	702	3,720	8,859	3,236	237
		1997	17,266	17,476	34	217	1,161	703	3,719	8,312	3,120	210
DENVER	CO	1996	34,314	34,694	64	358	1,327	2,083	7,788	17,269	5,425	380
		1997	30,514	30,913	69	356	1,253	1,857	6,456	14,755	5,768	399
DETROIT	MI	1996	120,188	121,999	428	1,119	9,504	12,188	21,491	41,193	34,265	1,811
		1997	119,717	122,328	469	968	8,208	12,857	19,324	44,452	33,439	2,611
DOWNEY	CA	1996	4,785	4,823	7	33	318	232	932	2,078	1,185	38
		1997	4,446	4,480	7	30	303	131	763	1,965	1,247	34
DURHAM	NC	1996	16,838	16,909	41	84	810	754	4,226	9,400	1,523	71
		1997	17,834	17,875	31	91	1,244	711	3,958	9,801	1,998	41
ELIZABETH	NJ	1996	9,209	9,238	13	54	795	325	1,768	4,382	1,872	29
		1997	9,493	9,525	7	39	797	333	2,154	4,329	1,834	32
EL MONTE	CA	1996	4,597	4,666	9	43	572	658	854	1,608	853	69
		1997	4,087	4,129	7	35	532	540	768	1,333	872	42
EL PASO	TX	1996	45,134	45,310	30	245	1,195	3,668	3,942	31,694	4,360	176
		1997	42,649	42,776	24	225	1,066	3,534	3,251	30,978	3,571	127
ERIE	PA	1996	5,532	5,581	6	68	336	259	1,019	3,458	386	49
		1997	5,722	5,782	4	62	365	267	1,152	3,449	423	60
ESCONDIDO	CA	1996	6,857	6,902	7	50	215	547	1,079	3,943	1,016	45
		1997	7,246	7,278	6	66	208	559	1,200	4,271	936	32
EUGENE	OR	1996	12,181	12,278	2	50	271	416	1,914	8,765	763	97
		1997	12,326	12,408	2	52	311	392	2,128	8,638	803	82
EVANSVILLE	IN	1996	7,405	7,460	7	41	166	566	1,439	4,733	453	55
		1997	7,750	7,818	7	44	179	520	1,507	5,030	463	68
FLINT	MI	1996	16,054	16,269	40	182	937	2,166	4,141	6,340	2,248	215
		1997	15,992	16,229	19	130	805	2,346	3,689	6,606	2,397	237
FONTANA	CA	1996	5,430	5,460	16	72	414	845	1,143	1,447	1,493	30
		1997	4,359	4,379	12	64	329	633	973	1,235	1,113	20
FORT COLLINS	CO	1996	5,448	5,490	3	70	46	300	829	4,042	158	42
		1997	5,554	5,583	1	53	31	283	752	4,221	213	29
FORT LAUDERDALE	FL	1996	25,487	25,557	34	96	1,186	1,268	4,744	15,125	3,034	70
		1997	20,667	20,739	17	100	1,301	1,087	3,930	10,666	3,566	72
FORT WAYNE	IN	1996	13,966	14,052	13	121	499	436	1,927	9,407	1,563	86
		1997	15,327	15,448	36	113	502	363	2,454	10,365	1,494	121
FORT WORTH	TX	1996	38,902	39,266	68	319	1,692	2,905	7,917	21,481	4,520	364
		1997	34,972	35,259	74	265	1,402	2,572	6,573	20,010	4,076	287
FREMONT	CA	1996	7,769	7,813	3	32	186	591	1,306	4,689	962	44
		1997	7,975	8,001	4	35	157	547	1,501	4,761	970	26
FRESNO	CA	1996	41,687	42,801	69	216	2,087	3,089	6,868	20,180	9,178	1,114
		1997	37,623	38,744	60	192	1,794	2,736	6,640	19,035	7,166	1,121
FULLERTON	CA	1996	5,246	5,260	5	26	201	253	930	3,110	721	14
		1997	4,796	4,815	2	30	157	248	783	2,989	587	19
GARDEN GROVE	CA	1996	6,478	6,520	5	34	309	498	1,229	3,245	1,158	42
		1997	5,919	5,955	3	22	276	509	1,186	2,895	1,028	36
GARLAND	TX	1996	9,562	9,640	14	63	210	490	1,786	6,150	849	78
		1997	8,712	8,789	4	56	137	329	1,742	5,642	802	77
GARY	IN	1996	11,229	11,846	104	185	702	2,889	2,278	2,823	2,248	617
		1997	13,431	14,124	88	160	740	3,494	3,339	3,103	2,507	693
GLENDALE	AZ	1996	13,480	13,558	11	51	301	858	2,277	7,883	2,099	78
		1997	15,179	15,245	13	81	323	754	2,437	8,851	2,720	66
GLENDALE	CA	1996	6,966	7,015	14	16	344	347	1,135	4,044	1,066	49
		1997	5,815	5,865	6	21	256	411	987	3,099	1,035	50
GRAND PRAIRIE	TX	1996	6,882	6,887	3	50	147	956	1,068	3,734	924	5
		1997	7,449	7,450	9	33	125	1,167	1,013	4,186	916	1
GRAND RAPIDS	MI	1996	14,600	14,698	20	101	675	1,647	3,033	8,051	1,073	98
		1997	14,075	14,172	25	41	578	1,649	2,822	7,816	1,144	97
GREEN BAY	WI	1996	4,679	4,710	3	39	68	280	584	3,481	224	31
		1997	4,786	4,803	6	20	48	198	629	3,655	230	17
GREENSBORO	NC	1996	16,393	16,472	23	95	710	1,099	3,228	10,190	1,048	79
		1997	16,515	16,602	33	86	779	1,074	3,076	10,329	1,138	87
HAMPTON	VA	1996	7,167	7,223	10	56	323	203	962	5,151	462	56
		1997	7,133	7,197	6	54	275	194	911	5,019	674	64
HARTFORD ¹	CT	1996	13,188	13,291	20	94	1,089	929	2,072	7,036	1,948	103
		1997	11,944		21	47	860	695	1,652	7,048	1,621	

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
HAYWARD	CA	1996	7,876	7,975	12	28	370	408	1,253	4,438	1,367	99
		1997	8,179	8,237	7	50	352	381	1,147	4,721	1,521	58
HENDERSON	NV	1996	5,028	5,061	7	81	122	112	1,028	3,033	645	33
		1997	6,477	6,499	2	88	141	91	1,441	3,665	1,049	22
HIALEAH	FL	1996	18,210	18,301	12	63	887	1,051	2,894	9,123	4,180	91
		1997	17,640	17,719	14	61	846	1,310	2,830	8,764	3,815	79
HOLLYWOOD	FL	1996	12,535	12,552	10	56	502	590	2,411	7,545	1,421	17
		1997	12,582	12,619	9	64	490	642	2,214	7,528	1,635	37
HONOLULU	HI	1996	60,059	60,352	27	222	1,421	1,078	9,026	41,915	6,370	293
		1997	53,410	53,712	34	257	1,214	1,131	8,755	36,430	5,589	302
HOUSTON	TX	1996	135,329	137,082	261	1,002	8,276	12,917	25,402	65,080	22,391	1,753
		1997	130,844	132,425	254	790	8,146	11,967	23,967	64,925	20,795	1,581
HUNTINGTON BEACH	CA	1996	7,305	7,336	0	26	194	391	1,629	4,161	904	31
		1997	6,441	6,458	5	34	111	493	1,419	3,636	743	17
HUNTSVILLE	AL	1996	14,330	14,392	11	71	310	947	2,251	9,516	1,224	62
		1997	13,537	13,586	16	99	372	921	2,261	8,760	1,108	49
INDEPENDENCE	MO	1996	8,771	8,840	1	26	124	436	1,229	6,213	742	69
		1997	9,473	9,518	6	29	133	445	1,288	6,596	976	45
INDIANAPOLIS ³	IN	1996	56,277	56,701	132	567	3,132	4,900	11,202	28,590	7,754	424
		1997	52,641	53,059	146	554	3,340	4,799	11,508	24,566	7,728	418
INGLEWOOD	CA	1996	6,241	6,286	27	61	952	903	1,082	1,851	1,365	45
		1997	5,601	5,640	24	61	735	810	1,088	1,620	1,263	39
IRVINE	CA	1996	4,090	4,123	1	22	65	186	837	2,647	332	33
		1997	3,690	3,727	1	10	44	165	860	2,264	346	37
IRVING	TX	1996	9,483	9,548	8	65	202	529	1,480	6,342	857	65
		1997	9,000	9,040	6	69	178	480	1,307	6,002	958	40
JACKSON	MS	1996	20,466	20,550	67	209	1,309	781	4,924	9,744	3,432	84
		1997	20,176	20,221	61	213	1,147	719	5,218	9,549	3,269	45
JACKSONVILLE	FL	1996	59,534	59,976	85	681	2,792	6,207	13,171	31,852	4,746	442
		1997	57,978	58,387	75	606	2,369	6,387	12,343	30,790	5,408	409
JERSEY CITY	NJ	1996	16,704	16,839	26	91	1,859	1,815	3,425	5,994	3,494	135
		1997	15,598	15,745	26	109	1,640	1,963	3,145	5,654	3,061	147
KANSAS CITY	MO	1996	52,300	52,726	104	412	2,881	5,488	8,947	28,124	6,344	426
		1997	49,511	49,953	100	417	2,711	5,341	8,641	24,874	7,427	442
KNOXVILLE	TN	1996	10,767	10,874	23	67	593	844	2,341	5,304	1,595	107
		1997	11,164	11,320	19	97	545	844	2,039	6,083	1,537	156
LAFAYETTE	LA	1996	8,483	8,516	8	75	247	515	1,375	5,589	674	33
		1997	8,532	8,556	15	81	265	626	1,539	5,379	627	24
LANCASTER	CA	1996	5,947	6,003	12	58	308	1,005	1,455	2,338	771	56
		1997	6,507	6,558	7	52	341	1,129	1,623	2,498	857	51
LANSING	MI	1996	9,744	9,812	10	172	343	1,124	1,607	5,952	536	68
		1997	9,349	9,408	11	189	265	820	1,698	5,860	506	59
LAREDO	TX	1996	11,240	11,322	11	27	242	760	1,672	7,477	1,051	82
		1997	12,646	12,746	11	56	193	553	2,074	8,727	1,032	100
LEXINGTON	KY	1996	15,328	15,405	14	122	579	1,283	2,893	9,522	915	77
		1997	15,165	15,225	24	129	580	1,195	2,610	9,721	906	60
LINCOLN	NB	1996	14,349	14,403	3	83	142	987	1,877	10,742	515	54
		1997	14,273	14,294	7	96	146	881	1,793	10,805	545	21
LITTLE ROCK	AR	1996	21,016	21,170	29	166	837	1,725	3,382	13,253	1,624	154
		1997	21,814	21,933	34	165	867	1,297	4,089	13,818	1,544	119
LIVONIA ¹	MI	1996	3,422		2	22	65	150	507	2,271	405	
		1997	3,469		1	33	74	118	471	2,413	359	
LONG BEACH	CA	1996	26,308	26,499	95	158	2,431	2,385	5,003	11,671	4,565	191
		1997	21,817	21,992	56	125	1,849	2,177	4,295	9,084	4,231	175
LOS ANGELES	CA	1996	235,258	238,851	709	1,463	25,189	35,477	35,865	95,069	41,486	3,593
		1997	204,554	207,874	574	1,413	20,506	34,043	30,195	82,605	35,218	3,320
LOUISVILLE	KY	1996	21,030	21,418	63	131	1,812	1,379	4,830	9,484	3,331	388
		1997	19,095	19,419	68	128	1,545	1,339	4,480	8,706	2,829	324
LUBBOCK	TX	1996	12,948	13,044	15	126	276	1,649	2,456	7,472	954	96
		1997	12,767	13,081	6	92	220	1,518	2,588	7,644	699	314
MACON	GA	1996	14,011	14,061	18	77	382	447	2,452	9,195	1,440	50
		1997	12,072	12,110	23	57	310	516	2,032	7,861	1,273	38
MADISON	WI	1996	9,096	9,154	1	75	299	397	1,389	6,294	641	58
		1997	8,831	8,872	3	82	340	433	1,397	5,922	654	41
MCALLEN	TX	1996	10,697	10,744	5	23	148	370	1,475	7,730	946	47
		1997	9,273	9,342	4	19	151	243	1,569	6,266	1,021	69
MEMPHIS	TN	1996	70,275	70,895	155	789	5,970	5,615	16,634	26,828	14,284	620
		1997	64,015	64,668	138	938	5,240	5,520	15,471	25,251	11,457	653
MESA	AZ	1996	25,735	25,862	18	110	506	1,825	3,883	15,582	3,811	127
		1997	27,101	27,209	13	126	450	1,965	4,272	16,827	3,448	108
MESQUITE	TX	1996	6,452	6,580	3	8	64	363	564	4,781	669	128
		1997	5,923	6,047	4	5	59	373	536	4,236	710	124
MIAMI	FL	1996	52,918	53,150	124	201	5,139	6,526	9,804	23,431	7,693	232
		1997	50,259	50,477	103	189	4,517	6,214	8,946	22,609	7,681	218
MIDLAND	TX	1996	4,966	4,984	4	58	80	235	1,030	3,273	286	18
		1997	4,742	4,759	5	80	89	228	950	3,171	219	17
MILWAUKEE	WI	1996	49,635	50,232	130	293	3,353	2,210	7,622	25,948	10,079	597
		1997	47,685	48,142	122	307	3,553	2,636	6,818	25,954	8,295	457

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
MINNEAPOLIS	MN	1996	40,826	41,319	83	516	3,242	2,967	7,678	20,690	5,650	493
		1997	41,632	42,018	58	536	3,308	2,831	8,237	20,856	5,806	386
MOBILE	AL	1996	19,512	19,652	51	119	1,283	732	4,404	10,990	1,933	140
		1997	19,487	19,647	52	99	1,160	562	4,524	11,343	1,747	160
MODESTO	CA	1996	12,840	13,014	12	80	421	754	2,701	7,100	1,772	174
		1997	13,959	14,199	17	64	385	787	2,706	8,125	1,875	240
MONTGOMERY	AL	1996	13,202	13,283	31	80	627	851	3,376	7,111	1,126	81
		1997	14,196	14,263	24	90	671	994	3,364	7,841	1,212	67
MORENO VALLEY	CA	1996	8,733	8,762	13	52	418	709	2,280	4,216	1,045	29
		1997	8,269	8,305	14	55	346	817	2,330	3,819	888	36
NAPERVILLE ^{2,4}	IL	1996			2		16	49	407	2,235	106	8
		1997			0		14	52	413	2,609	105	
NASHVILLE ¹	TN	1996	59,467		89	487	2,910	6,535	8,025	33,195	8,226	
		1997	58,996		112	550	2,583	6,046	8,834	32,698	8,173	
NEWARK ¹	NJ	1996	34,437		92	179	4,219	4,271	5,991	11,693	7,992	
		1997	28,351	28,670	57	170	3,442	3,558	4,567	10,812	5,745	319
NEW HAVEN	CT	1996	15,036	15,138	22	120	1,207	1,267	2,936	7,139	2,345	102
		1997	13,950	14,040	21	93	1,094	1,136	2,510	7,348	1,748	90
NEW ORLEANS ¹	LA	1996	53,919		351	390	5,700	4,580	9,954	22,774	10,170	
		1997	45,704	45,962	267	385	3,972	3,780	8,107	19,813	9,380	258
NEWPORT NEWS	VA	1996	9,829	9,926	27	110	363	676	1,224	6,850	579	97
		1997	10,164	10,270	17	102	458	442	1,471	6,855	819	106
NEW YORK ¹	NY	1996	382,555		983	2,332	49,672	45,673	61,270	162,246	60,379	
		1997	355,893		770	2,157	44,707	45,229	54,099	157,039	51,892	
NORFOLK	VA	1996	18,854	18,974	61	142	1,079	1,050	2,766	12,053	1,703	120
		1997	18,855	18,989	55	138	1,183	1,041	2,528	12,620	1,290	134
NORWALK	CA	1996	4,388	4,429	14	26	329	807	710	1,516	986	41
		1997	4,289	4,316	8	30	286	773	645	1,412	1,135	27
OAKLAND	CA	1996	39,174	39,579	93	322	3,622	4,131	6,058	19,878	5,070	405
		1997	38,048	38,408	99	306	3,482	4,342	5,923	18,909	4,987	360
OCEANSIDE	CA	1996	7,197	7,224	10	75	330	824	1,737	3,309	912	27
		1997	6,073	6,109	9	86	263	758	1,301	2,910	746	36
ODESSA	TX	1996	6,748	6,811	14	35	128	928	1,198	4,136	309	63
		1997	5,656	5,698	5	27	121	666	1,063	3,545	229	42
OKLAHOMA CITY	OK	1996	57,100	57,523	67	477	1,478	3,286	10,690	35,957	5,145	423
		1997	55,020	55,343	59	409	1,397	3,200	9,778	35,628	4,549	323
OMAHA	NB	1996	26,939	27,192	27	207	782	3,726	3,552	14,999	3,646	253
		1997	25,453	25,655	31	176	818	3,848	3,165	13,946	3,469	202
ONTARIO	CA	1996	8,907	9,028	17	44	504	860	1,479	4,292	1,711	121
		1997	8,812	8,889	13	58	448	776	1,552	4,369	1,596	77
ORANGE	CA	1996	4,086	4,125	1	30	177	354	878	2,019	627	39
		1997	3,496	3,539	12	29	106	386	701	1,725	537	43
ORLANDO	FL	1996	24,055	24,128	13	165	1,080	2,744	4,418	13,444	2,191	73
		1997	25,323	25,376	14	174	1,262	2,790	4,424	14,233	2,426	53
OXNARD	CA	1996	7,910	7,934	16	57	460	849	1,255	4,332	941	24
		1997	7,618	7,646	5	61	518	470	1,238	4,370	956	28
PALMDALE	CA	1996	5,311	5,352	6	38	260	837	1,231	2,246	693	41
		1997	5,623	5,660	6	46	275	919	1,146	2,431	800	37
PASADENA	CA	1996	7,423	7,512	14	40	521	603	1,365	4,142	738	89
		1997	6,401	6,486	12	33	466	610	1,212	3,411	657	85
PASADENA	TX	1996	7,278	7,371	9	63	189	642	1,408	3,983	984	93
		1997	7,295	7,380	9	58	209	673	1,323	4,162	861	85
PATERSON	NJ	1996	8,448	8,500	7	48	805	774	1,948	3,486	1,380	52
		1997	7,232	7,274	14	54	694	703	1,998	2,637	1,132	42
PEORIA ^{2,4}	IL	1996			11		448		2,086	6,480	964	127
		1997			9		475	741	1,707	6,000	1,099	84
PHILADELPHIA ⁴	PA	1996	94,565	97,246	420	644	13,188	5,938	13,723	40,384	20,268	2,681
		1997	92,591	95,722	410	650	11,938	6,198	13,951	39,467	19,977	3,131
PHOENIX	AZ	1996	108,749	109,028	186	460	3,757	6,126	19,559	60,565	18,096	279
		1997	112,654	112,931	172	428	3,725	6,048	21,027	61,635	19,619	277
PITTSBURGH	PA	1996	18,766	19,014	47	206	1,565	1,032	3,049	10,057	2,810	248
		1997	20,551	20,805	50	175	1,543	1,010	3,359	11,598	2,816	254
PLANO	TX	1996	8,318	8,329	0	49	97	423	1,443	5,918	388	11
		1997	7,598	7,607	1	22	84	502	1,352	5,274	363	9
POMONA	CA	1996	7,789	7,824	19	47	545	926	1,697	3,039	1,516	35
		1997	6,870	6,926	34	57	477	1,110	1,344	2,571	1,277	56
PORTLAND	OR	1996	50,306	50,805	51	402	2,057	5,325	7,142	28,823	6,506	499
		1997	53,052	53,601	46	356	1,948	5,250	7,398	30,754	7,300	549
PORTSMOUTH	VA	1996	8,582	8,649	23	57	532	454	1,605	5,040	871	67
		1997	8,170	8,267	21	59	571	451	1,715	4,562	791	97
PROVIDENCE	RI	1996	13,106	13,509	16	77	445	495	2,934	6,720	2,419	403
		1997	11,213	11,578	12	100	415	467	2,299	5,817	2,103	365
PUEBLO	CO	1996	7,371	7,423	12	74	196	1,104	1,348	4,305	332	52
		1997	6,973	7,039	6	69	202	1,026	1,251	4,012	407	66
RALEIGH	NC	1996	17,080	17,164	25	90	732	1,262	3,139	10,456	1,376	84
		1997	19,259	19,362	23	102	727	1,404	3,650	11,947	1,406	103
RANCHO CUCAMONGA	CA	1996	4,828	4,855	8	14	157	191	990	2,531	937	27
		1997	4,239	4,266	3	20	144	189	902	2,205	776	27

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
RENO	NV	1996	10,854	10,883	12	113	507	491	1,676	7,330	725	29
		1997	10,702	10,713	13	113	503	422	1,762	7,144	745	11
RICHMOND	VA	1996	19,771	19,942	112	143	1,545	1,583	4,022	10,338	2,028	171
		1997	19,419	19,576	139	112	1,533	1,679	3,555	9,727	2,674	157
RIVERSIDE	CA	1996	15,493	15,782	18	115	874	2,162	2,894	7,121	2,309	289
		1997	14,590	14,807	23	97	757	1,624	2,772	7,087	2,230	217
ROCHESTER ¹	NY	1996	20,901	21,174	51	119	1,366	737	4,472	11,482	2,674	273
		1997	19,889		57	129	1,557	666	3,764	10,953	2,763	
ROCKFORD ²	IL	1996			31		750	879	3,401	8,422	1,387	48
		1997			14		689	889	3,767	8,234	1,204	43
SACRAMENTO	CA	1996	33,780	33,950	43	154	1,874	1,636	7,148	16,842	6,083	170
		1997	34,132	34,378	41	161	1,851	1,664	6,873	17,282	6,260	246
ST. LOUIS	MO	1996	56,588	57,372	166	269	4,086	5,682	9,887	29,228	7,270	784
		1997	51,214	52,051	153	225	3,572	5,641	10,097	23,405	8,121	837
ST. PAUL	MN	1996	20,704	20,985	26	234	875	1,302	4,127	11,504	2,636	281
		1997	21,269	21,537	24	229	829	1,302	3,999	12,258	2,628	268
ST. PETERSBURG	FL	1996	23,843	24,095	26	166	1,380	3,156	4,535	12,373	2,207	252
		1997	22,399	22,552	21	201	1,255	3,781	4,041	11,326	1,774	153
SALEM	OR	1996	10,732	10,784	7	94	191	102	1,282	8,310	746	52
		1997	11,376	11,434	1	86	190	114	1,350	8,771	864	58
SALINAS	CA	1996	7,554	7,608	9	54	412	884	1,031	4,339	825	54
		1997	7,085	7,118	18	65	348	895	1,163	3,804	792	33
SALT LAKE CITY	UT	1996	22,283	22,360	20	152	591	738	3,015	14,898	2,869	77
		1997	21,714	21,776	21	141	620	685	2,911	14,346	2,990	62
SAN ANTONIO	TX	1996	87,710	88,601	117	637	2,350	1,637	13,685	60,488	8,796	891
		1997	83,571	84,369	95	618	2,036	1,421	13,230	57,555	8,616	798
SAN BERNARDINO	CA	1996	16,970	17,119	42	79	1,281	1,831	3,544	7,201	2,992	149
		1997	16,265	16,381	36	92	1,118	1,638	3,648	6,577	3,156	116
SAN DIEGO	CA	1996	61,573	61,825	79	368	2,998	6,703	8,608	31,688	11,129	252
		1997	58,962	59,189	67	384	2,604	6,734	8,159	30,204	10,810	227
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	1996	56,592	57,044	82	298	5,539	3,967	7,079	31,062	8,565	452
		1997	51,996	52,424	59	233	4,606	3,651	7,153	28,891	7,403	428
SAN JOSE ⁴	CA	1996	34,287		40	341	1,098	4,596	4,700	19,793	3,719	
		1997	32,530	32,644	43	375	908	4,865	4,381	18,023	3,935	114
SANTA ANA	CA	1996	13,213	13,589	46	62	1,178	945	1,822	6,501	2,659	376
		1997	12,050	12,420	27	91	978	920	1,605	5,748	2,681	370
SANTA CLARITA	CA	1996	3,255	3,295	2	19	83	492	716	1,550	393	40
		1997	2,914	2,949	2	24	68	511	608	1,372	329	35
SANTA ROSA	CA	1996	6,905	6,954	2	81	170	410	920	4,901	421	49
		1997	7,315	7,360	10	71	195	367	1,310	4,883	479	45
SAVANNAH	GA	1996	13,089	13,187	22	63	849	483	2,158	8,427	1,087	98
		1997	11,943	11,996	26	61	620	465	2,230	7,340	1,201	53
SEATTLE	WA	1996	55,636	55,886	37	261	1,963	2,282	7,855	36,883	6,355	250
		1997	56,640	56,857	49	218	2,081	2,654	8,139	36,417	7,082	217
SHREVEPORT	LA	1996	23,658	23,853	51	134	729	1,576	4,185	15,454	1,529	195
		1997	20,363	20,569	42	151	640	1,677	4,003	12,549	1,301	206
SIMI VALLEY	CA	1996	2,401	2,435	1	12	38	105	460	1,532	253	34
		1997	2,147	2,172	5	15	48	115	503	1,257	204	25
SIOUX FALLS	SD	1996	5,354	5,405	1	82	65	325	864	3,808	209	51
		1997	4,736	4,767	1	65	68	314	586	3,501	201	31
SOUTH BEND	IN	1996	10,822	10,937	22	93	512	395	2,880	6,185	735	115
		1997	9,992	10,085	17	71	373	420	2,295	6,104	712	93
SPOKANE	WA	1996	16,286	16,327	15	89	346	858	3,032	11,101	845	41
		1997	16,185	16,259	12	106	406	871	3,318	10,441	1,031	74
SPRINGFIELD ²	IL	1996			7		452	1,008	2,359	5,697	363	33
		1997			12		340	913	2,104	5,195	325	68
SPRINGFIELD	MO	1996	11,505	11,608	4	76	173	542	2,182	7,851	677	103
		1997	10,693	10,814	7	63	158	496	2,019	7,265	685	121
STAMFORD	CT	1996	4,955	5,007	6	18	212	205	704	3,332	478	52
		1997	4,422	4,455	1	18	193	245	491	2,945	529	33
STERLING HEIGHTS	MI	1996	4,621	4,640	1	10	36	223	438	3,506	407	19
		1997	4,843	4,880	2	18	29	202	490	3,786	316	37
STOCKTON	CA	1996	19,401	19,512	46	123	1,313	1,633	3,418	9,815	3,053	111
		1997	18,341	18,462	44	130	1,078	1,439	3,326	9,861	2,463	121
SUNNYVALE	CA	1996	3,488	3,506	0	29	80	122	420	2,522	315	18
		1997	3,201	3,225	0	26	71	114	461	2,261	268	24
SYRACUSE ¹	NY	1996	10,999	11,105	15	62	579	742	2,821	5,940	840	106
		1997	10,506		16	55	586	774	2,388	5,956	731	
TACOMA	WA	1996	20,143	20,268	20	137	792	1,836	3,284	11,255	2,819	125
		1997	20,629	20,779	21	177	841	1,943	3,462	11,375	2,810	150
TALLAHASSEE	FL	1996	14,018	14,040	10	95	363	1,094	2,157	9,505	794	22
		1997	15,071	15,098	6	121	521	1,459	2,199	9,887	878	27
TAMPA	FL	1996	42,873	43,100	43	264	2,671	5,711	7,373	20,787	6,024	227
		1997	36,764	36,935	35	265	2,539	5,149	6,605	17,943	4,228	171
TEMPE	AZ	1996	14,031	14,083	3	35	321	512	2,047	9,169	1,944	52
		1997	15,171	15,217	12	72	280	504	2,197	10,223	1,883	46
THOUSAND OAKS	CA	1996	2,547	2,619	3	9	64	156	447	1,616	252	72
		1997	2,211	2,237	1	16	36	133	412	1,409	204	26

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
TOLEDO	OH	1996	27,488	28,094	30	277	1,297	1,031	5,597	16,218	3,038	606
		1997	27,710	28,105	25	234	1,097	1,319	5,817	16,164	3,054	395
TOPEKA ¹	KS	1996	15,394		17	89	533	863	3,563	9,659	670	
		1997	15,945		8	105	484	979	3,052	10,635	682	
TORRANCE	CA	1996	7,054	7,080	3	31	317	281	1,385	3,826	1,211	26
		1997	5,699	5,713	2	23	314	228	1,042	3,128	962	14
TUCSON	AZ	1996	46,385	46,667	46	282	1,288	3,583	6,710	28,460	6,016	282
		1997	48,428	48,688	51	291	1,446	3,329	6,921	29,571	6,819	260
TULSA	OK	1996	27,373	27,613	31	304	868	3,225	6,131	12,545	4,269	240
		1997	28,517	28,770	40	278	917	3,361	6,360	13,850	3,711	253
VALLEJO	CA	1996	8,996	9,055	15	59	523	967	1,658	4,901	873	59
		1997	8,741	8,812	3	49	423	1,142	1,918	4,252	954	71
VIRGINIA BEACH	VA	1996	20,819	21,041	20	127	455	473	3,063	15,688	993	222
		1997	19,893	20,092	19	102	515	428	2,990	14,906	933	199
WACO	TX	1996	11,553	11,638	14	92	386	860	2,092	6,832	1,277	85
		1997	10,398	10,462	15	107	300	821	1,977	6,210	968	64
WASHINGTON	DC	1996	64,557	64,719	397	260	6,444	6,310	9,828	31,343	9,975	162
		1997	54,649	54,770	300	244	5,719	5,916	8,169	26,600	7,701	121
WATERBURY	CT	1996	7,953	7,963	14	39	245	360	1,930	4,396	969	10
		1997	7,087	7,097	7	34	245	263	1,472	4,108	958	10
WEST COVINA	CA	1996	4,968	5,010	6	24	273	265	806	2,689	905	42
		1997	4,957	4,980	8	25	237	243	695	2,857	892	23
WEST VALLEY ⁵	UT	1996										
		1997	7,585	7,610	9	55	95	433	1,025	5,367	601	25
WICHITA ¹	KS	1996	24,881		24	227	823	1,298	5,193	14,936	2,380	
		1997	25,375		32	228	890	1,481	4,769	15,710	2,265	
WICHITA FALLS	TX	1996	6,704	6,742	9	81	152	636	1,020	4,436	370	38
		1997	6,073	6,097	1	75	155	519	1,019	3,961	343	24
WINSTON-SALEM	NC	1996	18,929	19,090	28	123	871	1,245	3,812	11,062	1,788	161
		1997	17,978	18,108	13	167	647	1,279	3,808	10,830	1,234	130
WORCESTER	MA	1996	10,061	10,156	7	106	413	1,038	2,233	5,145	1,119	95
		1997	10,312	10,366	5	115	381	1,127	2,115	5,312	1,257	54
YONKERS ¹	NY	1996	8,211	8,267	14	34	639	418	1,381	4,125	1,600	56
		1997	8,178		1633	586	392	1,467	4,020	1,664		

¹Complete arson data for 1996 and/or 1997 are not available.

²Forcible rape figures furnished by the state-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Crime Index total, and Modified Crime Index total categories.

³Indianapolis/Marion County, Indiana, is a unified city-county government with a total population of 780,630; therefore, their Crime Index figures for 1996 and 1997 are combined and are not comparable to previous years.

⁴Due to reporting changes and/or incomplete data, figures are not comparable to previous years' figures.

⁵Complete data for 1996 are not available.

Trends in all tables of this report are based on the volume of crime reported by comparable units. Agency reports which are determined to be influenced by change in reporting practices for all or specific offenses or by annexations are removed from trend tables. All 1997 figures are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per unit of population will be published in *Crime in the United States 1997* scheduled to be released in the fall of 1998.

PLEASE NOTE

Figures used in this release are submitted voluntarily by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. Individuals using these tabulations are cautioned against drawing conclusions by making direct comparisons between cities due to the many factors which affect the amount and type of crime from place to place. Some of these factors are listed in the annual Uniform Crime Reports. More valid use can be made of these figures by determining deviations from national averages and through comparisons with averages for cities in similar population groups. (Table 1) It is important to remember that crime is a social problem, and therefore, a concern of the entire community. The efforts of law enforcement are limited to factors within its control. Data users can obtain assistance by calling (304) 625-4995.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF CITIES

Minimum population of 250,000

Youth and Juvenile Crime Rate

Murders with a firearm

Robberies with a firearm

Aggravated Assaults with a firearm

Weapons carrying and possessing offenses

Known Trafficking Source or Market Area

History of Firearms Tracing

Mix of City Size and Demographics

YOUTH AND JUVENILE CRIME RATE

Extrapolated From 1995 UCR Data

Assumptions

City reported offenses follow state level data regarding involvement of a firearm (e.g. If 50% of all murders in state A were committed with a firearm, then 50% of all murders in City B, within state A, were also committed with a firearm.)

The same argument is advanced for Robberies and Aggravated Assaults involving a firearm.

Offense data is broken down by type of weapon involved in the offense at the state level (UCR Tables 20, 21, 22) but not at the city level (UCR Table 8)

Weapons carrying and possessing offenses are reported at the state level (UCR Table 69,) but not the city level. Weapons carrying offenses are attributed to a city based upon their population (UCR Table 8) as percentage of total state population (UCR Table 69.)

Deviation from National averages for murders involving a firearm are calculated from the National average as depicted in UCR Table 2.11 and state data as depicted in UCR Table 69.

Deviation from National averages for robberies involving a firearm are calculated from the national average as depicted in UCR Table 2.22 and state data as depicted in UCR Table 69.

Deviation from National averages for aggravated assaults involving a firearm are calculated from the national average as depicted in UCR Table 2.24 and state data as depicted in UCR Table 69.

Youth involvement for each identified focus area are calculated by adding national level arrest data found in UCR Table 38 for offenders aged 18 through 24 and determining a percentage of youth involvement versus number of nationally reported crimes in the focus area. It is assumed that the utilization of a firearm in the specific crime follows state level patterns as described in UCR Table 69.

Juvenile involvement for each identified focus area are calculated by adding national level arrest data found in UCR Table 38 for offenders aged 0 through 17 and determining a percentage of juvenile involvement versus nationally reported crimes in the focus area. It is assumed that the utilization of a firearm in the specific crime follows state level patterns as described in UCR Table 69.

YCGII Target Violations Data and Ranking

Target violations are murders with a firearm, robberies with a firearm, aggravated assaults with a firearm and weapons carrying and possessing offenses for youths (18-24) and juveniles (0-17)

Target violations are totaled at the youth, juvenile, total (youth + juvenile) and rate per 1000 inhabitants levels.

These levels assign equal priority to highest levels of youth involvement, juvenile involvement, total volume of combined youth and juvenile involvement and normalize for city size.

Rankings are assigned at each level (1=highest incidence and 29 equals lowest incidence)

Gross Rank Points are determined by adding the rankings at the four identified levels.

Composite Rank is a ranking based upon the number of Gross Rank Points determined as above (lowest Gross Rank Points = highest incidence of targeted violations.)

Significant Findings In The Extrapolated Data

66% of all murders in the nation are committed by YCGII age group targeted offenders (9429.) By derivation, 68.2% of those murders (national average

committed with a firearm,) or 6430 of those murders, were committed by YCGII targeted offenders. The 30 selected cities target 3029 or 47% of those murders.

64% of all robberies in the nation are committed by YCGII age group targeted offenders (88,439.) By derivation, 41% of those robberies (national average committed with a firearm,) or 36,259 of those robberies were committed by YCGII targeted offenders. The 30 selected cities target 68,282 of youth committed robberies with a firearm.

39% of all aggravated assaults are committed by YCGII age group targeted offenders (173906.) By derivation, 23% of those assaults (national average committed with a firearm,) or 39,998 of those assaults were committed by YCGII targeted offenders. The 30 selected cities target 25,126 or 63% of those assaults.

56% of all weapons carrying and possessing offenses in the nation are committed by YCGII targeted offenders (105,575.) The fifteen selected cities target 15,268 (14%) of those violations (Note: no Chicago data available in this category)

The 30 selected cities target an estimated 111,705 YCGII violations, the full initiative requests 69.8 million in funding; an investment of \$536 per violation targeted.

The 30 targeted cities have a population of 29,687,366 residents. The initiative proposes an investment of \$2.02 per resident to deter the youth violence that is prevalent in the targeted communities.

Highest juvenile, highest youth and highest total YCGII targeted offenses all occur in the City of Chicago (this statement is true even without Weapons carrying and possessing offenses included.)

Highest incidence of YCGII targeted violations per 1000 residents occurs in Newark, New Jersey (10.5:1000 residents) the smallest of the fifteen proposed cities.

Long Beach, CA	436,034	562.12	31	678.77	34	1,240.89	33	2.8458536	30	128	32.00	30
Las Vegas, NV	793,432	897.19	17	1,246.67	18	2,243.86	17	2.8280415	31	83	20.75	20
Fresno, CA	388,495	486.76	39	609.06	39	1,095.82	39	2.8206824	32	149	37.25	36
Portland, OR	458,623	534.45	34	724.89	31	1,259.14	32	2.7454864	33	130	32.50	31
Tucson, AZ	449,981	501.80	37	712.67	32	1,214.47	34	2.6989451	34	137	34.25	34
Phoenix, AZ	1,085,706	1,218.99	14	1,660.96	12	2,879.95	13	2.6526044	35	74	18.50	17
Louisville, KY	272,638	324.77	53	395.45	52	720.22	53	2.6416657	36	194	48.50	50
New York, NY	7,319,546	8,786.07	11	10,338.13	11	19,119.20	11	2.6120746	37	240	10.00	38
Greensboro, NC	199,635	227.23	60	293.18	62	520.41	61	2.6068192	38	221	55.25	58
Sacramento, CA	375,845	439.79	40	531.82	43	971.61	42	2.5851477	39	164	41.00	41
Cincinnati, OH	359,749	419.84	43	502.18	46	922.02	45	2.5629609	40	174	43.50	42
Fort Worth, TX	460,321	515.05	36	659.88	35	1,174.93	36	2.5524159	41	148	37.00	35
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	622,248	680.77	28	848.45	26	1,529.22	26	2.4575772	42	120	30.00	28
San Francisco, CA	120,416	125.96	71	161.80	71	287.65	71	2.3887696	43	256	64.00	67
Pittsburgh, PA	354,780	387.04	49	436.84	49	823.88	49	2.3222241	44	191	47.75	48
Bridgeport, CT	133,057	140.94	70	166.06	70	307.00	70	2.3072823	45	256	63.75	66
Columbus, OH	638,729	645.13	29	765.92	29	1,411.05	29	2.20916	46	133	33.25	33
Jacksonville, FL	679,148	653.42	28	835.17	28	1,488.59	28	2.1918553	47	131	32.75	32
Santa Ana, CA	292,289	279.98	56	350.02	56	630.00	56	2.1553905	48	216	54.00	54
Oklahoma City, OK	406,232	414.56	44	558.07	41	972.63	41	2.0861513	49	175	43.75	45
Mesa, AZ	324,654	268.41	57	385.51	55	653.93	55	2.0142281	50	217	54.25	56
Anaheim, CA	283,552	249.98	59	315.00	59	564.98	59	1.9925028	51	228	57.00	61
Anchorage, AK	253,500	211.41	63	280.42	63	491.83	63	1.9401585	52	241	60.25	64
Toledo, OH	323,972	285.60	55	342.75	58	628.35	57	1.9395234	53	223	55.75	59
San Diego, CA	1,157,771	958.63	19	1,261.05	17	2,219.68	18	1.9172018	54	108	27.00	25
Corpus Christi, TX	280,605	219.97	61	309.51	60	528.49	60	1.8869468	55	236	59.00	63
Denver, CO	505,843	389.29	48	530.10	44	919.39	46	1.8175312	56	194	48.50	49
Tulsa, OK	377,152	289.39	54	394.36	53	683.75	54	1.8129251	57	218	54.50	57
Austin, TX	523,691	410.22	45	535.42	42	945.64	43	1.8057189	58	188	47.00	47
Arlington, TX	292,324	217.96	62	301.35	61	519.31	62	1.7764923	59	244	61.00	65
El Paso, TX	580,215	436.48	41	601.82	40	1,038.30	40	1.7591909	60	181	45.25	46
Albuquerque, NM	419,714	345.97	51	389.27	54	735.24	51	1.7517594	61	217	54.25	55
Omaha, NB	348,089	255.14	58	345.65	57	600.78	58	1.7259482	62	235	58.75	62
Seattle, WA	529,526	397.01	46	501.51	47	898.52	47	1.6968373	63	203	50.75	61
Aurora, CO	256,957	176.24	67	243.37	65	419.61	66	1.6329834	64	262	65.50	68
San Jose, CA	822,845	529.51	35	736.28	30	1,265.79	30	1.5383093	65	160	40.00	40
Boston, MA	850,716	481.98	50	745.20	48	1,341.18	48	1.514722	66	212	53.00	52
Indianapolis, IN	772,292	536.57	33	630.47	37	1,167.04	37	1.5111403	67	174	43.50	43
San Antonio, TX	999,900	661.25	27	841.25	27	1,602.48	27	1.5026302	68	149	37.25	38
Freemont, CA	184,498	104.49	72	146.79	72	251.28	72	1.361943	69	285	71.25	72
Colorado Springs, CO	324,441	165.72	69	231.06	68	396.78	69	1.2229714	70	276	69.00	71
Virginia Beach, VA	435,959	200.44	64	261.36	64	461.80	64	1.0592699	71	263	65.75	69
Honolulu, HI	880,226	167.57	68	234.05	66	401.62	68	0.456272	72	274	68.50	70

TOTAL P.03

YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE TARGET VIOLATIONS ANALYSIS

Based On 1995 UCR Data

Ranked by Violations Per 1000 Residents

10/15/98

59843827

City	POPULATION II TARGET VIOLATIONS DATA					Total							
	City	Total	Rank	Total	Rank	Arrest	Rank	YCGII	Rank	Gross	Average	Composite	
	Population	Arrest	Gross	Arrest	Gross	Estimated	Gross	Target	Target	Rank	Rank	Rank	
	(UCR-T8)	Estimated	Juvenile	Estimated	Youth	YCGII	YCGII	Violations	Violations	Points	Points	Rank	
		Juvenile	Target	Youth	Target	Target	Target	Per 1000	Per 1000				
		w/ Firearm	Violations	w/ Firearm	Violations	Violations	Violations	Residents	Residents				
Newark, NJ	260,232	1,318.18	12	1,418.58	15	2,736.74	15	10.516528	1	43	10.75	10	
Camden, NJ	83,296	390.97	47	427.74	50	818.72	50	9.8290322	2	149	37.25	37	
Baltimore, MD	712,209	2,398.98	5	2,702.44	7	5,099.40	5	7.1599754	4	21	5.25	2	
Atlanta, GA	404,337	1,290.22	13	1,600.92	13	2,891.14	12	7.1503282	5	48	10.75	11	
New Orleans, LA	487,179	1,440.58	11	1,716.59	11	3,157.15	11	6.4804687	6	39	9.75	7	
Dist. of Columbia	554,000	1,637.45	8	1,917.64	8	3,454.98	8	6.2864315	7	31	7.75	5	
Miami, FL	378,720	994.52	18	1,180.41	21	2,174.93	20	5.7428463	8	67	16.75	15	
Chicago, IL	2,749,881	6,674.41	2	7,963.11	2	14,837.52	2	5.3229651	9	15	3.75	1	
Jarvis City, NJ	227,195	874.90	30	1,624.00	38	1,198.90	35	5.2789476	10	113	28.25	27	
Miami, FL	1,623,902	1,466.94	10	1,778.10	10	3,185.03	10	5.106023	11	41	10.25	9	
Detroit, MI	997,297	2,262.41	6	2,769.02	6	5,031.43	6	5.0450632	12	30	7.50	4	
Oakland, CA (1993 UCR)	377,037	847.09	24	1,011.20	24	1,858.29	24	4.9286756	13	85	21.25	21	
Kansas City, MO	445,549	933.10	21	1,215.91	20	2,149.01	21	4.8232868	14	76	19.00	19	
Tampa, FL	289,882	557.09	32	707.10	33	1,264.19	31	4.3610539	15	111	27.75	26	
Birmingham, AL	270,728	488.54	38	1,844.22	36	1,192.76	38	4.1841877	16	128	82.00	29	
Nashville, TN	523,681	947.63	20	1,232.95	19	2,180.57	19	4.1639292	17	75	18.75	18	
Indianapolis, IN	110,638	198.12	65	1,231.88	67	1,427.99	65	3.8684264	18	215	53.75	53	
Los Angeles, CA	3,466,211	5,936.00	3	7,263.05	3	13,199.05	3	3.807919	19	28	7.00	3	
Richmond, VA	203,133	330.16	62	1,402.40	51	1,732.56	52	3.6062747	20	176	45.75	44	
Charlotte-Mecklenberg, NC	544,146	848.91	23	1,103.93	22	1,952.84	22	3.5888104	21	88	22.00	22	
Philadelphia, PA	1,529,848	2,501.27	4	2,818.63	4	5,319.90	4	3.4774014	22	34	8.50	6	
Gary, IN (1993 UCR)	117,836	183.88	66	221.03	69	404.91	67	3.4362305	23	225	56.25	60	
San Francisco, CA	738,371	1,164.74	16	1,343.92	16	2,508.66	16	3.3975644	24	72	18.00	16	
Cleveland, OH	496,074	757.97	25	1,688.67	25	1,644.64	25	3.3220084	25	100	25.00	23	
Dallas, TX	1,042,088	1,467.52	9	1,862.30	9	3,329.82	9	3.1953359	26	53	13.25	14	
Milwaukee, WI	622,467	897.61	22	1,036.24	23	1,933.85	23	3.106751	27	95	23.75	28	
Buffalo, NY	312,395	427.73	42	509.46	45	937.20	44	3.0000322	28	159	39.75	39	
Houston, TX	1,734,335	2,222.94	7	2,771.69	5	4,994.62	7	2.8798498	29	48	12.00	13	

APPENDIX III

Uniform Crime Reporting Area Definitions

The presentation of statistics by reporting area facilitates analyzing local crime counts in conjunction with those for areas of similar geographical location or population size. Geographically, the United States is divisible by regions, divisions, and states. Further breakdowns rely on population figures and proximity to metropolitan areas. As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and state police report crimes committed within the limits of counties but outside cities, while local police report crimes committed within city limits.

Community Types

UCR data are often presented in aggregations representing three types of communities:

1. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)—Each MSA includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county are also included. Counties in an MSA are designated "suburban" for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross state lines. The MSA concept facilitates the analysis and presentation of uniform statistical data on metropolitan areas by establishing reporting units which represent major population centers. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of data for those areas should be attempted.

New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns instead of counties. In this publication's tabular presentations, New England cities and towns are assigned to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for state police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas.

MSAs made up approximately 80 percent of the total United States population in 1996. Some presentations in this book refer to "suburban area." A suburban area includes cities with less than 50,000 inhabitants in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) within the MSA. The central cities are, of course, excluded. The concept of suburban area is especially important because of the particular crime conditions which exist in the communities surrounding the Nation's largest cities.

2. Cities Outside MSAs—Cities outside MSAs are mostly incorporated. They comprised 8 percent of the 1996 population of the United States.

3. Rural Counties Outside MSAs—Rural counties are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12 percent of the national population in 1996.

The following is an illustration of the community types:

	MSA	NON-MSA
CITIES	CENTRAL CITIES 50,000 AND OVER	CITIES OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS
	SUBURBAN CITIES	
COUNTIES (including unincorporated areas)	SUBURBAN COUNTIES	RURAL COUNTIES

Population Groups

The population group classifications used by the UCR Program are:

	Population Group	Political Label	Population Range
I	City		250,000 and over
II	City		100,000 to 249,999
III	City		50,000 to 99,999
IV	City		25,000 to 49,999
V	City		10,000 to 24,999
VI	City ¹		Less than 10,000
VII (Rural County)	County ²		N/A
IX (Suburban County)	County ²		N/A

¹ Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

² Includes state police to which no population is attributed.

The major source of UCR data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions are estimated by the UCR Program in noncensus years. In this edition, the state and national population figures used are 1996 Bureau of the Census provisional estimates. Population figures for individual jurisdictions were updated by applying 1996 state growth rates to 1995 city and county estimates. The estimate of United States population showed a 1-percent increase from 1995 to 1996.

The following table shows the number of UCR contributing agencies within each population group for 1996.

<i>Population Group</i>	<i>Number of Agencies</i>	<i>Population Covered</i>
I	65	47,046,340
II	152	22,288,174
III	384	26,154,354
IV	731	25,304,786
V	1,793	28,207,132
VI ¹	8,008	25,696,924
VIII (Rural County) ²	3,627	32,113,297
IX (Suburban County) ² ...	2,038	58,472,993
Total	16,798	265,284,000

¹ Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.
² Includes state police to which no population is attributed.

Regions and Divisions

As shown in the accompanying map, the United States is comprised of four regions: the Northeastern States, the Midwestern States, the Southern States, and the Western States. These regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following table delineates the regional, divisional, and state configuration of the country.

NORTHEASTERN STATES

New England	Middle Atlantic
Connecticut	New Jersey
Maine	New York
Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
New Hampshire	
Rhode Island	
Vermont	

MIDWESTERN STATES

East North Central	West North Central
Illinois	Iowa
Indiana	Kansas
Michigan	Minnesota
Ohio	Missouri
Wisconsin	Nebraska
	North Dakota
	South Dakota

SOUTHERN STATES

South Atlantic	East South Central
Delaware	Alabama
District of Columbia	Kentucky
Florida	Mississippi
Georgia	Tennessee
Maryland	West South Central
North Carolina	Arkansas
South Carolina	Louisiana
Virginia	Oklahoma
West Virginia	Texas

WESTERN STATES

Mountain	Pacific
Arizona	Alaska
Colorado	California
Idaho	Hawaii
Montana	Oregon
Nevada	Washington
New Mexico	
Utah	
Wyoming	

Table 4.20

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest^a

By offense and population group, 1994

(1994 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,025 agencies; population 226,250,000:										
Offenses known	12,586,227	1,720,302	10,865,925	21,331	89,766	586,812	1,022,393	2,420,928	7,007,173	1,437,824
Percent cleared by arrest	21.4%	45.3	17.7	64.4	51.9	24.4	56.3	13.4	19.9	14.0
TOTAL CITIES										
8,357 cities; population 154,033,000:										
Offenses known	10,150,617	1,433,296	8,717,321	17,229	66,509	531,546	818,012	1,827,847	5,680,181	1,209,293
Percent cleared by arrest	21.5%	43.5	17.8	62.7	51.4	24.0	55.1	12.8	20.5	13.1
Group I										
64 cities, 250,000 and over; population 46,578,000:										
Offenses known	4,072,226	769,511	3,302,715	10,396	27,221	340,022	391,872	714,854	1,930,544	657,317
Percent cleared by arrest	19.0%	38.9	14.3	58.4	53.6	21.9	52.0	11.1	16.8	10.5
9 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 21,338,000:										
Offenses known	1,724,591	397,064	1,327,527	5,293	8,786	187,114	195,871	289,602	719,696	318,229
Percent cleared by arrest	19.0%	37.8	13.4	51.3	51.4	21.4	52.5	10.0	16.8	8.6
19 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,329,000:										
Offenses known	1,064,792	161,648	903,114	2,290	8,638	69,406	81,314	190,257	566,351	146,536
Percent cleared by arrest	18.4%	40.4	14.4	65.6	59.3	22.7	52.7	12.4	15.4	13.4
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,911,000:										
Offenses known	1,282,843	210,799	1,072,044	2,813	9,797	83,502	114,687	234,995	644,497	192,552
Percent cleared by arrest	19.4%	39.6	15.4	65.8	50.7	22.2	50.7	11.3	18.1	11.4
Group II										
132 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,329,000:										
Offenses known	1,510,551	201,905	1,308,646	2,598	10,143	70,987	118,177	294,977	834,915	178,754
Percent cleared by arrest	20.8%	44.6	17.1	67.0	50.4	26.4	54.5	12.3	19.5	13.6
Group III										
344 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,605,000:										
Offenses known	1,429,055	164,939	1,264,116	1,688	9,679	52,808	100,764	265,584	848,813	149,719
Percent cleared by arrest	22.2%	45.3	19.2	65.9	48.3	25.5	55.0	13.0	22.3	12.8
Group IV										
625 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,601,000:										
Offenses known	1,164,225	118,377	1,045,848	979	7,430	32,937	77,031	212,030	731,555	102,263
Percent cleared by arrest	23.1%	49.5	20.1	72.1	48.9	29.2	58.0	13.8	22.5	15.6
Group V										
1,464 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,065,000:										
Offenses known	1,071,097	100,330	970,767	918	6,968	21,790	70,654	187,571	708,605	74,591
Percent cleared by arrest	26.4%	54.7	23.5	74.4	50.1	32.8	61.7	15.9	25.7	22.3
Group VI										
5,728 cities under 10,000; population 19,855,000:										
Offenses known	903,463	78,234	825,229	650	5,068	13,002	59,514	152,831	625,749	46,649
Percent cleared by arrest	24.8%	59.2	21.6	74.8	53.0	32.4	65.4	16.8	22.1	29.3
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,267 agencies; population 48,266,000:										
Offenses known	1,914,709	226,641	1,688,068	2,893	16,495	50,926	156,327	432,191	1,058,108	197,769
Percent cleared by arrest	20.7%	52.3	16.5	68.3	53.3	27.3	60.0	14.5	17.3	16.6

See notes at end of table.