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Crime - Statistics

DRAFT

**Statement by the President
(Embargoed until 6:00 pm, Sunday, May 17, 1998)**

Today's announcement by the Justice Department that crime has fallen for the sixth year in a row is great news for the American people, but not good enough. Since 1993, violent crimes have dropped by nearly 20%, and murders are down by a remarkable 30%. These results show that our strategy of giving communities the resources they need for more police, tougher punishments and better prevention is working. But too many of our children are either killing or being killed because of the deadly mix of gangs, guns and drugs that remains a serious problem in America today. And we cannot let up in our fight against crime and violence until that changes.

Crime - Statistics

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2ND PR. / WW

RATHM, BRUCE, ELENA:

ATTACHED PLEASE FIND A
COPY OF THE BJS CRIME
VICTIMIZATION #S. PLEASE
NOTE: THEY ARE CURRENTLY
EMBARGOED UNTIL NEXT
WEEK, & WE'RE TRYING
TO GET THIS CHANGED
FOR SATURDAY.

* PLEASE DO NOT RELEASE
THIS COPY *

CC: SKIMMA
JORDAN

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Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey

November 1997, NCJ-165812

Criminal Victimization 1996 Changes 1995-96 with Trends 1993-96

By Cheryl Ringel
BJS Statistician

In 1996 U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced nearly 37 million criminal victimizations, according to data collected from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Of these victimizations, 27.3 million involved property crimes against households, 9.1 million involved the violent crimes of rape, robbery, and assault, and 0.3 million involved personal thefts such as purse snatching.

Translated into the number of violent and property crimes per 1,000 persons or households, crime rates for 1996 show 42 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons and 266 property crimes per 1,000 households. The victimization rates declined from 1995, and are the lowest recorded by the NCVS since its inception in 1973.*

From 1995 to 1996 the violent crime rate overall, as measured by the NCVS, decreased about 10%, and the rate of property crime went down 8%. These declines followed a general downward trend of criminal victimization rates over the past 3 years.

The trends reported in this Bulletin encompass 1993 through 1996. The redesigned NCVS first used a full

*After rates were adjusted following the 1992 NCVS redesign.

sample of households in 1993; therefore, the trends presented begin with that year.

Compared to 1993 rates, the 1996 victimization rates for all property crimes,

for personal theft, and for the measured violent crimes except robbery showed a significant decrease. Between 1993 and 1996, the violent crime rate fell 16%, and property crime rates dropped 17%.

Highlights

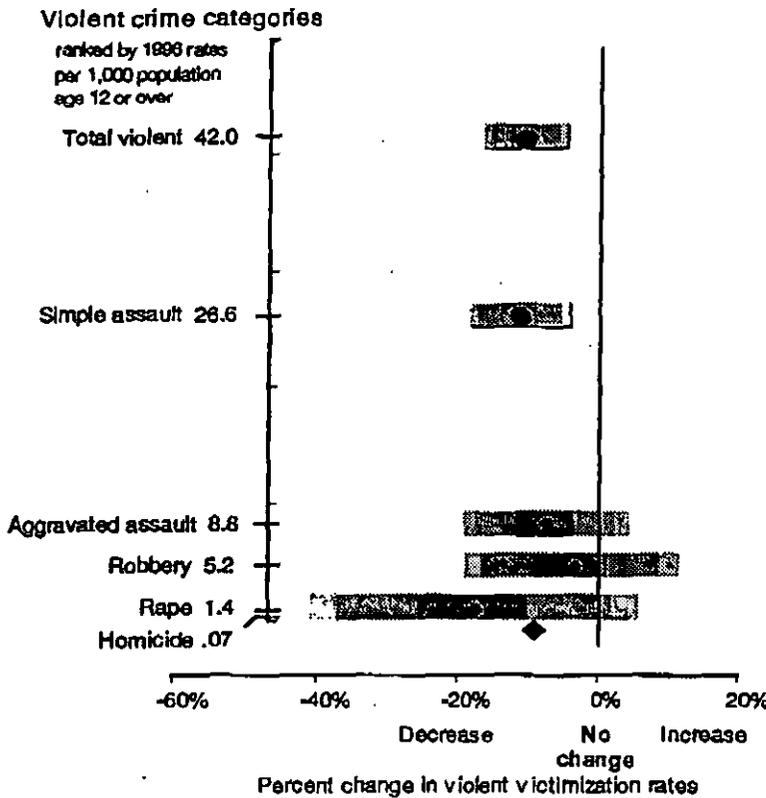
- The 1994-95 general downward trend in criminal victimizations continued in 1996.
- The NCVS property and violent crime rates for 1996 are the lowest recorded since the survey's inception in 1973.*
- The murder rate dropped 10% between 1995 and 1996 — the largest decrease in the past 4 years.
- Though overall violent crime rates decreased significantly from 1995 to 1996, the decline in the rates for robbery and aggravated assault were not statistically significant.
- In 1996 males experienced significantly higher victimization rates than females for all violent crimes except rape/sexual assault. Males were 2 times more likely than females to experience robbery and aggravated assault.
- In 48% of violent victimizations in 1996, the victim knew the offender.
- In 1996, 4 in 10 violent crimes and 3 in 10 property crimes were reported to the police. Females and blacks were more likely to report a crime to police than were males and whites.
- In 1996 violent crime rates were 16% lower and property crime rates 17% lower than they were in 1993.
- Between no two consecutive years from 1993 to 1996 did a violent, personal, or property crime rate increase a statistically significant amount.
- The decreasing victimization trends during 1993-96 were experienced about equally by both males and females and by the racial and income groups.
- Between 1993 and 1996 Hispanic households experienced a greater decrease than non-Hispanic households in the rate of property crime victimization.

*After rates were adjusted following the 1992 NCVS redesign.

*due to press impact of military assault
weapons pending 120-day Texas reviews.
newspapers today.*

The figure shows the estimated annual percentage change in victimization rates from 1995 to 1996 for the categories that comprise violent crime: homicide, rape and sexual assault, aggravated assault, simple assault, and robbery. The crime categories are displayed vertically according to their 1996 rates per 1,000 population age 12 or over. Total violent (the sum of all types) is first with the highest rate and murder is last with the lowest rate.

Change in violent victimization by category, 1995-96

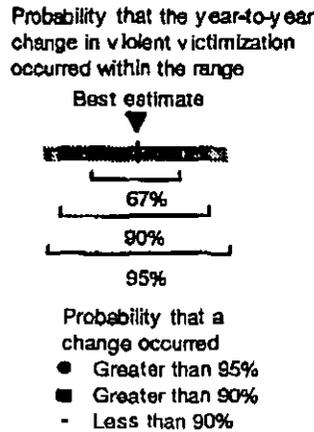


Because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) relies on a sample of households, the rates and numbers from it are estimates and are not exact. Each bar shows the range within which the true percent change in rates from year to year is likely to fall. If a bar is clear of the "No change" line, we are reasonably certain a change occurred. If a bar crosses the "No change" line, there is a possibility that there was no change. The degree of certainty depends on where the bar crosses the line. The bars representing the crime categories where a statistically significant year-to-year change occurred are outlined.

The length of the range bars varies considerably from crime to crime, dependent on sample

Note: The rape category includes sexual assaults. The change in murder rates is presented as a point since the source of the data, the Uniform Crime Reports, is not a sample survey. Source: BJS, National Crime Victimization Survey, and FBI, Uniform Crime Reports.

size and rarity of the event. The value for the change in homicide rates is given as a point and not a range of estimates, because homicide rates are derived from nonsample data. The murder rates have no variance, but some discrepancies exist between UCR rates and Vital Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics.



For further explanation of this graph see the forthcoming BJS Technical Report, *Displaying Violent Crime Trends Using Estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey*, NCJ 167881.

Criminal victimization, 1995-96

Violent crime

The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) program of the FBI collects data on murder and non-negligent manslaughter. The NCVS collects information about rape and sexual assault, robbery, and simple and aggravated assault.

From 1995 to 1996 both the murder rate and the rate of violent crime in the aggregate declined about 10% (figure 1). This decrease in the NCVS estimate was statistically significant. Of the four types of violent offenses measured by the NCVS only simple assault showed a significant decline from 1995. For aggravated assault, robbery, and rape or sexual assault, the apparent declines in rates from 1995 to 1996 were not statistically significant.

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

The murder rate for 1996 was 7.4 per 100,000 inhabitants, with a total of 19,645 murders. The 10% decrease in the murder rate for 1995-96 was the largest such decrease in 4 years. The decrease was apparent across all sizes of cities and regions of the country. (See the box on page 6.)

Violent crime measured by the NCVS

The decrease in overall violent crimes between 1995 and 1996 included completed rape, assault, and simple assault (table 1). For aggravated assault and robbery, apparent declines in rates from 1995 to 1996 were not statistically significant. The rate of sexual assault did not change from 1995 to 1996.

Figure 1 **NOTE -- Appearance of figure may change in final version.**

The category of assault (an aggregate measure of aggravated and simple assault) showed a significant decrease from 1995 to 1996 — just over 10%. However, this is a reflection of the significant 11% decline in simple assault from 1995 to 1996. Aggravated assault continued its downward trend, but the 7% decrease was not statistically significant.

The category of rape (which represents completed rapes) exhibited a significant decline from 1995 to 1996. However, because there were no declines in attempted rape or sexual assault over the same period, this decrease is not apparent in the aggregate category of rape/sexual assault.

Though personal theft was down 21% from 1995-96, the change was only somewhat significant.

Among demographic characteristics ethnicity was the only factor associated with a greater rate of decline in violent crime. Between 1995 and 1996 individuals of Hispanic origin experienced a significantly greater decline than those of non-Hispanic origin in the rate of violent crime. The 1995-96 rate of decrease in violent crime was not different for males compared to females or whites compared to blacks.

Property crime

The crimes of motor vehicle theft, household burglary and theft make up the NCVS property crimes. In the aggregate, property crime showed just over an 8% decrease from 1995 to 1996. Household burglary decreased (but not significantly) from 1995. This was true for both forcible entry and unforced entry.

Motor vehicle theft, down 20%, showed the largest percent change from 1995. Both completed and attempted motor vehicle thefts decreased significantly. The significant 8% decrease in theft included a 13% decrease in thefts with a loss of under \$50. Thefts of greater economic loss

Table 1. Criminal victimization, 1995-96

Type of crime	Number of victimizations (1,000's)		Victimization rates (per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households)		Percent change, 1995-96
	1995	1996	1995	1996	
All crimes	39,926	36,796	
Personal crimes ^a	10,436	9,443	48.5	43.5	-10.3*
Crimes of violence	10,022	9,125	46.6	42.0	-9.9*
Completed violence	2,980	2,700	13.8	12.4	-10.1*
Attempted/threatened violence	7,061	6,425	32.8	29.6	-9.8*
Rape/Sexual assault	363	307	1.7	1.4	-17.6
Rape/attempted rape	252	197	1.2	.9	-25.0**
Rape	153	98	.7	.4	-42.9*
Attempted rape	99	99	.5	.5	0
Sexual assault	112	110	.5	.5	0
Robbery	1,171	1,134	5.4	5.2	-3.7
Completed/property taken	753	757	3.5	3.5	0
With injury	224	250	1.0	1.1	10.0
Without injury	529	508	2.5	2.3	-8.0
Attempted to take property	418	377	1.9	1.7	-10.5
With injury	84	79	.4	.4	0
Without injury	335	298	1.8	1.4	-12.5
Assault	8,487	7,683	39.5	35.4	-10.4*
Aggravated	2,050	1,910	9.5	8.8	-7.4
With injury	538	513	2.5	2.4	-4.0
Threatened with weapon	1,517	1,397	7.1	6.4	-9.9
Simple	6,437	5,773	29.9	26.6	-11.0*
With minor injury	1,426	1,240	6.6	5.7	-13.6*
Without injury	5,012	4,533	23.3	20.9	-10.3*
Personal theft ^b	414	318	1.9	1.5	-21.1**
Property crimes	28,490	27,353	290.5	266.3	-8.3*
Household burglary	5,004	4,845	49.3	47.2	-4.3
Completed	4,232	4,056	41.7	39.5	-5.3
Forcible entry	1,570	1,511	15.5	14.7	-5.2
Unlawful entry without force	2,662	2,545	26.2	24.8	-5.3
Attempted forcible entry	773	789	7.6	7.7	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	1,717	1,387	16.9	13.5	-20.1*
Completed	1,163	938	11.5	9.1	-20.9*
Attempted	554	449	5.5	4.4	-20.0*
Theft	22,769	21,120	224.3	205.7	-8.3*
Completed ^c	21,857	20,303	215.3	197.7	-8.2*
Less than \$50	8,652	7,580	85.2	73.8	-13.4*
\$50-\$249	7,712	7,374	76.0	71.8	-5.5**
\$250 or more	4,270	4,216	42.1	41.1	-2.4**
Attempted	911	818	9.0	8.0	-11.1

Note: The number of victimizations may differ from those reported previously because the estimates are now based on data collected in each calendar year rather than data about events within a calendar year. See *Survey methodology* on page 9. Completed violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery with or without injury, aggravated assault with injury, and simple assault with minor injury. In 1993 the total population age 12 or older was 210,906,900; in 1994, 213,135,890; in 1995, 215,080,690; and in 1996, 217,234,280. The total number of households in 1993 was 99,746,020; in 1994, 100,568,060; in 1995, 101,504,820 and in 1996, 102,697,490.

*The difference is significant at the 95% confidence level.
 **The difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.
^aThe NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder.
^bIncludes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching not shown separately.

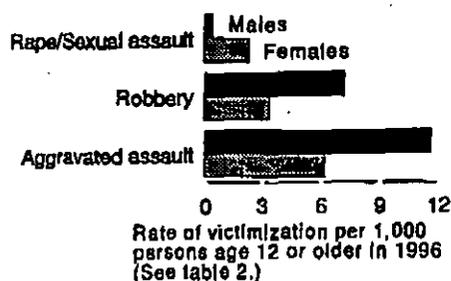
(\$50-\$249 and \$250 or more) did decrease somewhat between 1995 and 1996.

Characteristics of victims of violent crime, 1996

The rate of violent victimization in 1996 varied across demographic characteristics such as sex, race, and ethnicity (table 2).

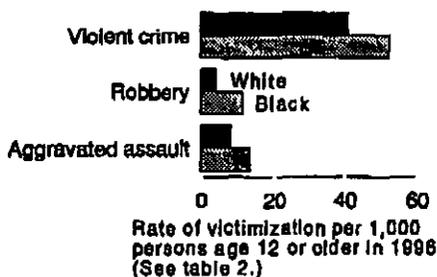
Sex of victim

Except for rape and sexual assault, males were more likely than females to be victims of violent crime. Men were twice as likely as women to experience aggravated assault and robbery. Women, however, were 10 times more likely than men to be a victim of rape or sexual assault.



Race of victim

Blacks were more likely than whites to be victims of violent crime. Robbery — for which blacks are victimized at 3 times the rate for whites — shows the greatest difference. While there was no statistically significant difference between the rates for blacks and whites for the overall assault category or for simple assault, there was a difference for aggravated assault, the more serious specific category. Blacks were nearly twice as likely as whites to experience aggravated assault.



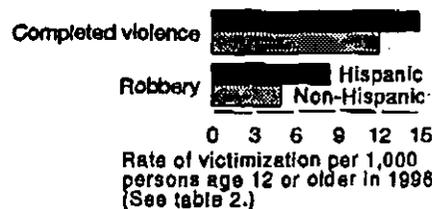
Note: The crime survey includes as violent crime rape, robbery, and assault.

Ethnicity of victim

Hispanics were twice as likely as non-Hispanics to fall victim to robbery and personal theft. While the rates of violent crime overall and attempted violent crime did not differ significantly between Hispanics and non-Hispanics, Hispanics were victims of completed violent crimes at a rate somewhat higher than that of non-Hispanics.

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
All violence	44.0	41.6
Attempted	29.1	29.8
Completed	14.9*	12.0*

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey excludes murder and manslaughter. *Difference is significant at 90-percent level of confidence.



Note: The crime survey includes as violent crime rape, robbery, and assault.

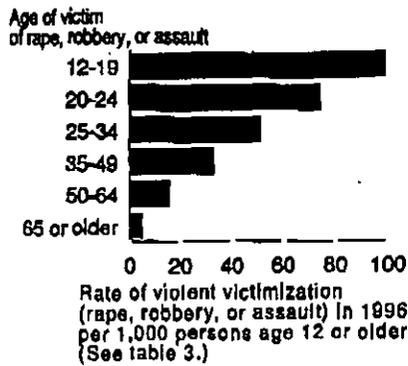
Table 2. Rates of violent crime and personal theft, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, 1996

Characteristics of victims	Population	Victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older						Personal theft
		All crimes of violence*	Rape/Sexual assault	Assault				
				Robbery	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
Sex								
Male	105,054,160	49.9	.4	7.2	42.3	11.6	30.8	1.3
Female	112,180,110	34.6	2.3	3.4	28.9	6.2	22.7	1.6
Age								
12-15	15,587,620	95.0	2.6	10.0	82.3	15.6	66.8	3.3
16-19	14,866,000	102.7	4.9	12.0	85.7	25.3	60.4	2.5
20-24	17,533,290	74.3	2.1	10.0	62.2	15.9	46.4	2.9
25-34	40,876,720	51.1	1.8	7.1	42.2	9.8	32.4	1.2
35-49	61,741,430	32.8	1.3	3.8	27.7	7.4	20.3	1.0
50-64	34,889,360	15.7	.1	1.8	13.8	3.8	10.0	1.2
65 or older	31,739,850	4.9	0	1.1	3.8	.8	3.0	.7
Race								
White	182,853,380	40.9	1.3	4.2	35.3	8.2	27.2	1.4
Black	26,274,270	52.3	1.8	11.4	39.1	13.4	25.6	1.9
Other	8,106,620	33.2	2.1	7.4	23.8	7.2	16.6	1.3
Hispanic origin								
Hispanic	20,502,470	44.0	1.2	8.4	34.5	10.6	23.9	2.7
Non-Hispanic	194,729,590	41.6	1.4	4.9	35.3	8.5	26.8	1.3

*The National Crime Victimization Survey includes as violent crime rape/sexual assault, robbery, and assault but not murder or manslaughter.

Age of victim

Persons between ages 12 and 15 and between 16 and 19 had higher rates of violent crime victimization than those 25 or older. Persons age 12 to 19 were twice as likely as those age 25-34 and 3 times as likely as those age 35-49 to be victims of violent crimes. Persons age 12 to 19 had a violent crime victimization rate 20 times higher than those age 65 or older. For the crime of aggravated assault, individuals between ages 16 and 19 had a significantly higher rate of victimization than any other age group.



Income

In general, as household income levels decrease, rates of violent crime increase (table 3). Persons in households with an annual income of less than \$7,500 experienced significantly more violent crime than persons in households at any other income level, while persons in households with incomes of \$75,000 or more experienced significantly less than any others. Persons in households in the middle range of income (\$15,000-\$49,000) had similar rates of victimization in comparison to one another but significantly different rates from the lowest and highest income groups.

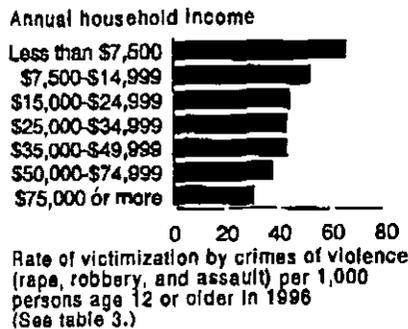


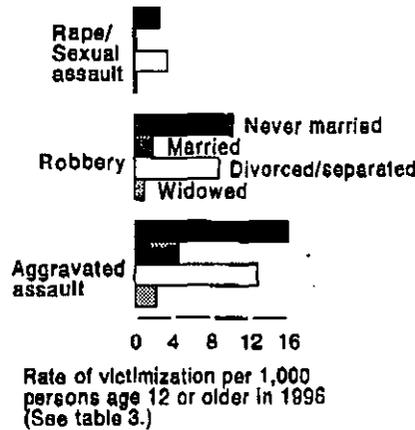
Table 3. Rates of violent crime and personal theft, by household income, marital status, region, and location of residence of victims, 1996

Characteristics of victims	Population	Victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older						Personal theft
		Violent crimes						
		All crimes of violence*	Rape/Sexual assault	Robbery	Total	Assault Aggravated	Simple	
Household income								
Less than \$7,500	14,774,060	65.9	2.9	9.9	62.5	17.3	35.2	2.6
\$7,500 - 14,999	24,184,130	52.1	1.8	8.5	41.9	11.9	30.0	1.1
\$15,000 - 24,999	31,709,970	44.1	1.4	5.4	37.3	10.3	26.9	1.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	29,229,160	43.0	1.9	5.5	35.6	6.8	28.8	.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	34,858,450	43.0	1.4	4.5	37.1	8.8	28.6	1.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	31,007,900	37.5	.8	3.3	33.8	7.9	25.4	1.8
\$75,000 or more	23,924,850	30.5	1.0	2.0	27.5	5.5	22.0	1.5
Marital status								
Never married	66,676,940	79.1	2.8	10.4	65.9	16.0	49.9	2.5
Married	113,157,460	20.5	.3	2.0	18.2	4.8	13.6	.8
Divorced/separated	22,925,490	62.5	3.5	8.8	50.2	12.8	37.4	2.2
Widowed	13,724,460	7.2	.3	1.1	5.8	2.2	3.6	.9
Region								
Northeast	42,545,810	37.7	1.4	5.4	30.9	7.0	23.9	1.9
Midwest	51,833,600	43.7	1.7	5.2	36.8	7.9	28.9	1.5
South	76,436,860	37.5	1.0	4.4	32.1	8.6	23.5	1.2
West	46,418,200	51.5	1.8	6.3	43.4	11.8	31.5	1.5
Residence								
Urban	63,137,110	55.1	2.0	10.4	42.7	11.7	31.1	2.4
Suburban	104,794,740	38.9	1.3	3.3	34.2	7.8	26.4	1.4
Rural	49,302,420	31.9	.9	2.6	28.3	7.2	21.1	.5

*The National Crime Victimization Survey includes as violent crime rape/sexual assault, robbery, and assault but not murder or manslaughter.

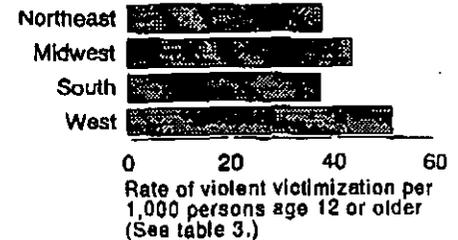
Marital status

Individuals who had never married or who had separated or divorced had higher rates of violent crime and personal theft than those who were married or widowed. For overall violent crimes, those who had never married were 4 times more likely than married persons to be victimized.



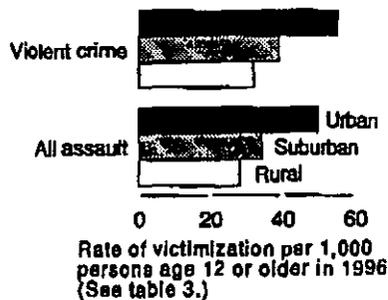
Region

Considered by region, Western residents were the most likely in the United States to be victims of violent crime. The South and the Northeast were indistinguishable from each other in victimization rates for overall violent crime, rape/sexual assault, robbery, and assault. The Midwest had generally higher rates of violent victimization than the South and Northeast but lower rates than the West.



Urbanization

City dwellers had a significantly greater likelihood than suburbanites and rural residents to be victims of all types of violent crime and of personal theft. Except for robbery and rape/sexual assault, for which differences were negligible, individuals in suburban areas were more likely than those in rural areas to experience violent crime.



Note: The crime survey includes as violent crime rape, robbery, and assault.

Victim-offender relationship

Half of the victims of nonfatal violent victimizations knew the offender. If the victim knew the offender, a violent crime was more likely to be completed rather than left as a threat or attempt. Among categories of violent crime included in the NCVS, the greatest likelihood of the victim's knowing the offender occurred with rape — 68% of the rape victims. The least likelihood was with robbery; 23% of robbery victims knew the offender.

	Percent of violent crime victimizations, 1996	
	Stranger	Nonstranger
NCVS violent crime	47.5%	48.2%
Attempted	48.9	46.7
Completed	44.1*	51.3*
Rape/sexual assault	29.1%*	67.5%*
Robbery	71.1*	23.3*
Assault	44.7*	50.8*
Aggravated	48.5	45.2
Simple	43.5*	52.9*

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey includes as violent crime rape, robbery, and assault but not murder or manslaughter. *Significant at 95-percent level of confidence.

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, by characteristics of victims and location, 1993-96

Characteristic of victim or location	Percent of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters			
	1993	1994	1995	1996
Race of victim	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	46.0	45.2	48.0	48.3
Black	50.7	50.8	48.4	48.2
Other	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.7
Not reported	.9	.8	1.0	.8
Sex of victim	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male	77.1	78.4	78.6	78.9
Female	22.7	21.5	23.2	22.9
Not reported	.2	.1	.2	.2
Age of victim	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 18	11.6	11.4	12.1	12.4
18 or over	87.0	86.8	86.2	86.3
Unknown	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3
Type of weapon used	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Firearm	69.6	70.0	68.2	67.8
Knife	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.5
Blunt object	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.6
Personal weapon	5.0	5.3	5.9	5.9
Other	8.2	7.8	8.7	8.2
	Murder rate per 100,000 residents			
Overall U.S. rate	9.5	9.0	8.2	7.4
Region				
Northeast	8.2	7.1	6.2	5.4
Midwest	7.6	7.5	6.9	6.4
South	11.3	10.7	9.8	9.0
West	9.9	9.4	9.0	7.7
Urban character				
Metropolitan cities*	10.6	10.0	9.1	8.1
Smaller cities*	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.5
Rural counties	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.7
Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	24,530	23,330	21,610	19,650

*Metropolitan cities are those in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), and smaller cities are those outside an MSA.

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports.

Murder in the United States, 1996

Statistics on murder are compiled from over 16,000 city, county and State law enforcement agencies as part of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program (UCR). For 1996 the UCR showed 19,645 murders — a rate of 7.4 murders per 100,000 persons. The number of murders per 100,000 U.S. population in 1996 is 10% lower than in 1995.

The FBI defines murder in its annual report *Crime in the United States* as the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. The incidence of murder varies across different victim characteristics.

- 77% of the victims were male.

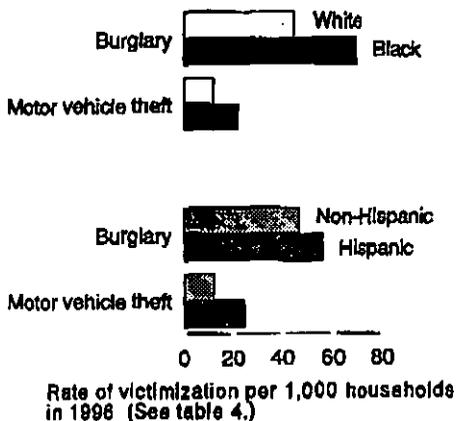
- 13% of murder victims were under age 18; 28% were under age 23. Individuals age 18-22 represent 15% of murder victims but only 7% of the U.S. population.
- Whites and blacks each made up 48% of murder victims.
- Firearms were the weapons used in about 7 of every 10 murders.
- The number of murders declined from 1995 to 1996 for all regions, with the largest decrease — 13% — occurring in both the Northeast and West.
- In 1993-96 the murder rate dropped 22%. During this period the Northeast experienced a 34% decrease and city dwellers a 24% decrease.

Characteristics of victims of property crime, 1996

Race/ethnicity of head of household

There were significant differences in property crime rates for black versus white households and Hispanic versus non-Hispanic households (table 4). For overall property crime, household burglary, motor vehicle theft and theft, black and Hispanic households were more likely to experience property crimes than white or non-Hispanic households, respectively.

Black households were twice as likely as white households, and Hispanic households twice as likely as non-Hispanic households to be victimized by motor vehicle theft.



Note: The race or ethnicity is that of the household head.

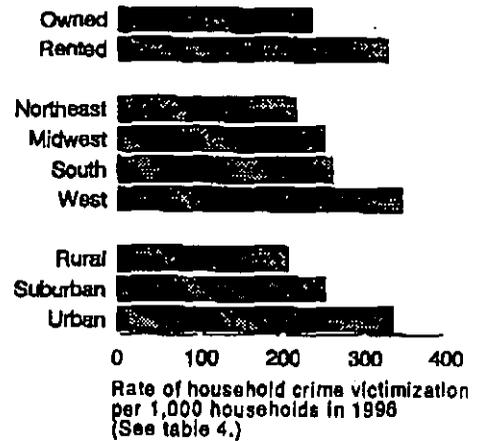
Region, urbanization, and home ownership

Rates of property crime victimization were often different according to level of urbanization, place of residence, and home ownership. For each type of property crime, people living in rented homes or apartments had a significantly higher rate of victimization than those living in their own homes. Renters were 1 1/2 times as likely as home owners to be victims of burglary and theft.

Households in the West had the greatest risk of property crime. For overall property crimes, motor vehicle theft,

and theft, households in the West had significantly higher victimization rates than the households in the Northeast, Midwest, and South. For burglary, the South joined the West in having higher victimization rates than other regions.

Households in urban, suburban, and rural areas had significantly different rates of victimization. Compared to suburban and rural households, households in urban areas were the most likely to be victims of property crimes. Except for burglary, urban households had the highest rates of property crime, followed by suburban households and then rural households. For burglary, suburban households experienced the lowest rate, while urban households had the highest.



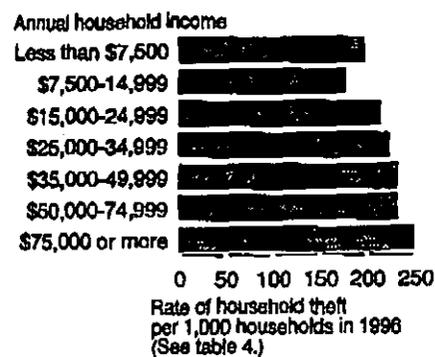
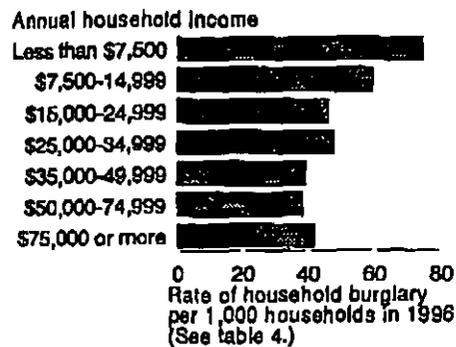
Income

The most noticeable differences in rate of victimization for households of different income levels were for burglary and theft. Households with incomes under \$7,500 and those between

Table 4. Household property crime victimization, by race, Hispanic origin, household income, region, and home ownership of households victimized, 1996

Characteristic of household or head of household	Number of households, 1996	Victimizations per 1,000 households			
		Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
Race					
White	86,828,970	259.9	44.3	12.1	203.5
Black	12,610,740	310.0	69.3	22.2	218.5
Other	3,257,780	268.4	39.4	16.5	212.5
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	8,029,100	328.1	56.2	24.6	247.3
Non-Hispanic	94,048,690	261.2	46.4	12.5	202.3
Household income					
Less than \$7,500	9,169,350	282.7	74.5	11.8	196.5
\$7,500 - 14,999	13,196,430	247.5	59.5	11.5	176.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	15,715,240	273.1	45.9	14.1	213.1
\$25,000 - 34,999	13,529,800	285.1	47.8	14.5	222.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	14,894,950	287.6	39.3	16.1	232.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	12,444,620	284.0	38.1	14.4	231.6
\$75,000 or more	9,471,690	304.8	41.8	14.4	248.3
Region					
Northeast	20,287,590	215.2	35.5	12.0	167.8
Midwest	24,933,490	249.6	44.4	10.0	195.1
South	36,181,470	259.9	51.0	13.2	195.7
West	21,294,940	345.6	55.0	19.6	271.0
Residence					
Urban	31,501,620	334.5	64.2	20.3	250.0
Suburban	48,322,180	250.5	37.8	12.9	199.8
Rural	22,873,690	206.0	43.7	5.4	158.9
Home ownership					
Owned	66,798,710	233.7	38.9	10.7	184.1
Rented	35,898,780	327.1	62.6	18.8	245.8

\$7,500 and \$14,999 were more likely to be victims of household burglary than those with household incomes of \$15,000 or higher, but less likely to be victims of theft.



Reporting to the police

The percentage of victimizations that were reported to law enforcement authorities varied by type of crime and victim characteristic. Of all types of victimizations, motor vehicle theft had the highest rate of being reported to the police — 78%, compared to 35% of property crime overall. The victim or someone else reported 43% of all violent crimes to authorities. Thirty-one percent of the rapes or sexual assaults were reported to police.

	Percent of crime reported to the police
All victimizations	36.8%
Violent crime	42.8%
Rape /Sexual assault	30.7
Robbery	53.9
Assault	41.6
Simple	37.3
Aggravated	54.6
Household crime	34.8%
Burglary	50.6
Motor vehicle theft	78.5
Theft	28.4

Victim characteristic	Percent of violent victimizations reported to the police
All	42.8%
Male	39.0
Female	47.9
White	41.4
Black	50.4
Hispanic	44.1
Non-Hispanic	42.5

Females were more likely than males, and blacks more likely than whites, to report a crime to the police.

Victimization trends, 1993-96

While not all year-to-year changes were statistically significant for the detailed victimization categories, there

Table 5. Rates of criminal victimization and percent change, 1993-96

Type of crime	Victimization rates (per 1,000 persons age 12 or older or per 1,000 households)						
					Percent change		
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993-96	1994-96	1995-96
Personal crimes*	52.2	54.1	48.5	43.5	-16.7*	-19.6*	-10.3*
Crimes of violence	49.9	51.8	46.6	42.0	-15.8*	-18.9*	-9.9*
Completed violence	15.0	15.4	13.8	12.4	-17.3*	-19.5*	-10.1*
Attempted/threatened violence	34.9	38.4	32.8	29.6	-15.2*	-18.7*	-9.8*
Rape/Sexual assault	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	-44.0*	-33.3*	-17.8
Rape/attempted rape	1.6	1.4	1.2	.9	-43.8*	-35.7*	-25.0**
Rape	1.0	.7	.7	.4	-60.0*	-42.9*	-42.9**
Attempted rape	.7	.7	.5	.5	-28.6	-28.6**	0
Sexual assault	.8	.6	.5	.5	-37.5*	-16.7	0
Robbery	6.0	6.3	5.4	5.2	-13.3	-17.5*	-3.7
Completed/property taken	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	-7.9	-12.5	0
With injury	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	-15.4	-21.4	10.0
Without injury	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	-8.0	-11.5	-8.0
Attempted to take property	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	-22.7 ¹	-26.1*	-10.5
With injury	.4	.6	.4	.4	0	-33.3*	0
Without injury	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	-22.2	-17.6	-12.5
Assault	41.4	43.3	39.5	35.4	-14.5*	-18.2*	-10.4*
Aggravated	12.0	11.9	9.5	8.8	-26.7*	-26.0*	-7.4
With injury	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.4	-29.4*	-27.3*	-4.0
Threatened with weapon	8.6	8.6	7.1	6.4	-25.6*	-25.6*	-9.9
Simple	29.4	31.5	29.9	26.6	-9.5*	-15.6*	-11.0*
With minor injury	6.1	6.8	6.6	5.7	-6.6	-16.2*	-13.6*
Without injury	23.3	24.7	23.3	20.9	-10.3*	-15.4*	-10.3*
Personal theft ^b	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.5	-34.8*	-37.5*	-21.1**
Property crimes	318.9	310.2	290.5	266.3	-16.5*	-14.2*	-8.3*
Household burglary	58.2	56.3	49.3	47.2	-18.9*	-16.2*	-4.3
Completed	47.2	46.1	41.7	39.5	-16.3*	-14.3*	-5.3
Forcible entry	18.1	16.9	15.5	14.7	-18.8*	-13.0*	-6.2
Unlawful entry without force	29.1	29.2	26.2	24.8	-14.8*	-15.1*	-5.3
Attempted forcible entry	10.9	10.2	7.6	7.7	-29.4*	-24.5*	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	19.0	18.8	16.9	13.5	-28.9*	-28.2*	-20.1*
Completed	12.4	12.5	11.5	9.1	-26.6*	-27.2*	-20.9*
Attempted	6.6	6.3	5.5	4.4	-33.3*	-30.2*	-20.0*
Theft	241.7	235.1	224.3	205.7	-14.9*	-12.5*	-8.3*
Completed ^c	230.1	224.3	215.3	197.7	-14.1*	-11.9*	-8.2*
Less than \$50	98.7	93.5	85.2	73.8	-25.2*	-21.1*	-13.4*
\$50-\$249	76.1	77.0	76.0	71.8	-5.7	-6.7*	-5.5**
\$250 or more	41.6	41.8	42.1	41.1	-1.2	-1.7	-2.4**
Attempted	11.6	10.8	9.0	8.0	-31.0*	-25.9*	-11.1

Note: Victimization rates may differ from those reported previously because the estimates are now based on data collected in each calendar year rather than data about events within a calendar year. (See *Survey Methodology* on page 9.) Completed violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery with or without injury, aggravated assault with injury, and simple assault with minor injury. ...Not applicable.

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

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

^cThe victimization survey cannot measure murder because of the inability to question the victim.

^dIncludes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching not shown separately.

^eIncludes thefts with unknown losses.

was a statistically significant decline in the overall rates between 1993 and 1996 for violent and property crimes (table 5).

Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter

The number and rate of murder in all regions of the United States have declined steadily since 1993. (See the box on page 6.) The characteristics of murder victims have remained relatively stable during that time.

Violent crime

The general pattern among violent crimes measured by the NCVS was a nonsignificant increase in both the number and rate of victimization between 1993 and 1994 and then a decline through 1996. While some year-to-year changes in victimization rates for violent crime in the aggregate, for rape and sexual assault and assault (both aggravated and simple) were not significant, the declines for these crimes over the whole period were statistically significant.

Personal theft

Personal theft includes pocket picking and attempted and completed purse snatching. The personal theft rate decreased significantly from 1993 to 1996.

Property crime

When broken into its component rates of household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft, property crime shows a different pattern than violent offenses. There was a slight, steady decline for all property crimes from 1993 to 1996. However, as was the case with violent offenses, not every year-to-year decrease was significant, though the rate in 1996 was significantly lower than the rate in 1993 for each type of property crime.

Characteristics of victims

The general downward trend in criminal victimization can be seen across demographic characteristics such as sex, race, and income. Males and females, blacks and whites, and those at different income levels experienced similar rates of decline for overall violent and property crime victimizations from 1993 to 1996.

The one characteristic associated with a more rapid decline in victimization was ethnicity. Between 1993 and 1996 the decrease in the rate of property crime was greater for Hispanic households than for non-Hispanic households.

For some segments of the population the rate of specific crimes did not decline significantly between 1993 and 1996. For example, blacks did not experience a significant decrease in the rate of aggravated assault, and Hispanics did not experience a decline in the rate of robbery, 1993-96.

Survey methodology

Except for homicide data obtained from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program, this report presents data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The NCVS obtains information about crimes from an ongoing, nationally representative sample of households in the United States. NCVS data include both those incidents reported and those not reported to the police. In 1996 approximately 45,400 households and 94,000 people age 12 or older were interviewed. For the 1996 NCVS data presented here, the response rates were 93% of eligible households and 91% of eligible individuals.

Calendar year estimates

Previous reports in this series have presented data on incidents occurring during a given calendar year. Because of the 6-month retrospective nature of the survey, 17 months of interviews, culminating in June of the year following the year being estimated, were required to produce these annual estimates.

Beginning with this report, annual NCVS estimates are based on data collected in interviews conducted during the calendar year being estimated. For example, 1996 data represent incidents reported during interviews conducted January through December 1996. This change is being made to expedite reporting of NCVS data. The 1993-95 data presented in the tables were recalculated to represent the data collected during those respective calendar years.

Analyses have compared the victimization information *collected* in a calendar year to that collected about victimizations *experienced* in the same calendar year. The results of the analyses show that the impact of the change on annual estimates is small. For example, the violent crime rate for 1995 based on the old method was 44.5 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, compared to 46.6 based on the new method. The differences will be greater during periods of changing crime rates and less during periods of stable rates.

Computation of standard errors

The comparisons made in this report were tested to determine whether the observed differences between groups or over time were statistically significant. Comparisons mentioned in the report passed a hypothesis test at the .05 level of statistical significance (or the 95% confidence level). This means that the estimated difference between comparisons was greater than twice the standard error of that difference. For comparisons that were found to be statistically significant at the 90% confidence level, the term *somewhat* is used.

Caution should be used when comparing estimates not discussed in the text. Seemingly large differences may not be statistically significant at the 95% or even the 90% confidence level.

This report and additional data, analyses, and graphs about criminal victimization in the United States are available on the Internet at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

Data presented in this report may be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. The archive may also be accessed through the BJS Web site. When at the archive site, search for data set ICPSR 6406.

Calculations were conducted with statistical programs developed specifically for the NCVS by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These programs take into account the complex NCVS sample design when calculating generalized variance estimates.

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

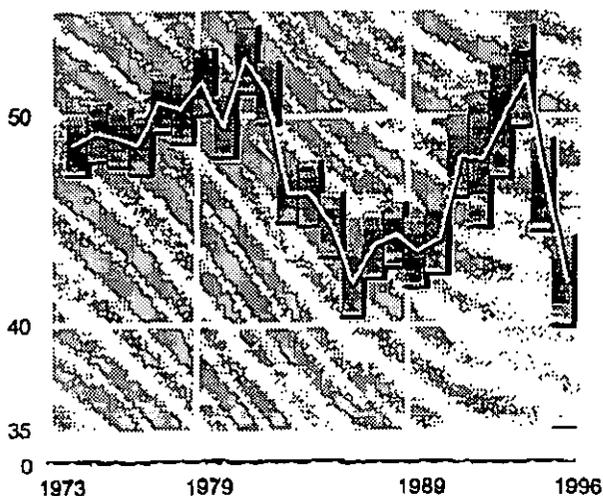
This report continues the BJS Bulletin series of *Criminal Victimization*. BJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs such as the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cheryl Ringel, BJS, wrote this report. Marianne Zawitz, BJS Statistician, and Michael Maltz, BJS Fellow, produced figure 1 and the figure on this page. Cathy Maston and Greg Warhol provided statistical review. Tom Hester edited and produced the report. Marilyn Marbrook, assisted by Jayne Robinson and Yvonne Boston, administered final production.

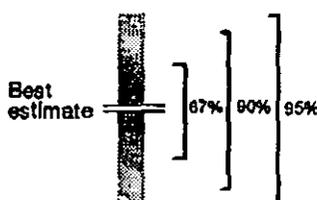
November 1997, NCJ-165812

The best estimate and range of estimates

Violent victimizations per 1,000 population age 12 or over



Probability that the violent victimization estimate occurred within the range



Because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) relies on a sample of households, the rates and numbers from it are estimates and are not exact.

The figure shows trends in the violent victimization rate: each bar shows the range within which the true victimization rate is likely to fall for the indicated year and the line represents the best estimate, the most likely value for the rate in each year which is the published number. There is a greater likelihood that the true rate will fall near the best estimate, and the bars reflect that likelihood: the darker the bar segment the greater the likelihood.

The difference between two estimates is considered significant when their range bars do not overlap. The precision in the estimate depends almost entirely on the sample size. For more explanation of this graph see the forthcoming BJS Technical Report, *Displaying Violent Crime Trends Using Estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey*, NCJ 167881.

Note: Because of changes made to the victimization survey, data prior to 1992 are adjusted to make them comparable to data collected under the redesigned methodology.
Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 1973-96.

Crime-Statistics

...Draft...

Statement of the President on FBI Crime Statistics

Crime rates continue to fall dramatically throughout the country, and it's no accident. With community police at the center of our efforts, we have worked to give communities the tools they need to rid their neighborhoods of gangs, guns and drugs. We have made real progress: there are nearly 5,000 fewer murders in America today than in 1993.

Now, we need to take juvenile crime head on. The spending bill I will sign next week includes more than \$100 million to hire scores of local prosecutors, probation officers, and others to crack down on gangs. Combined with new after school programs and a \$195 million anti-drug media campaign, we can begin to pursue a strategy that works to keep all of our youth on track.



Jose Cerda III

10/03/97 04:39:14 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP

cc: Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP, Michelle Crisci/WHO/EOP, Julia R. Green/WHO/EOP

Subject: Re: FBI Stats Statement

Barry:

The juvie numbers are the same. The AG had the FBI lift the embargo on the juvenile numbers early because she wanted to use them at her press availability. The overall crime numbers (1996 stats on all FBI index crimes by states, local jurisdiction, as well as 5 and 10 year crime trends) were distributed to DOJ press yesterday on an embargoed basis until 9am tomorrow; thus, these #s have not yet been covered in the stories you've seen.

For your info, I'll send a copy of the FBI's press release. Call me if this doesn't answer your question.

Jose'



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
(202) 324-3691

FOR RELEASE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1997
9 A.M. EASTERN TIME

The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today that serious reported crime in the United States declined 3 percent in 1996, the fifth consecutive annual reduction.

Violent crime dropped 6 percent and property crime was down 2 percent from 1995 levels, the FBI said in releasing final Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program statistics for last year.

For violent crimes, the reductions in 1996 from 1995 totals were murder, 9 percent; forcible rape, 2 percent; robbery, 7 percent; and aggravated assault, 6 percent.

For property crimes, the reductions were burglary, 4 percent; larceny-theft, 1 percent; motor vehicle theft, 5 percent; and arson, 3 percent.

In 1996, the South had 40 percent of reported serious crime; the West, 24 percent; the Midwest, 21 percent; and the Northeast, 15 percent. Crime was down 8 percent in the West, 7 percent in the Northeast, 1 percent in the Midwest; it was up 1 percent in the South.

Serious crime dropped 5 percent last year in the Nation's 64 largest cities—those with populations of 250,000 or more—and violent crime was down 7 percent.

The 1996 total of nearly 13.5 million serious crimes is 7 percent below 1992 figures. The number of violent crimes in 1996 was 13 percent below the 1992 level and was the

lowest total since 1989 but remained 13 percent above the 1987 level. The number of rapes was the lowest since 1989 and the number of burglaries the lowest in more than 20 years.

The UCR is based on reports submitted by more than 16,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies. The 1996 data are published in *Crime in the United States*, the FBI's annual report which was released today.

Highlights from the 1996 edition include:

Crime Volume

--- The 1996 Crime Index total of approximately 13.5 million offenses represents a 3-percent decline from the 1995 total. Five- and 10-year comparisons show the 1996 national total has dropped 7 percent since 1992 and is virtually the same as in 1987.

Crime Rate

---The Crime Index rate of 5,079 offenses per 100,000 United States inhabitants was 4 percent lower than the 1995 rate. The 1996 rate was the lowest since 1984; it was 10 percent below the 1992 rate; and 8 percent lower than the 1987 figure.

---Regionally, the Crime Index rate in the South was 5,727 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants; 5,528 in the West; 4,664 in the Midwest; and 3,899 in the Northeast. All regions reported rate declines from 1995 levels.

--- The Nation's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) also experienced a decrease in the Crime Index rate—5,512 reported offenses per 100,000 population in 1996, compared with 5,761 in 1995.

Violent Crime

--- The number of violent crimes reported to the Nation's law enforcement agencies during 1996 was the lowest total recorded since 1989. The rate of 634 violent crimes for every 100,000 inhabitants was the lowest since 1987.

--All individual violent crimes showed declines in volume and rate from 1995 to 1996.

---Data collected in 1996 on weapons used in connection with murder, robbery, and aggravated assault show that personal weapons (hands, fists, feet) were used in 30 percent of the offenses and that firearms were used in 29 percent.

Property Crime

---The estimated property crime total—11.8 million offenses—was down 2 percent from the 1995 total.

---The property crime rate was 4,445 offenses per 100,000 population, 3 percent lower than the 1995 figure.

--All property crime categories declined in volume and rate.

---The dollar value of property stolen in connection with property crimes in 1996 was estimated at more than \$15 billion—an average loss per offense of \$1,274.

Hate Crime

--*Crime in the United States 1996* includes data on bias crimes, i.e., criminal offenses committed against persons, property, or society motivated by the offender's bias against a race, religion, ethnic/national origin group, or sexual-orientation group.

---The UCR Program began collecting hate crime data in 1992. That year, 6,181 law enforcement agencies covering 129.2 million U.S. inhabitants participated. In 1996, 11,355 agencies covering 223.7 million of the population reported to the Program.

---Crimes against persons comprised 69 percent of the 10,702 offenses reported. Among the crimes against persons, intimidation accounted for approximately 56 percent; simple assault and aggravated assault accounted for approximately 24 percent and 20 percent, respectively; murder and rape each accounted for less than 1 percent.

---Of all offenses reported, 6,768 were motivated by racial bias; 1,497 by religious bias; 1,258 by sexual-orientation bias; and 1,179 by ethnic bias.

Crime Clearances

---Law enforcement agencies nationwide recorded a 22-percent Crime Index clearance rate in 1996. The clearance rate for violent crimes was 47 percent; for property crimes, 18 percent.

---Among the Crime Index offenses, the clearance rate was highest for murder, 67 percent, and lowest for burglary and motor vehicle theft, 14 percent each.

---Offenses involving only juvenile offenders (under 18 years of age) accounted for 21 percent of the Crime Index offenses cleared; 13 percent of the violent crime clearances; and 23 percent of the property crime clearances.

Arrests

---Excluding traffic violations, law enforcement agencies made an estimated 15.2 million arrests for all criminal infractions in 1996, an increase of 1 percent over the previous year's figure. The highest arrest counts were for larceny-theft, drug abuse violations, and driving under

the influence, each at 1.5 million. Arrests for simple assaults followed at 1.3 million. Relating the number of arrests to the total U.S. population, the rate was 5,838 arrests per 100,000 population.

---For the 2-year period 1995-1996, juvenile arrests rose 3 percent while adult arrests showed virtually no change. Violent crime arrests of juveniles decreased 6 percent and those of adults, 3 percent.

---Of all persons arrested in 1996, 45 percent were under the age of 25, 79 percent were male, and 67 percent were white.

---Females and juveniles were most often arrested for the offense of larceny-theft. Males were most often arrested for drug abuse violations and driving under the influence.

Murder

---The murder count for 1996 totaled 19,645, 9 percent lower than the 1995 total and 17 percent lower than the number reported in 1992. The murder rate was 7.4 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

---Based on supplemental data received for 15,848 of the reported murders, 77 percent of murder victims in 1996 were males and 87 percent were persons 18 years or older. The percentage of white and black murder victims was equal at 49 percent.

---Data based on a total of 18,108 murder offenders show that 90 percent of the assailants were male, and 86 percent were 18 years of age or older. Fifty-two percent of the offenders were black and 45 percent were white.

---Over 50 percent of murder victims knew their assailants. Among all female murder victims in 1996, 30 percent were slain by husbands or boyfriends, while 3 percent of the male victims were slain by wives or girlfriends.

---Arguments led to 31 percent of the murders, and 19 percent resulted from felonious activities such as robbery, arson, and other crimes.

---As in previous years, firearms were the weapons used in approximately 7 out of every 10 murders reported.

Forcible Rape

---The total of 95,769 forcible rapes reported to law enforcement during 1996 was the lowest total since 1989. The 1996 count was 2 percent lower than in 1995.

---In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the victims of forcible rape are always female. In 1996, an estimated 71 of every 100,000 females in the country were reported rape victims, a rate that is 1 percent lower than the 1995 rate.

Robbery

---The 1996 estimated robbery total was 537,050 or 202 robberies per 100,000 population nationwide. Robberies declined 7 percent in 1996 as compared to 1995 levels.

---Monetary loss attributed to property stolen in connection with this offense was estimated at nearly \$500 million. Bank robberies resulted in the highest average loss, \$4,207 per offense; gas station robberies the lowest, \$487.

---Robberies on streets or highways accounted for 51 percent of the offenses in this category.

---In 1996, robberies committed with firearms accounted for 41 percent of the total. Robberies committed with the use of strong-arm tactics accounted for 39 percent.

Aggravated Assault

--Over 1 million aggravated assaults were reported to law enforcement in 1996, down 6 percent from the 1995 total.

---Thirty-four percent of aggravated assaults in 1996 were committed with blunt objects or other dangerous weapons. Personal weapons such as hands, fists, and feet were used in 26 percent of reported incidents; firearms in 22 percent; and knives or cutting instruments in 18 percent.

Burglary

---The estimated total of 2.5 million burglaries in 1996 represented the lowest figure in more than 20 years.

--- As in previous years, residences were the target of 2 of every 3 burglaries. Sixty-six percent of all burglaries involved forcible entry, and 51 percent occurred during daylight hours. The average loss for residential offenses was \$1,350.

Larceny-theft

---Larceny-theft, with an estimated total of 7.9 million offenses, comprised 67 percent of the property crime total for the year.

---The total dollar loss to victims nationwide was over \$4 billion during 1996. The average value of property stolen was \$532 per incident.

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

Motor Vehicle Theft

---A lower number of motor vehicles were reported stolen last year than in any year since 1987—under 1.4 million. From the 1995 number, the decrease in both the Nation and in cities was 5 percent.

---The estimated average value of stolen motor vehicles at the time of theft was \$5,372 per vehicle. The estimated total value of vehicles stolen nationwide was nearly \$7.5 billion.

Arson

--A total of 88,887 arson offenses was reported in 1996.

---As in previous years, structures were the most frequent targets of arsonists in 1996—48 percent of the reported incidents. Residential property was involved in 59 percent of the structural arsons during the year; 40 percent of the arsons were directed at single-family dwellings.

---In 1996, the monetary value of property damaged due to reported arsons averaged \$10,280 per offense.

---Of the arsons cleared by law enforcement during 1996, 45 percent involved only people under the age of 18, a higher percentage of juvenile involvement than for any other Index crime.

Law Enforcement Employees

--A total of 13,025 city, county, and state police agencies submitting Uniform Crime Reporting data reported collectively employing 595,170 officers and 234,668 civilians in 1996. Reporting agencies provided law enforcement services to nearly 249 million U.S. inhabitants.

---The average rate of 2.4 full-time officers for every 1,000 inhabitants across the country was unchanged from the 1995 rate.

---Geographically, the highest rate of sworn officers to population was recorded in the Northeastern States, with 2.8 officers per 1,000 inhabitants.

Select 1996 Uniform Crime Reporting data will be available on the FBI's World Wide Web site at <http://www.fbi.gov>

...FINAL DRAFT... (2:40 PM)

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT

Today, the Federal Bureau of Investigation released its final crime statistics for 1996, and the results are good news for all Americans. Overall crime is down for the fifth year in a row, with the biggest reductions coming in violent crime (6%) -- and especially murders (9%). Reported rapes, robberies, assaults and all types of property crimes are down from the previous year. Even the arrest rate for violent juveniles, which had skyrocketed for seven years, has now gone down for two years in a row.

Since being elected President, my Administration has worked with police, prosecutors, school principals and community leaders on a tough, smart crime strategy to attack violent crime. Together, we have fought for more police in our communities, fewer guns on our streets, tougher punishment for violent offenders and better opportunities for our kids. Today's crime statistics show that, armed with these tools, we are moving in the right direction. Law abiding Americans are finally -- and decisively -- tipping the scales of justice in their favor.

YACOPY

Crime - statistics

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

**Embargoed for release until
Sunday, June 1, 1997
at 6pm**

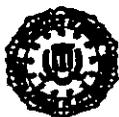
**STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
ON JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REPORT OF 1996 CRIME STATISTICS**

Four years ago, my Administration made a commitment to take our streets back from crime and violence. We have a comprehensive anti-crime plan, and it is working. More community police, tougher punishments and fewer guns in the hands of criminals are making a difference.

Today's Justice Department release marks the largest one-year decline in murder, aggravated assault and violent crime in the past 35 years. The continued downward trend over the past four years is further evidence that we are on the right track with increased community policing, tougher penalties and greater juvenile crime prevention efforts.

Much work remains to be done, however. Juvenile crime and violence must be our top law enforcement priority for the next four years. My Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy declares war on juvenile crime and gangs, with new prosecutors and tougher penalties, an extension of the Brady Bill so violent teenage criminals will never have the right to purchase a handgun, and resources to keep schools open after hours, on weekends, and in the summer.

While the House-passed juvenile crime legislation falls short of the goals outlined in my Strategy, I am hopeful that the Senate will improve on this measure and pass it without delay. We must keep the crime rate coming down -- and every child's prospect of a bright future going up.



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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
(202) 324-3691

FOR RELEASE
6 P.M., EDT, Sunday
June 1, 1997

EMBARGOED

Serious reported crime in the United States declined three percent in 1996, the fifth annual decrease in a row, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today in releasing preliminary figures from its nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

The FBI said that the overall drop resulted from a seven-percent decline in violent crime and a three-percent decrease in property crime, compared to the previous year. The final figures for 1996 are expected to be available in the fall.

In the category of violent crime, murder showed the greatest decline--11 percent, followed by robbery at eight percent, aggravated assault at six percent, and forcible rape at three percent. Among property crimes, burglary and motor vehicle theft each registered a five-percent decrease, larceny-theft fell by two percent, and arson remained unchanged.

By region, the West recorded an eight-percent decrease in serious crime, the Northeast a seven-percent decline, and the Midwest a two-percent drop. Serious crime in the South increased two percent over last year's total. Violent crime fell nine percent in both the Northeast and the West, eight percent in the Midwest, and two percent in the South. Property crime totals dropped eight percent in the West, seven percent in the Northeast, and one percent in the Midwest. The South experienced a two-percent increase in property crime.

Cities in all population groups in the Nation reported declines in serious crime. The largest decrease--six percent--was reported by cities with populations over one million followed by a five-percent decrease in cities with populations ranging from 50,000 to 99,999. Rural counties showed a three-percent decline from the 1995 level, and suburban counties registered a two-percent drop.

The Crime Index total decreased in 1995 by one percent, with violent crime decreasing three percent and property crime less than one percent. The Crime Index total decreased in 1994 by one percent, with violent crime decreasing three percent and property crime decreasing one percent. In 1993, the Crime Index total decreased by two percent: violent crime decreased by less than one percent; and property crime decreased by two percent. In 1992, the Crime Index total decreased by three percent, violent crime increased by one percent, and property crime decreased by four percent.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of over 16,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention.

The complete preliminary annual UNIFORM CRIME REPORT is available on the FBI's Internet site at <http://www.fbi.gov>

EMBARGOED

At's statement

DRAFT

Attorney General Janet Reno released the following statement in response to the release by the FBI of preliminary figures for 1996 from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program:

"This is the largest recorded drop in violent crime since 1961, when these statistics were first recorded. President Clinton's plan is working: penalties are tougher, tens of thousands of illegal gun sales have been thwarted, more than 57,000 new police have been paid for, and we are helping more young people stay on the right path.

"Violent crime has fallen for several years, but we can not let up. It's time to enact President Clinton's comprehensive youth violence legislation, which builds on the 1994 Crime Act with tough, balanced penalties and programs to target gangs, guns and drugs."

DRAFT

TALKING POINTS ON 1996 UCR NUMBERS

- * The seven percent drop in violent crime is the largest drop in more than three and a half decades. (The drop in violent crime is the largest since the FBI began in 1960 to report on crime rates in the fifty states.)
- * Record rates of decline were reported for violent crime, murder and aggravated assault.
- * President Clinton's plan to combat crime is working and making a real difference for families all across America.
- * We increased penalties for serious crime, took guns out of the wrong hands and put more police on America's streets.
- * The results are now being seen: where once the trend in crime was a constant upward swing, we now have several years of declines in violent crime.
- * Crime is still too high, and we must not let up our efforts.
- * We need to enact President Clinton's comprehensive youth violence legislation, which builds on the 1994 Crime Act with tough but balanced enforcement and intervention provisions that target gangs, guns and violent youth crime."

The number of Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States decreased 3 percent during 1986 when compared to the number of offenses reported in 1985. The violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault decreased 7 percent while the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft decreased 3 percent.

Quarterly Crime Index trends for 1985 and 1986, show a 2-percent decrease for the first and second quarters and a 5-percent decline for the third and fourth quarters.

All 1986 figures are preliminary. The states of Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana have not submitted any data for 1986 or have submitted data only for the cities over 100,000 in population. Final figures and crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants will be published in *Crime in the United States - 1986* scheduled to be released in the fall of 1987.

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

TABLE 1 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS Percent change 1986 over 1985, offenses known to the police.

Population Group and Area	Number of agencies	Population (thousands)	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*	
Total	10,019	206,531	-3	-3	-7	-3	-11	-3	-8	-6	-6	-2	-5	0	
Cities:															
Over 1,000,000	10	22,285	-6	-6	-9	-5	-13	-1	-11	-7	-7	-4	-7	+13	
500,000 to 999,999	17	10,967	-3	-3	-4	-2	-3	-5	-3	-4	-3	-2	-3	-7	
250,000 to 499,999	37	13,423	-3	-3	-7	-3	-13	-2	-8	-7	-3	-2	-6	+1	
100,000 to 249,999	147	21,874	-4	-4	-4	-4	-11	-4	-7	-2	-5	-2	-7	-5	
50,000 to 99,999	295	20,036	-5	-5	-9	-5	-13	+1	-10	-10	-6	-4	-8	-1	
25,000 to 49,999	546	18,878	-3	-3	-6	-3	-10	-3	-6	-7	-6	-2	-6	+1	
10,000 to 24,999	1,307	20,555	-1	-1	-5	-1	-13	0	-2	-7	-3	0	-1	-6	
Under 10,000	4,644	16,702	-1	-1	-7	-1	-2	-3	-4	-6	-1	-1	-2	-7	
Counties:															
Suburban ¹	1,050	41,037	-2	-2	-6	-1	-12	-5	-3	-7	-4	+1	-5	+2	
Rural ²	1,868	20,973	-3	-3	-6	-2	-6	-9	-2	-6	-4	-1	-2	-2	
Areas:															
Suburban Area ³	5,002	79,293	-2	-2	-6	-2	-10	-4	-4	-7	-4	-1	-4	-1	
Cities outside Metropolitan Areas	2,545	17,878	0	0	-6	0	-11	-2	-2	-7	0	0	0	+4	

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

TABLE 2 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Region	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
Total	-3	-3	-7	-3	-11	-3	-8	-6	-5	-2	-5	0
Northeast	-7	-7	-8	-7	-14	0	-11	-8	-8	-6	-8	-5
Midwest	-2	-2	-8	-1	-8	-7	-11	-7	-3	0	0	+3
South	+2	+2	-2	+2	-6	-3	-3	-2	0	+3	+1	+2
West	-8	-8	-9	-8	-14	-2	-8	-10	-8	-7	-12	0

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

Years	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
1982/1982	-2	-2	0	-2	+3	-3	-2	+1	-5	-1	-3	-5
1984/1983	-1	-1	-4	-1	-5	-4	-8	-2	-4	+1	-2	+5
1985/1984	-1	-1	-3	-1	-7	-5	-6	-1	-4	+2	-4	-4
1986/1985	-3	-3	-7	-3	-11	-3	-8	-6	-5	-2	-5	0

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

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

TABLE 4 - OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE January through December, 1996 over 1995
 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	1995	6,049	6,072	5	80	131	480	1,044	4,095	214	23
		1996	5,971	5,995	7	66	126	399	1,120	4,008	245	24
AKRON	OH	1995	15,901	16,049	18	209	875	1,166	2,792	8,824	2,017	148
		1996	16,007	16,113	14	194	811	1,326	2,866	8,763	2,033	106
ALBANY	NY	1995	8,329	8,370	7	61	548	611	2,038	4,460	604	41
		1996	8,130	8,180	11	46	491	584	2,087	4,355	556	50
ALBUQUERQUE ¹	NM	1995			53	296	1,623		8,362	23,461	4,995	229
		1996	48,252	48,440	69	375	1,988	3,824	9,037	25,961	6,988	188
ALEXANDRIA ²	VA	1995	7,418	7,439	2	30	291	331	934	4,647	1,183	21
		1996	7,143		7	45	318	266	945	4,615	947	
ALLENTOWN	PA	1995	7,031	7,075	7	48	414	307	1,435	4,174	646	44
		1996	7,444	7,488	7	49	321	276	1,513	4,670	608	44
AMARILLO	TX	1995	13,293	13,378	16	84	242	1,038	2,419	8,883	611	85
		1996	14,088	14,175	11	71	334	1,012	2,116	9,857	687	87
AMHERST TOWN	NY	1995	2,843	2,847	1	8	54	22	215	2,331	212	4
		1996	2,749	2,752	0	7	59	32	265	2,211	175	3
ANAHEIM	CA	1995	17,399	17,456	25	76	1,011	1,363	3,141	8,764	3,019	57
		1996	14,650	14,725	12	73	968	998	2,698	7,550	2,351	75
ANCHORAGE	AK	1995	18,305	18,401	29	242	777	1,462	2,521	11,152	2,122	96
		1996	16,178	16,265	25	198	558	1,297	2,353	10,163	1,584	87
ANN ARBOR	MI	1995	5,414	5,435	3	43	132	294	1,083	3,644	215	21
		1996	4,696	4,741	1	37	113	258	804	3,283	200	45
ARLINGTON	TX	1995	20,404	20,471	9	154	521	1,892	3,224	12,306	2,298	67
		1996	21,312	21,372	17	156	618	1,687	3,395	13,165	2,274	60
ATLANTA	GA	1995	69,011	69,237	184	441	5,260	8,859	11,694	34,221	8,352	226
		1996	70,536	70,775	196	392	4,806	8,301	10,466	37,128	9,247	239
AURORA ²	CO	1995	16,902		18	138	549	1,253	2,436	11,173	1,335	
		1996	15,982	16,061	11	193	559	866	2,589	10,366	1,398	79
AURORA ³	IL	1995			24		231	576	1,055	3,756	374	65
		1996			26		226	567	1,241	3,964	357	61
AUSTIN	TX	1995	42,586	43,077	46	308	1,336	2,360	7,521	27,434	3,581	491
		1996	42,279	42,727	41	270	1,376	2,135	7,575	27,187	3,695	448
BAKERSFIELD	CA	1995	13,806	13,945	29	39	604	626	2,862	7,883	1,763	139
		1996	12,583	12,726	24	37	482	578	2,874	7,456	1,132	143
BALTIMORE	MD	1995	94,855	95,760	325	683	11,353	9,134	16,569	45,619	11,172	905
		1996	85,982	86,401	328	641	10,393	8,145	14,802	40,522	11,151	419
BATON ROUGE	LA	1995	30,794	31,002	65	173	1,394	4,919	5,164	15,796	3,283	208
		1996	33,757	34,019	71	118	1,608	7,997	5,577	15,179	3,207	262
BEAUMONT	TX	1995	11,181	11,234	14	189	420	607	1,749	7,414	788	53
		1996	10,309	10,362	15	203	420	614	1,958	6,362	737	53
BERKELEY	CA	1995	11,407	11,458	10	33	619	591	1,538	7,541	1,075	51
		1996	10,332	10,373	7	32	492	555	1,502	6,683	1,061	41
BIRMINGHAM	AL	1995	33,037	33,320	121	248	2,158	4,122	6,399	16,309	3,680	283
		1996	29,283	29,529	113	229	1,838	2,236	5,973	15,280	3,614	246
BOISE	ID	1995	8,873	8,926	3	53	76	513	1,424	6,311	493	53
		1996	8,693	8,777	1	57	53	388	1,486	6,334	374	84
BOSTON ²	MA	1995	52,278	52,905	96	379	3,597	5,497	6,671	26,002	10,036	627
		1996	44,711		59	414	3,470	5,211	5,052	21,234	9,271	
BROWNSVILLE	TX	1995	8,408	8,428	7	26	204	580	1,264	5,793	534	20
		1996	9,868	9,882	11	22	231	887	1,328	6,911	478	14
BUFFALO ^{1,2}	NY	1995			62	281	2,836		7,092	11,124	4,208	562
		1996	26,644		60	272	2,624	1,576	6,298	11,314	4,500	

			Crime	Modified		For-		Aggra-		Motor		
			Index	Crime	Mur-	cible	Rob-	ava-	Burglary	Larceny-	vehicle	
			total	Index	der	rape	bery	assault		theft	Arson	
				total								
BURBANK	CA	1995	4,234	4,251	6	20	188	289	597	2,246	888	17
		1996	4,161	4,171	4	19	169	264	611	2,219	875	10
CAMBRIDGE ²	MA	1995	5,608	5,630	3	35	296	463	953	3,313	544	24
		1996	4,968		1	35	226	387	799	2,973	547	
CHANDLER	AZ	1995	8,080	8,164	9	32	119	243	1,677	4,882	1,118	84
		1996	8,550	8,627	2	29	142	255	1,794	5,211	1,117	77
CHARLOTTE- MECKLENBURG	NC	1995	52,110	52,455	89	366	2,949	5,824	9,959	29,273	3,650	345
		1996	53,523	53,961	74	308	2,594	5,944	10,227	30,199	4,177	438
CHATTANOOGA	TN	1995	14,269	14,357	28	62	532	1,330	2,595	8,341	1,381	88
		1996	14,688	14,814	21	86	556	1,482	2,668	8,665	1,210	126
CHESAPEAKE	VA	1995	8,538	8,674	10	71	357	383	1,478	5,645	594	136
		1996	8,463	8,576	13	49	284	458	1,529	5,596	534	113
CHICAGO ³	IL	1995			824		30,088	39,205	40,239	121,487	36,197	1,241
		1996			789		26,880	37,097	40,475	119,492	34,091	1,560
CHULA VISTA	CA	1995	9,069	9,123	12	34	405	636	1,662	4,524	1,796	54
		1996	8,822	8,864	5	37	399	653	1,451	4,591	1,686	42
CINCINNATI	OH	1995	26,931	27,330	50	408	2,155	2,027	5,366	15,012	1,913	399
		1996	27,455	28,132	32	315	1,774	1,800	5,687	16,025	1,822	677
CLEARWATER	FL	1995	7,249	7,274	4	48	257	774	1,420	4,452	294	25
		1996	7,577	7,607	2	62	215	876	1,353	4,763	306	30
CLEVELAND	OH	1995	38,665	39,344	129	689	4,224	3,108	7,693	13,764	9,058	679
		1996	37,409	38,033	103	643	4,062	2,823	7,708	13,441	8,629	624
COLORADO SPRINGS	CO	1995	21,949	22,092	18	207	416	825	3,448	15,549	1,388	143
		1996	20,523	20,675	12	238	453	892	3,304	14,248	1,376	152
COLUMBIA	SC	1995	12,883	12,925	9	90	684	1,411	2,260	7,583	846	42
		1996	12,154	12,187	19	75	481	1,241	1,909	7,501	928	33
COLUMBUS	GA	1995	12,417	12,441	20	34	432	497	2,201	8,350	883	24
		1996	12,290	12,298	15	24	367	480	2,216	8,351	837	8
COLUMBUS	OH	1995	58,715	59,630	77	636	3,329	2,582	13,146	31,905	7,040	915
		1996	61,083	61,894	89	571	3,318	2,238	13,013	34,244	7,610	811
CONCORD	CA	1995	7,696	7,713	4	50	156	452	1,378	4,830	826	17
		1996	7,302	7,326	4	38	167	437	1,186	4,780	690	24
CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	1995	29,274	29,469	31	216	504	2,013	3,785	21,271	1,454	195
		1996	30,467	30,683	18	276	485	2,241	3,773	22,006	1,668	216
DALLAS	TX	1995	98,624	100,051	276	852	5,899	8,942	16,705	49,068	16,882	1,427
		1996	100,401	102,088	217	740	6,122	9,201	17,960	49,018	17,143	1,687
DAYTON	OH	1995	18,949	19,209	39	237	1,360	789	4,022	9,357	3,145	260
		1996	17,841	18,078	38	201	1,085	702	3,720	8,859	3,236	237
DENVER	CO	1995	34,769	35,158	81	320	1,413	2,543	7,410	17,761	5,241	389
		1996	34,314	34,694	64	358	1,327	2,083	7,788	17,269	5,425	380
DES MOINES	IA	1995	16,109	16,273	19	127	312	547	1,933	11,912	1,259	164
		1996	15,154	15,273	16	100	321	486	1,794	11,226	1,211	119
DETROIT	MI	1995	119,065	120,216	475	1,104	10,076	12,356	22,366	43,415	29,273	1,151
		1996	120,188	121,999	428	1,119	9,504	12,188	21,491	41,193	34,265	1,811
DOWNEY	CA	1995	4,791	4,843	7	19	353	198	848	2,097	1,269	52
		1996	4,785	4,823	7	33	318	232	932	2,078	1,185	38
DURHAM	NC	1995	15,866	15,930	24	82	904	825	4,522	8,376	1,133	64
		1996	16,834	16,905	40	84	809	754	4,226	9,399	1,522	71
ELIZABETH	NJ	1995	9,638	9,669	18	46	936	345	2,076	4,229	1,988	31
		1996	9,209	9,238	13	54	795	325	1,768	4,382	1,872	29
EL MONTE	CA	1995	5,167	5,222	30	33	531	801	996	1,782	994	55
		1996	4,597	4,666	9	43	572	658	854	1,608	853	69
EL PASO	TX	1995	41,692	41,988	37	242	1,076	3,593	3,828	29,034	3,882	296
		1996	45,134	45,310	30	245	1,195	3,668	3,942	31,694	4,360	176
ERIE	PA	1995	5,706	5,740	6	56	341	269	1,015	3,623	396	34
		1996	5,532	5,581	6	68	336	259	1,019	3,458	386	49
ESCONDIDO	CA	1995	7,993	8,038	11	36	252	581	1,450	4,346	1,317	45

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
EUGENE	OR	1996	6,857	6,902	7	50	215	547	1,079	3,943	1,016	45
		1995	11,876	11,989	3	41	273	409	2,036	8,444	670	93
		1996	12,181	12,278	2	50	271	416	1,914	8,765	763	97
EVANSVILLE	IN	1995	7,478	7,550	5	33	154	532	1,537	4,772	445	72
		1996	7,405	7,460	7	41	166	566	1,439	4,733	453	55
FLINT	MI	1995	17,338	17,684	41	206	1,030	2,615	4,137	7,346	1,963	346
		1996	16,054	16,269	40	182	937	2,166	4,141	6,340	2,248	215
FONTANA	CA	1995	6,276	6,302	13	66	470	978	1,372	1,788	1,589	26
		1996	5,430	5,460	16	72	414	845	1,143	1,447	1,493	30
FORT COLLINS	CO	1995	5,573	5,618	2	66	30	360	790	4,132	193	45
		1996	5,448	5,490	3	70	46	300	829	4,042	158	42
FORT LAUDERDALE	FL	1995	25,036	25,102	27	102	1,113	1,051	4,876	14,836	3,031	66
		1996	25,487	25,557	34	96	1,186	1,268	4,744	15,125	3,034	70
FORT WAYNE	IN	1995	12,765	12,864	23	84	594	230	1,800	8,081	1,953	99
		1996	13,966	14,052	13	121	499	436	1,927	9,407	1,563	86
FORT WORTH	TX	1995	39,667	40,026	108	332	1,965	2,939	7,334	22,128	4,861	359
		1996	38,902	39,266	68	319	1,892	2,905	7,917	21,481	4,520	364
FREMONT	CA	1995	8,606	8,652	2	32	199	981	1,424	4,855	1,113	46
		1996	7,769	7,813	3	32	186	591	1,306	4,689	962	44
FRESNO	CA	1995	46,267	47,594	71	212	2,166	3,210	7,638	20,552	12,418	1,327
		1996	41,688	42,802	70	216	2,087	3,089	6,868	20,180	9,178	1,114
FULLERTON	CA	1995	6,490	6,519	6	39	198	247	1,113	4,024	863	29
		1996	5,246	5,260	5	26	201	253	930	3,110	721	14
GARDEN GROVE	CA	1995	7,740	7,766	6	39	347	532	1,293	3,994	1,529	26
		1996	6,477	6,519	4	34	309	498	1,229	3,245	1,158	42
GARLAND	TX	1995	11,418	11,486	7	102	271	580	2,146	7,244	1,068	68
		1996	9,562	9,840	14	63	210	490	1,786	6,150	849	78
GLENDALE	AZ	1995	15,468	15,587	9	53	320	1,018	2,850	8,489	2,729	119
		1996	13,480	13,558	11	51	301	858	2,277	7,883	2,099	78
GLENDALE	CA	1995	7,958	8,002	8	22	351	384	1,315	4,552	1,326	44
		1996	6,966	7,015	14	16	344	347	1,135	4,044	1,066	49
GRAND PRAIRIE	TX	1995	6,448	6,451	12	28	140	515	1,065	3,714	974	3
		1996	6,882	6,887	3	50	147	956	1,068	3,734	924	5
GRAND RAPIDS	MI	1995	14,556	14,666	24	109	662	1,669	3,113	8,089	890	110
		1996	14,600	14,698	20	101	675	1,647	3,033	8,051	1,073	98
GREEN BAY	WI	1995	4,868	4,902	4	75	70	360	555	3,616	188	34
		1996	4,677	4,708	1	39	68	280	584	3,481	224	31
GREENSBORO	NC	1995	18,044	18,177	36	88	785	1,189	3,671	11,067	1,208	133
		1996	16,393	16,472	23	95	710	1,099	3,228	10,190	1,048	79
HAMPTON	VA	1995	7,045	7,107	14	40	264	236	829	5,199	463	62
		1996	7,167	7,223	10	56	323	203	962	5,151	462	56
HARTFORD	CT	1995	16,573	16,738	33	112	1,278	1,176	3,137	8,278	2,559	165
		1996	13,188	13,291	20	94	1,089	929	2,072	7,036	1,948	103
HAYWARD	CA	1995	7,981	8,065	12	45	349	449	1,235	4,372	1,519	84
		1996	7,875	7,974	11	28	370	408	1,253	4,438	1,367	99
HENDERSON	NV	1995	4,982	5,020	3	79	124	110	917	3,061	688	38
		1996	5,029	5,062	8	81	122	112	1,028	3,033	645	33
HIALEAH	FL	1995	15,654	15,718	17	41	809	993	2,433	7,637	3,724	64
		1996	18,210	18,301	12	63	887	1,051	2,894	9,123	4,180	91
HOLLYWOOD	FL	1995	12,146	12,164	5	63	518	537	2,024	7,515	1,484	18
		1996	12,535	12,552	10	56	502	590	2,411	7,545	1,421	17
HONOLULU	HI	1995	67,145	67,444	38	217	1,371	1,256	10,127	46,696	7,440	299
		1996	60,059	60,352	27	222	1,421	1,078	9,028	41,915	6,370	293
HOUSTON	TX	1995	131,602	133,094	316	837	9,222	11,885	24,830	61,976	22,536	1,492
		1996	135,329	137,082	261	1,002	8,276	12,917	25,402	65,080	22,391	1,753
HUNTINGTON BEACH	CA	1995	8,093	8,117	8	44	176	338	2,084	4,474	969	24
		1996	7,305	7,336	0	26	194	391	1,629	4,161	904	31

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
HUNTSVILLE	AL	1995	13,104	13,154	10	52	384	831	2,413	8,393	1,021	50
		1996	14,330	14,392	11	71	310	947	2,251	9,516	1,224	62
INDEPENDENCE	MO	1995	8,981	9,041	2	40	146	442	1,382	6,309	680	60
		1996	8,771	8,840	1	26	124	436	1,229	6,213	742	69
INDIANAPOLIS	IN	1995	36,469	36,807	99	457	2,523	3,636	7,797	15,941	6,016	338
		1996	37,917	38,242	114	424	2,600	4,280	7,797	16,842	5,860	325
INGLEWOOD	CA	1995	6,817	6,870	40	60	1,067	814	1,096	2,095	1,645	53
		1996	6,241	6,286	27	81	952	903	1,082	1,851	1,365	45
IRVINE	CA	1995	4,707	4,740	2	14	75	122	894	3,191	409	33
		1996	4,090	4,123	1	22	65	186	837	2,647	332	33
IRVING	TX	1995	9,787	9,828	5	56	213	557	1,344	6,723	889	41
		1996	9,483	9,548	8	65	202	529	1,480	6,342	857	65
JACKSON	MS	1995	23,046	23,154	92	186	1,469	920	5,455	10,868	4,056	108
		1996	20,466	20,550	67	209	1,309	781	4,924	9,744	3,432	84
JACKSONVILLE	FL	1995	61,129	61,524	86	625	2,920	5,965	12,491	33,306	5,736	395
		1996	59,534	59,976	85	681	2,792	6,207	13,171	31,852	4,746	442
JERSEY CITY	NJ	1995	18,053	18,157	25	92	2,306	1,908	3,810	6,397	3,515	104
		1996	18,704	18,839	26	91	1,859	1,815	3,425	5,994	3,494	135
KANSAS CITY	MO	1995	52,575	53,054	107	470	3,346	5,811	9,748	26,301	6,792	479
		1996	52,300	52,726	104	412	2,881	5,488	8,947	28,124	6,344	426
KNOXVILLE ¹	TN	1995			19	110	716		2,810	5,898	1,779	126
		1996	10,766	10,873	22	67	593	844	2,341	5,304	1,595	107
LAFAYETTE	LA	1995	10,006	10,032	8	63	279	672	1,624	6,680	680	26
		1996	8,482	8,509	7	75	247	515	1,375	5,589	674	27
LAKEWOOD	CO	1995	7,348	7,405	6	49	130	361	1,153	5,207	442	57
		1996	7,595	7,635	7	51	178	394	1,209	5,194	562	40
LANCASTER	CA	1995	6,269	6,312	9	49	301	961	1,414	2,579	956	43
		1996	5,947	6,003	12	58	308	1,005	1,455	2,338	771	56
LANSING	MI	1995	9,784	9,839	13	148	344	1,138	1,502	5,940	699	55
		1996	9,744	9,812	10	172	343	1,124	1,607	5,952	536	68
LAREDO	TX	1995	10,150	10,234	14	22	174	897	1,628	6,529	886	84
		1996	11,240	11,322	11	27	242	760	1,672	7,477	1,051	82
LAS VEGAS	NV	1995	60,178	60,574	118	571	3,712	5,122	12,219	30,445	7,991	396
		1996	56,943	57,322	161	475	3,650	4,123	11,656	28,952	7,926	379
LEXINGTON	KY	1995	15,933	16,041	14	131	636	1,318	2,978	9,912	944	108
		1996	15,328	15,405	14	122	579	1,283	2,893	9,522	915	77
LINCOLN	NB	1995	14,433	14,538	2	80	122	1,127	1,880	10,765	457	105
		1996	14,353	14,407	3	83	142	987	1,877	10,746	515	54
LITTLE ROCK	AR	1995	22,212	22,382	53	172	1,056	2,418	3,701	13,069	1,743	170
		1996	21,016	21,170	29	166	837	1,725	3,382	13,253	1,624	154
LIVONIA ²	MI	1995	3,682		1	29	80	156	551	2,433	432	
		1996	3,422		2	22	65	150	507	2,271	405	
LONG BEACH	CA	1995	30,657	30,848	80	171	2,774	2,624	5,577	14,011	5,420	191
		1996	26,308	26,499	95	158	2,431	2,385	5,003	11,671	4,565	191
LOS ANGELES	CA	1995	268,204	269,583	849	1,590	29,134	38,945	41,325	108,149	46,212	3,379
		1996	235,258	238,851	709	1,463	25,189	35,477	35,865	95,069	41,486	3,593
LOUISVILLE	KY	1995	19,491	19,873	50	135	1,592	1,483	4,471	8,800	2,960	382
		1996	21,031	21,419	67	131	1,812	1,379	4,830	9,481	3,331	388
LUBBOCK	TX	1995	13,406	13,476	19	122	297	1,467	2,441	8,086	974	70
		1996	12,948	13,044	15	126	276	1,649	2,456	7,472	954	96
MACON	GA	1995	11,070	11,120	25	82	390	371	1,901	7,386	915	50
		1996	13,961	14,011	18	75	382	446	2,446	9,157	1,437	50
MADISON	WI	1995	9,287	9,335	5	67	282	263	1,459	6,478	733	48
		1996	9,096	9,154	1	75	299	397	1,389	6,294	641	58
MEMPHIS	TN	1995	65,993	66,704	181	785	5,779	4,690	16,026	24,695	13,837	711
		1996	70,283	70,903	163	789	5,970	5,615	16,634	26,828	14,284	620
MESA	AZ	1995	28,877	29,021	17	128	507	1,986	4,764	16,991	4,484	144

			Modified									
		Crime	Crime	Mur-	For-	Rob-	Aggra-		Larceny-	Motor		
		Index	Index	der	cible	bery	vated	Burglary	theft	vehicle	Arson	
		total	total		rape		assault			theft		
MESQUITE	TX	1996	25,735	25,862	18	110	506	1,825	3,883	15,582	3,811	127
		1995	7,283	7,403	1	20	89	491	825	5,195	672	110
		1996	6,452	6,580	3	8	64	363	564	4,781	669	128
MIAMI	FL	1995	59,170	59,407	110	198	5,676	6,943	9,874	27,537	8,832	237
		1996	52,918	53,150	124	201	5,139	6,526	9,804	23,431	7,693	232
MIDLAND	TX	1995	4,838	4,863	8	68	88	309	1,004	3,074	287	25
		1996	4,966	4,984	4	58	80	235	1,030	3,273	286	18
MILWAUKEE	WI	1995	52,679	53,234	138	370	3,650	2,579	8,366	26,231	11,345	555
		1996	49,646	50,243	131	293	3,363	2,210	7,622	25,948	10,079	597
MINNEAPOLIS ²	MN	1995	41,299		96	578	3,550	2,852	8,024	21,710	4,489	
		1996	40,826		83	516	3,242	2,967	7,678	20,690	5,650	
MOBILE	AL	1995	18,915	19,002	56	108	1,384	786	4,236	10,416	1,931	87
		1996	19,512	19,606	51	119	1,283	732	4,404	10,990	1,933	94
MODESTO	CA	1995	15,425	15,858	13	76	387	892	2,814	9,262	1,981	233
		1996	12,840	13,014	12	80	421	754	2,701	7,100	1,772	174
MONTGOMERY	AL	1995	13,175	13,247	35	76	564	741	3,085	7,374	1,300	72
		1996	13,202	13,283	31	80	627	851	3,376	7,111	1,126	81
MORENO VALLEY	CA	1995	9,187	9,224	16	44	390	852	2,200	4,566	1,119	37
		1996	8,733	8,762	13	52	418	709	2,280	4,216	1,045	29
NAPERVILLE ³	IL	1995			2		22	53	295	2,178	97	19
		1996			2		16	49	407	2,235	106	8
NASHVILLE ²	TN	1995	56,090		105	487	2,675	6,109	8,236	30,363	8,115	
		1996	59,525		92	487	2,910	6,535	8,018	33,185	8,288	
NEWARK	NJ	1995	40,367	40,618	102	216	5,480	4,573	7,369	12,762	9,865	251
		1996	34,437	34,594	92	179	4,219	4,271	5,991	11,693	7,992	157
NEW HAVEN ²	CT	1995	15,174	15,282	21	98	953	1,157	2,965	7,465	2,515	108
		1996	15,036		22	120	1,207	1,267	2,936	7,139	2,345	
NEW ORLEANS ²	LA	1995	53,399		363	487	5,349	4,677	10,236	22,454	9,833	
		1996	53,819		351	390	5,700	4,580	9,954	22,774	10,170	
NEWPORT NEWS	VA	1995	11,239	11,318	28	139	538	1,045	1,669	7,181	639	79
		1996	9,829	9,926	27	110	363	676	1,224	6,850	579	97
NEW YORK ²	NY	1995	444,758		1,177	2,374	59,280	52,322	73,889	183,037	72,679	
		1996	363,342		986	2,346	49,703	45,561	61,532	162,869	60,345	
NORFOLK	VA	1995	20,602	20,743	53	177	1,293	870	3,134	12,747	2,328	141
		1996	18,854	18,974	61	142	1,079	1,050	2,766	12,053	1,703	120
NORWALK	CA	1995	4,819	4,844	16	23	370	680	794	1,664	1,272	25
		1996	4,388	4,429	14	26	329	807	710	1,516	986	41
OAKLAND ⁴	CA	1995										
		1996	39,174	39,579	93	322	3,622	4,131	6,058	19,878	5,070	405
OCEANSIDE	CA	1995	7,587	7,622	23	72	409	1,041	1,861	2,997	1,184	35
		1996	7,197	7,224	10	75	330	824	1,737	3,309	912	27
OKLAHOMA CITY	OK	1995	53,625	53,979	227	473	1,603	3,724	10,420	32,063	5,115	354
		1996	57,030	57,453	67	477	1,478	3,286	10,690	35,957	5,075	423
ONTARIO	CA	1995	10,383	10,466	21	70	550	905	1,856	4,830	2,151	83
		1996	8,907	9,028	17	44	504	860	1,479	4,292	1,711	121
ORANGE	CA	1995	4,936	4,976	6	15	194	368	968	2,477	908	40
		1996	4,085	4,124	2	30	176	354	878	2,019	626	39
ORLANDO	FL	1995	20,750	20,806	19	141	1,048	2,564	3,862	11,255	1,861	56
		1996	24,055	24,128	13	165	1,080	2,744	4,418	13,444	2,191	73
OXNARD	CA	1995	7,771	7,790	11	65	419	948	1,335	4,102	891	19
		1996	7,910	7,934	16	57	460	849	1,255	4,332	941	24
PALMDALE	CA	1995	5,134	5,184	7	38	289	823	1,067	2,123	787	50
		1996	5,311	5,352	6	38	260	837	1,231	2,246	693	41
PASADENA	CA	1995	9,399	9,456	12	53	721	635	1,713	5,232	1,033	57
		1996	7,423	7,512	14	40	521	603	1,365	4,142	738	89
PASADENA	TX	1995	6,821	6,890	15	63	176	801	1,225	3,661	880	69
		1996	7,278	7,371	9	63	189	642	1,408	3,983	984	93

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
PATERSON	NJ	1995	9,339	9,435	12	45	829	771	2,231	4,047	1,404	96
		1996	8,448	8,500	7	48	805	774	1,948	3,486	1,380	52
PEORIA ^{1A}	IL	1995										
		1996			11		448	1,736	2,086	6,480	964	127
PHILADELPHIA	PA	1995	108,278	110,628	432	773	13,612	7,155	16,165	46,332	23,809	2,350
		1996	105,766	108,348	414	704	15,485	6,764	16,204	43,064	23,131	2,582
PHOENIX	AZ	1995	118,126	118,397	214	411	3,693	7,272	20,953	62,422	23,161	271
		1996	108,749	109,028	186	460	3,757	6,126	19,559	60,565	18,096	279
PITTSBURGH	PA	1995	21,748	21,961	58	243	2,077	1,096	3,598	11,289	3,387	213
		1996	18,763	19,011	46	206	1,565	1,030	3,049	10,057	2,810	248
PLANO	TX	1995	7,654	7,665	4	38	92	513	1,345	5,282	380	11
		1996	8,318	8,329	0	49	97	423	1,443	5,918	388	11
POMONA	CA	1995	8,468	8,510	32	59	614	1,016	1,786	3,454	1,507	42
		1996	7,789	7,824	19	47	545	926	1,697	3,039	1,516	35
PORTLAND	OR	1995	55,348	55,834	43	426	2,298	6,066	7,813	29,589	9,113	486
		1996	50,306	50,805	51	402	2,057	5,325	7,142	28,823	6,506	499
PORTSMOUTH ²	VA	1995	8,969	9,115	34	77	842	549	1,639	4,953	875	146
		1996	8,582		23	57	532	454	1,605	5,040	871	
PROVIDENCE	RI	1995	13,998	14,545	25	97	570	530	3,534	7,150	2,092	547
		1996	13,114	13,517	16	77	445	495	2,936	6,722	2,423	403
PUEBLO	CO	1995	7,822	7,884	8	46	182	1,131	1,468	4,475	512	62
		1996	7,372	7,424	13	74	196	1,104	1,348	4,305	332	52
RALEIGH	NC	1995	17,523	17,626	18	104	648	1,269	3,682	10,565	1,237	103
		1996	17,080	17,164	25	90	732	1,262	3,139	10,456	1,376	84
RANCHO CUCAMONGA	CA	1995	4,843	4,864	7	22	179	158	998	2,498	981	21
		1996	4,828	4,855	8	14	157	191	990	2,531	937	27
RENO	NV	1995	10,947	11,016	14	94	421	568	1,846	7,193	811	69
		1996	10,854	10,883	12	113	507	491	1,676	7,330	725	29
RICHMOND	VA	1995	20,984	21,172	120	171	1,491	1,718	4,260	10,848	2,376	188
		1996	19,771	19,942	112	143	1,545	1,583	4,022	10,338	2,028	171
RIVERSIDE	CA	1995	19,683	19,927	34	117	1,010	2,648	4,232	8,545	3,097	244
		1996	15,493	15,782	18	115	874	2,162	2,894	7,121	2,309	289
ROCHESTER	NY	1995	22,722	23,074	53	150	1,576	774	5,089	12,871	2,209	352
		1996	20,928	21,208	53	119	1,360	738	4,474	11,491	2,693	280
ROCKFORD ³	IL	1995			19		751	962	3,616	8,681	1,301	60
		1996			31		750	879	3,401	8,422	1,387	48
SACRAMENTO	CA	1995	38,803	39,005	57	158	2,129	1,936	8,003	18,538	7,982	202
		1996	33,780	33,950	43	154	1,874	1,636	7,148	16,842	6,083	170
ST. LOUIS	MO	1995	59,736	60,505	204	273	5,136	6,839	10,692	28,587	8,005	769
		1996	56,588	57,372	166	269	4,086	5,682	9,887	29,228	7,270	784
ST. PAUL	MN	1995	20,256	20,580	25	233	930	1,348	4,272	11,219	2,229	324
		1996	20,704	21,010	26	234	875	1,302	4,127	11,504	2,636	306
ST. PETERSBURG	FL	1995	22,899	23,031	30	172	1,417	3,555	4,217	12,076	1,432	132
		1996	23,843	24,095	26	166	1,380	3,156	4,535	12,373	2,207	252
SALEM	OR	1995	12,346	12,402	9	65	247	111	1,852	8,967	1,095	56
		1996	10,732	10,784	7	94	191	102	1,282	8,310	746	52
SALINAS	CA	1995	8,329	8,385	15	49	494	950	1,181	4,797	843	56
		1996	7,554	7,608	9	54	412	884	1,031	4,339	825	54
SAN ANTONIO	TX	1995	79,931	80,765	142	658	2,345	2,033	13,961	52,370	8,422	834
		1996	87,710	88,601	117	637	2,350	1,637	13,685	60,488	8,796	891
SAN BERNARDINO	CA	1995	19,319	19,507	67	101	1,442	2,318	3,991	7,897	3,503	188
		1996	16,971	17,120	43	79	1,281	1,831	3,544	7,201	2,992	149
SAN DIEGO	CA	1995	64,235	64,465	91	346	3,244	7,396	10,311	30,505	12,342	230
		1996	61,573	61,825	79	368	2,998	6,703	8,608	31,688	11,129	252
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	1995	60,474	60,907	99	304	6,469	4,031	7,127	34,153	8,291	433
		1996	56,593	57,045	83	298	5,539	3,967	7,079	31,062	8,565	452
SAN JOSE	CA	1995	36,096	36,635	38	387	1,209	5,015	5,477	19,745	4,225	539

			Modified									
		Crime	Crime	Mur-	For-	Rob-	Aggra-		Larceny-	Motor		
		Index	Index	der	cible	bery	vated	Burglary	theft	vehicle	Arson	
		total	total		rape		assault			theft		
SANTA ANA	CA	1996	34,287	34,842	40	341	1,098	4,596	4,700	19,793	3,719	655
		1995	15,190	15,514	72	66	1,234	1,141	2,182	7,396	3,099	324
SANTA CLARITA	CA	1996	13,213	13,589	48	62	1,178	945	1,822	6,501	2,659	376
		1995	3,929	3,947	4	28	92	554	910	1,821	520	18
SANTA ROSA	CA	1996	3,255	3,295	2	19	83	492	716	1,550	393	40
		1995	7,325	7,392	4	64	193	422	1,183	4,925	534	67
SAVANNAH	GA	1996	6,905	6,954	2	81	170	410	920	4,901	421	49
		1995	12,016	12,079	27	76	840	447	1,946	7,669	1,011	63
SCOTTSDALE	AZ	1996	13,198	13,296	21	62	859	486	2,172	8,493	1,105	98
		1995	10,816	10,861	6	18	138	296	2,076	6,627	1,655	45
SEATTLE	WA	1996	9,737	9,790	8	23	133	281	1,788	6,455	1,051	53
		1995	55,507	55,753	41	260	2,213	2,390	7,689	35,970	6,944	246
SHREVEPORT	LA	1996	55,636	55,886	37	261	1,963	2,282	7,855	36,883	6,355	250
		1995	22,338	22,538	61	112	776	1,643	3,787	14,637	1,322	200
SIMI VALLEY	CA	1996	23,657	23,851	50	134	729	1,576	4,185	15,454	1,529	194
		1995	2,908	2,941	4	12	57	123	626	1,759	327	33
SIOUX FALLS	SD	1996	2,401	2,435	1	12	38	105	460	1,532	253	34
		1995	5,766	5,792	5	70	82	344	904	4,136	225	26
SOUTH BEND	IN	1996	5,354	5,405	1	82	65	325	864	3,808	209	51
		1995	10,013	10,135	26	86	389	479	2,406	5,920	707	122
SPOKANE	WA	1996	10,822	10,937	22	93	512	395	2,880	8,185	735	115
		1995	16,484	16,558	23	132	471	960	2,966	11,000	932	74
SPRINGFIELD ³	IL	1996	16,288	16,327	15	89	346	858	3,032	11,101	845	41
		1995			11		564	1,024	2,487	6,183	515	57
SPRINGFIELD ¹²	MA	1996			7		452	1,008	2,359	5,697	363	33
		1995	11,165	11,742	19	134	748	1,406	2,490	3,798	2,570	577
SPRINGFIELD	MO	1996			16	99	531	2,782	3,206	3,477		
		1995	12,092	12,189	5	82	145	597	2,123	8,440	700	97
STAMFORD	CT	1996	11,605	11,608	4	76	173	542	2,182	7,851	677	103
		1995	6,051	6,086	4	14	231	262	935	3,999	606	35
STERLING HEIGHTS	MI	1996	4,955	5,007	6	18	212	205	704	3,332	478	52
		1995	4,418	4,448	1	15	11	299	348	3,367	377	30
STOCKTON	CA	1996	4,570	4,588	1	11	34	185	433	3,523	383	18
		1995	20,782	20,896	42	133	1,228	1,784	3,836	10,278	3,481	114
SUNNYVALE	CA	1996	19,401	19,512	46	123	1,313	1,633	3,418	9,815	3,053	111
		1995	3,777	3,788	3	29	110	112	459	2,714	350	11
SYRACUSE	NY	1996	3,488	3,506	0	29	80	122	420	2,522	315	18
		1995	11,340	11,438	18	84	633	732	3,048	6,032	793	98
TACOMA	WA	1996	10,999	11,105	15	62	579	742	2,821	5,940	840	106
		1995	21,766	21,903	28	171	925	2,099	3,655	12,250	2,638	137
TALLAHASSEE	FL	1996	20,143	20,268	20	137	792	1,836	3,284	11,255	2,819	125
		1995	16,611	16,641	12	119	607	1,191	2,800	10,751	1,131	30
TAMPA	FL	1996	14,018	14,040	10	95	363	1,094	2,157	9,505	794	22
		1995	41,112	41,324	47	277	2,626	5,785	6,622	19,773	5,982	212
TEMPE	AZ	1996	42,873	43,100	43	264	2,671	5,711	7,373	20,787	6,024	227
		1995	14,723	14,780	7	49	299	478	2,103	9,374	2,413	57
THOUSAND OAKS	CA	1996	14,031	14,083	3	35	321	512	2,047	9,169	1,944	52
		1995	2,747	2,772	0	23	59	154	447	1,755	309	25
TOLEDO	OH	1996	2,547	2,619	3	9	64	156	447	1,616	252	72
		1995	27,196	27,688	35	278	1,414	1,146	6,298	14,821	3,204	492
TOPEKA ⁷	KS	1996	27,488	28,094	30	277	1,297	1,031	5,597	16,218	3,038	606
		1995	15,931		9	89	504	905	5,894	7,535	995	
TORRANCE	CA	1996	15,394		17	89	533	863	3,563	9,659	670	
		1995	7,637	7,675	5	10	393	283	1,294	4,216	1,436	38
TUCSON	AZ	1996	7,054	7,080	3	31	317	281	1,385	3,826	1,211	26
		1995	54,706	54,983	65	292	1,192	3,878	5,995	37,235	6,049	277
		1996	46,866	47,148	46	282	1,288	3,583	6,710	28,460	6,497	282

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
TULSA	OK	1995	27,824	28,095	30	255	947	3,127	6,072	12,991	4,402	271
		1996	27,373	27,613	31	304	868	3,225	6,131	12,545	4,269	240
VALLEJO	CA	1995	9,040	9,110	13	52	508	1,058	1,670	4,701	1,038	70
		1996	8,997	9,056	16	59	523	967	1,658	4,901	873	59
VIRGINIA BEACH	VA	1995	20,280	20,491	16	99	479	374	2,915	15,244	1,153	211
		1996	20,819	21,041	20	127	455	473	3,063	15,688	993	222
WACO	TX	1995	10,064	10,129	16	131	457	904	1,900	5,553	1,103	65
		1996	11,553	11,638	14	92	386	860	2,092	6,832	1,277	85
WASHINGTON	DC	1995	67,402	67,524	361	292	6,864	7,228	10,184	32,281	10,192	122
		1996	64,557	64,719	397	260	6,444	6,310	9,828	31,343	9,975	162
WATERBURY	CT	1995	8,799	8,813	9	32	260	225	2,049	4,923	1,301	14
		1996	7,952	7,962	13	39	245	360	1,930	4,396	969	10
WEST COVINA	CA	1995	5,502	5,576	10	24	361	253	780	2,980	1,094	74
		1996	4,968	5,010	6	24	273	265	806	2,689	905	42
WICHITA ²	KS	1995	25,625		41	203	895	1,046	5,364	15,429	2,647	
		1996	24,881		24	227	823	1,298	5,193	14,936	2,380	
WICHITA FALLS	TX	1995	7,011	7,117	8	90	211	552	1,183	4,601	366	106
		1996	6,704	6,742	9	81	152	636	1,020	4,436	370	38
WINSTON-SALEM	NC	1995	19,636	19,780	23	142	926	1,307	4,644	11,304	1,290	144
		1996	18,974	19,135	27	124	872	1,245	3,836	11,078	1,782	161
WORCESTER ²	MA	1995	11,386		5	82	431	1,264	2,523	5,790	1,291	
		1996	10,026	10,112	7	107	409	1,034	2,228	5,130	1,111	86
YONKERS	NY	1995	8,364	8,433	9	25	730	373	1,400	4,140	1,687	69
		1996	8,210	8,266	12	35	639	418	1,381	4,125	1,600	56

- 1 Due to reporting changes, figures are not comparable to previous year and/or incomplete.
- 2 Complete arson data for 1995 and/or 1996 not available.
- 3 Forcible 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.
- 4 1995 data are not available.

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