

CRIME STATISTICS

January 24, 1999

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- Murder rates have fallen to the lowest level since 1967 -- over 31 years. (1998 UCR)
- The overall crime rate in 1998 was the lowest since 1973 -- over 25 years. (1998 UCR)
- The number of gun crimes is down over 35% since 1993. (1998 UCR)
- The violent crime rate is the lowest in 25 years according the 1998 DOJ National Crime Victimization Survey -- the lowest it has been since they began the survey in 1973. However, the 1998 UCR shows that the violent crime rate is the lowest in 11 years -- since 1987.
- In 1998, crime fell in every geographic region and in cities, suburbs and rural areas across America. The regional decline continued into the first six months of 1999. (1998 UCR)
- The number of juvenile gun homicide offenders fell 57% from 1993 to 1998. (BJS)
- In 1998, the number of forcible rapes reported to police were the lowest in a decade, representing a 4% decrease from last year. (1998 UCR)
- In 1998, the property crime rate fell to its lowest point since 1973 -- a 25-year low. The 1998 rate is 13% lower than the 1994 rate, and 20% below the 1989 rate. The total value of property stolen in connection with property crimes in 1998 was estimated at over \$15.4 billion. The property crime rate continued to decline in 1999.

**These numbers are all consistent with the preliminary 1999 UCR data released by the FBI last November.



Deanne E. Benos
02/10/2000 02:53:57
PM

*Crime -
Statistics*

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP@EOP, Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP@EOP
Subject: Safest Big Nation.

I am working with the International Crime Division over at DOJ and the Council of Economic Advisors on this, and I will let you know if I learn something new. Also, I spoke with Jeremy Travis -- he confirmed that today, America's property crime rate is below that of England and many Western European nations, yet our violent crime rate, while decreasing, is still higher and it is largely due to gun violence. (I'm trying to squeak better statistics out of them to back this statement up.)

Here are our options so far:

- (1) Compare the U.S. crime rate to that of the other G-7 nations (or G-8 if we choose to include Russia), which we can reference as "the other major industrialized nations" -- all have relatively similar urban patterns, relatively large populations, and similar distribution of wealth: U.S., Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Britain.
- (2) Compare the U.S. crime rate to that of the other 25 countries classified by the World Development Report's list of the nations with the highest incomes and population over one million. This is the report that the Centers for Disease Control uses for the factoid: "U.S. children are 12 times more likely to die in gunfire than 25 other industrialized nations combined." The 25 nations include: U.S., Finland, N. Ireland, Israel, Canada, Belgium, Norway, Austria, France, Switzerland, New Zealand, Australia, Sweden, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Scotland, England and Wales, Ireland, Spain, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Netherland, Singapore, Japan, Kuwait. (I have faxed this report to you.)
- (3) Compare the U.S. crime rate to those of the other nations with the largest Gross Domestic Product.
- (4) Compare the U.S. crime rate to those of the other nations with the largest per capita income.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

FACSIMILE FOR: Bruce Reed / Cathy Mays
DATE: 2/10/00.
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FACSIMILE FROM: Deanne Benos
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For Domestic Policy

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NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 4

COMMENTS: * Per my email - When we reference the fact
that American kids are 25x more likely to die in gunfire
than in 25 "other" industrialized nations combined we are
referencing the "1994 World Development" survey that classifies
the US, and 25 other nations with the highest incomes +
pop. over 1 million. (CDC uses this measure.)

* Otherwise, we may use "6-7" nations as an
appropriate means of measuring

* I'm working with the Council of Economic
Advisors on other options.



February 07, 1997 / 46(05);101-105

CDC

Rates of Homicide, Suicide, and Firearm-Related Death Among Children -- 26 Industrialized Countries

During 1950-1993, the overall annual death rate for U.S. children aged less than 15 years declined substantially (1), primarily reflecting decreases in deaths associated with unintentional injuries, pneumonia, influenza, cancer, and congenital anomalies. However, during the same period, childhood homicide rates tripled, and suicide rates quadrupled (2). In 1994, among children aged 1-4 years, homicide was the fourth leading cause of death; among children aged 5-14 years, homicide was the third leading cause of death, and suicide was the sixth (3). To compare patterns and the impact of violent deaths among children in the United States and other industrialized countries, CDC analyzed data on childhood homicide, suicide, and firearm-related death in the United States and 25 other industrialized countries for the most recent year for which data were available in each country (4). This report presents the findings of this analysis, which indicate that the United States has the highest rates of childhood homicide, suicide, and firearm-related death among industrialized countries.

* In the 1994 World Development Report (5), 208 nations were classified by gross national product. From that list, the United States and all 26 of the other countries in the high-income group and with populations of greater than or equal to 1 million were selected because of their economic comparability and the likelihood that those countries maintained vital records most accurately. In January and February 1996, the ministry of health or the national statistics institute in each of the 26 countries were asked to provide denominator data and counts by sex and by 5-year age groups for the most recent year data were available for the number of suicides (International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision {ICD-9}, codes E950.0-E959), homicides (E960.0-E969), suicides by firearm (E955.0-E955.4), homicides by firearm (E965.0-E965.4), unintentional deaths caused by firearm (E922.0-E922.9), and firearm-related deaths for which intention was undetermined (E985.0-E985.4); 26 (96%) countries, including the United States, provided complete data *. Twenty (77%) countries provided data for 1993 or 1994; the remaining countries provided data for 1990, 1991, 1992, or 1995. Cause-specific rates per 100,000 population were calculated for three groups (children aged 0-4 years, 5-14 years, and 0-14 years). The rates for homicide and suicide by means other than firearms were calculated by subtracting the firearm-related homicide and firearm-related suicide rates from the overall homicide and suicide rates. Rates for the United States were compared with rates based on pooled data for the other 25 countries. Of the 161 million children aged less than 15 years during the 1 year for which data were provided, 57 million (35%) were in the United States and 104 million (65%) were in the other 25 countries.

Overall, the data provided by the 26 countries included a total of 2872 deaths among children aged less than 15 years for a period of 1 year. Homicides accounted for 1995 deaths, including 1177 (59%) in boys and 818 (41%) in girls. Of the homicides, 1464 (73%) occurred among U.S. children. The homicide rate for children in the United States was five times higher than that for children in the other 25 countries combined (2.57 per 100,000 compared with 0.51) (Table 1).

Suicide accounted for the deaths of 599 children, including 431 (72%) in boys and 168 (28%) in girls. Of the suicides, 321 (54%) occurred among U.S. children. The suicide rate for children in the

United States was two times higher than that in the other 25 countries combined (0.55 compared with 0.27) (Table 1). No suicides were reported among children aged less than 5 years.

A firearm was reported to have been involved in the deaths of 1107 children; 957 (86%) of those occurred in the United States. Of all firearm-related deaths, 55% were reported as homicides; 20%, as suicides; 22%, as unintentional; and 3%, as intention undetermined. The overall firearm-related death rate among U.S. children aged less than 15 years was nearly 12 times higher than among children in the other 25 countries combined (1.66 compared with 0.14) (Table 1). The firearm-related homicide rate in the United States was nearly 16 times higher than that in all of the other countries combined (0.94 compared with 0.06); the firearm-related suicide rate was nearly 11 times higher (0.32 compared with 0.03); and the unintentional firearm-related death rate was nine times higher (0.36 compared with 0.04). For all countries, males accounted for most of the firearm-related homicides (67%), firearm-related suicides (77%), and unintentional firearm-related deaths (89%). The nonfirearm-related homicide rate in the United States was nearly four times the rate in all of the other countries (1.63 compared with 0.45), and nonfirearm-related suicide rates were similar in the United States and in all of the other countries combined (0.23 compared with 0.24).

The rate for firearm-related deaths among children in the United States (1.66) was 2.7-fold greater than that in the country with the next highest rate (Finland, 0.62) (Figure 1). Except for rates for firearm-related suicide in Northern Ireland and firearm-related fatalities of unknown intent in Austria, Belgium, and Israel, rates for all types of firearm-related deaths were higher in the United States than in the other countries. However, among all other countries, the impact of firearm-related deaths varied substantially. For example, five countries, including three of the four countries in Asia, reported no firearm-related deaths among children. In comparison, firearms were the primary cause of homicide in Finland, Israel, Australia, Italy, Germany, and England and Wales. Five countries (Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, Scotland, and Taiwan) reported only unintentional firearm-related deaths.

Reported by: Div of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC.

Editorial Note

Editorial Note: The findings in this report document a high rate of death among U.S. children associated with violence and unintentional firearm-related injuries, particularly in comparison with other industrialized countries. Even though rates in all other countries were lower than those in the United States, rates among other countries varied substantially and were particularly low in some countries. Although specific reasons for the differences in rates among countries are unknown, previous studies have reported on the associations between rates of violent childhood death and low funding for social programs (6), economic stress related to participation of women in the labor force (7,8), divorce, ethnic-linguistic heterogeneity, and social acceptability of violence (9).

The findings of the analysis in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, although the data were obtained from official sources and were based on ICD-9 codes, the sensitivity and specificity of the vital records and reporting systems may have varied by country. Second, because 21 (81%) countries each reported less than 10 firearm-related deaths among children aged 0-14 years, the firearm-related death rates for those countries, when not pooled, are unstable and may vary substantially for different years. Finally, only one half of the countries (including the United States) reported all four digits of the ICD-9 codes for firearm-related deaths; the fourth digit distinguishes whether deaths were caused by injuries from firearms or by other explosives. For countries in which this distinction could not be made, the firearm-related death rates may be overestimated slightly.

In May 1996, the 49th World Health Assembly adopted a resolution that declared violence a leading worldwide public health problem and urged all member states to assess the problem of violence and to communicate their findings to the World Health Organization (10). Cross-cultural comparisons may identify key factors (e.g., attitudinal, behavioral, educational, socioeconomic, or regulatory) not

evident from intranational studies that could assist in the development of new country-specific strategies for preventing such deaths.

References

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6. Garnter R. Family structure, welfare spending, and child homicide in developed democracies. *J Marriage Fam* 1991;53:231-40.
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10. World Health Assembly. *Prevention of violence: public health priority*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 1996. (Resolution no. WHA49.25).
 - o Complete data were provided by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England and Wales, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Scotland, Singapore, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, and the United States. In this analysis, Hong Kong, Northern Ireland, and Taiwan are considered as countries.

Table 1

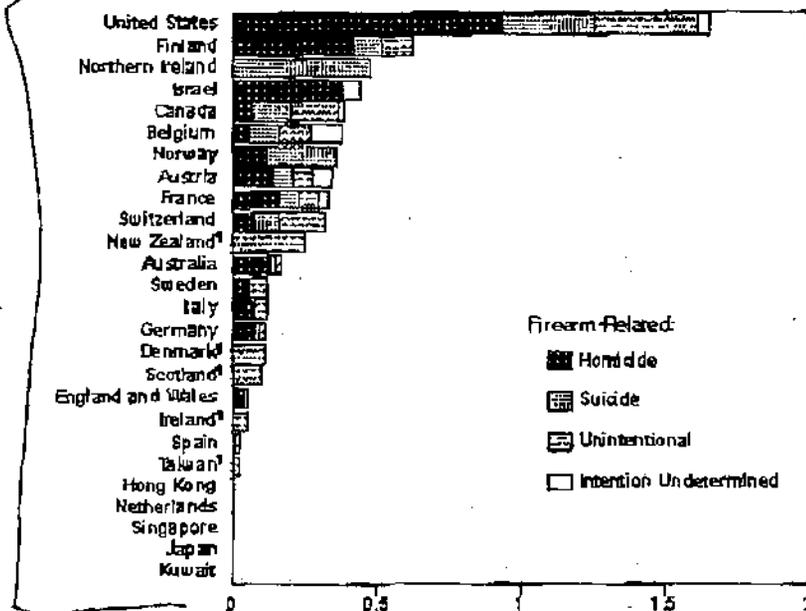
Note: To print large tables and graphs users may have to change their printer settings to landscape and use a small font size.

TABLE 1. Rates * of homicide, suicide, and firearm-related death + among children aged <15 years

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Figure_1

FIGURE 1: Rates* of firearm-related death† among children aged <15 years – 26 industrialized countries‡



* Per 100,000 children aged <15 years and for 1 year during 1990–1995.

† Homicides by firearm (International Classification of Diseases Tenth Revision codes E965.0–E965.4), suicides by firearm (E965.0–E966.4), unintentional deaths caused by firearm (E922.0–E922.8), and firearm-related deaths for which intention was undetermined (E965.0–E965.4).

‡ All countries classified in the high-income group with populations ≥1 million (•) that provided complete data. In this analysis, Hong Kong, Northern Ireland, and Taiwan are considered as countries.

† Reported only unintentional firearm-related deaths.

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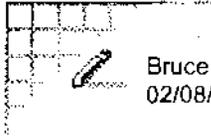


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Crime- Statistics



Bruce N. Reed
02/08/2000 01:52:03 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject:

In one year,
firearms killed no children in Japan, 19 in Great Britain, 57 in Germany,
109 in France, 153 in Canada, and 5,285 in the United States.

Accidental gun death rate children under 15 = $\frac{1}{9}$
9 times higher than ^{other} 25 industrialized nations combined

Guns kill more than a dozen kids a day in US
- more than ~~Japan~~ die in Japan or Britain in an avg year.

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- In 1998, crime fell in every geographic region and in cities, suburbs and rural areas across America. The regional decline continued into the first six months of 1999. (1998 UCR)
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**EMBARGOED**

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

**FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
(202) 324-3691****FOR RELEASE
Sunday, May 16, 1999
6 P.M., ET**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today that preliminary 1998 figures from its nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program indicate a decline in serious crime for the seventh consecutive year. The totals for reported serious crime in 1998 show a decline of 7 percent from the 1997 figures.

Compared with figures from the previous year, these preliminary figures indicate that the downward trend is the result of a 7-percent decrease in both violent and property crime. The final figures for 1998 will be available in the fall.

Robbery demonstrated the greatest drop in the violent crime category, down 11 percent from the 1997 figures. The number of murders decreased 8 percent. Forcible rape and aggravated assault figures each declined by 5 percent. Down 10 percent, motor vehicle theft figures represented the greatest decrease in the property crime category. Declines of 7 percent were noted in burglary and in arson. The number of larceny-thefts was down 6 percent from the preceding year's figures.

Decreases in the Crime Index total were reported by law enforcement agencies in all regions. Declines of 8 percent were reported by the Northeast and the West. Declines of 6 and 4 percent were reported in the South and the Midwest, respectively. Drops in violent crime were noted in the West, down 9 percent; in the Northeast and the South, each down 7 percent; and in the Midwest, down 4 percent. The number of murders was down in all regions. The Northeast and the West recorded the greatest drop, 11 percent, respectively. The South reported a 7 percent decrease, and the Midwest, a 5-percent decline. Property crime decreases of 8 percent in both the Northeast and in the West, 6 percent in the South, and 4 percent in the Midwest were also recorded.

Serious crimes figures fell in cities of all population groups. Decreases of 8 percent were recorded in cities with populations from 250,000-999,999 and those with populations from 50,000 to 99,999. The smallest decrease, 4 percent, was reported in cities with less than 10,000 inhabitants. Compared with the 1997 figures, a 7-percent decline was recorded in suburban counties, and a 5-percent drop was recorded in rural counties.

Over 17,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily submit data to the nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of the FBI's UCR Program. These comprehensive data are published annually in *Crime in the United States*.

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

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The number of Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States decreased 7 percent during 1998 when compared to the figures reported during the same period of 1997. The violent crime category, which includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, fell 7 percent. Property crimes, consisting of the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft, also dropped 7 percent.

Quarterly Crime Index trends for 1998 and 1997 show a 3-percent decrease for the first quarter, a 6-percent decline in both the second and fourth quarters, and an 8-percent decrease for the third quarter.

All 1998 figures are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants will be published in *Crime in the United States, 1998* scheduled for release in the fall of 1999.

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

Population Group and Area	Number of agencies	Population (thousands)	Crime Index total	Modi- fied total	Violent crime	Prop- erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggre- vated assault	Bur- glary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
Total	10,126	210,916	-7	-7	-7	-7	-8	-5	-11	-5	-7	-5	-10	-7
Cities:														
Over 1,000,000	8	20,149	-8	-5	-5	-5	-11	-4	-12	-2	-10	-4	-11	-14
500,000 to 999,999	19	12,795	-8	-5	-5	-7	-10	-5	-12	-5	-4	-7	-13	-1
250,000 to 499,999	38	13,863	-8	-5	-10	-7	-13	-7	-12	-9	-7	-7	-8	-6
100,000 to 249,999	154	22,169	-8	-5	-5	-5	-10	-5	-11	-7	-5	-5	-8	-11
50,000 to 99,999	297	20,057	-8	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-11	-5	-5	-7	-12	-5
25,000 to 49,999	578	19,930	-7	-7	-5	-7	-4	-5	-11	-5	-7	-7	-7	-12
10,000 to 24,999	1,308	20,721	-5	-5	-5	-5	0	-3	-7	-5	-5	-5	-5	-10
Under 10,000	4,730	16,328	-4	-4	0	-5	-7	+2	-4	+1	-4	-5	-5	-1
Counties:														
Suburban*	1,018	43,219	-7	-7	-5	-4	+2	-5	-12	-5	-5	-7	-12	0
Rural*	1,884	21,887	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-10	-5	0	-5	-5	-2	-2
Areas:														
Suburban Area*	4,869	81,582	-8	-5	-5	-5	0	-5	-10	-4	-7	-5	-10	-4
Urban outside Metropolitan Area*	2,803	16,316	-5	-5	-5	-5	-4	-4	-12	-4	-5	-5	-4	-3

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

Region	Crime Index total	Modi- fied total	Violent crime	Prop- erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggre- vated assault	Bur- glary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
Total	-7	-7	-7	-7	-8	-5	-11	-5	-7	-5	-10	-7
Northeast	-5	-5	-7	-5	-11	-5	-12	-4	-11	-7	-14	-12
Midwest	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-5	-5	-2	-4	-4	-8	-8
South	-5	-5	-7	-5	-7	-5	-12	-5	-5	-5	-8	-5
West	-5	-5	-5	-5	-11	-4	-13	-7	-5	-7	-11	-8

Years	Crime Index total	Modi- fied total	Violent crime	Prop- erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggre- vated assault	Bur- glary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
1995/1996	-1	-1	-3	-1	-7	-5	-5	-1	-4	+1	-4	-4
1996/1997	-5	-5	-5	-2	-5	-7	-5	-5	-3	-1	-5	-3
1997/1998	-2	-3	-2	-2	-7	-5	-7	-1	-2	-2	-3	-7
1998/1997	-7	-7	-7	-7	-8	-5	-11	-5	-7	-5	-10	-7

* 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 total.

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

EMBARGOED

TABLE 4 - OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE January through December

Cities and Towns 300,000 and over in population

EMBARGOED		Year	Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Armed
ABILENE	TX	1997	8,403	6,432	2	67	124	448	1,320	4,147	294	28
		1998	5,573	5,587	5	52	128	382	1,248	3,881	218	24
ALBANY	NY	1997	7,364	7,476	7	68	428	633	1,782	4,132	425	62
		1998	7,382	7,447	2	74	367	640	1,805	4,142	442	55
ALBUQUERQUE	NM	1997	47,823	48,054	48	270	1,728	3,828	8,543	25,854	7,748	131
		1998	45,848	45,821	37	218	1,883	3,814	8,037	25,708	8,338	178
ALEXANDRIA	VA	1997	8,801	8,827	5	48	287	288	818	4,363	813	28
		1998	8,080	8,078	7	38	282	341	780	4,028	743	18
ALLENTOWN	PA	1997	6,630	6,573	7	48	381	241	1,342	3,788	783	43
		1998	6,022	6,088	15	43	385	234	1,387	3,408	922	44
AMARILLO	TX	1997	12,083	13,048	14	88	248	815	2,130	8,832	777	85
		1998	13,280	13,258	12	82	245	842	1,883	8,228	728	78
AMHERST TOWN	NY	1997	2,939	2,625	0	8	38	61	288	2,058	148	8
		1998	2,111	2,117	2	2	43	44	183	1,717	128	8
ANAHEIM	CA	1997	12,130	12,185	15	108	812	1,037	2,278	5,824	1,872	55
		1998	10,438	10,491	18	73	550	677	2,086	5,288	1,627	63
ANCHORAGE	AK	1997	15,288	15,348	23	174	801	1,191	1,881	10,083	1,382	88
		1998	13,384	13,441	18	184	373	1,088	1,877	8,834	1,281	77
ANN ARBOR	MI	1997	4,581	4,824	0	34	108	281	883	3,181	218	43
		1998	4,327	4,348	1	33	116	888	845	2,853	214	22
ARLINGTON	TX	1997	20,082	20,142	12	127	827	1,784	3,028	12,588	2,051	48
		1998	19,828	19,888	13	138	808	1,282	2,874	12,703	1,884	78
ARVADA	CO	1997			1	54	48	88	88	2,888	88	18
		1998			2	17	43	631	2,887	288	11	
ATLANTA	GA	1997	68,581	58,848	188	388	4,781	7,583	8,183	28,788	7,888	258
		1998	58,128	58,285	148	388	4,888	7,482	8,083	28,513	7,888	188
AURORA	CO	1997	18,821	18,882	17	223	801	917	2,315	10,287	2,181	81
		1998	14,828	14,888	28	188	477	882	2,324	8,873	1,888	88
AURORA	IL	1997			28		225	881	1,887	3,788	288	88
		1998			11		188	573	1,188	3,707	372	68
AUSTIN	TX	1997			48		1,284	1,888	7,511	27,888	4,885	
		1998	38,188		31	218	1,087	1,888	8,882	28,183	3,083	
BAKERSFIELD	CA	1997	12,884	13,073	22	38	488	681	2,837	7,884	1,288	141
		1998	12,348	12,488	28	31	481	888	2,878	7,143	1,388	158
BALTIMORE	MD	1997	77,888	77,882	312	488	8,828	7,888	12,788	38,883	8,881	87
		1998	72,888	72,882	311	488	7,887	7,888	13,177	35,888	7,888	88
BATON ROUGE	LA	1997	28,388	28,578	88	144	1,884	1,888	3,887	15,384	3,881	218
		1998	24,281	24,888	84	118	1,288	1,088	8,188	14,881	2,872	278
BEAUMONT	TX	1997	8,388	8,388	11	314	384	678	1,838	5,482	648	88
		1998	8,384	8,384	8	281	348	678	1,883	5,288	818	81
BERKELEY	CA	1997	8,788	8,848	11	31	447	478	1,288	8,812	888	82
		1998	8,274	8,318	2	23	481	472	1,443	8,822	871	38
BIRMINGHAM	AL	1997	28,288	28,824	108	222	1,337	2,118	5,188	14,887	3,357	228
		1998	22,833	22,748	85	208	888	1,887	4,138	12,813	2,843	218
BOISE	ID	1997	8,818	8,883	4	65	87	414	1,342	6,818	328	85
		1998	8,482	8,683	3	78	84	634	1,388	6,142	378	71
BOSTON	MA	1997	37,838		43	351	2,728	4,785	4,301	17,828	7,731	
		1998	34,881		34	388	2,334	4,783	3,818	17,878	6,888	
BRIDGEPORT	CT	1997	11,388	11,721	34	88	888	1,388	2,881	3,811	2,453	351
		1998	8,853	8,342	22	74	778	1,112	1,887	3,382	1,878	288
BROWNSVILLE	TX	1997	8,282	8,288	8	41	217	1,088	1,388	5,188	414	18
		1998	7,888	7,873	14	24	188	888	1,348	5,141	488	13
BUFFALO	NY	1997	25,281	25,788	48	238	2,188	1,548	5,884	11,484	3,878	478
		1998	22,221	22,728	38	197	1,788	1,513	5,188	10,713	2,888	388
BURBANK	CA	1997	3,784	3,883	0	14	188	207	857	2,188	781	11
		1998	3,188	3,184	4	8	84	178	421	1,888	801	4
CAMBRIDGE	MA	1997	4,448		2	24	178	388	888	2,778	804	
		1998	4,382		3	34	208	387	888	2,877	887	
CARROLLTON	TX	1997	3,825	3,888	3	38	88	88	728	2,388	288	44
		1998	3,811	3,841	2	28	88	283	787	2,388	818	38
CHANDLER	AZ	1997	8,888	8,888	3	41	142	201	1,888	5,884	1,822	88
		1998	8,488	8,882	5	35	118	177	1,881	5,382	801	72
CHARLOTTE-MECKLENSBURG	NC	1997	82,884	82,274	88	348	2,714	8,045	10,412	28,822	4,384	388
		1998	82,882	82,788	85	333	2,408	8,828	10,701	28,288	3,818	288
CHATTANOOGA	TN	1997	15,538	15,841	88	88	888	1,885	2,788	8,778	1,381	188
		1998	15,888	18,888	22	154	828	1,841	2,818	8,887	1,588	188
CHESEAPEAKE	VA	1997	8,482	8,881	11	48	321	438	1,885	5,487	641	88
		1998	8,411	8,488	4	33	378	434	1,882	5,382	627	78
CHICAGO	IL	1997			757		25,288	38,518	48,882	118,888	33,887	1,544
		1998			84		23,117	38,118	38,088	121,837	31,828	1,288

EMBARGOED

City	State	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
CHULA VISTA	CA	1997	8,012	9,062	8	38	375	675	1,450	4,853	1,603	50		
		1998	8,150	8,181	5	80	350	764	1,285	4,101	1,615	41		
CLEARWATER	FL	1997	7,004	7,027	2	65	188	768	1,144	4,503	324	23		
		1998	7,382	7,408	1	68	253	773	1,238	4,700	353	24		
CLEVELAND	OH	1997	37,828	37,687	77	838	3,837	2,892	8,146	14,305	7,331	631		
		1998	34,584	35,051	82	576	3,384	2,460	6,850	14,056	7,208	487		
COLORADO SPRINGS	CO	1997	20,557	20,878	24	244	503	824	3,453	14,351	1,058	121		
		1998	20,922	21,076	8	267	511	1,149	3,433	14,211	1,297	154		
COLUMBIA	SC	1997	12,151	12,158	12	66	510	1,083	1,823	6,027	851	37		
		1998	11,413	11,448	10	48	401	1,204	1,691	7,362	807	35		
COLUMBUS	GA	1997	12,958	12,960	14	34	478	437	2,007	9,051	937	2		
		1998	11,463	11,488	17	28	371	448	1,457	7,888	1,154	5		
COLUMBUS	OH	1997	62,440	63,218	84	696	3,104	2,102	13,453	35,882	7,118	778		
		1998	62,608	63,421	78	688	2,916	2,040	13,626	38,338	7,343	813		
CONCORD	CA	1997	7,143	7,181	-	38	179	555	1,203	4,488	684	36		
		1998	8,601	8,828	4	44	149	460	1,107	4,324	713	27		
CORAL SPRINGS	FL	1997	4,518	4,521	2	11	79	189	868	3,029	341	2		
		1998	4,273	4,288	3	20	83	225	723	2,845	374	13		
CORONA	CA	1997	4,768	4,792	8	30	180	654	1,229	1,975	880	28		
		1998	4,076	4,096	1	40	141	206	818	2,188	674	20		
CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	1997	29,770	29,910	18	154	428	2,287	4,371	20,898	1,633	140		
		1998	22,510	22,551	17	143	352	1,583	3,668	15,227	1,330	141		
COSTA MESA	CA	1997	4,635	4,644	3	32	145	191	613	3,108	546	9		
		1998	3,856	3,854	1	17	117	158	548	2,583	631	8		
DALLAS	TX	1997	100,824	102,154	208	744	5,528	8,338	17,785	60,566	17,388	1,530		
		1998	100,694	101,574	252	724	5,878	8,078	18,755	49,281	18,826	1,380		
DALY CITY	CA	1997	2,818	2,837	4	24	154	118	367	1,598	658	18		
		1998	2,778	2,787	6	17	125	180	275	1,870	506	18		
DENVER	CO	1997	30,914	30,913	68	368	1,253	1,857	8,456	14,753	5,788	389		
		1998	27,027	27,381	51	320	1,064	1,481	5,900	12,889	5,322	334		
DES MOINES	IA	1997	16,871	16,854	11	68	376	492	2,489	12,061	1,385	83		
		1998	14,202	14,288	15	69	387	487	2,124	10,104	1,028	86		
DETROIT	MI	1997	115,180	115,180	489	888	8,208	12,331	19,324	44,451	33,439			
		1998	117,188	117,188	429	843	8,488	15,087	21,326	42,398	28,847			
DOWNEY	CA	1997	4,446	4,480	7	30	303	131	783	1,955	1,247	34		
		1998	4,146	4,158	6	24	268	138	635	1,830	1,188	12		
DURHAM	NC	1997	17,518	17,539	33	60	1,244	686	3,658	8,801	1,997	40		
		1998	18,433	18,488	30	68	1,827	688	3,952	9,016	1,721	59		
ELIZABETH	NJ	1997	8,493	8,525	7	38	787	333	2,184	4,328	1,634	32		
		1998	8,138	8,180	8	34	638	328	1,888	3,735	1,708	22		
EL MONTE	CA	1997	4,087	4,128	7	35	532	640	788	1,333	872	42		
		1998	3,820	3,852	11	39	485	618	650	1,442	655	32		
EL PASO	TX	1997	42,549	42,778	24	225	1,066	8,534	3,251	30,378	3,571	127		
		1998	38,787	35,893	17	241	823	2,283	2,632	25,124	2,657	276		
ERIE	PA	1997	5,722	5,782	4	82	285	267	1,152	3,448	423	60		
		1998	4,834	4,833	1	40	289	258	827	2,763	384	68		
ESCONDIDO	CA	1997	7,246	7,278	6	68	208	399	1,200	4,271	936	32		
		1998	5,870	5,884	1	51	184	489	800	2,862	1,023	24		
EUGENE	OR	1997	12,328	12,408	2	82	311	392	2,128	8,638	833	82		
		1998	11,483	11,567	3	47	244	401	2,167	7,810	791	104		
EVANSVILLE	IN	1997	7,780	7,818	7	44	179	680	1,507	5,030	463	68		
		1998	7,812	7,871	8	38	182	292	1,803	4,825	533	68		
FLINT	MI	1997	15,886	18,233	19	130	805	2,350	3,888	6,888	2,397	237		
		1998	18,217	18,438	32	181	802	2,342	4,188	8,872	2,020	212		
FONTANA	CA	1997	4,359	4,378	12	64	329	633	979	1,235	1,113	20		
		1998	4,000	4,047	11	34	281	603	870	1,145	1,082	41		
FORT COLLINS	CO	1997	5,554	5,583	1	63	31	283	752	4,221	213	28		
		1998	4,904	4,840	4	54	31	321	741	3,579	178	36		
FORT LAUDERDALE	FL	1997	20,668	20,738	18	180	1,301	1,087	3,930	10,668	3,566	72		
		1998	18,380	18,330	16	72	935	751	3,714	10,418	2,354	78		
FORT WAYNE	IN	1997	16,327	16,448	36	113	502	363	2,454	10,385	1,484	121		
		1998	14,153	14,241	24	105	424	283	2,189	8,871	1,293	78		
FORT WORTH	TX	1997	34,872	35,259	74	288	1,402	2,572	6,573	20,010	4,076	287		
		1998	35,481	35,766	64	283	1,357	2,815	7,422	18,628	4,114	275		
FREMONT	CA	1997	7,876	8,001	4	35	157	547	1,501	4,781	970	26		
		1998	7,323	7,381	9	24	169	475	1,287	4,806	753	38		
FRESNO	CA	1997	37,823	38,743	60	182	1,784	2,736	6,540	18,035	7,188	1,120		
		1998	32,075	32,814	36	175	1,384	2,649	6,202	18,048	5,571	839		
FULLERTON	CA	1997	4,789	4,815	2	30	157	248	783	2,889	587	18		
		1998	4,482	4,513	2	31	183	243	787	3,680	806	31		
GARDEN GROVE	CA	1997	8,919	8,955	3	22	276	509	1,186	2,885	1,028	36		
		1998	8,823	8,864	7	27	230	489	821	2,988	901	41		
GARLAND	TX	1997	8,712	8,780	4	58	137	328	1,742	5,842	832	78		
		1998	8,570	8,623	1	45	152	307	1,788	6,785	852	83		
GARY	IN	1997			98	180	740		2,788	3,103	2,319			
		1998			77	80	883		2,048	2,855	1,727			
GLENDALE	AZ	1997	18,179	18,346	13	81	323	764	2,437	8,851	2,728	66		
		1998	19,021	19,077	18	68	277	721	2,123	7,471	2,348	58		

EMBARGOED

City	State	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GLENDALE	CA	1997	5,816	5,865	6	21	258	411	887	3,098	1,026	60		
		1998	5,348	6,381	2	18	206	331	737	3,178	873	45		
GRAND PRAIRIE	TX	1997			8	33	125		1,013	4,186	916	1		
		1998	6,972	6,973	9	35	172	385	1,135	4,130	1,135	1		
GRAND RAPIDS	MI	1997	14,073	14,172	26	41	578	1,949	2,822	7,816	1,144	97		
		1998	14,572	14,577	23	72	625	1,523	3,180	7,803	1,288	105		
GREEN BAY	WI	1997	4,788	4,803	8	28	48	188	628	3,855	230	17		
		1998	4,749	4,781	3	29	83	205	949	3,282	208	12		
GREENSBORO	NC	1997	16,517	16,504	35	86	779	1,074	3,078	10,329	1,138	87		
		1998	17,853	17,743	20	90	801	1,038	3,739	10,802	1,363	90		
HAMPTON	VA	1997	7,133	7,187	6	54	275	184	911	5,018	674	64		
		1998	7,360	7,403	5	33	298	189	1,024	5,310	451	43		
HARTFORD	CT	1997	11,944		21	47	660	685	1,852	7,048	1,621			
		1998	11,958		25	62	848	718	1,782	6,832	1,810			
HAYWARD	CA	1997	8,179	8,237	7	50	352	381	1,147	4,721	1,521	58		
		1998	7,122	7,170	6	47	368	359	1,044	3,977	1,322	48		
HENDERSON	NV	1997	6,477	6,499	2	88	141	91	1,441	2,665	1,049	22		
		1998	6,639	6,556	3	86	180	284	1,467	3,552	867	17		
HIALEAH	FL	1997	17,859	17,738	12	81	846	1,311	2,830	8,784	3,815	78		
		1998	16,778	16,842	8	73	697	1,280	2,783	8,273	3,682	66		
HOLLYWOOD	FL	1997	12,582	12,619	8	64	490	642	2,214	7,528	1,636	37		
		1998	11,617	11,042	6	49	458	670	1,822	6,982	1,438	25		
HONOLULU	HI	1997	53,410	53,712	34	257	1,214	1,131	8,735	38,430	5,988	302		
		1998	47,453	47,731	17	242	1,052	1,051	7,892	32,889	4,750	278		
HOUSTON	TX	1997	130,844	132,425	254	700	8,148	11,867	23,887	64,825	20,785	1,581		
		1998	127,817	129,436	234	634	7,711	11,564	23,085	64,070	20,489	1,641		
HUNTINGTON BEACH	CA	1997	6,441	6,458	5	34	111	493	1,419	3,638	743	17		
		1998	5,907	5,928	-	46	160	339	1,332	3,393	641	18		
HUNTSVILLE	AL	1997	13,537	13,686	16	91	372	829	2,261	8,760	1,108	49		
		1998	11,718	11,738	11	82	301	841	1,848	7,621	1,102	42		
INDEPENDENCE	MO	1997	8,473	8,518	5	28	133	445	1,283	6,598	876	45		
		1998	8,813	8,905	5	40	110	521	1,232	6,104	801	92		
INDIANAPOLIS	IN	1997	52,641	53,059	146	354	3,340	4,789	11,308	24,566	7,728	418		
		1998	47,533	47,979	142	348	2,893	4,002	11,258	21,851	5,801	446		
INGLEWOOD	CA	1997	6,603	6,641	25	61	725	810	1,088	1,620	1,283	38		
		1998	6,063	6,121	35	33	682	739	841	1,830	1,009	52		
IRVINE	CA	1997	3,890	3,727	1	10	44	185	680	2,264	385	37		
		1998	3,983	3,889	4	16	48	182	659	2,151	366	16		
IRVING	TX	1997	8,000	8,040	6	69	178	485	1,307	6,002	858	40		
		1998	8,434	8,501	9	88	181	627	1,377	6,286	1,065	47		
JACKSON	MS	1997	20,176	20,221	51	219	1,147	718	6,218	9,549	3,289	45		
		1998	20,874	20,713	50	221	1,228	747	4,855	8,857	3,529	38		
JACKSONVILLE	FL	1997	57,978	58,287	78	628	2,369	6,387	12,343	30,780	5,408	408		
		1998	54,725	55,191	74	621	2,091	6,467	10,849	30,472	6,281	376		
JERSEY CITY	NJ	1997	13,988	13,745	28	109	1,640	1,863	3,145	6,854	3,061	147		
		1998	13,240	13,330	18	74	1,577	1,857	2,850	4,976	2,138	80		
KANSAS CITY	MO	1997	48,511	48,953	100	417	2,711	6,341	8,541	24,874	7,427	442		
		1998	53,727	54,285	130	382	2,851	6,189	10,604	27,473	7,386	538		
KNOXVILLE	TN	1997	11,164	11,320	19	97	645	844	2,039	6,063	1,587	156		
		1998	10,165	10,362	34	77	540	625	1,546	5,785	1,278	177		
LA FAYETTE	LA	1997	8,532	8,556	15	81	285	626	1,539	6,379	627	24		
		1998	8,805	8,834	9	55	273	674	1,559	6,681	655	28		
LANCASTER	CA	1997	8,507	8,568	7	52	341	1,129	1,523	2,488	857	51		
		1998	8,368	8,405	8	57	263	1,021	1,215	2,180	624	37		
LANING	MI	1997	8,484	8,553	16	150	205	990	1,898	3,859	506	58		
		1998	8,439	8,528	10	138	270	895	1,573	5,017	447	88		
LAREDO	TX	1997	12,846	12,748	11	56	189	653	2,074	8,727	1,032	100		
		1998	13,135	13,184	11	68	210	638	1,930	8,957	1,412	48		
LAG VEGAS	NV	1997												
		1998	53,115	53,497	118	501	3,282	3,142	11,428	24,386	10,240	382		
LEXINGTON	KY	1997	15,165	15,223	24	128	690	1,105	2,810	8,721	806	60		
		1998	13,618	13,683	22	127	470	1,155	2,860	8,318	854	47		
LINCOLN	NE	1997	14,242	14,283	7	88	148	884	1,782	10,771	647	21		
		1998	14,328	14,259	8	86	172	887	2,018	10,569	477	33		
LITTLE ROCK	AR	1997	21,814	21,833	34	185	857	1,287	4,089	13,818	1,544	119		
		1998	18,515	18,604	23	144	783	1,145	3,876	11,458	1,307	89		
LIVONIA	MI	1997	3,674		-	18	74	138	472	2,415	358			
		1998	3,348		-	18	88	101	484	2,313	366			
LONG BEACH	CA	1997	21,817	21,882	66	125	1,848	2,177	4,285	9,084	4,231	175		
		1998	18,078	18,284	38	111	1,785	1,783	3,908	7,922	3,551	166		
LOS ANGELES	CA	1997	284,558	287,876	576	1,413	20,808	34,043	30,185	82,805	25,218	3,320		
		1998	183,708	188,311	428	1,285	15,838	31,845	28,087	79,997	28,441	2,575		
LOUISVILLE	KY	1997	18,089	18,413	62	128	1,543	1,338	4,480	8,788	2,828	124		
		1998	17,837	18,173	60	93	1,288	1,073	4,582	8,382	2,438	276		
LOWELL	MA	1997	4,358		7	43	154	866	684	1,723	889			
		1998	4,805		4	54	118	806	682	1,378	824			
LUSBOCK	TX	1997	12,787	13,081	6	82	220	1,518	2,538	7,844	688	314		
		1998	12,890	12,385	15	132	241	1,518	2,654	7,810	632	66		

EMBARGOED

MADISON	GA	1987	12,419	12,455	23	57	357	589	2,082	7,891	1,380	58
		1988	12,751	12,809	21	74	352	582	2,452	7,870	1,380	58
MADISON	WI	1987	8,830	8,971	3	81	349	433	1,387	5,822	854	41
		1988	8,349	8,374	8	84	352	375	1,387	5,825	800	25
MANCHESTER	NH	1987	4,841	5,015	-	80	115	82	1,085	3,193	436	74
		1988	4,018	4,088	1	63	113	57	849	2,572	453	70
MCALLEN	TX	1987	8,373	9,342	4	19	151	243	1,688	6,268	1,021	89
		1988	8,003	8,087	7	14	110	182	1,305	5,470	805	54
MEMPHIS	TN	1987	84,015	84,558	138	938	6,240	8,520	16,471	25,251	11,457	653
		1988	83,314	83,788	115	722	4,172	4,845	14,921	20,889	6,337	654
MESA	AZ	1987	27,101	27,289	13	128	450	1,985	4,272	16,827	3,448	188
		1988	25,322	25,410	11	120	501	1,781	3,844	15,811	3,854	188
MESQUITE	TX	1987	5,823	6,047	4	5	59	373	536	4,238	710	124
		1988	5,838	6,058	1	1	73	321	4,217	4,007	878	150
MIAMI	FL	1987	50,254	50,472	88	189	4,517	5,214	8,946	22,805	7,681	218
		1988	44,822	45,188	86	140	3,787	3,482	7,831	20,805	6,881	244
MIDLAND	TX	1987	4,748	4,785	5	80	89	234	850	3,171	218	17
		1988	4,650	4,684	2	79	68	209	788	2,840	256	14
MILWAUKEE	WI	1987	47,885	48,142	122	307	3,553	2,836	6,818	25,954	8,285	457
		1988	48,144	48,729	111	288	2,970	2,528	7,055	25,848	7,348	585
MINNEAPOLIS	MN	1987	41,832	42,018	58	536	3,308	2,831	8,237	28,856	5,808	386
		1988	34,821	35,041	58	458	2,371	2,637	6,498	18,112	4,485	420
MOBILE	AL	1987	18,487	19,847	82	98	1,180	562	4,524	11,343	1,747	160
		1988	16,447	16,802	34	74	738	423	3,808	9,780	1,522	155
MODESTO	CA	1987	13,869	14,189	17	84	363	757	2,708	8,125	1,875	240
		1988	12,349	12,431	6	74	359	671	2,348	7,432	1,481	82
MONTGOMERY	AL	1987	14,188	14,267	26	75	871	1,008	3,384	7,841	1,212	69
		1988	13,908	13,988	32	111	833	822	3,095	7,855	1,460	78
MORENO VALLEY	CA	1987	8,263	8,305	14	83	346	817	2,330	3,818	885	26
		1988	7,587	7,621	8	48	327	820	2,256	3,322	795	34
NAPEVILLE ¹	IL	1987					14	62	413	2,509	105	
		1988					18	54	420	1,965	107	
NASHVILLE ²	TN	1987	58,998		112	550	2,583	6,846	8,934	32,688	8,173	
		1988	53,348		87	483	2,223	8,747	7,490	30,787	6,413	
NEWARK	NJ	1987	28,351	28,870	57	170	3,442	3,558	4,857	10,812	5,745	318
		1988	23,046	23,274	80	162	2,846	2,889	3,418	8,988	5,001	229
NEW HAVEN	CT	1987	13,850	14,040	21	83	1,094	1,138	2,510	7,348	1,748	80
		1988	13,255	13,341	15	88	825	1,185	2,147	7,510	1,497	86
NEW ORLEANS	LA	1987	45,704	45,882	287	385	3,872	3,780	8,107	18,813	8,380	258
		1988	40,811	41,104	230	299	2,885	3,394	7,008	18,645	8,270	283
NEWPORT NEWS	VA	1987	10,184	10,270	17	102	458	442	1,471	6,835	818	106
		1988	9,477	9,584	17	88	383	547	1,434	6,183	827	87
NEW YORK ³	NY	1987	365,884		779	2,157	44,708	49,218	54,889	167,038	51,883	
		1988	323,182		833	2,048	38,367	43,878	45,183	147,037	44,058	
NORFOLK	VA	1987	18,885	18,989	53	138	1,183	1,041	2,525	12,520	1,280	134
		1988	16,188	16,304	32	158	732	845	2,214	11,137	1,308	116
NORWALK	CA	1987	4,288	4,318	8	30	285	773	645	1,412	1,135	27
		1988	3,854	3,876	16	25	252	573	630	1,336	822	22
OAKLAND	CA	1987	38,848	39,488	89	328	3,483	4,243	6,923	18,808	4,887	380
		1988	35,853	37,182	72	340	2,651	3,845	6,119	18,854	5,182	319
OCEANSIDE	CA	1987	8,073	8,109	8	86	283	758	1,301	2,810	748	38
		1988	5,917	5,944	8	80	272	738	1,340	2,830	848	27
ODESSA	TX	1987	5,888	5,888	8	27	121	685	1,083	3,545	228	42
		1988	3,847	3,878	3	20	85	720	836	3,056	228	31
OKLAHOMA CITY	OK	1987	88,820	88,243	89	489	1,397	3,200	8,778	35,528	4,848	223
		1988	48,728	47,813	68	421	1,272	3,867	8,288	28,867	3,981	291
OMAHA	NE	1987	23,453	23,888	31	176	818	3,848	3,163	12,845	3,488	216
		1988	28,408	28,840	28	173	948	2,882	3,245	14,560	3,783	211
ONTARIO	CA	1987	8,812	8,889	13	59	448	776	1,552	4,388	1,688	77
		1988	8,328	8,420	18	43	382	652	1,354	4,337	1,652	82
ORANGE	CA	1987	3,458	3,538	12	29	106	388	781	1,728	637	43
		1988	3,592	3,641	1	18	118	356	788	1,852	475	49
ORLANDO	FL	1987	28,323	28,378	14	174	1,282	2,780	4,494	18,233	2,428	63
		1988	25,421	25,487	25	203	1,123	2,787	3,895	16,088	2,248	65
OSNARD	CA	1987	7,816	7,848	8	61	515	470	1,238	4,370	858	28
		1988	5,378	5,388	7	47	363	487	1,086	3,871	777	14
PALMDALE	CA	1987	5,823	5,888	6	46	275	818	1,146	2,431	800	37
		1988	4,782	4,838	7	37	187	878	1,063	2,028	691	44
PASADENA	CA	1987	8,401	8,488	12	33	488	810	1,212	3,411	657	85
		1988	6,888	6,948	10	26	354	459	1,061	3,432	648	57
PASADENA	TX	1987	7,285	7,388	8	58	288	873	1,323	4,162	881	85
		1988	6,388	6,474	8	44	176	832	1,180	3,447	724	84
PATERSON	NJ	1987	7,252	7,274	14	54	684	783	1,888	2,837	1,132	42
		1988	6,588	6,533	17	38	873	648	1,876	2,488	1,176	45
PEMBROKE PINES	FL	1987	4,784	4,803	1	14	184	218	821	3,128	518	8
		1988	4,288	4,285	2	8	78	203	746	2,808	437	6
PEORIA ⁴	IL	1987					478	700	1,787	8,000	1,088	84
		1988					381	637	2,301	6,388	1,358	88

EMBARGOED

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Crime
Statistics

RATH, 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.

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Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey

November 1997, NCJ-166812

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

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

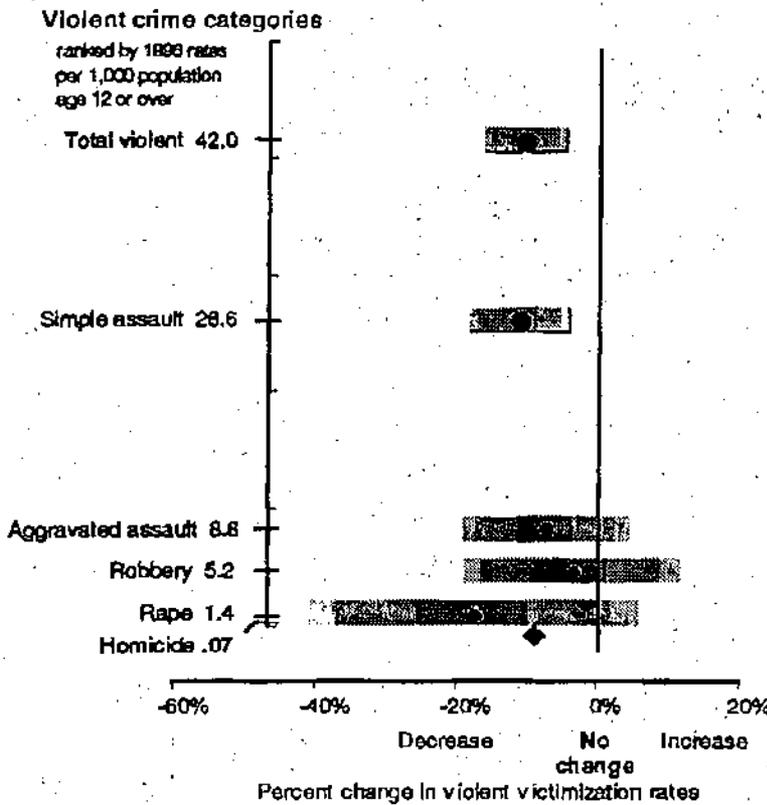
- The 1994-95 general downward trend in criminal victimizations continued in 1996.
- The NCVS property and violent crime rates for 1996 are the lowest recorded since the survey's inception in 1973.*
- The murder rate dropped 10% between 1995 and 1996 — the largest decrease in the past 4 years.
- Though 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.

*After rates were adjusted following the 1992 NCVS redesign.

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

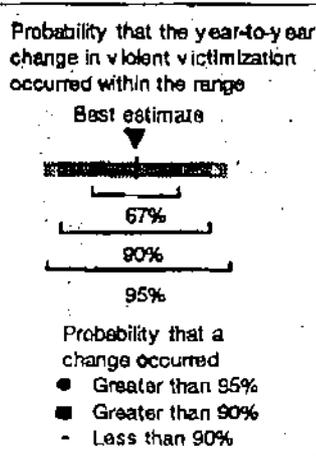


Because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) relies on a sample of households, the rates and numbers from it are estimates and are not exact. Each bar shows the range within which the true percent change in rates from year to year is likely to fall. If a bar is clear of the "No change" line, 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.**
2 Criminal Victimization 1996

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	38,798	
Personal crimes*	10,486	8,443	48.5	43.5	-10.3*
Crimes of violence	10,022	9,125	46.6	42.0	-9.8*
Completed violence	2,960	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	68	.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	6.2	-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	1.6	1.4	-12.5
Assault	8,487	7,883	39.5	35.4	-10.4*
Aggravated	2,050	1,910	9.5	8.8	-7.4
With injury	533	513	2.5	2.4	-4.0
Threatened with weapon	1,517	1,397	7.1	6.4	-9.8
Simple	6,437	5,773	29.9	26.6	-11.0*
With minor injury	1,426	1,240	6.6	5.7	-13.8*
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	29,490	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	78.0	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.

^cThe NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder.

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

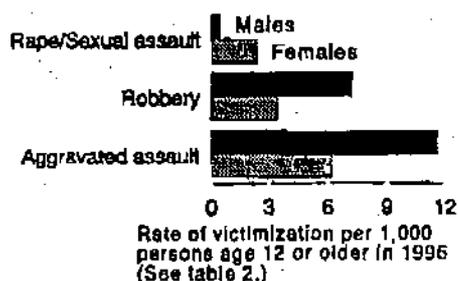
(\$50-\$249 and \$250 or more) did decrease somewhat between 1995 and 1996.

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).

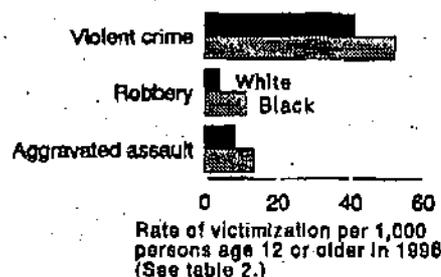
Sex of victim

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.



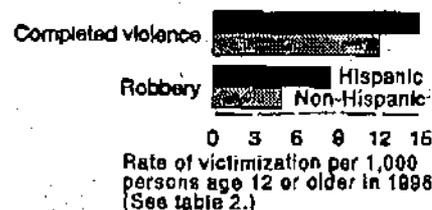
Note: The crime survey includes as violent crime rape, robbery, and assault.

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.

	Number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
All violence	44.0	41.6
Attempted	29.1	29.6
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.

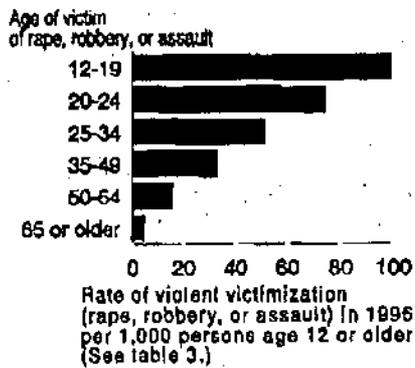
Table 2. Rates of violent crime and personal theft, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, 1996

Characteristics of victims	Population	Victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older						Personal theft
		All crimes of violence*	Rape/sexual assault	Violent crimes			Assault	
				Robbery	Total	Aggravated		
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	62.3	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	31,739,650	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.

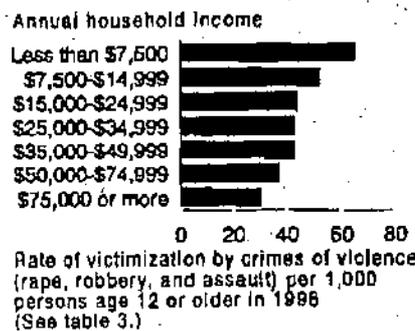


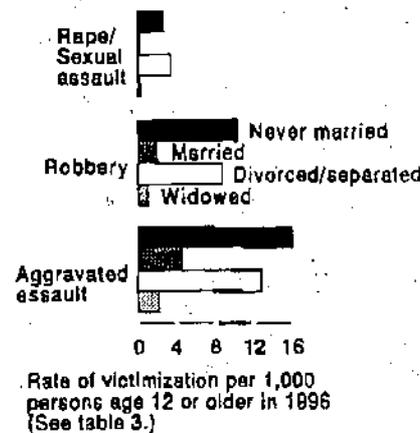
Table 3. Rates of violent crime and personal theft, by household income, marital status, region, and location of residence of victims, 1996

Characteristics of victims	Population	Victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older						Personal theft
		Violent crimes				Assault		
		All crimes of violence*	Rape/Sexual assault	Robbery	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
Household income								
Less than \$7,500	14,774,050	85.3	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	29,229,180	43.0	1.9	5.5	35.6	8.8	28.8	.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	34,958,450	43.0	1.4	4.5	37.1	8.8	28.5	1.5
\$50,000 - 74,999	31,007,900	37.5	.8	3.3	33.3	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	66,576,940	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	42,645,810	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	78,436,860	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	28.4	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.

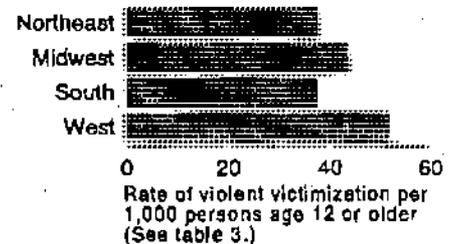
Marital status

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.



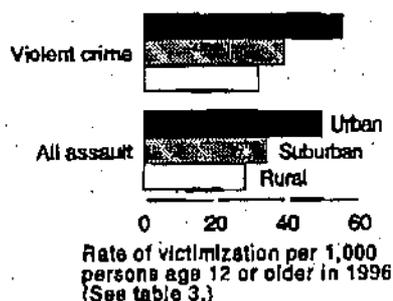
Region

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	48.8	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, 1993-98

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	46.2	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	.9
Sex of victim	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male	77.1	78.4	76.6	76.9
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	11.8	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	5.8
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	8.9	6.4
South	11.3	10.7	9.8	9.0
West	9.9	9.4	9.0	7.7
Urban character				
Metropolitan cities*	10.8	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.

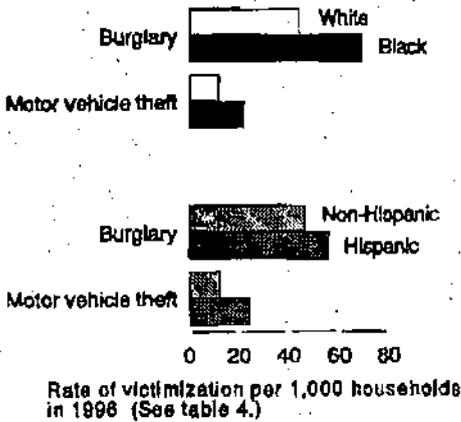
- In 1993-96 the murder rate dropped 22%. During this period the Northeast experienced a 34% decrease and city dwellers a 24% decrease.

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.

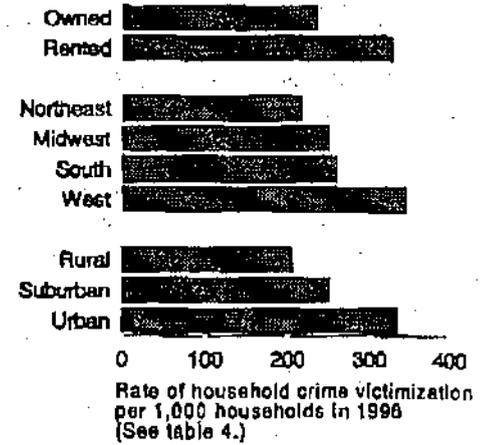
Region, urbanization, and home ownership

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 1½ 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.



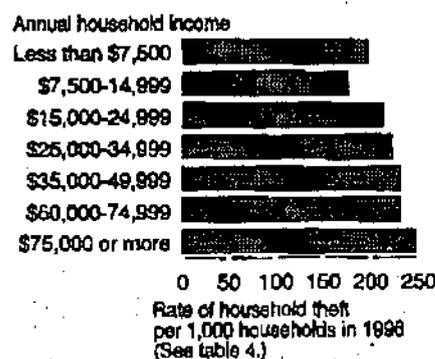
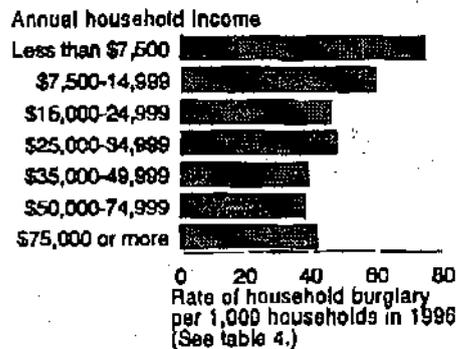
Income

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	3,257,760	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	262.7	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	13,528,800	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	20,267,590	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	156.9
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.

Victim characteristic	Percent of crime reported to the police
All victimizations	35.8%
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	50.8
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	36.4	32.8	29.6	-15.2*	-18.7*	-8.8*
Rape/Sexual assault	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	-44.0*	-33.3*	-17.6
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	.8	.5	.5	-37.5*	-18.7	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†	-26.1*	-10.5
With injury	.4	.6	.4	.4	0	-33.3*	0
Without injury	1.8	1.7	1.8	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	2.5	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*	-16.6*	-11.0*
With minor injury	6.1	6.8	6.6	5.7	-6.6	-18.2*	-13.6*
Without injury	23.3	24.7	23.3	20.9	-10.3*	-15.4*	-10.3*
Personal theft†	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	58.3	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*	-5.2
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†	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*	-6.5**
\$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.
 †The victimization survey cannot measure murder because of the inability to question the victim.
 ‡Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching not shown separately.
 §Includes thefts with unknown losses.

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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.

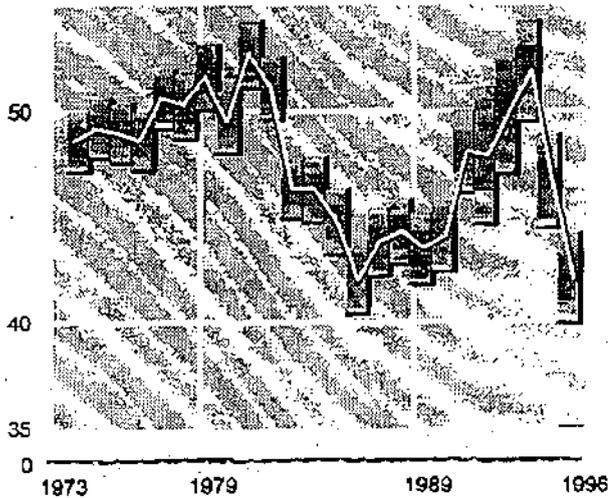
This report continues the BJS Bulletin series of *Criminal Victimization*. BJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs such as the National Crime Victimization Survey.

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.

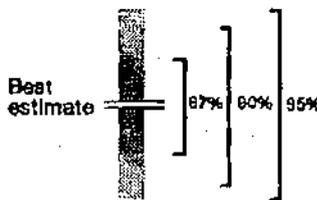
November 1997, NCJ-165812

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.



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Crime Statistics

Washington, D. C. 20535

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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>

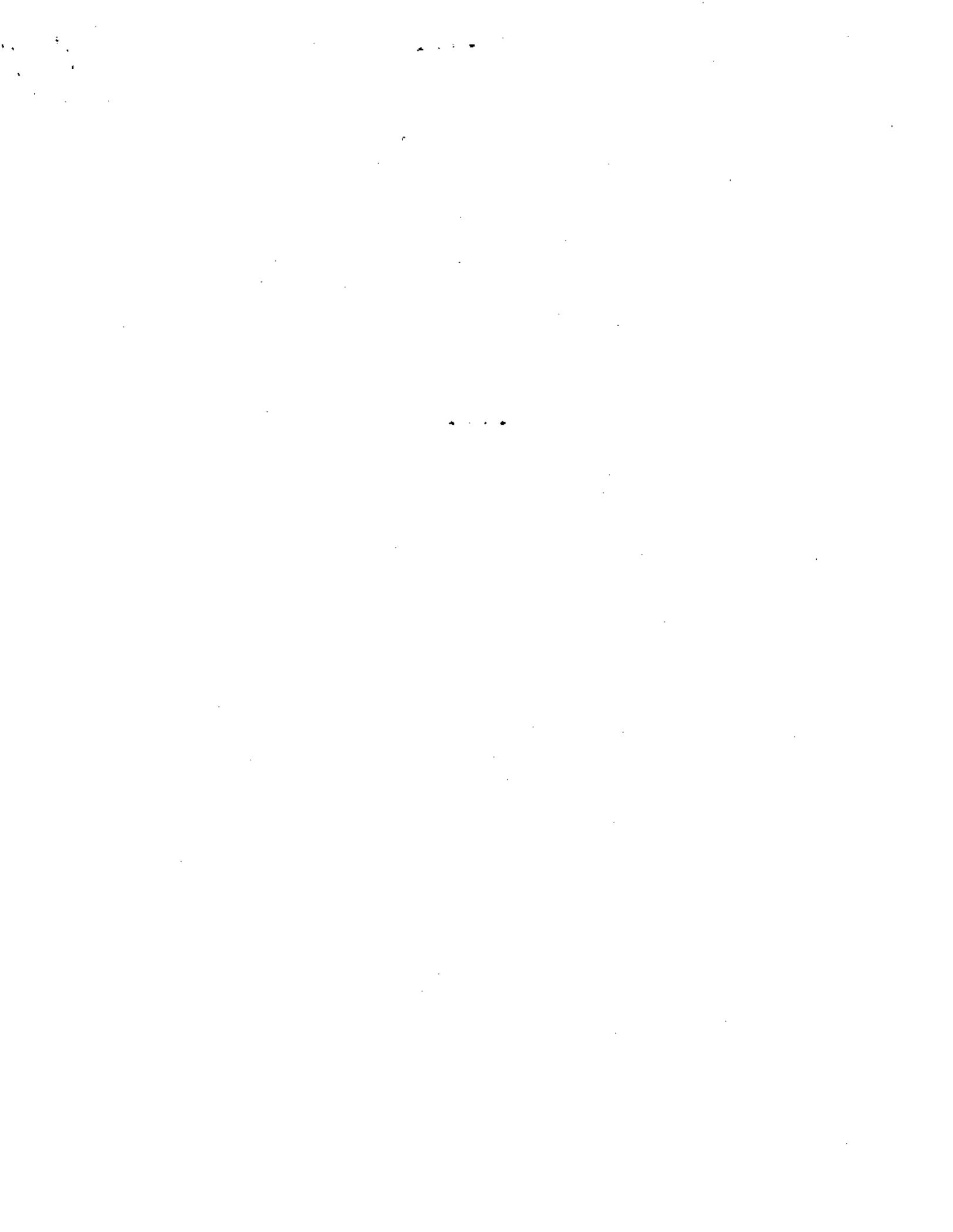
MICHAEL S. BERMAN

Bruce

Here is the survey
that I mentioned - Done
for RIAA by Scott Easton
use it internally as you
will but should you want

to use it externally -
please check with the lawyer -
Thanks.

Mb



PETER D. HART RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.
AMERICAN VIEWPOINT
April 1999

Study #5492--page 1
RIAA Youth Survey

1724 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 234-5570

Interviews: 301 13- to 18-year olds
Dates: April 29-May 1, 1999

FINAL

Study #5492
RIAA Youth Survey
April 1999

50	Male
50	Female
	[109]

Please note: all results are shown as percentages unless otherwise stated.

1. Would you please tell me your age?

12 and under.....	-	TERMINATE	[137]
13.....	17		
14.....	16		
15.....	16	CONTINUE	
16.....	18		
17.....	17		
18.....	16		
19 and over.....	-	TERMINATE	
Not sure.....	-		

2. Generally speaking, are you happy or unhappy with the way things are going for you personally these days?

Generally happy.....	87	[138]
Generally unhappy.....	10	
Not sure.....	3	

3. Which ONE or TWO of the following do you feel are the hardest things about being a teenager today?
(ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES.)

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN RANKED BY THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE

Academic pressure to get good grades.....	38	[139]
Not having enough time to relax and just have fun..	34	>
Getting your parents to listen to you and understand you.....	19	
Fear of violence.....	17	
Problems of fitting in socially and being accepted for who you are.....	16	
Pressures to get involved with drugs or alcohol.....	13	
All equally hard (VOL).....	2	
None/other (VOL).....	3	
Not sure.....	-	

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Study #5492--page 2
RIAA Youth Survey

- 4a. How easy do you feel it is for you to fit in socially with the other students at your school and be accepted for who you are—very easy, pretty easy, not that easy, or not easy at all?

Very easy.....	33	[140]
Pretty easy.....	50	
Not that easy.....	12	
Not easy at all.....	4	
Not sure.....	1	

- 4b. Would you say that the students at your school are generally accepting of kids who are different from them and that they do their best to get along with all different kinds of kids, or would you say that students at your school are not generally accepting of kids who are different from them and that they make kids who are different feel excluded?

Generally accepting of kids who are different.....	50	[141]
Generally not accepting of kids who are different....	44	
Not sure.....	6	

5. I'm going to mention some different ways that people your age might spend their time. For each one I mention, please tell me how important that activity is in your life—very important, fairly important, just somewhat important, or not that important.

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY VERY OR FAIRLY IMPORTANT

	Very <u>Important</u>	Fairly <u>Important</u>	Just Somewhat <u>Important</u>	Not That <u>Important</u>	Not <u>Sure</u>	
Hanging out with friends.....	62	20	13	5	-	[143]
Listening to music.....	47	23	15	15	-	[142]
Participating in extracurricular and after- school activities.....	42	25	18	15	-	[147]
Reading.....	36	25	21	18	-	[145]
Using the Internet, e-mail, and instant messaging.....	19	24	16	41	-	[149]
Going to the movies.....	18	23	21	37	1	[146]
Watching television.....	11	21	20	48	-	[144]
Playing video games.....	6	11	12	71	-	[148]

6. When you think about the kind of person you are and how you think about things, what would you say are the most important influences in your life?

(PROBE:) Are there any other influences that are important to the kind of person you are and how you think about things? [150-156]

Parents, mother and father	38%
Friends	27
Family	16
Teacher, teachers	8
School, school activities	9
Don't know; no response	7%

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RIAA Youth Survey

7. I am going to read you a list of some different people and things that may or may not influence you and the way you live your life. Please rate each one using a ten-point scale, on which a ten means that it affects you and the way you live your life a great deal and a one means that it does not affect you and the way you live your life at all. You may use any number from one to ten.

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY AFFECTS ME A GREAT DEAL (RATING OF "9" OR "10")

	Affects Me A Great Deal			Does Not Affect Me At		All Cannot Rate	
	9-10	7-8	5-6	1-4			
Your parents	73	12	8	6	1		[161-162]
Your friends	45	30	15	10	-		[165-166]
Churches and religious organizations	42	17	16	25	-		[157-158]
Your teachers	27	32	23	18	-		[169-170]
The music you listen to	16	19	32	33	-		[163-164]
The things you see and read on the Internet	8	8	21	63	2		[171-172]
The movies and television programs you watch	6	14	27	52	1		[159-160]
The video games you play	3	3	8	85	1		[167-168]

- 8a. How much would you say you personally worry about being the victim of violence--is being the victim of violence something you worry about a lot, a fair amount, just somewhat, or not that much at all?

Worry a lot	16	[173]
Worry a fair amount	14	
Worry just somewhat	24	
Do not worry that much at all	46	
Not sure	-	

- 8b. Have you, yourself, been a victim of violence? (IF "NO," ASK:) Has anyone else in your household been the victim of violence?

Respondent was victim	18	[174]
Someone else in household was victim	9	
No victims in household	71	
Not sure	2	

9. I'm going to read you some different ideas that people have mentioned as possible causes of violence and violent behavior among young people today. For each item I mention, please tell me how big a role you think it plays in causing violence and violent behavior among young people--a very big role, a fairly big role, a small role, or not much of a role at all.

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY VERY BIG ROLE

	A Very Big Role	A Fairly Big Role	A Small Role	Not Much Of A Role At All	Not Sure	
Parents not paying enough attention to what's going on in their children's lives	70	24	3	2	1	[210]
The widespread availability of guns and other weapons	61	21	8	10	-	[208]
The poor example set by adults when they resort to violence	57	28	9	4	2	[175]
The lack of positive adult role models in the lives of young people	56	26	9	8	1	[180]

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RIAA Youth Survey

Q. 8. (cont'd)	A Very Big Role	A Fairly Big Role	A Small Role	Not Much Of A Role At All	Not Sure	
Social pressures that make some young people feel excluded and rejected by their peers.....	50	33	11	5	1	[211]
The high rate of divorce and the breakup of families.....	40	33	17	9	1	[212]
The declining role of religion in our society.....	38	25	18	18	1	[178]
The amount of violence that people see on the news every day.....	30	29	22	18	1	[177]
Movies and television programs that portray violence and violent behavior.....	19	28	27	25	1	[176]
Music lyrics with offensive, violent, or anti-social themes.....	19	28	25	27	1	[179]
Video games that depict violence and make violence seem like fun.....	16	21	29	33	1	[209]

10. Some adults in influential positions, such as elected officials and news commentators, have blamed the entertainment world, such as the music and movie industries, for the problem of youth violence. When you hear adults blaming music and movies for the problem of youth violence, do you feel that these adults are making a good point about how music and movies affect teenagers, or do you think that these adults are just making scapegoats out of music and the movies instead of dealing with the real causes?

Making a good point about how music and movies affect teenagers.....	20	[213]
Making scapegoats out of music and the movies.....	71	
Some of both (VOL).....	7	
Not sure.....	2	

11. Now I'm going to read you a statement and then ask for your reaction. "Adults today don't give teenagers enough credit for being able to make the right decisions and stay out of trouble." Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?

Strongly agree.....	43	[214]
Somewhat agree.....	39	
Somewhat disagree.....	11	
Strongly disagree.....	6	
Not sure.....	1	

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 RIAA Youth Survey

12. On average, about how many hours during the week, including both weekdays and weekends, do you spend listening to music, either at home, in the car, or somewhere else--less than ten hours or more than ten hours?

(IF LESS THAN 10 HOURS, ASK:) Is that less than one hour, one to two hours, three to five hours, or six to ten hours?

(IF MORE THAN 10 HOURS, ASK:) Is that eleven to twenty hours, twenty-one to twenty-five hours, or more than twenty-five hours?

Less than 1 hour.....	3	} [215]
1 to 2 hours.....	11	
3 to 5 hours.....	16	} 44
6 to 10 hours.....	19	
11 to 20 hours.....	27	} 50
21 to 25 hours.....	6	
More than 25 hours.....	17	
Not sure.....	1	

13a. I am going to read you some reasons why people might listen to music, and for each one, I would like you to tell me how often you listen to music for that reason. How often do you listen to music -very often, fairly often, once in a while, or not that often?

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY VERY OFTEN

	<u>Very Often</u>	<u>Fairly Often</u>	<u>Once In A While</u>	<u>Not That Often</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>	
To relax and relieve stress.....	42	26	20	11	1	[217]
To party and have fun.....	34	28	20	18	-	[216]
To express feelings you have inside.....	24	21	19	35	1	[218]

13b. Do you feel that the music you listen to on CDs or the radio has a positive influence on your life, a negative influence on your life, or not much of an influence on your life either way?

Positive influence.....	31	[219]
Negative influence.....	4	
Not much of an influence either way.....	63	
Not sure.....	2	

14. Which one of the following statements comes closer to the way you feel about songs with offensive, violent, or anti-social themes?

Statement A: Music that portrays offensive, violent, and anti-social themes is an important cause of violent behavior among young people today, because this type of music encourages young people to act in violent and anti-social ways when they wouldn't otherwise do so.

Statement B: Music that portrays offensive, violent, and anti-social themes is popular with some young people because it expresses ideas and feelings that they already have - but the music itself doesn't cause violent behavior or make young people more likely to act violently than they would otherwise be.

Statement A/cause of violent behavior.....	18	[220]
Statement B/doesn't cause violent behavior.....	76	
Depends (VOL).....	4	
Not sure.....	2	

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 RIAA Youth Survey

15. Which one or two of the following would you say are the most important things that adults should be doing right now to help reduce the problem of violence among young people? (ACCEPT UP TO TWO RESPONSES.)

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN RANKED BY THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE

Get parents more involved in the lives of their children	38	[221]
Restrict the availability of guns and do more to keep guns out of the hands of young people.....	31	>
Educate young people more about how to resolve conflicts without resorting to violence.....	26	
Make themselves more positive role models by their own conduct.....	18	
Stop the production and sale of music that portrays violence and expresses anti-social attitudes.....	3	
All (VOL)	5	
None/other (VOL).....	1	
Not sure	2	

16. Are there any other important things that adults could do to help reduce the problem of violence among young people?

(PROBE:) What suggestions do you have for how adults could help reduce the problem of violence among young people? [222-228]

Pay more attention/support/more involved/be there for them	25%
Talk to the kids, keep lines of communication open	11
Know what they are doing/supervise/monitor kids	9
Listen to what they say, care about what they have to say	9
Be a role model, set a positive example	6
Don't let kids have guns, keep guns away from kids	5
Watch for signs/sad/angry/depressed/have mental problems, get help	4
Teach them violence is not the answer/teach the consequences	4
Don't know; no response	29%

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 April 1989

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 RIAA Youth Survey

FACTUALS: These last few questions are for statistical purposes only.

F1. Which of the following types of music do you usually listen to? (ACCEPT AS MANY RESPONSES AS APPLY.)

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN RANKED BY
 THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE

Rap/hip-hop	50	[229-]
R&B	48	230]
Alternative rock	37	>
Pop/dance	29	
Hard rock/heavy metal	22	
Classic rock	21	
Jazz and Blues	20	
Easy listening/top 40	19	
Country	17	
Classical	15	
Electronic/Industrial	11	
Latin	8	
Other (VOL)	6	
Not sure	4	

F2. Are you currently in school? (IF "YES," ASK:) What grade or year of school are you currently in?

In school—7th grade or lower	13	[231]
In school—8th grade	14	
In school—9th grade	17	
In school—10th grade	16	
In school—11th grade	17	
In school—12th grade	11	
In school—College/technical/vocational school	4	
Not in school	5	
Not sure/refused	3	

F3. Do you regularly use the Internet or other on-line computer information services, either at home, at a job, or at school?

Yes, regularly use the Internet/on-line services	57	[232]
No, do not regularly use the Internet/on-line services	40	
Not sure	3	

F4a. Do you currently live with both of your parents, one of your parents, or someone else?

Live with both parents	55	[233]
Live with one parent	36	
Live with someone else	5	
Not sure/refused	4	

F4b. Are your parents currently married to each other, or not?

Yes, parents married	58	[234]
No, parents not married	39	
Not sure/refused	5	

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 RIAA Youth Survey

F5. How would you describe the area in which you live—a large city, a medium to small city, a suburb near a city, a small town that is not near a city, or a rural or country area?

Large city	15	[235]
Medium to small city	32	
Suburb near a city.....	20	
Small town not near a city.....	18	
Rural/country area	10	
Not sure	5	

F6. Are you from a Hispanic or Spanish-speaking background? (IF "NO," ASK:) What is your race — white, black, Asian, or something else?

Hispanic.....	13	[236]
White.....	65	
Black.....	15	
Asian.....	1	
Other.....	3	
Not sure/refused	3	

AREA	
Northeast.....	22
South.....	35
Midwest.....	24
West.....	19

Drop in Homicide Rate Linked to Crack's Decline

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

At a time when many politicians and law-enforcement officials are saying their innovative police tactics are responsible for the sharp drop in homicide rates over the past five years, a new Justice Department study has found that the most important reason for the decline may be the waning of the crack cocaine epidemic.

The Justice Department report, commissioned by Attorney General Janet Reno, acknowledges that improved police work, along with longer prison sentences and improved emergency medical care, have all contributed to the lower homicide rate. But the report suggests that the close link between crack and homicide may be a fundamental dynamic that explains why homicide rates have declined not only in cities like New York, which have instituted aggressive police strategies, but also in cities like Los Angeles, where the police have been demoralized or have not adopted new methods.

"What we found is that there was a very strong statistical correlation between changes in crack use in the criminal population and homicide rates," said Jeremy Travis, director of the National Institute of Justice, the research arm of the Justice Department.

The study tracked homicide rates and crack use in six cities from 1987 to 1993, using data on drug use obtained from the Justice Department's program to test newly arrested criminals for narcotics when they are brought to jail.

"In five of the six study communities," the report found, "homicide rates track quite closely with cocaine use levels among the adult male arrestee population." The report said that when homicide rates increased in the mid-1980's with the advent of the crack epidemic, "cocaine-test positive rates generally increased. Similarly, when homicide rates declined, cocaine-test positive rates also generally declined."

The report did not address the question of why crack use might drive homicide rates, but experts have suggested that it might be the pharmacological properties of the drug, which creates a brief, intense high, often with feelings of paranoia, or the way crack spawned a new type of drug market, bringing in large numbers of younger dealers who began arming themselves with semiautomatic handguns.

The study, which was requested by Attorney General Reno to try to understand what has led to the drop in homicide rates since 1992, is to be released next month. The cities that were selected were those that showed the clearest patterns in homicide trends, including Detroit and Washington as well as Indianapolis, where crack use and homicide rates have risen sharply in the 1990's, an exception to the national declines.

Some have criticized the new study, saying its sample of cities was too small and did not include some large cities like New York. The other cities in the study were Atlanta, New Orleans and Miami.

Jeffrey Fagan, a criminologist at Columbia University, said the study failed to take into account the loss of jobs, increasing income inequality and growing racial segregation that caused decay in cities and made them more susceptible to the "contagion of crack, guns and gangs."

"It was not demon crack" by itself that spawned the upsurge in violence in the 1980's, he said.

Lee Brown, the former Police Commissioner of New York who is now a candidate for Mayor of Houston, commenting on the study's findings, said he believed it was hard to single out any one factor that was

responsible for the drop in homicide rates in cities across the nation. "I think it is a combination of factors, from crack going down to community policing to demographics," Mr. Brown said.

The study is one of several recent reports that document a close relationship between the increase in crack in the 1980's and the rise in violent crime. The studies have also

The worst of the crack epidemic seems to be over.

found a striking drop in crack use, particularly among young people, beginning about 1989, which may help account for the decline in violent crime since 1992.

A new study of 142 cities by Eric Baumer of the State University of New York at Albany and Richard Rosenfeld of the University of Missouri at St. Louis, for example, found that "the emergence and proliferation of crack cocaine is responsible, at least in part, for the increase in violent crime," especially robberies, in the 1980's.

"If these findings are correct," the authors wrote, "they may help to explain the recent decline in violent crime, including robbery rates, observed in many U.S. cities" because of the ebbing of the crack epidemic.

"The early and pronounced decline in crime rates for New York City, widely attributed to enforcement measures, is also consistent with New York being among the first cities where crack appeared and, in turn, plateaued," the authors wrote.

Another study, by Andrew Golub and Bruce Johnson, of the nonprofit National Development and Research Institutes in New York, found a steep decrease in crack use among young people being sent to jail in places like Manhattan, Washington and Detroit, starting in the late 1980's. In Manhattan, the rate of detected crack use among juveniles admitted to jail dropped to 22 percent in 1996 from 70 percent in 1988. In Washington, that rate declined to 10 percent in 1996 from 30 percent in 1989. In Detroit, it fell to 5 percent in 1996 from 45 percent in 1987.

One reason this decrease in crack use by young people is significant, criminologists say, is that it was a doubling of the rate of homicides by juveniles that produced much of the increase in violent crime in the 1980's. The homicide rate for adults 24 and older has actually been shrinking since 1981.

Mr. Johnson said he believed that young people stopped smoking crack "was that the standards of the street subculture changed." He explained, "In 1985 in New York, it was cool to get into crack. It was where there was lots of money to be made and easy to get into business, and the consequences weren't yet too harsh."

But by 1989, the situation had changed for young people, Mr. Johnson said. The crucial factor was what they had witnessed, with their own eyes: the ravages of crack on their families and friends, whom they now looked down on as "crackheads." Crack suddenly was no longer cool. While older, established users continued to smoke crack, fewer younger people started using it, depriving crack of new recruits, Mr. Johnson said. In this way, the epidemic was reversed.

Mr. Johnson said police crack-downs on drugs in cities like New York had clearly had an impact on crack, but he said the effect was more on how crack was marketed, closing down so-called open air drug markets, than on the drug's actual consumption.

Mr. Johnson's opinions were disputed by Robert Silberman, the Special Narcotics Prosecutor for New York City, who said he believed that the "dismantling of violent drug gangs" in New York by his office and the police had made a big difference in both crack use and in making the streets safer.

On the issue of why crack use leads to murder, David Musto, a professor of child psychiatry and the history of medicine at the Yale School of Medicine, said: "There is a strong pharmacological effect. When you smoke crack, it gets to your brain very fast, and your judgment is greatly flawed and you easily become paranoid."

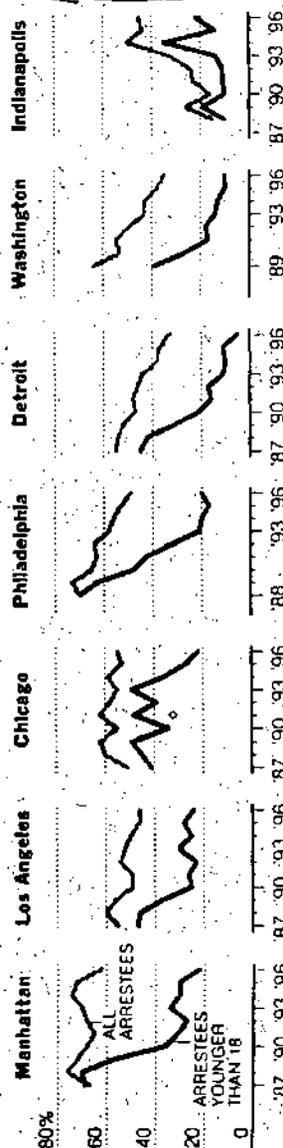
When combined with the advent of new, more powerful handguns, he said, "it is easy to see how homicide and crack are linked."

But Alfred Blumstein, a criminologist at Carnegie Mellon University, said the connection between crack and homicide could be linked to the way crack created new markets. Crack was a new, cheap drug that was outside the control of the older, established dealers, he said. "You had a lot of kids recruited to sell it," he said, "and when they got recruited, they armed themselves, and then their friends got guns, too, to protect themselves," setting off an arms race on the streets.

Professor Rosenfeld, of the University of Missouri, said the link was a combination of the pharmacological properties of crack and the new way the drug was sold. Because crack has an intense high that lasts only about 10 minutes, he said, "you have lots of users who are in urgent need of it, and this creates a demand for lots of sellers, who sell it cheaply in small quantities." He added, "This generates lots of competition and greater levels of violence."

A CLOSER LOOK
Crack Use Around the Country: Mostly Down

Percentage of newly arrested criminals who tested positive for cocaine/crack.



Source: Andrew Golub, National Development and Research Institutes Inc.

Crime
Starts

Last week, the Justice Department renewed its antitrust scrutiny of the nation's largest software manufacturer. It asked a federal judge to order the Microsoft Corporation to stop forcing makers of personal computers to include its Internet browser software in every machine they sell. The Attorney General, Janet Reno, said the company had violated its 1995 agreement not to tie the licensing of one of its products, like its ubiquitous operating system, to another, like the browser software that allows customers to find their way around the World Wide Web.

Microsoft and its rival, the Netscape Communications Corporation, which makes the widely used Netscape Navigator, have been engaged in a fierce battle for market share in the browser market.

A day after its announcement that it would seek a \$1 million-a-day fine against Microsoft for civil contempt, the Justice Department released hundreds of pages of supporting evidence. Here, in point-counterpoint format, are excerpts from that evidence and Microsoft's position on those excerpts, as prepared by Mark Murray, a company spokesman.

ISSUE

Microsoft is accused of threatening computer manufacturers who delete the desktop icon for Microsoft's browser, which is called Internet Explorer.

Justice Dept. Evidence

The Oct. 17, 1997, deposition of Stephen A. Decker, director of software procurement for Compaq, during which Justice Department lawyers asked him why Compaq had wanted to remove the Internet Explorer icon from the desktops of its Presario computers.

"At the time, we had a relationship with Netscape and we had been shipping their product for a while. And therefore Netscape was actually the browser partner and we wanted to give that position on the Compaq Presario desktop.

"When (Microsoft) found out about it, they sent a letter to us telling us, you know, they would terminate our agreement for doing so.

"I believe that the reason for Microsoft wanting that was because the icon represents the ease of use for the customer... with the icon of the Internet Explorer visible and available to the consumer, they would naturally migrate to that particular product.

Microsoft's Position

"The New York Times would not allow a newsstand to tear out its business section, just because the newsstand wanted to sell more copies of The Wall Street Journal. In the same way, computer manufacturers are free to ship any competitor product they wish, but they are not allowed to disable features of our products. Consumers need to know that Windows will work in a consistent manner no matter what kind of computer they buy.

"The 1994 consent decree expressly states that Microsoft may continue to integrate new features into the operating system without violating the decree. Internet Explorer is an integrated feature of our Windows 95 operating system, and has been for more than two years.

"Computer manufacturers are free to ship any competitor software — including Netscape's browser — along with Microsoft's Windows 95 operating system. Major computer manufacturers like Compaq and Dell have said they are featuring Internet Explorer on their machines because that's what their customers want."

Additional Evidence

Sworn declaration by Eric Browning, an executive of Micron Electronics Inc. responsible for negotiating licensing deals and installing software on new computers:

"Under terms of its Windows license agreement, as they have been explained to me by Microsoft representatives, Micron is required to preinstall the current version of Microsoft's Internet browser product... on every personal computer on which it preinstalls Windows 95.

"In the summer of 1996, in the course of negotiations in connection with the seventh amendment of the Windows license agreement... I asked a Microsoft representative whether Micron could, under the terms of the agreement and for reasons similar to those underlying its earlier interest in deleting Internet Explorer from Windows 95, delete icons for online services.

"As with the removal of Internet Explorer, the Microsoft representative informed me that deleting the icons would not be allowed."

Microsoft's Position

"Microsoft has never restricted any computer manufacturer from shipping Netscape Navigator or any other competitor software. Many computer manufacturers sell machines preloaded with a Windows operating system and Netscape's browser, so consumers have freedom to choose whichever browser they want to use.

"Computer manufacturers are not allowed, however, to delete features from the Windows operating system, such as the Internet Explorer icon... Consumers tell us they want to know that Windows will work the same, no matter what kind of computer they buy.

"Ford would not allow one of its dealers to pull the factory installed engine out of a Mustang, and substitute a Chevy engine. We're simply preserving the customer experience with the product we've built."

ISSUE

Justice contends that the terms of Microsoft's nondisclosure agreement impede the Government's ability to gather evidence of antitrust violations.

Justice Dept. Evidence

A copy of Microsoft's standard nondisclosure agreement, including the following language:

"Confidential information includes, without limitation, information relating to released or unreleased disclosing party software or hardware products, the marketing or promotion of any disclosing party product, disclosing party's business policies or practices.

"Receiving party shall not disclose confidential information or confidential materials to third parties for five years.

"However, receiving party may disclose confidential information or confidential materials in accordance with judicial or other governmental order, providing receiving party

shall give disclosing party reasonable notice prior to such disclosure and an opportunity to contest such an order.

Microsoft's Position

"Microsoft's non-disclosure agreements are no different than anyone else's in the software industry and numerous other industries.

"The standard non-disclosure agreement used by Novell, for example, includes a similar provision requiring companies to give Novell 'prompt notice' when they receive a legal or governmental request to disclose information. Sun Microsystems's license agreement includes a similar provision requiring 'prior notice' before disclosing confidential information under a legal or governmental request.

"Companies throughout the software industry use these kinds of agreements to protect their confidential business information and intellectual property — the software code that we spend years creating. There is nothing in our non-disclosure agreements that prevents anyone from giving information to the government as part of any inquiry, and we have repeatedly advised the Justice Department, in writing, that we do not interpret our license agreements as requiring anyone to provide notice to Microsoft before disclosing information to the Justice Department."

ISSUE

Competitive browser software may represent a significant threat to Microsoft's bread-and-butter product, its operating system.

Justice Dept. Evidence

Sept. 19, 1997, deposition of James Joseph Von Holle, Gateway 2000 executive responsible for software acquisition and resale.

Justice Department lawyers asked Mr. Von Holle about the threat the Netscape Communicator poses to Microsoft's operating system. The Netscape product theoretically allows computer users to gain access to programs on the Internet written in Sun Microsystems's Java programming language. The ability to do this could render Microsoft software irrelevant.

"Sun has released a product called Java, and there's promise in this product according to the developers that it would be an application or an operating-system-independent environment.

"I think the value to Gateway and anyone in our business is the fact that there would be more competition in the industry.

"I believe it would create an environment where the competition would do things. It would force lower prices in the industry and it would also force more innovation."

Microsoft's Position

"As the meteoric rise of Netscape and strong developer interest in the Java programming language demonstrate, the software industry is the most dynamic and competitive industry in the world... Any company that stops innovating will be overtaken quickly by the pace of competition. Consumers are the big winners, as competition drives every company to deliver better products at lower prices."

Crime -
Statistics

Violent Crime Falls 7 Percent, To Lowest Level in Decades

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP) — Violent crime in the United States dropped 7 percent last year to its lowest level since the Government began tracking the figure in 1973, the Justice Department said today.

The one-year decline, to about 8.1 million nonfatal violent crimes, was driven by a small but significant drop in aggravated assault rates, a Justice Department report said.

The decline in violent crime in 1998 continued a downward trend that began in 1994, said the report, the National Crime Victimization Survey.

"From 1997 to 1998, no significant changes in rates of rape or sexual assault, robbery or simple assault occurred," the report said. Rape and sexual assault were the only categories not to show a decline in 1997.

Attorney General Janet Reno cited several reasons for the decline in crime.

"It's because of more police officers on the streets, tougher sentences, more prosecutions, better prevention programs, a healthy economy and a new approach to crime fighting that involves a closer working relationship between communities and Federal, state and local law enforcement," Ms. Reno said.

Republicans have said they are relieved about the decline but warn that crime rates remain unacceptably high. They also have pointed to passage of anti-crime legislation since their party took control of Congress in 1995.

The Justice Department report said that from 1993 to 1998, rates of violent crime, which is defined as rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault, fell 27 percent, to 37 per 1,000 Americans age 12 or older, from 50 per 1,000.

"Every major type of crime measured — rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, burglary, theft and motor vehicle theft — decreased significantly between 1993 and 1998," the study said.

The annual report, based on a survey of American households, excludes killings because it asks individuals about their own experiences.

But the report said preliminary figures released separately by the Federal Bureau of Investigation have shown that the number of homicides dropped about 8 percent from 1997 to 1998.

Each year the victimization survey analyzes data on nonfatal violent crimes reported to the police and those not reported to the police. In 1998, about 43,000 households and

80,000 people age 12 or older were interviewed, the report said.

Attackers used a weapon in about a fourth of violent offenses in 1998. About 40 percent of robbery victims faced a weapon, as did 9 percent of rape or sexual assault victims. Eight percent of violent incidents were committed by offenders armed with a firearm.

About half of the victims of violent crimes knew their assailants, Justice officials said. More than 70 percent of rape and sexual assault victims knew their attackers, and 50 percent of aggravated assault victims did.

"Almost half of all violent victimizations and about one-third of all property crimes were reported to police each year from 1993 to 1998," the survey said. "Females and blacks were more likely to report violent crimes than males and whites."

The survey also revealed a 12 percent drop in property crimes — burglary, motor vehicle theft and house-

A Government survey finds a significant decline in aggravated assaults.

hold theft — last year, and a 32 percent decline since 1993. Personal thefts, which include pocket picking and purse snatching, remained unchanged.

Motor vehicle thefts fell 22 percent from 1997 to 1998 because of a 20 percent drop in "completed motor vehicle theft" and a 27 percent decline in attempted vehicle theft.

Violent crimes against blacks fell to 42 incidents per 1,000 people from 49 per 1,000, the report said. Rates for Hispanic victims fell to 33 per 1,000 from 43 per 1,000.

Blacks still had a marginally higher overall violent crime victimization rate than whites and significantly higher rates than members of other races last year.

But blacks and whites did not differ significantly in the rates of victimization by robbery, simple assault, rape and sexual assault.

SUNNY DAYS/STARRY NIGHTS:
GIVE TO THE FRESH AIR FUND

The New York Times

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1999

Barak Gala May Benefit Mrs. Clinton In New York

By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

WASHINGTON, July 18 — Demonstrating just how valuable the platform of the White House can be for a Senate candidate, Hillary Rodham Clinton helped give a dinner here tonight for Ehud Barak, the Prime Minister of Israel, overseeing a gala that could only increase the goodwill toward Mrs. Clinton among Jewish voters.

President Clinton and his wife invited nearly 500 people, twice the number they normally invite for official dinners, many of them influential in the Jewish community in New York. The throng was so large — it was believed to be the biggest sit-down dinner in the Clinton Administration — that they held the banquet in a vast tent on the South Lawn.

As it happens, the First Lady's office is charged with deciding whom to invite to such White House functions, and her Senate campaign could not have been far from her thoughts.

Among the guests was Leah Rabin, widow of the assassinated Prime Minister, who in an interview sought to put to rest any concern that some Jewish voters might have about Mrs. Clinton's statement that Palestinians should eventually have their own state. "I don't have any argument with her," Mrs. Rabin said. "I probably wouldn't have made the statement myself because we feel that the final declaration of a Palestinian state should be in the framework of our agreement. So an official person in Israel would not have said it, but in fact the process has already brought about — it feels as if a Palestinian state will be inevitable."

The value of the Barak visit was evident not only to guests here tonight but also to Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani, Mrs. Clinton's likely Republican opponent in the Senate race, who met for 40 minutes this morning with the Prime Minister at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

"It was an excellent meeting," the Mayor said later. "We talked about the peace process, as you would expect, in some detail. But we also talked about the reduction in crime in New York. He was very interested in how we brought it about so they could apply some of those same practices in Israel."

The meeting was apparently initiated by officials at the Israeli consulate, who told the Prime Minister, "You come to New York, you meet the Mayor of New York."

Such a hot commodity is Mr. Barak that news of his meeting with the Mayor was a topic of conversation at the White House tonight.

"Giuliani had an interview today with Barak for a half hour and wouldn't let him go," said David Steiner, vice chairman of the National Jewish Democratic Council and past president of the American-Israeli Political Action Committee.

"So he had his shot, too, today, and this is only fair," he said, gesturing to the ornate White House setting. Sylvia Steiner, his wife, said of the happy accident that the First Lady and the Senate candidate were one and the same: "I would say it's a plus. It generates a warm feeling. Everyone's happy to be here."

Senator Charles E. Schumer, the New York Democrat and something of a mentor to candidate Clinton, agreed. "I think this would have happened whether she's running or not," he said. "But this certainly helps her. The fact that she's First Lady, the fact that this Administration is on the same wavelength with the new Israeli Administration, it all creates an era of good feeling and good will, so that's how it helps."

The New York Times

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1999

Rape, assault, robbery rate fell in '98

By Joyce Howard Price
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Violent crimes and property crimes fell in 1998 to their lowest levels in 25 years, according to a Justice Department report.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) 1998 National Crime Victimization Survey, released late yesterday, found that the violent crime rate dropped 7 percent last year from 1997.

The 1998 decline was part of an overall 27 percent drop in violent crime rates since 1993. During that five-year period, the violent crime rate fell from 50 to 37 per 1,000 persons ages 12 or older, the survey found.

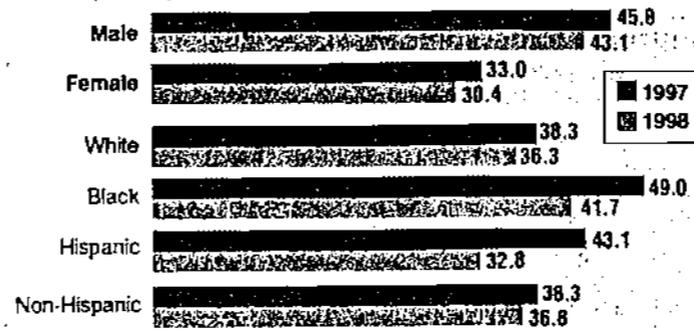
Meanwhile, property crime decreased 12 percent from 1997 to 1998 and by nearly a third (32 percent) from 1993 to 1998. In 1998, there were an estimated 217 completed or attempted property crimes per 1,000 U.S. households.

Violent crimes assessed in the report were rape, sexual assault, robbery and assault. Property crimes examined were burglary, theft and motor vehicle theft.

In other good news, the report

VIOLENT CRIME DECLINES

The number of violent crimes per 1,000 persons ages 12 or older:



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1998 National Crime Victimization Survey

The Washington Times

by BJS statistician Callie Marie Rennison notes that preliminary FBI data also indicate the number of homicides in the United States dropped about 8 percent between 1997 and 1998 and that the murder rate was down by 9 percent.

Miss Rennison wrote that the "overall one-year decline in violent crime resulted from a slight yet significant decline in aggra-

vated assault rates" between 1997 and 1998. There were "no significant changes in rates of rape or sexual assault, robbery or simple assault" during that period, she said.

However, she said that data indicate every major type of crime measured — rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, burglary, theft and

motor vehicle theft — decreased significantly between 1993 and 1998.

Miss Rennison pointed out that violent crime victimization declined during that five-year period "for virtually every demographic category considered."

"Male and female violent victimization rates fell 32 percent, and black violent victimization rates fell 42 percent," she wrote.

Likewise, there were reduced property crime rates across all demographic groups between 1993 and 1998. "Property crime rates declined 33 percent for white, black, urban and suburban households," Miss Rennison said.

Although violent crime rates are higher for blacks than for whites, and for Hispanics than non-Hispanics, both blacks and Hispanics enjoyed drops in violent victimization rates between 1997 and 1998.

"For blacks, the violent victimization rate fell from 49 to 42 victimizations per 1,000 blacks, while rates for Hispanics fell from 43 to 33 victimizations per 1,000 Hispanics," Miss Rennison said.

**All vets
may get
honors at
burials**

By Steve Gibson
sag@washingtonpost.com

In response to growing demand, there's a movement under way to make sure virtually all U.S. military veterans can receive military honors at their funerals.

Currently, military personnel take part in only some veterans' funerals. But if a proposal by the Defense Department is accepted by Congress this year, families of honorably discharged veterans who die would be guaranteed that uniformed military personnel will be present for the funeral.

"It guarantees certain things will happen and has improvements over the way things are now," spokesman Army Lt. Col. Tom Begines said from the Pentagon on Friday.

The nation's military is now caught between the proverbial rock and a hard place when it comes to providing honors at veterans' funerals, Col. Begines said, with volunteer honor guards from veterans' organizations taking up the slack.

Veterans' deaths are reaching all-time highs at a time when the nation's active-duty military force has shrunk to its lowest level in decades, he explained.

For example, an estimated 561,000 veterans — up 23 percent from a decade ago — are projected to die this year, while the active-duty forces total 1.4 million, down from 2.1 million a decade ago, Col. Begines said.

On top of that, 77 of the nation's 495 major military bases have closed since 1989 and 20 more will close by 2001.

"What we have primarily is a manpower challenge," Col. Begines said.

• Distributed by Scripps Howard

The Washington Times

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1999

Crime Statistics

Fewer tax form check-offs jeopardize campaign funds

By Laura R. Vanderkam
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Texas Gov. George W. Bush won't take federal matching funds for the 2000 presidential election, but funding of other candidates in the primaries will still be a stretch, the Federal Election Commission says.

"We've already said there might be a shortfall. We're re-crunching our numbers now that Bush isn't taking funds," said Sharon Snyder, deputy press secretary for the FEC.

The pre-Bush decision estimate is that candidates will receive only 32 to 40 cents on the dollar in time for the primaries. "They wouldn't get the balance of the money until 2001," she said, long after the race has been decided.

Public funding for presidential

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — Republican presidential contender Elizabeth Dole called yesterday for a farm disaster-relief package larger than the \$6 billion approved by Congress last year.

"We need to get this cash to them now; there are real problems in agriculture today," Mrs. Dole said.

Opening a campaign swing, Mrs. Dole became the latest candidate to focus on a struggling farm economy that's important in Iowa, where precinct caucuses launch the presidential nominating season.

Although most sectors of the economy are humming along and the stock market is soaring, farmers are struggling with historically low commodity prices.

candidates began in 1974 after the Watergate scandal. Americans now have the option to check a box on their federal income tax forms saying they want \$3 of their taxes used for federal matching funds.

Most Americans, however, have decided they want no part of the system, even though checking the box will not increase their taxes or change their refund.

In 1980, 28.7 percent of taxpayers agreed to make the contribution. In 1997, only 12.5 percent checked the box. Since neither the Democrats nor Republicans are running an incumbent president, these diminishing funds will barely cover the wide field of candidates.

"If the fund runs dry, that's it. No other Treasury funds can be used," Ms. Snyder said.

The Presidential Election Cam-

paign Fund has several fundamental problems, according to Ms. Snyder.

First, while the amount the FEC can disperse to candidates rises with inflation, the check-off box on the tax forms remains constant at \$3 (It was \$1 before 1993). Second, the demand for funds changes every election cycle. In 1992, a limited field of candidates requested less than the budgeted funds.

In 1996, though, former Sen. Bob Dole, Kansas Republican, faced an expensive battle for the Republican nomination. Demand was high, and funds due candidates at the beginning of the year weren't dispersed until April 1996.

Finally, the Treasury requires the FEC to give top priority to the nominating conventions and the general election. Funds must be

set aside before the primaries for these summer/fall 2000 events, even though contributions from 1999 tax returns have yet to be figured in. Consequently, there's enough money for the general election, but a shortage for the primaries.

Candidates are eligible for matching funds for the first \$250 of the \$1,000 contribution allowed by election law from any individual. Matching funds are given only to candidates who have raised at least \$5,000 in each of 20 states.

Candidates accepting matching funds agree to spend less than roughly \$40 million during the primary campaign. Candidates accepting matching funds can spend only \$50,000 of their own money.

Publisher Steve Forbes, who spent millions from his own funds in the 1996 Republican primary

race, has also opted against taking matching funds.

Critics of public funding say the declining percentage of taxpayers willing to contribute to the fund shows that Americans do not support public funding. Sen. Mitch McConnell, Kentucky Republican, has argued that "the vast majority of Americans who are fed up with taxes and irresponsible government spending are in no mood to pay for anyone's political campaign, and do not support the Presidential Election Campaign Fund."

Ms. Snyder said the FEC did focus-group studies in the early 1990s to determine why taxpayers weren't checking the box, but reached no conclusive results.

"It's possible we have a new class of taxpayers who didn't experience Watergate, and don't want public funding," she said.

rising threat. Others argue it's a giant market to be exploited.

Mrs. Dole suggested a middle ground, pushing China on human rights and other issues while seeking to expand trade.

"China has 20 percent of the world's population," Mrs. Dole said. "On a separate track we can negotiate with them to expand our trade."

In focusing on farming, Mrs. Dole argued she has been the most specific and has the longest track record, including a husband who spent more than three decades in Congress dealing with farm issues.

"I think he'd be a good adviser on agriculture," Mrs. Dole said. "We were out there early with our farm program."

Mrs. Dole urges more farm aid

Although most sectors of the economy are humming along, farmers are struggling with historically low commodity prices.

Many farmers worry that a bumper crop is maturing in the fields, but the price they will likely get is less than the cost of producing the commodity.

"We're going to need another supplemental to assist our farmers, and this is going to have to be

larger than the funding that was provided last year because this is the second year now that farmers have been hit with low prices," said Mrs. Dole, who has been both labor and transportation secretaries in Republican administrations.

Mrs. Dole said a big supply has

driven down commodity prices. She also noted that the economic crisis in Asia has driven down demand in that region.

She argued for immediate cash aid for farmers, and said long-term assistance would come by more aggressively seeking to pry open foreign markets.

"We also should make the whole Western Hemisphere a free-trade zone," Mrs. Dole said.

There's a big debate in the Republican Party over China policy. Social conservatives take a hostile stance toward China, arguing it's a

Crime Statistics

Crime Rates Down for 7th Straight Year

Experts Disagree About Reasons for Drop and the Meaning of Conflicting Trends

By LORRAINE ADAMS
and DAVID A. VISE
Washington Post Staff Writers

Crime is down for the seventh year in a row. That's what the final 1998 crime statistics the FBI released yesterday indicate. But behind the happy news is a melange of conflicting trends and disagreements about what all of it means.

"There is no one reason for the continued drop in crime," said Attorney General Janet Reno. "It's a combination of factors. It's more police officers on the streets, greater partnerships between law enforcement agencies, continued efforts to keep guns away from criminals and a balanced approach that includes prevention, intervention, punishment and supervision."

"The falling rate is wonderful news. But we must not become complacent."

President Clinton echoed Reno's warning, saying the decrease "shows we can indeed turn the tide on crime." But, he added, "even as crime falls, we must not let down our guard. That is why we must redouble our efforts to build on what works."

In the field of criminology there has been little in the way of hard data about why crime has dropped in the 1990s. Two studies this summer put to rest one theory—that the decrease in the number of 15- to 24-year-olds was responsible. Even adjusted for that demographic shift in the age group that historically commits a disproportionate number of offenses, crime still dropped, said criminologist Steven D. Levitt of the University of Chicago. A spirited debate continues about whether high incarceration rates in the United States are responsible. There is a consensus, however, that the overall downward trends conceal a more complicated picture.

"When we say crime is falling, that is nationally," said James Alan Fox, Lipman Professor of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University. "Nationally we are at a 30-year low. A homicide rate at 6 (per 100,000) is as low as 1967. It is not true that homicides are at a 30-year low for all segments of the population in all areas. And in that overall crime trend, you miss a lot of the action."

Some of the pieces that get lost in the overall downward trend relate to the recent teenage shootings at schools in towns such as Littleton, Colo., or Conyers, Ga. There are several incongruities. First, these shootings grab headlines. A check of statistics reveals that juvenile crime is decreasing. Possibly because of the publicity these shootings bring, people say they feel less safe in suburbs. The 1998 figures show that there may be another reason why perceptions are not matching the overall statistics: Youth homicide rates are half of what they were five years ago, but twice as high as they were 15 years ago.

There are other anomalies. "The biggest drops in the '90s have been among young black males, where the biggest increases were during the crack era of the 1980s. There has not been much of a drop in the 1990s among white teenagers in suburban and rural areas," Fox said.

Another aberration in the over-

all downward trend has to do with small cities. In small cities across the nation, there were more murders last year. This was the only size of city—with a population of 10,000 to 24,999—where the murder rate went up. In larger cities and suburbs, the trend was all downward. While criminologists caution about making one year's uptick into a trend, the increase—about 4 percent—is notable.

Alfred Blumstein, a criminologist at Carnegie-Mellon University, said he thinks the most significant trend in the 1998 Uniform Crime Reports was the drop in gun-related homicides. The total number of homicides decreased from 18,209 in 1997 to 16,904 in 1998—a drop of 1,295. The number of homicides in which a firearm was used declined from 10,729 in 1997 to 9,143 in 1998—a drop of 1,586.

"The decline in homicides were all accounted for by the decline in firearm homicides," said Blumstein. "I think it is an important observation. I think the variety of efforts that have been pursued in recent years to restrict access to firearms seem to be having some effect."

But are those efforts really responsible? With so little research in the area, it is difficult to reach a solid conclusion. Pennsylvania State University criminologist Darrell Steffensmeier and Federal Bureau of Prisons research analyst Miles D. Harer noted in an August article in the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*:

"The rise and now the sudden drop in crime rates offers a kind of natural experiment for investigating the macro forces that shape crime trends (especially because the trends are somewhat uneven

across jurisdictions.) Because it ranks as one of the most pressing theoretical and policy issues facing criminology/criminal justice today, the lack of systematic research on crime trends of the past decade or so is both surprising and disappointing."

Sweeping Them Off Their Feet

Fabio Muscles His Way Into the Italian American Awards

By PETER CARLSON
Washington Post Staff Writer

Fabio, the famous Italian hunk, hung around at the 24th annual National Italian American Foundation awards dinner at the Washington Hilton on Saturday night, picking up women.

Literally.

Women flocked to the man whose square jaw, long blond mane and muscular chest decorate the covers of countless romance novels. They hovered around him like bees around a blossom. Occasionally, one would whisper something in his ear and he'd reach over, effortlessly pick her up and cradle her in his arms, smiling broadly, while somebody snapped a picture.

"A woman should feel like a woman, and sometimes you have to do a little something extra to make them feel like a woman," he explained. "I picked up a woman one time who weighed 300 pounds. I keep myself in good shape."

At one point, Rep. Connie Morella (R-Md.) walked over to Fabio and remarked that every time she saw him, he was being mobbed by women.

"It's hard work," he said, grinning, "but somebody's got to do it."

He did not pick up the congresswoman. Nor did she ask to be picked up.

Fabio wasn't the only famous babe-magnet at the dinner. President Clinton appeared, too. But he did not pick up any women, literally or figuratively, perhaps because he was accompanied by his wife. The first lady is pondering a run for the Senate next year against New York's Italian American Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, who did not attend the dinner, although he'd been invited. Nobody in the room discussed the race—at least not publicly.

To the surprise of absolutely no one, the president praised Italian Americans: "Your work ethic, your family ethic and your compassion have made America a better place." He also reminded the crowd of 3,000 that two of the four men who have served as his chief of staff are Italian Americans—Leon Panetta and John Podesta. "And the other two wish they were," he added.

The Clintons left before dinner, which might have been a mistake. The food was fabulous—an antipasto of fresh mozzarella and prosciutto, a spicy seafood cioppino soup and lamb chops perched atop Alfredo noodle cake, all of it washed down with good Italian wines.

At one point during dinner, actor Ray Romano appeared on the room's four huge video screens to urge the people to boogie down: "You're Italian. Do a chicken dance. Let loose."

That got a laugh, but nobody did any dancing, chicken or otherwise. They couldn't. There was no room. The Hilton's International Ballroom, which is as big as a football field, was packed

with 3,000 people. They'd paid \$350 a plate—the money going to the foundation's college scholarship fund.

The women in the crowd were resplendent in glorious dresses of every conceivable style and color. The men, in contrast, were all attired in nearly identical black-and-white tuxedos. This made the room look a bit like a convention of 1,500 headwaiters and the women who love them.

"For those of you in the back," said CNBC anchor Maria Bartiromo, who was emceeing the event, "I am not Jack Valenti."

Valenti, the Motion Picture Association of America chairman, usually emcees these dinners, but this year Bartiromo got the nod because Valenti was one of the honorees, receiving the foundation's lifetime achievement award for public service.

Other awards went to Massimo Ferragamo, the shoe baron; Ronald Zarrella, executive vice president of General Motors Corp.; Patricia Russo, executive vice president of Lucent Technologies; Frederic Salerno, senior executive vice president of Bell Atlantic; Frank Stella, the foundation's former chairman; and Matt LeBlanc, the actor who plays Joey Trebbiani on the TV sitcom "Friends."

Earlier in the day, LeBlanc and his Italian American mother were given a personal tour of the White House by the president. "My mom was pretty impressed," he said. "I was really floored. I just shut my mouth and listened to him."

After receiving his award, LeBlanc introduced his mother to the crowd. "Italian moms are just the best," he said.

Nobody disputed him.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(San Diego, California)

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STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, the FBI released preliminary data showing that crime fell another seven percent in 1998, with an eight percent decline in murder and an eleven percent decline in robbery. Crime is now down for a remarkable seventh year in a row. More community police on our streets and fewer guns in the hands of criminals have helped make our communities the safest they have been in a generation.

But tragic events like the Littleton shooting remind us that our work is far from done. We in Washington have a responsibility to support law enforcement officers and pass common sense gun legislation. We should start by closing the gun show loophole that allows criminals and juveniles to buy guns at gun shows without so much as a background check. In this way, we can keep the crime rates coming down.

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