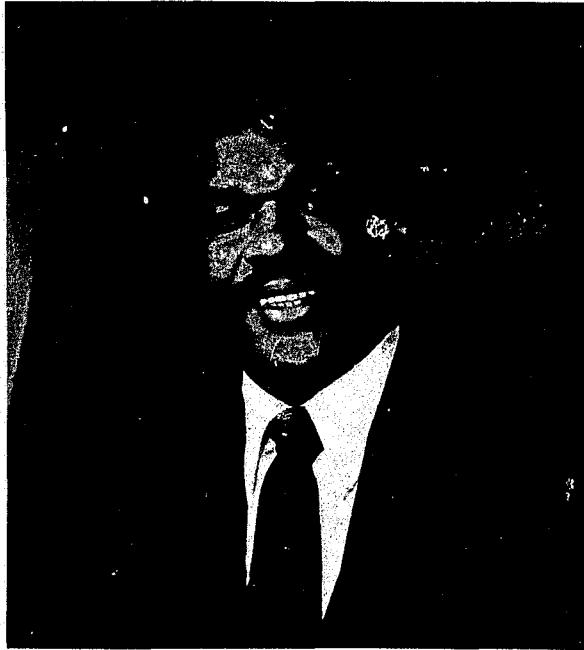


988 DRIVE & JEWELERS

CR-Sent m/f
~~1-18-90~~

117926

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR



The District of Columbia, like other major cities, has experienced increasing levels of crime. This rise in crime is primarily the result of the influx of crack cocaine to the city. The presence of this insidious drug has devastating effects on the lives of those who become involved with it. Too many people in our city and across the nation have been lured into the desolation of addiction and the criminal activity associated with drugs.

As we recognize these issues and problems and confront them directly, the government constantly seeks to strengthen its efforts to prevent involvement with drugs, treat and rehabilitate drug abusers, and enforce the law. The Metropolitan Police Department and other criminal justice agencies continue to work hard to reduce crime and administer justice. In spite of the drug crisis in our city, the Metropolitan Police Department has managed to keep crime at controllable levels. The District's crime rate ranks moderately when compared with other major U.S. cities.

My administration will continue to expand and increase measures to ensure the safety of the District's residents, commuters and visitors. Though I acknowledge the worsening problem of drugs and

drug-related crime in the district, I remain optimistic about the commitment and ability of our government and the people of our city to work together to restore safe and healthy environments in the neighborhoods afflicted by drugs and crime. Public agencies, private and community groups and organizations, and individual citizens must demonstrate their commitment toward this end.

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

117926

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by
DC Office of Criminal Justice
Plans and Analysis
to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis is pleased to present the **1988 Crime and Justice Report**, an annual publication which provides a comprehensive overview of criminal justice trends and issues in the District of Columbia. This report contains information and statistical analyses of trends in law enforcement, the courts, corrections, parole and juvenile justice. Characteristics of adult and juvenile arrestees, including drug use, and descriptions of the criminal and juvenile justice processes are also provided in this report.

The **Crime and Justice Report** is designed to provide accurate and current data and information about the District's criminal justice activities to criminal justice policy makers, practitioners and the general public. Information presented here addresses questions about types of crime reported and number of arrests, crime in particular areas of the city, and criminal justice agency expenditures and caseload sizes. Data are provided over the past five and, in some cases, ten year periods.

What these data show is that the problem of drugs in our city is all encompassing and has impacted every stage of the criminal justice system. Drug arrests have increased 23 percent since 1984 and last year accounted for 25 percent of all arrests. In 1988, 60 percent of adult arrestees and 31 percent of juvenile arrestees tested positive for at least one drug. As our

arrestee population continues to grow, the court system has become overburdened. Drug law violations accounted for 52 percent of felony prosecutions compared with 34 percent in 1984. Since 1984, there has been a dramatic increase of 199 percent in drug felony convictions. Naturally, the District's correctional population, affected by these escalations, rose 10 percent since 1987, with more than half of the new inmates convicted for drug offenses.

The numbers presented in this report are, indeed, informative; but, they must do more than simply inform us. These numbers should move us to action, compel us to take an active role in addressing the chronic problem of drugs and the delinquency and crime associated with drugs. We must be cognizant of the fact that every number in this report about drugs or crime or involvement in the criminal justice system involves a person in our community. The efforts to solve the problems of drugs and crime in our city must be as wide-spread as the problems themselves. Let this report serve to not only inform readers about the state of the District's criminal justice system, but also elicit citizen involvement and community action to work with the government to address and solve the problems of our city.

Shirley A. Wilson
Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction.....	4
II.	Criminal Justice Resources.....	5
III.	Law Enforcement.....	7
	A. Overview.....	7
	B. Reported Offenses.....	7
	C. Reported Crime Relative to Other Cities.....	9
	D. Geographic Patterns of Crime.....	9
	E. Arrests.....	11
	F. Characteristics of Arrestees.....	12
	G. Trends and Issues.....	13
IV.	The Courts.....	14
	A. Overview.....	14
	B. Prosecutions.....	14
	C. Convictions.....	15
	D. Trends and Issues.....	15
V.	Corrections.....	16
	A. Overview.....	16
	B. Average Daily Correctional Population.....	16
	C. Incarceration Rates.....	16
	D. Offenders Entering Lorton.....	17
	E. Trends and Issues.....	17
VI.	Parole	18
	A. Overview.....	18
	B. Grants and Revocations.....	18
	C. Trends and Issues.....	18
VII.	Juvenile Justice.....	20
	A. Overview.....	21
	B. Juvenile Arrests.....	21
	C. Juvenile Prosecutions.....	21
	D. Juvenile Dispositions.....	21
	E. Juvenile Drug Use.....	22
	F. Trends and Issues.....	22
VIII.	Summary.....	23
IX.	Appendices	24
	A. Definitions.....	24
	B. Tables.....	27

INTRODUCTION

This report provides a statistical overview of activities and outcomes in the different stages through which persons and/or cases are processed in the District's criminal justice system. The data are presented in an order that parallels the actual flow of cases through the criminal justice system, from reported offenses to corrections and parole. Also included are descriptions of the criminal justice and juvenile justice processes in the District.

The data, in most instances, represent five- and 10-year trends. Graphs, charts and maps appearing in this report are derived from data presented in the tables in the text and appendix sections. In addition to the statistical charts and graphs, a geographically-based analysis, which presents the location of reported offenses in the District of Columbia, is provided.

The law enforcement section of this report includes information about reported crime in the District, adult arrests, and characteristics of adult arrestees. Also

included is a geographical analysis that shows the location of crime in the city.

Data pertaining to prosecutions and convictions are presented in the section on the courts. Prosecutions and convictions by offense type are also included in this section.

The corrections section of this report presents data on the average daily population of the District's correctional facilities and incarceration rates. The section on parole reports data for grants and revocations.

The section on juvenile justice includes information on juvenile arrests, prosecutions and dispositions as well as juvenile drug use.

Two new sections in this year's report are descriptions of the criminal and juvenile justice processes. These sections provide basic descriptions of the components and flow of cases for youth and adults from arrest through release back to the community.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESOURCES

The District of Columbia government's total expenditures increased 46 percent from fiscal year (FY) 1984 to FY 1988, rising to slightly over \$3.2 billion. The proportion of the District's budget spent on public safety and justice in 1988 was about 22 percent (Table 1, Figure 1).

From FY 1984 to FY 1988, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) expenditures increased 37 percent from about \$144 million to \$198 million and corrections expenditures increased 74 percent during the same time period, rising from \$112 million to \$194 million. MPD and the Department of Corrections have consumed most of the District's criminal justice expenditures since 1984 (Table 2, Figure 2).

It should be noted that parole services were transferred from the Department of Corrections to the Board of Parole in FY 1988, affecting expenditures in both of these agencies. Transfer of these services curbed increases in expenditures for corrections in FY 1988.

Figure 1
D.C. GOVERNMENT TOTAL EXPENDITURES
BY AGENCY, 1988

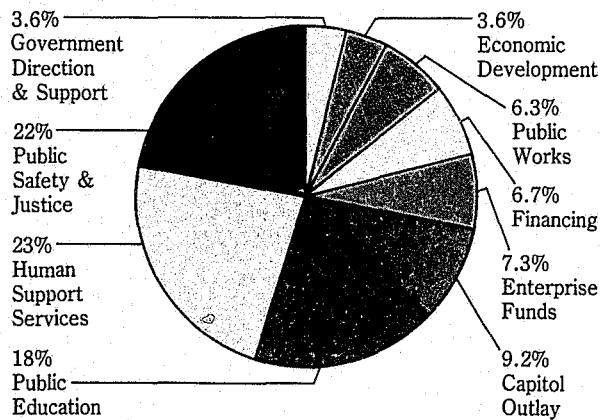


Figure 2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES
BY AGENCY, 1988

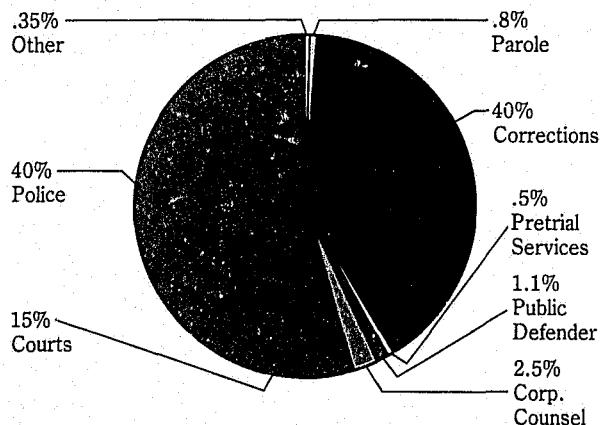


TABLE 1
District of Columbia Total Expenditures*
by Agency, Fiscal Years 1984-1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Govt. Direction & Support	81,165	90,773	101,597	110,908	\$13,928
Economic Development	62,065	79,692	96,659	111,597	116,486
Public Safety & Justice	478,438	535,022	594,310	660,629	710,072
Public Education	472,389	490,379	515,069	544,929	588,485
Human Support Services	497,264	564,932	613,652	657,865	731,514
Public Works	169,242	191,838	196,319	198,757	215,336
Financing & Other Uses	173,559	206,832	194,786	211,308	232,931
Enterprise Funds	121,972	144,473	152,731	157,491	203,203
Capital Outlay	137,470	136,422	375,574	437,295	296,724
Total	2,193,564	2,440,363	2,840,697	3,090,779	3,208,679

*Expenditures are in thousands of dollars.

SOURCE: District of Columbia Supporting Schedules, Office of the Budget.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 2
District of Columbia Government Total*
Public Safety & Justice Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1984-1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Metropolitan Police Department	144,220	151,662	169,809	185,750	197,687
Police Retirement	65,070	64,011	66,888	72,670	74,512
Courts	47,285	59,698	60,426	65,512	73,544
Judicial Retirement	1,700	1,823	2,020	2,500	2,601
Corporation Counsel	6,722	8,879	9,902	10,450	12,317
Public Defender Service	4,089	4,246	4,428	4,786	5,222
Pretrial Services Agency	1,561	1,486	2,141	2,361	2,435
Corrections	112,076	136,559	164,727	185,412	194,608
Board of Parole	773	1,088	1,434	1,994	3,931
Other	992	1,259	1,397	1,138	1,711
Total	384,488	430,711	483,172	532,573	568,568

*Fire Department and Fire Department Retirement, settlements and judgements, National Guard and Office of Emergency Preparedness not included in public safety expenditures.

SOURCE: District of Columbia Supporting Schedules, Office of the Budget.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District's criminal justice system is comprised of five basic organizational components: police, prosecution, defense, courts, and corrections. The criminal justice system is responsible for handling adults while the juvenile justice system processes youth. These major components participate in a five-stage criminal justice process:

- Detection of crime and apprehension of offenders
- Pretrial decisions and services
- Trial
- Sentencing
- Corrections or service of sentence

There are six publicly financed District agencies that have statutory responsibilities for administering the criminal justice process: Metropolitan Police Department, Pretrial Services Agency, Superior Court, Corporation Counsel, Department of Corrections, and the Board of Parole. Additionally, the Public Defender Service, an independent agency, and the United States Attorney's Office are involved in the city's criminal justice system.

The criminal justice process begins with the police who must determine the validity of a reported crime and follow by investigation, identification, and possible apprehension of suspects. The police must then decide, based upon the facts of the case, the nature of the charges to be forwarded to the prosecutor for a determination of whether or not and what to prosecute.

At the next stage, the alleged offender's pretrial status must be determined based upon the recommendation of the Pretrial Services Agency prior to arraignment in the case of alleged misdemeanors or presentment in the case of alleged felonies. Several factors are considered in the decision to release or detain a defendant. In reviewing a defendant's case, the pretrial examiner considers his ties to family and community, employment status, residency, prior record of failure to appear in court, drug abuse and criminal history, and other indicators of reliability.

In the case of arraignment, charges are presented, a plea is entered, and a trial date may be set. In the case of presentment, the arrestee is informed of the charge, counsel is appointed (if necessary), pretrial status is determined, and a date is set for a preliminary hearing (unless waived).

In felony proceedings, the pretrial stage involves a series of preliminary and Grand Jury hearings. The hearings are designed to ensure that the evidence and facts of the case presented are sufficient to establish probable cause for indictment. In a preliminary hearing, a judge determines from the evidence presented by the prosecutor if there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed. In a Grand Jury hearing, the prosecutor's evidence is reviewed and, if the evidence is sufficient, an indictment is issued. In a small percentage of cases, the Grand Jury can initiate an investigation, issue an indictment based on investigation findings, and then issue an arrest warrant. The defendant indicted

under these circumstances is then arraigned and subsequently stands trial.

The prosecutor remains the key participant throughout this stage of the criminal justice process and may use some discretion until Grand Jury indictment to dismiss the case for any number of reasons. In the District, the Office of the Corporation Counsel prosecutes juvenile cases, traffic cases, some misdemeanor cases, and civil suits to which the District government is a party. The United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of all other criminal cases.

Before a defendant enters a plea or goes to trial, it is the obligation of the defense counsel to investigate the case and interview any witnesses.

In felony prosecution, if probable cause is established at the preliminary hearing stage, the case is bound over to the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury indicts, the case then proceeds to arraignment, where a plea is entered. In the majority of cases, disposition is resolved by a plea of guilty to all or some of the charges indicated. If plea bargaining occurs, the prosecutor and defense counsel discuss whether the client can plead guilty to the given charges or lesser charges based on the defendant's prior criminal record and role in the crime. If a felony defendant pleads not guilty, a trial, by either judge or jury, takes place and a determination of guilt or innocence is made. If a defendant pleads guilty, or if a defendant is found guilty by a judge or jury, a conviction is established and a sentence is imposed.

Persons who have pled guilty or been convicted following trial are subsequently sentenced by the court. Sentencing options include incarceration, probation, a fine, placement in a halfway house, institutionalization or community service.

If a person is sentenced to incarceration, a classification study is conducted to determine the level of supervision and services he will need. The findings of this study are the basis for deciding the facility in which the inmate's sentence will be served.

If not incarcerated, a person may be sentenced to probation for a maximum of five years. Conditions of probation include drug testing, alcohol and drug treatment, employment and reporting to an assigned probation officer. Also, a person may be placed in a residential treatment facility for all or part of his probation.

Violation of probation terms may result in probation extension or revocation. If probation is revoked, the probationer may then be incarcerated or placed in a halfway house. If a probationer adheres to the terms of his probation, he may be terminated early.

Once an inmate has served his minimum sentence, he may be considered for parole. Parole eligibility is determined by a review of reports or progress during incarceration, parole guidelines, personal interviews as well as other factors that indicate the possibility of risk to the community. If parole is granted, an inmate may be released to a halfway house, a work-release program, or directly into the community. If parole conditions are violated, a parolee may be returned to prison.



LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. Overview

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is primarily responsible for law enforcement in the District of Columbia. The department has both city and state law enforcement authority, and is charged with a broad range of statutory and municipal law enforcement responsibilities. In addition to the MPD, which has 3,938 police officers, there are 23 other public law enforcement authorities operating in the District of Columbia with 3,389 commissioned police officers. Among the public agencies with police powers are the U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division, the U.S. Capitol Police, the U.S. Park Police, and the Metro Security Force.

Many crimes go unreported to the police. The most common way in which a crime does become known to the police is for the victim to report it. Other crimes become known when a law enforcement officer either witnesses a crime in progress or uncovers evidence of a crime while conducting patrol duties. A citizen other than the victim may also witness a crime and then report the crime to the authorities.

Reported offense data throughout the United States focus primarily on the eight major offenses defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as Crime Index offenses, or Part I offenses. These offenses are further divided into two groups: (1) violent offenses, which are homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and (2) property offenses, which are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. In selecting the crimes to be included in the Crime Index, the FBI considers several factors: the seriousness of the crime, how frequently it occurs, its pervasiveness in all geographic parts of the country, how consistently jurisdictions define the crime, and the likelihood that the crime is reported.

Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I offenses. This

category of offenses is designed to ensure that offenses with different titles under state and local law are considered and appropriately distinguished from part I offenses when counted.

After a crime is reported, the police must determine the validity of the reported crime. Once validated, the police investigate and attempt to identify and apprehend a suspect.

After an individual is taken into custody, the police decide, based on the facts of the case, which charges to impose and forward to the prosecutor. A complete description of the criminal justice process after arrest is given later in the report.

This section of the report examines reported offense data, geographic patterns of crime, arrest data, characteristics of arrestees, and trends and issues concerning reported offenses and arrests in the District.

B. Reported Offenses

Crime Index offenses peaked in 1981 at 68,338 or 10,837 per 100,000 and gradually declined to 50,367 or 8,034 per 100,000 in 1985. Crime Index offenses then consistently increased since 1985 to 61,715 or 9,922 per 100,000 in 1988. The increasing trend of Crime Index offenses appears to be attributable to increases in illicit drug trafficking.

In 1988, 61,715 Crime Index offenses were reported in the District of Columbia. This represents a crime rate of 9,922.0 per 100,000 residents. The number of reported Crime Index offenses increased 17 percent as compared with the previous year. This increase in reported Crime Index offenses from 1987 to 1988 is attributed to increases for both violent and property crime. Violent crime increased 19 percent and property crime increased 16 percent; with the most notable increases in 1988 for auto theft (37 percent) and homicide (64 percent) (Figure 3, Table 3).

Figure 3
REPORTED OFFENSES IN D.C., CALENDAR YEARS 1979-1988

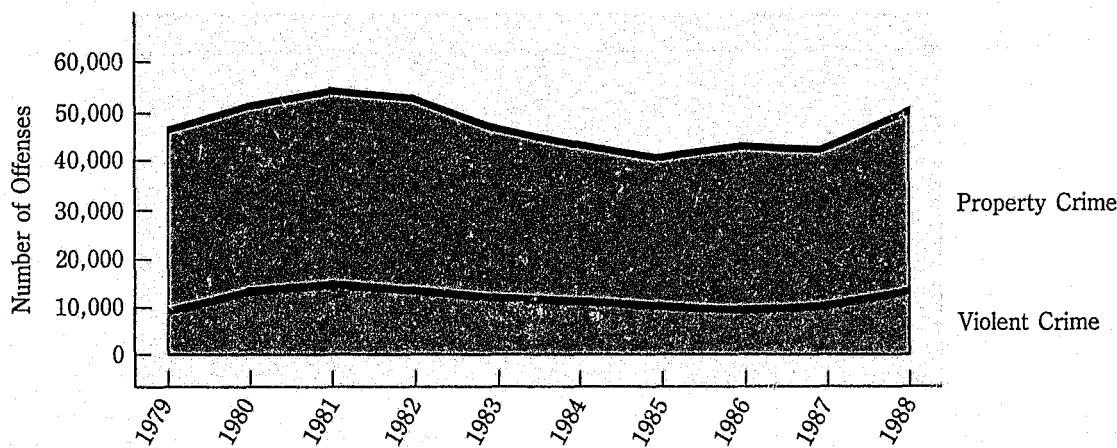


TABLE 3
Population Estimates and Number and Rate Per 100,000 Residents of Reported Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1979-1988

Year		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1979	Total	660,200	56,721	10,553	46,168	180	489	6,920	2,964	13,452	28,819	3,606	291
	Rate		8,591	1,598	6,993	27	74	1,048	449	2,038	4,365	546	44
1980	Total	637,651	64,035	12,772	51,263	200	439	8,897	3,236	16,260	31,068	3,568	367
	Rate		10,042	2,003	8,039	31	69	1,395	507	2,550	4,872	560	58
1981	Total	630,600	68,338	14,468	53,870	223	414	10,399	3,432	16,832	32,845	3,765	428
	Rate		10,837	2,294	8,543	35	66	1,649	544	2,669	5,209	597	68
1982	Total	630,000	66,071	13,397	52,674	194	421	9,137	3,645	14,774	33,435	4,086	379
	Rate		10,487	2,127	8,361	31	67	1,450	579	2,345	5,307	649	60
1983	Total	627,500	58,150	11,936	46,214	186	406	7,698	3,646	12,483	29,405	3,955	371
	Rate		9,267	1,902	7,365	30	65	1,227	581	1,989	4,686	630	59
1984	Total	623,000	53,857	10,725	43,132	175	366	6,087	4,097	10,954	27,471	4,374	333
	Rate		8,645	1,722	6,923	28	59	977	658	1,758	4,409	702	53
1985	Total	626,900	50,367	10,172	40,195	148	337	5,230	4,457	10,004	24,873	5,024	294
	Rate		8,034	1,623	6,412	24	54	834	711	1,596	3,968	801	47
1986	Total	627,400	52,431	9,422	43,009	194	328	4,719	4,181	10,814	25,818	6,105	272
	Rate		8,357	1,502	6,855	31	52	752	666	1,724	4,115	973	43
1987	Total	628,500	52,799	10,016	42,783	225	245	4,462	5,084	11,241	24,965	6,297	280
	Rate		8,401	1,594	6,807	36	39	710	809	1,789	3,972	1,002	45
1988	Total	620,000	61,715	11,913	49,802	369	165	5,689	5,690	12,295	28,582	8,633	292
	Rate		9,954	1,922	8,033	60	27	918	918	1,983	4,610	1,392	47

The following classifications will be used in this and subsequent tables:

Crime Index Total equals Violent Crime Total plus Property Crime Total.

Violent Crime Total equals the sum of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Property Crime Total equals the sum of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

C. Reported Crime Relative to Other Cities

In a comparative analysis of reported crime in U.S. cities with populations greater than 400,000 data for 1988 show that 15 cities have crime rates higher than the District. The District's crime rate is 9922.0 per 100,000 (Table A-6).

D. Geographic Patterns of Crime

Crime in Wards

Table 4 shows the total number of Crime Index offenses, violent crimes and property crimes in the District by ward. Ward 2 had the highest number of reported Crime Index offenses for both property and violent crimes. The number of Crime Index offenses in Ward 2 constituted about 31 percent of all such offenses in the District of Columbia during 1988. Since Ward 2 comprises in the urban core of the District and has a large commercial presence, it is easy to comprehend the disproportionate amount of both property and violent offenses in this ward. Past research has always pinpointed the largest proportions of crime in business areas.

Ward 1, which has the next highest occurrence of property crimes, violent crimes and Crime Index totals, had less than half as many total Crime Index offenses as Ward 2. All other wards, except Ward 6, had between 3,500 and 6,000 Crime Index offenses in 1988, with the fewest property crimes occurring in Wards 3, 7 and 8 and the fewest violent crimes in Wards 3 and 4 (Table 4).

Crime in Census Tracts

The distribution of Crime Index offenses across residential and non-residential census tracts is shown in Maps 1 and 2. It should be noted that in maps depicting crime in residential areas, the non-residential tracts are left white. Conversely, in maps of crime in non-residential sections, the predominantly residential tracts are white.

Residential census tracts are those areas where the majority (at least 51 percent) of the land is zoned for residential use. The residential tracts with the lowest Crime Index totals (1 to 300) are primarily in Wards 3, 4 and 5. Tracts with moderately high Crime Index totals (301 to 600) are dispersed throughout the wards, as are the residential tracts with the highest

TABLE 4
Reported Crime Index Violent and
Property Offenses by Ward
Calendar Year 1988

Ward	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
1	8,720	1,727	6,993
2	19,352	2,926	16,426
3	3,604	199	3,405
4	4,667	759	3,908
5	5,848	1,382	4,466
6	8,005	1,577	6,428
7	5,289	1,526	3,763
8	5,285	1,646	3,639
Unknown	945	171	774
Total	61,715	11,913	49,802

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Crime Index totals (601 to 1,031). Wards 1, 2 and 6 have several tracts with high Crime Index totals while the other wards have fewer such tracts (Map 1).

Non-residential census tracts are those areas where at least 51 percent of the land is zoned for non-residential purposes, such as commercial or recreational. The non-residential tracts with the lowest Crime Index totals (1 to 300) are primarily located in Wards 1, 3, 4 and 7. Tracts with small and moderate Crime Index totals (1 to 300 and 301 to 600 respectively) are primarily located in Wards 5, 6 and 8. Ward 2 has non-residential tracts that have small, moderate and high (601 to 2,488) numbers of crimes. Research has shown that larger amounts of crime more often occur in commercial areas than in residential areas. The higher amounts of Part I crimes in Ward 2 are, therefore, explainable, given that the majority (59 percent) of the tracts in this ward are zoned for commercial purposes (Map 2).

MAP 1 PART I OFFENSES IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

PART I CRIMES

- 1 TO 150
- 151 TO 300
- 301 TO 450
- 451 TO 600
- 601 TO 1031



MAP 2 PART I OFFENSES IN NON-RESIDENTIAL AREAS

PART I CRIMES

- 1 TO 150
- 151 TO 300
- 301 TO 450
- 451 TO 600
- 601 TO 2488



E. Arrests

The number of adults arrested for Part I and Part II offenses increased 3 percent from 34,753 in 1979 to 35,913 in 1988 (Table 5, Figure 4). Adult arrests for Part I offenses decreased 9 percent from 8,652 in 1979 to 7,912 in 1988, while Part II arrests increased 7 percent from 26,101 in 1979 to 28,001 in 1988.

The proportion of adult arrests for Part I and II offenses has changed over the past 10 years. In 1979, 25 percent (8,652) of total adult arrests were for Part I offenses while 75 percent (26,101) were for Part II offenses. By 1988, arrests for Part I offenses declined to 22 percent (7,912) of total arrests while arrests for Part II offenses increased to 78 percent (28,001) of the total. The slight increase in the proportion of Part II offenses is due to the climbing number of drug arrests and weapons charges in the District. It should be noted that drug sales is a Part I offense and drug possession is a Part II offense.

Data indicate that adult drug arrests have increased 9 percent from 7,820 in 1984 to 8,505 in 1988. The data further show that adult drug arrests peaked at 12,058 in 1986 during the height of Operation Clean Sweep, a police initiative aimed at street drug sales. Sixty (60) percent (5,139) of adult drug arrests during 1988 were for the possession of drugs (Table 6, Figure 5). The District has lead the nation in per capita drug arrests since 1983 (Table A-6).

Figure 4
PART I & II ADULT ARRESTS,
CALENDAR YEARS 1979-1988

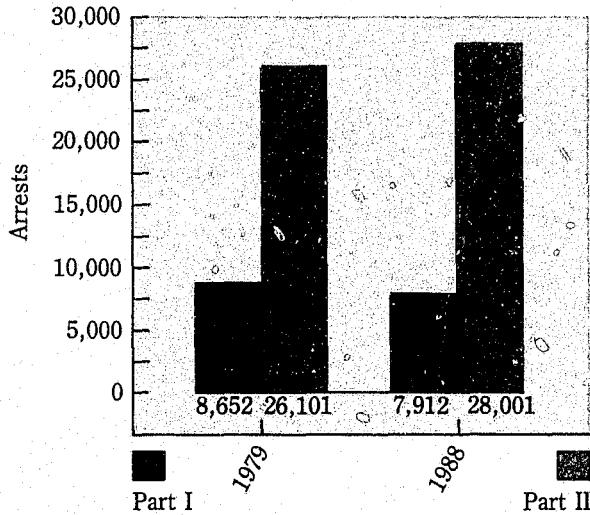


TABLE 5
Number of Adult Arrests for Part I and
Part II Offenses in the District of Columbia
Calendar Years 1979-1988

Year	Part I	Part II	Total
1979	8,652	26,101	34,753
1980	8,716	24,616	33,332
1981	9,242	26,182	35,424
1982	8,844	28,416	37,260
1983	8,735	31,065	39,800
1984	8,856	31,050	39,906
1985	8,995	33,648	42,643
1986	9,177	34,877	44,054
1987	8,275	35,170	43,445
1988	7,912	28,001	35,913

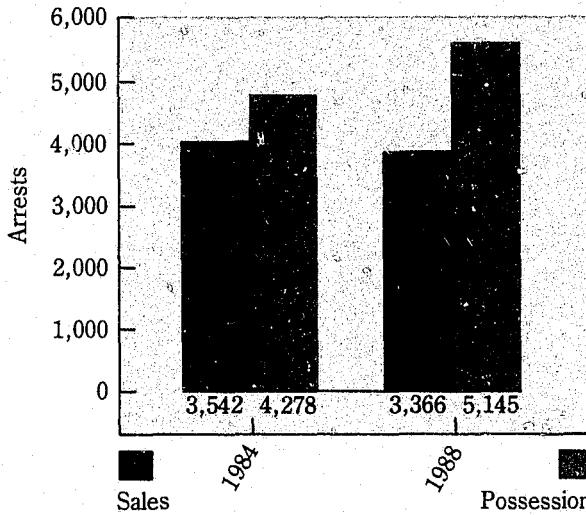
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 6
Number and Percent of Adult Drug Arrests
for Sales and Possession
Calendar Years 1984-1988

Year	Sales	%	Possession	%	Total
1984	3,542	45	4,278	55	7,820
1985	3,126	36	5,523	64	8,649
1986	5,058	42	7,000	58	12,058
1987	5,297	48	5,769	52	11,066
1988	3,366	40	5,139	60	8,505

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 5
ADULT DRUG ARRESTS,
CALENDAR YEARS 1984-1988



F. Characteristics of Arrestees

The majority of adults arrested in 1988 were males (82 percent). Of adults arrested for Part I crimes, 84 percent were male and 16 percent were female. Of the adults arrested for Part II crimes, 82 percent were male while 18 percent were female. Of adults arrested for drug law violations, 87 percent were male and 13 percent were female (Table 7).

Of adults arrested in the District in 1988, 24 percent (8,686) were between the ages of 25 and 29 and 21 percent (7,585) were 22 years and younger. Of adults arrested for Part I offenses, 22 percent (1,762) were between the ages of 25 and 29 and another 23 percent (1,837) were ages 18 to 22. Of those arrested for Part II crimes, 25 percent (6,924) were between the ages of 25 and 29 and 21 percent (5,748) were ages 18 to 22. The highest proportion (25 percent) of adults arrested for drug offenses were between the ages of 18 and 22 followed by adults aged 25 to 29 (23 percent) and 30 to 34 (19 percent) (Table 7).

Nearly all defendants arrested in the District of Columbia who are charged with major offenses are tested shortly after arrest for the presence of drugs in their systems. Table 8 shows the drug urinalysis test results of adults arrested in the District from 1985 through 1988. In 1985, 60 percent of the adult arrestees tested positive for one or more drugs. In 1986, that percentage increased to 68 percent, and in 1987 and 1988, as much as 72 percent of all adults tested for drugs were positive for at least one substance.

TABLE 7
Adult Part I, Part II, and Drug Arrests
by Age and Gender, Calendar Year 1988

Age	Part I	Part II	Drugs*	Total Parts I & II
18-20	1,112	3,053	1,282	4,165
21-22	725	2,695	850	3,420
23-24	700	2,972	891	3,672
25-29	1,762	6,924	1,981	8,686
30-34	1,556	5,427	1,623	6,983
35-39	980	3,552	1,042	4,532
40-44	473	1,661	476	2,134
45-49	238	773	192	1,011
50 +	365	935	167	1,300
Unknown	1	9	1	10
Total	7,912	28,001	8,505	35,913

Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Male	6,661	22,822	7,393	29,483		
Female	1,251	5,179	1,112	6,430		
Total	7,912	28,001	8,505	35,913		

*Drugs are a Part II offense.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 8
Adult Drug Test Results, Calendar Years 1985-1988

Year	Total Tests	Total Positive	Percent Positive	Heroin	Percent Positive	Cocaine	Percent Positive	PCP	Percent Positive
1985	15,877	9,595	60	3,166	20	5,114	32	5,184	33
1986	14,935	10,098	68	3,101	21	6,025	40	5,837	39
1987	15,767	11,289	72	2,662	17	7,947	50	6,725	43
1988	15,734	11,351	72	2,618	17	10,078	64	5,224	33

Percents based on total number of tests.

Totals include positive tests for amphetamines and methadone.

Categories not mutually exclusive.

SOURCE: Pretrial Services Agency.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

The percentage of adult arrestees testing positive for heroin declined from 20 percent in 1985 to 17 percent in 1988. The percentage of adult arrestees testing positive for PCP increased from 33 percent in 1985 to 43 percent in 1987, but decreased to 33 percent in 1988. The percentage of arrestees testing positive for cocaine has doubled since 1985. In 1985, 32 percent of the adult arrestees tested positive for cocaine, while 64 percent tested positive in 1988. These numbers indicate that cocaine is the drug of choice among the District's adult arrestee population (Table 8, Figure 6).

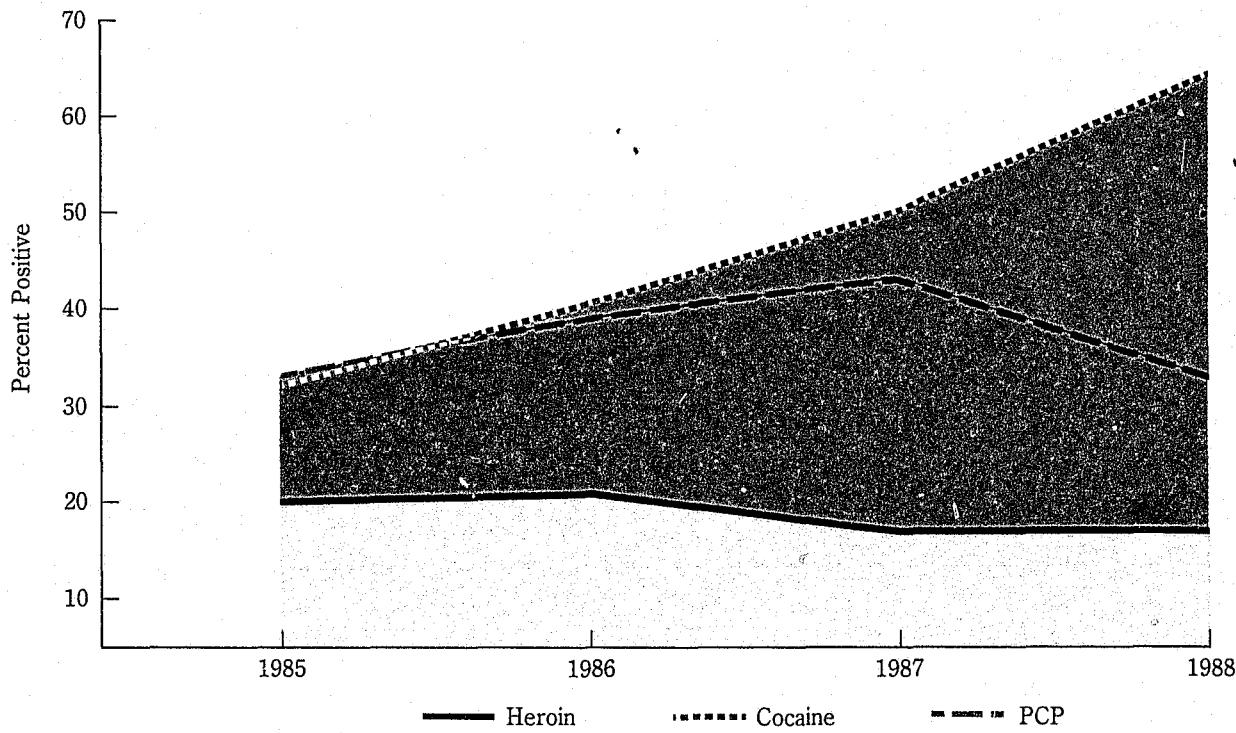
G. Trends and Issues

Crime Index offenses have fluctuated a great deal since 1979. The data indicate that the District experienced its highest crime rate in the last 10 years in 1981 at 10,837 crimes per 100,000 residents. The

crime rate gradually declined to 8,034 per 100,000 residents in 1985, but inclined to 9,922 per 100,000 residents in 1988. The 17 percent increase in Crime Index offenses from 1987 to 1988 can be attributed in part to large increases in homicide, robbery and auto theft. The rate of auto thefts has nearly tripled in the District over the past 10 years, rising from 546 auto thefts per 100,000 in 1979 to 1,388 per 100,000 population in 1988.

Drug testing data indicate distinct drug use patterns among adult arrestees in the District. The data show that arrestees are increasingly testing positive for drugs and that these increases are primarily due to the popularity and availability of cocaine. PCP and heroin use have declined over the past four years while cocaine use has greatly increased. These data indicate that cocaine is the drug of choice in the District and continues to become more widely used.

Figure 6
Adult Drug Test Results
Calendar Years 1985-1988



A. Overview

After a person has been arrested and charged, the charge and any additional information about that person are forwarded by the police to the prosecutor's office. In the District, the Office of the Corporation Counsel prosecutes juvenile cases, traffic cases, some misdemeanor cases, and civil suits to which the District of Columbia government is a party. The United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of all adult criminal cases. This section of the report provides prosecution and conviction data for adults.

B. Prosecutions

The number of adult criminal prosecutions decreased 7 percent from 23,117 in 1987 to 21,573 in 1988. In 1988, 51 percent (10,939) of adult prosecutions were for felonies and 49 percent (10,634) were for misdemeanors. Felony prosecutions have increased 63 percent from 6,707 in 1984 to 10,939 in 1988 (Table 9, Figure 7). This substantial increase in felony prosecutions over the last several years is primarily the result of a dramatic increase in the number of persons prosecuted for felony drug law violations. Prosecutions for felony drug law violations accounted for 34 percent of all felony prosecutions in 1984 while accounting for 53 percent in 1988 (Table 10).

Prosecutions for both homicide and motor vehicle theft have dramatically increased over the past five years. Homicide prosecutions have increased 25 percent from 157 in 1984 to 196 in 1988. Prosecutions for motor vehicle theft increased a dramatic 58 percent from 573 in 1984 to 908 in 1988.

TABLE 9
Number of Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Prosecutions, Calendar Years 1984-1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Felony	6,707	7,480	9,762	11,518	10,939
Misdemeanor	13,268	13,645	12,574	11,599	10,634
Total	19,975	21,115	22,336	23,117	21,573

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

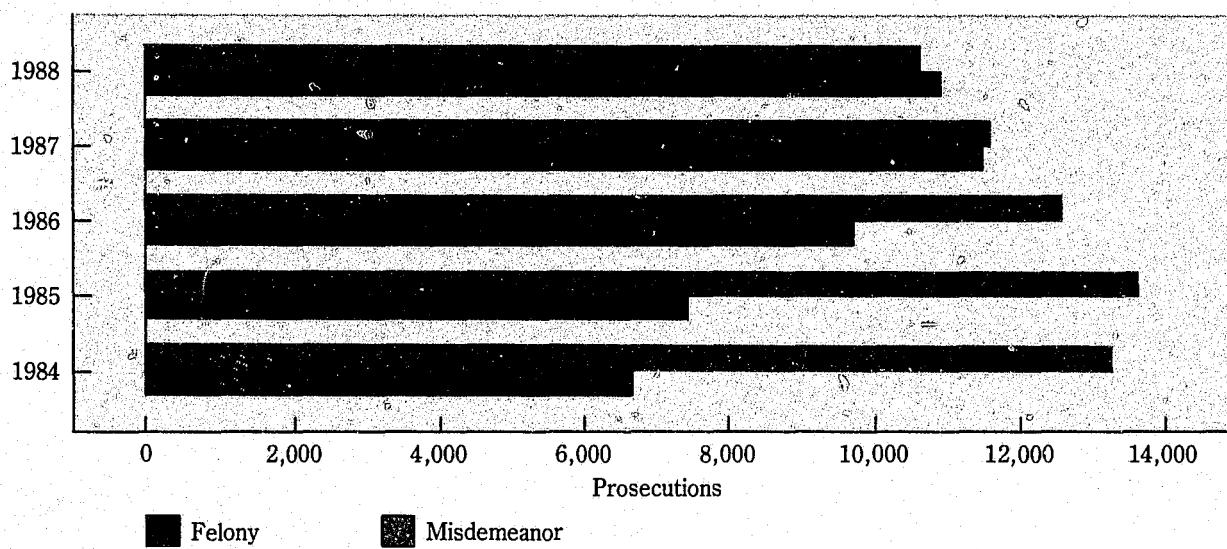
TABLE 10
Number of Adult Felony Prosecutions by Offense, Calendar Years 1984-1988

Offense	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Homicide	157	129	141	131	196
Rape	206	180	197	132	108
Robbery	1,041	897	825	735	732
Assault	706	812	845	872	879
Burglary	676	576	525	482	494
Larceny	138	259	244	234	274
Motor Vehicle Theft	573	677	814	888	908
Arson	36	23	27	27	39
Drugs	2,277	2,968	5,101	5,845	5,768
Weapons	134	127	121	104	115
Other	763	832	922	2,068	1,426
Total	6,707	7,480	9,762	11,518	10,939

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 7
ADULT PROSECUTIONS, CALENDAR YEARS 1984-1988



C. Convictions

The number of convictions has consistently increased over the past five years. Data indicate that total convictions increased 24 percent from 10,992 in 1984 to 13,597 in 1988. Of the 13,597 adult convictions in 1988, 46 percent (6,280) were for felonies and 54 percent (7,317) for misdemeanors. The gap between felony and misdemeanor convictions is closing as the percentage of felony convictions increases and the percentage of misdemeanor convictions decreases (Table 11, Figure 8).

The increase in adult felony convictions over the last five years is accounted for by an increase in felony drug convictions. The number of adult felony drug convictions has risen from 1,247 in 1984 to 3,732 in 1988, a 199 percent increase. In 1988, drug convictions accounted for 59 percent of the District's total adult felony convictions compared with 33 percent in 1984 (Table 12).

D. Trends and Issues

Prosecution and conviction trends indicate an increasing number of prosecutions and convictions for felony drug cases, homicide and auto theft; but fewer for other categories of felony and misdemeanor crimes. A 199 percent increase in felony drug convictions from 1984 to 1988 was somewhat offset by a 55 percent decrease in robbery convictions and a 48 percent decrease in burglary convictions during the same five-year period. Prior year trends suggest that the number of felony prosecutions and convictions will continue to increase, while misdemeanor prosecutions and convictions will decrease. The emerging trend in prosecutions and convictions reflects increased efforts by the U.S. Attorney to address the increase in crime that is attributable to illegal drug activity and focus more prosecutorial resources on felony crimes.

Figure 8
ADULT CONVICTIONS, CALENDAR YEARS 1984-1988

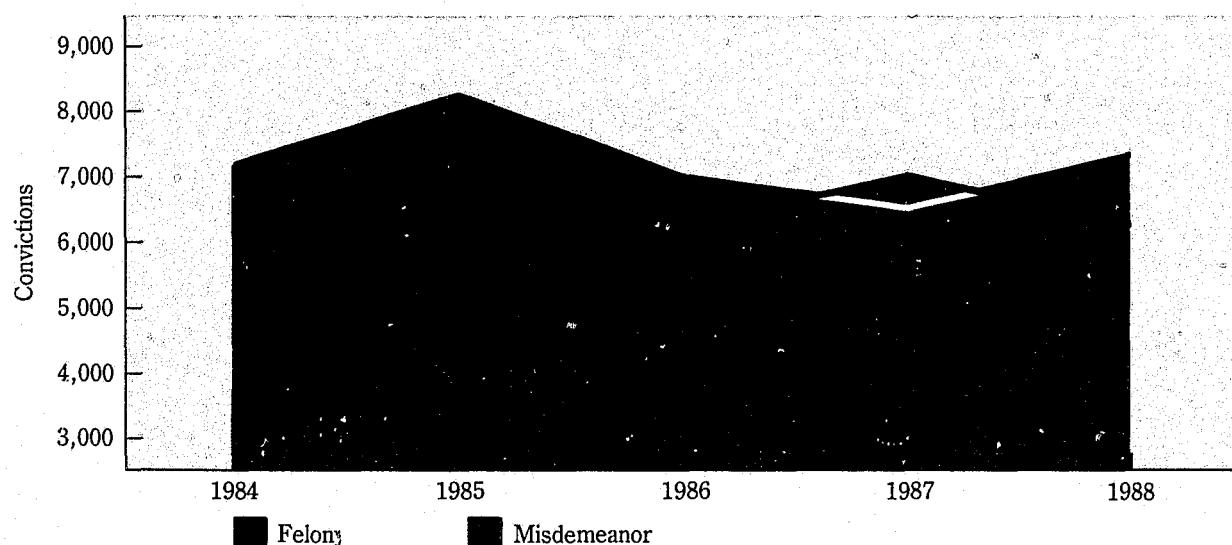


TABLE 11
Number of Felony and Misdemeanor Convictions, Calendar Years 1984-1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Felony	3,754	4,942	6,285	7,024	6,280
Misdemeanor	7,238	8,246	6,992	6,518	7,317
Total	10,992	13,188	13,277	13,542	13,597

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 12
Number of Adult Felony Convictions by Offense, Calendar Years 1984-1988

Offense	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Homicide	146	111	94	69	102
Rape	125	92	55	81	37
Robbery	688	596	444	398	312
Assault	305	402	348	268	230
Burglary	366	326	251	199	191
Larceny	184	234	260	285	273
Motor Vehicle Theft	121	185	214	322	343
Arson	12	13	6	3	5
Drugs	1,247	2,250	3,309	4,622	3,732
Weapons	109	123	113	114	108
Other	451	610	1,191	663	947
Total	3,754	4,942	6,285	7,024	6,280

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

CORRECTIONS

A. Overview

The District's Department of Corrections was established in 1946 and is responsible for the administration and operation of a detention facility (jail) and various prisons, community correctional centers and programs. The District's sentencing facilities are in Lorton and Occoquan, Virginia on a 3,600-acre site. Minimum, medium and maximum security facilities are used to house the majority of the District's male-sentenced population. The District's Detention Facility is in the District of Columbia and is primarily used to house persons awaiting trial. The District also uses the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house sentenced offenders and has recently contracted with other states to house D.C. inmates.

B. Average Daily Correctional Population

A growing inmate population is one of the main problems facing correctional managers in the District of Columbia. In recent years, the jail and the seven prisons have had significant increases in the number of inmates they must house and manage. The District's average daily correctional population, including District inmates serving sentences in federal prisons, has risen 52 percent from 7,108 in 1984 to 10,769 in 1988 (Table 13).

C. Incarceration Rates

The incarceration rate in the District has steadily increased over the last five years. In 1984, the District's incarceration rate was 1,140.9 per 100,000 residents. By 1988, the incarceration rate increased to 1,731.4 per 100,000 residents (Table 14, Figure 9). The 1988 incarceration rate includes the newly

TABLE 13
Average Daily Population by District and
Federal Facilities by Facility,
Calendar Years 1984-1988

Year	Jail	Lorton	Halfway Houses	Federal Prison	Other State Facilities	Total
1984	2,042	3,407	259	1,400*	0	7,108
1985	1,613	4,299	425	2,031	0	8,368
1986	1,647	4,563	479	2,603	0	9,292
1987	1,679	5,377	577	2,247	0	9,880
1988	1,688	5,978	646	2,050	407	10,769**

*Estimates.

**Placement of D.C. inmates in other state facilities began in 1988.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 14
Number of D.C. Prisoners and
Incarceration Rates,
Calendar Years 1984-1988

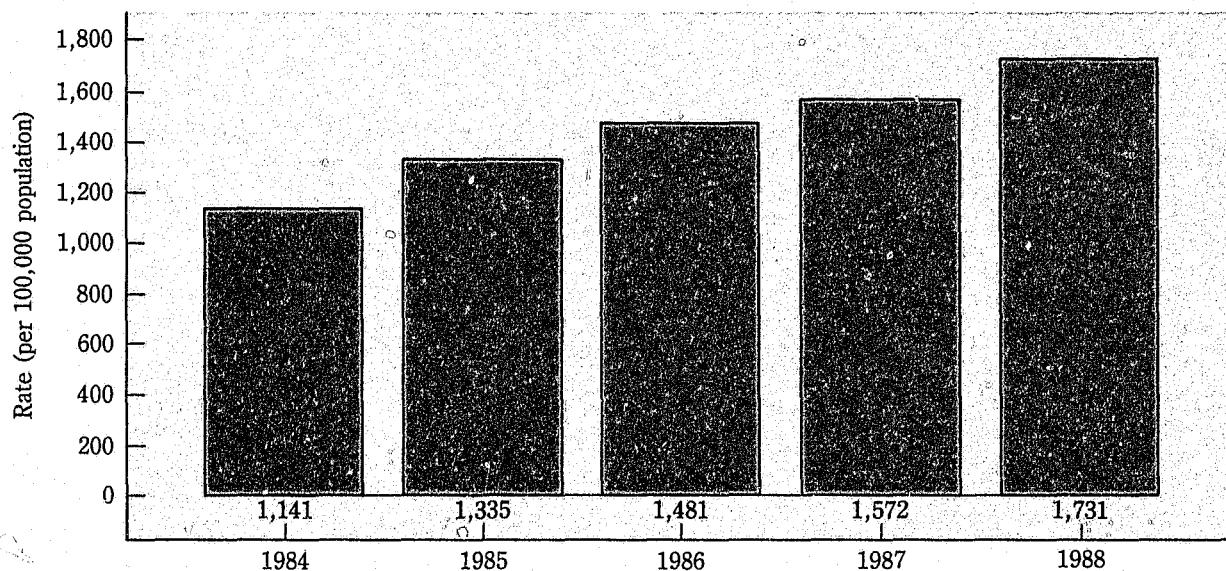
Year	Number*	Rate/per 100,000
1984	7,108	1,140.9
1985	8,368	1,334.8
1986	9,292	1,481.0
1987	9,880	1,572.0
1988	10,769**	1,731.4

*Includes residents of halfway houses, District inmates held at federal prisons, sentenced inmates at Lorton facilities and at the D.C. Jail, the District's pretrial and pre-sentenced population, and placement of D.C. inmates in other state facilities.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 9
D.C. INCARCERATION RATES,
CALENDAR YEARS 1984-1988



created group of inmates housed in other state facilities as well as those inmates housed with the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

D. Offenders Entering Lorton

The prison population increased by 10 percent since 1987 (Tables 13 & 14). This increase reflects the recent increases in the number of arrests, guilty dispositions, and felony drug convictions. As indicated in Table 15, the majority of persons entering Lorton during both 1987 and 1988 were convicted of drug law violations, 60 percent (2,437) and 55 percent (3,160) respectively (Table 15).

E. Trends and Issues

The District's total incarcerated population has increased 52 percent over the last five years. This increase appears to be a direct result of the steady rise in felony drug convictions and new prison commitments for drug offenses and other drug-related crimes, including homicide.

At the end of the criminal justice system, the data continue to show the great impact that the illicit drug trade is having on the District. The District is responding to the great increases in drug-related offenses by incarcerating those people who are involved in drug-related crime. The rate of growth in the District's correctional population for 1989 will, therefore, continue to be affected by levels of drug-related crime. Increases in these numbers will cause a continued rise in the District's prison population.

TABLE 15
Offenders Entering Lorton,
Calendar Years 1987-1988

Charge	1987		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Homicide	54	1	103	2
Robbery	302	7	332	6
Drugs	2,437	60	3,160	55
Burglary	137	3	193	3
Assault	198	5	257	4
Rape	30	1	31	1
Larceny	143	4	209	4
Auto Theft	155	4	245	4
Forgery	55	1	79	1
Weapons	138	3	188	3
Sex Offenses	41	1	31	1
Other Felonies	391	10	910	16
Total	4,081	100	5,742	100

SOURCE: Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

PAROLE

A. Overview

The Board of Parole is an executive agency of the District of Columbia. The five board members, including a chairperson, are appointed by the mayor. The board is supported by 103 employees under the direction of the chairperson.

Parole represents a bridge between incarceration and unconditional release. The board is responsible for determining if offenders should be released on parole; establishing terms and conditions of release; supervising parolees in the community; and determining whether to modify conditions of parole or revoke parole.

B. Grants and Revocations

The number of parole grants increased 28 percent from 1,767 in 1986 to 2,270 in 1988. The number of parole revocations increased 53 percent from 692 in 1986 to 1,060 in 1988 (Table 16).

TABLE 16
Number of Parole Grants and Revocations,
Calendar Years 1986-1988

Year	Grants	Revocations
1986	1,767	692
1987	2,244	825
1988	2,270	1,060

SOURCE: Board of Parole.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

C. Trends and Issues

The substantial increase in illegal drug activities and recent changes in parole rules governing revocations have contributed to the increase in the number of parole revocations.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Youth involved in delinquent or criminal activity may come to the attention of authorities by being apprehended at the scene of the crime or identified as suspects by witnesses; or reported for incorrigibility or other status offenses by school personnel, family, neighbors or others. The police officer who apprehends the youth may elect to reprimand, release or divert him if no further action is necessary. Diverting a youth involves referring him to the Commission of Social Services for additional services. If the youth is apprehended, the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department is notified.

The Youth Division first takes the youth for initial intake to the District of Columbia Courthouse or the Receiving Home for Children. The youth is, then, either released to the custody of his parents pending an initial hearing the next day or detained for an initial screening. Initial screenings are conducted by the Superior Court intake staff and involve a review of the youth's social and criminal history, family situation, and circumstances pertaining to the charge. Based on this information, the court staff may release the youth pending his initial hearing. Youth apprehended for homicide, rape, drug sales, assault with a gun, armed robbery, attempts to commit such offenses, and first degree burglary are required to undergo judicial review prior to release from detention.

After initial screening, the probation officer assigned to the case reviews all information gathered during the initial screening, interviews the youth and the parents or guardians when possible, and contacts pertinent members of the community who may provide additional information. The probation officer then delivers a recommendation on whether or not to petition the case to the Office of the Corporation Counsel and prepares a report to be presented at the new referrals hearing. The probation officer's report also provides recommendations for pretrial status, which may include pretrial detention, shelter care, community-based placements, or release to the custody of parents or guardians pending trial.

The Assistant Corporation Counsel (ACC) conducts a screening and investigation of all cases recommended to the Superior Court concerning juveniles. The results of these screenings and investigations are considered jointly with the recommendations of Social Services Division (SSD) of the Superior Court before the final decision is made to file the petition with the court. The ACC reviews the detention decision made in cases of juveniles accused of committing serious crimes, and can make a recommendation to waive Juvenile Branch jurisdiction and have the case continue through the adult criminal justice system.

Cases may be "no papered" if the SSD and the ACC determine that the case is not suitable for prosecution, whereby the case is closed and the youth is released without further court action.

If the decision is made to file the petition, the case is forwarded for either a new referrals hearing or an in-

itial hearing. The ACC may file for a dismissal of petition papers at any time during the proceedings up to the trial.

The new referrals hearing is held before a judge for youth who have been detained pending an initial court appearance. This hearing involves a presentation of the petition and the substance of the charges to the youth, parents, and the attorney; the response to the charges; and the court determination of probable cause that the juvenile committed the offense. If the court determines that there was probable cause, the judge then sets the level of supervision or custody the youth will receive while awaiting a trial date. The judge reviews the recommendation of the SSD and the ACC and considers any previous court involvement in making his determination. If detention is warranted, the court specifies the level of detention or delegates that responsibility to the Department of Human Services (DHS). Youth detained pending trial must be scheduled for trial within a thirty day period.

Youth detained pending trial may be placed in either secure or non-secure settings. Youth held in maximum security are placed at Oak Hill, a facility operated by the DHS. Younger delinquents are held in maximum security, and youth held in medium and minimum security are placed at Oak Hill Annex or the Receiving Home for Children. Other alternatives include community-based shelter homes and home detention programs.

The initial hearing is held within seven days of their arrest for juveniles who were released to the custody of their parents or guardians. If probable cause is determined after a review of evidence by the hearing officer and the ACC, release conditions, a trial date and appointment of counsel are set.

When a case proceeds to trial, the case is heard before a judge. There is no right to jury trial for juveniles in the District of Columbia. If the allegations in the petition are determined to be true, the court orders preparation of an indepth social summary prior to the disposition of the case. If the verdict is acquittal, the juvenile is free from any further supervision of the court.

The pre-disposition investigation is conducted by the SSD. This investigation is the basis for the social summary and may include physical and mental health examinations. The purpose of this investigation is to determine the circumstances influencing the juvenile's behavior in order to arrive at an appropriate disposition.

The judgement entered at the disposition includes the plea, the findings, the adjudication, and the dispositional order. Juveniles who are identified by the court as poor probation risks are committed to the Youth Services Administration of DHS and are institutionalized or placed in alternative care.

If the court decides in favor of probation, the youth continues his involvement with the SSD, which provides counseling and supervision for the youth until the court requests a case review or immediate court release.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

A. Overview

Juvenile law enforcement is handled by the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department. Adjudication of juvenile offenders is handled by the Family Division of the District of Columbia Superior Court. Prosecutorial functions are performed by the Juvenile Section of the Criminal Division of the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Legal defense of youth accused or adjudicated in the juvenile court is performed by the Public Defender Service, the Volunteer Attorney's Office, private counsel appointed by the court pursuant to the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970, privately retained defense attorneys, and student attorneys from local law schools.

B. Juvenile Arrests

According to the data, juvenile arrests increased a dramatic 56 percent from 1986 to 1987. However, this increase is partly attributable to modified juvenile arrest reporting procedures. Prior to 1987, juvenile arrest numbers excluded youth who were taken into custody, but not formally charged with a crime or referred to court. New reporting procedures now include all juveniles taken into custody by police. It is also suggested that the rise in juvenile arrests is due in part to increased juvenile involvement in the District's illicit drug trade, weapons offenses and auto theft.

Figure 10
JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS,
CALENDAR YEARS 1987-1988

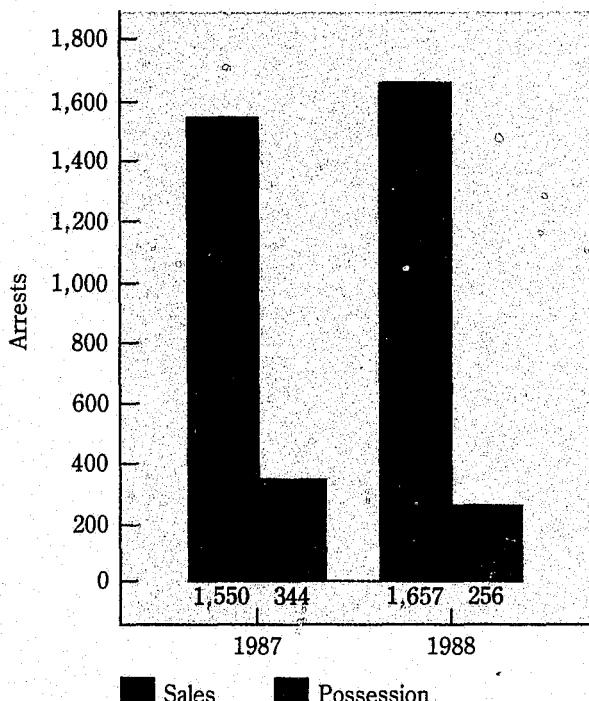


TABLE 17

Number of Juvenile Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1979-1988

Year	Part I	Part II*	Total
1979	3,280	1,353	4,633
1980	2,453	1,095	3,548
1981	2,428	1,011	3,439
1982	2,228	1,033	3,261
1983	2,250	1,085	3,335
1984	2,051	1,310	3,361
1985	2,443	1,506	3,949
1986	2,141	1,803	3,944
1987**	2,229	3,919	6,148
1988**	2,278	4,349	6,627

*Part II arrests include fugitives from justice, institutions and parents.

**Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 18

Number and Percent of Juvenile Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession, Calendar Years 1984-1988

Year	Sales	%	Possession	%	Total
1984	185	29	450	71	635
1985	220	35	410	65	630
1986	279	23	943	77	1,222
1987*	1,550	82	344	18	1,894
1988*	1,657	87	256	13	1,913

*Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Juvenile arrests increased 8 percent from 6,148 in 1987 to 6,627 in 1988. In 1988, arrests for Part I offenses accounted for 34 percent (2,278) of all juvenile arrests while arrests for Part II offenses accounted for 66 percent (4,349) of juvenile arrests (Table 17).

Juvenile arrests for all Crime Index offenses except homicide, motor vehicle theft, and arson have decreased since 1987. The most dramatic change in juvenile arrests is the 247 percent increase in motor vehicle thefts over the past 10 years, from 407 in 1979 to 1,414 in 1988 (Table A-3).

Juvenile drug arrests increased slightly over the past two years. Data show a 1 percent increase in juvenile drug arrests from 1,894 in 1987 to 1,913 in 1988. The overwhelming majority of juvenile drug arrests (87 percent) in 1988 were for the sale of drugs, while only 13 percent were for possession. This contrasts with earlier years (1984-1986) when approximately 29 percent of juvenile drug arrests were for the sale of drugs and 71 percent were for possession (Table 18, Figure 10).

C. Juvenile Prosecutions

Of the 5,434 juvenile cases in 1988, 65 percent were petitioned (prosecuted). Forty-three (43) percent of cases prosecuted were drug cases, followed by motor vehicle theft cases (24 percent) and assault (6 percent) (Table 19).

D. Juvenile Dispositions

A judge may exercise one of several options in juvenile case disposition, including:

- (1) commitment to the Youth Services Administration;
- (2) probation;
- (3) consent decree (conditional supervision by court);
- (4) suspended commitment; and
- (5) closed without a finding.

In 1984, 1,432 juveniles either pled or were found guilty of delinquent offenses. This compares with 1,584 in 1988, an 11 percent increase. The percentage of cases dismissed has increased 14 percent from 918 in 1984 to 1,042 in 1988, while the percentage of cases resulting in consent decrees increased 38 percent from 322 in 1984 to 444 in 1988 (Table 20, Figure 11).

Figure 11
JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS,
CALENDAR YEAR 1988

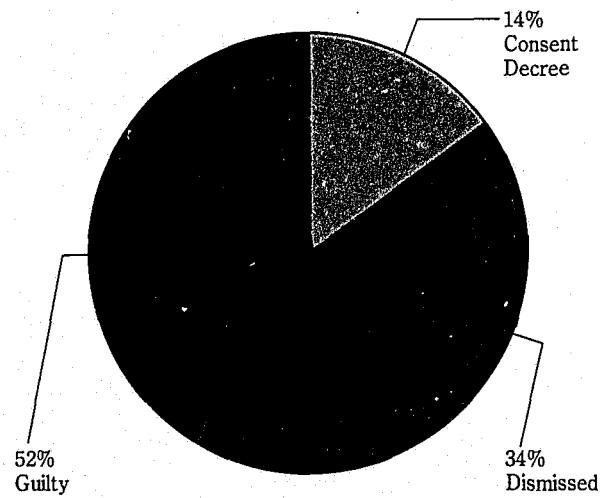


TABLE 19
Number of Juvenile Cases Petitioned and Not Petitioned by Offense, Calendar Year 1988

Offense	Petitioned	Not Petitioned
Homicide	9	0
Rape	9	2
Robbery	86	49
Assault	205	134
Burglary	91	35
Larceny	16	22
Motor Vehicle Theft	849	578
Arson	2	3
Subtotal	1,267	823
Drugs	1,531	458
Other Part II	736	619
Total	3,534	1,900

SOURCE: Office of the Corporation Counsel.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 20
Juvenile Dispositions
Calendar Years 1984-1988

Year	Guilty	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Total
1984	1,432	918	322	2,672
1985	1,352	819	272	2,443
1986	1,604	1,170	315	3,089
1987	1,730	1,107	352	3,189
1988	1,584	1,042	444	3,070

SOURCE: Office of the Corporation Counsel.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

E. Juvenile Drug Use

The District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency began to include juveniles in its drug testing program on October 21, 1986. The primary goal of the program is the early identification of drug use among juvenile respondents.

Table 21 shows juvenile urinalysis test results in the District from 1987, the first full year of testing. Of the 3,542 juvenile arrestees tested in 1987, 35 percent tested positive for at least one drug. Twenty-five (25) percent tested positive for PCP, 14 percent for cocaine, and less than 1 percent for heroin. Data for 1988 show that drug use among juvenile arrestees decreased slightly to 31 percent. In 1988, 22 percent tested positive for cocaine, 14 percent tested positive for PCP and less than 1 percent for heroin. These test results indicate that PCP was the drug of choice among juveniles in 1987, but that cocaine replaced PCP in 1988 (Table 21, Figure 12).

F. Trends and Issues

Total Part I juvenile arrests have shown little variance from 1984 through 1988, averaging approx-

imately 2,000 per year. However, juvenile arrests have steadily increased since 1986. This increase can be attributed to the dramatic increase in juvenile drug offenses, homicide and auto theft from 1986 to 1988. The numbers indicate that juveniles are expanding their involvement in illicit drug sales, homicide, auto theft, and weapons offenses, which contributes to the higher arrest rates.

As juvenile drug arrests increase, the percentage of juvenile drug cases prosecuted also increases, triggering growth in the juvenile detention and commitment population. It is interesting to note that in 1988, the overwhelming majority (87 percent) of juvenile drug arrests were for the sale of drugs, while the majority (60 percent) of adult drug arrests during the same year were for possession. The 1987 pattern in drug arrests is identical.

Like adult arrestees, available data on drug use patterns clearly indicate that cocaine is the drug of choice among juvenile arrestees in the District.

TABLE 21
Juvenile Drug Test Results, Calendar Years 1987-1988

Year	Total Tests	Positive Tests	Percent Positive	Heroin	Percent Positive	Cocaine	Percent Positive	PCP	Percent Positive
1987	3,542	1,239	35	21	<1	497	14	885	25
1988	4,449	1,368	31	25	<1	994	22	621	14

Percents based on total number of tests.

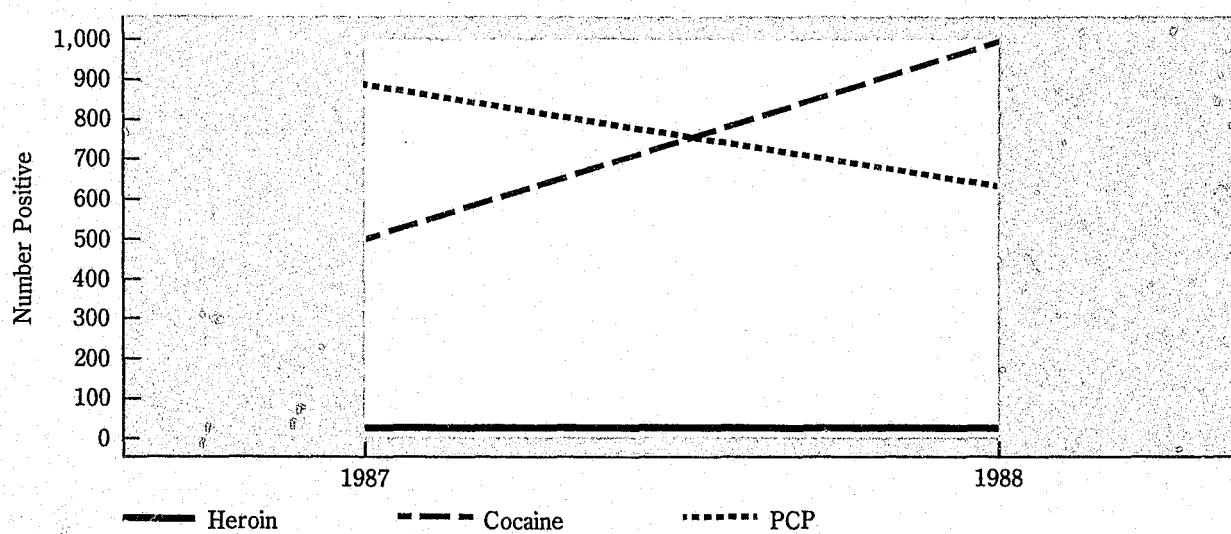
Totals include positive tests for amphetamines and methadone.

Categories not mutually exclusive.

SOURCE: Pretrial Services Agency.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 12
JUVENILE DRUG TEST RESULTS, CALENDAR YEARS 1987-1988



SUMMARY

Since 1984, total District government expenditures increased 46 percent and the proportion of the District's budget spent on public safety and justice has remained at 22 percent. From 1984 to 1988, MPD and the Department of Corrections have consumed most of the criminal justice expenditures since 1984, with increases of 37 percent and 74 percent respectively.

The District's crime rate in 1988 was 9,922.0 per 100,000 residents, reflecting a 17 percent increase in Crime Index offenses since 1987. This increase is attributable to increases in both violent and property crimes. Violent crime experienced a 19 percent increase, particularly in homicide, which increased 64 percent. Property crime increased 16 percent, with a dramatic rise of 37 percent for auto theft.

Total adult arrests increased 3 percent since 1979. Adults arrested for Part I offenses decreased 9 percent since 1979 and those arrested for Part II offenses increased 7 percent. In 1979, 25 percent of adult arrests were for Part I crimes and 75 percent for Part II crimes. In 1988, adult arrests for Part I offenses declined to 22 percent and Part II arrests increased to 78 percent.

Adult drug arrests have increased 9 percent since 1984, but have decreased 29 percent since 1986. Sixty (60) percent of adult drug arrests in 1988 were for possession of drugs.

In 1988, 82 percent of adult arrestees were male. Of adults arrested for drug law violations, 87 percent were male. The largest proportion (24 percent) of adult arrestees were between the ages of 25 and 29, and 21 percent were 22 years or younger.

In 1985, 60 percent of adult arrestees tested positive for one or more drugs compared with 68 percent in 1986 and 72 percent in 1987 and 1988. Heroin use declined from 20 percent in 1985 to 17 percent in 1988. PCP use increased from 33 percent in 1985 to 43 percent in 1987, but decreased to 33 percent in 1988. Cocaine use doubled from 32 percent in 1985 to 64 percent in 1988.

Adult criminal prosecutions decreased 7 percent from 1987 to 1988. In 1988, 51 percent of adult prosecutions were for felonies and 49 percent were for misdemeanors. Adult felony prosecutions increased

63 percent since 1984, primarily due to the increase in prosecutions for drug law violations. Drug law violations accounted for 34 percent of felony prosecutions in 1984 while accounting for 53 percent in 1988. Homicide and auto theft prosecutions from 1984 to 1988 have increased 25 percent and 58 percent respectively.

Total adult convictions increased 24 percent since 1984. In 1988, 46 percent of adult convictions were for felonies and 54 percent for misdemeanors. There was a 199 percent increase in adult felony drug convictions, from 33 percent of total felony convictions in 1984 to 59 percent in 1988.

The District's prison population increased 9 percent since 1987, reflecting increases in the number of drug convictions. Sixty (60) percent of people entering Lorton in 1987 and 55 percent in 1988 were convicted of drug law violations.

Parole grants increased 28 percent from 1986 to 1988. Parole revocations increased 53 percent from 1986 to 1988.

The apparent 56 percent increase in juvenile arrests from 1986 to 1987 was in part due to changes in juvenile arrest reporting procedures. Juvenile arrests increased 8 percent from 1987 to 1988. Part I offenses accounted for 34 percent of juvenile arrests and Part II crimes accounted for 66 percent. The most dramatic change in juvenile arrests is the 247 percent increase in auto theft from 1979 to 1988.

Juvenile drug arrests increased 1 percent from 1987 to 1988. Of juvenile drug arrests in 1988, 87 percent were for sale and 13 percent for possession of drugs.

Sixty five (65) percent of juvenile cases were prosecuted in 1988. Of these, 43 percent were for drug offenses, 4 percent for motor vehicle theft, and 6 percent for assault.

Since 1984, there has been an 11 percent increase in the number of juveniles who pled or were found guilty of delinquent offenses. The number of cases dismissed increased 14 percent and those resulting in consent decrees increased 38 percent from 1984 to 1988.

Juvenile drug use among arrestees decreased slightly from 35 percent in 1987 to 31 percent in 1988. In 1988, 22 percent of juveniles tested positive for cocaine, 14 percent for PCP, and less than 1 percent for heroin.

APPENDICES

Part I Offenses

1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

All willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence, and excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to:

- (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and
- (2) the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen.

Manslaughter by Negligence*

Any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

2. Forcible Rape

The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will in the categories of rape by force and attempts of assaults to rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent).

3. Robbery

Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or by violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, attempts or assaults to rob.

4. Aggravated Assault

Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Exclude simple assaults.

5. Burglary

Housebreaking or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

6. Larceny-theft

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possessions of another. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

Unlawful taking or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and travels on the surface rather than on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Part II Offenses

1. Other Assaults (Simple)

Assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and where no weapon is used.

2. Arson

Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.

3. Forgery and Counterfeiting

Making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

4. Fraud

Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting. Also includes larceny by bailee.

5. Embezzlement

Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

6. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing

Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property.

7. Vandalism

Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

8. Weapon; carrying, possessing, etc.

All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Includes attempts.

9. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitutes, keeping a bawdy house, procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes.

10. Sex Offenses

(Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice) Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

- 11. Drug Abuse Violations**
Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.
- 12. Gambling**
Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.
- 13. Offenses Against the Family and Children**
Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.
- 14. Driving Under the Influence**
Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.
- 15. Liquor Laws**
State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21). Excludes federal violations.
- 16. Drunkenness**
Drunkenness or intoxication.
- 17. Disorderly Conduct**
Breach of the peace.
- 18. Vagrancy**
Breach of the peace.
- 19. All Other Offenses**
All violations of state or local laws, except classes I-25 and traffic.
- 20. Suspicion**
No specific offense, suspect released without formal charges being placed.
- 21. Curfew and loitering laws**
Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.
- 22. Runaway**
Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

*While Manslaughter by Negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States.

Legal Terms

Accused - A person who has been charged with committing a crime but has not yet been tried.

Acquittal - A decision made by a judge or jury that the accused was not proven guilty of committing the crime.

Appeal - To take a case to a higher court for review or retrial.

Arraignment - The initial court hearing at which the accused is brought before a judge, told the charges against him/her, and asked to enter a plea of guilty or not guilty.

Arrest - To take a person suspected of committing a crime into legal custody so that he/she can be charged and tried for committing the crime.

Bail/Bond - The amount of money set by a judge which allows the accused to go free until the trial. The purpose of bail is to ensure that the accused shows-up at court. The type of bail the accused pays is referred to as bond (see personal recognizance).

Charge - An accusation made against the accused that he/she committed the crime.

Continuance - A delay or postponement of a court hearing to another date or time.

Conviction - A decision made by a judge or jury that the accused is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of committing the crime for which he/she has been tried.

Court - An agency of the judicial branch of the government with constitutional authority to decide questions of law and disputes brought before it.

Defendant - A person who has been charged with committing a crime and is now on trial (see accused).

Defense Attorney - The lawyer for the defendant/accused.

Dismissal - A decision by a judge ending a criminal case before ordering a trial.

Disposition - The final outcome of a case.

Evidence - Testimony and objects presented in court by the prosecutor and the defense.

Felony - A serious crime punishable by one year or more in a prison and/or a fine. Felonies include crimes such as murder, rape, burglary, and robbery.

Grand Jury - A group of 23 D.C. citizens who hear evidence presented by the prosecutor and decide whether or not there is enough evidence to charge and try the accused.

Guilty - A decision of a judge or a jury in a criminal case that the accused committed the crime with which he/she was charged.

Guilty Plea - A statement by the accused that he/she committed the crime.

Indictment - A written accusation made by a grand jury charging a person with committing a crime.

Investigation - The gathering of evidence by police and prosecutors to prove the accused committed the crime.

Judge - In the District of Columbia, a person appointed by the President of the United States to preside over a court of law.

Jury - A group of citizens who hear the evidence presented in court and decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty.

Misdemeanor - A crime that is less serious than a felony and is punishable by one year or less in jail and/or a fine. Misdemeanors include offenses such as petty theft, most traffic violations, and possession of marijuana.

Mistrial - A trial that ends when the jury cannot decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty, or a legal procedure is violated.

Motion - An oral or written request to the judge asking the judge to make a decision or take a specific action.

Nolo Contendere - "I will not contest it"; a plea to a crime that does not admit guilt, but has the same result as a guilty plea.

Not Guilty Plea - A statement by the accused denying that he/she committed the crime.

Offender - A person who has been convicted of a crime.

Parole - The supervised release of an offender from jail or prison before the end of his/her sentence.

Papering - The decision made by the prosecutor on whether or not there is enough evidence to file charges against the accused.

Perjury - A lie told while a person is under oath to tell the truth.

Personal Recognizance - The written promise made by the accused to the judge that he/she will return to court when ordered to do so; a frequent form of pre-trial release in criminal cases in D.C.

Plea - A defendant's formal answer in court denying or admitting that he/she committed a crime.

Plea Bargaining - An agreement between the prosecutor and the accused that the accused will plead guilty.

Preliminary Hearing - A hearing to determine if there is enough evidence to hold the accused for a grand jury hearing.

Presentence Report - A report by the Social Services Division of the D.C. Superior Court describing the past behavior, family circumstances, and personality of the accused, as well as specifics about the crime committed. This report helps the judge determine the sentence (see Victim Impact Statement).

Probable Cause - The amount of proof needed by the police, the prosecutors, and the judge to believe that a crime was committed and that the accused committed it.

Probation - A court sentence allowing the accused to go free under the supervision of a probation officer.

Prosecutor - In a criminal case, the lawyer representing the government and the victim; in D.C., an Assistant U.S. Attorney or an Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Public Defender - An attorney employed by the D.C. government to represent defendants who cannot afford to pay for a lawyer.

Restitution - An order from the judge that requires the offender to pay the victim for damaged or stolen property or medical costs.

Sentence - The accused's punishment after being convicted of a crime.

Status Hearings - Court hearings to make sure that both the prosecution and defense are ready for trial.

Subpoena - A written order requiring a person to appear at a certain time to give testimony about the crime.

Suspect - A person who is thought to have committed a crime and is under investigation, but who has not been arrested or charged.

Testimony - Statements made in court by witnesses who are under oath to tell the truth.

Trial - A court proceeding before a judge or a jury at which evidence is presented to decide whether or not the accused committed the crime.

Verdict - The decision of the judge or jury at the end of a trial that the accused is either guilty or not guilty of the crime.

Victim - An individual against whom a crime, or an attempted crime, was committed. The family or close friend of an individual who was murdered.

Victim Impact Statement - A form used by the judge at the time of sentencing that allows victims to describe the physical, emotional, and financial impact of the crime on their lives and families.

Witness - A person who has seen or knows something about the crime. The victim is usually a witness too.

Witness Conference - A discussion between the victim, witness and the attorney to prepare for trial.

TABLE A-1
Number of Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by
Census Tract, 1988

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
1.0	1,029	114	915
2.0	1,031	81	950
3.0	184	15	169
4.0	157	7	150
5.1	299	23	276
5.2	186	10	176
6.0	296	19	277
7.1	139	13	126
7.2	138	9	129
8.1	153	8	145
8.1	108	4	104
9.1	119	3	116
9.2	39	0	39
10.1	555	29	526
10.2	164	6	158
11.0	361	27	334
12.0	330	14	316
13.1	80	4	76
13.2	241	12	229
14.0	225	16	209
15.0	129	3	126
16.0	260	21	239
17.0	403	71	332
18.1	7	3	4
18.3	110	12	98
18.4	242	55	187
19.1	233	29	204
19.2	109	15	94
20.1	220	29	191
20.2	327	49	278
21.1	268	78	190
21.2	228	61	167
22.1	163	44	119
22.2	98	24	74
23.1	114	27	87
23.2	353	16	337
24.0	235	55	180
25.1	260	32	228
25.2	366	75	291
26.0	186	8	178
27.1	330	37	293
27.2	584	73	511
28.0	714	165	549
29.0	255	95	160
30.0	260	75	185

TABLE A-1 (continued)
Number of Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by
Census Tract, 1988

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
31.0	318	90	228
32.0	354	145	209
33.1	185	55	130
33.2	168	58	110
34.0	710	107	603
35.0	298	58	240
36.0	406	144	262
37.0	422	179	243
38.0	696	91	605
39.0	610	57	553
40.0	889	92	797
41.0	231	22	209
42.1	402	61	341
42.2	496	63	433
43.0	394	91	303
44.0	314	70	244
45.0	234	52	182
46.0	371	129	242
47.0	722	227	495
48.1	288	128	160
48.2	294	75	219
49.1	271	100	171
49.2	372	120	252
50.0	663	141	522
51.0	986	165	821
52.1	640	103	537
52.2	393	43	350
53.1	606	89	517
53.2	818	72	746
54.1	947	77	870
54.2	973	60	913
55.1	500	72	428
55.2	407	36	371
56.0	367	37	330
57.1	346	26	320
57.2	188	17	171
58.0	2,448	303	2,145
59.0	687	73	614
60.1	311	34	277
60.2	137	30	107
61.0	365	57	308
62.1	216	10	206
62.2	543	45	498
63.1	201	30	171
63.2	8	4	4

TABLE A-1 (continued)
Number of Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by
Census Tract, 1988

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
64.0	287	102	185
65.0	397	45	352
66.0	346	44	302
67.0	460	52	408
68.1	126	36	90
68.2	149	30	119
68.4	110	13	97
69.0	398	81	317
70.0	607	120	487
71.0	409	107	302
72.0	779	163	616
73.1	34	5	29
73.2	506	129	377
73.4	331	126	205
73.8	43	10	33
74.1	248	68	180
74.4	322	165	157
74.5	512	180	332
74.6	225	75	150
74.7	458	90	368
74.8	201	77	124
75.1	711	224	487
75.2	236	65	171
76.1	405	101	304
76.3	420	51	369
76.4	331	68	263
76.5	218	25	193
77.3	411	115	296
77.7	273	79	194
77.8	214	49	165
77.9	178	38	140
78.3	415	147	268
78.4	337	154	183
78.5	425	102	323
78.7	142	43	99
78.8	435	175	260
79.1	252	95	157
79.3	182	65	117
80.1	221	40	181
80.2	339	50	289
81.0	437	35	402
82.0	328	30	298
83.1	458	50	408
83.2	334	63	271
84.1	187	62	125

TABLE A-1 (continued)
Number of Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by
Census Tract, 1988

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
84.2	303	57	246
85.0	505	134	371
86.0	528	95	433
87.1	144	41	103
87.2	168	34	134
88.2	230	78	152
88.3	376	80	296
88.4	258	65	193
89.3	152	45	107
89.4	479	104	375
90.1	61	7	54
90.2	510	74	436
91.1	234	60	174
91.2	465	147	318
92.1	125	17	108
92.2	469	136	333
93.1	331	53	278
93.2	210	52	158
94.0	283	41	242
95.1	285	21	264
95.2	293	60	233
95.3	138	18	120
95.5	145	22	123
95.7	55	12	43
95.8	198	28	170
96.1	146	38	108
96.2	140	71	69
96.3	430	77	353
96.4	111	18	93
97.0	418	161	257
98.1	370	158	212
98.2	126	47	79
98.3	147	44	103
98.4	203	53	150
98.5	145	35	110
98.6	431	102	329
98.7	293	80	213
98.8	272	41	231
99.1	132	12	120
99.2	201	34	167
99.3	217	70	147
99.4	252	127	125
99.5	131	44	87
99.6	143	34	109
99.7	197	67	130
Unknown	945	171	774
Total	61,715	11,913	49,802

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department. • Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-2
Number of Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the
District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1979-1988

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter					Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1979	8,652	3,028	5,624	158		173	1,231	1,466		1,376	3,373	826	49		
1980	8,716	3,114	5,602	154		145	1,344	1,471		1,378	3,385	785	54		
1981	9,242	3,133	6,109	179		118	1,448	1,388		1,494	3,770	808	37		
1982	8,844	2,990	5,854	156		135	1,224	1,475		1,447	3,467	895	45		
1983	8,735	2,946	5,789	173		129	1,153	1,491		1,335	3,508	890	56		
1984	8,856	2,902	5,954	138		139	1,023	1,602		1,232	3,635	1,035	52		
1985	8,995	3,131	5,864	107		136	1,030	1,858		1,475	3,156	1,193	40		
1986	9,177	3,001	6,176	127		124	952	1,798		968	3,697	1,480	31		
1987	8,275	2,689	5,586	124		97	764	1,704		852	3,354	1,339	41		
1988	7,912	2,415	5,497	160		58	715	1,482		825	3,331	1,297	44		

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-3
Number of Juveniles Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the
District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1979-1988

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter					Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1979	3,280	863	2,417	15		26	601	221		859	1,130	407	21		
1980	2,453	721	1,732	8		17	478	218		577	807	340	8		
1981	2,428	720	1,708	12		18	462	228		572	768	360	8		
1982	2,228	669	1,559	5		7	457	200		503	724	318	14		
1983	2,250	655	1,595	3		15	434	203		515	648	419	13		
1984	2,051	650	1,401	4		20	388	238		384	512	497	8		
1985	2,443	986	1,457	15		22	431	518		374	343	725	15		
1986	2,141	580	1,561	8		19	279	274		243	296	1,015	7		
1987	2,229	562	1,667	9		14	220	319		197	333	1,133	4		
1988	2,278	499	1,779	26		11	179	283		122	235	1,414	8		

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-4
Total Arrests in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1979-1988

Crime Index Arrest	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Homicide	173	162	191	161	176	140	122	135	133	186
Rape	199	162	136	142	144	159	158	143	111	69
Robbery	1,832	1,822	1,910	1,681	1,587	1,411	1,461	1,231	984	894
Assault	1,687	1,689	1,616	1,675	1,694	1,840	2,376	2,072	2,023	1,765
Burglary	2,235	1,955	2,066	1,950	1,850	1,616	1,849	1,211	1,049	947
Larceny	4,503	4,192	4,538	4,191	4,156	4,147	3,499	3,993	3,687	3,566
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,233	1,125	1,168	1,213	1,309	1,532	1,918	2,495	2,472	2,711
Arson	70	62	45	59	69	60	55	38	45	52
Subtotal	11,932	11,169	11,670	11,072	10,985	10,905	11,438	11,318	10,504	10,190
Drugs	4,250	4,556	6,408	6,871	8,061	8,462	9,272	13,280	12,960	10,418
Other Part II	21,042	21,155	20,785	22,578	24,089	23,904	25,882	23,400	26,129	21,932
Total	37,224	36,880	38,863	40,521	43,135	43,271	46,592	47,998	49,593	42,540

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department. • Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-5
Number and Percent of Reported Offenses, Adult Arrests, and Juvenile Arrests for Part II Offenses by Type of Offense, Calendar Year 1988

Offense	Reported Offenses		Adult Arrests		Juvenile Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Assault	2,411	9	926	3	231	5
Forgery	642	2	352	1	19	1
Fraud	815	3	163	1	4	1
Embezzlement	405	1	4	<1	0	0
Stolen Property	210	1	244	1	28	1
Vandalism	6,761	24	471	2	229	5
Weapons	975	4	768	3	169	4
Prostitution	1,269	5	1,225	4	10	<1
Sex Offenses	411	1	158	1	33	1
Drug Laws	9,595	35	8,505	30	1,913	44
Gambling	7	<1	102	<1	46	1
Family Offenses	1	<1	0	0	5	<1
Liquor Laws	12	<1	158	1	5	<1
Drunkenness	0	0	2	<1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	<1	5,243	19	354	8
Vagrancy	0	0	5	<1	0	0
Fugitive from Justice	954	3	5,485	20	829	19
Other	3,205	12	4,190	15	474	11
Total Part II	27,674	100	28,001	100+	4,349	100

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department. • Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-6
Crime Rates (per 100,000 population) for U.S. Cities
with Populations >400,000
Calendar Year 1988

City	Population	Part I Total*	Part I Crime Rate
Atlanta, GA	444,995	78,087	17,547.8
Fort Worth, TX	432,889	74,262	17,155.0
Dallas, TX	1,017,818	170,402	16,741.9
Seattle, WA	505,380	72,694	14,384.0
Saint Louis, MO	425,187	57,215	13,456.4
Jacksonville, FL	645,024	84,648	13,123.2
San Antonio, TX	935,729	116,773	12,479.4
Detroit, MI	1,086,714	131,334	12,085.4
Kansas City, MO	447,461	53,487	11,953.4
Boston, MA	579,921	66,491	11,465.5
Oklahoma City, OK	440,136	50,317	11,432.1
Austin, TX	467,423	50,673	10,840.9
Houston, TX	1,725,421	177,912	10,311.2
El Paso, TX	501,544	50,980	10,164.6
Chicago, IL **	2,994,100	297,865	9,948.4
Washington, DC	620,000	61,423	9,906.9
New York, NY	7,346,352	718,483	9,780.1
New Orleans, LA	538,047	52,460	9,750.1
Columbus, OH	588,428	56,769	9,647.6
Baltimore, MD	763,880	70,021	9,166.5
Phoenix, AZ	951,717	87,077	9,149.5
Memphis, TN	668,935	61,159	9,142.7
San Diego, CA	1,073,466	96,756	9,013.4
San Francisco, CA	753,927	66,055	8,761.5
Los Angeles, CA	3,402,342	295,184	8,675.9
Long Beach, CA	413,667	34,660	8,378.7
Denver, CO	500,555	41,501	8,291.0
Cleveland, OH	544,515	44,831	8,233.2
Milwaukee, WI	611,140	49,429	8,088.0
Nashville, TN	502,759	37,185	7,396.2
Las Vegas, NV	510,941	37,461	7,331.8
Indianapolis, IN	483,187	29,684	6,143.4
Philadelphia, PA	1,657,285	100,051	6,037.0
Honolulu, HI	838,656	49,533	5,906.2
San Jose, CA	732,022	38,406	5,246.6

*Part One/Crime Index Offenses include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and auto theft.

**Data collected from the Chicago Police Department.

SOURCE: Uniform Crime Reports Preliminary Annual Release, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-7
Adult Drug Arrests by Charge and Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1984-1988

Arrest by Drug Type	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Sales					
*Opium/Cocaine and Derivitives	1,607	1,587	1,919	2,087	2,049
Marijuana	851	527	613	572	441
**Other	1,084	1,101	2,526	2,638	876
Total	3,542	3,215	5,058	5,297	3,366
Possession					
*Opium/Cocaine and Derivitives	1,535	2,389	3,409	3,328	3,892
Marijuana	1,498	1,521	1,653	1,176	728
**Other	1,246	1,524	1,938	1,265	519
Total	4,279	5,434	7,000	5,769	5,139

*Heroin, morphine and codeine.

**Includes synthetics such as Demoral and methadone and other narcotic drugs such as barbiturates and benzedrine.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis..

TABLE A-8
Juvenile Drug Arrests by Charge and Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1984-1988

Arrest by Drug Type	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Sales					
*Opium/Cocaine and Derivitives	23	61	190	607	1,306
Marijuana	69	156	67	95	65
**Other	93	3	22	848	286
Total	185	220	279	1,550	1,657
Possession					
*Opium/Cocaine and Derivitives	34	86	106	103	150
Marijuana	297	322	791	130	33
**Other	119	2	46	111	73
Total	450	410	943	344	256

*Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.

**Heroin, morphine and codeine.

***Includes synthetics such as Demorol and methadone and other narcotic drugs such as barbiturates and benzedrine.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.