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CRIME ANALYSIS 1975
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

PREPARED BY
GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

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ABSTRACT

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ABSTRACT: This publication contains the text and supporting tables and figures for the 1975 Crime Analysis for Prince George's County, Maryland. The report: presents a summary of major findings and a set of recommendations addressing the future direction of crime prevention activities in Prince George's County; provides selected reference information concerning the character of Prince George's County; analyzes serious and non-serious crime patterns in Prince George's County with particular emphasis on temporal and spatial crime patterns and selected defendant and victim characteristics; presents a comparative analysis of the County's crime rates in relation to national, state, and metropolitan area crime rates; and provides a description of the structure of the County Police Department, including special programs currently in operation, an inventory of police facilities and manpower levels, and general police and manpower planning considerations. A Preface, Glossary, and set of Appendices are also included as part of the report.

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PREFACE

PREFACE

A recent Gallup Poll conducted in June 1975 surveyed residents across the nation as to what they regarded as their community's worst problem. A significant percentage of those people surveyed identified crime as the first priority -- of greater concern than any of the other issues, including unemployment, the high cost of living, education, housing, drugs and high taxes. Reflecting the national pattern, crime continues to be one of the primary concerns of the residents of Prince George's County. This concern reflects the fact that during 1974 one crime was committed every eight minutes in the communities of Prince George's County. Recognizing the significance of the crime problem, and its impact on the County and the need for comprehensive crime data, the Prince George's County Council directed The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission to prepare an annual update of a crime analysis originally prepared in 1972. The report, Public Facilities Bulletin No. 1: Crime Analysis for Prince George's County, Maryland was first updated in May 1974 by Public Facilities Bulletin No. 3: Crime Analysis Update, Prince George's County, Maryland. This year's report represents the third bulletin of the series, and the most recent update of the Prince George's County Crime Analysis.

The report is part of an on-going cooperative effort between the Commission's General Planning Division and the Planning and Research Division of the Prince George's County Police Department that began in 1970. During the past five years the General Planning Division and the Police Department's Planning and Research Division have worked closely together to organize and map crime data for use in various police and planning activities. As a result of this effort and the integration of the Commission's Data Processing Section a fairly sophisticated system of crime data collection has been developed and much data is now available for analysis purposes.

The most fundamental purpose of the crime analysis is to provide the Police Department and other related agencies with an information base upon which policies can be developed and decisions made. The primary responsibility of police agencies is the enforcement of laws and the prevention of crime. Recognizing the relationships between criminal activity and where it occurs, when it occurs, who is victimized, and who is the perpetrator, provides police agencies with an invaluable tool in determining the allocation of manpower, in the formulation of special crime prevention programs, and in all aspects of decision-making concerning public safety.

The major focus of this report is concerned with the analysis of serious or index crimes. These crimes, as defined by the FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) system, include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggrava-

ted assault, robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft. Data on nonserious crimes are also presented in the report, but due to the less serious nature of these crimes, are not analyzed in as great detail. It should be noted, however, that these offenses are important in that they place heavy demands on available police resources.

The crime data in this report are analyzed in terms of the FBI's UCR system. Before any analysis can be attempted, it is necessary to understand some basic features of this reporting system.

First, the UCR system deals only with offenses that are reported to the police. The real number of offenses can only be estimated statistically, although attempts are being undertaken by various law enforcement and research organizations to determine the actual level of crime through the use of victim surveys. For a crime to become a statistic, it must be discovered by someone, reported, and inputted into a data collection system. Some crimes are, by their nature, very noticeable, for they can occur only in the immediate presence of victims or other observers--armed robbery, forcible rape, aggravated assault. Other crimes, typically committed by stealth, are much less noticeable -- shoplifting, burglary, tax evasion. In addition, much crime is not reported even though it is discovered. For example, armed robbery of illegal gambling

houses, although highly visible to the victims, tends not to be reported because of the illegality of the gambling activity. Other crimes entail varying degrees of the possibility of being reported. The willingness of people to report crimes also depends on the quality of the relations between the community and the police department. If the police department is viewed by the community as being ineffective or as an intruding force, there occurs a reluctance on the part of the citizens to cooperate with the police.

If all crimes were discovered and all reported crimes were verified, recorded and presented as statistics with proper definitions, then the extent, types, distributions and trends in criminal activity would be accurately known. This, however, is the ideal situation. The real situation is one of partial data availability. In fact, a study of unreported crime sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration indicates that the actual level of crime in some cities is three to five times greater than that reported. As long as this situation exists, crime statistics are only partial reflections of reality. If use is to be made of official crime statistics, it must be assumed that the available data provide a meaningful interpretation of the real situation. In terms of the analysis, information on crimes reported to the police must constitute the basic data on the type, extent and distribution of criminal activity within the County.

The second feature of the UCR system is that each crime or attempted crime is counted in only one crime category, according to the seriousness of the offense committed in the incident (Severity Rank: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft). For example, an incident involving a robbery and a stolen automobile used to escape the scene of the crime is categorized only as a robbery; even though legally the offender could be charged with both offenses.

Third, the number of offenses counted in any criminal event is classified differently for crimes against persons and crimes against property. For offenses against the person, the number of offenses counted is the number of persons murdered, raped, assaulted, etc., plus any attempts of such crimes. For property crimes, an offense is counted only for each distinct incident or attempt; in other words, if three bicycles are stolen at one time from someone's front yard, it is counted as one offense not three.

Fourth, a distinction is made between the report of an offense and its actual occurrence. The number of offenses reported to the police differs from the number of actual offenses* in that the latter count reflects the reduction due to false or unfounded complaints.

* See Glossary for definition of term Actual Offenses.

The understanding of criminal activity goes beyond the direct application in police planning to understanding of the effectiveness of planning, and indeed living, in general. That is, criminal behavior is a complex phenomenon with environmental, economic, sociological, cultural, and psychological implications. Information on crime patterns can be instrumental in urban design considerations, park and recreation planning, and the provision of various social services.

Because of time, fiscal, and various other limitations, and the complexities of the crime situation itself, this report addresses only the more fundamental aspects of criminal activity. In many cases the report suggests reasons why certain relationships exist; in most cases, the report raises more questions than it answers. Hopefully, these unanswered questions will inspire further and much needed research toward the understanding of criminal activity.

A summary of the highlights and recommendations of the crime analysis immediately follows in Section I. We encourage the reader, however, to read the report in its entirety to best understand the foundation for the analysis and the conclusions.

Section II provides the reader who is unfamiliar with the County reference information concerning the demographic and physical aspects of the County, and other information instrumental in placing the crime analysis within a County perspective.

Section III consists of two subsections concerning the serious and nonserious crime patterns in the County. Each subsection studies the crime pattern with respect to monthly, day of week, hourly variations, spatial characteristics, and defendant - victim characteristics.

The County crime pattern is then compared with national, state-wide, and metropolitan crime levels in Section IV.

Section V provides a description of the structure of the County Police Department, including special programs in operation for specific crime problems. In addition, the manpower level of the Prince George's County Police Department is compared with national standards and with the levels of other jurisdictions in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area.

A Glossary appears at the end of the report which defines various terms used throughout the text. A set of Appendices containing supplementary information immediately follows the Glossary.

The majority of the information contained in this report is based upon the automated offense files provided by the Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division of the Prince George's County Police Department. This report attempts to provide an objective study of the crime problem in the County. We encourage the reader to respond to any and all aspects of the report by sending your comments to the following address. Your comments will be considered in the compilation of subsequent crime analyses.

The Maryland-National Capital Park
and Planning Commission
General Planning Division
6600 Kenilworth Avenue
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I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents a summary of the major findings contained in this year's report and a set of recommendations formulated in an attempt to develop a viable response to those issues identified in the crime analysis. The summary is not intended to be a comprehensive report of the crime patterns in Prince George's County; it is rather a set of highlights designed to present a quick overview of the detailed descriptive analysis presented in the report. In order to gain a more complete understanding of the crime situation in Prince George's County, the reader is encouraged to read the entire report.

A. SUMMARY

1. SERIOUS CRIME PATTERN

- In 1974, 37,449 serious crimes were reported in Prince George's County. In other words, a serious offense occurred in Prince George's County on an average of once every fourteen minutes. When the 27,282 nonserious crimes are added to the serious crime total, an offense occurred once every eight minutes.

- Nine out of every ten serious crimes are property offenses.
- Since 1970, the level of serious crime in Prince George's County has increased at an average annual rate of 13.4 percent; between 1973 and 1974, serious offenses increased by 23.2 percent, with the offenses of rape and burglary registering the greatest increases.
- During the first half of 1974, serious offense levels were below the yearly average, while the second half of the year registered levels that were above the yearly average.
- In terms of monthly trends, August registered the highest level of serious offenses and February the lowest level.
- Daily trends indicate that the lowest level of serious offenses occurred on Sunday and the highest level on Monday.
- The levels of serious offenses experienced a great variation during the day; in general, the highest levels occurred during the 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. time period.
- In general, very high crime rates for all serious offenses were concentrated inside the Capital Beltway; specific concentrations were in the Model Neighborhood Area (except

for Seat Pleasant and Fairmount Heights) and that area of Prince George's County adjacent to the southeast border of the District of Columbia.

- Although males comprise nearly one-half of the County's population, they represented three of every four serious crime defendants.
- Although Blacks represented approximately 25 percent of the County's population, they constituted 58 percent of all serious crime defendants.
- Over 45 percent of the defendants of serious crimes were between the ages of 15 and 19.
- Less than 20 percent of the defendants of serious crime were identified as drug users or were intoxicated at the time of arrest.
- Nearly 35 percent of those persons arrested for crimes committed in Prince George's County were residents of other jurisdictions; one out of every four defendants of serious offenses were residents of the District of Columbia.
- Males constituted the majority of the victims of serious offenses.
- In terms of victim age characteristics, people between the ages of 18 and 25 are the most victimized by serious offenses; it should be noted that the 56 to 98 age group constituted a significant portion (11.1 percent) of those

people victimized by robberies.

2. NONSERIOUS CRIME PATTERN

- Vandalism, disorderly conduct, offenses to the family, and simple assault comprises 75 percent of the nonserious crime total.
- As with serious offenses, nonserious offenses were below the yearly average during the first half of 1974, but registered above average levels during the second half of the year.
- In terms of daily offense trends, the highest levels of nonserious offenses occurred on Saturday and the lowest levels on Wednesday.
- In terms of hourly occurrences, nonserious offenses registered two inflections, one at 8 a.m. and the other at 9 p.m.
- Geographically, nonserious offenses were concentrated in the Model Neighborhood Area and that portion of the County along the southeastern border of the District of Columbia.
- As with serious offenses, the majority of the defendants of nonserious offenses were males.
- The majority of the nonserious offense defendants were white.

- In terms of age characteristics, the 15 to 19 age category represented the age group most often arrested for nonserious offenses, constituting 35 percent of the total number of defendants.
- Over 45 percent of the defendants of nonserious offenses were identified as users of drugs or were intoxicated at the time of arrest.
- Nonserious offenses involved a smaller proportion of non-County residents than serious offenses; approximately one in every five defendants of nonserious offenses resided in jurisdictions other than Prince George's County.
- Unlike the pattern for serious offenses, females constituted the majority of the victims of nonserious crimes, comprising more than 54 percent of the total.
- In terms of age characteristics, the majority of the victims of nonserious offenses were within the 13 to 17 age category.

3. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY CRIME IN PERSPECTIVE

- Over the past three years, the Prince George's County crime rate for all index offenses has remained consistently higher than the national crime rate.

- The County's violent crime rate has been significantly higher than the national rate for 1971, 1972 and 1973, but by a lesser percentage each year.
- In the State of Maryland, the crime rate for Prince George's County is exceeded only by that of Baltimore City.
- Prince George's share of the State crime picture has remained relatively stable over the past three years.
- Recent trends indicate that crime is rising at a faster rate in the Virginia suburbs than in the Maryland suburbs.
- Over the past three years crime has been rising at a faster rate in Montgomery County than in Prince George's County.

4. POLICE MANPOWER CONSIDERATIONS

- Based upon current information, the average number of patrolmen available per watch is 120.
- In terms of authorized police personnel per 1,000 population, the ratios of the major metropolitan jurisdictions range from a low of 1.08 (Fairfax County) to a high of 6.38

(District of Columbia); Prince George's County maintains a ratio of 1.36.

- Based on a standard of two police per 1,000 population, Prince George's County should maintain a police force of approximately 1,420 personnel; which would require an additional 455 police personnel.
- The average number of authorized police personnel per 1,000 population for Montgomery, Fairfax, and Arlington Counties is 1.37.
- Prince George's County has a police per 1,000 population ratio of 1.36, comparable to that of other major jurisdictions in the metropolitan area.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. REQUIRE ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE COUNTY TO SUBMIT UNIFORM REPORTS ON THE LEVEL OF CRIME AND RELATED INFORMATION TO THE COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT. It is difficult for the crime analyst to get a complete and accurate picture of the crime problem in the County with information missing or incomplete for some areas and agencies. The report indicates that the reporting of crime activity to the County Police Department varies among municipal police forces and other police agencies.

2. ALLOCATE ADDITIONAL MANPOWER ALONG MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTES LEADING IN AND OUT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WITH HEAVY EMPHASIS ON THOSE ROUTES WITH MIXED STRIP COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND MULTI-FAMILY LAND USES. The report indicates that nearly 30 percent of defendants for serious offenses in Prince George's County reside in the District of Columbia. In particular, significant proportions of the defendants for larceny, robbery and burglary originate from the District of Columbia. It is likely that the defendants from the District

utilize the major highways which provide the greatest access between the County and the District of Columbia to search for potential targets. Increased police presence should reverse this in-migration trend.

This recommendation, which also appeared in the previous crime report, was acted upon by the County Police Department whereby they increased the number of police beats in the inner-Beltway area and oriented their patrols toward transportation routes. The 1975 Crime Analysis, which analyzes 1974 crimes, indicates that the major transportation routes continued to significantly factor into the County's crime pattern. Since the additional police beats were initiated in July 1975, the impact on the crime problem will need to be evaluated at a later point in time.

3. FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION
whose function is to respond either to calls for service or assume a patrol route of a unit responding to a call for service, and establish selective area patrol teams to patrol areas of high crime according to the time of day, type of offense, and day of week characteristics. For example, a robbery-burglary tactical unit could patrol the Model Neighborhood Area, Takoma Park, and areas adjacent to the south-

east border of the District of Columbia. This tactical unit would focus upon burglary activity during the first and third watches and robbery during the second watch. As the report indicates, high rates of burglary and robbery are concentrated in the same few areas of the County but tend to occur at different times of day.

Since mid-1974, the County Police Department has implemented a Tactical Alarm Response Section (T.A.R.S.) directed at the crime of robbery in high incident areas of the County for selected periods of time. It is too early to effectively measure the impact of T.A.R.S. on the County's robbery pattern. However, the possibility of applying the T.A.R.S. concept to other serious offense-types should be explored.

4. STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF INCORPORATING ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL to relieve the police of those tasks which are not directly police related, but are time consuming and necessary. It is an inefficient use of resources to have fully trained police personnel doing clerical work and non-police related activities. Additional personnel to augment the existing force could assume these unrelated activities and make more officers available to work in the field.

For instance, school crossing guards do not possess complete police authority, but greatly reduce the need for police officers for traffic control and public safety.

5. PREPARE PERIODIC STUDIES OF MANPOWER NEEDS.

The collection and analysis of data used in preparing the IACP manpower formula is very detailed and requires examination of each individual case. The Police Department should prepare a manpower needs study each year for use in budget evaluations and for use in allocating manpower to high crime impacted areas.

6. ENCOURAGE THE MONTHLY AND/OR WEEKLY MONITORING OF SELECTED OFFENSE TYPES BY SMALL AREA AND TIME OF OCCURENCE.

A crime analysis which is compiled annually is too infrequent to be an effective tool in formulating police strategy. One of the most important purposes of a crime analysis operation is to identify volume changes in any type of crime at its earliest point. An example used by the Police Crime Analysis Unit Handbook describes a situation of a police district with a population of 100,000 and with an average residential burglary rate of 200 to 250 reported offenses per month. The addition of one addict-burglar committing two

offenses per day, seven days a week, will cause an increase in this rate from 22.5 percent to 28.0 percent per month. A daily and weekly analysis of the residential burglary picture should identify this increase within a period of several days. A time of occurrence analysis could further pinpoint the burglar's activity to certain portions of the day. Subsequently, special assignment personnel, possibly plainclothesmen in an unmarked car, could patrol the area for the given time period.

7. INTERFACE THE COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT'S
AUTOMATED OFFENSE FILE WITH COMPATIBLE FILES
CONTAINING INFORMATION ON LAND USE, SOCIOECONOMIC
CHARACTERISTICS, AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
BY SMALL AREAS. The cross-collection of such files could be instrumental to police personnel, planners, and the community in answering questions concerning the impact of proposed actions on a community's crime pattern. For example, how will a proposed shopping mall or industrial park influence the pattern of crime in nearby residential areas? Or what is the impact of increased local unemployment or the construction of a low-income housing project on an area's crime level? By drawing "before-after" comparisons for similar situations in the past, the crime analyst can make reliable forecasts for

the future. The merits of rezoning applications and building projects can be further evaluated in respect to its effect upon an area's crime pattern and its impact upon police resources.

8. PROMOTE A DIALOGUE AMONG THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, THE DEPARTMENT OF LICENCES AND PERMITS, AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES to examine the Prince George's County Building Code for the purpose of increasing occupant safety against the unlawful intruder. Requirements pertaining to door construction and thickness, types of locks, materials used in window panes, sliding doors and windows, etc., could be formulated in such a way as to reduce the accessibility of a building to unlawful intruders. At the same time efforts must be made to insure that these developments do not present potential fire safety hazards.

9. FURTHER INTEGRATE THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IN THE ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS so that it may review submitted plans in terms of public safety

features and to determine the potential crime impact of the proposed development so as to better plan for future police resource allocation. Comments should be made as to street patterns (police accessibility), lot plans, parking provisions, structural visibility, safety features in walkways, landscaping (design walls or shrubbery so as not to obstruct visual patrol), and any other items pertinent to personal and property safety. Furthermore, given the propensity of criminal activity in or near commercial/ industrial areas, similar referrals should be made in the initial planning stages of these types of development.

10. PLACE HIGH INTENSITY LIGHTS IN AREAS IDENTIFIED AS CRIME PROBLEM AREAS. This would not only reduce the opportunity to commit crimes but would further provide greater visibility for police in key crime areas. Shortages of

necessary materials for the street lighting program may hinder the full implementation of this recommendation. Until this shortage is alleviated, priority areas for the high intensity lighting program will have to be established.

11. INCREASE AND IMPROVE THE COORDINATION BETWEEN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY AND ADJACENT JURISDICTIONS in order to reduce the amount of serious crimes committed in the County by residents of other jurisdictions (and those crimes committed in other jurisdictions by Prince George's County residents). Apprehension data indicate that nearly 35 percent of serious offenses in Prince George's County are committed by non-County residents.

12. ESTABLISH STANDARDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW POLICE FACILITIES AND MANPOWER NEEDS. The concept of the police precinct has changed over the years both in form and function. Appropriate criteria which can be used to evaluate the impact of proposed private development upon demands for police services and facilities must be developed

with specific applicability to Prince George's County. Such an effort is presently being undertaken in conjunction with the Public Facilities/ Services Standards Evaluation Program being initiated by the M-NCPPC.

13. DEVELOP PROGRAMS AIMED AT REDUCING JUVENILE CRIMES. The offender rate of juveniles has been on the increase in recent years. The data for 1974 show that although the 15 to 20-year old age group comprised only 8.8 percent of the total County population, they represented over 45 percent of defendants of serious crimes and over 35 percent of the defendants for non-serious crimes. Therefore, increased attention should be paid to this age group in terms of developing alternative programs in recreation, employment, education, vocational training, and other fields.

14. UNDERTAKE A STUDY OF ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS in order to improve mutual cooperation in combatting crime and protecting the lives and property of County residents. For various reasons, there are

areas of the County where an almost adversary relationship exists between the local communities and the police patrols. Such a relationship can only hinder the effectiveness of police operations and threaten the public safety of the community. A number of police-community relation programs have been developed in various communities throughout the nation. The County Police Department should study these alternative programs to determine their possible application to Prince George's County. The County Police Department has recently implemented Crime Prevention Units in each of the four police districts in order to identify the unique crime problems of individual communities.

15. UNDERTAKE THE PREPARATION OF A CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY. Since police activities are only one element of the criminal justice system, an analysis of criminal activity and police programs do not and cannot address the whole system of criminal justice. Therefore, an effort should be made to address all integral elements of the criminal justice system -- from police programs to criminal apprehension, judicial and legal operations, criminal detention, rehabilitation programs and the like.

II. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY: AN ORIENTATION

II. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY: AN ORIENTATION

The primary objective of this section is to provide the reader who is unfamiliar with Prince George's County with basic reference information concerning the demographic, socio-economic and physical aspects of the County; a better understanding of the characteristics of Prince George's County will assist in placing the crime analysis within a County perspective.

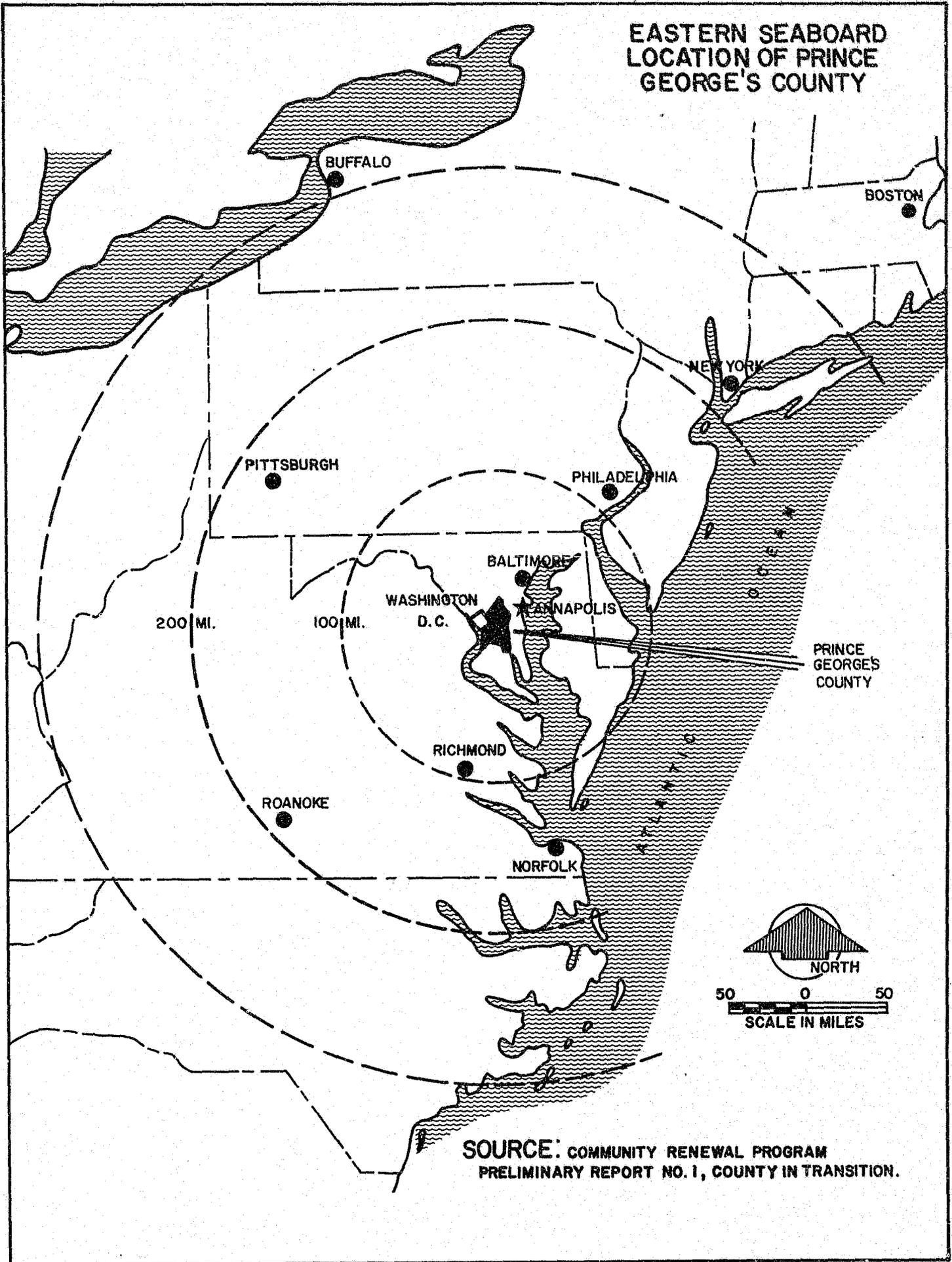
A. LOCATIONAL SETTING*

In national perspective, Prince George's County is part of the northeastern seaboard region of the United States, a continuous urban area stretching from Boston, Massachusetts to Virginia. Included in this urban region are many of the nation's principal population, industrial, and financial centers to which Prince George's County has been historically associated. With the completion of Interstate 95, built as a modern counterpart of U.S. Route 1, the County will continue to be located in the main surface transportation corridor of the Eastern Seaboard. Access to major western and northwestern areas of the nation are provided by County road connections to Interstate 66, leading into Virginia, and Interstate 270 into Pennsylvania and Ohio.

* County In Transition ... Preliminary Report No. 1, Community Renewal Program, Prince George's County, Maryland, May 1970.

FIGURE 1

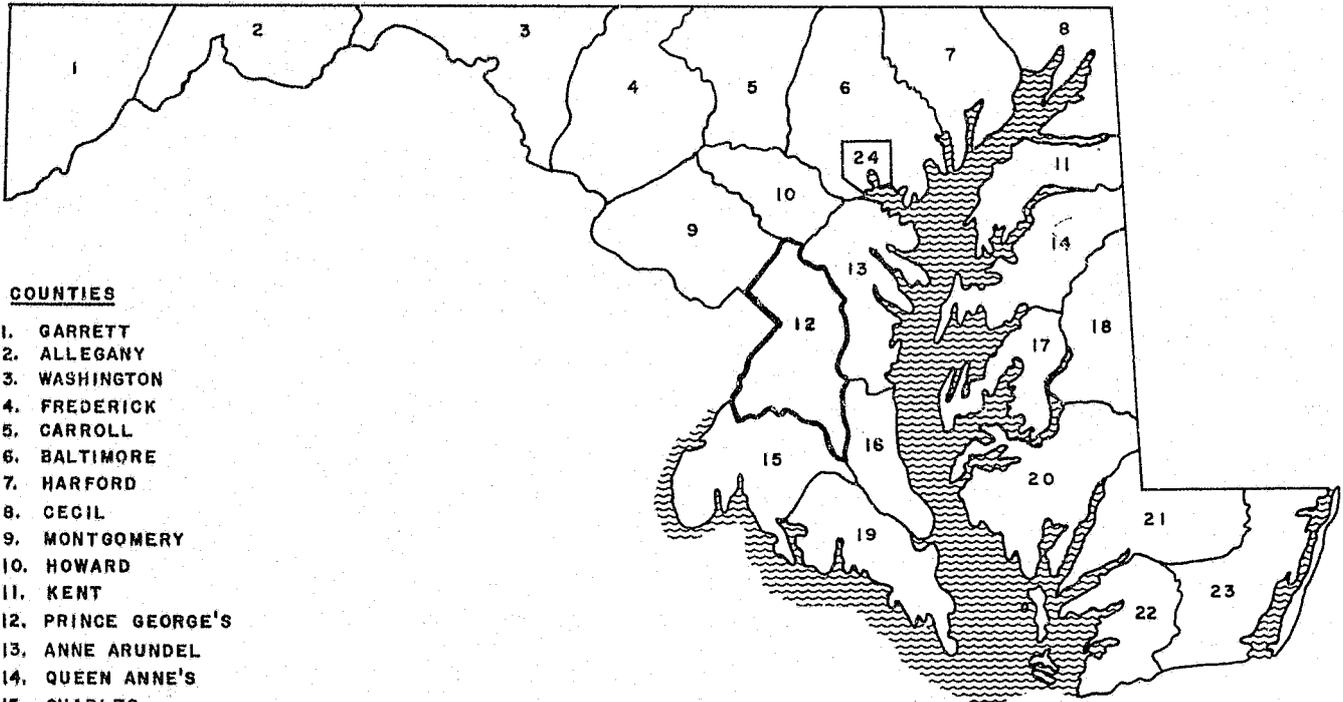
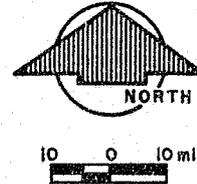
EASTERN SEABOARD
LOCATION OF PRINCE
GEORGE'S COUNTY



SOURCE: COMMUNITY RENEWAL PROGRAM
PRELIMINARY REPORT NO. 1, COUNTY IN TRANSITION.

FIGURE 2

JURISDICTIONS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

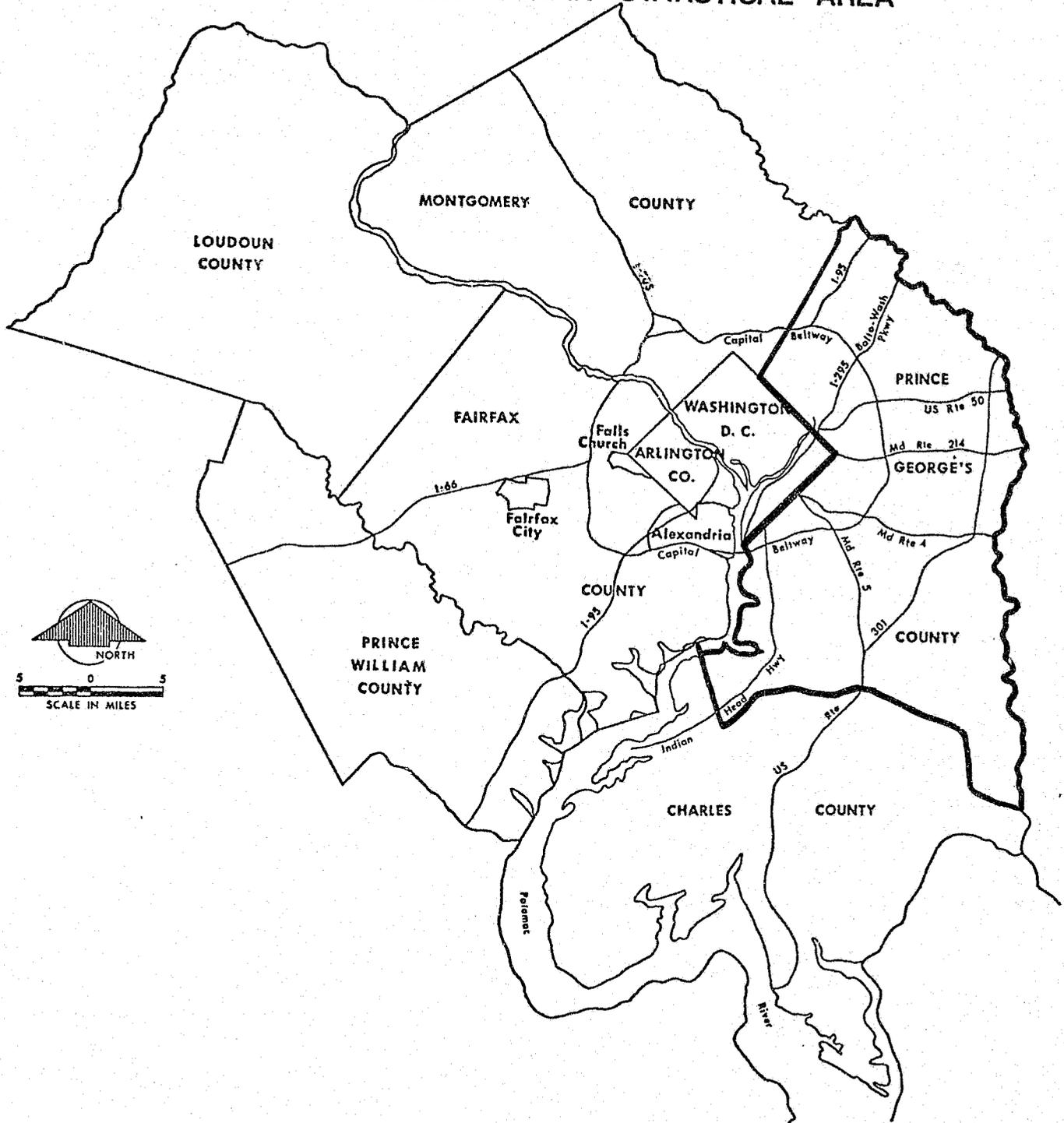


COUNTIES

- 1. GARRETT
 - 2. ALLEGANY
 - 3. WASHINGTON
 - 4. FREDERICK
 - 5. CARROLL
 - 6. BALTIMORE
 - 7. HARFORD
 - 8. CECIL
 - 9. MONTGOMERY
 - 10. HOWARD
 - 11. KENT
 - 12. PRINCE GEORGE'S
 - 13. ANNE ARUNDEL
 - 14. QUEEN ANNE'S
 - 15. CHARLES
 - 16. CALVERT
 - 17. TALBOT
 - 18. CAROLINE
 - 19. ST. MARY'S
 - 20. DORCHESTER
 - 21. WICOMICO
 - 22. SOMERSET
 - 23. WORCESTER
24. CITY OF BALTIMORE

FIGURE 3

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA



As a County of Maryland, Prince George's County is in a mid-state position among the 23 Maryland Counties, a geographical grouping which extends westward from the Atlantic Ocean to the Appalachian Mountains. A major highway, U.S. Route 50, provides a direct 15 mile route between the County and the State Capital in Annapolis. The distance from the County's northern border to the State's most urbanized center, the City of Baltimore, is about 20 miles. Prince George's County is now one of the most populated jurisdictions in the State. Its population of over 709,600 is exceeded only by that of the City of Baltimore.

Prince George's County also has an important regional identity as part of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, eighth largest in the nation with a population of almost three million. The County has the largest population of any single jurisdiction included in this Metropolitan Area; approximately 22 percent of the Area's residents live in the County. Factors which have served to tie the County to the Metropolitan Area include the growth of Federal employment, trade and services, and the development of roads and transportation systems.

B. COUNTY GROWTH TRENDS

A great many factors and changing conditions have exerted an influence on the County's historical growth and development, beginning with the dependence on an agricultural economy which sustained the early settlers during the Colonial Era. With the advent of the 20th Century, the growth of Federal employment and related trade and services in the District of Columbia caused a spillover of population into suburban jurisdictions where the environment was more spacious and home ownership more realizable. Those towns and communities of the County which were located near the District of Columbia received the major share of the population in-migration.

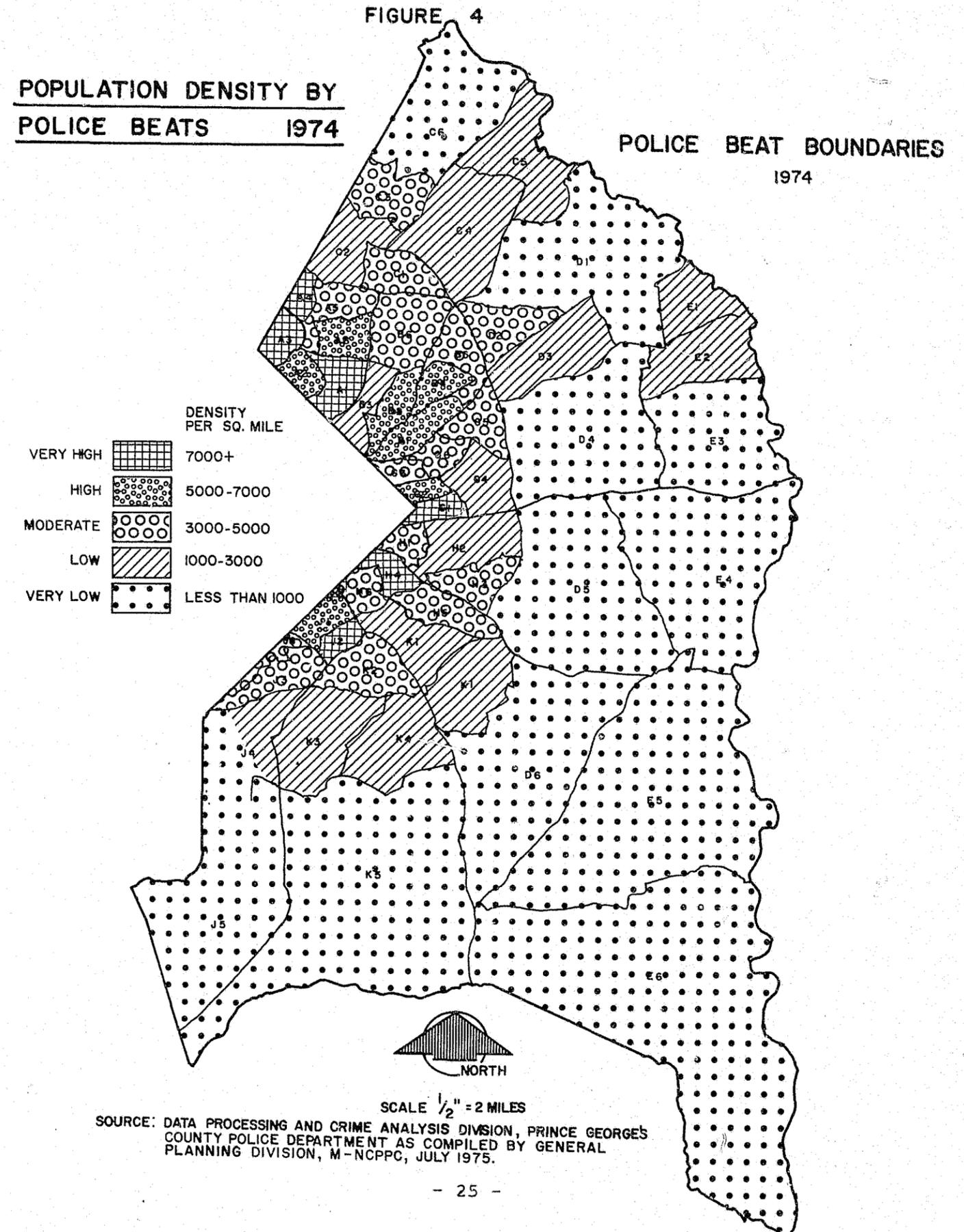
The County's transition to an urban community was in full swing during the 1950's, characterized by extensive population in-migration and a phenomenal increase in residential construction. Both single-family subdivision activity and apartment construction were concentrated in areas bordering the District of Columbia, and by 1968 about three fourths of the County's total population of over 657,000 resided in an urbanized area of the County enclosed by the Capital Beltway. While increases in Federal employment in the District of Columbia continued to be of the greatest significance, the County gained several important Federal activity centers, including the Bureau of the Census, Andrews Air Force Base, the Agricultural Research Center and the Goddard Space Flight Center.

During the 1960's, the County experienced some new trends in land development -- an acceleration of activity in hitherto rural areas. Much of this development was concentrated in Bowie, in Laurel and in the rapidly-growing Piscataway region along the Potomac River.

C. DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The Washington Metropolitan Area was the fastest growing major metropolitan area in the Country during the 1960's and Prince George's County was the fastest growing major area in the Washington area. Between 1960 and 1970, the County's population increased by over 85 percent from 352,800 to over 658,000, continuing its ranking as the most populated suburban jurisdiction. By July, 1974, the population for the County is estimated to be 709,600. In migration accounted for 66 percent of the County's population growth.

From 1960 to 1970, the change in the County population's age pattern was similar to that of the SMSA's; lower birth rates, a national phenomenon, accounted for a drop in the under-5 population of 11 percent to 3 percent, although the absolute numbers increased. School age children accounted for only 1 percent more of the population. Adults (ages 20 to 65) accounted for 55 percent of the population, a growth of 2 percent. The elderly held a 4 percent share of the



population. The County's birth rate decreased from 28.1 births per 1000 population to 21.6 births, while the SMSA rate decreased from 24.0 to 18.2 births per 1000 population.

The County contained the largest share of the nonwhite population for all suburban jurisdictions in the SMSA. The nonwhite proportion of the County's population increased from 9 percent in 1960 to approximately 25 percent in 1974.

Prince George's County had the greatest number of new households during the decade, a growth of 103 percent from 95,047 to 192,962. The average household size, however, decreased for almost every jurisdiction in the SMSA, including the County where it was 3.34 persons.

As in all jurisdictions, the percentage of husband-wife families in Prince George's County decreased from 70 percent of the County's population to 65 percent. The trend toward a larger singles population in the nation is reflected in the County. Singles comprise 25 percent of the County's population. The County experienced a greater increase of singles during the decade than any other jurisdiction in the Washington, D. C. SMSA.

D. HOUSING TRENDS

Prince George's County accounts for some 21 percent of all housing units in the metropolitan area. The total number of housing units increased from 99,617 to 200,179 between 1960 and 1970. This increase was twice that of the metropolitan area as a whole.

Units greater than 30 years of age represented 9 percent of the housing stocks of both the County and the SMSA. The proportion of housing units considered to be substandard decreased from 6 percent in 1960 to just over 2 percent in 1970. Contrary to trends in nearly all other jurisdictions in the SMSA, the proportion of over crowded units in Prince George's County experienced a substantial increase.

Between 1960 and 1970 the composition of the housing stock changed considerably in the County. The number of multi-family units increased by 248 percent, three times the increase in the metropolitan area, and second only to Fairfax County. In 1970, multi-family units represented 43 percent (86,076) of the total units in the County, as opposed to 25 percent in 1960. By 1972, about 50 percent of the housing stock was in apartments.

During the decade the number of rental units increased by more than 150 percent, bringing the total to 96,362; while owner-occupied units increased only 59 percent to 96,600.

Although the number of owned and rental units were about twice as many owned units as rented ones in 1960. Four percent of the County's total housing units were vacant.

The conversion of rental units to condominiums seems to be a suburban trend, with Maryland and Virginia sharing almost equally. The SMSA has 43,954 such units; and Prince George's County has 22.5 percent of this, or 9,897 units. These are almost equally divided between new condominium projects and conversion projects.

The County's share of the region's total housing authorizations declined about 50 percent during the 1970 to 1973 period to 16 percent of the regional total. The District of Columbia, Arlington County, and Alexandria also experienced reductions. In the other jurisdictions - especially Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties - the average annual housing units authorized in the 1970 to 1973 period exceeded those of 1960 to 1969, depicting a very substantial change in the overall pattern of construction activity in the region.

There was a total of 32,754 occupied federally assisted housing units in the region as of June 1973. Prince George's County had 18 percent or 5,895 of the total. Of these, the County had 4 percent of the public housing units; 31 percent of the subsidized rental units; and 21 percent of the subsidized owner units. It also had only 9 percent of the elderly units. These figures represent 45 percent of all subsidized housing located outside the District of Columbia.

By 1970 the median housing value in the County increased by 22 percent, from \$19,479 to \$23,700. Values in all suburban jurisdictions except Arlington were higher. The average increase for the SMSA was 28 percent. However, median rent increased by 29 percent from \$111 to \$143, ranking the County third in the region surpassed only by Montgomery and Fairfax Counties.

E. EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC TRENDS

Between 1970 and 1972, Prince George's County accounted for 25 percent of the metropolitan region's increase in employment, up from 20 percent in the 1960's.

Over the years, at-place employment growth in the County has proceeded at a faster pace than either population or resident employment. The ratio between at-place to resident employment increased from 51.8 per 100 to 60.2 per 100 between 1960 and 1972. This has improved the balance between the number of people residing in the County and the number of people working here. Understandably, not all jobs located in the County are filled by County residents. During the 1960's about three-fourths of County located jobs were filled by County residents.

Prince George's County had the twenty-sixth highest median family income of all U.S. counties. The 19 percent increase in the median family income for the County from \$9,630 to \$12,450 was lower than the 26 percent increase for the Washington, D. C. SMSA.

The distribution of income in the County was such that one-third of all families received less than \$10,000 annually, another third earned between \$10,000 and \$15,000, and the remaining third earned \$15,000 or more. Interestingly, the inference can be made that two-thirds of the County population cannot afford to buy homes at the median selling price of a new house in the County (\$30,000).

While Prince George's County had a smaller percentage of its families living below the poverty level than the metropolitan area as a whole, it had the largest actual number of below-poverty families (7,031 or 4.3 percent) of all the suburban jurisdictions. The County also had fewer wealthy families - 6.1 percent of the SMSA's or 9,888 - compared to the other jurisdictions and only Loudoun and Prince William had a lower proportion of wealthy families.

In 1969, incomes of the Black population in the SMSA were 50 percent of that of the per capita incomes for the entire metropolitan region. Black income was nearest the per capita income in Prince George's County, at 74%, and farthest from the total in Alexandria at 43 percent. However, Black persons in Montgomery County received the highest per capita income (\$3,050), the second highest in Prince George's County (\$2,752), the third highest in the District of Columbia (\$2,734), and the lowest in Loudoun County (\$1,513).

F. LAND USE

The total County land area is 309,377 acres. Between 1961 and 1970 developed land increased by 56.2% from 60,467 acres to 95,428 acres. Developed land as a percent of total land increased from 19.5 percent to 30.8 percent. The average absorption rate was 3884.6 acres per year.

Between 1961 and 1970, the proportion of the County developed as low density residential land increased from 5.1 percent to 10.8 percent of the total County acreage. This land use type increased at an average annual rate of 1941.8 acres per year.

The proportion of the County which is developed with multi-family residential land use increased from 0.4 percent to 1.5 percent. The average annual growth rate from 1961 to 1970 for this land use type is 355.9 acres per year.

As a percent of total county acreage, developed commercial land grew from 0.5 percent to 1.2 percent between 1961 and 1970. The average annual growth rate for developed commercial land is 247.7 acres per year.

Developed industrial land rose from 1.8 percent to 3.4 percent of the County's total land area between 1961 and 1974. The average rate of absorption for this land use type is 246.3 acres per year.

III. CRIME PATTERNS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

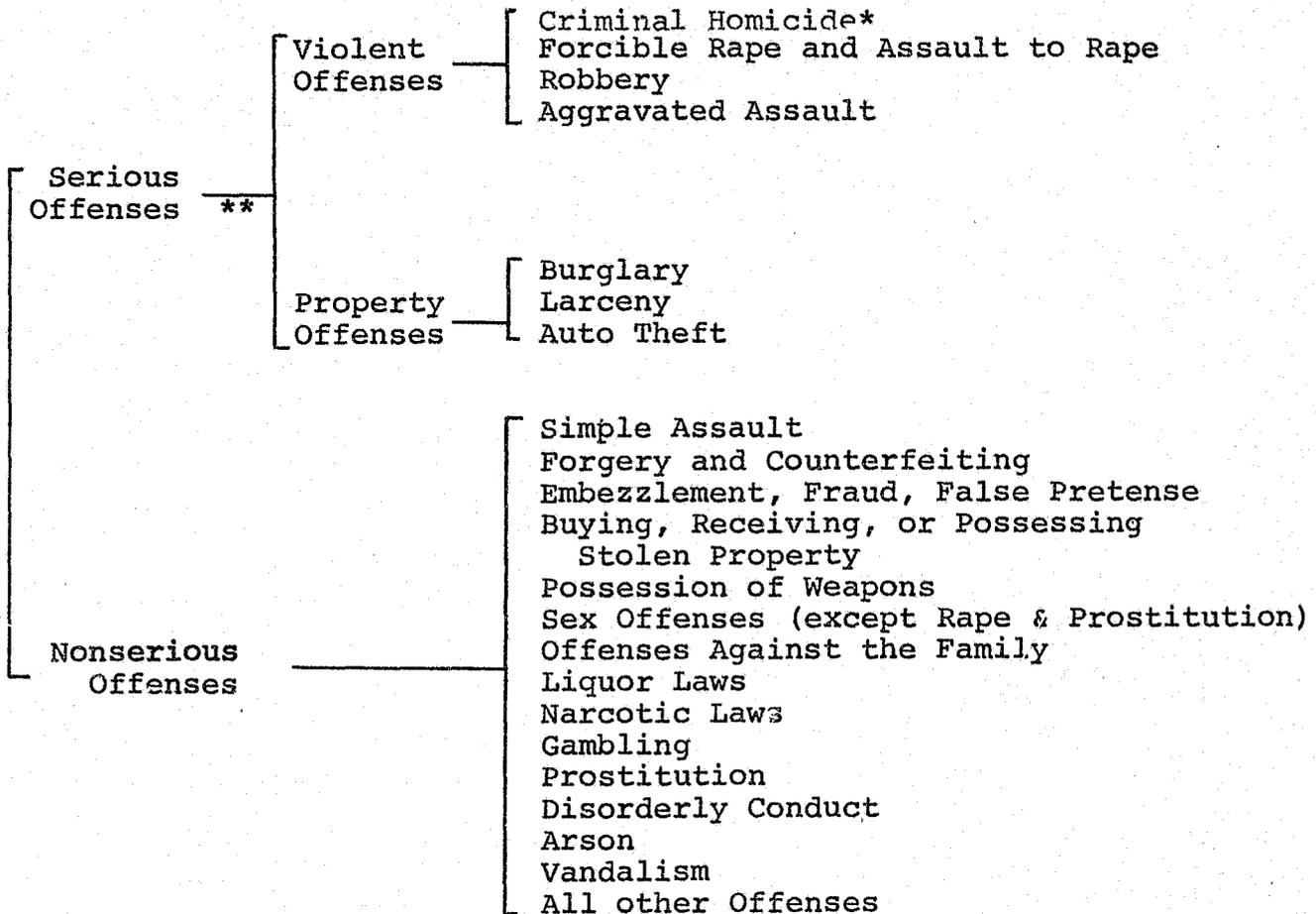
III. CRIME PATTERNS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

This section of the report provides separate analyses of the serious crime patterns and the nonserious crime patterns of Prince George's County. The offenses of criminal homicide, forcible rape and assault to rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft are referred to as serious offenses because of their very nature, the public concern they receive, and the penalties for them. These seven offenses constitute the set of Index Offenses used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to draw national comparisons of criminal activity. Therefore, the analysis of the serious crime pattern provides information for the total serious offense pattern and for the individual offense types. The non-serious offenses, alternatively, are considered only in total. Table 1 provides the categorization scheme used in this report.

For both serious offense pattern and the nonserious offense pattern, data concerning temporal characteristics, spatial characteristics, defendant characteristics, and victim characteristics are provided. The temporal characteristics of crime relate the frequency of offenses with different periods of time -- months of the year, days of the week, and hours of the day. The spatial characteristics

TABLE 1

TYOLOGY FOR CRIME ANALYSIS



* Criminal Homicide statistics consists of murder and non-negligent manslaughter; it does not include negligent manslaughter.

** Serious offenses are equivalent to the FBI Index Offense Types.

SOURCE: General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July, 1975

of crime relate the offense rates with the (police beat) locations of offenses. The defendant characteristics provide information on the defendant's sex, race, age, place of residence, and physical conditions. Information concerning victim characteristics is limited to the sex and age breakdown for those persons victimized by crime in Prince George's County during 1974.

A. SERIOUS CRIME PATTERN

In 1974, a total of 37,449* serious offenses were reported to the Prince George's County Police Department. Property offenses and violent offenses constituted 89.7 percent and 10.3 percent of all serious offenses respectively. On the average for 1974, the County experienced one criminal homicide every six and one-half days, one forcible rape or assault to rape every 30 hours and 40 minutes, one aggravated assault every 5 hours and 20 minutes, one robbery every 4 hours and 43 minutes, and one auto theft every hour and 57 minutes. Burglaries and larcenies occurred with greater frequency; the County experienced a burglary every 58 minutes and a larceny every 26 minutes. Overall, a serious offense occurred in Prince George's County once every 14 minutes.

* This figure may differ from 'Total Serious Offenses' which appear in the various tables of this section. The differences, which are negligible, are due to missing data in the respective fields of the automated offense file.

TABLE 2

STATISTICAL SUMMARY TABLE FOR SERIOUS CRIME RATES

Serious Offense	Count	% of Serious Crime	Rates Per 100,000 Population		Crime Clock One every
			% of Violent Crime		
Criminal Homicide	56	0.1	1.5	7.9	6½ days
Rape and Assault to Rape	285	0.8	7.4	80.3 ^{1/}	30 hours and 44 minutes
Robbery	1857	5.0	48.3	260.3	4 hours & 43 minutes
Aggravated Assault	1641	4.4	42.7	230.0	5 hours and 20 minutes
			% of Property Crime		
Burglary	9137	24.4	27.1	1287.6	58 minutes
Larceny	19,976	53.3	59.4	2815.1	26 minutes
Auto Theft	4,497	12.0	13.3	633.7	1 hour and 57 minutes
Total Serious Offenses	37,449	100%	-	5277.1	14 minutes

^{1/} Rape and assault to rape is expressed in terms of rate per 100,000 females.

SOURCE: General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July, 1975

As Figure 6 indicates, nearly nine out of every ten serious offenses which occurred in Prince George's County during 1974 were property crimes. Violent crimes represented only 10.3 percent of the total serious crime pattern; whereas, property crimes constituted 89.7 percent of the total. Larceny alone accounted for 53.3 percent of the County's 1974 serious crime total. Burglary and auto theft represented 24.4 percent and 12.0 percent of the serious crime pattern respectively.

Between 1970 and 1974, the level of serious offenses increased at an average annual rate of 13.4 percent. Of the seven index offenses, robbery experienced the greatest average annual increase (24.6 percent) over this five year period. In order of magnitude, the increase in robbery was followed by rape and assault to rape (21.8 percent), aggravated assault (17.8 percent), burglary (14.5 percent), larceny (14.0 percent), criminal homicide (12.2 percent), and auto theft (6.8 percent).

For the period studied (1970-1974), 1974 was the only year that all seven of the serious offense types experienced increases over the previous year. Between 1973 and 1974, total serious offenses increased by 23.2 percent. Rape

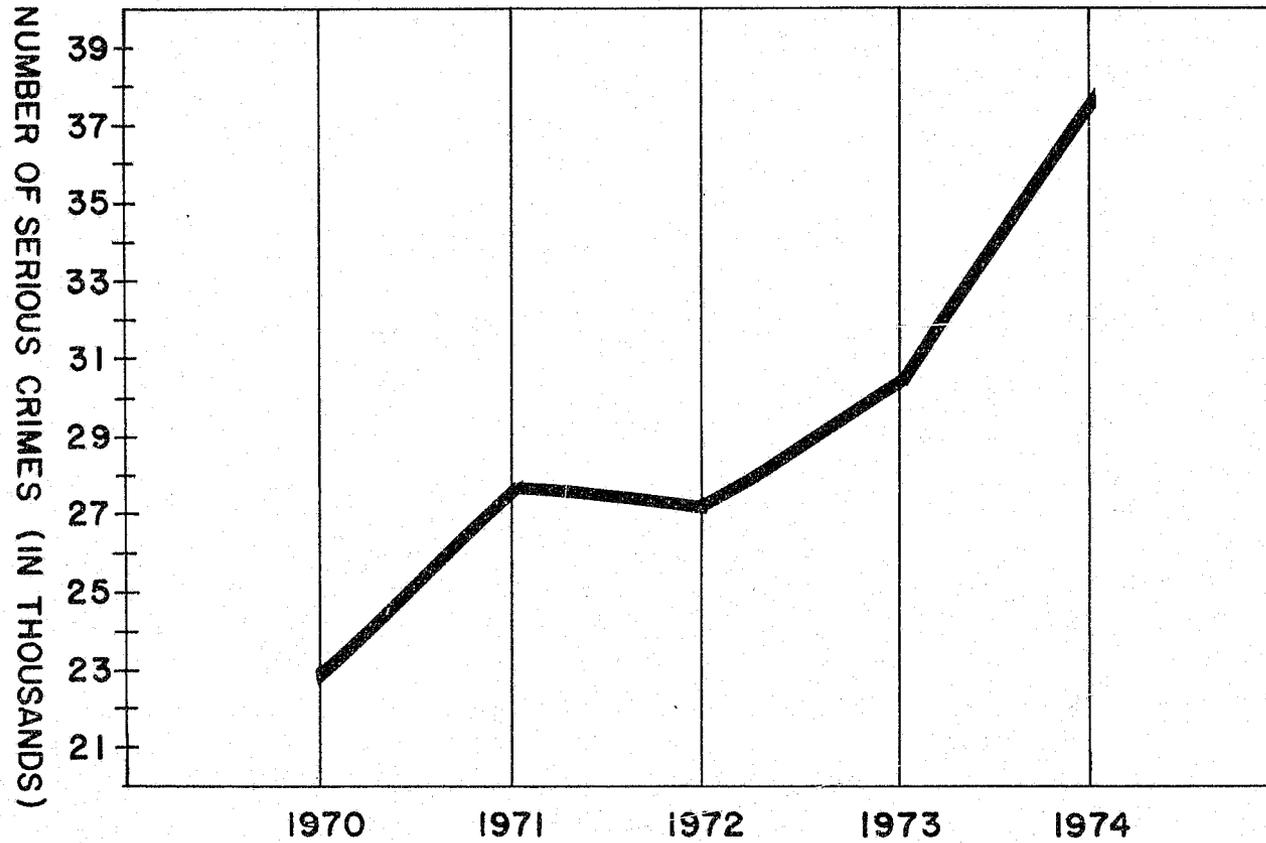
TABLE 3
ANNUAL TRENDS IN SERIOUS CRIME
1970 - 1974

OFFENSE TYPE	1970	1971	% CHANGE	1972	% CHANGE	1973	% CHANGE	1974	% CHANGE	AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE (%)
Criminal Homicide	43	35	-18.6	60	+71.4	49	-18.3	56	+14.3	12.2
Rape and Assault to Rape	134	156	+16.4	219	+40.4	218	- 0.5	285	+30.7	21.8
Robbery	924	1,707	+84.7	1,405	-17.7	1,447	+ 3.0	1,857	+28.3	24.6
Aggravated Assault	874	1,206	+38.0	1,236	+ 2.5	1,389	+12.4	1,641	+18.1	17.8
Burglary	5,482	6,682	+21.9	6,276	- 6.1	7,015	+11.8	9,137	+30.2	14.5
Larceny	12,019	13,741	+14.3	13,612	- 0.9	15,972	+17.3	19,976	+25.1	14.0
Auto Theft	3,495	4,140	+18.5	4,433	+ 7.1	4,315	- 2.7	4,497	+ 4.2	6.8
Total Serious Offenses	22,971	27,667	+20.4	27,241	- 1.5	30,405	+11.6	37,449	+23.2	13.4

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July, 1975.

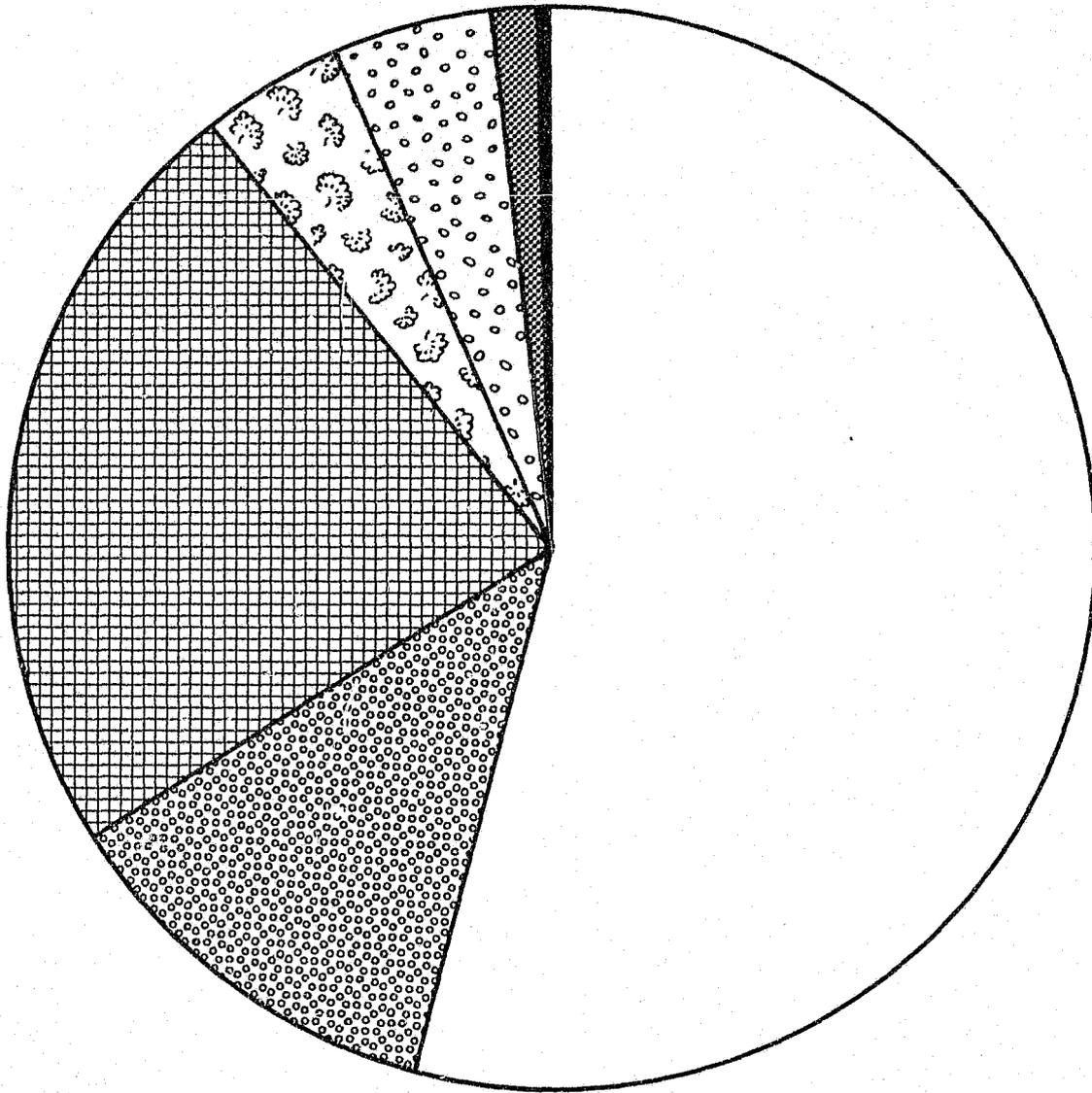
FIGURE 5

ANNUAL TREND IN SERIOUS CRIME - PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
1970 - 1974



SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY THE GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, JULY 1975

FIGURE 6
SERIOUS CRIME IN
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
1974



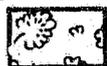
VIOLENT CRIME



RAPE 0.8%



ROBBERY 5.0%

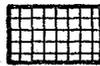


AGGRAVATED ASSAULT 4.4%



CRIMINAL HOMICIDE 0.1%

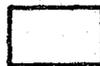
PROPERTY CRIME



BURGLARY 24.4%



AUTO THEFT 12.0%



LARCENY 53.3%

SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION
 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT
 AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION
 M-NCPPC, JULY 1975

(30.7 percent) and burglaries (30.2 percent) experienced the greatest increases; auto theft experienced the lowest (4.2 percent). For the past five years the greatest increases in burglary, larceny, and total serious offenses were experienced from 1973 to 1974.

These figures represent only averages. In reality, serious offenses occurred with a great degree of variation. As this report indicates, offense rates were higher at certain times (of the year, of the week, or of the day) than at others. Similarly, there were areas of the County where serious offenses occurred at higher rates. Neither was criminal activity proportionately distributed among age groups, sexes, or races.

1. TEMPORAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section studies the relationship between the time of occurrence and the level of serious offenses. The time of occurrence is expressed in terms of month of the year, day of the week, and hour of the day. The data is visually displayed in the tables and figures found throughout this section of the report.

a. SEASONAL TRENDS

The levels of all serious offense types varied significantly throughout the year. The month of August, which experienced the highest level of serious crime had 64 percent more serious offenses than the month of February which registered the lowest level of serious offenses. The degree and pattern of variation in serious crime by month of year depends upon the individual type of crime. Table 4 and Figure 7 indicate the levels of serious offenses for each of the twelve months.

(1) TOTAL SERIOUS OFFENSES

The first five months of 1974 registered offense levels that were below the yearly average. Serious offenses declined by 14.7 percent between January and February but increased consistently from February, the lowest level, to August, the highest month of criminal activity. The balance of the year (September-December) fluctuated in serious offense levels, but remained above the monthly average. A similar pattern exists for each of the profit crimes -- robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft.

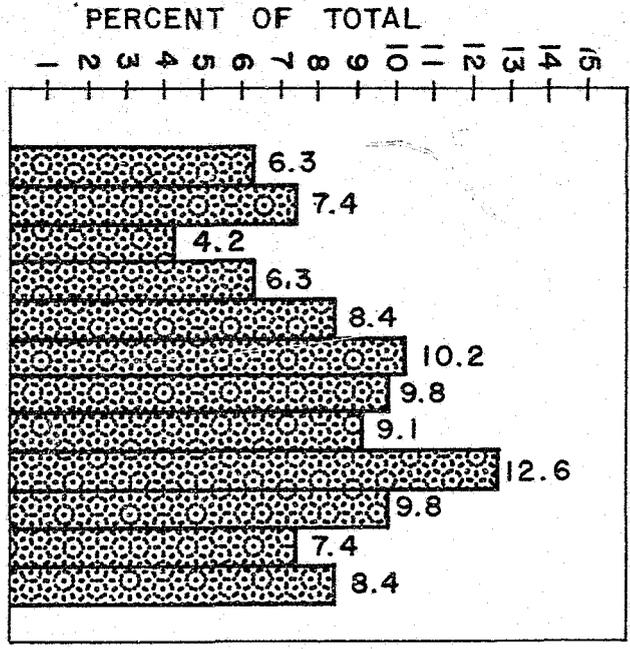
TABLE 4
SEASONAL TRENDS IN SERIOUS CRIME
1975

		<u>Months of the Year</u>												
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Criminal Homicide	Count	5	3	5	4	4	4	6	4	1	1	3	16	56
	% of Total	8.9	5.4	8.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	10.7	7.1	1.8	1.8	5.4	28.6	
Rape & Assault to Rape	Count	18	21	12	18	24	29	28	26	36	28	21	24	285
	% of Total	6.3	7.4	4.2	6.3	8.4	10.2	9.8	9.1	12.6	9.8	7.4	8.4	
Aggravated Assault	Count	113	116	115	143	113	143	148	168	134	151	167	130	1641
	% of Total	6.9	7.1	7.0	8.7	6.9	8.7	9.0	10.2	8.2	9.2	10.2	7.9	
Robbery	Count	146	129	136	117	141	138	154	163	132	186	206	208	1856
	% of Total	7.9	7.0	7.3	6.3	7.6	7.4	8.3	8.8	7.1	10.0	11.1	11.2	
Burglary	Count	741	553	643	641	691	599	745	953	874	882	895	918	9135
	% of Total	8.1	6.1	7.0	7.0	7.6	6.6	8.2	10.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	
Larceny	Count	1294	1163	1444	1615	1638	1852	1929	2000	1691	1914	1700	1736	19976
	% of Total	6.5	5.8	7.2	8.1	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	8.5	9.6	8.5	8.7	
Auto Theft	Count	374	308	317	329	351	350	474	447	399	398	389	361	4497
	% of Total	8.3	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.8	10.5	9.9	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.0	
Total	Count	2691	2293	2672	2867	2962	3115	3484	3761	3267	3560	3381	3393	37446
	% of Total	7.2	6.1	7.1	7.7	7.9	8.3	9.3	10.0	8.7	9.5	9.0	9.1	

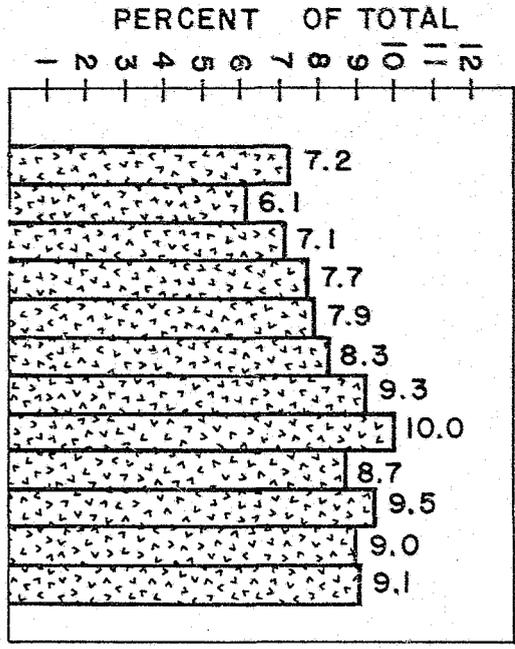
Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100%.

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July 1975.

RAPE & ASSAULT TO RAPE



TOTAL SERIOUS OFFENSES

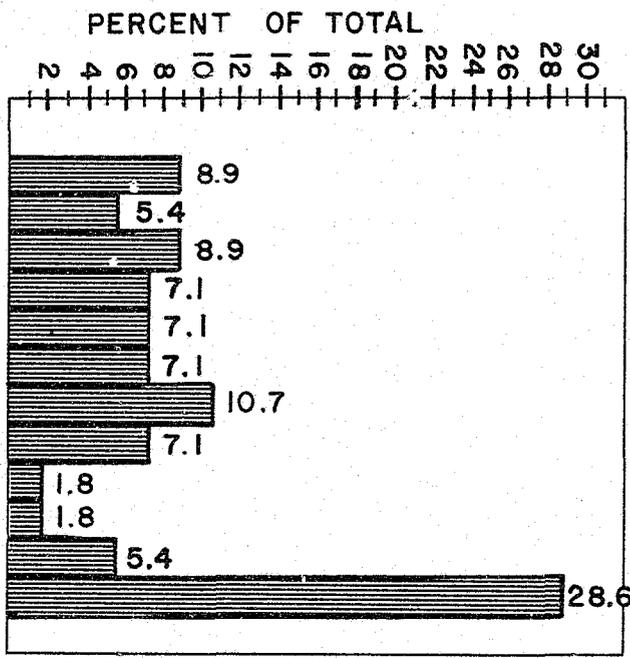


SEASONAL TRENDS IN SERIOUS CRIME
1974

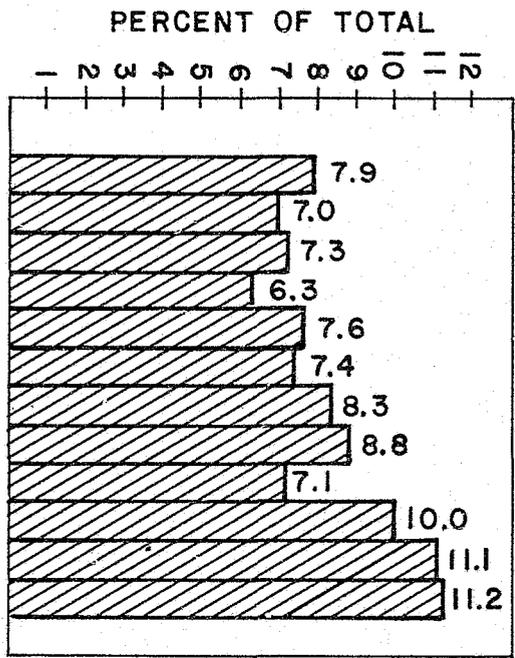
FIGURE 7

43

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

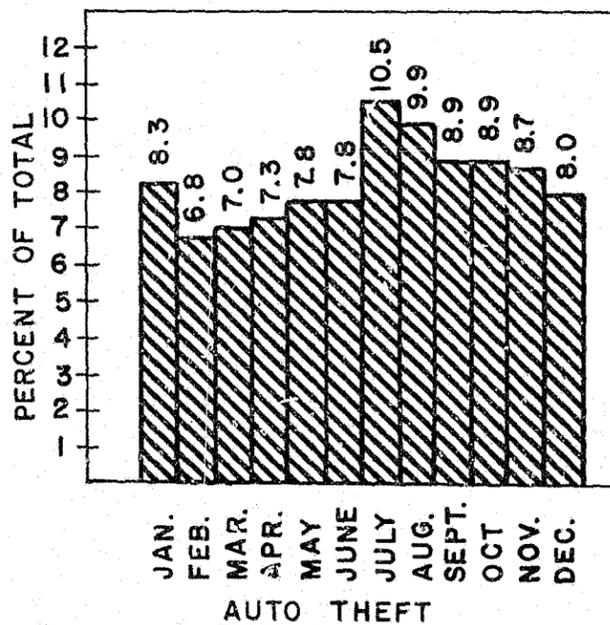
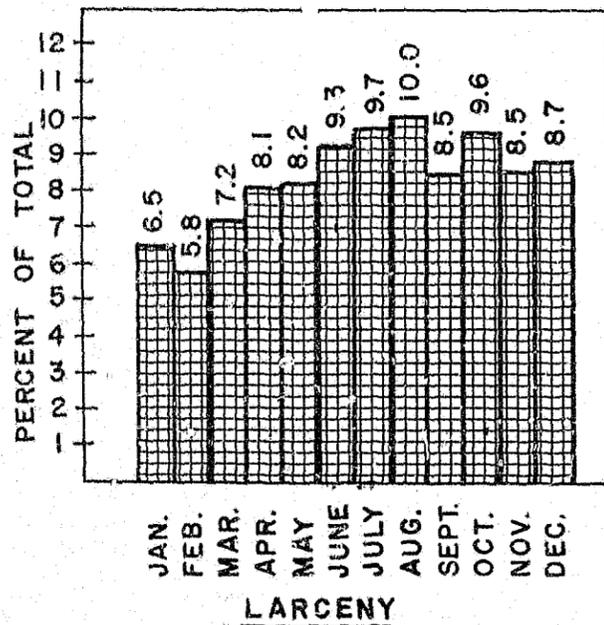
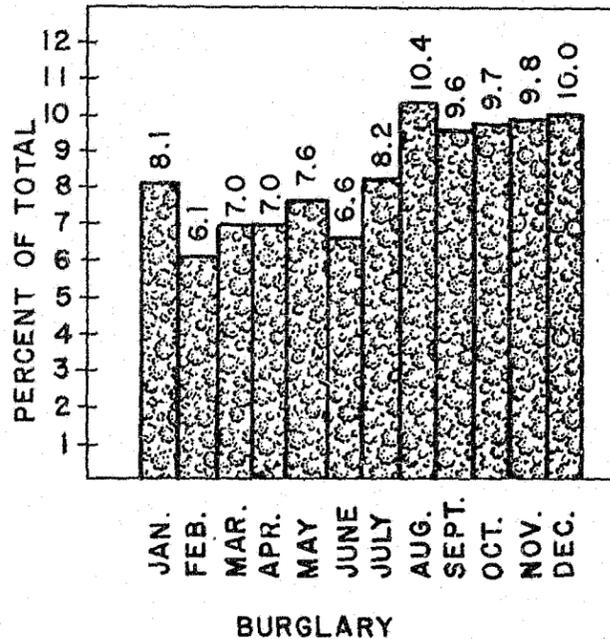
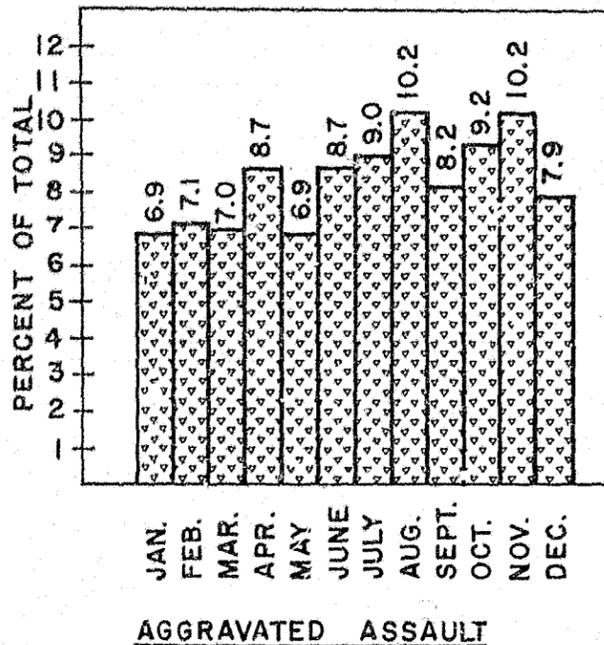


ROBBERY



SEASONAL TRENDS IN SERIOUS CRIME (CONTINUED)

1974



SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, JULY 1975

(2) CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

Criminal homicides for eleven of the twelve months in 1974 ranged between one and six offenses per month. One observation is striking, however; over 28 percent of all homicides for 1974 occurred in December -- significantly more than in any other month. An explanation for this pattern is not immediately available; however, this end-of-year pattern has been maintained for the past two years.

(3) RAPE AND ASSAULT TO RAPE

Above average rates of rape and assault to rape were registered for the period between May and October, and for the month of December. The greatest change in rape and assault to rape occurred between August and September when this offense type increased by 38.5 percent. The fewest numbers of rapes and assaults to rape occurred in March; the greatest number of offenses occurred in September.

(4) AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Generally speaking, the levels of aggravated assault were lower in the first half of 1974 than in the latter half. The greatest monthly change was experienced between November and December when the number of aggravated assault offenses decreased by 22.1 percent. The highest levels of this offense type were experienced during the months of August and November; the lowest levels occurred in January and May.

(5) ROBBERY

The data indicate that the number of robbery offenses committed from January to June were below the yearly average. With the exception of September, the levels of robbery increased consistently from July to December. The greatest increase occurred between September and October when the number of robberies increased by 40.3 percent.

(6) BURGLARY

Burglary offenses registered a pattern similar to that of robbery. The 1974 levels of burglary offenses were below the yearly average for the first half of 1974 and above

average for the second half of the year. The months of February and August experienced the lowest and highest levels of burglary, respectively. The greatest change in burglary levels occurred between July and August when this offense type climbed 27.9 percent from below average levels to consistently above average levels.

(7) LARCENY

With the exception of February, monthly levels of larceny increased consistently from January to August, with February registering the lowest number of offenses and August the highest. Above average levels of larceny were experienced from June through December. The greatest change in larceny levels occurred between August and September when larceny declined by 15.4 percent

(8) AUTO THEFT

Above average levels of auto theft were experienced from July through November. The months of February and July registered the lowest and highest levels of auto theft respectively. The greatest change occurred between June and July when auto theft increased by 35.4 percent.

b. DAY OF WEEK TRENDS

How does serious crime vary with the day of the week? Are higher levels experienced during the week or on weekends? As Table 5 and Figure 8 indicate, the pattern of variation in serious offenses by day of week depends upon the type of offense analyzed.

(1) TOTAL SERIOUS OFFENSES

The data for 1974 indicate that the lowest level of serious offenses occurred on Sundays and increased by 41.8 percent to its highest level on Mondays. A look at the rest of the week finds lower and comparably less variation in the serious offense levels.

(2) CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

Although there appeared to be great variation in the daily levels of criminal homicide, no pattern is suggested because of the relatively few criminal homicides which occurred. There were a total of 56 homicides

TABLE 5
DAY OF WEEK TRENDS IN SERIOUS CRIME
1974

		DAY OF WEEK							
		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	TOTAL
Criminal Homicide	Count	8	4	10	9	7	10	8	56
	% of Total	14.3	7.1	17.9	16.1	12.5	17.9	14.3	
Rape & Assault to Rape	Count	45	46	37	43	33	33	47	285
	% of Total	15.8	16.1	13.0	15.1	11.6	11.6	16.5	
Robbery	Count	179	268	276	258	277	294	305	1857
	% of Total	9.6	14.4	14.9	13.9	14.9	15.8	16.4	
Aggravated Assault	Count	241	218	237	188	213	249	294	1641
	% of Total	14.7	13.3	14.4	11.5	13.0	15.2	17.9	
Burglary	Count	1189	1713	1352	1267	1228	1319	1069	9137
	% of Total	13.0	18.7	14.8	13.9	13.4	14.4	11.7	
Larceny	Count	2165	3322	2924	2860	2867	2974	2864	19976
	% of Total	10.8	16.6	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.9	14.3	
Auto Theft	Count	589	694	626	592	608	648	738	4497
	% of Total	13.1	15.4	13.9	13.2	13.5	14.4	16.4	
Total Serious Offenses	Count	4416	6264	5462	5217	5233	5527	5325	37449
	% of Total	11.8	16.7	14.6	13.9	14.0	14.8	14.2	

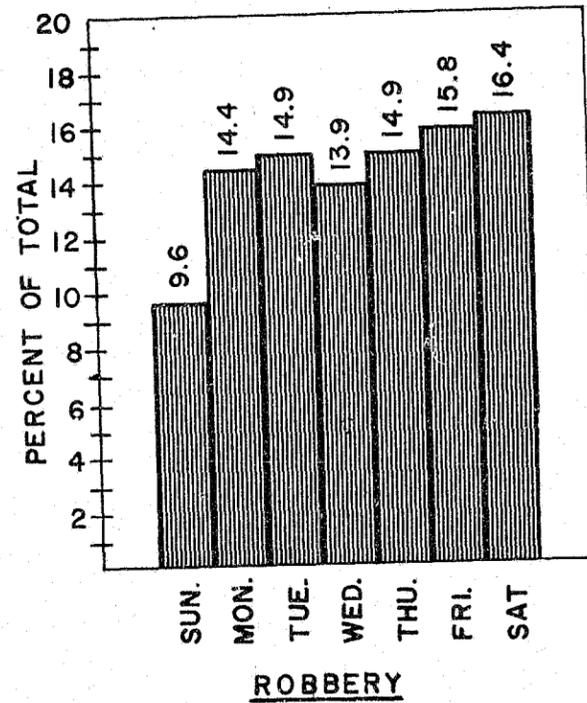
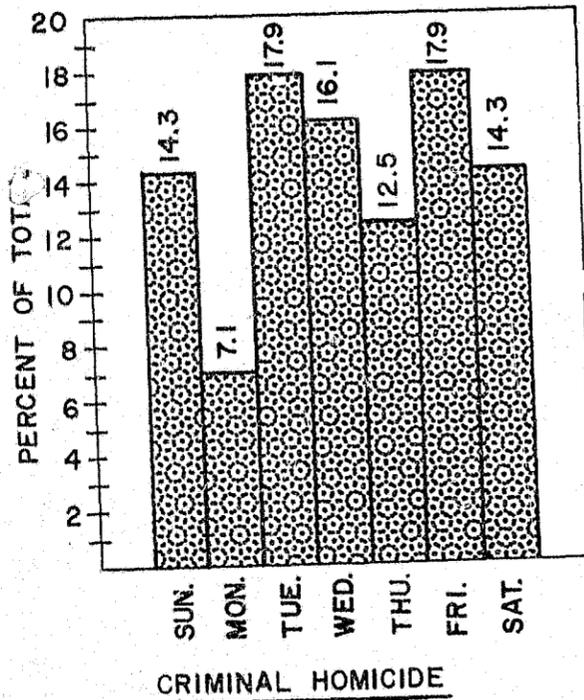
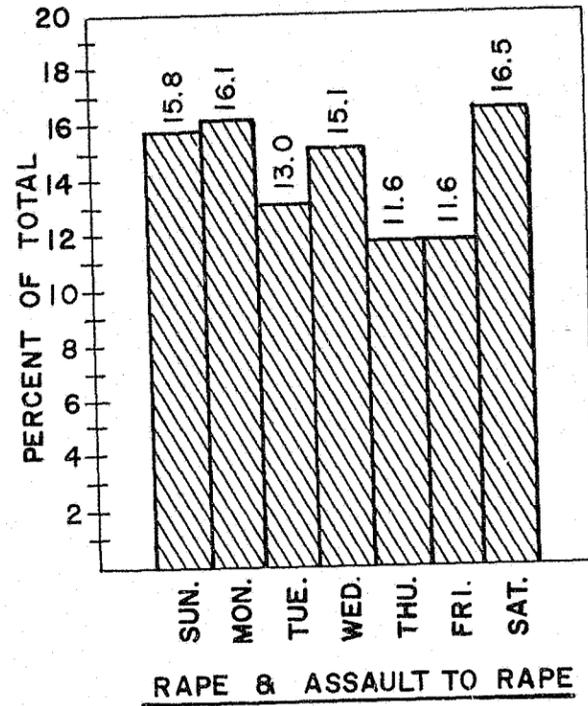
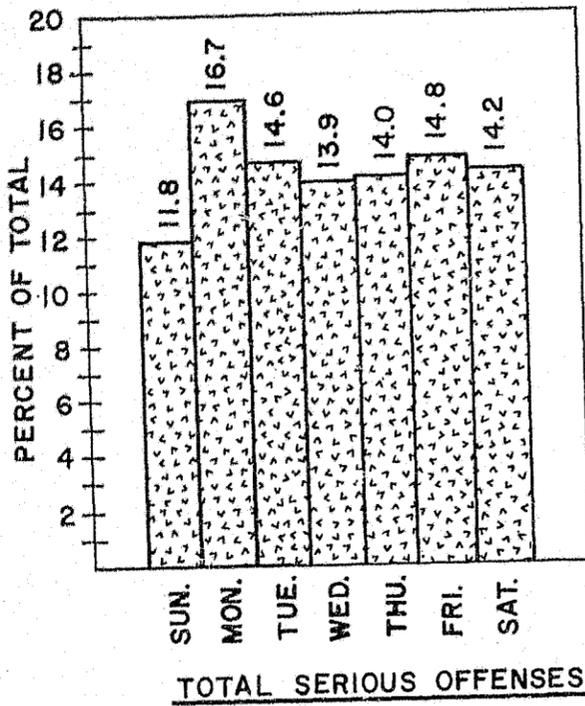
Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%.

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July, 1975.

FIGURE 8

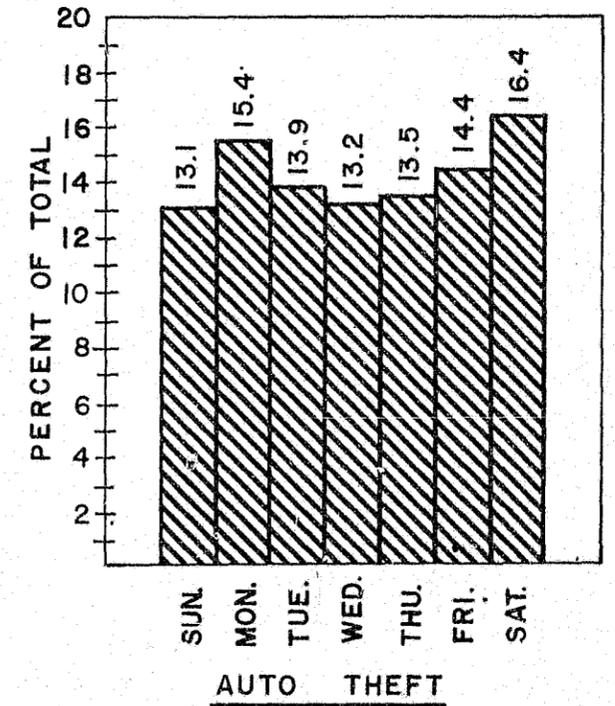
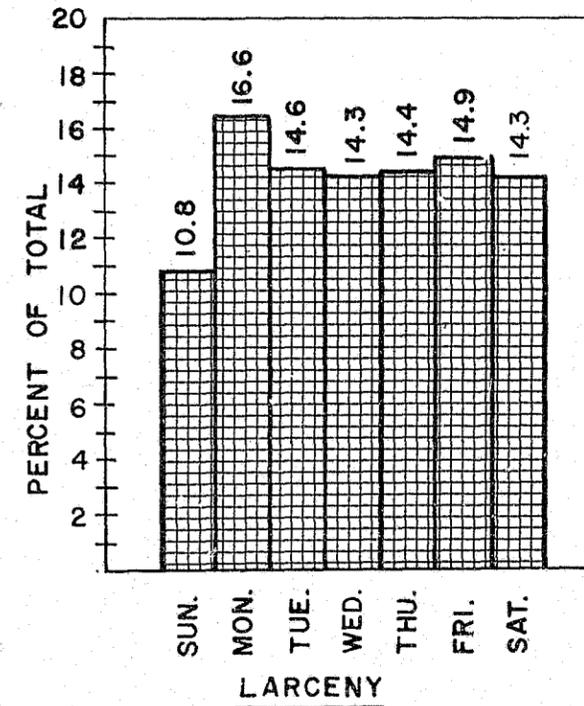
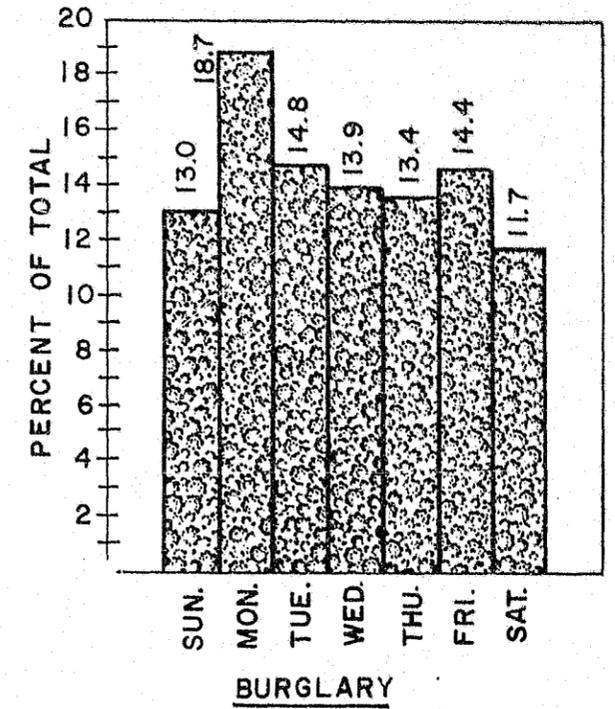
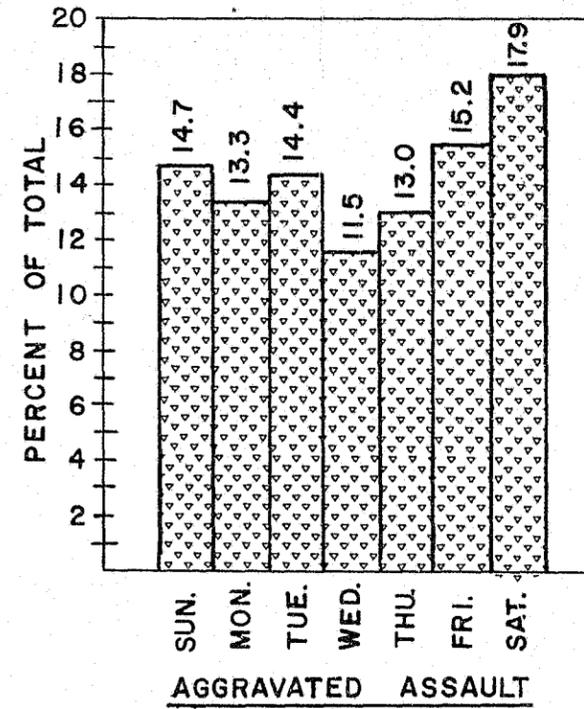
DAY OF WEEK TRENDS IN SERIOUS CRIME

1974



DAY OF WEEK TRENDS IN SERIOUS CRIME (CONTINUED)

1974



SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, JULY 1975

recorded for the County in 1974. The two days of the week with the highest level of criminal homicide experienced only six more offenses than the day of the week with the lowest level.

(3) RAPE AND ASSAULT TO RAPE

Although the occurrence of rape and assault to rape fluctuated with the day of week, there appears to be no clear trend. Lower levels of rape and assault to rape occurred on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; for the balance of the week comparably higher levels were recorded.

(4) ROBBERY

With the exception of Wednesday, the levels of robbery increased daily from Monday to Saturday, the highest point for the week. From Saturday to Sunday, the level of robbery declined by 41.3 percent and rose 49.7 percent from Sunday to Monday. Among other reasons, the significantly lower levels of robbery on Sunday may be due to the fewer opportunities for robbery which are available on Sunday.

(5) AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

The most obvious day-of-week trend for aggravated assault was a 16 percent average daily increase in this offense type, from its lowest level on Wednesday to its highest point on Saturday. Aggravated assault then declined 18 percent to moderate levels for Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

(6) BURGLARY

For reasons which are not immediately known, Monday experienced 26 percent to 60 percent more burglaries than any other day of the week. Weekends experienced a lower level of burglaries than weekdays. Perhaps burglaries go unnoticed over the weekend and/or burglars fear the risk involved in breaking and entering households on days when there is a greater possibility of the occupants being home.

(7) LARCENY

The level of larceny was relatively stable from Tuesday through Saturday, declined 24.4 percent to the

lowest level on Sunday, and then rose 53.4 percent to the highest level on Monday. As with robbery, the low level of larceny on Sunday may be due to the fewer opportunities available on Sunday, when many stores are closed. The reason for the relatively high level on Monday is not immediately known.

(8) AUTO THEFT

Auto theft, which was at its lowest level on Sunday, increased 17.8 percent on Monday. Auto theft activity then decreased at an average daily rate of 14.4 percent from Monday to Wednesday. The trend reversed from Wednesday to Saturday as auto theft increased at an average daily rate of 24.7 percent to its highest level.

c. TIME OF DAY TRENDS

The number of opportunities available to the criminal offender and the probability of being apprehended varies significantly throughout the-24-hour day.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

TABLE 6
HOURLY TRENDS IN SERIOUS CRIME
1974

		TIME OF DAY																						Total		
		A.M.											P.M.													
		12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11
Criminal Homicide	Count	4	9	1	3	1	2	2	1	4	3	1	1	0	2	3	2	1	1	0	2	4	5	1	3	56
	% of total	7.2	16.1	1.8	5.4	1.8	3.6	3.6	1.8	7.1	5.4	1.8	1.8	0.0	3.6	5.4	3.6	1.8	1.8	0.0	3.6	7.1	8.9	1.8	3.6	
Rape and Assault to Rape	Count	22	16	25	16	23	9	8	5	8	4	4	11	3	11	7	15	6	6	11	10	9	15	19	19	285
	% of total	7.8	5.6	8.8	5.6	8.1	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	3.9	1.1	3.9	2.5	5.3	3.2	2.1	3.9	3.5	3.2	5.3	6.7	6.7	
Pobbery	Count	88	70	71	51	21	16	16	17	26	28	50	52	56	62	83	90	90	73	115	122	172	221	153	114	1857
	% of total	4.8	3.8	3.8	2.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	4.5	4.8	4.8	3.9	6.2	6.6	9.3	11.9	8.2	6.1	
Aggravated Assault	Count	113	73	78	66	32	10	9	12	28	27	29	53	42	54	56	106	118	74	103	101	117	114	110	116	1641
	% of total	6.9	4.4	4.8	4.0	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.4	6.5	7.2	4.5	6.3	6.2	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.1	
Burglary	Count	366	259	270	209	179	175	306	648	646	476	323	316	343	336	387	477	517	485	497	357	367	396	375	428	9137
	% of total	4.0	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	3.3	7.1	7.1	5.2	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.2	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.4	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.7	
Larceny	Count	648	399	277	183	179	241	638	1400	1346	1044	900	797	1031	880	978	1141	1219	1179	1101	964	1038	1074	746	503	19,976
	% of total	3.2	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.2	3.1	6.8	6.7	5.2	4.5	3.9	5.1	4.4	4.8	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	3.7	3.0	
Auto Theft	Count	199	152	147	110	101	106	210	431	384	314	200	163	170	137	129	135	137	154	172	137	156	203	233	217	4,497
	% of total	4.4	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	9.6	8.5	7.0	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.5	5.2	4.8	
Total	Count	1,440	978	869	638	536	559	1,189	2,484	2,442	1,896	1,507	1,392	2,645	1,482	1,643	1,966	2,091	1,972	1,999	1,693	1,863	2,028	1,637	1,500	37,449
	% of total	3.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	3.2	6.6	6.5	5.1	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.3	4.5	5.0	5.4	4.4	4.0	

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%.

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July, 1975.

HOURLY TRENDS IN SERIOUS CRIME

1974

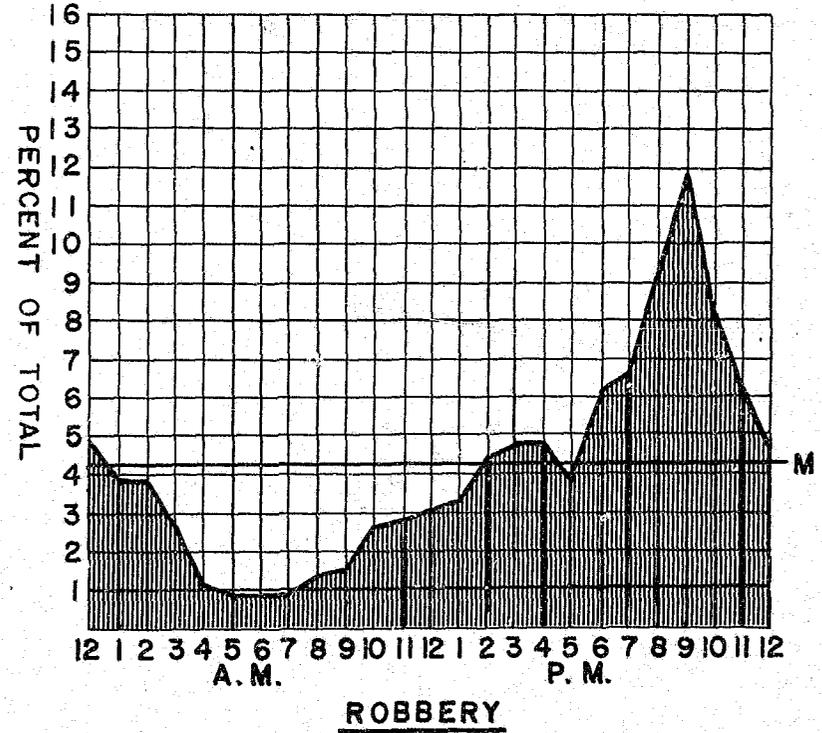
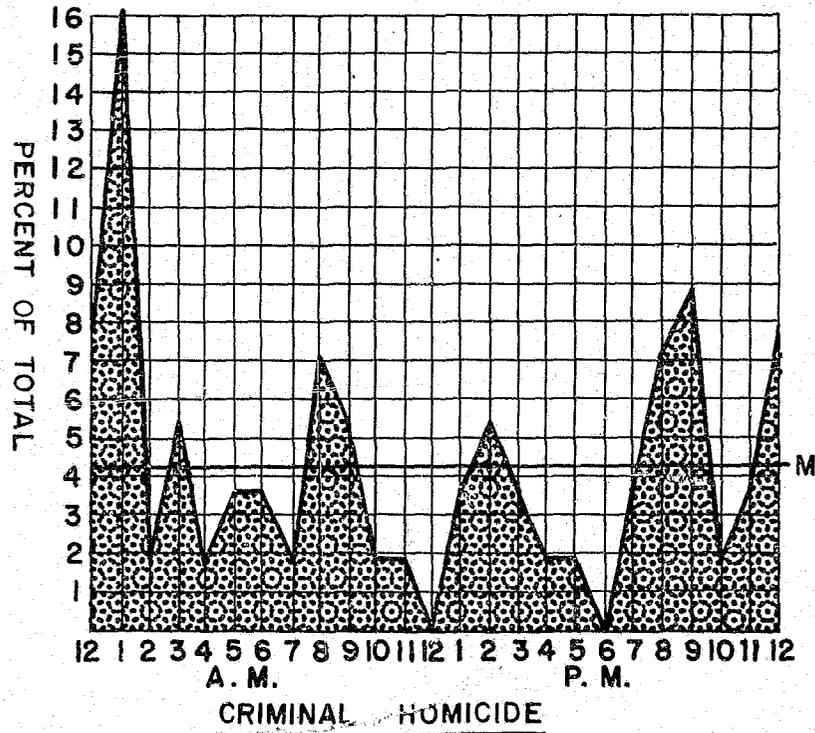
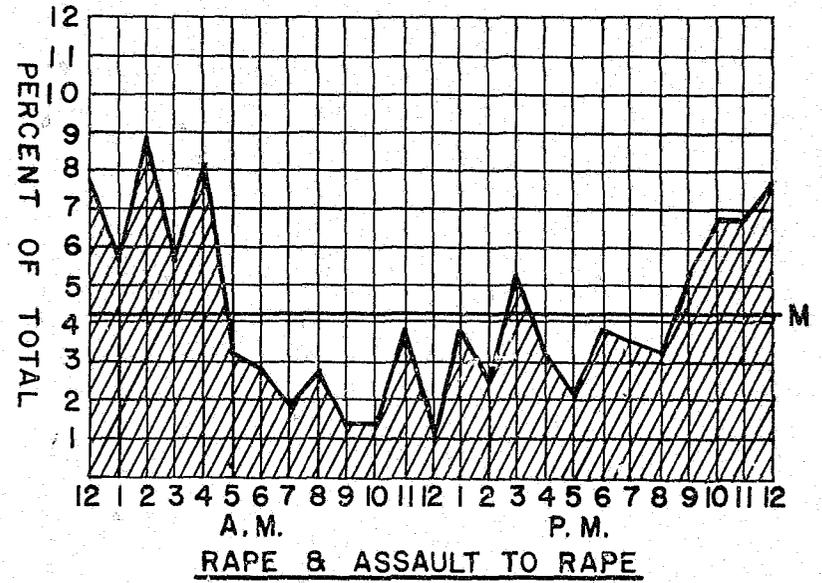
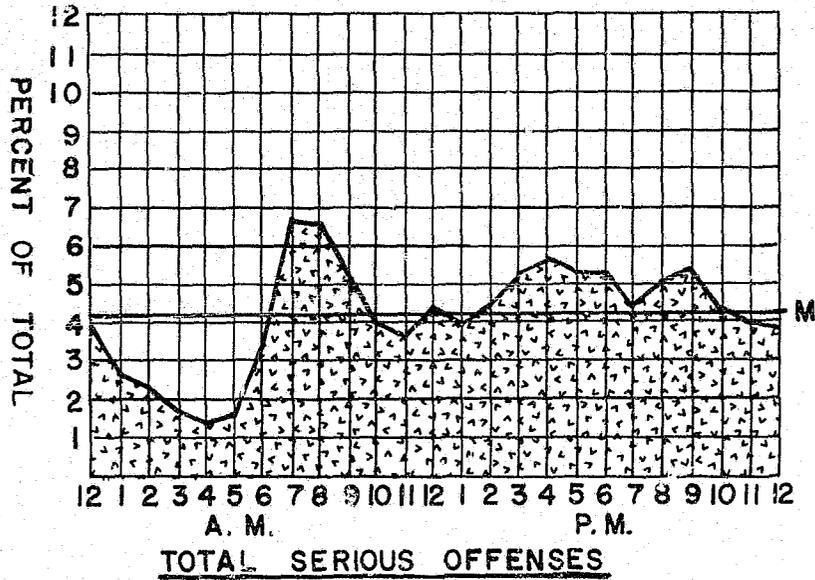
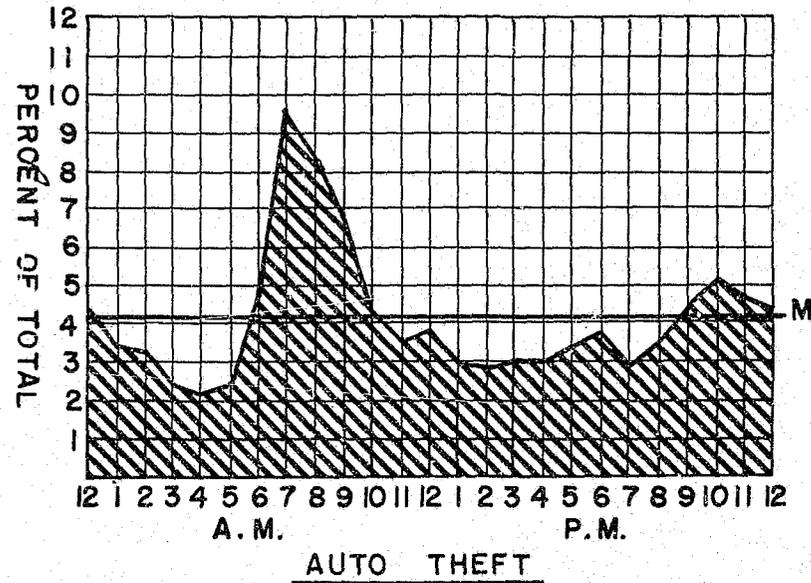
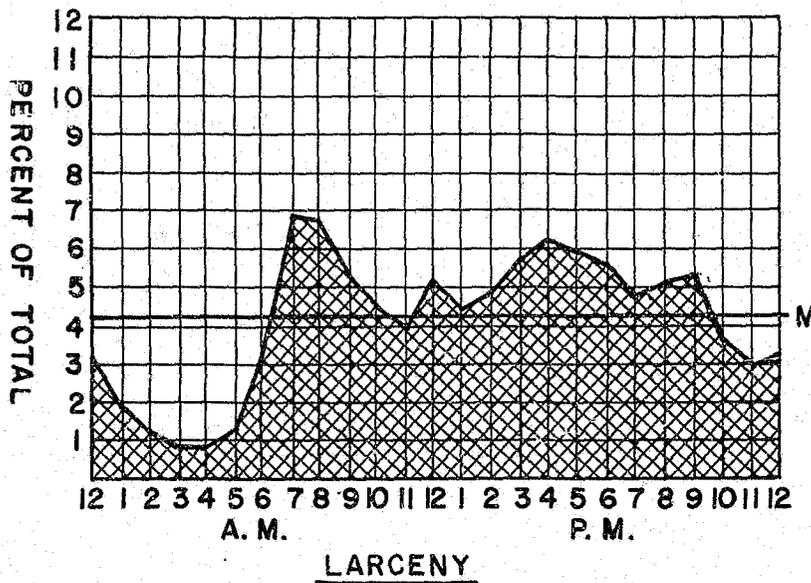
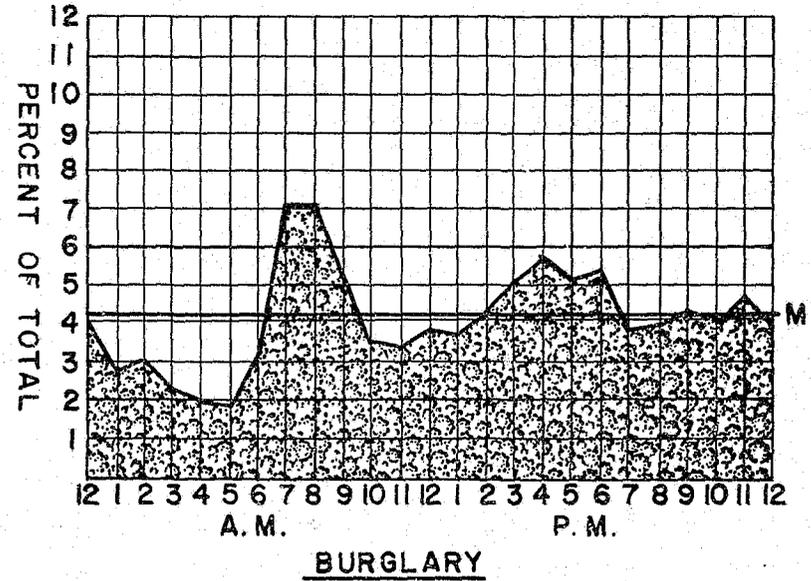
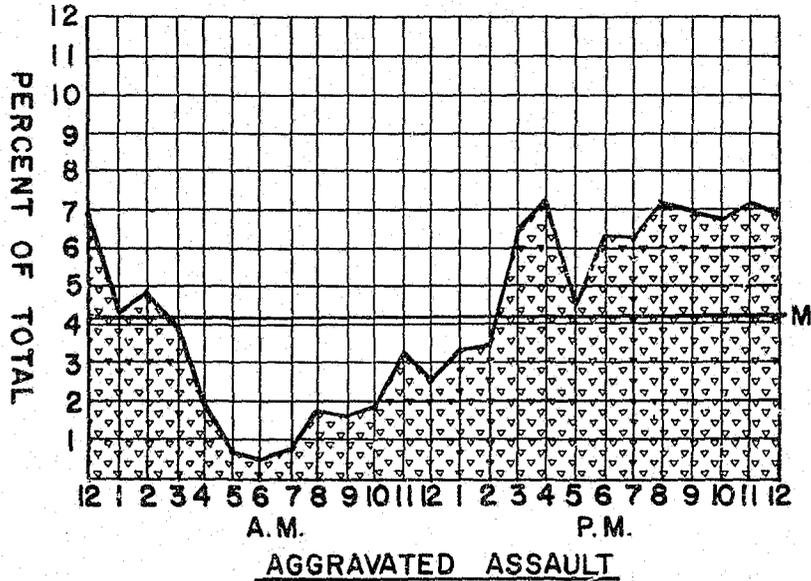


FIGURE 9

HOURLY TRENDS IN SERIOUS CRIME (CONTINUED)

1974



- 57 -

It is likely, for example, that the residential burglar is aware of those times when people are usually away from home. Similarly, the robber is likely aware of those times when stores are open but customers are few. Table 6 and Figure 9 indicate the levels of serious offenses for the 24-hour-day.

The reliability of the time-of-day information varies depending upon the type of offense and the individual situation. For crimes against the person, the hour of occurrence can be accurately conveyed to the police by the victim. For crimes against property, the time of occurrence has to be estimated since there are usually no witnesses to the crimes and the crimes are reported after they have been discovered. In other words, there may be some delay between the time the crime is committed and the time it is discovered.

(1) TOTAL SERIOUS OFFENSES

Above average levels of serious offenses were experienced during the hours from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m., at noon and from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. The highest levels occurred from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m., while the lowest levels occurred between 3 a.m. and 5 a.m. The hours from 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. experienced the greatest increase when serious offenses climbed at an average hourly rate of 103.7 percent.

(2) CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

The hourly variation in homicide is subject to the same problem experienced in other time series analyses. That is, because the criminal homicides which occurred in the County during 1974 numbered only 56, the great variations which appear in the time chart actually represent small differences in absolute levels. One observation is striking, however; the criminal homicide level at 1 a.m., which was the highest point, was 80 percent greater than the second highest hour, 9 p.m.

(3) RAPE AND ASSAULT TO RAPE

Although there were great variations in the hourly time trend for rape offenses, above average levels were clearly experienced between the hours of 9 p.m. and 4 a.m., and at 3 p.m. The greatest level occurred at 2 a.m.

(4) ROBBERY

With the single exception of the 5 p.m. hour, above average levels of robbery were experienced from 2 p.m.

to 1 a.m. The sharpest increase in robbery was experienced between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. when robbery levels increased at an average hourly rate of 33.2 percent. After 9 p.m., the levels of robbery decreased drastically to the lowest levels between 4 a.m. and 7 a.m.

(5) AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Above average levels for aggravated assault were experienced between 3 p.m. and 3 a.m. The level of this offense type increased by 110.7 percent from 2 p.m. to its highest point at 4 p.m. The lowest levels of aggravated assault occurred between 5 a.m. and 7 a.m.

(6) BURGLARY

The time series analysis for burglary indicates two predominant time periods when this offense type peaked. From 6 a.m. to 7 a.m., the levels of burglary increased 112 percent to its first peak period between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. The second peak period, which was less steep than the first period, occurred from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. It is

possible that these two peak periods represent the residential/commercial dichotomy in burglary. That is, the period between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. would be the likely time when employers would discover that their businesses were burglarized during the night. The discovery of residential burglaries would likely occur when people return home during the afternoon hours. Further research is necessary, however, to confirm this hypothesis.

(7) LARCENY

Above average levels of larceny were experienced between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. This time interval coincides with those hours when most retail outlets are open, providing greater opportunities for larceny activity. Not surprisingly, the lowest levels of larceny activity occurred from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

(8) AUTO THEFT

The time series analysis for auto theft is dominated by a sharp peak of occurrences at 7 a.m. From 6 a.m.

to 7 a.m., the levels of auto theft increased by 105 percent. It is likely that the 7 a.m. peak represents that time when auto owners discover that their cars have been stolen during the night. Overall, above average levels of auto theft were registered from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 9 p.m. to midnight.

2. SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SERIOUS CRIME

The geography of crime involves the mapping of crime rates by geographical areas. This type of analysis often provides insights into various relationships between criminal activity and other characteristics of the area.

The mapping of crime rates raises the immediate question as to why high (or low) crime rates are concentrated in certain areas and not in other areas of a particular jurisdiction. In a like manner, one may question why high (or low) crime rates do not focus upon particular areas.

In general, the very high crime rates for all serious offenses were concentrated inside the Capital Beltway. Specifically, very high crime rates were found in the Model Neighborhood Area (with the exception of Fairmount Heights

and Seat Pleasant) and along the Southeast border of the District of Columbia. High concentrations of crime were also found in the Chillum-Adelphi area and the Capitol Heights area.

Moderate levels of crime extended into the County from the District line along certain major roadways. The areas along the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and Kenilworth Avenue (Md. Route 201) experienced moderate crime rates, as well as the areas along Branch Avenue and St. Barnabas Road.

Areas of low and very low crime rates in 1974 generally were in the extreme north and northwestern portion of the County (Laurel, West Laurel, Calverton), as well as in the southern and southeastern portions of the County (Camp Springs, Clinton, Accokeek, Baden, Aquasco, Upper Marlboro and vicinity).

The maps contained in this section of the report show the distribution of crime rates for all serious offenses, as well as the distribution of the individual serious offense rates.

The crime rates are distributed into five categories according to the following method:

GUIDELINES FOR CATEGORIZING AREA CRIME RATES

-45%	-15%	MEAN	+15%	+45%
Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High

Based upon the data for July 1, 1974, the population of each police beat was calculated. Then the crime rate (crimes per 100,000 population) by police beat was calculated for each of the serious offense types. Finally, the mean of the beat crime rates was calculated for each serious offense type and the distribution was determined as shown above.

The moderate level contains those crime rates that are less than or equal to 15 percent above the mean and less than or equal to 15 percent below the mean. The high level contains those values which are greater than 15 percent above the mean and less than or equal to 45 percent above the mean. The very high crime rates are greater than 45 percent above the mean crime rate for that particular serious crime. The low level contains those crime rates which are more than 15 percent below the mean and less than or equal

to 45 percent below the mean. The very low level contains those crime rates which are more than 45 percent below the mean crime rate.

The reader is cautioned against drawing any direct causal relationships between geographic factors and criminal activity. Only general tendencies can be ascertained from this information.

With respect to crime rates for small areas (individual police beats), the reader is urged to study the maps contained in this section in order to determine a specific area's relative crime rate.

After mapping criminal activity geographically, the next step toward a causal analysis of crime in Prince George's County would be a factor analysis of socio-economic, demographic, and physical characteristics. A factor analysis of variables such as income levels, housing conditions, and employment levels would greatly assist in further focusing upon the relationships between crime levels and the characteristics of the local environment and populations.

The following subsections exhibit the general locations for all serious crime in the County, as well as the general geographic locations for each of the serious offense types.*

* Refer to Table 37 in Appendix B for lists of the municipal police forces which may or may not report offenses to the County Police Records Division.

a. GENERAL LOCATIONS OF ALL SERIOUS CRIME

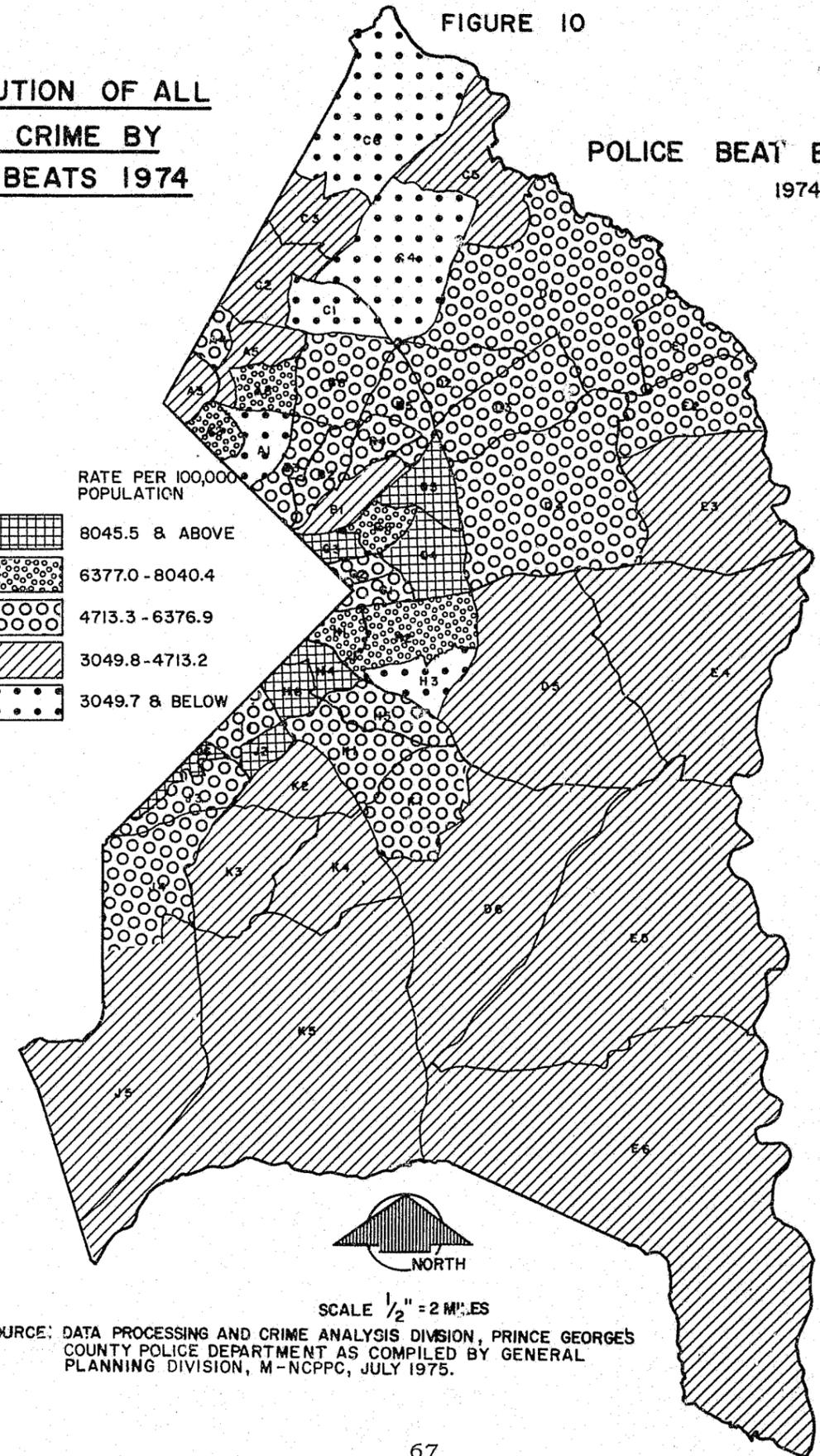
- VERY HIGH
- Chapel Oaks - Cedar Heights area
 - Landover Mall
 - Glenarden
 - Hill Road area
 - Palmer Park
 - Coral Hills - Suitland
 - Hillcrest Heights
 - Glassmanor
- HIGH
- Chillum area
 - Prince George's Plaza area
 - Kentland
 - Capitol Heights (and area east to the Beltway)
- MODERATE
- Baltimore - Washington Parkway in the Bladensburg area
 - Edmonston - Riverdale area*
 - Glenn Dale
 - Lanham - Seabrook
 - Fairmount Heights*
 - Seat Pleasant
 - Suitland area
 - Morningside
 - Hillcrest Heights - Oxon Hill
 - Fort Foote area

DISTRIBUTION OF ALL SERIOUS CRIME BY POLICE BEATS 1974

FIGURE 10

POLICE BEAT BOUNDARIES 1974

	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION
VERY HIGH	8045.5 & ABOVE
HIGH	6377.0 - 8040.4
MODERATE	4713.3 - 6376.9
LOW	3049.8 - 4713.2
VERY LOW	3049.7 & BELOW



SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, JULY 1975.

- LOW
- Calverton - Beltsville area
 - Southern portion of the County, south of Central Avenue outside the Beltway
 - South Bowie - Pointer Ridge area
- VERY LOW
- Northwestern portion of the County
 - Forestville - District Heights
 - Mt. Rainier - Hyattsville

b. GENERAL LOCATIONS OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

- VERY HIGH
- Model Neighborhood Area
- AND
- Lottsford area
- HIGH
- Capital Heights
 - Berwyn Heights
 - Huntington area
- VERY LOW
- Southern and eastern portions of the County
 - Areas adjacent to the Montgomery County line from Takoma* - Langley Park to Laurel

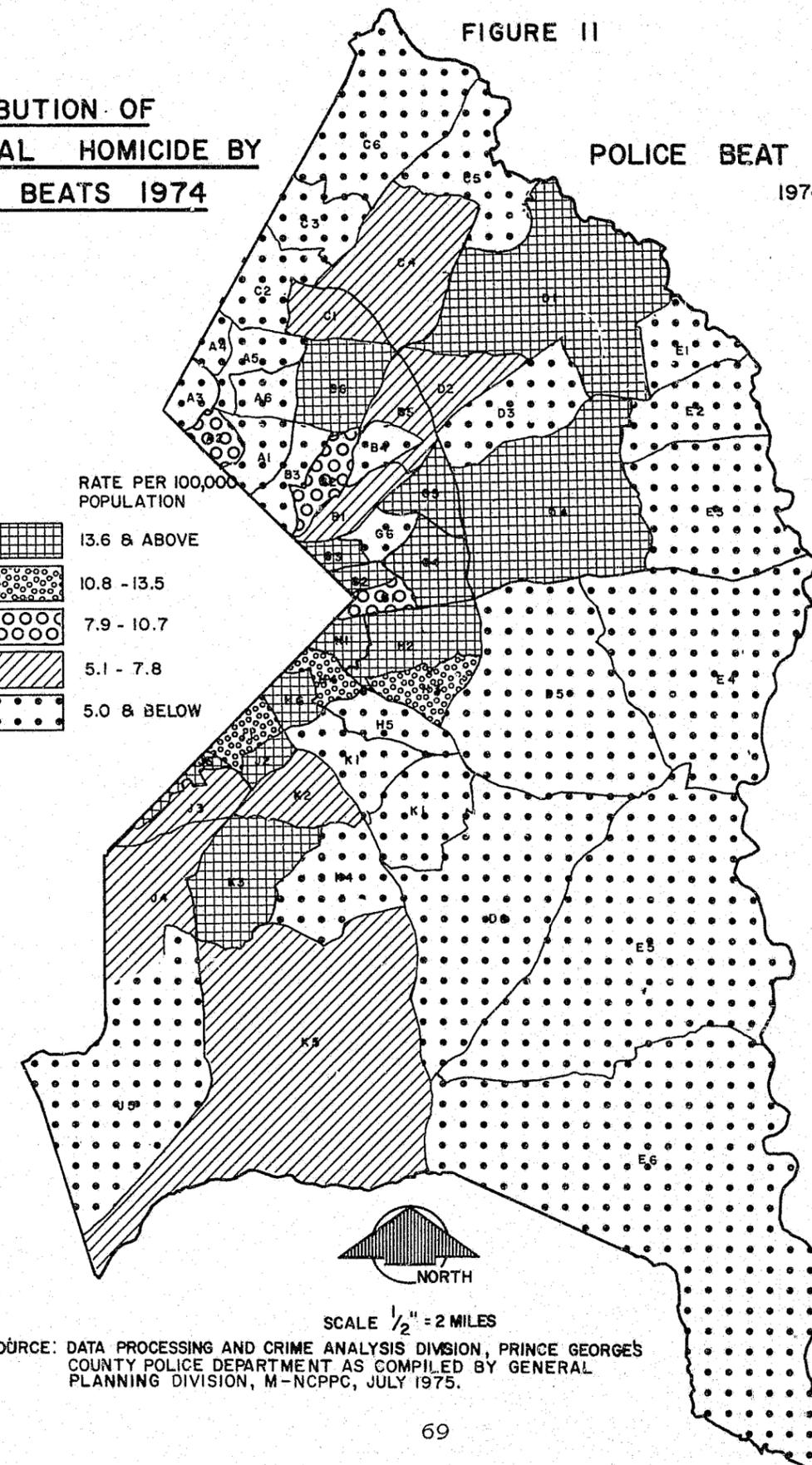
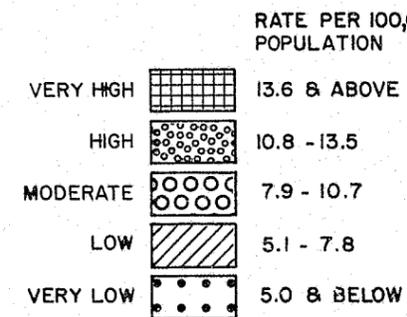
c. GENERAL LOCATIONS OF RAPE AND ASSAULT TO RAPE

- VERY HIGH
- Glassmanor
- AND
- Hillcrest Heights and vicinity
- HIGH
- Langley Park
 - Chillum
 - Bladensburg
 - Huntington

DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE BY POLICE BEATS 1974

FIGURE II

POLICE BEAT BOUNDARIES 1974



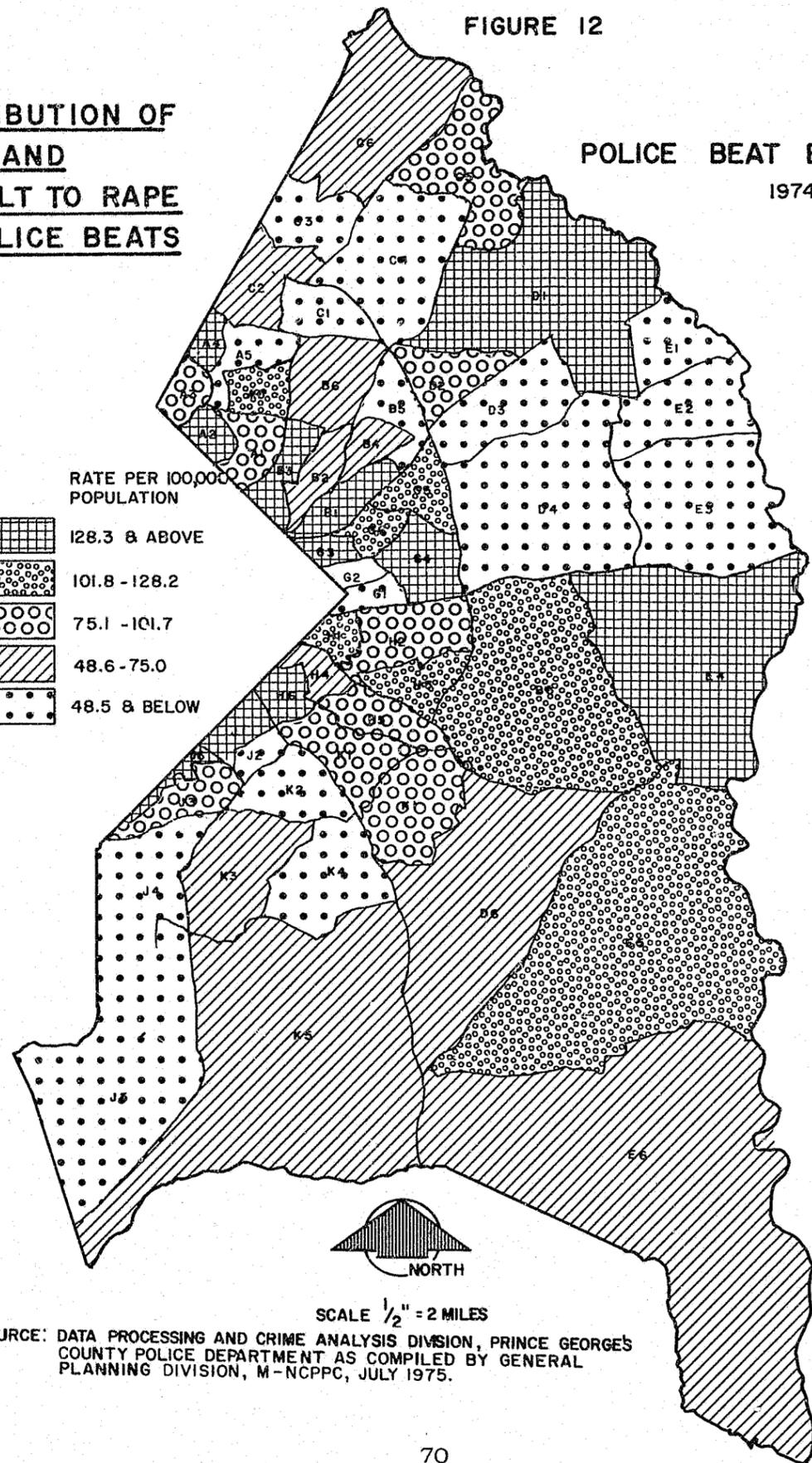
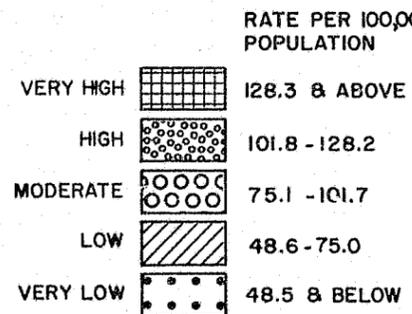
SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, JULY 1975.

**DISTRIBUTION OF
RAPE AND
ASSAULT TO RAPE
BY POLICE BEATS
1974**

FIGURE 12

POLICE BEAT BOUNDARIES

1974



SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, JULY 1975.

- Upper Marlboro and vicinity
- LOW ● Northwestern part of the County
- VERY LOW ● Lanham - Seabrook
- Glenn Dale
- Bowie
- Extreme southern portion of the County

d. GENERAL LOCATIONS OF ROBBERY

- VERY HIGH ● Model Neighborhood Area
- AND ● Areas adjacent to Southeast District of Columbia - Capitol Heights, Hillcrest Heights, Glassmanor
- HIGH ● Takoma Park*, Chillum
- LOW ● Outside the Beltway
- Along U.S. Route 1 and the Baltimore - Washington Parkway

e. GENERAL LOCATIONS OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

- VERY HIGH ● Model Neighborhood Area
- Capitol Heights area
- Suitland area
- Lottsford area
- Along the Southeast border District of Columbia

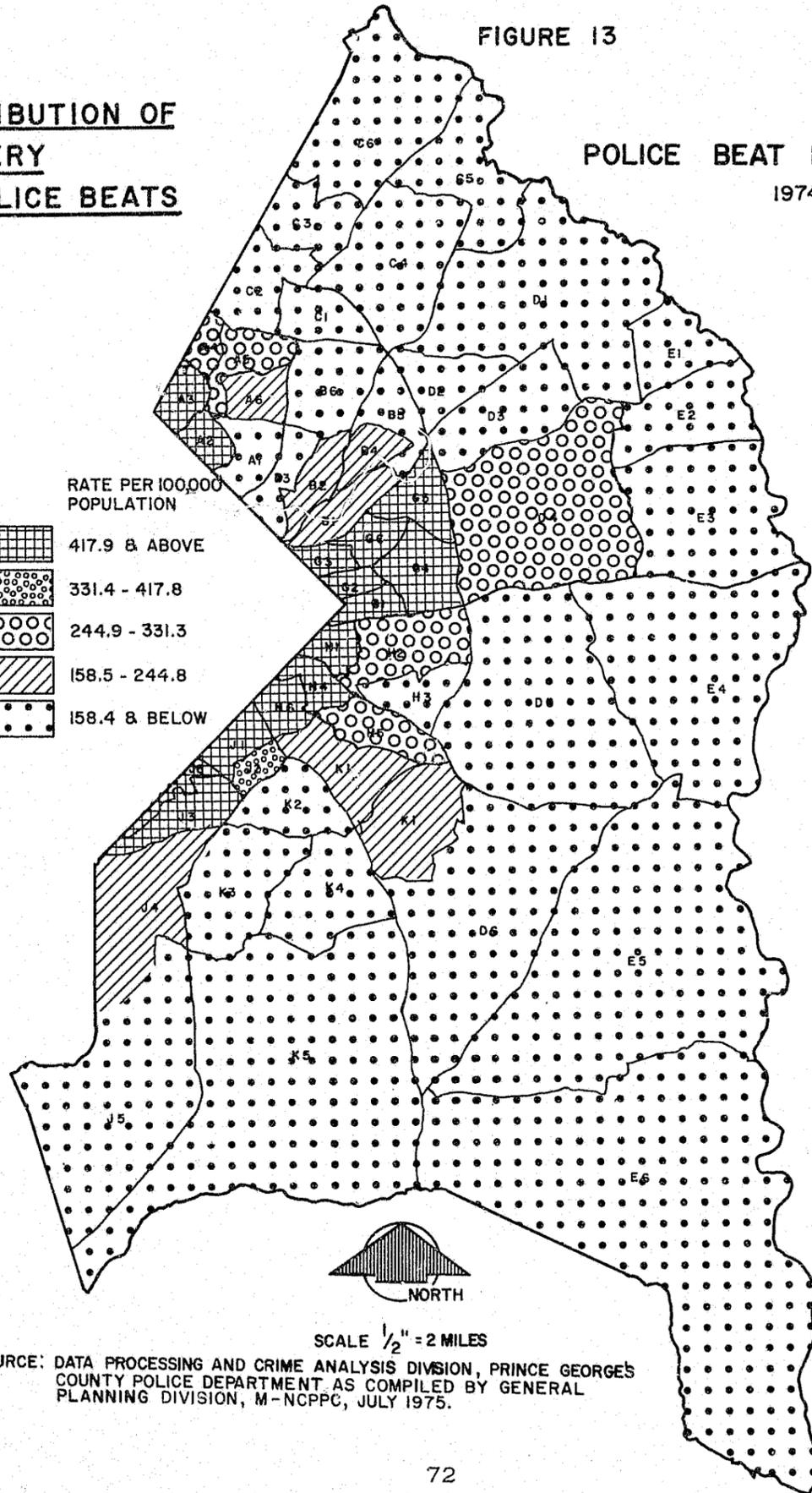
DISTRIBUTION OF ROBBERY BY POLICE BEATS 1974

FIGURE 13

POLICE BEAT BOUNDARIES 1974

1974

	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION
VERY HIGH	417.9 & ABOVE
HIGH	331.4 - 417.8
MODERATE	244.9 - 331.3
LOW	158.5 - 244.8
VERY LOW	158.4 & BELOW



SCALE 1/2" = 2 MILES

SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, JULY 1975.

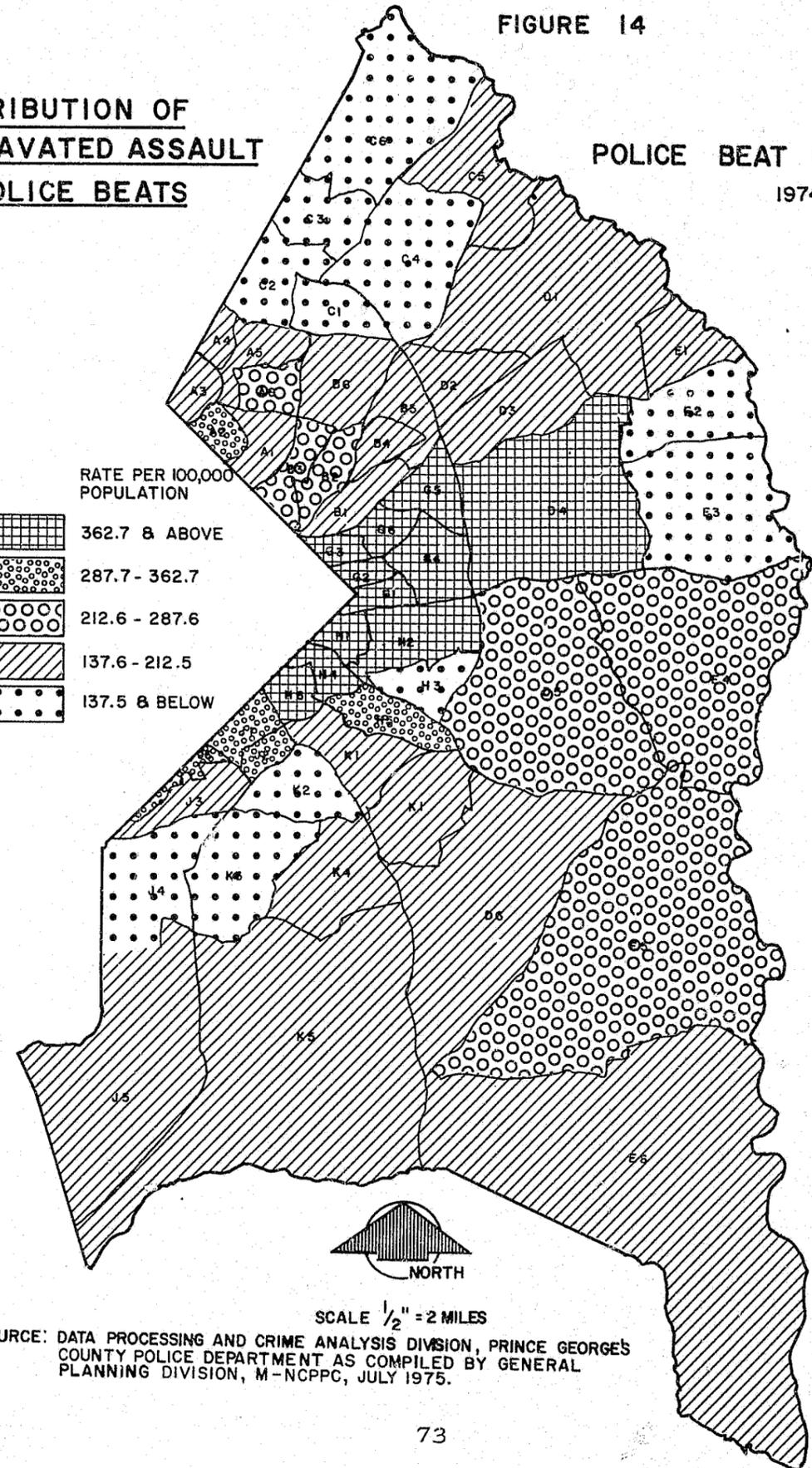
DISTRIBUTION OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY POLICE BEATS 1974

FIGURE 14

POLICE BEAT BOUNDARIES 1974

1974

	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION
VERY HIGH	362.7 & ABOVE
HIGH	287.7 - 362.7
MODERATE	212.6 - 287.6
LOW	137.6 - 212.5
VERY LOW	137.5 & BELOW



SCALE 1/2" = 2 MILES

SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, JULY 1975.

- MODERATE
- Hyattsville area
 - Prince George's Plaza area
 - Largo area
 - Upper Marlboro and vicinity

- LOW
- Northwestern portion of the County
 - Andrews AFB area
 - Temple Hills - Oxon Hill
 - Extreme southern portion of the County

f. GENERAL LOCATIONS OF BURGLARY

- VERY HIGH
- Model Neighborhood Area, except Seat Pleasant
 - Capitol Heights area
 - Suitland area
 - Glassmanor

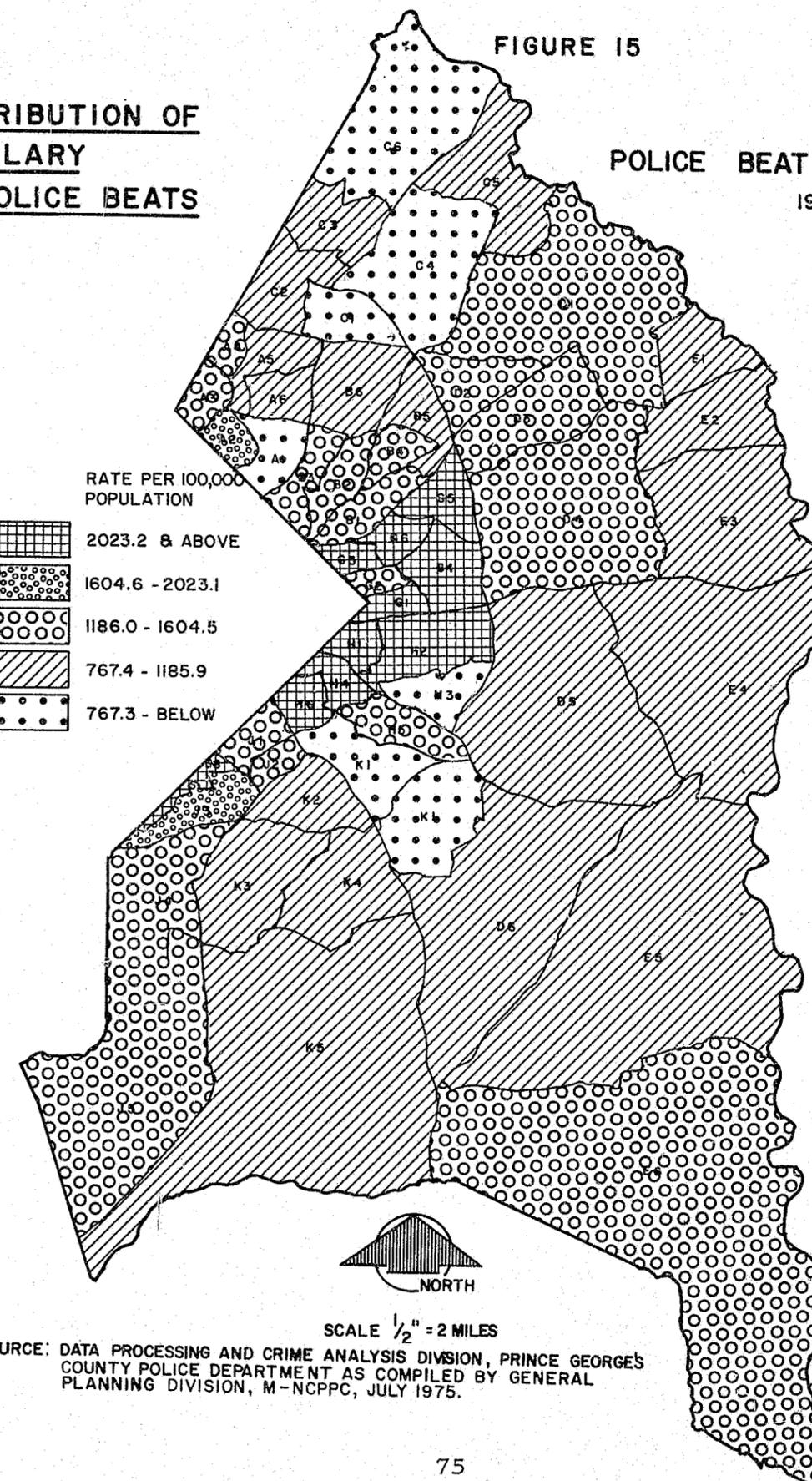
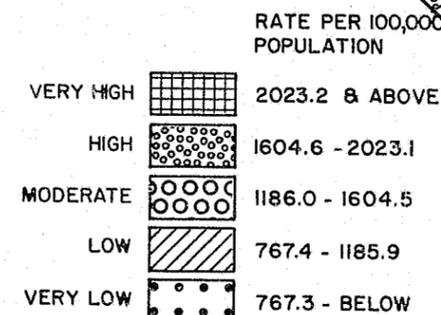
- HIGH
- Chillum area
 - Birchwood City - Forest Heights

- MODERATE
- Lanham - Seabrook area
 - Glenn Dale area
 - Bladensburg, Cheverly, Riverdale*
 - Fort Foote - Tantallon

DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY BY POLICE BEATS 1974

FIGURE 15

POLICE BEAT BOUNDARIES 1974



SCALE 1/2" = 2 MILES
 SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, JULY 1975.

- LOW
- University of Maryland* and vicinity
 - Eastern central part of County
 - Clinton - Camp Springs area

- VERY LOW
- Morningside
 - Laurel* and West Laurel area

g. GENERAL LOCATIONS OF LARCENY

- VERY HIGH
- Inside Beltway, but varied
 - Shopping center locations, especially Prince George's Plaza, Landover Mall, Iverson Mall

- HIGH
- John Hanson Highway corridor
 - Areas adjacent to the South-east portion of the District of Columbia

- MODERATE
- Areas between Kenilworth Avenue (Md. Route 201) and U. S. Route 1
 - Along U. S. Route 301
 - Morningside area
 - Andrews AFB area

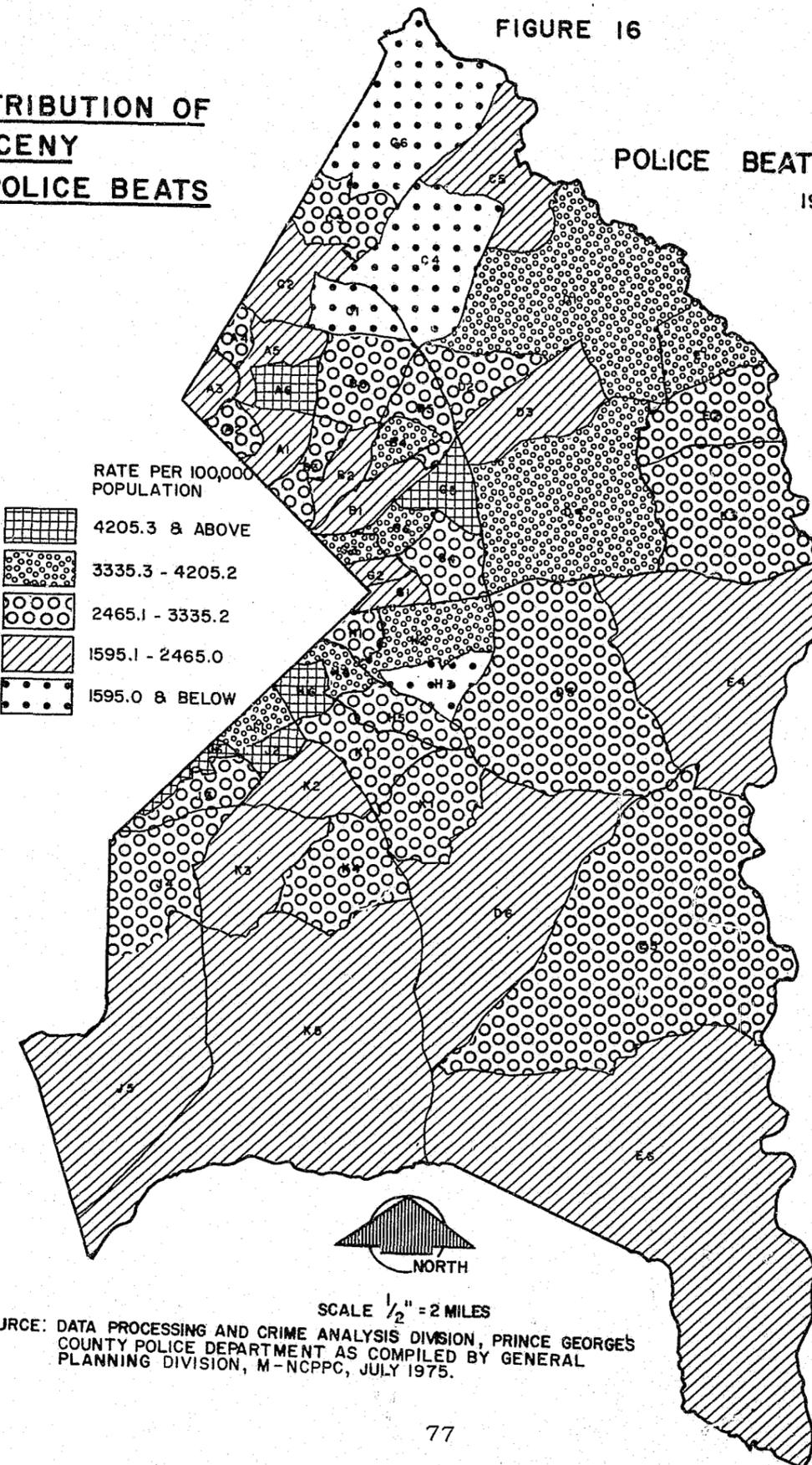
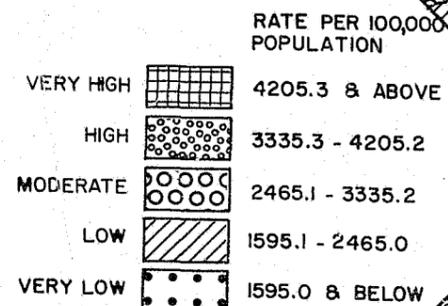
- LOW
- Northwestern portion of the County
- AND
- Extreme southern portion of the County

VERY LOW

DISTRIBUTION OF LARCENY BY POLICE BEATS 1974

FIGURE 16

POLICE BEAT BOUNDARIES 1974

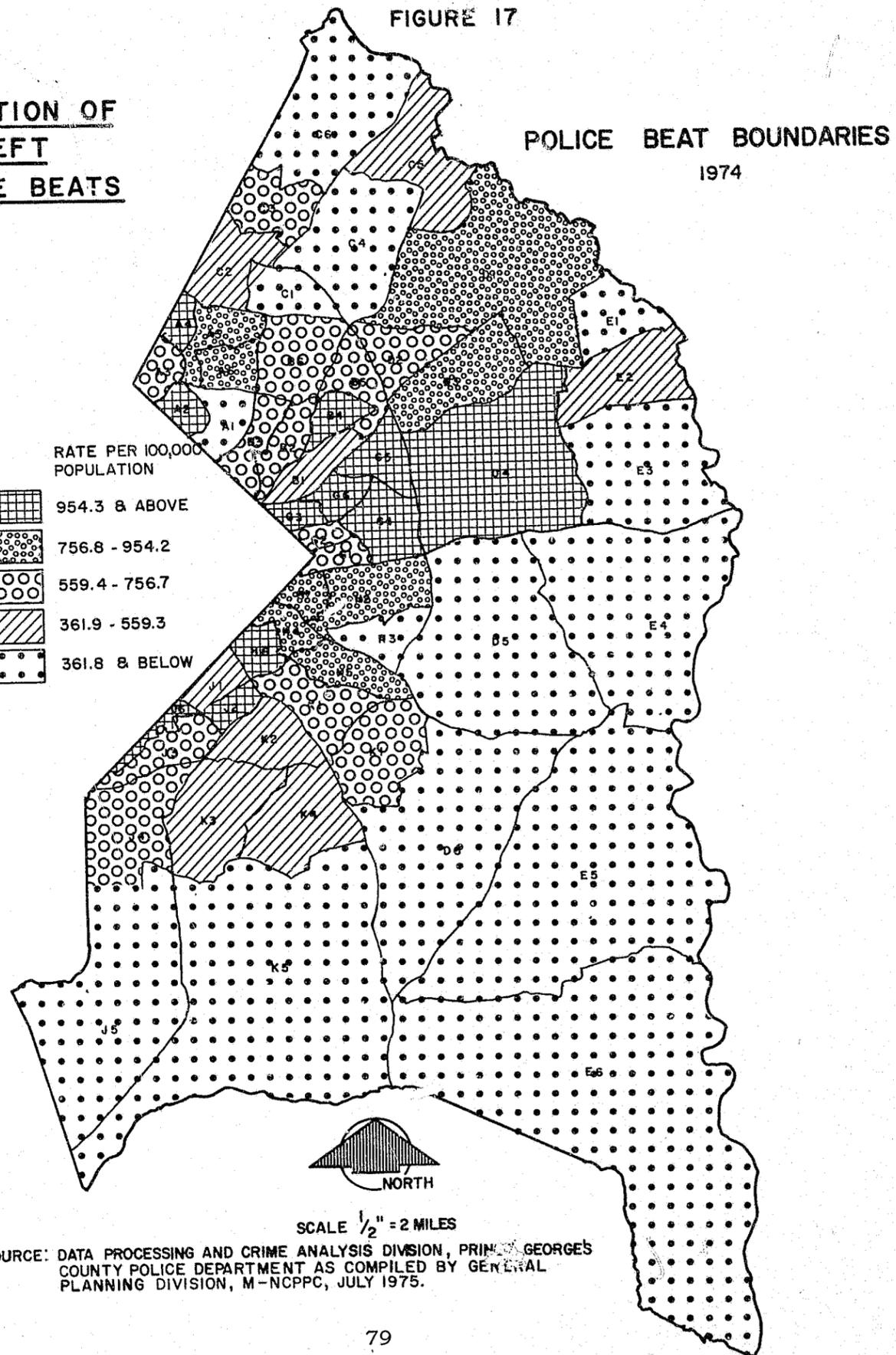
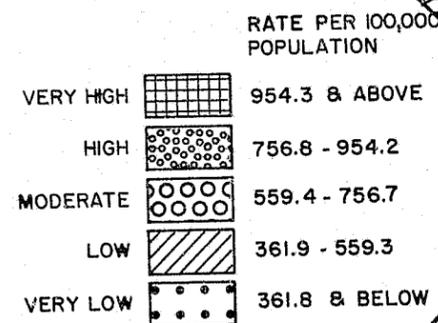


SCALE 1/2" = 2 MILES
 SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, JULY 1975.

h. GENERAL LOCATIONS OF AUTO THEFT

- VERY HIGH
- Model Neighborhood Area, except Fairmount Heights and Seat Pleasant
 - Lottsford area
 - Langley Park
 - Chillum
 - Riverdale* - Defense Heights
 - Glassmanor
- HIGH
- Capitol Heights - Suitland
 - Huntington area
 - Lanham
 - Glenn Dale
 - University of Maryland*
 - Prince George's Plaza
- MODERATE
- Seat Pleasant - Fairmount Heights*
 - Area between Kenilworth Avenue and U. S. Route 1
 - Andrews AFB area
 - Oxon Hill - Forest Heights

DISTRIBUTION OF AUTO THEFT BY POLICE BEATS 1974



- LOW
- Temple Hills - Camp Springs
 - Clinton
 - Bladensburg

- VERY LOW
- Outside the Beltway, south of Central Avenue
 - Laurel* - West Laurel area

* Indicates those areas that have local police forces which do not input into the County Police Department's crime data system.

3. DEFENDANT CHARACTERISTICS

This section describes the relationships between the sex, race, age, physical condition, and residence of the defendant and the serious crime pattern of Prince George's County. It must be noted that the term defendants refers to those persons alleged to be responsible for the offenses with which they are charged; that is, those persons charged with crimes before they are brought to trial to determine their innocence or guilt. Also, only 13 percent of all the serious offenses reported to the County police in 1974 had defendants associated with them; the majority of serious offenses were without defendants. Table 7 indicates the proportion of individual serious offense types with defendants.

TABLE 7
PROPORTION OF SERIOUS CRIME WITH DEFENDANTS
1974

<u>CRIME TYPE</u>	<u>PROPORTION WITH DEFENDANTS</u>
Criminal Homicide	55.3%
Rape & Assault to Rape	26.3%
Robbery	14.0%
Aggravated Assault	26.6%
Burglary	10.1%
Larceny	14.4%
Auto Theft	5.1%
Total Serious Offenses	12.9%

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July, 1975.

a. SEX OF DEFENDANT

Serious crime, with respect to the defendant, appears to be a male-dominated phenomenon. The population of Prince George's County, according to the 1970 Census statistics, was comprised of approximately 49.3 percent males and 50.7 percent females. Females apprehended for serious offenses in Prince George's County during 1974, however, represented only 22.4 percent of all defendants. Alternatively, males represented 77.6 percent of all defendants.

The proportion of serious offenses attributed to males and females varies greatly when the individual offenses are studied. As indicated by Figure 18, males are overrepresented in all serious offense categories when compared to the sex division of the general County population. Rape and assault to rape, for reasons which can be attributed to the nature of the crime, represents the offense with the greatest proportion of male defendants. The serious offense type with the smallest proportion of males, and consequently the greatest proportion of females, is larceny. Approximately one in three defendants apprehended for larceny is a female. Criminal homicide follows larceny in respect to the proportion of defendants who are female.

FIGURE 18

SEX OF DEFENDANT FOR SERIOUS CRIME, 1974

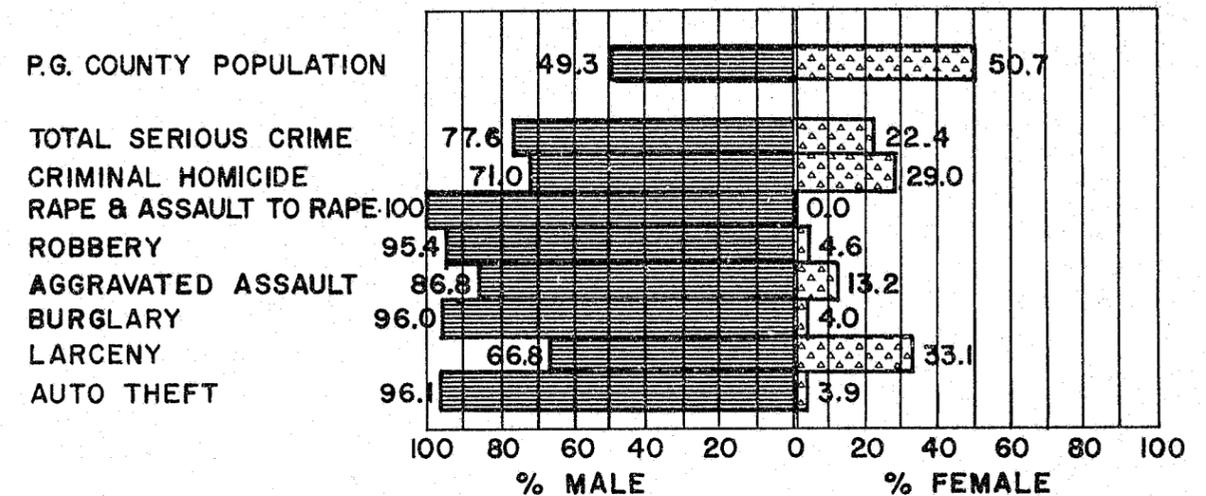
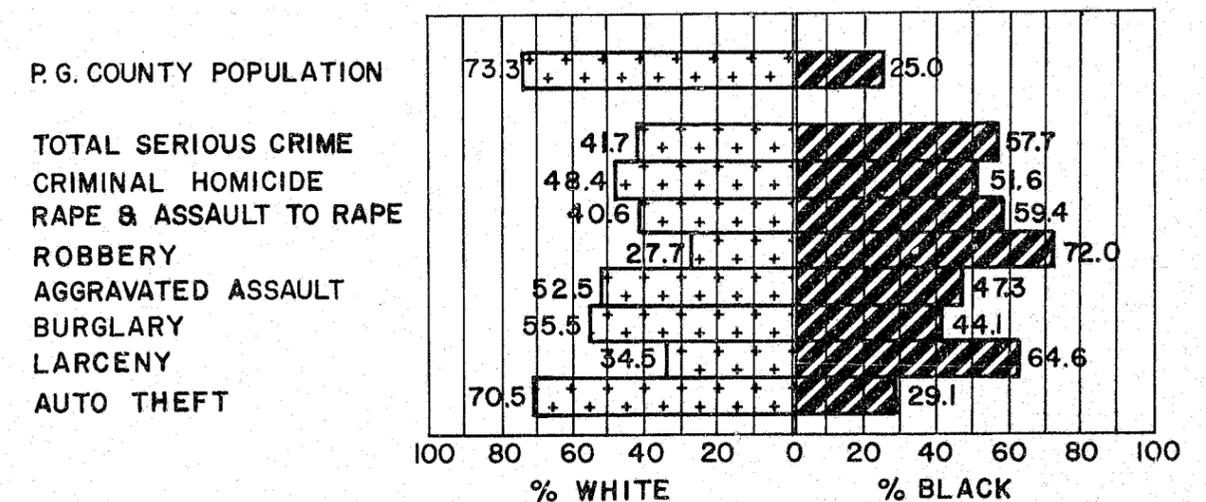


FIGURE 19

RACE OF DEFENDANT FOR SERIOUS CRIME, 1974



SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPG, JULY 1975

b. RACE OF DEFENDANT

Blacks appeared to be overrepresented as defendants of serious crimes in 1974. According to 1974 updated statistics, the Black population constitutes nearly 25 percent of the County population, while the white population represents 74 percent. In respect to serious offenses, however, Black and white defendants represented 57.7 percent and 41.7 percent of all defendants, respectively. Other races constituted less than 1.0% percent of the defendants.

The proportion of defendants which are Black or White varies with the individual serious offense types. Figure 19 indicates the racial composition of the set of defendants for serious offenses. The serious offense type with the greatest proportion of white defendants, and with the smallest proportion of Black defendants, was auto theft. The largest proportion of Black defendants, and the smallest proportion of white defendants, was registered for robbery offenses.

It was in the nonprofit offense types where the Black and white defendants were more evenly distributed. The greatest concentrations of Black defendants were for the offenses of robbery and larceny; whereas, white defendants were concentrated in the auto theft and burglary offense categories.

c. AGE OF DEFENDANT

Defendants for serious offenses ranged from 7 years to 81 years of age. Table 8 categorizes the age range by 5-year groups. The first column indicates the proportion of the County's total population attributed to each of the age groups; the following eight columns indicate the proportion of defendants attributed to each of the age groups for total serious offenses and the seven serious offense types. The asterisk (*) indicates those situations where an age group is overrepresented in a defendant set for an offense type. That is, when a specific age group constitutes a greater proportion of the set of defendants for a specific serious crime type than the proportion of the County's population represented by that same age group, that age group is considered as being overrepresented in that defendant set.

As can be seen in Table 8, the majority of defendants of serious offenses (88.3 percent) were between 10 and 30 years of age. Of further significance, is that over 45 percent of the defendants were between 15 and 19 years of age.

TABLE 8
AGE OF DEFENDANTS OF SERIOUS CRIME
1974

AGE GROUP	% OF COUNTY POPULATION	% OF DEFENDANTS IN EACH AGE GROUP							
		TOTAL	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT
less than 5	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5- 9	11.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.0
10-14	10.2	14.7*	3.2	7.4	8.7	12.0*	18.9*	14.8*	12.0*
15-19	8.8	45.5*	29.0*	32.3*	51.5*	32.3*	49.8*	44.3*	69.1*
20-24	10.6	18.3*	19.4*	17.7*	26.5*	17.2*	16.4*	19.1*	11.2*
25-29	9.5	9.8*	19.4*	13.2*	9.5	10.7*	9.9*	9.9*	5.2
30-34	7.3	4.3	3.2	16.2*	2.6	8.7*	1.8	4.5	1.7
35-39	6.2	2.6	12.9*	8.8*	0.8	5.1	1.1	2.8	0.4
40-44	5.7	1.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.0	0.4	1.4	0.4
45-49	5.5	0.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	1.0	0.0
50-54	4.4	0.9	9.7*	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.0
55-59	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
60-64	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0
65-69	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
70-74	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
75 & Over	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Indicates those offense types where the proportion of serious offenders attributed to that age group is greater than its proportion of the general population.

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%.

SOURCE: United States Bureau of Census Reports, 1970
 Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince
 George's County Police Department; as compiled by the
 General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July, 1975.

The 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 age groups were overrepresented with respect to all of the seven serious offense types. The 10 to 14 age group is overrepresented predominantly in the property offense categories. After the age of 40, there is only one situation (out of 64 possibilities) where an age group is overrepresented with respect to serious crime.

d. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF DEFENDANT

The Prince George's County Police, upon apprehending a suspect for a serious offense, categorizes the suspect's physical condition with respect to four states: normal or sober; drug user, sober; drug user, under the influence; and under the influence of alcohol. Over 81 percent of defendants of serious offenses were identified as being in a normal or sober state. Defendants of serious offenses who were drug users in a sober state represented 11.1 percent of all defendants of serious crimes; defendants under the influence of alcohol, 6.1 percent; and defendants under the influence of drugs, 1.3 percent.

The proportion of normal or sober defendants ranged from 67 percent for criminal homicide and aggravated assault to 87 percent for larceny. The proportion of defendants who were considered sober drug users ranged from

TABLE 9
PHYSICAL CONDITION FOR DEFENDANTS OF SERIOUS CRIME
1974

OFFENSE TYPE		PHYSICAL CONDITION				TOTAL
		NORMAL SOBER	DRUG USER SOBER	UNDER INFLUENCE	UNDER ALCOHOL	
Criminal Homicide	Count	21	4	0	6	31
	% of Total	67.7	12.9	0.0	19.4	100
Rape & Assault to Rape	Count	53	10	2	4	69
	% of Total	76.8	14.5	2.9	5.8	100
Robbery	Count	192	59	4	7	262
	% of total	73.3	22.5	1.5	2.7	100
Aggravated Assault	Count	295	31	7	107	440
	% of Total	67.0	7.0	1.6	24.3	100
Burglary	Count	691	169	19	52	931
	% of Total	74.2	18.2	2.0	5.6	100
Larceny	Count	2556	239	26	94	2915
	% of Total	87.7	8.2	0.9	3.2	100
Auto Theft	Count	169	29	7	26	231
	% of Total	73.2	12.6	3.0	11.3	100
All Serious Offenses	Count	3977	541	65	296	4879
	% of Total	81.5	11.1	1.3	6.1	100

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July, 1975.

8.2 percent for larceny to 22.0 percent for robbery. The proportion of defendants considered drug users under the influence ranged from 0 percent for criminal homicide to 2.9 percent and 3.0 percent for forcible rape and auto theft respectively. Finally, the proportion of defendants who are under the influence of alcohol ranged from 2.7 percent for robbery to 24.3 percent for aggravated assault.

e. PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF DEFENDANT

What proportion of the serious crime pattern of Prince George's County can be attributed to residents of the County and what proportion can be attributed to non-County residents? Table 10 indicates the number of defendants for serious offenses who resided in the various jurisdictions of the Washington Metropolitan Area. The jurisdictions include Prince George's County, the District of Columbia, Montgomery County, Anne Arundel County, Howard County, Fairfax County, the City of Alexandria, and Arlington County. Defendants apprehended in Prince George's County who resided in a jurisdiction other than the eight listed above comprise the "Other" category.

TABLE 10
PLACE OF RESIDENCE FOR DEFENDANTS OF SERIOUS CRIME
1974

		Prince George's County	D. C.	Montgomery	Anne Arundel County	Howard County	Fairfax County	Alexandria	Arlington	Other
Criminal Homicide	Count	27	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	% of Total	87.1	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Rape & Assault to Rape	Count	51	14	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
	% of Total	75.0	20.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Robbery	Count	163	77	7	0	1	0	1	0	12
	% of Total	62.5	29.5	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.6
Aggravated Assault	Count	383	33	3	1	2	0	0	1	15
	% of Total	87.4	7.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.4
Burglary	Count	715	169	5	0	2	2	1	2	31
	% of Total	77.1	18.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.3
Larceny	Count	1647	1025	50	12	5	5	6	5	135
	% of Total	57.0	35.5	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.7
Auto Theft	Count	180	31	7	2	0	1	0	0	10
	% of Total	77.9	13.4	3.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.3
Total	Count	3166	1352	73	15	10	10	9	8	203
	% of Total	65.3	27.9	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.2

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%.

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July, 1975.

Defendants of serious crimes in Prince George's County originated from predominantly two jurisdictions -- Prince George's County and the District of Columbia. It is no surprise that the majority of defendants (65.3 percent) resided in Prince George's County. The District of Columbia accounted for the greatest proportion (27.9 percent) of non-County defendants. The remaining seven jurisdictions accounted for less than 10 percent of the defendants.

When individual serious offenses are studied, the proportions change significantly. Criminal homicide and aggravated assault represented the two offenses with the greatest proportion of defendants residing within the County itself (over 87 percent). Larceny offenses had the smallest proportion (57 percent) of defendants who were County residents and, alternatively, had the greatest proportion of non-County defendants (43 percent). The profit offenses (i.e. robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) had comparably higher proportions of defendants who were non-County residents than the non-profit offenses (i.e. homicide, rape, and aggravated assault).

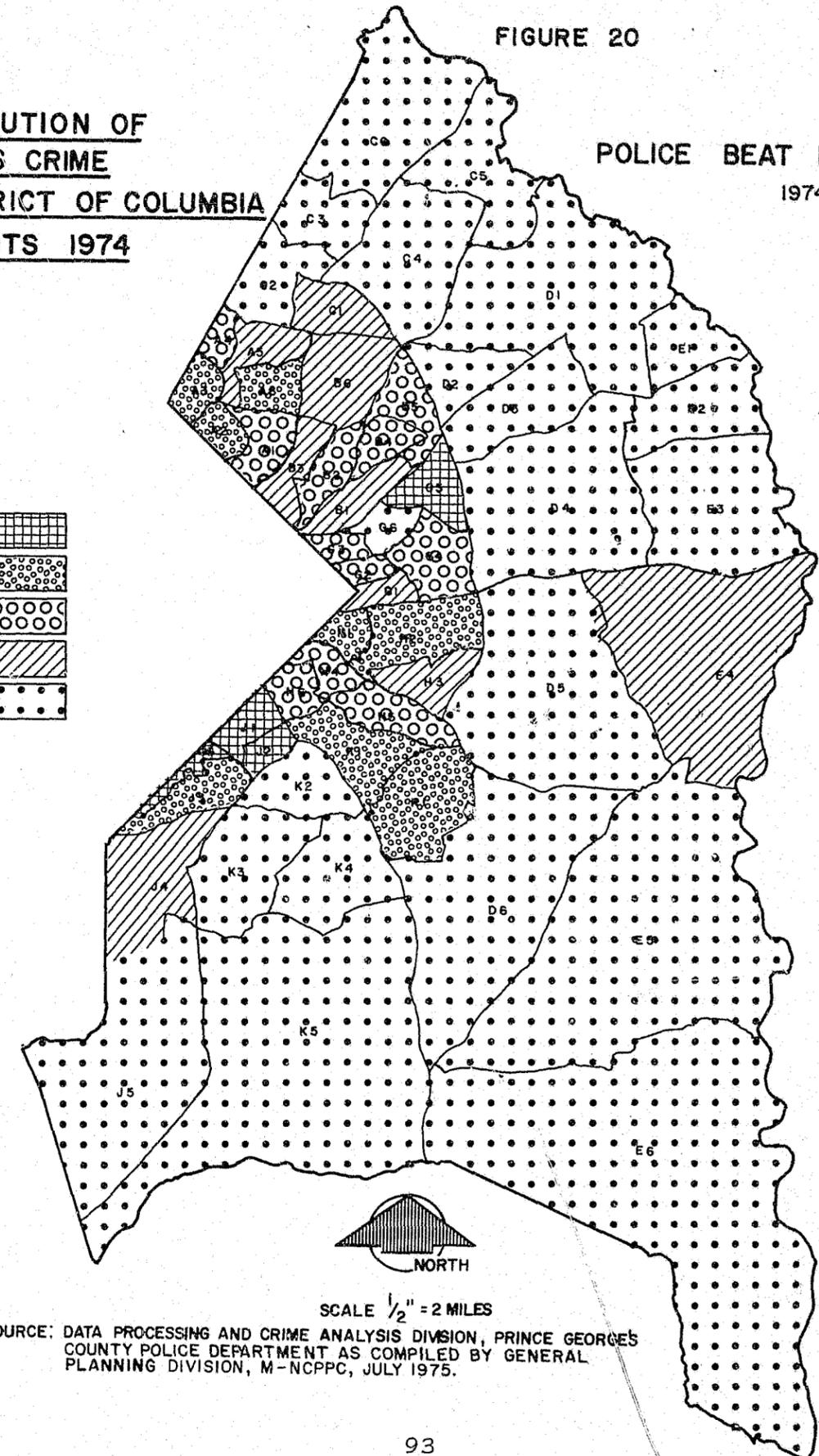
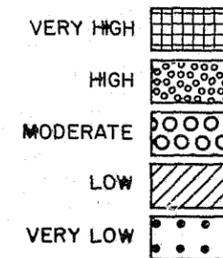
Because more than one in every four defendants of serious offenses apprehended in Prince George's County during 1974 resided in the District of Columbia, a map was prepared indicating where District of Columbia defendants were alleged to have committed serious offenses in Prince George's County. Figure 20 is based upon a composition of two factors -- (i) the proportion of all District of Columbia defendants apprehended for offenses in the County, and (ii) the proportion of all defendants apprehended for offenses committed in a particular beat whose place of residence was the District of Columbia.

The locations of serious offenses attributed to residents of the District of Columbia focused predominantly on the inner-Beltway area. The area outside the Beltway, with one exception (police beat E-4), was considered to have had a very low proportion of District of Columbia defendants. The areas with a very high proportion of District of Columbia defendants included Hillcrest Heights and the Glenarden-Landover Mall police beats. Areas with a high proportion of District of Columbia defendants, but less than the above two areas were Takoma Park, Chillum, Capitol Heights, Morningside-Andrews Air Force Base area, Birchwood City, and Forest Heights.

**DISTRIBUTION OF
SERIOUS CRIME
BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
RESIDENTS 1974**

FIGURE 20

POLICE BEAT BOUNDARIES
1974



SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, JULY 1975.

4. VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

As stated above, the set of serious offenses is divided into violent crime and property crime categories. Violent crime, including criminal homicide, rape and assault to rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, involve victims. The type of information available for victims of violent crimes is limited to sex of victim and age of victim. The following tables and figures indicate the relationships between the composition of the victim sets for violent crimes and the composition of the County population as a whole.

a. SEX OF VICTIM

Although the County's population is approximately evenly divided between males and females, the majority of the victims of violent offenses were males (61.7 percent). Females constituted smaller proportions of the victim sets for all of the violent offenses, with a single exception -- rape and assault to rape. Similarly, males accounted for a disproportionate share of the victims for all violent offenses except rape and assault to rape. The greatest proportion of male victims for a violent offense was criminal homicide.

FIGURE 21

SEX OF VICTIMS FOR SERIOUS CRIME
1974

P. G. COUNTY POPULATION

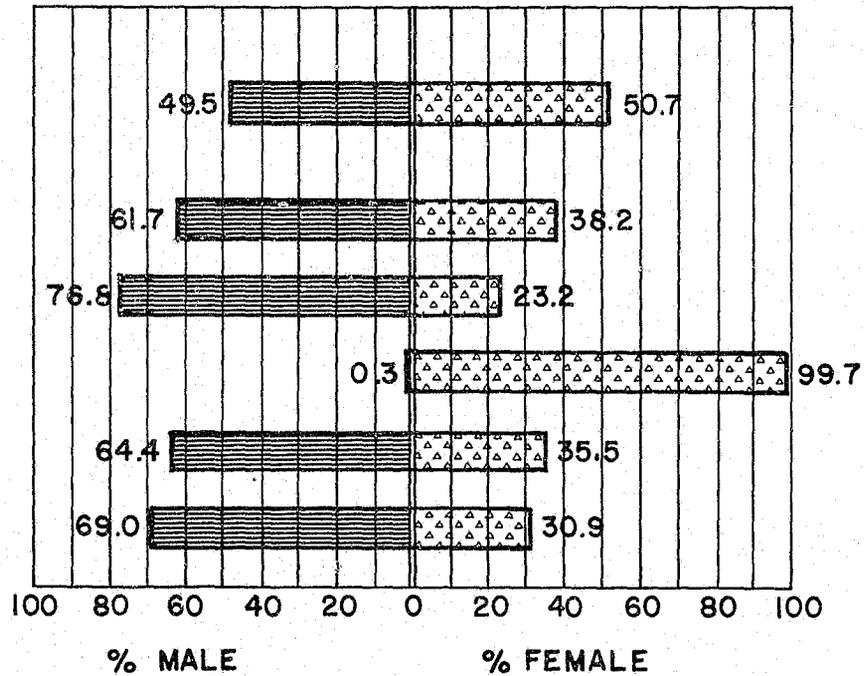
TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

RAPE & ASSAULT TO RAPE

ROBBERY

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



SOURCE : DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS
COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION M-NCPPC, JULY 1975

b. AGE OF VICTIM

The age sets of victims are classified according to the nine age groups which appear in Table 11. In order to determine whether a particular age group(s) is the victim of a disproportionate share of the violent crime activity, the approximate proportion of the total County population that each age group represents is also given.

County residents under 12 years of age represented 26.9 percent of the total population and 7.3 percent of all victims of serious offenses. They were underrepresented in respect to all violent offenses.

Residents between 13 and 15 years of age represented approximately 5.4 percent of the total population and 8.3 percent of the victim set for violent offenses. This age group was overrepresented in respect to all serious offenses except criminal homicide. Similarly, the 16 and 17-year age groups were overrepresented with respect to all violent offense types except criminal homicide.

Residents between the ages of 18 and 25 years were overrepresented with respect to all violent offenses.

TABLE 11
AGE OF VICTIM OF SERIOUS CRIME

		1974 VICTIM AGE GROUPS (in years)								
OFFENSE TYPE		UNDER 12	13 to 15	16	17	18 to 21	22 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 55	56 to 98
Criminal Homicide	Count	3	1	0	0	10	5	19	12	4
	% of Total	5.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	27.8*	35.2*	22.2*	7.4	
Rape & Assault to Rape	Count	13	53	22	26	64	41	43	16	3
	% of Total	4.6	18.9*	7.8*	9.3*	37.4*	15.3	5.7	1.1	
Robbery	Count	77	109	48	73	264	245	417	412	205
	% of Total	4.2	5.9*	2.6*	3.9*	27.5*	22.5*	22.3*	11.1*	
Aggravated Assault	Count	182	152	62	57	233	218	366	284	49
	% of Total	11.4	9.5*	3.9*	3.6*	28.1*	22.8*	17.7	3.1	
Total Violent Offenses	Count	275	315	132	156	571	509	845	724	261
	% of Total	7.3	8.3*	3.5*	4.1*	28.5*	22.3*	19.1	6.9	
County Population	% of Total	26.9	5.4	1.6	1.5	13.7	16.1	21.0	9.2	

* Indicates those situations where the age group's proportion of the specific victim set exceeds its proportion of the total County population.

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%.

SOURCE: United States Bureau of Census Reports, 1970.
Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's
County Police Department; as compiled by the General
Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July 1975.

This group represented 13.7 percent of the County population and 28.5 percent of the victim set.

With respect to their proportion of the County population, the 26 to 35-year age group accounted for greater proportions of the victim sets for all violent offenses except rape and assault to rape. The 36 to 55-year age group was overrepresented with respect to criminal homicide and robbery. Finally, the oldest age group, 56 to 98-years of age was overrepresented in respect to a single offense type -- robbery.

B. NONSERIOUS CRIME PATTERN

A set of fifteen crime types are used to represent the nonserious offense pattern. The individual nonserious offense types are listed in Table 12 together with their respective level of occurrence in Prince George's County in 1974 and the percentage of the total set of nonserious offenses. Four of the fifteen nonserious offense types, including vandalism, disorderly conduct, offenses to the family, and simple assault, accounted for over 75 percent of the total nonserious offense pattern. This section of the report examines the nonserious crime activity in relation to the total crime pattern of Prince George's County.

The set of nonserious offenses is similar, but not identical, to the Part II Offense category of the FBI's Uniform Crime Report System. In addition to the fifteen offense types analyzed in this section, the UCR Part II offense category includes driving while intoxicated, drunkenness, vagrancy, suspicion, and juvenile offenses.

The following tables and figures indicate the relationships between the level of nonserious offenses and the time of occurrence, location of occurrence, defendant characteristics, and victim characteristics.

TABLE 12
COMPOSITION OF NONSERIOUS CRIME PATTERN
1974

<u>CRIME TYPE</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Simple Assault	2,761	10.1
Forgery & Counterfeiting	527	1.9
Embezzlement, Fraud	1,247	4.6
Possession of Stolen Property	164	0.6
Sex Offenses ,Except Rape	620	2.3
Offenses to the Family	3,031	11.1
Liquor Laws	147	0.5
Narcotic Laws	1,864	6.8
Gambling	133	0.5
Prostitution	18	0.1
Disorderly Conduct	5,809	21.3
Arson	169	0.6
Vandalism	9,340	34.2
Possession of Weapons	638	2.3
All Other Offenses	815	3.0
Total	27,283	100.0

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100% .

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division,
 Prince George's County Police Department;
 as compiled by the General Planning Division,
 M-NCPPC, July, 1975.

1. TEMPORAL CHARACTERISTICS

a. SEASONAL TRENDS

From January to July of 1974, the levels of nonserious offenses were below average. The sharpest increase was registered during the period from July to August, when the level of nonserious offenses rose by 43.5 percent. Nonserious offenses continued to increase, although at a slower rate, through October, and then decreased in November and December. From August to December, however, nonserious offense levels remained above average.

b. DAY OF WEEK TRENDS

Nonserious offense activity decreased at an average daily rate of 4.7 percent from Monday to Wednesday, with Wednesday exhibiting the lowest level of offenses. From Wednesday to Saturday, nonserious offenses increased at an average daily rate of 7.5 percent. The offense level then declined by 14.4 percent from Saturday to Sunday. The sharpest increase exhibited was from Thursday to Friday when nonserious offenses increased by 13.8 percent.

TABLE 13
SEASONAL TRENDS IN NONSERIOUS CRIME
1974

MONTH	COUNT	% OF TOTAL	DAILY RATE <u>1/</u>
January	1695	6.2	54.7
February	1373	5.0	49.0
March	1617	5.9	52.2
April	1790	6.6	59.7
May	1873	6.9	60.4
June	1857	6.8	61.9
July	1946	7.1	62.8
August	2793	10.2	90.1
September	3102	11.4	103.4
October	3481	12.8	112.3
November	3024	11.1	100.8
December	2728	10.0	88.0
TOTAL	27279	100.0	

1/ The daily rate of nonserious offenses are provided for comparative purposes because months are not uniform in length.

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%.

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July 1975.

TABLE 14
DAY OF WEEK TRENDS IN NONSERIOUS CRIME
1974

DAY OF WEEK	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
Sunday	3,760	13.8
Monday	3,898	14.3
Tuesday	3,575	13.1
Wednesday	3,527	12.9
Thursday	3,800	13.9
Friday	4,325	15.9
Saturday	4,394	16.1
Total	27,279	100.0

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%.

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July 1975.

c. TIME OF DAY TRENDS

The time chart for nonserious offenses indicates two inflections -- one centered upon 8 a.m., the second peaking at 9 p.m. From 5 a.m., the low point for nonserious offense levels, to 8 a.m., nonserious offense levels increased at an average hourly rate of 48.7 percent. From 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., nonserious offense levels decreased at an average hourly rate of 11.9 percent. From 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., the level of nonserious offenses increased at an average hourly rate of 6.5 percent; this rate accelerated to 19.3 percent between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. The nonserious offense levels then decreased at an average hourly rate of 23.6 percent between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.

TABLE 15
HOURLY TRENDS IN NONSERIOUS CRIME
1974

TIME OF DAY	COUNT	% OF TOTAL
12 Midnight	1,478	5.4
1 a.m.	1,139	4.2
2	897	3.3
3	560	2.1
4	403	1.5
5	280	1.0
6	482	1.8
7	1,105	4.1
8	1,199	4.4
9	1,039	3.8
10	946	3.5
11	819	3.0
12 noon	927	3.4
1 p.m.	981	3.6
2	1,178	4.3
3	1,300	4.8
4	1,324	4.9
5	1,283	4.7
6	1,426	5.2
7	1,375	5.0
8	1,671	6.1
9	1,956	7.2
10	1,850	6.8
11	1,664	6.1
TOTAL	27,282	100.0

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%.

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July 1975.

TEMPORAL
CHARACTERISTICS
OF NONSERIOUS CRIME
1974

FIGURE 23

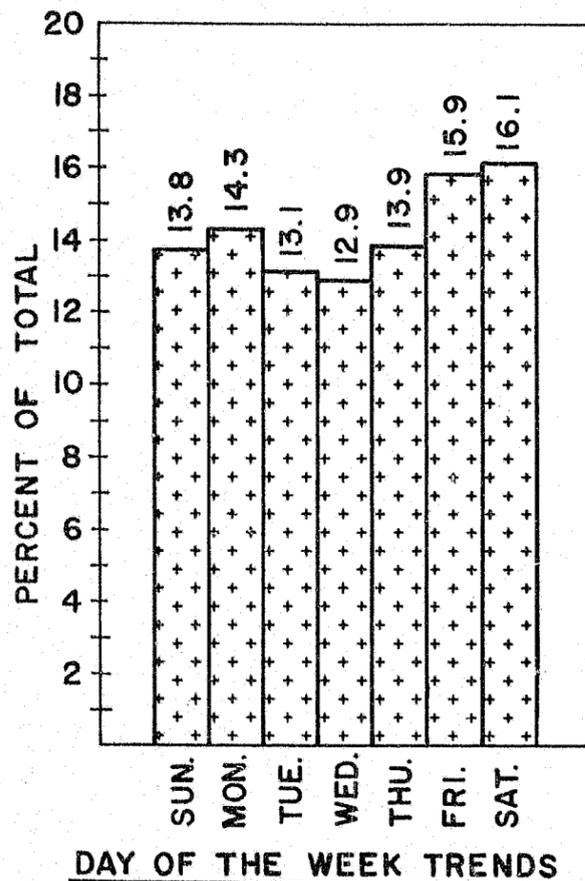


FIGURE 22

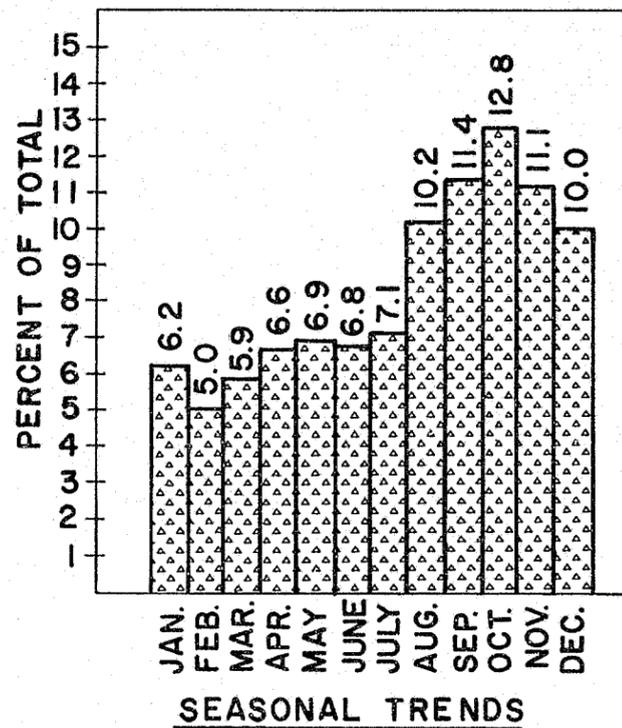
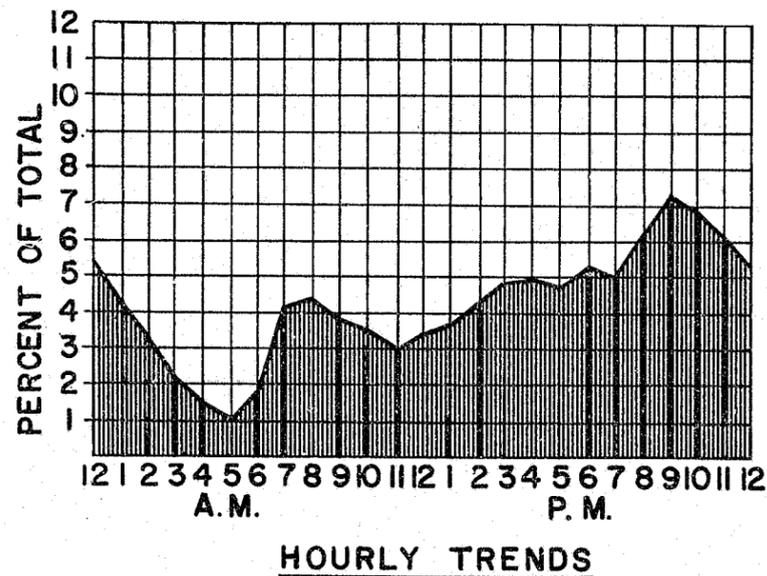


FIGURE 24



SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT
AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, JULY 1975

2. SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The nonserious offenses were highly concentrated in the Model Neighborhood Area and along the Southeast border of the District of Columbia. The following map (Figure 25) shows the spatial distribution of nonserious offenses by police beats in Prince George's County.

As indicated on the map, very high crime rates occurred in the Glenarden area, Coral Hills, and the Forestville area. High concentrations extended outward along the John Hanson Highway to the Bowie-Huntington area. In addition, high crime rates occurred along Branch Avenue and St. Barnabas Road.

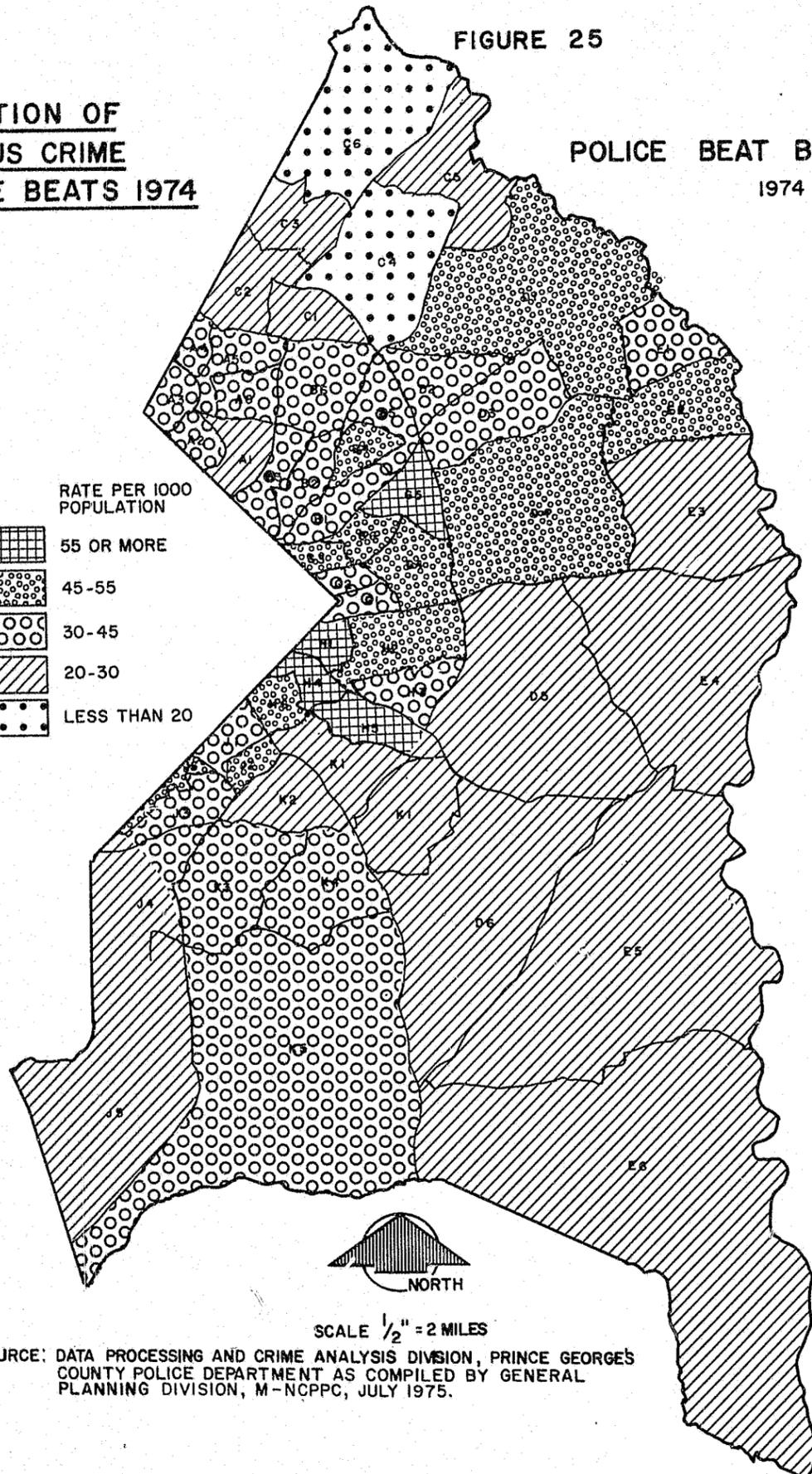
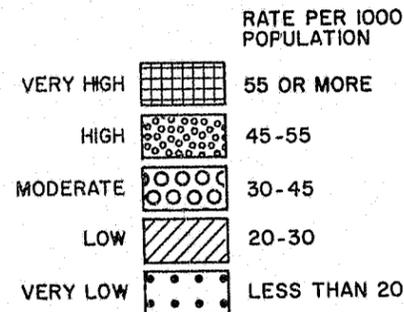
Moderate levels of nonserious offenses were generally found inside the Beltway in the older neighborhoods. Areas such as Langley Park, Takoma Park, Chillum, Adelphi, Berwyn, Hyattsville, and Bladensburg experienced moderate crime rates for nonserious offenses.

The very low and low areas generally were in the extreme northern and the extreme southeastern portions of the County.

**DISTRIBUTION OF
NONSERIOUS CRIME
BY POLICE BEATS 1974**

FIGURE 25

**POLICE BEAT BOUNDARIES
1974**



SOURCE: DATA PROCESSING AND CRIME ANALYSIS DIVISION, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, JULY 1975.

3. DEFENDANT CHARACTERISTICS

a. SEX OF DEFENDANT

Of all the defendants apprehended in Prince George's County for nonserious offenses, 15.8 percent were female and 84.2 percent were male. Nonserious crime was a male-dominated phenomenon, even more so than serious crime. Females constituted 15.8 percent of nonserious offense defendants and 22.4 percent of defendants of serious crime, while comprising 50.7 percent of the County population.

b. RACE OF DEFENDANT

Of all the defendants apprehended in the County for nonserious offenses during 1974, 62.4 percent were white, 36.4 percent were Black, and 1.2 percent were other races. Unlike the serious offense pattern, the majority of nonserious offense defendants were white. However, similar to the serious offense pattern, Blacks, who comprised approximately 25 percent of the population, accounted for a disproportionate share (36.4 percent) of the nonserious defendants.

TABLE 16
SEX OF DEFENDANT FOR NONSERIOUS CRIME
1974

SEX	COUNT	% OF DEFENDANTS	% OF COUNTY POPULATION
MALE	4389	84.2	49.3
FEMALE	826	15.8	50.7
TOTAL	5215	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division,
Prince George's County Police Department;
as compiled by the General Planning Division,
M-NCPPC, July, 1975.

TABLE 17
RACE OF DEFENDANT FOR NONSERIOUS CRIME
1974

RACE	COUNT	% OF TOTAL	% OF COUNTY POPULATION
White	3254	62.4	73.3
Black	1898	36.4	25.0
Other	63	1.2	1.7
Total	5215	100.0	100.0

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%.

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division,
Prince George's County Police Department; as
compiled by the General Planning Division,
July, 1975.

c. AGE OF DEFENDANT

In respect to the general County population, the age groups which are overrepresented in respect to non-serious offenses were older than those for serious offenses. Offenders of nonserious offenses in the age groups 13 to 34 represented a greater proportion of all nonserious crime defendants than their proportion of the general population. The age groups overrepresented as defendants of serious crimes, on the other hand, ranged from 10 to 30 years.

d. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF DEFENDANT

The County police classify a defendant's physical condition according to four categories: normal or sober; drug user, sober; drug user, under the influence; and under the influence of alcohol. Of all the defendants apprehended in Prince George's County in 1974 for nonserious offenses, over half were considered to be in a normal, sober state of mind; 28 percent were intoxicated, and 17.4 percent were users of drugs. Of the drug users, one-third were under the influence upon apprehension.

e. PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF DEFENDANT

The nonserious offense pattern involved a smaller proportion of non-County residents than the serious

TABLE 18
AGE OF DEFENDANT FOR NONSERIOUS CRIME
1974

AGE	COUNT	% OF DEFENDANTS	% OF COUNTY POPULATION
0-4	3	0.0	10.4
5-9	26	0.4	11.2
10-14	423	8.1	10.2
15-19	1825	35.0*	8.8
20-24	1071	20.5*	10.6
25-29	667	12.7*	9.5
30-34	423	8.1*	7.3
35-39	254	4.8	6.2
40-44	188	3.6	5.7
45-49	138	2.6	5.5
50-54	93	1.7	4.4
55-59	56	1.0	3.2
60-64	29	0.5	2.3
65-69	15	0.2	1.5
70-74	1	0.0	1.1
75+	2	0.0	1.3
TOTAL	5214	100.0	100.0

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%.

* Asterisk indicates those age groups whose proportion of the defendant set is greater than its proportion of the total population.

SOURCE: United States Bureau of Census Reports, 1970 Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July 1975.

TABLE 19
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF DEFENDANT FOR NONSERIOUS CRIME
1974

<u>PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>% OF DEFENDANTS</u>
Normal, Sober	2822	54.4
Drug User, Sober	599	11.5
Drug User, Under Influence	310	6.0
Under Influence of Alcohol	1456	28.0
TOTAL	5187	100.0

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%.

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July 1975.

TABLE 20
PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF
DEFENDANTS FOR NONSERIOUS CRIME
1974

<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>% OF DEFENDANTS</u>	<u>% OF ALL NON-COUNTY OFFENDERS</u>
Prince George's County	4,073	78.8	-
Montgomery County	128	2.4	11.7
Anne Arundel County	27	0.5	2.5
Howard County	8	0.1	0.7
Arlington County	18	0.3	1.6
Fairfax County	12	0.2	1.1
Alexandria	32	0.6	2.9
District of Columbia	570	11.0	52.2
Other	296	5.7	27.1
TOTAL	5,164	100.0	100.0

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%.

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department, as compiled by the General Planning Division, July, 1975.

offense pattern. Whereas, 37.9 of the defendants of serious offenses resided outside of the County, only 21.4 percent of the defendants of nonserious offenses were non-County residents. As with serious offenses, the District of Columbia accounted for the greatest proportion of defendants of nonserious offenses (52.2 percent) who resided outside the County.

4. VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

a. SEX OF VICTIM

Unlike the serious offense pattern, female victims of nonserious offenses were overrepresented in relation to their proportion of the County population. Females accounted for 54.7 percent of the victims of non-serious offenses and 38.2 percent of the victims of the serious offenses, while comprising 50.7 percent of the County population.

b. AGE OF VICTIM

Overall, victims of nonserious offenses were younger than victims of serious offenses. Victim age groups from 0 to 25 were overrepresented in the nonserious offense pattern; whereas, victim age groups from 13 to 35

TABLE 21
SEX OF VICTIM OF NONSERIOUS CRIME
1974

SEX	COUNT	% OF VICTIMS OF NONSERIOUS CRIME	% OF COUNTY POPULATION
Male	2,793	45.2	49.3
Female	3,381	54.7	50.7
Total	6,174	100.0	100.0

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July 1975.

TABLE 22
AGE OF VICTIM OF NONSERIOUS CRIME
1974

AGE	COUNT	% OF VICTIMS OF NONSERIOUS CRIME	% OF COUNTY POPULATION
0-12	876	13.5	26.9
13-15	2,115	32.6	5.4
16	713	11.0	1.6
17	455	7.0	1.5
18-21	440	6.7	13.7
22-25	523	8.0	16.1
26-35	759	11.7	21.0
36-55	493	7.6	4.6
56-98	101	1.5	9.2
TOTAL	6,475	100.0	100.0

Due to rounding, figures may not sum to 100%.

SOURCE: Data Processing and Crime Analysis Division, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by the General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July 1975.

were overrepresented in the serious offense pattern. All age groups under 25 represented a greater proportion of the victims of nonserious offenses than of the County population as a whole.

IV. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY CRIME IN PERSPECTIVE

IV. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY CRIME IN PERSPECTIVE

This section of the report contains an analysis of the volume, rates, and trends of criminal activity in Prince George's County as it relates to other comparable jurisdictions in the United States, in the State of Maryland, and in the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area. Similar types of information are examined in detail in order to attain a better perspective of the crime picture in Prince George's County.

Only the crime index offenses (serious crimes) are examined in this analysis. However, there are some other minor limitations on the data presented in this section. The data were obtained from several sources. They are: the FBI Uniform Crime Report, the Maryland State Police Uniform Crime Report, and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Government's (COG) Annual Report on Serious Crime (1973). Each data source suffers from its own limitations. That is to say, in the comparative analysis of Prince George's County to similar urban counties in the United States, the data are based upon actual index offenses (see Glossary). Similarly, the data obtained from the Maryland State Police are actual index offenses. However, the data obtained from COG are reported index offenses (see Glossary). Even though the data differs in content, general comparisons can be obtained. Moreover, these comparative data should be viewed with a great deal of caution relative to any direct conclusions being drawn from the crime rates

and trends contained herein. It is the intention of this section of the report to present some general tendencies in criminal activity based upon local, state, and national comparisons.

In addition to the various tables presented, bar graphs are included in order to graphically portray the crime patterns in the State as well as the Washington, D. C. SMSA.

A. CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Some general tendencies in criminal activity can be ascertained through a comparative analysis of national and local crime index figures (see Table 23).

For purposes of comparison, all suburban counties with populations of 100,000 or more persons (taken as a whole) are compared with Prince George's County. Only crime rates are compared. Crime rates were used because they provide a better comparative index than do crime totals, due to the variety of population totals used in the national figures. In general, the Prince George's crime rate for total index offenses has been higher than that of the national figure. The Prince George's rate was 30 percent higher in 1971, 36 percent higher in 1972, and 28 percent higher in 1973. For violent crime, the Prince George's crime rate went from 108 percent higher than the national rate in 1971 to only 53 percent higher in 1973. The property crime rate in Prince George's County has remained about 25 percent higher than the national rate from 1971 through 1973 (see Table 23).

The crime rate for each offense of violent crime has remained higher than the national rate. Two of the four violent offenses (robbery and aggravated assault) increased at a slower rate when compared to the national figures. In 1971, the Prince George's County robbery rate was 228 percent higher than the national rate for similar counties. In 1972,

TABLE 23
CRIME RATE*FOR U.S. SUBURBAN COUNTIES (Over 100,000 Population)
AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
FOR 1971, 1972, AND 1973

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES	U.S. (1971) POPULATION 17,905,000 74 COUNTIES	PRINCE GEORGE'S 1971 681,900	P. G. RATE AS COMPARED TO NATIONAL RATE 1/ (%)	U.S. (1972) POPULATION 16,730,000 72 COUNTIES	PRINCE GEORGE'S 1972 698,200	P.G. RATE AS COMPAR- ED TO NATIONAL RATE (%)	U.S. (1973) POPULATION 16,634,000 73 COUNTIES	PRINCE GEORGE'S 1973 706,200	P.G. RATE AS COMPAR- ED TO NATIONAL RATE (%)
TOTAL	2735.6	3567.2	+ 30.4	2747.4	3724.0	+35.5	4,085.0	5209.9	+27.5
VIOLENT	246.7	513.1	+108.0	289.6	518.6	+79.1	329.3	502.8	+52.7
PROPERTY	2488.9	3054.1	+ 22.7	2457.7	3204.0	+30.4	3,755.7	4707.0	+25.3
MURDER	5.2	5.4	+ 3.8	6.1	9.8	+62.3	6.7	8.3	+23.9
FORCIBLE RAPE	19.3	20.5	+ 6.2	22.6	30.8	+36.3	25.2	26.9	+ 6.7
ROBBERY	84.0	275.8	+228.8	93.1	227.2	+144.0	103.5	225.9	+118.3
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	138.3	211.3	+ 52.8	167.9	252.2	+ 50.2	193.9	241.7	+ 24.7
BURGLARY	1149.7	1105.9	- 3.8	1170.0	1064.7	- 9.0	1,329.2	1,179.4	- 11.3
LARCENY	2018.0	1250.6	- 38.2	1851.7	1372.9	- 25.9	2,029.0	2,791.7	+ 37.6
AUTO THEFT	337.2	697.6	+106.9	337.4	766.3	+127.1	397.4	735.9	+ 85.2

1/ (+) Indicates Prince George's County's Rate is Higher than the National Rate.

(-) Indicates Prince George's County's Rate is Lower than the National Rate.

SOURCE: FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 1971, 1972, and 1973.
 General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, April, 1975.

* Offenses per 100,000 population.

the robbery rate declined to 144 percent greater and by 1973 it was only 118 percent greater than the national rate. Likewise, the Prince George's aggravated assault rate declined from 53 percent higher in 1971 to 25 percent higher in 1973.

Conversely, the murder and rape crime rates in the County increased over the three year period compared to similar counties in the nation.

In 1971 and 1972, the Prince George's County crime rates for the property offenses of burglary and larceny were less than those of similar suburban counties across the country. However, in 1973, the crime rate for burglary dropped to 11 percent below the national rate, while the crime rate for larceny rose to a level of 38 percent above the national rate.

In 1971, the crime rate for auto theft in Prince George's was 698 for every 100,000 inhabitants as compared to 337 per 100,000 for suburban counties. The Prince George's rate was 107 percent higher than the national crime rate. In 1972, the County's auto theft rate was 127 percent higher than the national suburban rate. In 1973, the Prince George's auto theft rate was 85 percent higher than the national rate.

The crime rate for total index offenses for U. S. suburban counties rose by 49 percent from 1971 to 1973; for Prince George's County, the total crime rate rose by 46 percent. While Prince George's County experienced an increase in its property crime rate of 54 percent, the national rate also rose by 51 percent. And while the violent crime rate increased in suburban counties by more than 33 percent from 1971 to 1973, the rate for Prince George's County declined by 2 percent.

B. CRIME IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Table 24 and 25 indicate the total volume of actual crime index offenses and their respective three year changes for selected jurisdictions in the State of Maryland.

From 1972 to 1974, index offenses climbed by 69 percent in the State, representing an increase of more than 94,000 offenses. In the Baltimore City area and its environs, criminal activity increased substantially in that short period of time. Baltimore City accounted for the largest volume of actual offenses in the State with 76,235, 65,449, and 50,942 actual offenses for 1974, 1973, and 1972 respectively. Baltimore County experienced a 79 percent increase in its volume in the three years with a total of more than 14,800 offenses. Anne Arundel County had the highest percentage increase for the period (of the selected jurisdictions) with an addition of some 9,700 offenses or a 95 percent increase.

The crime volume for Prince George's County had an actual increase over the three years second only to that of Baltimore City. Prince George's had an increase of slightly more than 17,000 offenses representing a 66 percent increase. In 1974, the County recorded a total of almost 43,100 actual offenses, the second highest total in the State. Also of interest, the other Maryland jurisdictions in the Washington, D.C. area experienced rising criminal activity. In the three year period, the volume of crime in

TABLE 24
CHANGES FOR ACTUAL INDEX CRIME IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND
BY SELECTED JURISDICTIONS FOR 1972, 1973, 1974

JURISDICTION	CRIME VOLUME			PERCENT ANNUAL INCREASE		ABSOLUTE ANNUAL INCREASE		PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE INCREASE
	1972	1973	1974	1972-1973	1973-1974	1972-1973	1973-1974	1972-1974	1972-1974
Baltimore City	50,942	65,449	76,235	+ 28.5	+ 16.5	+ 14,507	+ 10,786	+ 49.7	+ 25,293
Prince George's County	26,001	36,792	43,094	+ 41.5	+ 17.1	+ 10,791	+ 6,302	+ 65.7	+ 17,093
Baltimore County	18,733	28,008	33,605	+ 49.5	+ 20.0	+ 9,275	+ 5,597	+ 79.4	+ 14,872
Montgomery County	13,561	21,979	25,393	+ 62.1	+ 15.5	+ 8,418	+ 3,414	+ 87.3	+ 11,832
Anne Arundel County	10,282	16,311	20,034	+ 58.6	+ 22.8	+ 6,029	+ 3,723	+ 94.8	+ 9,752
HOWARD COUNTY	2,739	4,030	5,162	+ 47.1	+ 28.1	+ 1,291	+ 1,132	+ 88.5	+ 2,423
CHARLES COUNTY	1,111	1,285	1,786	+ 15.7	+ 39.0	+ 174	+ 501	+ 60.8	+ 675
OTHER MD. COUNTIES	14,176	21,314	26,589	+ 50.4	+ 24.7	+ 7,138	+ 5,275	+ 87.6	+ 12,413
TOTAL STATE	137,545	195,168	231,898	+ 41.9	+ 18.8	+ 57,623	+ 36,730	+ 68.6	+ 94,353

SOURCE: Uniform Crime Report, State of Maryland, Maryland State Police Department, December, 1974.
as compiled by General Planning Division, M-NCPPC. NOTE: Figures for Prince
George's County are from Prince George's County Police Department, April, 1975.

TABLE 25
VOLUME OF ACTUAL INDEX CRIME FOR SELECTED
MARYLAND JURISDICTIONS FOR 1972, 1973, 1974

CONTRIBUTORS TOTALS BY COUNTIES	MURDER, NON- NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY BREAKING & ENTERING	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	YEARLY COUNTY TOTAL
BALTIMORE CITY								
1974	293	486	10,208	6,379	18,790	30,865	9,214	76,235
1973	280	499	8,612	6,415	15,606	25,795	8,242	65,449
1972	330	465	9,604	6,380	16,995	8,815	8,353	50,942
PRINCE GEORGE'S								
1974	56	279	2,029	2,052	9,810	23,760	5,108	43,094
1973	59	190	1,595	1,707	8,329	19,715	5,197	36,792
1972	69	215	1,586	1,761	7,434	9,586	5,350	26,001
BALTIMORE COUNTY								
1974	30	113	883	462	8,640	20,382	3,095	33,605
1973	20	99	668	526	6,943	16,777	2,975	28,008
1972	22	92	679	782	6,210	8,226	2,722	18,733
MONTGOMERY								
1974	18	70	617	370	5,792	16,127	2,399	25,393
1973	24	93	554	343	4,485	14,146	2,344	21,979
1972	15	85	428	283	4,363	6,304	2,083	13,561
ANNE ARUNDEL								
1974	27	91	383	1,694	5,086	10,615	2,183	20,034
1973	21	69	334	1,393	4,124	8,577	1,793	16,311
1972	10	53	269	783	3,482	4,154	1,531	10,282

TABLE 25
(Continued)

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CONTRIBUTORS TOTALS BY COUNTIES	MURDER, NON- NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY BREAKING & ENTERING	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	YEARLY COUNTY TOTAL
HOWARD								
1974	8	35	102	225	1,359	3,016	417	5,162
1973	2	23	90	226	1,030	2,295	364	4,030
1972	3	25	101	151	1,011	1,129	319	2,739
CHARLES								
1974	6	11	32	92	555	973	117	1,786
1973	5	22	34	73	418	642	91	1,285
1972	17	11	45	92	438	391	117	1,111
OTHER COUNTIES								
1974	45	144	449	2,003	7,551	15,053	1,299	26,589
1973	48	125	322	2,230	5,487	11,976	1,116	21,314
1972	49	113	383	1,885	5,280	5,371	1,095	14,176
GRAND TOTAL								
1974	483	1,229	14,703	13,277	57,583	120,791	23,832	231,898
1973	459	1,120	12,209	12,913	46,422	99,923	22,122	195,168
1972	515	1,059	13,095	12,117	45,213	43,976	21,570	137,545

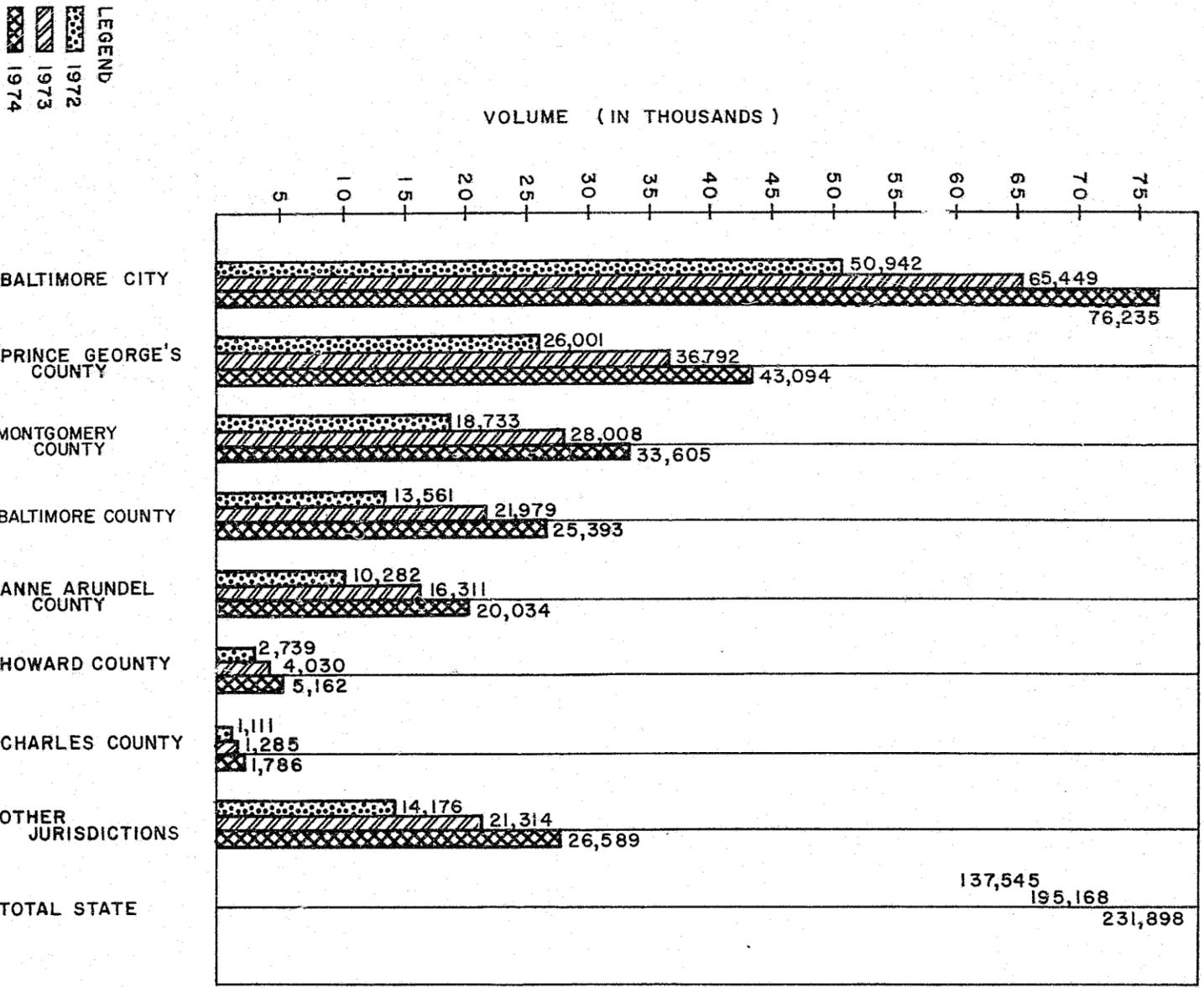
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SOURCE: Uniform Crime Report, State of Maryland, December, 1974, as compiled by
General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, April, 1975.

Prince George's County Figures are from Prince George's County Police Department.

FIGURE 26A

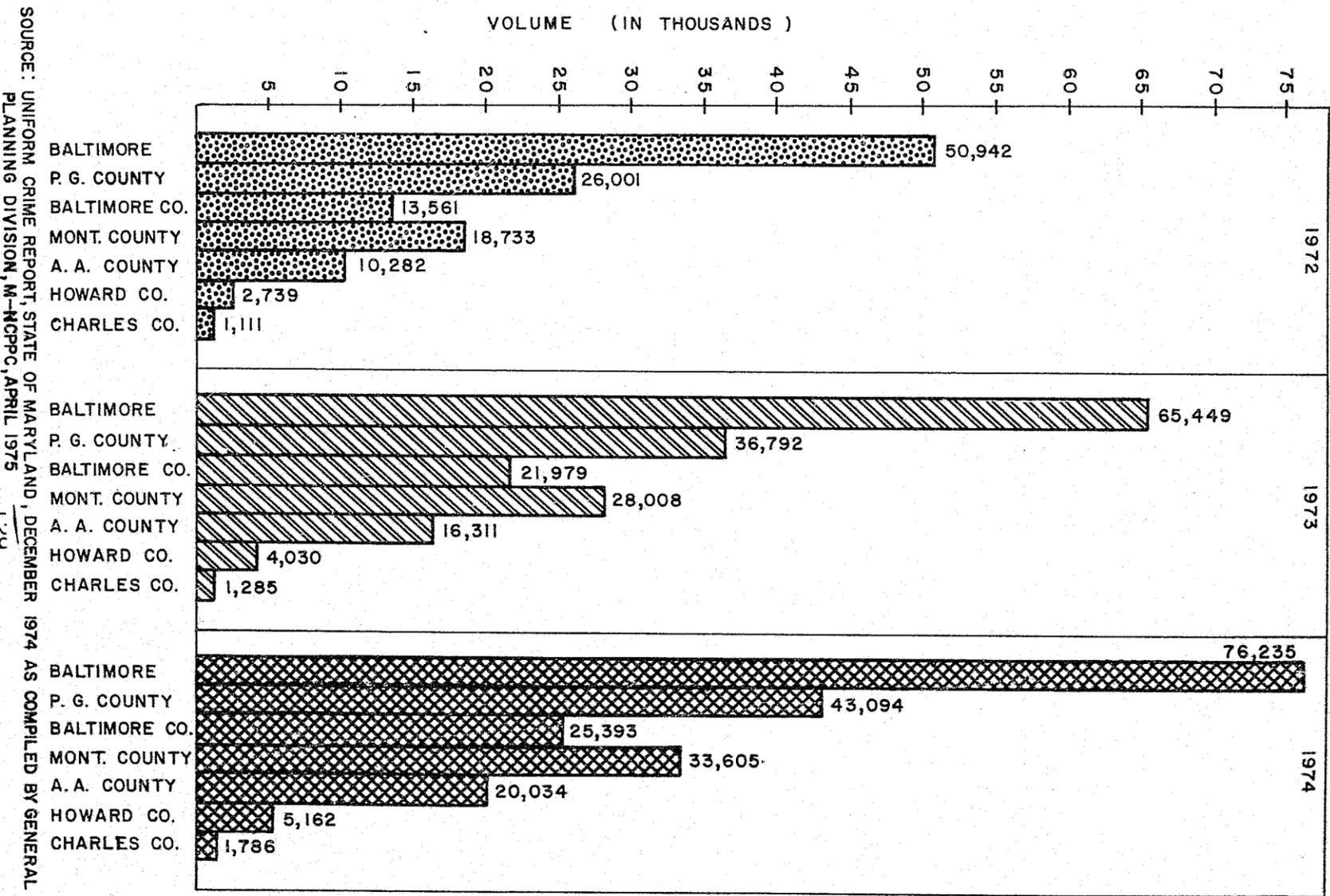
VOLUME OF ACTUAL INDEX CRIME
FOR SELECTED MARYLAND JURISDICTIONS
1972, 1973, 1974



SOURCE - UNIFORM CRIME REPORT STATE OF MARYLAND DECEMBER, 1974
AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, APRIL, 1975

FIGURE 26B

VOLUME OF ACTUAL INDEX CRIME
FOR SELECTED MARYLAND JURISDICTIONS
1972, 1973, 1974



SOURCE: UNIFORM CRIME REPORT, STATE OF MARYLAND, DECEMBER 1974 AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, APRIL 1975

Montgomery, and Charles Counties increased by 87 percent and 61 percent respectively.

Even though Prince George's County ranks second behind Baltimore City for the greatest absolute increase over three years, the County's rate of increase (66 percent) was slightly below that for the State (69 percent). Only two other State jurisdictions exhibited the same trend--Baltimore City and Charles County. In addition, in 1974 Prince George's County had an absolute increase of 6,302 offenses or a 17 percent increase over 1973. This represented the third lowest increase for the selected jurisdictions in the State, behind Montgomery County and Baltimore City.

Table 26 depicts the percentage distribution of actual index offenses in selected jurisdictions in the State of Maryland. Some major counties have exhibited increases in their percentage of the total State volume over the past three years--Baltimore, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, and Howard. Prince George's County has experienced a slight decline from 18.9 percent of the total in 1972 to 18.6 percent in 1974. A significant drop in Baltimore City's percentage of the total State crime pattern was evidenced from 1972 to 1974. In 1972, Baltimore City comprised 37 percent of the total and in 1974 it comprised only 33 percent.

Table 27 presents the volume of the actual crime index offenses and its corresponding rate per 100,000 population (crime rate). The crime rate relates the incidence of crime to population. This type of measure aids in indicating the

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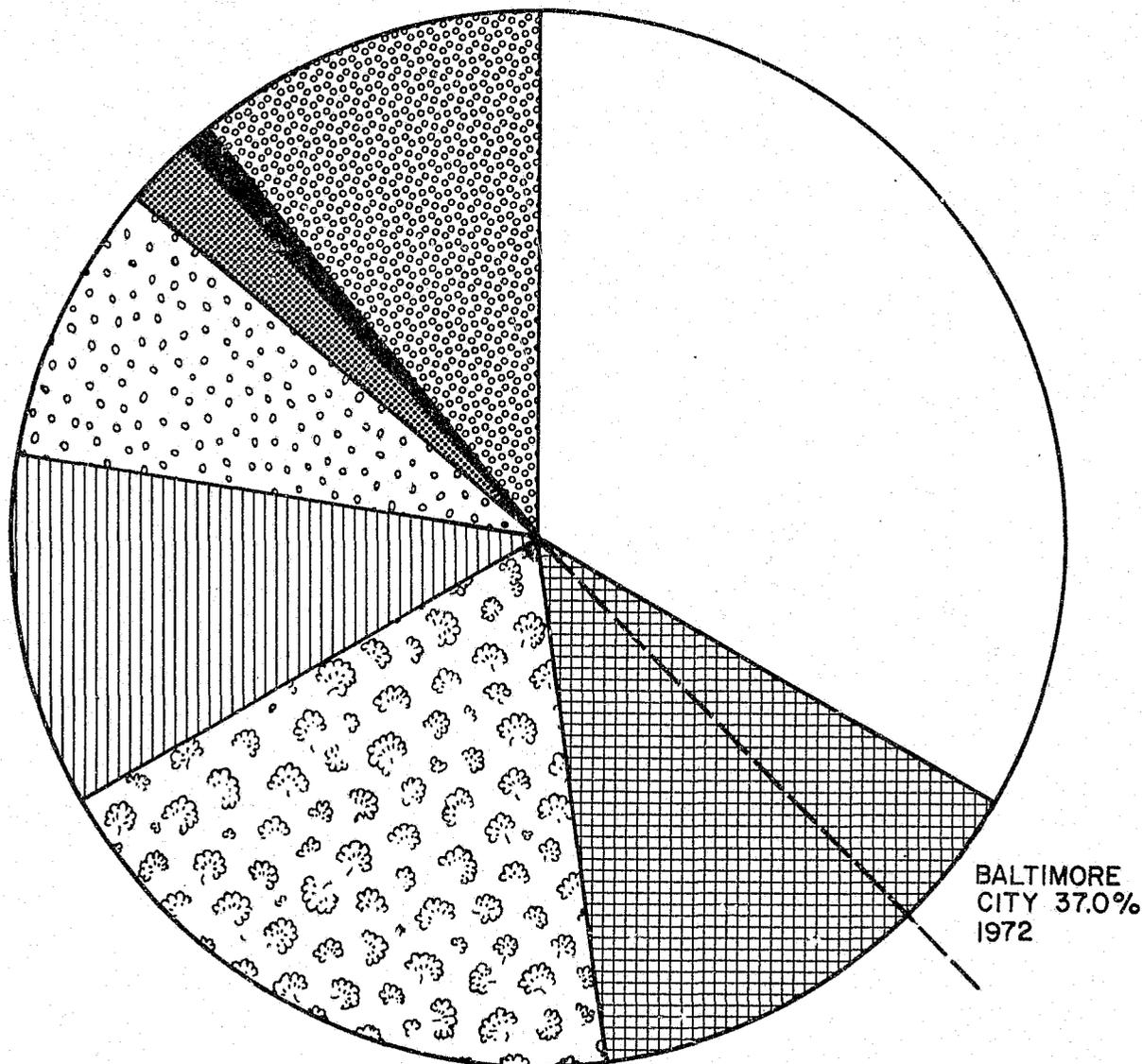
TABLE 26
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL STATE OF MARYLAND
ACTUAL INDEX CRIME BY SELECTED JURISDICTIONS FOR
1972, 1973, 1974

JURISDICTION	<u>1974</u>		<u>1973</u>		<u>1972</u>	
	VOLUME	% TOTAL	VOLUME	% TOTAL	VOLUME	% TOTAL
Baltimore City	76,235	32.9	65,449	33.5	50,942	37.0
Prince George's County	43,094	18.6	36,792	18.8	26,001	18.9
Montgomery County	25,393	10.9	21,979	11.3	13,561	9.9
Baltimore County	33,605	14.5	28,008	14.3	18,733	13.6
Anne Arundel County	20,034	8.6	16,311	8.4	10,282	7.5
Howard County	5,162	2.2	4,030	2.1	2,739	2.0
Charles County	1,786	0.8	1,285	0.7	1,111	0.8
Other Md. Counties	26,589	11.5	21,314	10.9	14,176	10.3
TOTAL STATE	231,898	100.0	195,168	100.0	137,545	100.0

SOURCE: Uniform Crime Report, State of Maryland, December, 1974 as compiled by General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, April, 1975.
 Prince George's County Figures are from Prince George's County Police Department.

FIGURE 27

SERIOUS CRIME IN MARYLAND-1974



	BALTIMORE CITY 32.9%		ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY 8.6%
	BALTIMORE COUNTY 14.5%		HOWARD COUNTY 2.2%
	PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY 18.6%		CHARLES COUNTY 0.8%
	MONTGOMERY COUNTY 10.9%		OTHER JURISDICTIONS 11.5%

SOURCE: UNIFORM CRIME REPORT, STATE OF MARYLAND, DECEMBER, 1974 AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, APRIL 1975

TABLE 27

VOLUME AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION OF
ACTUAL INDEX CRIME BY SELECTED
MARYLAND JURISDICTIONS
FOR 1972, 1973, 1974

JURISDICTION	1974		1973		1972	
	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
Baltimore City	76,235	9,076	65,449	7,587	50,942	5,778
Prince George's County	43,094	6,073	36,792	5,210	26,001	3,724
Montgomery County	25,393	4,351	21,979	3,861	13,561	2,452
Baltimore County	33,605	5,165	28,008	4,356	18,733	2,926
Anne Arundel County	20,034	5,998	16,311	5,045	10,282	3,298
Howard County	5,162	5,545	4,030	4,830	2,739	3,595
Charles County	1,786	3,017	1,285	2,305	1,111	2,073
Other Maryland Counties	26,589	3,102	21,314	2,566	14,176	1,700
Total State	231,898	5,619	195,168	4,791	137,545	3,397

SOURCE: Uniform Crime Report, State of Maryland, December, 1974, as compiled by General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, April, 1975. Prince George's County figures are from Prince George's County Police Department.

amount of a particular kind of criminal activity and perhaps its concentration in a particular area. The crime rate takes into consideration only the numerical factor of population and does not incorporate any of the other elements which contribute to the amount of crime in a given area.

For the State of Maryland from 1972 to 1974, the crime rate increased by 65 percent. Prince George's County's crime rate was slightly lower with an increase of 63 percent. Only Baltimore City and Charles County had lower increases in crime rates for the three year period. In each of the three years, Prince George's County had the second highest crime rate for selected (major) jurisdictions in the State, behind Baltimore City in each case. In addition, Prince George's County's crime rates were higher than that of the State as a whole. In 1972, the County's rate was 10 percent higher than that of the State; in 1973 it was 9 percent higher; and in 1974 it was 8 percent higher (see Table 23 for comparison with national rates).

A comparison of each index offense crime rate is set forth in Table 28. Over the three year period in the State of Maryland, larceny accounted for the highest crime rate with rates of 1,086 (1972); 2,453 (1973); and 2,927 (1974). The lowest crime rates for the period were for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter with rates of 12.7 (1972); 11.3 (1973); and 11.7 (1974).

Looking at the individual jurisdictions, Baltimore City had the highest crime rates during the three year period.

TABLE 28

RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION OF ACTUAL INDEX
 CRIME BY SELECTED MARYLAND JURISDICTIONS FOR
 1972, 1973, 1974

PAGE 1 OF 2

CONTRIBUTORS TOTALS BY COUNTIES	MURDER, NON- NEGLIGENT MAN- SLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY BREAKING AND ENTERING	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	YEARLY COUNTY TOTAL
BALTIMORE CITY								
1974	34.9	57.9	1,215.2	759.4	2,236.9	3,674.4	1,096.9	9,075.6
1973	32.5	57.8	998.6	743.7	1,809.1	2,990.3	955.5	7,587.2
1972	37.4	52.7	1,089.3	723.7	1,927.7	999.8	947.4	5,778.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S								
1974	7.9	39.3	285.9	289.2	1,382.5	3,348.4	719.8	6,073.0
1973	8.3	26.9	225.9	241.7	1,179.4	2,791.7	735.9	5,209.9
1972	9.8	30.8	227.2	252.2	1,064.7	1,372.9	766.3	3,724.0
BALTIMORE COUNTY								
1974	4.6	17.4	135.7	71.0	1,328.0	3,132.8	475.7	5,165.2
1973	3.1	15.4	103.9	81.8	1,079.9	2,609.5	462.7	4,356.8
1972	3.4	14.4	106.0	122.1	969.9	1,284.8	425.1	2,925.8
MONTGOMERY								
1974	3.1	12.0	105.7	63.4	992.5	2,763.6	411.1	4,351.5
1973	4.2	16.3	97.3	60.3	787.9	2,485.0	411.8	3,861.0
1972	2.7	15.4	77.4	51.2	789.1	1,140.2	376.7	2,452.7
ANNE ARUNDEL								
1974	8.1	27.2	114.7	507.2	1,522.8	3,178.1	653.6	5,998.2
1973	6.5	21.3	103.3	430.9	1,275.7	2,653.6	554.6	5,045.5
1972	3.2	17.0	86.3	251.1	1,116.8	1,332.3	491.1	3,297.8
HOWARD								
1974	8.6	37.6	109.6	241.7	1,459.7	3,239.5	447.9	5,544.6
1973	2.4	27.6	107.9	270.9	1,234.6	2,750.8	436.3	4,830.4
1972	3.9	32.8	132.9	198.2	1,327.1	1,482.0	418.7	3,595.4

TABLE 28
(Continued)

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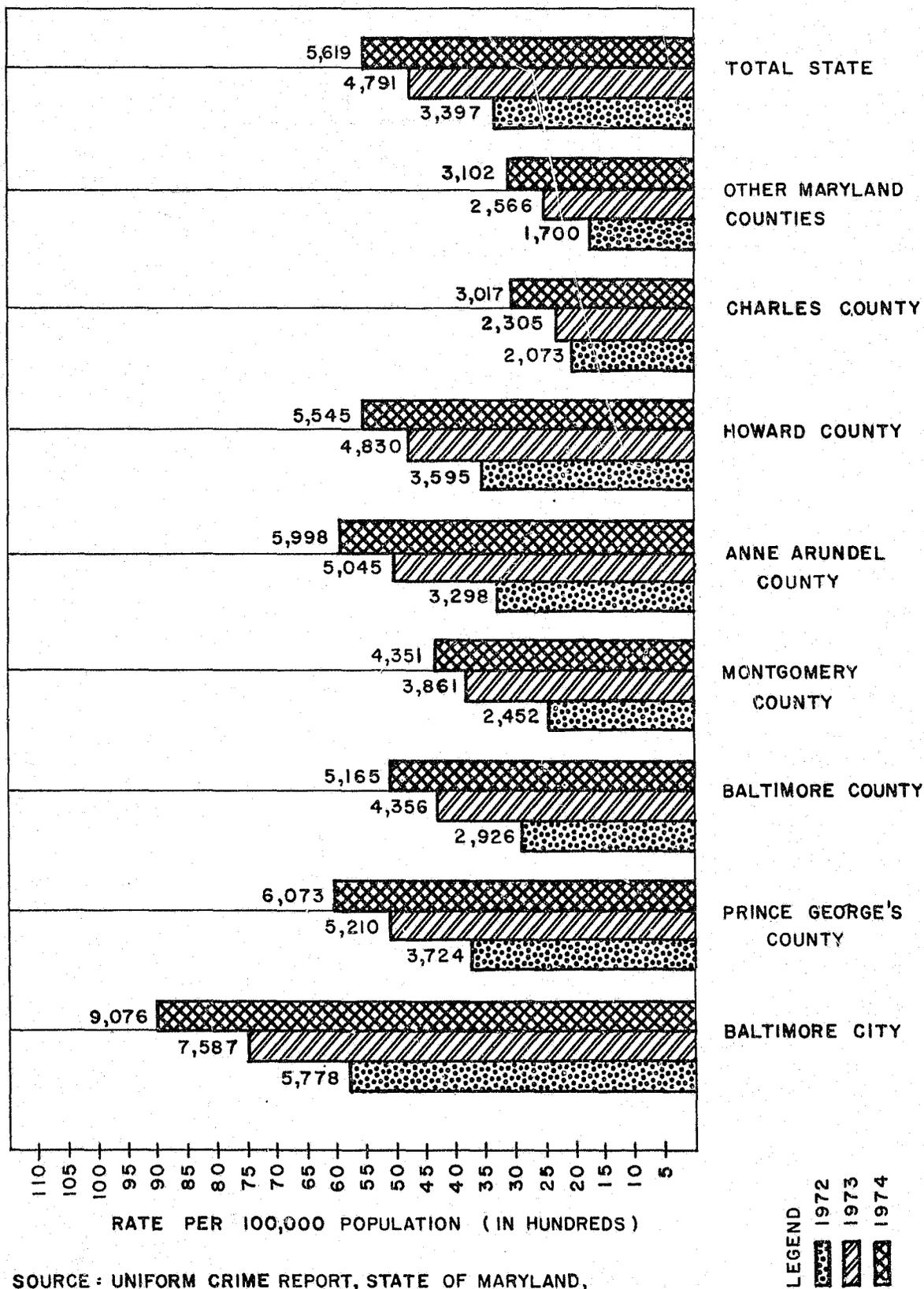
CONTRIBUTORS TOTALS BY COUNTIES	MURDER, NON- NEGLIGENT MAN- SLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY BREAKING AND ENTERING	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	YEARLY COUNTY TOTAL
CHARLES								
1974	10.1	18.6	54.1	155.4	937.5	1,643.6	197.6	3,016.9
1973	9.0	39.5	61.0	131.0	750.0	1,151.8	163.3	2,305.3
1972	31.7	20.5	84.0	171.7	817.3	729.6	218.3	2,073.1
STATE TOTAL								
1974	11.7	29.8	356.2	321.7	1,395.2	2,926.7	577.4	5,618.8
1973	11.3	27.5	299.7	317.0	1,139.5	2,452.7	543.0	4,790.6
1972	12.7	26.2	323.5	299.3	1,116.8	1,086.2	532.8	3,397.4

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SOURCE. General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, April, 1975.

FIGURE 28 A

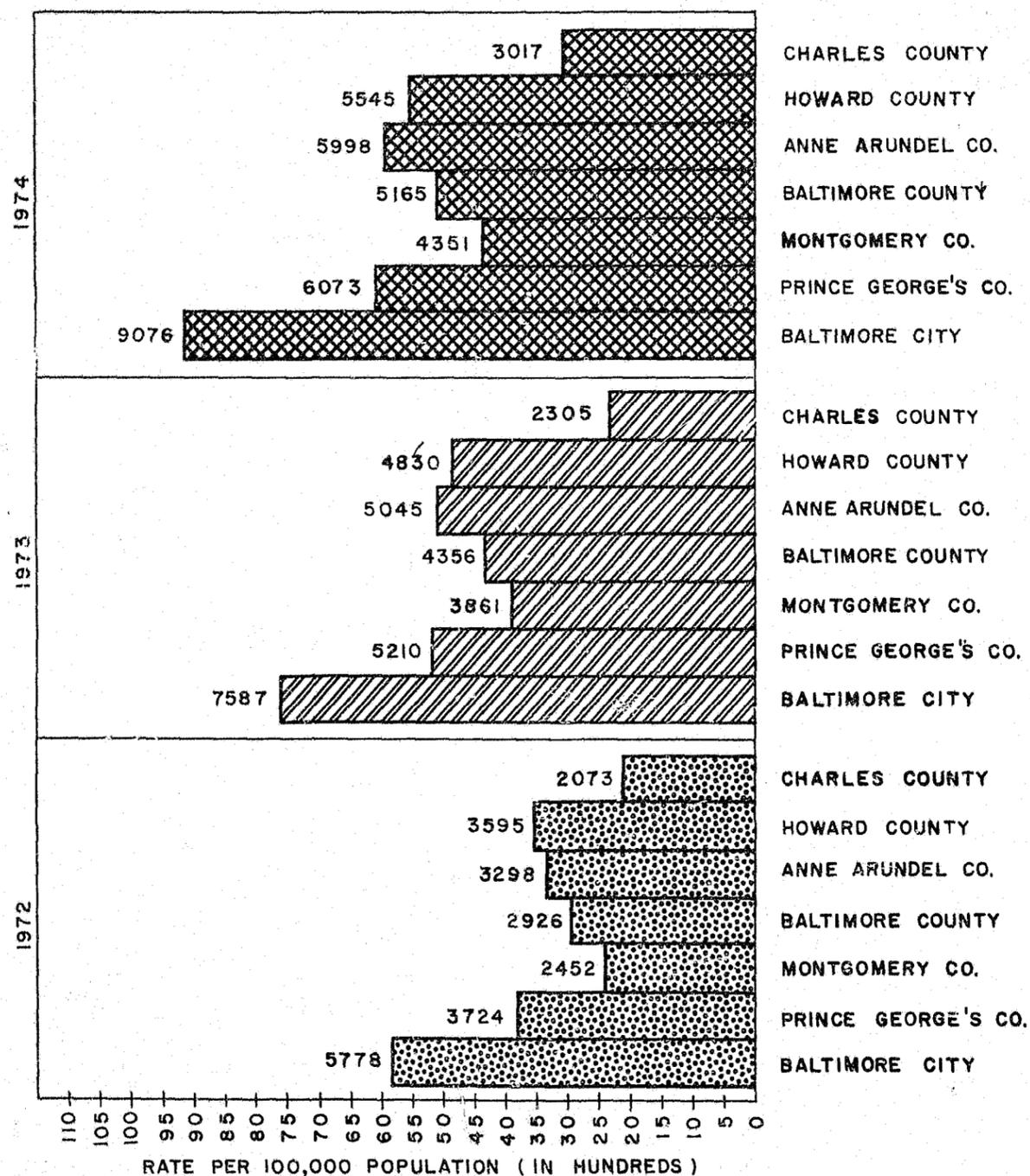
RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION OF ACTUAL INDEX CRIME
 FOR SELECTED MARYLAND JURISDICTIONS
 1972, 1973, 1974



SOURCE: UNIFORM CRIME REPORT, STATE OF MARYLAND, DECEMBER 1974 AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, APRIL 1975.

FIGURE 28 B

RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION OF ACTUAL INDEX CRIME FOR SELECTED MARYLAND JURISDICTIONS 1972, 1973, 1974



SOURCE: UNIFORM CRIME REPORT, STATE OF MARYLAND, DECEMBER 1974
AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, APRIL 1975

There were more than 9,000 index offenses for every 100,000 population in 1974, an increase of 20 percent over 1973 and an increase of 57 percent over 1972. There were 35 murders per 100,000 inhabitants of Baltimore City in 1974. This is nearly three and one-half times as great as the murder rate for Charles County which had approximately 10 murders for every 100,000 population.

The highest crime rate in Baltimore City was for larceny with a rate of 3,674 for 1974 up by 23 percent over 1973 and more than two and one-half times the 1972 rate.

The 1974 crime rate in Prince George's County, as noted earlier, increased by 63 percent over the 1972 rate. There were some notable declines in individual crime rates for the three year period. Both the murder rate and the auto theft rate decreased from 1972 to 1974 by more than 19 percent and 6 percent respectively. However, the Prince George's crime pattern is generally higher than other major jurisdictions in the State. For every index offense in 1974, except for murder, aggravated assault, and burglary, Prince George's County recorded the second highest crime rates in the State, directly behind Baltimore City.

To gain an added perspective on the State of Maryland crime pattern, Table 29 sets forth the crime rates for violent and property crimes by major jurisdictions in the State.

In the State of Maryland almost 9 out of every 10 crimes is a property crime. In terms of volume, Baltimore

TABLE 29
VOLUME AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION
OF ACTUAL VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIMES
BY SELECTED MARYLAND JURISDICTIONS
FOR 1972, 1973, 1974

PAGE 1 OF 2

JURISDICTION	VIOLENT ^{1/}		PROPERTY ^{2/}		TOTAL	
	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
BALTIMORE CITY						
1974	17,366	2067.4	58,869	7008.2	76,235	9075.6
1973	15,806	2238.2	49,643	7029.6	65,449	9267.8
1972	16,779	1903.2	34,163	3874.9	50,942	5778.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S						
1974	4,416	622.3	38,678	5450.7	43,094	6073.0
1973	3,551	502.8	33,241	4707.0	36,792	5209.9
1972	3,631	520.1	22,370	3204.0	26,001	3724.0
BALTIMORE COUNTY						
1974	1,488	228.7	32,117	4936.5	33,605	5165.2
1973	1,313	204.2	26,695	4152.1	28,008	4356.4
1972	1,575	246.0	17,158	2679.8	18,733	2925.8
MONTGOMERY						
1974	1,075	184.2	24,318	4167.3	25,393	4351.5
1973	1,014	178.1	20,965	3683.0	21,979	3861.0
1972	811	146.7	12,750	2306.0	13,561	2452.7
ANNE ARUNDEL						
1974	2,195	657.2	17,839	5341.0	20,034	5998.2
1973	1,817	562.1	14,494	4483.0	16,311	5045.5
1972	1,115	344.9	9,167	2835.6	10,282	3180.5

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TABLE 29
(Continued)

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JURISDICTION	VIOLENT		PROPERTY		TOTAL	
	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
HOWARD						
1974	370	397.4	4,792	5147.2	5,162	5,544.6
1973	341	408.7	3,689	4421.7	4,030	4,830.4
1972	280	367.6	2,459	3227.9	2,739	3,595.4
CHARLES						
1974	141	238.2	1,645	2778.7	1,786	3016.9
1973	134	240.4	1,151	2064.9	1,285	2305.3
1972	165	307.9	946	1765.3	1,111	2073.1
OTHER COUNTIES						
1974	2,641	308.1	23,948	2793.9	26,589	3102.0
1973	2,725	328.1	18,589	2238.3	21,314	2566.4
1972	2,430	291.4	11,746	1408.5	14,176	1699.9
STATE TOTAL						
1974	29,692	719.4	202,206	4899.4	231,898	5618.8
1973	26,701	655.4	168,467	4135.2	195,168	4790.6
1972	26,786	649.0	110,759	2683.6	137,545	3332.6

SOURCE: General Planning Division, M-NCPPC April, 1975

- 1/ Violent Crime is offense of Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault.
 2/ Property Crime is offense of Burglary, Larceny, and Auto Theft.

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City had the highest incidence of violent and property crimes. In 1974 there were more than 17,000 violent crimes in Baltimore City, an increase of almost 10 percent over 1973 and 3 percent over 1972.* Nearly 59,000 property crimes were reported in Baltimore City in 1974, representing more than one and a half times as many as occurred in Prince George's County.

Violent crime in Prince George's County had risen by nearly 22 percent from 1972 to 1974, which is two times greater than the increase of violent crime in the entire State for the same period. One of every ten index crimes in 1974 was a crime of violence in Prince George's County. This pattern was similar for each of the three years studied.

While property crime in the State was increasing by 83 percent over the three year period, the increase in Prince George's County was somewhat less--73 percent. The more than 38,600 property crimes committed in Prince George's County accounted for the second highest number of such incidences in the State during 1974.

* The 1973 total violent crime volume in Baltimore City was less than in 1972.

C. CRIME IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Tables 30 and 31 indicate the total volume and percentage distribution of reported crime index offenses for jurisdictions in the Washington, D. C. SMSA.

Index offenses in the Washington, D.C. SMSA have increased by more than 25 percent (27.4%) from 1972 to 1974. In the Maryland suburbs, index offenses increased by more than 46 percent, while in the Virginia suburbs, crime rose by more than 38 percent. Of note, reported crime in the District of Columbia rose by only 4 percent. On the Maryland side, Montgomery County experienced an increase of nearly 12,000 index crimes in three years, or a rate of more than 87 percent. Charles County only experienced an increase of 675 crimes; however, that represented an increase of more than 60 percent. The crime volume of Prince George's County rose by 27 percent, or nearly 8,000 offenses during the three year period. This rise approximated the overall percentage increases for the entire SMSA.

On the Virginia side, Prince William County's crime volume increased by more than 2,700 offenses which represented a significant 103 percent increase. In terms of volume, Fairfax County led all Virginia jurisdictions with a gain of more than 6,600 reported offenses over the three year period, or an increase of 37 percent. With a 43.5 percent increase from 1972 to 1974, Fairfax City accounted for the third highest gain in the Virginia suburbs.

TABLE 30
CHANGES IN REPORTED INDEX CRIME FOR THE
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA BY
JURISDICTION FOR 1972, 1973, 1974

	<u>CRIME VOLUME</u>			<u>PERCENT ANNUAL INCREASE</u>		<u>ABSOLUTE ANNUAL INCREASE</u>		<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>	<u>ABSOLUTE INCREASE</u>
	1972	1973	1974	1972-1973	1973-1974	1972-1973	1973-1974	1972-1974	1972-1974
District of Columbia	52,642	51,055	54,642	- 3.0	+ 7.0	- 1,587	+ 3,587	+ 3.8	+ 2,000
Prince George's County	29,457	32,886	37,434	+ 11.6	+ 13.8	+ 3,429	+ 4,548	+ 27.1	+ 7,977
Montgomery County	13,561	21,979	25,393	+ 62.0	+ 15.5	+ 8,418	+ 3,414	+ 87.3	+ 11,832
Charles County	1,111	1,285	1,786	+ 15.7	+ 39.0	+ 174	+ 501	+ 60.8	+ 675
TOTAL MARYLAND SUBURBS	44,129	56,150	64,613	+ 27.2	+ 15.1	+12,021	+ 8,463	+ 46.4	+ 20,484
Alexandria	7,720	8,216	9,495	+ 6.4	+ 15.6	+ 496	+ 1,279	+ 23.0	+ 1,775
Arlington County	7,231	7,204	9,140	- 0.4	+ 26.9	- 27	+ 1,936	+ 26.4	+ 1,910
Fairfax County	17,836	20,416	24,477	+ 14.5	+ 19.9	+ 2,580	+ 4,061	+ 37.2	+ 6,641
Vienna	NA	548	772	NA	+ 40.9	NA	+ 224	NA	NA
Fairfax City	1,192	1,441	1,710	+ 20.9	+ 18.7	+ 249	+ 269	+ 43.5	+ 518
Falls Church	1,016	942	1,018	- 7.3	8.1	- 74	+ 76	+ 0.2	+ 2
Prince William Co.	2,622	3,701	5,326	+ 41.1	+ 43.9	+ 1,079	+ 1,625	+103.1	+ 2,704
TOTAL VIRGINIA SUBURBS	37,617	42,468	51,938	+ 12.9	+ 22.3	+ 4,851	+ 9,470	+ 38.1	+ 14,321
SMSA TOTAL	134,388	149,673	171,193	+ 11.4	+ 14.3	+15,285	+ 21,520	+ 27.4	+ 36,805

SOURCE: Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments Fairfax County Police Department, Prince George's County Police Department, as compiled by General Planning Division, N-NCPPC, April, 1975.

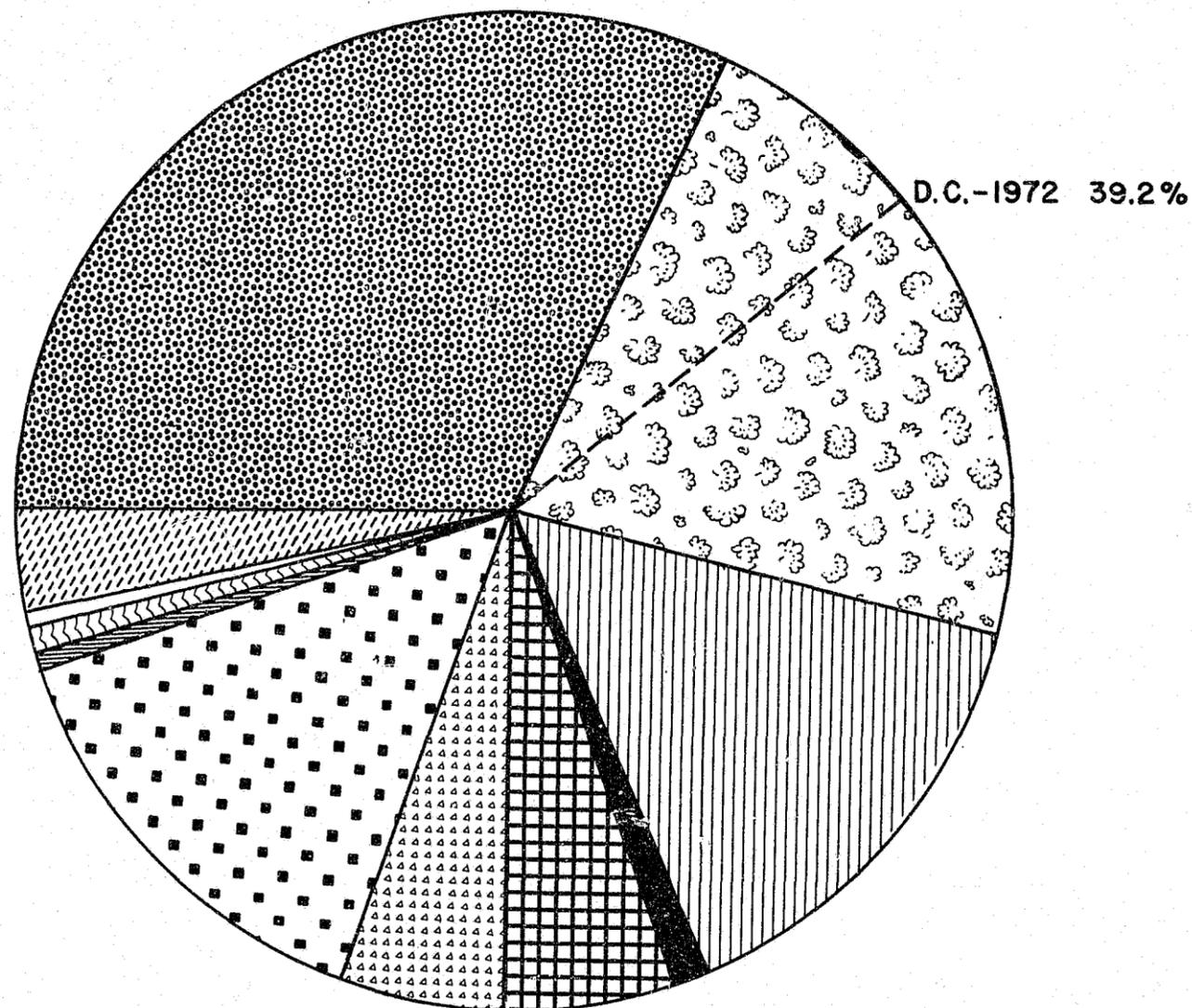
TABLE 31
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR WASHINGTON, D.C.
SMSA REPORTED INDEX CRIME BY JURISDICTION
For 1972, 1973, 1974

JURISDICTION	<u>1974</u>		<u>1973</u>		<u>1972</u>	
	VOLUME	% TOTAL	VOLUME	% TOTAL	VOLUME	% TOTAL
District of Columbia	54,642	31.9	51,055	34.1	52,642	39.2
Prince George's County	37,434	21.9	32,886	21.9	29,457	21.9
Montgomery County	25,393	14.8	21,979	14.7	13,561	10.1
Charles County	1,786	1.0	1,285	0.9	1,111	0.8
Total Maryland Suburbs	64,613	37.7	56,150	37.5	44,129	32.8
Alexandria	9,495	5.5	8,216	5.5	7,720	5.7
Arlington County	9,140	5.3	7,204	4.8	7,231	5.4
Fairfax County	24,477	14.3	20,416	13.6	17,836	13.3
Vienna	772	0.5	548	0.4	NA	NA
Fairfax City	1,710	0.9	1,441	0.9	1,192	0.9
Falls Church	1,018	0.6	942	0.6	1,016	0.8
Prince William County	5,326	3.1	3,701	2.5	2,622	1.9
Total Virginia Suburbs	51,938	30.3	42,468	28.4	37,617	28.0
SMSA Total	171,193	99.9	149,673	100.0	134,388	100.0

SOURCE: Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments, Fairfax County Police Department, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, 1975

FIGURE 29

SERIOUS CRIME IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA 1974

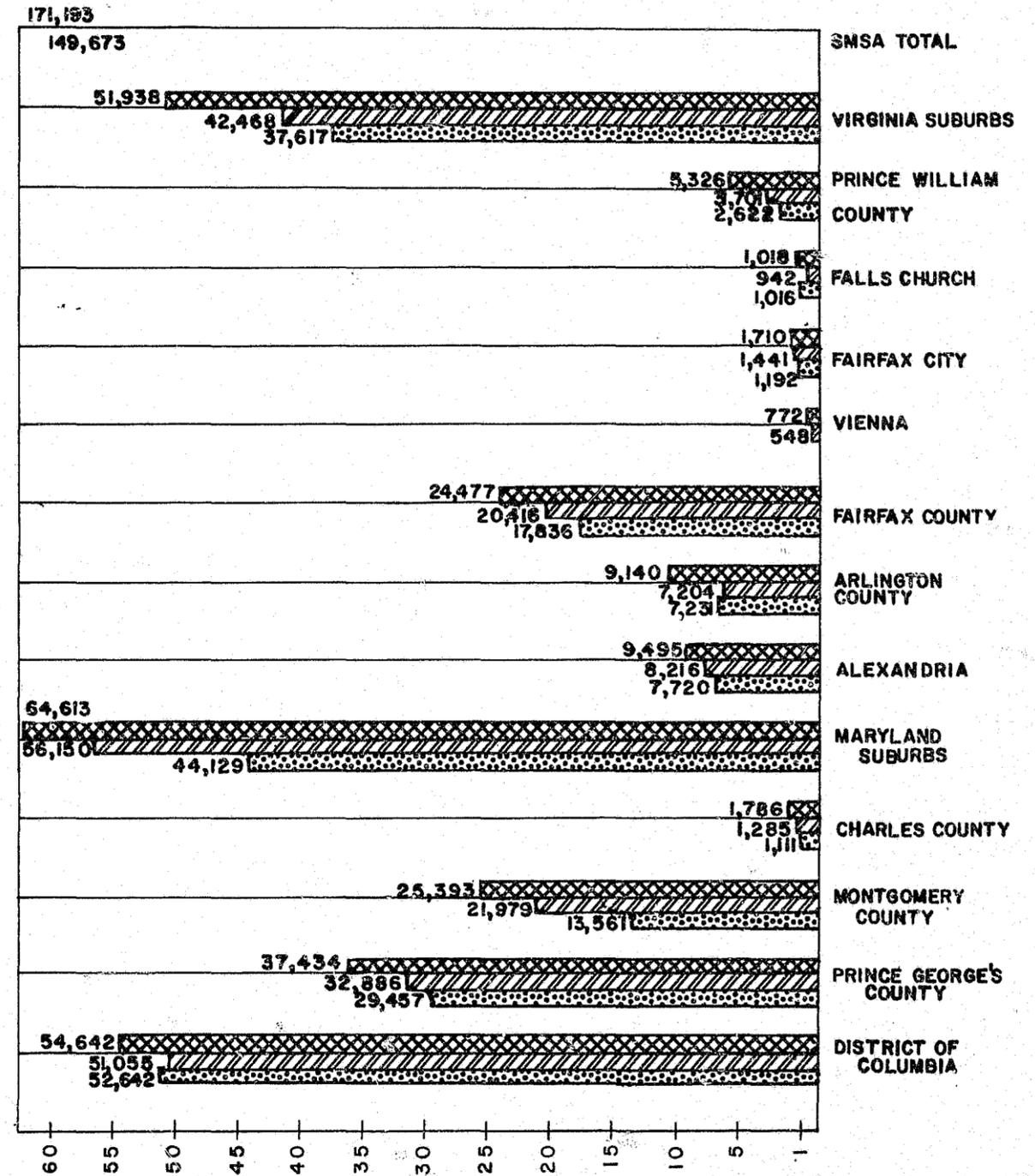


SOURCE: METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, FAIRFAX COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, APRIL 1975

FIGURE 30A

VOLUME (IN THOUSANDS)

VOLUME OF REPORTED INDEX CRIME FOR THE WASHINGTON DC SMSA 1972, 1973, 1974



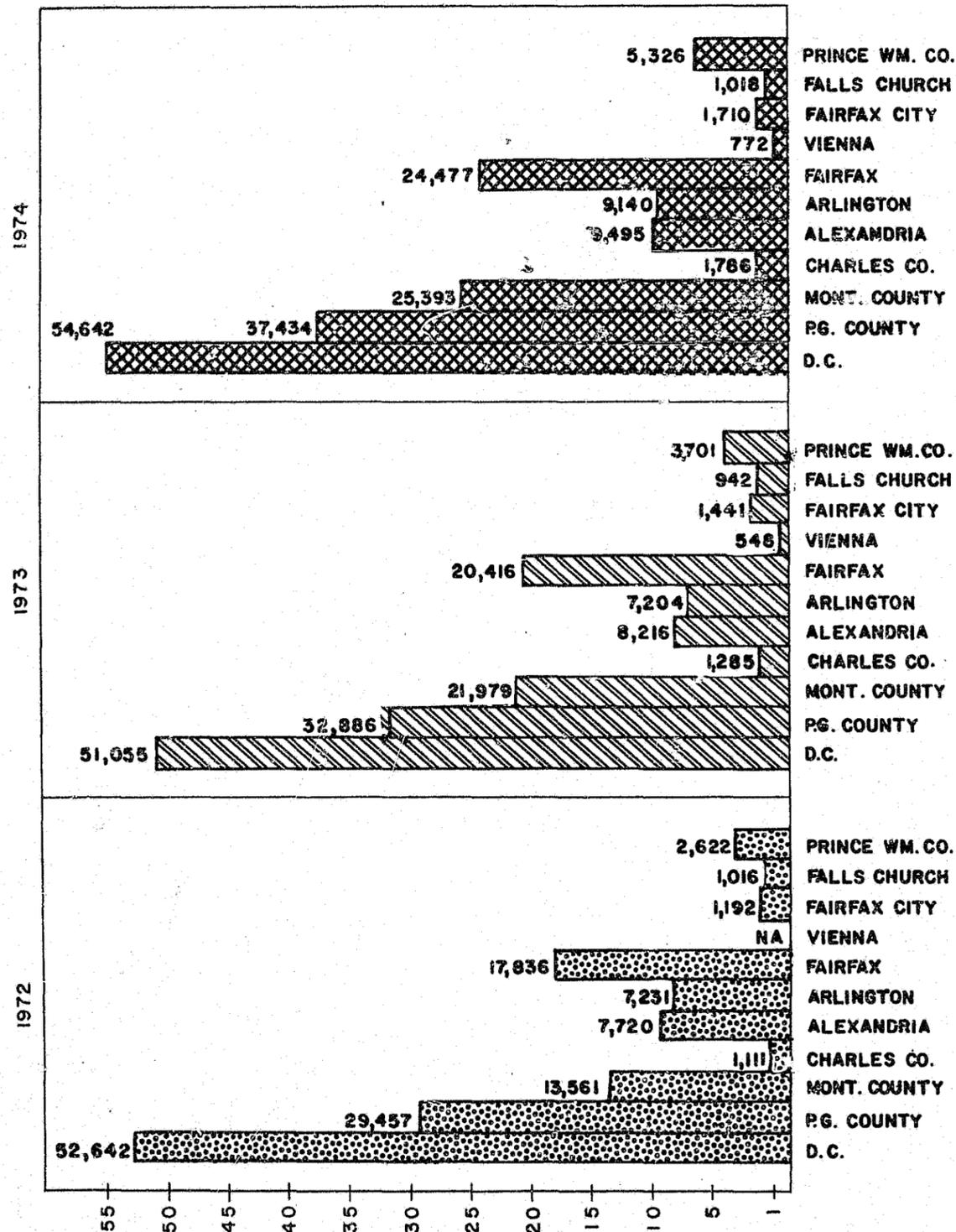
SOURCE: METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, FAIRFAX COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, APRIL, 1975

LEGEND
 1972
 1973
 1974

FIGURE 30B

VOLUME (IN THOUSANDS)

VOLUME OF REPORTED INDEX CRIME
FOR THE WASHINGTON D.C. SMSA 1972, 1973, 1974



SOURCE: METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, FAIRFAX COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, APRIL, 1975

The percentage distribution of reported index offenses has changed quite dramatically in the Washington, D.C. SMSA over the period of 1972 to 1974 (see Table 31). In 1972, the District of Columbia accounted for nearly 40 percent of the metropolitan crime, while the Maryland and Virginia suburbs accounted for nearly 32 percent and 28 percent respectively. In 1974, the District of Columbia only accounted for 32 percent of the entire SMSA crime volume. The Maryland and Virginia suburbs gained, however, accounting for nearly 38 percent and 30 percent respectively. In this short period of time, the crime pattern has moved noticeably outward from the District of Columbia into the suburbs. Interestingly, on the Maryland side, Prince George's County has maintained the same percentage (21.9 percent) of the total SMSA crime volume. Meanwhile, Montgomery County's percentage of the SMSA total has increased from 10 percent in 1972 to nearly 15 percent in 1974.

During the three-year period in Virginia, several jurisdictions have maintained the same relative percentage of the total crime volume--Alexandria, Arlington County, and Fairfax City. Fairfax County and Prince William County have experienced increases in their percentages of the total crime picture in the metropolitan area.

Table 32 indicates that the crime rate in the Washington, D. C. SMSA has increased by more than 23 percent over the period of 1972 to 1974. In the Maryland suburbs, the crime rate rose by 52 percent, while in the Virginia suburbs, the crime rate rose by 32 percent. The crime rate in the

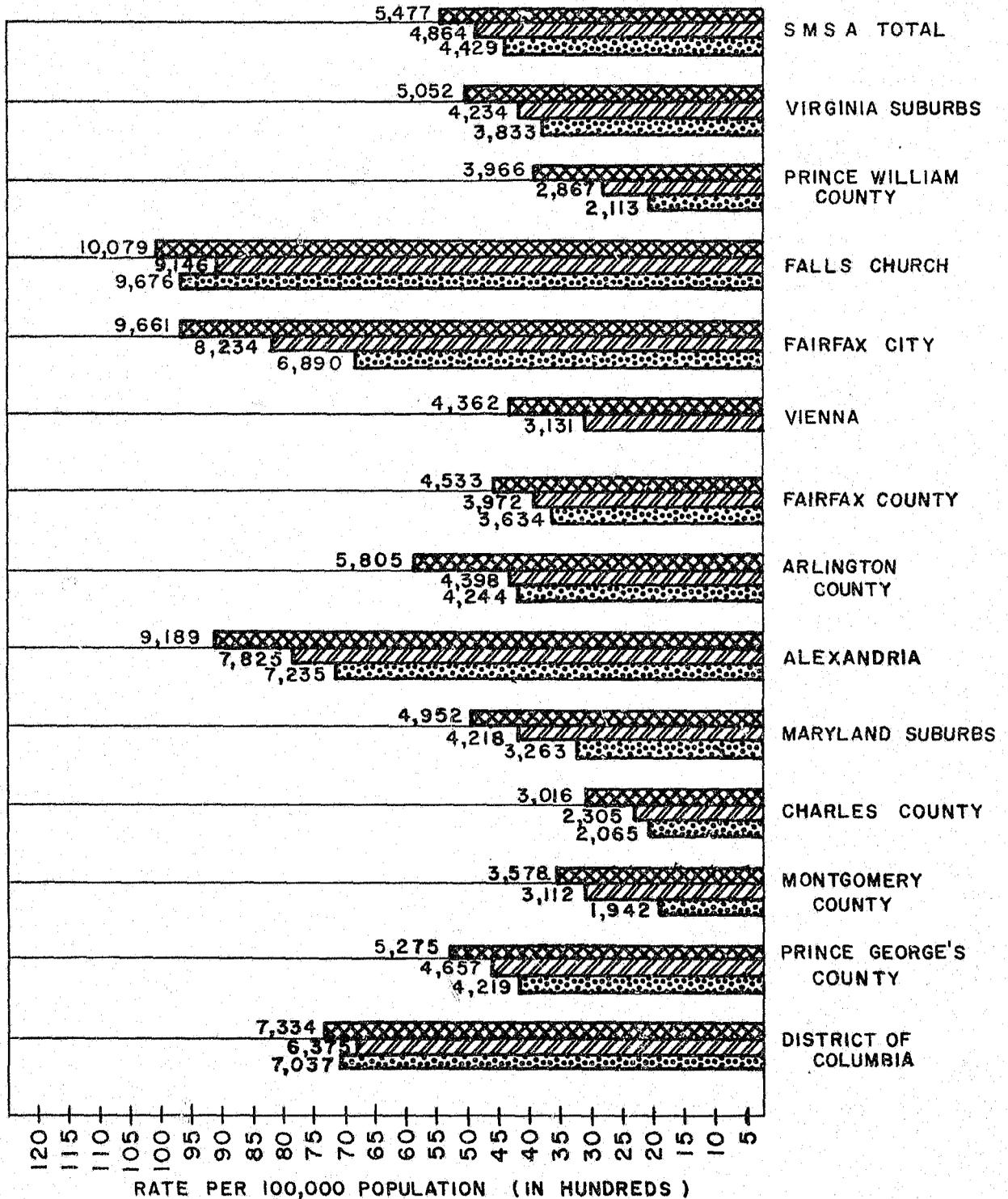
TABLE 32
VOLUME AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION
FOR REPORTED INDEX CRIME FOR THE WASHINGTON,
D.C. SMSA FOR 1972, 1973, 1974

JURISDICTION	1974		1973		1972	
	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
District of Columbia	54,642	7,334	51,055	6,875	52,642	7,037
Prince George's County	37,434	5,275	32,886	4,657	29,457	4,219
Montgomery County	25,393	3,578	21,979	3,112	13,561	1,942
Charles County	1,786	3,016	1,285	2,305	1,111	2,065
Total Maryland Suburbs	64,613	4,952	56,150	4,218	44,129	3,263
Alexandria	9,495	9,189	8,216	7,825	7,720	7,235
Arlington County	9,140	5,805	7,204	4,398	7,231	4,244
Fairfax County	24,477	4,533	20,416	3,972	17,836	3,634
Vienna	772	4,362	548	3,131	N/A	
Fairfax City	1,710	9,661	1,441	8,234	1,192	6,890
Falls Church	1,018	10,079	942	9,146	1,016	9,676
Prince William County	5,326	3,966	3,701	2,867	2,622	2,113
Total Virginia Suburbs	51,938	5,052	42,468	4,234	37,617	3,833
SMSA Total	171,193	5,477	149,673	4,864	134,388	4,429

SOURCE: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Fairfax County Police Department, Prince George's County Police Department; as compiled by General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, April, 1975.

FIGURE 31 A

RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION OF REPORTED INDEX CRIME
FOR THE WASHINGTON D.C. SMSA 1972, 1973, 1974

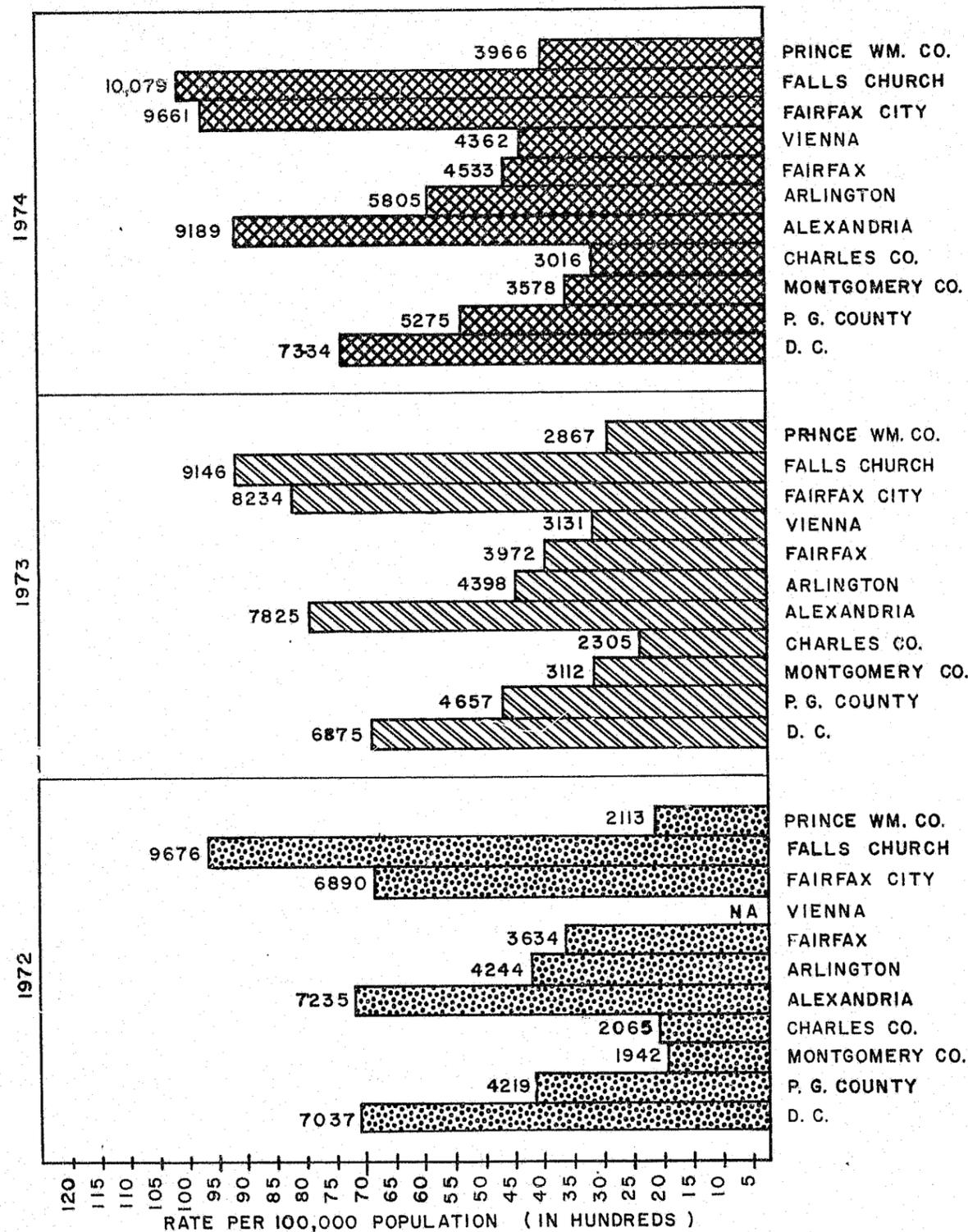


SOURCE: METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS,
FAIRFAX COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, PRINCE GEORGE'S
COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, AS COMPILED BY GENERAL
PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, APRIL 1975

LEGEND

FIGURE 31 B

RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION OF REPORTED INDEX CRIME FOR THE WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA 1972, 1973, 1974



SOURCE: METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, FAIRFAX COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, AS COMPILED BY GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, APRIL 1975.

District of Columbia actually went down by 2 percent from 1972 to 1973, then rose again to 7,334 index offenses per 100,000 population, for an overall increase of 4 percent.

In the Maryland suburbs, Prince George's County accounted for the highest crime rate for each of the three years with crime rates of 4,219 in 1972, 4,657 in 1973, and 5,275 in 1974.

In the Virginia suburbs, Falls Church experienced the highest crime rate for the three years with a rate of 10,079. Fairfax City also recorded a high rate of 9,661.

Thus, when the comparative crime rates of the eleven Washington, D. C. SMSA jurisdictions are analyzed, Prince George's County ranked sixth, fifth, and sixth, respectively in 1972, 1973 and 1974.* In each of the three years, Falls Church, Fairfax City, Alexandria, the District of Columbia and Arlington County ranked higher. The jurisdictions with lower rankings were Fairfax County, Montgomery County, Charles County, Prince William County, and the Town of Vienna.

* Information from Loudoun County was not available.

V. MANPOWER AND GENERAL POLICE PLANNING

V. MANPOWER AND GENERAL POLICE PLANNING

A. HISTORY

The Prince George's County Police Department was organized in 1929 by an act of the State Legislature. This initial six-man force grew slowly and performed limited police functions for the State in predominantly rural Prince George's County. In 1950, a State law granting partial home rule powers to the County placed the then 46-man force under the complete supervision of the County Government. Since 1950, both the County and the Police Department have undergone major changes. In an attempt to provide service to the rapidly growing and urbanizing County, the Police Department has adopted important organizational and technical innovations. Today, the Police Department has an authorized strength of approximately 965 sworn personnel. The Chief, who is responsible to the County Executive, directs and supervises the operations of each division and section of the Department:

DIVISIONS

Central Services
Data Processing and Crime Analysis
Communications
Records and Identification

Major Crimes

Special Enforcement

Planning and Research Division

Training and Education

Personnel

Special Operations

Internal Affairs

Staff Inspection

Public Information

In a matter of 45 years the Police Department has grown from the initial six-man force under the supervision of the State to a County Police Department of 13 divisions and an authorized strength of nearly 1000 personnel.

B. POLICE FACILITIES AND SYSTEM

The Prince George's County Police Department currently uses a headquarters station, four substations and a police academy facility. Each is discussed below. Figure 33 gives the general location of these facilities.

1. HEADQUARTERS STATION/POLICE ACADEMY

The headquarters station is located at 3415 North Forest Edge Road in Forestville. This facility houses the police department's administrative offices, the Bureau

PRINCE GEORGE S COUNTY POLICE

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

JULY 1975

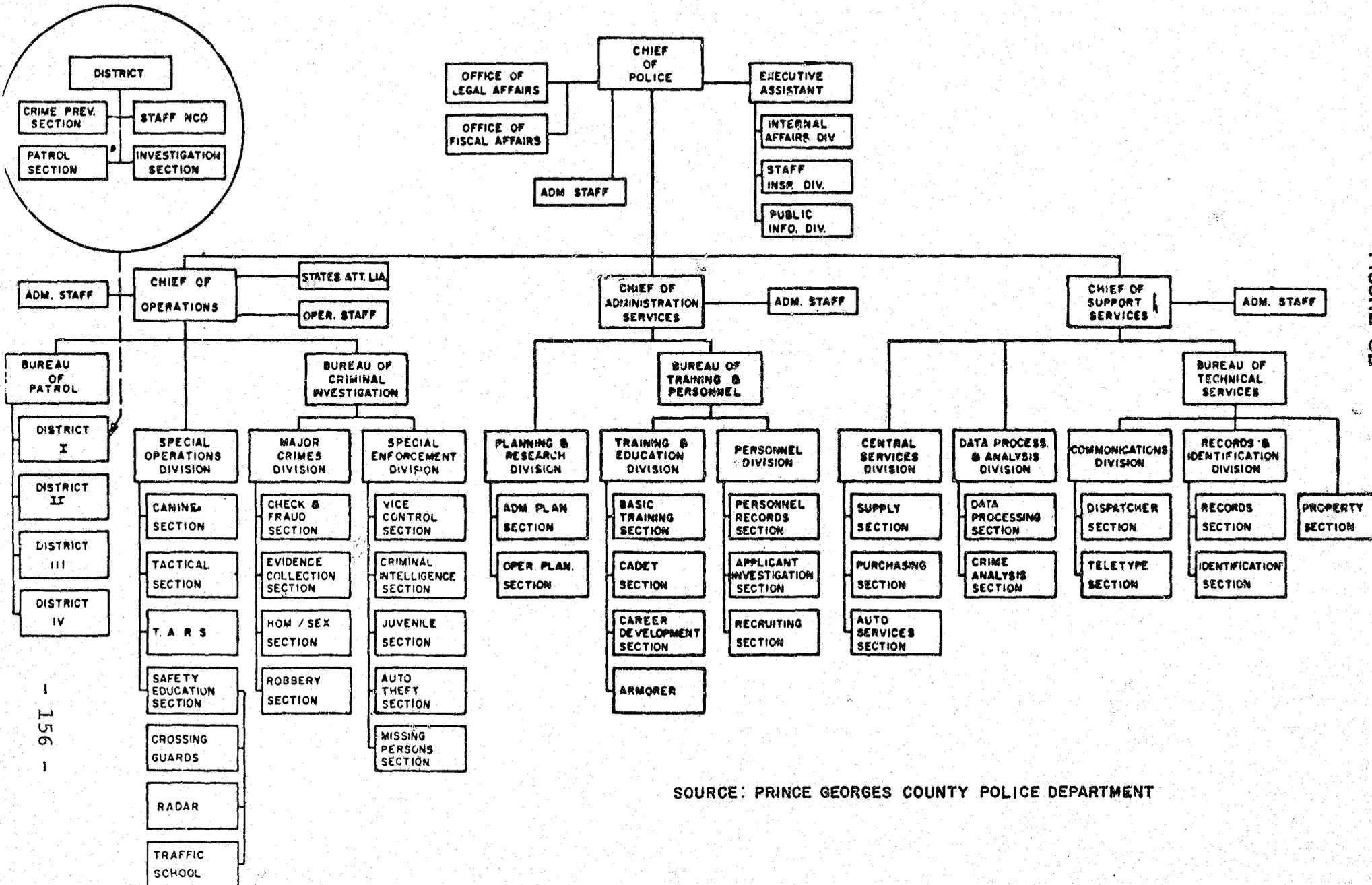


FIGURE 32

SOURCE: PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

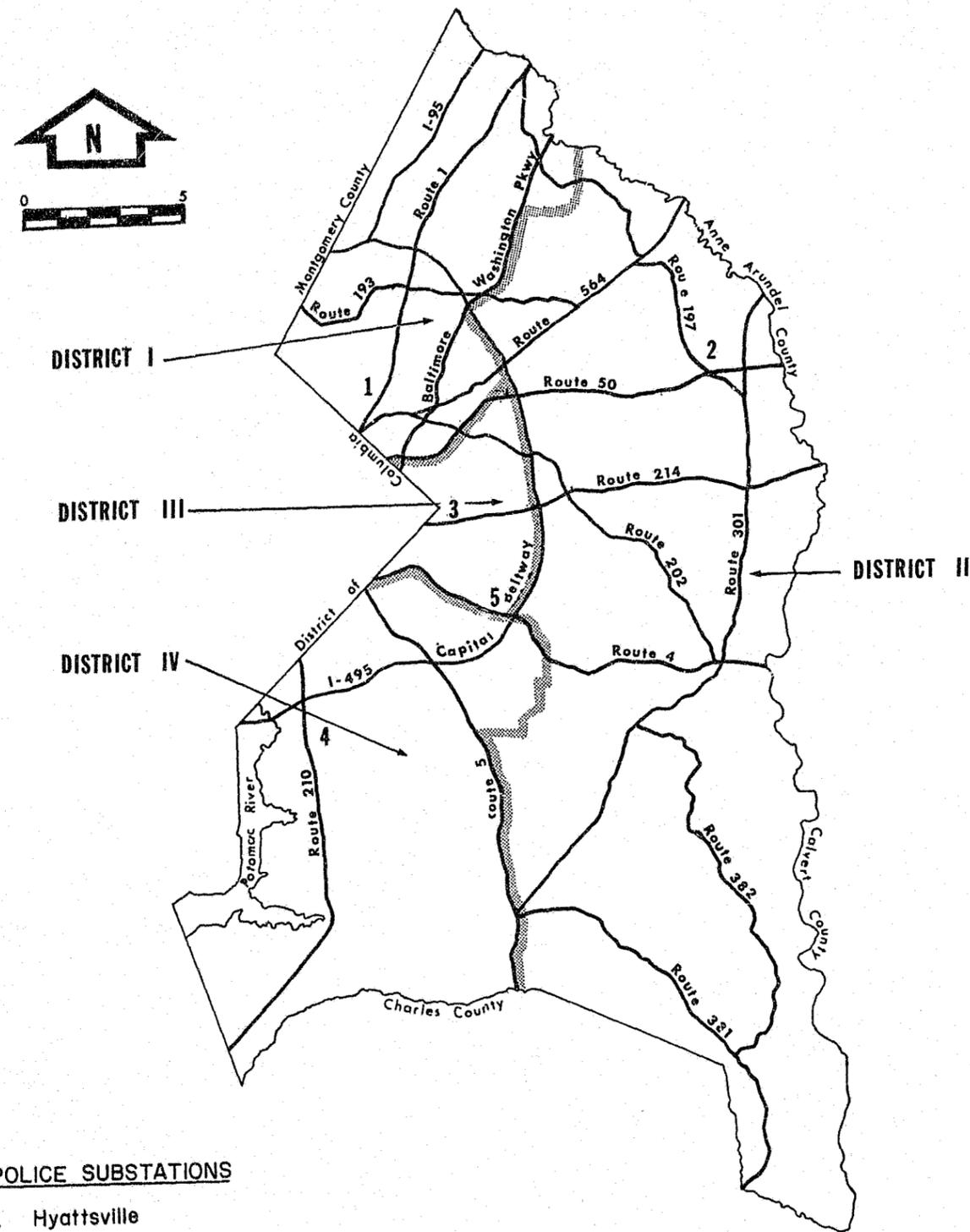
of Criminal Investigations, Planning and Research Division, Traffic and Personnel units, Juvenile Services, and the Police Academy functions. The building, originally an elementary school, was vacated by the County Board of Education because of the distraction and hazard from low-flying aircraft approaching Andrews Air Force Base. Although adequate for temporary use, the building has many structural and operational deficiencies that will soon force the Police Department to look for new facilities.

2. SUBSTATIONS

BOWIE - the Bowie substation is presently located in the Bowie Municipal Building, Tulip Grove Drive, in the City of Bowie. This substation has a service area of 85.5 square miles and a service area population of 67,704. This station consists of leased space in the Woodward Mansion which the City of Bowie uses for local government services. The area occupied by the police department is small (914 square feet) and is inconveniently located on separate floors. This area includes space for a uniformed officer's squad room, roll call and locker room, supervisor's offices, records area, and a station clerk's office. The facility houses 130 officers. At some time

FIGURE 33

POLICE DISTRICTS FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY * 1974



POLICE SUBSTATIONS

1. Hyattsville
2. Bowie - Marlboro
3. Seat Pleasant
4. Oxon Hill
5. Forestville (Headquarters)

SOURCE:
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1974

during 1976 the Bowie and Upper Marlboro substations will be combined to form a new Bowie-Marlboro station located between Bowie and Upper Marlboro.

HYATTSVILLE - The Hyattsville substation is located within the Prince George's County Service Building, 5012 Rhode Island Avenue in Hyattsville. The police department occupies approximately 5,681 square feet in one wing of the building. The police space includes a squad room, uniformed officer's locker room, jail, supervisor's offices, storage space and lobby, a police information desk, detective offices, polygraph and interrogation rooms. This station has a service area of 67.5 square miles and a service area population of 285,954. The substation houses 205 police personnel.

OXON HILL - The Oxon Hill substation is located at 7500 Livingston Road in Oxon Hill. This station has a service area of 112.5 square miles and a service area population of approximately 134,000. The station includes a uniformed squad room, locker room, detective offices, interrogation room, supervisor's offices, station clerk's office and storage room. The substation houses 115 officers.

SEAT PLEASANT - The Seat Pleasant substation is located at 410 Addison Road in Seat Pleasant. This substation has a service area of 29 square miles and a service area population of approximately 136,532. The main building, 6,856 square feet in size, houses 150 patrol officers, 27 members of the Vice Squad, 94 Communications personnel, and 82 Records and Identifications personnel.

The building was satisfactory for the needs of the department when first occupied in 1954; however, police service has increased to such an extent that the facility is inadequate for present day police operations. Some attempts have been made to alleviate some of the problems at this station, i.e., utilizing temporary facilities and decentralizing (geographically) some administrative and operational units. At best, these must be considered as temporary stopgap measures.

C. MANPOWER DEPLOYMENT

The traditional responsibilities of the County Police Department include:

- Prevention and detection of crime
- Apprehension of criminals
- Protection of life and property
- Promotion of highway safety
- Training of sworn personnel

The increasing level of criminal activity and the increasing costs involved in policing a community preclude the distribution and allocation of patrol units on the basis of a subjective "educated" guess. The demands for police service must be accurately defined in order to meet existing demands and to anticipate future needs. The police must be aware of crime pressures throughout the community and must deploy patrol manpower in response to these pressures.

Accurate manpower deployment must be emphasized as a critical factor upon which the ultimate effectiveness of the police operation depends.

The planning of police operations must of necessity be based upon critical estimates of need involving statistical and analytical interpretations of crime data. A comprehensive review of time, incident, and location data of criminal activity must be undertaken in order to obtain such basic required information as the frequency, type, and patterns of crime. This information should be used subsequently to determine manpower requirements, to identify high crime areas, and to determine patrol patterns.

The following is a summary of information concerning work schedules and shift plans currently employed by the Prince George's County Police Department.

As of this writing, the Bureau of Patrol, consisting of approximately four hundred and eighty officers, is the primary patrol resource of the County Police Department. The Bureau of Patrol consists of four shifts, utilizing a rotating shift system, working three watches each day. Each shift operates on a twenty-eight day work cycle.

Watch I begins at 11 p.m. and concludes at 7 a.m. Watch II begins at 7 a.m. and ends at 3 p.m. Watch III begins at 3 p.m. and concludes at 11 p.m. Each shift works seven days of Watch I, followed by one day off. Seven days of Watch II is then followed by four days off. Finally each shift works seven days of

Watch III, which is then followed by two days off.

The County has been divided for police service purposes into four Districts, each with a central District Station. The Districts are then subdivided into sectors. At the present time District I (Hyattsville District Station) is composed of three sectors. Districts II, III and IV are each subdivided into two sectors at present. The establishment of additional sectors for these stations is now being planned.

Each sector is patrolled by a squad of men directed by a sector supervisor. The sector is itself subdivided into patrol beats, with a maximum of six beats and a minimum of five beats. If a squad has additional manpower certain officers are assigned to augment the patrol of the beat car(s), in designated areas of the sector.

In Districts with two sectors the early squad on each shift begins patrol on the hour, with the second squad following one-half hour later. The third squad (if applicable) begins patrol one hour after the early squad. Roll call sessions are held one-quarter hour prior to shift change for each squad. This staggered method of shift change eliminates any interruptions in police service during the transition period.

Another factor which adds to the patrol resources of the Department and ameliorates the problems of coverage which sometimes arise during the period when one shift is relieving another is the personal patrol Car Program employed by the Prince George's County Police Department. The personal car program, in most cases, eliminates the need for the patrol

officer to report to the District Station when he has completed his tour of duty. The patrol officer is able to remain in his beat until relieved and does not have to go out of service to allow time for an exchange of vehicles at the District Station. Additionally, officers who operate their personal patrol car while off-duty are required to monitor the appropriate radio channel and to respond to incidents of a serious nature which occur in their vicinity.

The Prince George's County Police Department also maintains a Special Operations Division. The Tactical Section of this Division augments the Bureau of Patrol by providing saturation patrol in areas where there is a need for a concentration of enforcement pressure. The hours of operation of this Section are flexible and are planned in relation to demonstrated need. The Canine Section of the Special Operations Division also supplements the patrol function. This Section aids in the search for fleeing suspects and in the search of buildings in which the presence of intruders is thought possible.

Recently a Tactical Alarm Response Section has begun operation within the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. This Section provides a quick response capability to supplement the Bureau of Patrol in areas marked by a high incidence of armed robberies.

D. BASIC INFORMATION ON CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

1. PERSONAL PATROL CAR PROGRAM

This program began on November 11, 1971 at which time marked police cars were assigned to each member of the Bureau of Patrol and Special Operations Division. The officers drive patrol cars to and from work and use them for personal activities while off-duty. In return, the County bears the expense of purchasing, maintenance, and operating costs of the vehicles. All ranks in the Bureau of Patrol and Special Operations Division from Patrolman through Colonel are issued cars.

Since the program's origination, off-duty officers from all units have handled, stood-by, or assisted on-duty officers in 89,616 calls or incidents resulting in 1,240 felony arrests, 4,681 misdemeanor criminal arrests and 8,735 traffic arrests.

2. TACTICAL ALARM RESPONSE SECTION

The newly formed Tactical Alarm Response Section is a federally funded impact program directed at the crime of robbery in Prince George's County. Its primary target area is the reduction of street robberies and commercial robberies in specific impact areas. The current impact area is adjacent to the D. C. line in Chillum. Specially trained plainclothes officers are deployed in unmarked vehicles and on foot in the impact area. These officers respond to

calls resulting from the activation of strategically located alarm systems in commercial businesses and to call initiated by T.A.R.S. team members acting as decoys. The average response time by T.A.R.S. has been 20.3 seconds. In January, a one-second response time resulted in the arrest of a gunman two steps from the door of a 7-11 store and his two companions were arrested as they waited outside of the store behind another building. This program has proven itself to be a smooth and well-coordinated effort in robbery prevention and reduction. The second year of a three-year grant period began in March, 1975.

3. SPECIALIZED TACTICAL SQUAD

The Specialized Tactical Squad is a specially trained and selectively deployed squad which is utilized to reduce the incidence of robbery and burglary. Spot maps, offense analysis and planned deployment are used in the operations of this twelve-man squad. The squad does not handle routine calls but concentrates solely on combating burglary and robbery in selected areas of the County.

4. TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

Several months ago one officer in each of the four Districts was selected and trained in the use of Vascar, a recently developed computerized speed measuring device now in wide use by other law enforcement agencies throughout

the Country. Since these Vascar Units have been in operation the rate of court convictions resulting from traffic citations has been 100 percent. A statistical analysis was conducted to determine the effect of the four Vascar Units on the productivity of the Bureau of Patrol. The results indicated that there has been a 16 percent increase in the number of traffic arrests. It additionally reflected that 18.6 percent of the total number of traffic arrests by the Bureau of Patrol were generated by Vascar operation. It is anticipated that an expansion of this type of program will significantly improve traffic enforcement in Prince George's County.

E. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR POLICE ACTIVITIES IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

At the time of this writing, a detailed analysis is being prepared on an inventory of all Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) programs available to Prince George's County. The project is being undertaken by the Prince George's County Office of Budget and Programming and is expected to be available to the public by the end of August, 1975. There are 25 programs funded through LEAA in the County during the calendar year 1975 representing \$1.8 million. The report will contain a comprehensive inventory of all the LEAA funded projects from 1970 to the present.

Copies of this report will be made available (as an Appendix to this crime report) upon request to:

Office of Budget and Programming
County Courthouse
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20870

F. POLICE PER POPULATION STANDARD

One of the standards most often cited when discussing police manpower needs is the number of police personnel per 1,000 population. An arbitrary figure of two police per 1,000 population has been established by some police analysts as an adequate measure of manpower need. This figure, and the method of determination, has by no means received universal acceptance. The basic arguments against this standard are that it does not consider the workload of the police department, the number of patrol units required to handle the demand for police service; nor does it consider the variations in criminal activity brought about by specific local circumstances. For some police departments this figure of two police per 1,000 population would be more than sufficient-for others it would be woefully inadequate. For example, in 1974 the Prince George's County Police Department maintained a actual force of 812 personnel or 1.1 police per 1,000 population. Yet, not all of these 812 officers can be utilized for patrol activity, nor can they handle calls for police services. As with other police departments throughout the Country, support staff consumes approximately one-half the total number of police personnel in a department. In Prince

George's County the 812 men must be divided among various bureaus and divisions; this leaves approximately 480 men available to handle the demand for police service, or .7 police per 1,000 population. As will be shown later in the report, this figure is inadequate to meet the demands placed upon the department.

Furthermore, this standard cannot be used to identify the frequency, type and patterns of criminal activity occurring in the community, and therefore cannot be used in the allocation of patrol manpower on the basis of the department's work load. The subjective standard of police per 1,000 population is therefore often misleading and can result in the misallocation and inefficient use of patrol manpower.

G. IACP MANPOWER DETERMINATION PROCEDURES

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has developed a system of manpower determination which is the most accurate method in existence at the present time. The IACP system is based on an analysis of the local police department's immediate past workload experience. It has been found that the most reliable indicator of the amount of police service needed in a community is the number and types of calls for police service. The demands for police service include crimes, traffic accidents, cases of emergency assistance, and miscellaneous incidents. This system can be used to trace the frequency and pattern of crime in a community; it can be used to develop the patterns of patrol activity and the

manpower necessary to man the patrol beats.

When determining the gross manpower requirements for patrol with the IACP system, the basic police man-year must initially be computed. The police man-year consists of 365 eight-hour tours of duty or a total of 2,920 man-hours. From this total must be subtracted the number of days an officer is unavailable for duty because of such things as illness, vacation, and training. The remaining time is the number of hours the officer is available for duty. The ratio of required patrol time to available patrol time is termed the assignment/availability factor. The next step is to multiply the total calls for service (for the time period being studied) by the time factor of 45 minutes (.75 hours) required to handle an incident; multiply this result by a routine patrol buffer factor of 3; divide this result by the number of available man-hours for the time period under study; this result is the number of patrolmen required to handle the workload. The following example illustrates this procedure:

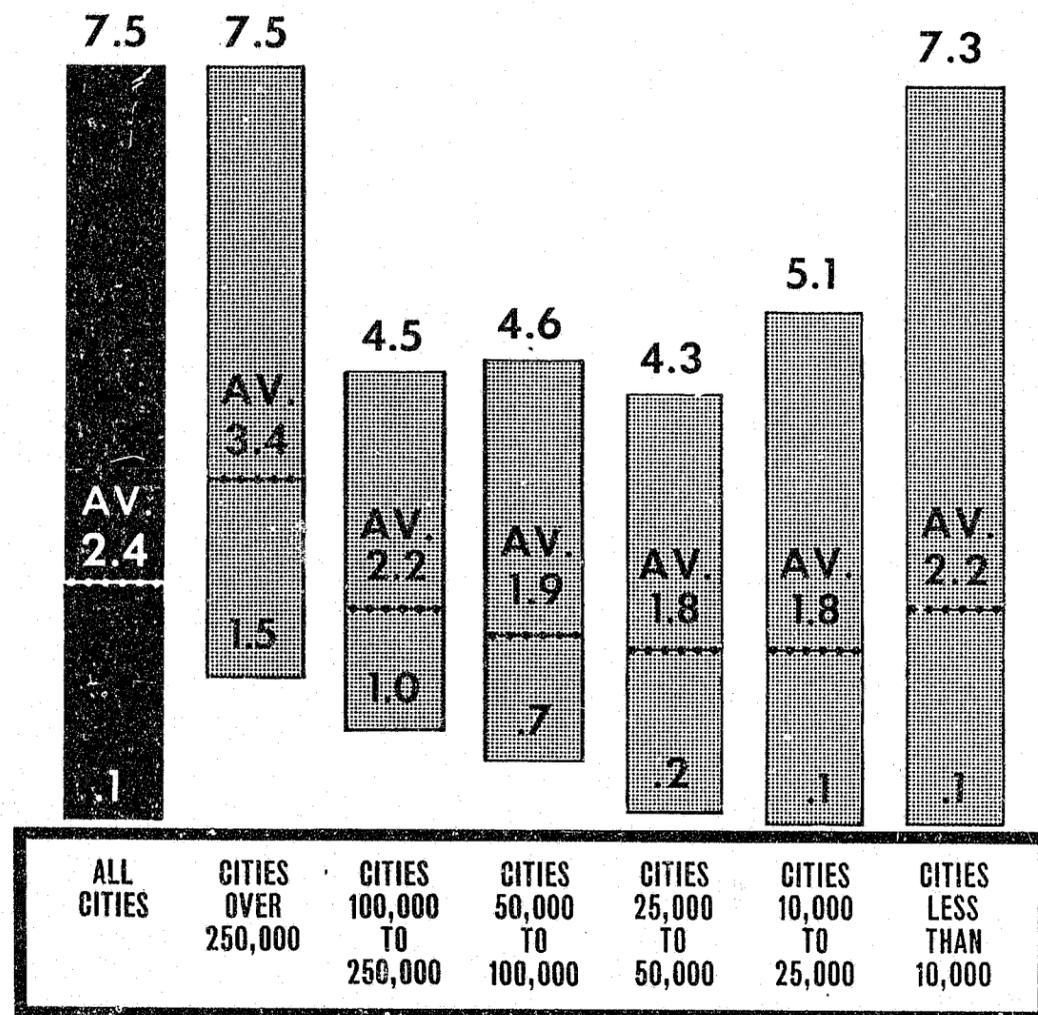
70,995	Calls for service for one year*
X .75	Time factor to handle incident (hours)
53,246.25	
X 3	Buffer factor for routine patrol
159,738.75	
÷ 1,719	Available man-hours for the year
92.9 or 93	Patrolmen required to handle a workload of 70,995 calls for service.

* Includes weights, e.g. Part I Offenses are multiplied by a factor to more accurately reflect manpower response to each offense. Weights are developed for all incidents.

FIGURE 34

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND RANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, PER 1,000 INHABITANTS BY POPULATION GROUPS, OCTOBER 31, 1973



SOURCE: UNIFORM CRIME REPORT, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 1973

H. MANPOWER DETERMINATION: PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Applying the IACP system to the Prince George's County Police Department the following results can be obtained.

Factors known to detract from patrol time in the Department are as follows:

Annual Potential man-hours available per man	2,920.0 hours
Less:	
Days off	832.0 hours
Court Time	192.0 hours
Annual Leave	124.8 hours
Holidays	80.0 hours
Overtime taken	105.5 hours
Sick Leave, on-duty and off-duty	46.1 hours
On-duty training	8.6 hours
Military Leave	1.3 hours
AWOL/Suspensions	0.3 hours
Special Assignments	1.8 hours
	<u>1392.4</u> Total
Actual man-hours available	1527.6 hours

The ratio of potential patrol time (2,920) to available patrol time (1527.6) is 1.9. In other words, for every patrol position to be covered, approximately 2.0 officers must be assigned in order to maintain constant patrol activity.

The demand for police service can vary from month to month, even from day to day and watch to watch. Variations in the hourly need for police service will determine the allocation as to the number of police required on different shifts. The shifts should be organized so that maximum manpower is available during the hours of greatest need, and is not held on duty during the hours when the need is substantially less. It should be noted that the number of crimes committed is estimated to be approximately twice as great as the crime level indicated by police statistics. This raises the question as to which figure should be used to determine manpower requirements -- the crimes reported to the police, or the estimated actual number of crimes committed? The answer to this question can be briefly approached in the following manner. Since unreported crimes do not, by their nature of anonymity, directly affect the work load of the police department, reported crimes remain the best determinant of manpower need. However, in order to meet the demand for police service created by the number of reported crimes and to conduct an intensive crime prevention program both the reported crimes and estimated unreported crimes must be considered and the manpower requirement significantly increased.

The most recent data available indicate that there are 480 uniformed patrol personnel (including sergeants, but excluding lieutenants, radar operators and 60 Special Operations Division staff). However, not all are on patrol duty at one

time. In order to derive the number of patrol officers scheduled for duty for each watch the total of 480 must be divided by 4 (3 daily watches plus an equivalent of one (1) watch which is off duty). This leaves an average of 120 patrol officers scheduled for duty for each watch. On a police/1000 basis this gives a figure of 0.17/1000 ratio. Even though the ratio/1000 standard has numerous flaws, it is evident for a County of this size that this ratio cannot meet the demands on police service.

The IACP formula is considerably more complex than mentioned in this section. An actual calculation of manpower needs using the IACP rule would involve a fairly detailed analysis of each individual offense reported to the police. This would include actual time involved/incident, number of vehicles or manpower responding to the scene, etc. Such an analysis is beyond the scope of this study.

Finally, a comparison of authorized police strengths for Prince George's County and similar metropolitan jurisdictions is presented in Table 33. The average number of authorized police personnel per 1000 population for Montgomery, Fairfax, and Arlington Counties is 1.37. Prince George's County has a police per 1000 population ratio of 1.36, comparable to that of other jurisdictions.

However, a conclusive determination of adequate police protection would require further detailed comparisons of such factors as crime rates, calls for service, training and equipment, characteristics of the population and other factors.

TABLE 33
POLICE MANPOWER COMPARISONS FOR
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY AND SIMILAR
METROPOLITAN JURISDICTIONS
1975

	CRIME RATE 1/	POLICE FORCE SIZE 2/	POPULATION	POLICE PER 1000 POPULATION
Montgomery County	3,578	809	583,550	1.39
Fairfax County	4,533	626	540,000	1.16
Arlington County	5,805	316	157,460	2.01
TOTAL		1,751	1,281,010	1.37
P. G. County	5,275	965 ^{3/}	709,600	1.36

1/ Reported Index Crime Rate per 100,000 population.

2/ Sworn authorized policemen, 1976 fiscal year.

3/ Includes twenty federally-funded positions.

SOURCE: Montgomery County Police Department, Fairfax County Police Department, Arlington County Police Department, Prince George's County Police Department, as compiled by General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, July, 1975.

TABLE 34
POLICE PERSONNEL COMPARISONS FOR
SELECTED JURISDICTIONS IN THE
WASHINGTON, D. C. SMSA
1975

PERSONNEL	Alexandria	Arlington County	Fairfax County	Fairfax City	Falls Church	Greenbelt	Herndon	Laurel	Loudoun County	Leesburg	Manassas Park	Montgomery County	Prince George's County	Prince William County	Rockville City	Rakoma Park	Vienna	Washington D.C.
Estimated Population July, 1974	103,330	157,460	540,000	21,400	10,100	17,620	6,500	11,440	44,000	7,000	6,844	583,550	709,600	134,300	49,050	18,215	17,700	745,000
Sworn Officers Authorized (FY-75)	226	317	585	49	26	19	18	21	45	11	23	782	965*	98	9	27	27	4,750
Actual Sworn Strength																		
Patrol Division	127	204	337	37	16	15	11	16	25	9	18	504	695	77	7	18	18	3,594
Investigative Division	30	65	94	7	5	1	NA	3	NA	1	3	134	139	14	0	5	3	262
Administrative/Support	52	25	87	2	5	3	2	2	NA	1	2	97	101	7	2	4	5	432
Other (i.e. Youth Division Traffic, etc.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	304
Authorized Police Per 1,000 Population	2.19	2.01	1.08	2.29	2.57	1.08	2.77	1.84	1.02	1.57	3.36	1.34	1.36	0.73	0.18	1.48	1.53	6.38

SOURCE: Compiled from "Survey of Police and Pay Benefits in the Washington Metropolitan Area," Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, June, 1975 by General Planning Division, M-NCPPC.

NA denotes not available.

* Includes twenty (20) federally-funded positions.

J. GENERAL FACTORS IN POLICE PLANNING

Throughout America today, millions of tax dollars are being invested in police buildings. Through several federal and state funding programs police administrators are obtaining grants to plan and finance new police or public safety facilities. However, very few standards are available to the police administrator for planning a new facility. Unlike other public facility standards, police facility standards remain undefined and varied throughout the Country.

Recently, there have been some attempts at defining police facility needs for the future. Some representative factors encompassing most of the parameters but not necessarily all of the design elements for a police facility are as follows: *

1. Study the projected population growth of the city which would include any foreseeable annexations.
2. Analyze the type of texture of a city which, in part, would include the ratio of single family residences, apartments, the amount of industry, centralized business districts, the population immediately surrounding the city and their relationship to the business or industrial elements.

* See Police Facilities: Planning and Design (A Collection of Articles from the Police Chief Magazine), published by the Institute of Police Management, Washington, D.C. 1970.

3. Does the city contain a college or university? Does it have any special tourist or resort interests? Are those activities aimed at the juvenile or adult program?
4. Is it an isolated city or part of urban sprawl?
5. Study the police crime and arrest records for the previous five years. What are the trends? What type of crime or law enforcement problem seems to predominate in the city?
6. What is the present size of the police department and how does its staff compare to actual need?
7. Review the annual police reports which would include the previous five-year budget requests of the department, especially in respect to the request for increased personnel. Analyze the need by comparing the actual increase in staff to those requested but not hired.
8. Check the proximity of the new facility to the closest sheriff's jail and determine whether or not the city will be required to hold prisoners in the city jail. Or are they to be delivered directly to the sheriff? Where are the municipal or justice courts located? Will the prisoner remain in the city jail or in the custody of the sheriff and from there make his appearance in court? These factors are basic in determining the type and size of the jail area.

9. Review the city communications center and its needs. Do the police and fire departments maintain their own communications command centers or is the city planning a centralized center?
10. Is the facility to contain a civil defense emergency operating center or an equivalent disaster emergency control?
11. What type of police record-keeping system is used? How long does the prisoner's file remain active in the records room area? Is the city planning in the near future to microfilm or use computers for its information retrieval system?
12. Define the police department in detail, including all special services performed which require the use of people or equipment.
13. Every police facility should be programmed and designed for a minimum twenty-year use. This necessitates careful programming, including preconceived plans for modification of the facility during its lifetime.

In addition, some general trends in police facility programming are developing throughout the County. In every police facility that houses prisoners, even for a very short term, there are three basic facility populations to consider. These include the staff, the public, and the prisoners. If the facility is to function efficiently and develop maximum protection and security for the officer, the public, and the

prisoner, the needs of these three users should be separated and isolated as much as possible. Finally, there seems to be a new trend now gaining momentum in the design of communication centers for cities with population between 50,000 and 150,000 people. This is to combine the communications requirements of both police and fire departments into one Central Communication Center. The center is usually under the direction and supervision of a director who is responsible directly to the city manager, and his status is similar to that of the police and fire chief.

Clearly then, much research remains to be done for establishing specific, uniform, and practical standards for police and public safety facilities.

VI. GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

- Actual Offenses: Those offenses reported to the police which have been determined to be real or apparent; the number of actual offenses is determined by subtracting all unfounded offenses from the total number of reported offenses.
- Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another with the 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; excludes simple assaults.
- Arson: The willful or malicious burning, attempted burning, of property with or without an intent to defraud.
- Auto Theft: Unlawful taking or stealing or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- Beat: Subdivision of a precinct to which a uniformed police officer is assigned to perform patrol duties.
- Burglary (Breaking or Entering): The unlawful breaking or entry, or attempted forcible entry, of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.
- Crime: Crime is defined as any act or omission to act prohibited by public law for the protection of the public, and made punishable with due process of the law by the state in a judicial proceeding in the name of the state. It is a public wrong, rather than a private wrong or civil injury to an individual. In Smith V. Smith, 2 Sneed (Tenn.) 474, it was stated that "a crime in a general sense, implies any act done or omitted in violation of public law, and for which the person is liable to punishment by indictment, presentment, or impeachment."
- Crime Index Offenses: The seven serious crime types which serve as an abbreviated measure of the extent of the crime problem, the seven are: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter; (2) forcible rape and assault to rape; (3) aggravated assault; (4) robbery; (5) burglary; (6) larceny; and (7) auto theft.
- Crime Index Rate: A measurement employed to determine the severity of crime. It is the relationship of reported crime to every 100,000 population.

Crimes Against Person:

Those crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, in which the well-being of the person is placed in danger, also known as violent crimes.

Crimes Against Property:

Those crimes in which the possessions of a person are unlawfully taken, usually by stealth or deceit. These crimes include burglary, larceny, and auto theft.

Criminal Homicide:

(1) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. All willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (a) The killing of a person by a law enforcement officer in line of duty; and (b) The killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen. (2) Manslaughter by negligence: Any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

Curfew and Loitering Laws (juveniles):

Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Disorderly Conduct: Breach of the peace.

District:

The primary geographical subdivision of the Bureau of Patrol composed of two or more sectors.

District Commander: A member of the Department in charge of a police administrative district, district station, and personnel and equipment assigned thereto.

District Station:

A building in which members are housed, equipment is stored, and is open to serve the public.

District Supervisor: Subordinate to a District Commander and superior to Sector Supervisors.

Drunkenness:

Intoxication caused by excessive use of alcohol, in which the alcohol content of the blood has reached a level of 0.10 percent.

Embezzlement:

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

Felony:

Pertains to crimes under law which are punishable by death or imprisonment in a state penal

institution for one year or longer, and in some states accompanied by a loss of certain civil rights.

Forgery and Counterfeiting:

The making altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, or any such attempt, anything false which is made to appear true.

Forcible Rape:

The carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will in the categories of rape by force, assault to rape, and attempted rape, excludes statutory offenses (no force used - victim under age of consent).

Fraud:

Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses; includes such activities as larceny by a bailee and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Larceny (theft):

The felonious stealing, taking and carrying, leading, or driving or riding away of personal property of another without any claims of right and with the intent to deprive of ownership or to convert such property to the use of the taker or 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.

Liquor Laws:

State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (Class 23) and "driving under the influence (Class 21), excludes Federal violations.

Misdemeanor:

Literally an act of misconduct; a crime under the law for which one generally may not be incarcerated for more than one year, usually in a county institution.

Narcotic Drug Laws:

Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Offenses Against the Family and Children:

Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Part I Offenses:

Category of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system consisting of such felonious offenses as criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft.

Part II Offenses:

Category of the Uniform Crime Report including less serious crimes of forgery and counterfeiting, embezzlement, fraud, false pretense, receiving or possessing stolen goods, weapons offenses, sex offenses (except rape), non-support, liquor law violations, narcotic law violations, gambling, prostitution, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, arson, vandalism.

Patrol Element:

General term used to describe an independent patrol unit, usually a one-man patrol car assigned to a specific beat.

Post:

A fixed point or location of assignment.

Precinct:

Geographic area devised for the administration of police services.

Prostitution and Commercialized Vice:

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

Reported Offenses:

Those offenses and apparent offenses brought to the attention of the police, usually by the victims or witnesses; prior to an investigation to determine whether these reports can be verified or whether they are unfounded.

Reporting Area:

Small subdivision of a beat, used as the base for the study and distribution of police manpower. Its boundaries are usually well-defined by major streets, railroad tracks, natural and man-made barriers to physical mobility.

Robbery:

A form of theft where the offender uses force or violence to obtain property from another person.

Runaway (juveniles):

Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes as runaways.

Sector:

A geographical subdivision of a district composed of two or more beats and usually staffed by a squad from the Bureau of Patrol.

Sex Offenses:

Actual or attempted statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like; does not include forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice.

Shift: A number of personnel grouped together for scheduling purposes.

Simple Assault: The unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting injury. Simple assaults include assault and battery, injury caused by negligence, intimidation, coercion, restricting or obstructing a police officer, hazing, pointing a gun in jest, and any attempts to commit these actions. Assaults with personal means such as hands, fists or feet are classified as simple assaults unless they result in severe bodily injury, at which time they are classified as aggravated assault.

Special Reporting Areas: Areas such as hospitals and shopping centers requiring extraordinary police service and police protection.

Stolen Property-
Buying, Receiving,
and Possessing: Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property and any such attempts.

Summary Offense: Offenses exemplified by local ordinances regulating traffic, rubbish disposal, etc., breach of which can be punished summarily by justices of the peace, usually through fines and/or short jail sentences.

Uniform Crime Reporting Program: A nationwide effort to compile crime statistics contributed voluntarily by local law enforcement agencies to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Unfounded Offenses: Those offenses reported to the police, but later determined to be false.

Vagrancy: Vagabondage, begging, loitering, and the like.

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

Watch: One of several tours of duty usually consisting of an eight hour period of time.

Watch # 1 - 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.
Watch # 2 - 7 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Watch # 3 - 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Due to overlapping of shifts and other technical delays, effective patrol time is defined as:

Watch # 1 - 12 Midnight to 8 a.m.
Watch # 2 - 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Watch # 3 - 4 p.m. to 12 Midnight

Weapons; Carrying,
Possessing, etc.:

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

VII. APPENDICES

A. POPULATION FOR JURISDICTIONS IN MARYLAND
AND WASHINGTON, D. C. SMSA, 1972 - 1974

TABLE 35
TOTAL POPULATION FOR SELECTED JURISDICTIONS
IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND
FOR 1972, 1973, 1974

JURISDICTION	1972	1973	1974
Baltimore City	881,640	862,620	840,000
Prince George's County ^{1/}	698,200	706,200	709,600
Baltimore County	640,270	642,920	650,600
Montgomery County ^{2/}	552,900	569,250	583,550
Anne Arundel County	311,780	323,280	334,000
Howard County	76,180	83,430	93,100
Charles County	53,590	55,740	59,200
TOTAL STATE	4,048,480	4,073,940	4,127,200

SOURCE: The Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 1972, 1973, 1974, as compiled by General Planning Division, M-NCPPC, April, 1975.

^{1/} Population Based on Estimate by General Planning Division, PGRO, M-NCPPC, 1975.

^{2/} Population based on Estimate by Research Division, MCRO, M-NCPPC, March, 1975.

TABLE 36
TOTAL POPULATION FOR THE
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA
FOR 1972, 1973, 1974

JURISDICTION	1972	1973	1974
District of Columbia ^{1/}	748,000	742,600	745,000
Prince George's County	698,200	706,200	709,600
Montgomery County	552,900	569,250	583,550
Charles County	53,790	55,740	59,200
Total Maryland Suburbs^{2/}	1,304,890	1,331,190	1,352,350
Alexandria	106,700	105,000	103,330
Arlington	170,400	163,800	157,460
Fairfax County	490,800	514,000	540,000
Vienna	17,300	17,500	17,700
Fairfax City	21,800	21,600	21,400
Falls Church	10,500	10,300	10,100
Prince William County	124,100	129,100	134,300
Loudoun County	39,700	41,700	43,800
Total Virginia Suburbs^{3/}	981,300	1,003,000	1,028,090
SMSA Total	3,034,190	3,076,790	3,125,440

SOURCE GENERAL PLANNING DIVISION, M-NCPPC, APRIL, 1975

^{1/} Figures are estimates from Washington Council of Governments, 1975 Regional Directory.

^{2/} Figures are estimates from M-NCPPC.

^{3/} Figures are estimates from the University of Virginia as compiled by General Planning Division of M-NCPPC, April, 1975.

B. REPORTING PROCEDURE FOR OTHER
COUNTY POLICE AGENCIES, 1974

TABLE 37
REPORTING AGENCIES

(CRIME REPORTS)

Cheverly Police Department	}	signed agreements for information exchange
Forest Heights Police Department		
Bladensburg Police Department		
Morningside Police Department		
Edmonstron Police Department		
Landover Hills Police Department		
District Heights Police Department		
Seat Pleasant Police Department		

Colmar Manor/Cottage City Police Department	}	no signed agreements (participate most of the time.)
Mount Rainier Police Department		

Laurel Police Department	}	no signed agreements (do not participate)
Takoma Park Police Department		
Fairmount Heights Police Department		
Greenbelt Police Department		
Hyattsville Police Department		
Riverdale Police Department		
University of Maryland		
University Park		

Maryland National Capital Park Police	}	all submit
Prince George's Community College - Security Force		
Bowie State College - Security Force		

SOURCE: Prince George's County Police Department, 1975.

C. PERSONAL PATROL CAR REPORT INFORMATION

TABLE 38
C. PERSONAL PATROL CAR REPORT FOR BUREAU OF PATROL AND
SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

Summary of Activity Totals

<u>1974 and 1975</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Incidents responded to:	46,002
Felony Arrests:	213
Misdemeanor Criminal Arrests:	2,996
Traffic Arrests:	5,395
Off-duty Miles:	4,665,645

Summary of Activity Totals

<u>Since November 11, 1971</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Incidents responded to:	80,203
Felony Arrests:	448
Misdemeanor Criminal Arrests:	4,113
Traffic Arrests:	8,472
Off-duty Miles:	9,598,479

SOURCE: Prince George's County Police Department, July 1975.

TABLE 39
PERSONAL PATROL CAR MONTHLY CONSOLIDATED REPORT
1975

(For Patrol & S.O.D.)

TYPE OF CALL OR ACTIVITY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTALS
Accident	114	135											
Accident - Injured	35	41											
Accident - Hit & Run	10	11											
Accident - Fatality	2	1											
Assault	15	4											
Burglar Alarm	157	123											
Break-in-Commercial	14	23											
Break-in-Residential	58	40											
Bomb Complaint	2	4											
Cutting	2	4											
Shooting	11	18											
Disorderly	98	78											
Domestic Trouble	44	46											
Drunk	25	22											
Fight	58	51											
Hold-up	93	79											
Homicide	5	5											
Injured Person	14	10											
Juveniles	79	78											
Larceny	20	38											
Robbery Alarm	43	38											
Prowler	9	8											
Suicide	3	2											
Rape	0	1											
Sex Offense	6	5											
Signal 13	26	18											
Traffic Complaint	192	207											
Unknown Trouble	11	9											
Vandalism	16	9											
Wires Down	40	1											
Assist Citizen	1175	1366											
Traffic Summonses Issued	463	496											
Other	532	575											
<hr/>													
TOTAL INCIDENTS	3372	3546											

SOURCE: Prince George's County Police Department, July 1975.

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JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC TOTAL

OFFICER RESPONDED TO THE SCENE

On-View Response	2528	2817
Radio Monitor Response	844	729

ACTION TAKEN BY THE OFFICER

Assisted on-duty car	764	646
Stand-by for on-duty car	120	135
Handled Incident	2488	2765
Number Reports Taken	434	405
Number of Felony Arrests	20	26
Number of Misd. (Arrests Crim.)	340	321
Traffic Summ. Issued	463	496

ACTIVITY BREAKDOWN

Number of Activities

District I	1113	1218
District II	809	665
District III	793	975
District IV	334	462
S.O.D.	323	226
Total	3372	3546

MILEAGE DATA

On-Duty	625,898
Off-Duty	266,794
On-Duty	681,515
Off-Duty	289,541

SOURCE: Prince George's
County Police Department, July 1975.

TABLE 40
 PERSONAL PATROL CAR CONSOLIDATED REPORT
 FOR BUREAU OF PATROL & SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION
 November 11, 1971 thru February 28, 1975

TYPE OF CALL OR ACTIVITY	OFFICER RESPONDED TO THE SCENE BY		ACTION TAKEN BY THE OFFICER		
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	
Accident	3,416	On-view response	55,167	Assisted on-duty Car	21,899
Accident - Inj.	1,653	Radio Monitor Response	24,798	Stand-by for On-duty Car	4,863
Accident - H & R	348	TOTAL:	79,965	Handled Incident	53,203
Accident - Fatality	77	<u>MILEAGE DATA:</u>			
Assault	423	On-duty Mileage	20,691,963	Number Reports Taken	7,789
Burglar Alarm	4,380	Off-duty Mileage	9,598,479	Number of Felony Arrests	448
Break-in-Comm.	540	TOTAL	30,290,444	Number of Misd. Arrests (Criminal)	4,115
Break-in-Res'd.	958			Traff. Summ. Issued	8,474
Bomb Compl.	105				
Cutting	122				
Shooting	392				
Disorderly	2,616				
Domestic Trouble	1,255				
Drunk	788				
Fight	1,965				
Hold-up	2,146				
Homicide	92				
Injured Person	257				
Juveniles	1,681				
Larceny	1,038				
Robbery Alarm	1,055				
Prowler	476				
Suicide	156				
Rape	74				
Sex Offense	104				
Signal 13	807				
Traff. Compl.	4,778				
Unknown Trouble	391				
Vandalism	398				
Wires Down	173				
Assist Citizen	24,991				
Traff. Summ. Iss.	8,472				
Other	13,838				
TOTAL	79,965				

SOURCE: Prince George's County Police Department, July 1975.

TABLE 41
Personal Car Report for Non-Patrol Units

Summary of Activity Totals

<u>Since July 11, 1972</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Incidents responded to:	9,420
Felony Arrests:	792
Misdemeanor Criminal Arrests:	568
Traffic Arrests:	263
Off-duty Miles:	4,578,033

Attached is a Consolidated Report which reflects activity totals from all submitting units.

Individual Units' Activity Totals July 11, 1973 -
February 28, 1975

<u>I. Office of the Chief</u>	<u>Activity Totals</u>
A. Research & Development Division	363
B. Community Relations Division	564
C. Inspectional Services Division (Internal Affairs Section)	50
 <u>II. Bureau of Criminal Investigations</u>	
A. Major Crimes Division	
1. Robbery Section	1,264
2. Homicide/Sex Section	945
3. Crimes Against Property Section	2,553
4. Check and Fraud Section	213
5. Evidence Collection Section	295
B. Special Enforcement	
1. Juvenile Section	1,186

	2. Vice Control Section	1,552
	3. Criminal Intelligence Section	43
III.	<u>Bureau of Administrative Services</u>	
	A. Training & Education Division	438
	B. Personnel Division	259
	C. Central Services Division	21
IV.	<u>Bureau of Technical Services</u>	
	A. Records & Identification Division	74
	B. Communications Division	262

SOURCE: Prince George's County Police Department,
July, 1975.

CONTINUED

3 OF 3

TABLE 42
 PERSONAL CAR PROGRAM FOR NON-PATROL UNITS
 July 11, 1972 -- February 28, 1975

<u>TYPE OF CALL OR ACTIVITY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OFFICER RESPONDED TO THE SCENE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ACTION TAKEN BY THE OFFICER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Accident	402	On-view	5,942	Assisted on-duty car	3,722
Accident - Inj.	163	Radio Monitor Response	3,478	Stand-by for on-duty car	518
Accident - H & R	4	TOTAL:	9,420	Handled Incident	5,180
Accident - Fatality	7	MILEAGE DATA:		Number Reports Taken	1,711
Assault	80	Off-duty mileage	2,771,940	Number Felony Arrests	814
Burglar Alarm	515	On-duty mileage	3,270,638	Number of Misd. (Arrests Criminal)	544
Break-in-Comm.	139	TOTAL:	6,042,578	Traffic Summ. Issued	263
Break-in-Res'd	230				
Bomb Complaint	3				
Cutting	40				
Shooting	129				
Disorderly	230				
Domestic Trouble	91				
Drunk	14				
Fight	236				
Hold-up	410				
Homicide	384				
Injured Person	23				
Juveniles	138				
Larceny	123				
Robbery Alarm	128				
Prowler	66				
Suicide	33				
Rape	80				
Sex Offense	42				
Traff. Complaint	418				
Unknown Trouble	49				
Vandalism	26				
Wires Down	5				
Assist Citizen	1,244				
Traff. Summ. Iss.	263				
Signal 13	81				
Other	3,559				
TOTAL INCIDENTS	9,420				

SOURCE: Prince George's County Police Department, July 1975.

TABLE 43
 PERSONAL CAR PROGRAM FOR NON-PATROL UNITS
 February 1975
 Prepared by the Research and Development Division

<u>TYPE OF CALL OR ACTIVITY</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>OFFICER RESPONDED TO THE SCENE BY</u>	<u>Total</u>
Accident	15	On-view Response	271
Accident - Inj.	3	Radio Monitor Response	96
Accident - H & R	--	<u>ACTION TAKEN BY THE OFFICER</u>	
Accident - Fatality	1	Assisted on-duty car	90
Assault	1	Stand-by for on-duty car	16
Burglar Alarm	14	Handled Incident	261
Break-in-Comm.	8	Number of Reports Taken	78
Break-in-Res'd.	13	Number of Misd. Arrests	12
Bomb Complaint	--	Number of Felony Arrests	41
Cutting	1	Total Miles Driven	248,543
Shooting	5	Total on-duty miles	132,649
Disorderly	1	Total off-duty miles	115,894
Domestic Trouble	4		
Drunk	2		
Fight	5		
Hold-up	22		
Homicide	20		
Injured Person	--		
Juveniles	7		
Larceny	4		
Robbery Alarm	5		
Prowler	5		
Suicide	1		
Rape	7		
Sex Offense	1		
Signal 13	--		
Traff. Complaint	17		
Unknown Trouble	--		
Vandalism	--		
Wires Down	--		
Assist Citizen	53		
Traff. Summ. Iss.	10		
Other	142		
TOTAL	<u>367</u>		

SOURCE: Prince George's County Police Department, July 1975.

D. GENERAL DISCUSSION OF CRIME AND ITS CAUSES

D. GENERAL DISCUSSION OF CRIME AND ITS CAUSES

Criminal activities are specific acts which are in violation of the criminal law. No matter how reprehensible an act may be, it is not a crime unless it is prohibited by the society's criminal law. Criminal law has been defined conventionally as a body of specific rules regarding human behavior which have been established by the governmental authority, and which are enforced by punishment administered by the state.

Law breaking--and law making--does not exist independently of other social processes, of other institutions and social relations which characterize American society. When crime becomes widespread throughout society it ceases to be merely a unilateral and unexplained act of a criminal against a victim or against the community as a whole. It even ceases to be a simple bilateral conflict relationship between the criminal and his victims or between him and the agencies which protect society against him. The problem is rather part of multilateral dynamic social relationships constituting the whole of societal experience. Criminal activity can then be considered as a product of complex, interrelated social processes, the most important elements being the society's culture and subcultures.

There are various approaches to the explanation of crime. However, these approaches can be placed in either of two major categories: 1) subjective approaches or 2) objective approaches. The subjective approach has emphasized

the study of individual criminals, and has found the ultimate causes of crime to lie in genetic, congenital, or developmental conditions. The objective approach, on the other hand, emphasizes the study of groups, social processes, and institutions, and points to broad social forces as influencing deviant behavior. Since criminal activity and criminal offenders cover a broad spectrum it is unlikely that crime can be explained solely through either subjective or objective methods. It is more likely that both approaches have valid application. In terms of an analysis of crime affecting the general society, however, the objective approach would be the more applicable method of explanation. But in order to create a better understanding of what may cause crime, examples of both approaches will be presented.

SUBJECTIVE APPROACHES

- a) The medical approach seeks to study the influence of physical disease on criminal activity.
- b) The biological approach attempts to relate crime to heredity.
- c) The physiological and biochemical approach attempts to correlate crime with both normal and abnormal physiological functions and types.
- d) The anthropological approach attempts to discover whether the criminal is significantly different in his physical structure from the noncriminal. It examines the effect of physical traits upon behavior.

- e) The psychological approach analyzes motivation and diagnoses personality deviations resulting from deprivations in human needs and desires.
- f) The psychiatric approach analyzes criminal activity as personality deviations due to emotional tensions originating early in life and conflicts within the individual's family.
- g) The psychoanalytical approach, based on Freudian theory traces behavior deviations to the repression of basic drives. Crime is viewed as an unconscious effort to relieve emotional tension due to conflict between such points as the conscience and the basic drives, or between the desire for success and limited life opportunities.

OBJECTIVE APPROACHES

- a) The geographical approach attempts to show the influence upon behavior of such factors as climate, topography, natural resources and geographical location.
- b) The ecological approach attempts to show the influence of the spatial distribution of men and institutions upon behavior patterns. It is a study of the types of social conditions which characterize areas where crime is concentrated.

- c) The economic approach states that economic drives are basic to all aspects of behavior. Economic conditions directly related to crime include such factors as economic motivation, poverty, resentment over economic exploitation and inequality, the economic basis of social prestige and behavior patterns.
- d) The social approach includes assessments of those forces resulting from collective human survival efforts, with emphasis on human institutions: familial, religious, educational, economic, political.
- e) The sociological approach is concerned with the influences of behavior on group life, including roles and statuses, social classes, social mobility, subcultures, social change.
- f) The cultural approach examines criminal activity in relation to social attitudes, values, and various characteristics of the various groups and strata within society.

END