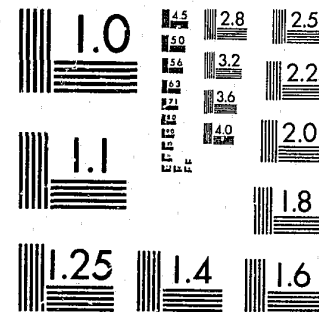


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CRIME AND JUSTICE PROFILE


THE NATION'S CAPITAL

CRIME AND JUSTICE PROFILE:
THE NATION'S CAPITAL

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ACQUISITIONS


Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Crime and Justice Profile: The Nation's Capital presents an analysis of reported crimes and arrests and a description of the criminal justice system in the District of Columbia. The crime analysis focuses on the seven Crime Index offenses which are classified as violent crimes (i.e., murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crimes (i.e., burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft). Crime Index offenses reported to the police are analyzed in terms of longitudinal trends, geographic patterns, and detailed characteristics of the offenses. In addition, comparisons are made between adult and juvenile arrest patterns, trends in arrests over time, and characteristics of arrestees. A caseflow analysis is presented in Chapter 2 for both the adult criminal justice system and the juvenile justice system.

Crime in the District of Columbia is analyzed in the context of the demographic and economic characteristics of the city's population and the spatial distributions of people, income, and land use. Between 1971 and 1978 the District's population has declined in estimated size from 753,600 to 676,100. Approximately 74 percent of the population is nonwhite with nonwhites being younger than whites, on the average. The unemployment rate (i.e., the number of unemployed persons for every 100 people who are employed or seeking employment) was 8.5 in the District during 1978 with unemployment rates being higher for males than females and for nonwhites relative to whites in most of the age categories considered. The average income of individuals based on a sample of federal income tax returns for 1977 was found to be \$14,106 with considerable variation evidenced among geographic areas of the city. The areas with the greatest density and lowest income are concentrated in Ward 1 while those with low density and high income are mostly in Ward 3. Ward 2, which has the greatest concentration of commercial activities and a relatively high percentage of land devoted to special uses such as government buildings and museums, also has areas of high density and low income.

Reported Crime Index offenses have declined considerably from 1971 to 1978. It should be borne in mind that most of the decline is accounted for by a significant drop in crimes from 1971 to 1972. Since 1972, both the number and rate of reported crimes have fluctuated from year to year. The annual totals of Crime Index offenses were roughly between fifty and sixty thousand and were largely a function of property crime which comprised approximately three-fourths of reported Crime Index offenses. Total violent crime experienced a gradual downward trend from 1971 to 1978, with the exception of a rise in 1975. The increase in violent crimes in 1975 was largely due to a rise in robberies which had also risen in 1974 and comprised more than half of violent crimes throughout the eight-year period studied. The longitudinal trend of property crime from 1971 to 1978, although essentially downward, witnessed more fluctuations than did violent crime. Larceny-theft was the major component of both property crime and the Crime Index total. The greatest decline for any of the Crime Index offenses was in the number of motor vehicle thefts which decreased by 63.4 percent from 1971 to 1978.

The monthly trend of reported Crime Index offenses did not evidence much variation other than an increase in the summer months with a peak in August. The fewest number of offenses were reported for January and February. The daily trend of Crime Index offenses was marked by a high on Friday for property crimes and on Friday and Saturday for violent crimes and a low on Sunday for all property crimes and robbery, one of the violent crimes.

In 1977 and 1978 property crimes were most heavily concentrated in Police District 1 and violent crimes in Districts 3 and 1, respectively. An analysis of the distribution of crimes by wards revealed that Ward 2 had approximately 30 percent of all reported Crime Index offenses. The number of offenses reported in Ward 2 (15,357 in 1978) was over twice the number in Ward 1, which had the next highest frequency.

The spatial distribution of crime rates within the District of Columbia is depicted visually by a series of maps in which predominantly residential areas are treated separately from non-residential ones. Among residential areas the greatest concentration of high crime census tracts was in Wards 1 and 2. Ward 2 also had the greatest concentration of non-residential census tracts with high crime rates and totals. Among the non-residential tracts, the overall pattern is one in which the rates were highest in the commercial-business center of the city and became progressively lower the farther a non-residential area was from the center. The spatial patterns of violent crime were found to be moderately related to the distributions of density and income.

In comparison with the surrounding jurisdictions in Northern Virginia and Maryland, the District continues to exhibit the highest crime rates, particularly for violent stranger-to-stranger offenses. In a comparison of twelve cities of fairly comparable size, the District ranked eleventh in reported property crime and seventh in reported violent crime in 1978. In comparison with selected national capitals, the District ranked third of five (behind Paris and Ottawa) in property crime, but first (by a substantial amount) in violent crime.

Crime Index offenses were also examined in terms of the location of selected offenses, the type of weapon used in committing the crime, and the amount of property stolen and recovered. In 1977 and 1978 robbery occurred most frequently in public spaces, burglary from residences, and larceny-theft from automobiles and trucks. An examination of crime rates per 100 commercial establishments revealed that robbery and burglary rates were highest in hotels during the two-year span. Larceny-theft rates were highest in general merchandise stores with rates four to five times greater than those for any of the other types of establishments.

In 1977 and 1978 handguns were used in more than one-third of Crime Index offenses which involved a weapon. Hands, fists, feet, or teeth were used in slightly less than one-third of the Crime Index offenses but in more than one-half of all assaults on police officers, which is a Part II offense.

The value of property stolen in the commission of the Crime Index offenses was 11 million dollars in 1977 and 13 million dollars in 1978. The value of the property recovered was about 20 percent of that stolen, mostly due to recovery rates for property crime.

Analyses of arrest statistics were undertaken with the overriding caveat that arrests should not be used to represent the incidence of crime since both reporting rates and actions by the police affect arrest rates. Furthermore, characteristics of arrestees may not reflect the attributes of all criminals, especially if certain types of people can avoid being arrested more successfully than others or if some types experience a greater risk of being arrested.

Juvenile and adult arrest data from 1971 to 1978 indicate that arrests for property offenses remained relatively stable while arrests for violent offenses gradually declined. In 1978 arrests for property offenses increased by 4.5 percent for adults and 13.6 percent for juveniles over the previous year relative to a 7.3 percent decline in juvenile arrests and a 14.0 percent decline in adult arrests for violent offenses. Juveniles accounted for approximately 33 percent of arrests for Crime Index offenses in 1978 while adults accounted for the remaining 67 percent of these arrests. Adult and juvenile males together accounted for approximately 87 percent of the arrests for Crime Index offenses, and nonwhites accounted for 94 percent of all arrests relative to six percent for whites. In 1978 approximately 76 percent of all adult arrests and 31 percent of all juvenile arrests were for Part II offenses. In comparison, only 25.4 percent of all reported offenses were Part II crimes.

Males in the 15 to 24 age bracket accounted for nearly half of the arrests for Crime Index offenses in 1978. The modal age (most commonly occurring) for arrestees in 1978 was fifteen, a significant decrease from the previous year for which the modal age was seventeen.

Adult arrestees who were referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office and charged with a Crime Index offense are described in terms of employment status, type of employment, arrestee-victim relationship, and prior arrests and convictions. This information was obtained from the Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS). The percentage of arrestees for whom data on these characteristics are recorded as missing or unknown is about 30 percent for each of the variables except prior conviction record. In the latter instance, approximately 50 percent of the individuals have a missing or unknown status. Consequently, the descriptions that follow pertain only to arrestees for whom the selected characteristics are known.

The majority of arrestees with known employment status were classified as unemployed in 1977 and 1978 for all Crime Index offenses except forcible rape. Approximately two-thirds of the employed arrestees were engaged in semi-skilled jobs or unskilled service occupations.

For slightly over one-fourth of the arrestees processed by the U.S. Attorney's Office, the relationship of the arrestee to the victim was unknown. Of the remaining offenders, over 60 percent were strangers to the victim, about 30 percent were friends or acquaintances, and the remainder were relatives. Stranger-to-stranger crimes were most prevalent among robberies, burglaries, larceny-thefts, and motor vehicle thefts. In contrast, arrestees for the other violent crimes (i.e., murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, and aggravated assault) were more likely to know their victims than not to.

Among the arrestees for whom prior arrest histories could be determined, about 70 percent had prior arrests. Of those with known conviction records, about 40 percent had previous convictions. Arrestees charged with robbery had the highest percentage of prior arrests and convictions. Similarly, data from the Metropolitan Police Department revealed that individuals arrested for robbery were most likely to be rearrested while on conditional release.

An analysis of the flow of felony cases through the adult criminal justice system in 1977 and 1978 was conducted using data from PROMIS. Both the volume and the timing of caseload were analyzed with respect to the following stages of case processing: referral and initial screening, preliminary hearing, Grand Jury action, and case disposition.

Of the 7,539 felony cases referred to the prosecutor in 1977, 81 percent were initially accepted for prosecution. In 87 percent of the 4,168 cases examined at a preliminary hearing probable cause was established; five percent of the cases were dismissed for lack of probable cause. Another five percent were nolle prossed while three percent were reduced to misdemeanors for trial. At the Grand Jury stage, 54 percent of the cases were indicted, 22 percent dismissed, six percent pled to a felony, and eight percent pled to a misdemeanor. Of those cases receiving dispositions in 1977, 67 percent pled guilty, 16 percent received guilty verdicts, seven percent were found not guilty, and nine percent were dismissed.

In 1978, 83 percent of the serious cases referred by the police to the prosecutor were accepted for prosecution. Probable cause was established in 92 percent of the cases accepted. Five percent of the cases were dismissed because no probable cause was found while less than two percent were nolle prossed at the preliminary hearing stage. Forty-nine percent of the cases referred to the Grand Jury resulted in indictment while 22 percent were dismissed at this stage by the prosecutor. In addition, at the Grand Jury stage seven percent of the cases were disposed of through felony pleas and fourteen percent through misdemeanor pleas. For those cases receiving dispositions during 1978, 74 percent resulted in guilty pleas, eleven percent in guilty verdicts at trial and fifteen percent were found not guilty or dismissed. In general, approximately fifteen percent of all persons arrested are subsequently found guilty in the District of Columbia, and five percent eventually receive some sentence involving incarceration.

For both 1977 and 1978, felony cases reached the preliminary hearing stage from time of arrest in a median time of 10.7 days. The median number of days from arrest to indictment increased from 54.2 days in 1977 to 62.8 days in 1978. However, the median time for processing felony cases from arrest to final disposition declined from 190.7 days in 1977 to 142.6 days in 1978, a decrease of more than 25 percent.

The theory of "parens patriae" on which the juvenile justice process has been mainly based emphasizes treatment of offenders; hence, allowing judges to intervene in the child's life. Due process safeguards, however, have evolved in the past two decades, but to a lesser extent than in the adult system. Therefore, the juvenile justice process in the District is markedly different than the adult criminal justice process.

An analysis of the juvenile case flow revealed that in CY 1978 there were 5,882 cases referred to the Family Division of the Superior Court. The most frequent reason for referral was for acts against property, which accounted for 51.8 percent of all juvenile court referrals in 1978. Many youth are detained pending trial and are placed in either secure or non-secure settings. In CY 1978 there were 1,257 juveniles held in secure settings while awaiting disposition. There were 227 youth screened for placement in non-secure settings but held in secure settings due to a lack of available space in community-based facilities.

Analysis of court disposition data revealed that 68 percent of the juvenile cases referred to the Family Division of the Superior Court were disposed of by judicial action. Of the 5,882 juvenile cases referred to the Family Division of the Superior Court, seven percent resulted in the commitment of the juvenile to an institutional setting.

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CHAPTER I CRIME ANALYSIS

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Overview

The purpose of undertaking an extensive analysis of crime in the District of Columbia is largely to provide a basis for identifying problems that should be addressed by the community and local criminal justice agencies. In addition, the identification of current patterns of crime can be used to anticipate future trends and, thus, to improve the planning capabilities of the criminal justice system. A thorough analysis can also make deficiencies in existing information and knowledge concerning criminal activities readily apparent. As a result, specific recommendations can be developed for necessary improvements in systems for recording information and for research needed to address particular problems. Thus, a detailed and accurate assessment of crime should facilitate more effective planning and policy-making needed to guide the activities of criminal justice agencies and to coordinate their efforts with those of the community.

Although there are many types of crime that could be examined, this report will focus on the seven offenses which comprise the Crime Index of the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Crime Index is composed of four offenses categorized as violent (or person) crimes (i.e., murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and three offenses classified as property crimes (i.e., burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft). These offenses are used as the major indicators of crime throughout the United States because of their "seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported to police."¹ An analysis will be made of the longitudinal trends, geographic patterns, and detailed characteristics of the Crime Index offenses. In addition, arrests for these offenses will be examined in terms of differential arrest patterns for juveniles and adults, trends across time, and characteristics of offenders. To provide a background for the analysis of crime which follows, a profile will be presented of the population of the District of Columbia.

2. Profile of the Population

There are several reasons for describing the characteristics of the population of the District of Columbia before presenting the analysis of crime. First, a description of existing social, cultural, and economic conditions provides a framework in which to analyze crime. Since crime evolves from particular community conditions, identifying the dominant features of a city may facilitate the development of hypotheses concerning the causes of crime and the types of people most likely to resort to criminal activities. These

¹U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1977, p.1.

hypotheses can then be tested using rigorous research techniques. Second, the population at risk of being victimized is most likely the residents of the city. However, the risk of victimization tends to vary according to certain social and demographic characteristics. Thus, a description of the basic features of the population can be used in interpreting other data on the attributes of victims. Finally, estimates of the number of people in specific categories can be used in the calculation of rates of crime or arrests.

a. Demographic Profile

The resident population of the District of Columbia was estimated to be 676,100 in 1978 by the Statistical Services Division of the Office of Planning and Development. This population estimate is 2.2 percent lower than the estimate for 1977 and 10.3 percent lower than the size estimated for 1971. (See Table 3 of Appendix B for the population estimates from 1971 to 1978). The declining size of the District's population appears to be a function of both decreasing birth rates and net migration trends.

Three characteristics which describe the basic demographic composition of the population are age, sex, and race (or color). Furthermore, these characteristics are related to the likelihood of committing, being arrested for, or being victimized by crime index offenses. Consequently, the number of people in categories defined by age, sex, and race are frequently used in the calculation of arrest and victimization rates. The estimated size of the population classified by these three attributes is presented for 1977 and 1978 in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix B and is shown graphically for 1978 in Figure 1.1.

This type of double bar graph in which males are to the left and females to the right of a vertical axis which is divided into age brackets is called a population pyramid. The percentages are calculated by dividing the number of people in a particular age-sex category by the total population size so that the sum of all the bars in the graph equals 100 percent. Each bar in the pyramid has also been subdivided into the white and nonwhite portions of the population.

As shown in Figure 1.1, the majority of the population in all age-sex categories except males and females aged 65 and over are nonwhite. Furthermore, inspection of the portion of the population pyramid that represents the nonwhite population reveals that nonwhites have a relatively youthful age structure. Specifically, a large portion (24.8 percent) of the nonwhite population is under the age of 15. The opposite is true of the white population in the District for which only 8.1 percent are less than 15 years old. Particularly noticeable is the bulge in the population pyramid for both whites and nonwhites in the age categories from 15-19 to 30-34. The people in these age brackets were born between approximately 1944 and 1963 and, therefore, include the postwar "baby boom." The number of people in these age categories may also be augmented by the immigration of young couples and singles into the city to be near jobs, entertainment, and educational facilities. Migration trends may also

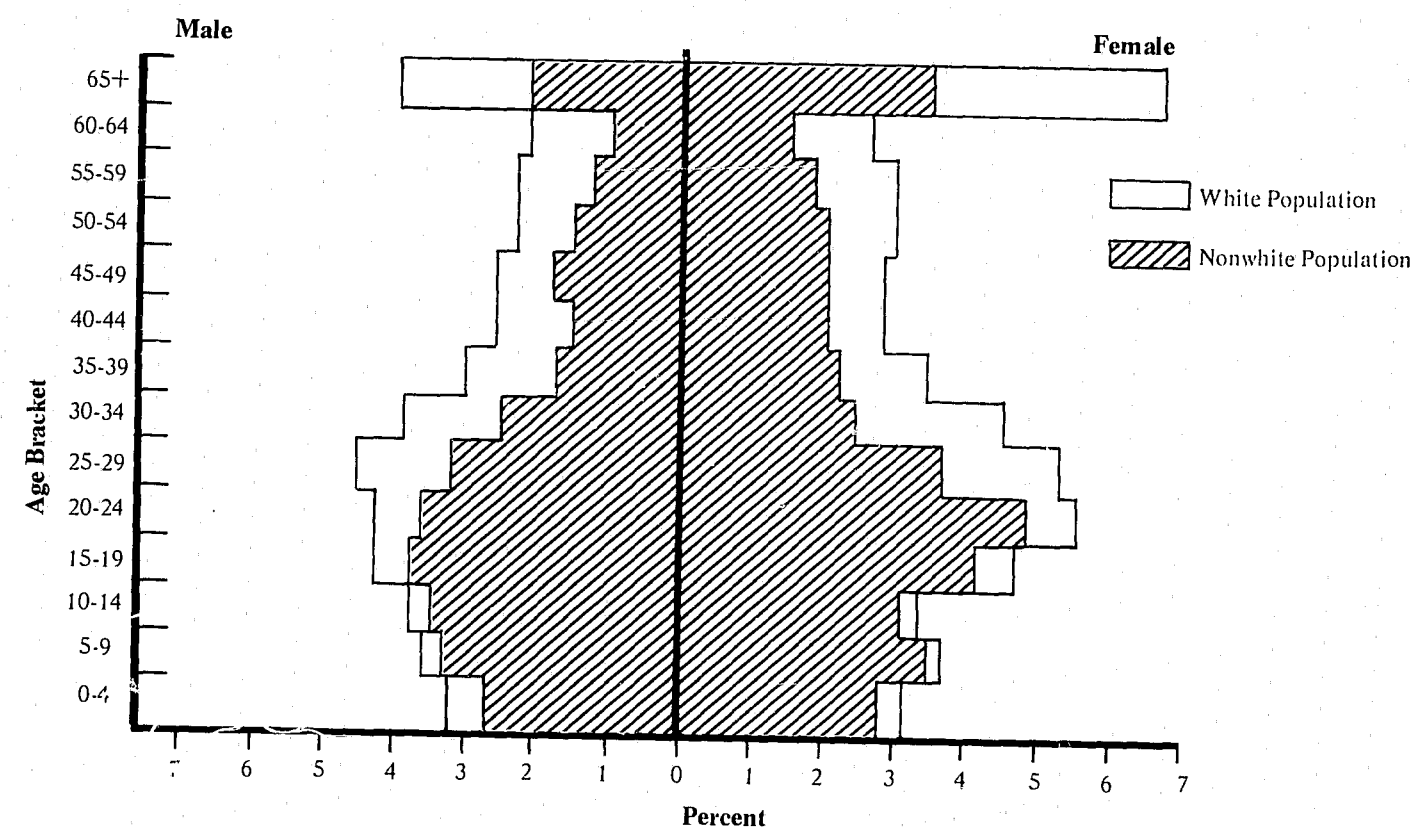


Figure 1.1

Percentage of Total Population by Age, Sex, and Color in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978

SOURCES: Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C.," April 1979.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

account for the noticeably higher proportions of females relative to males in these young adult age intervals. However, for those aged 65 and over mortality differences probably account for the fact that females comprise a much higher percentage of the total population (6.9 percent) relative to males (3.9 percent) in this age category.

b. Economic Characteristics

Two of the most critical economic variables that relate to the incidence of certain crime index offenses are unemployment and income. The rates of unemployment by age, sex, and color are presented in Table 1.1 for 1978. The highest rate of unemployment are for individuals aged 16-19 with 38.9 people unemployed for every 100 in the labor force. The next highest rates are for individuals aged 20 to 24 with 12.8 people unemployed for every 100 who are in the labor force (i.e., employed or seeking

Table 1.1

Unemployment Rates (Per 100 Persons in the Labor Force) by Age, Sex, and Color
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978

Age	Male			Female		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
16-19	41.1	5.6	47.5	35.3	-	42.4
20-24	16.5	10.3	17.4	9.6	4.9	10.5
25-44	7.1	3.8	8.7	6.9	4.0	8.2
45-54	1.7	2.9	1.2	3.5	2.8	3.8
55-64	8.5	-	11.5	1.8	2.7	1.4
65+	9.6	-	12.7	11.9	14.0	11.0
TOTAL	9.5	3.6	11.8	7.5	4.1	8.8

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment Structure and Trends, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics (Supplemental Tabulations).

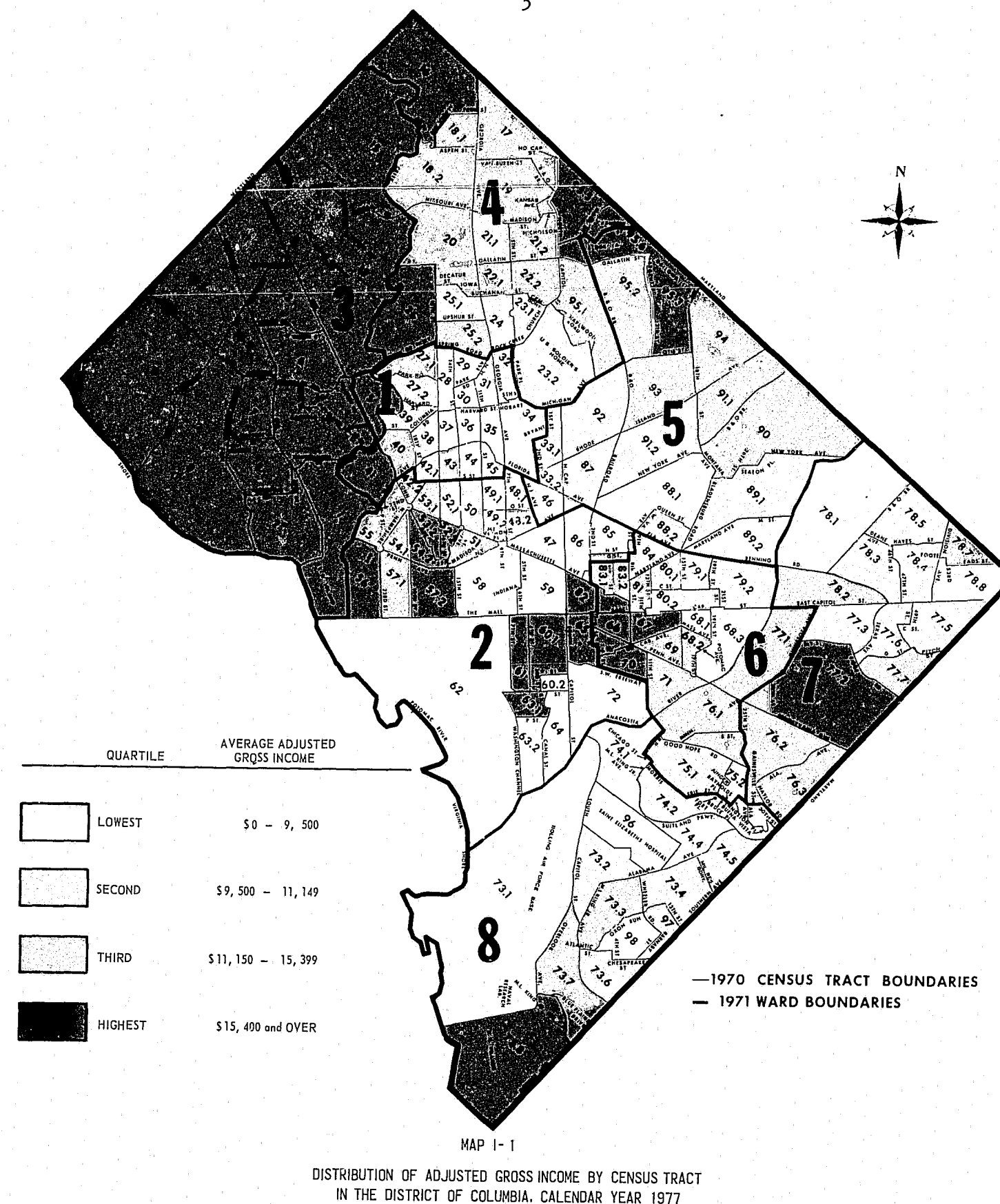
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

employment). This rate of unemployment is higher than those for subsequent age groups. In all age-sex categories, except males aged 45 to 54 and females aged 55 to 64, nonwhites have higher unemployment rates than their white counterparts.

The average adjusted gross income of the population of the District of Columbia in 1977 was estimated to be \$14,106 based on a sample of 47,862 individual income tax returns.² This average, which was based on a sample of returns, is higher than the 1976 average of \$11,448 which was calculated from all returns.³ The spatial distribution of adjusted gross income based on the sample of returns in 1977 is shown in Map 1.1. The map is divided into census tracts which are relatively small geographic units designed to encompass a fairly homogeneous population by the

² The data for this sample was obtained from the Statistical Services Division of the Office of Planning and Development. It should be noted that the sample size was relatively small (i.e., less than 20 income tax returns) in the following census tracts: 18.1, 23.2, 57.2, 62.0, 63.2, 68.3, 73.8, 86.0, and 96.0. Consequently, the classification of these census tracts according to quartiles may be influenced by the presence of extreme values in the tax returns included in the sample.

³ Department of Finance and Revenue, "Statistics on District of Columbia Income, Calendar Year 1976 Returns," May 1978, Table 2-H.



SOURCE: OFFICE OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, STATISTICAL DIVISION, UNPUBLISHED DATA.

PREPARED BY: OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS AND ANALYSIS

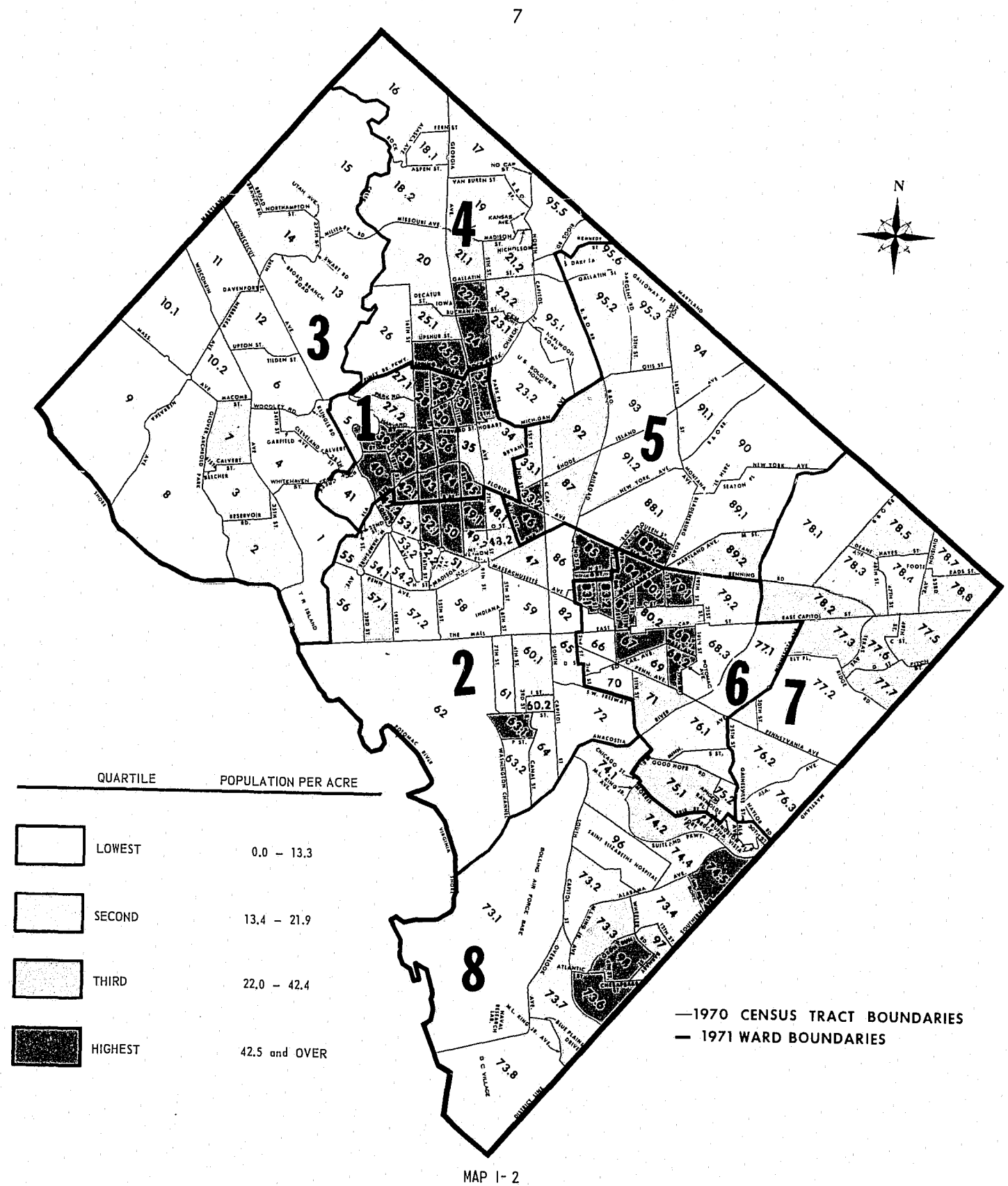
Bureau of Census. The 150 census tracts were divided into four groups of equal size, called quartiles, based on the rank-order of the average adjusted gross income in the census tracts. Inspection of the map reveals that the census tracts in the lowest quartile with average adjusted gross income less than \$9,500 were concentrated in Wards 1 and 2. This relatively low income area was almost completely surrounded by a ring of census tracts from the second quartile in which average adjusted gross income ranged from \$9,500 to \$11,149. Census tracts from the third quartile (\$11,150-\$15,399) were located primarily in Wards 4 and 5. Ward 3 is composed entirely of census tracts in the highest quartile with average adjusted gross income equal to \$15,400 or more. Most of the other census tracts in the top quartile are located in Ward 2 and the Capitol Hill area in Ward 6.

c. Density

The density of the resident population is likely to be related to the incidence of Crime Index offenses in a number of ways. Higher resident density will tend to provide more opportunities for crime, a greater number of potential offenders, and potentially more stress that could contribute to some criminal activities (e.g., aggravated assault). In order to describe spatial variations in density, census tracts were divided into quartiles based on the population per acre. The distribution of these quartiles is shown in Map 1.2. Census tracts in the lowest quartile with densities of 13.3 persons per acre or less are located primarily in Ward 3, the commercial district of Ward 2, portions of the northeast, and several areas containing institutionalized populations (e.g., Soldier's Home). Census tracts in the second and third quartile with densities of 13.4-21.9 and 22.0-42.4 persons per acre, respectively, are located in portions of every ward. The majority of census tracts in Ward 1 are in the highest quartile with densities of 42.5 or more persons per acre. Several tracts in Wards 2 and 4 which are adjacent are also in the highest quartile forming a single high density area. Another cluster of high density census tracts is located primarily in Ward 6 in the Capitol Hill and adjacent areas.

3. Land Use Patterns

The location of different types of land use (e.g., commercial, residential, etc.) can be useful in analyses of the spatial patterns of crime in the District of Columbia. In particular, certain types of land uses may make an area a more susceptible target for specific kinds of crimes. For example, larceny-theft is likely to be higher in predominantly commercial areas than in residential ones. Also, such primarily stranger-to-stranger crimes as robbery should be expected to be more frequent in areas where there is a high influx of non-residents relative to the number of permanent residents who may serve a natural surveillance function. It should be recognized that although land use patterns constitute one of the basic contextual features affecting the location of crime, many other psychological, social, economic, and environmental factors contribute to the ultimate incidence of crime.



DENSITY (POPULATION PER ACRE) BY CENSUS TRACTS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1978

The distribution of major land use activities is examined within wards because of the importance of wards in policy-making and because they will be used as geographic units in subsequent analyses of the location of crime. Table 1.2 shows the percentage of all land, excluding public rights-of-way, in each ward and in the city as a whole that was devoted to major types of activities in fiscal year 1978.

Use of land for residential purposes includes single and multi-family dwellings and transient accommodations such as hotels and dormitories. Residential property accounted for 34.6 percent of land use in the District of Columbia with 25.6 percent single family dwellings, 8.2 percent multi-family dwellings, and 0.8 percent transient types of residences. The percentage of land devoted to single family residences ranged from 6.7 in Ward 8 to 38.1 in Wards 3 and 4, whereas the percentage used for multi-family units was highest in Ward 8 (17.3 percent) and lowest in Ward 3 (3.7 percent). Land use for transient forms of residence was proportionately low in all wards with the highest percentage being in Ward 5 (2.3 percent).

Commercial land uses include retail outlets, office buildings, and such special facilities as banks, parking garages, and restaurants. Commercial property accounted for 5.7 percent of land use in the District of Columbia with retail outlets comprising 1.4 percent, offices 3.4 percent, and other special purpose commercial enterprises 0.9 percent. The highest percentage of land used for all types of commercial activities was 17.2 percent in Ward 2, and the next highest was 12.4 percent in Ward 5. Relative to the other wards, these two had a much greater proportion of their land devoted to office buildings. In addition, Ward 2 was second only to Ward 1 in terms of the percentage of land used for retail outlets.

The "other" category of land uses includes industrial activities (e.g., heavy manufacturing, warehousing, etc.), special purposes (e.g., religious, medical, educational, etc.), and land classified as vacant. The proportion of land devoted to industrial uses was low for the city as a whole (1.7 percent) and in all of the wards except Ward 5 which had 6.7 percent. Special purposes constituted one-third of the land use in the city with a low of 18.8 percent of Ward 7 devoted to these uses and highs of 38.2 and 38.0 percent in Wards 6 and 2, respectively. The percentage of land classified as vacant was 24.7 in the city and ranged from 11.7 percent in Ward 1 to 37.0 percent in Ward 7. However, the vacancy proportions may be misleading because the coding scheme labels some areas as vacant which actually contain portions of buildings that cross lot boundaries.

Table 1.2
Number of Acres and Percent of Land Area in Wards by Type of Land Use
in the District of Columbia, Fiscal Year 1978

Type of Land Use		Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Total
<u>Residential</u>										
Single Family	Total	459.9	272.5	2,666.4	1,449.1	1,096.4	570.4	948.1	264.7	7,727.5
	Percent	33.2	7.1	38.1	38.1	24.2	26.2	27.0	6.7	25.6
Multi-Family	Total	199.4	232.1	256.2	173.0	209.2	212.9	506.9	679.3	2,469.0
	Percent	14.4	6.0	3.7	4.6	4.6	9.8	14.4	17.3	8.2
Transient	Total	14.5	35.6	95.4	9.8	102.9	0.0	5.5	-	263.7
	Percent	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.2	-	0.9
TOTAL	Total	673.8	540.2	3,018.0	1,631.9	1,408.5	783.3	1,460.5	944.0	10,460.2
	Percent	48.6	13.9	43.2	42.9	31.1	36.0	41.6	24.0	34.6
<u>Commercial</u>										
Retail	Total	46.0	96.6	78.7	47.1	48.7	39.5	54.3	22.8	433.7
	Percent	3.3	2.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.4
Office	Total	9.0	505.5	53.7	8.9	433.1	11.4	6.3	0.0	1,027.9
	Percent	0.7	13.1	0.8	0.2	9.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	3.4
Special	Total	16.8	64.9	33.8	24.2	80.4	13.6	21.6	8.5	263.8
	Percent	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9
TOTAL	Total	71.8	667.0	166.2	80.2	562.2	64.5	82.2	31.3	1,725.4
	Percent	5.2	17.2	2.4	2.1	12.4	3.0	2.3	0.8	5.7
<u>Other</u>										
Industrial	Total	14.8	100.6	12.0	63.3	304.2	13.0	13.3	3.6	524.8
	Percent	1.1	2.6	0.2	1.7	6.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.7
Special Purpose	Total	463.8	1,474.2	2,570.1	1,368.9	1,086.2	830.5	658.4	1,603.5	1,055.6
	Percent	33.5	38.0	36.8	36.0	24.0	38.2	18.8	40.7	33.3
Vacant	Total	161.9	1,097.0	1,223.9	658.0	1,170.6	484.0	1,297.6	1,353.1	7,446.1
	Percent	11.7	28.3	17.5	17.3	25.8	22.3	37.0	34.4	24.7
TOTAL	Total	640.5	2,671.8	3,806.0	2,090.2	2,561.0	1,327.5	1,969.3	2,960.2	18,026.5
	Percent	46.2	68.9	54.5	55.0	56.5	61.0	56.1	75.2	59.7
GRAND TOTAL		1,386.1	3,878.9	6,990.2	3,802.2	4,531.6	2,175.3	3,512.0	3,935.6	30,212.0

SOURCE: Office of Planning and Development, Statistical Services Division, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

B. METHODOLOGY

1. Source of Data

The data used in the crime analysis are primarily from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program which operates under the auspices of the FBI. In particular, local law enforcement agencies tabulate information on offenses known to the police and arrests in accordance with uniform definitions and standards of accuracy established by the FBI and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). Data from the UCR Program can be used to establish crime trends, arrest patterns, and characteristics of offenses and arrestees. The use of UCR data for comparative purposes must be qualified to the extent that reporting procedures differ across time or from one jurisdiction to another.

Data on offenses known to the police were obtained for the District of Columbia from the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), suburban jurisdictions from the UCR divisions of the State Police Departments of Maryland and Virginia, and eleven selected American cities from the FBI. Data comparable to the information from the UCR Program were obtained for several other nations' capital cities from the International Police Organization (INTERPOL). Arrestee characteristics in the District of Columbia were determined from information provided by the MPD and the U.S. Attorney's Prosecutor's Management and Information System (PROMIS). The other types of information used in this chapter include population estimates, income, population density, and land use/zoning patterns from the Statistical Services Division of the Office of Planning and Development, the number of commercial establishments in the District of Columbia and population estimates for other American cities from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, population estimates for suburban jurisdictions in metropolitan Washington from the FBI, and population estimates for international capitals from INTERPOL.

2. Variables

An integral part of the UCR Program is the classification of offenses into standard categories to be used by local authorities in reporting crimes identified through their specific criminal codes. The FBI has divided offenses into two general classes, Part I and Part II, according to their seriousness (see Appendix A). Specifically, Part I offenses are considered to be the more serious ones and include the following crime categories: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Furthermore, all of these, except manslaughter by negligence, are included in a Crime Index used to represent serious and frequently occurring crimes in each community. For purposes of this analysis, manslaughter by negligence, which is tabulated primarily by the Traffic Analysis Division of the MPD, is treated separately from the Crime Index offenses. As noted in the introductory section of this chapter, the Crime Index is subdivided into violent crimes (i.e., murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crimes (i.e., burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft).

In contrast to Crime Index offenses, which were selected by the national UCR Program as overall crime indicators, Part II crimes represent other crimes that appear as offense titles described in state or local law. According to the UCR Program's Standard Classification of Offenses, Part II crimes include assaults other than aggravated assault; arson (which will be reported as a Crime Index offense beginning with the Uniform Crime Reports for 1979); forgery and counterfeiting; fraud; embezzlement; buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property; vandalism; weapons offenses; prostitution and commercialized vice; sex offenses other than forcible rape and prostitution and commercialized vice; drug abuse violations; gambling; offenses against the family and children; driving under the influence; liquor law violations; drunkenness; disorderly conduct; vagrancy; suspicion; curfew and loitering violations (juveniles); runaway (juveniles); and other offenses defined in state or local statutes (e.g., extortion and blackmail, bribery, kidnapping, rioting, etc.).

3. Analyses

The analyses in this chapter are basically descriptions of offenses reported to the police, trends in arrests, and characteristics of arrestees. Crime Index offenses reported to the police in the District of Columbia are tabulated by year for 1971 to 1978 and by month and day for 1977 and 1978.⁴ These offenses are also tabulated for the following geographic units: police districts, wards, census tracts, suburban jurisdictions, selected cities within the United States, and capital cities of selected countries. Whenever possible, the geographic analyses are performed for 1977 and 1978. In all instances in which population estimates are available for the chosen geographic units, crime rates are calculated by dividing the number of reported offenses by the population size and multiplying by a constant value. For example, when the constant equals 100,000, the crime rate is interpreted as the number of reported offenses per 100,000 people living in a specified area.

To help explain the distribution of crimes within the District of Columbia correlations were performed between crime rates and selected social, economic, and demographic characteristics. The following factors are examined in the correlational analyses: income, density, racial composition, residential land use, crime index rates, violent crime rates, and property crime rates. Each of the variables are measured for census tracts since this is one of the smallest geographic units for which a variety of information is available. Also, census tracts are designed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to encompass fairly homogeneous populations and are often treated as close approximations to neighborhoods. Income is represented by the average adjusted gross income in 1977, density by population per acre in 1976, and racial composition by the percentage nonwhite of each tract's population in 1976. Residential land use is measured by the percentage of acreage in each tract occupied by single family units, multi-family units, and transient residential units (e.g., hotels, dormitories, etc.). These percentages are

⁴ All analyses pertain to calendar years, unless otherwise specified.

calculated for the three general types of residential uses considered both separately and together using information for fiscal year 1978. The crime rates are calculated using the number of offenses reported to the police in 1977 and 1978, treated separately, relative to the number of residents in each census tract estimated for 1976. The date used for each variable is the most recent one for which the desired information is available.

Offenses reported to the police in 1977 and 1978 are also described in terms of several special characteristics. In particular, the type of premise at which an offense is reported is examined for robberies, burglaries, and larceny-thefts in terms of the percentage distribution of offenses and the rates of occurrence per 100 commercial establishments. The type of weapon used is described for violent crimes and assaults on police officers. The incidence of injury to assaulted police officers is also discussed. The amount of property loss and recovery is discussed briefly for the seven Crime Index offenses. Finally, the relative frequency of occurrence of the Crime Index offenses and Part II crimes, as a whole, is described.

Arrests of juveniles and adults are compared in terms of yearly trends from 1971 to 1978; percentages of Part II and Crime Index offenses; and the age, sex, and race of arrestees. In addition, adults arrested for the Crime Index offenses in 1977 and 1978 are described in terms of their employment status and type, relationship to the victim, prior arrest history, and conviction record.

4. Limitations

One of the major limitations of data on offenses known to the police is the failure of individuals to report all offenses. Such omissions will lead to an underestimate of the incidence of crime. The failure to report has been found to occur more for some crimes (e.g., larceny-theft) than for others (e.g., robbery) based on comparisons between UCR data maintained by the FBI and data from victimization surveys⁵ conducted by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Furthermore, reporting rates for the same offense are likely to differ across time and between one place and another depending on the familiarity of residents with reporting procedures, attitudes about the police and their responsiveness to reports of crime, and public perceptions of the importance of reporting particular offenses. Differential rates of reporting by time, place, and type of offense may undermine the validity of comparisons that are based on these variables. Furthermore, the degree to which underreporting occurs is not known for each type of comparison that is made in the crime analysis.

Recognition of the existence of problems associated with underreporting should be tempered with the realization that compared to twelve other American cities, the District of Columbia had the highest rate of reporting

⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975.

victimizations to the police for person crimes of violence and theft and for household crimes and the second highest rate for commercial crimes.⁶ Also, victims appear to report crimes more often when the consequences of the offense are relatively more serious (e.g., more money stolen, serious injury sustained). Thus, the Crime Index offenses reported to the police are likely to be more heavily weighted by serious incidents.

The use of crime rates based on the number of offenses relative to total population size to represent the risk of being victimized should be qualified to some extent. This is particularly necessary when a piece of property rather than an individual is the target of a crime. In such cases it may be more useful to consider the incidence of a given type of offense relative to the number of units which could be victimized. This calculation is performed for selected types of commercial establishments, and the resulting rates are discussed in this chapter. A similar modification is made in calculating arrest rates. Specifically, the number of arrests of individuals in particular age, sex, and race categories are divided by the number of people with the same characteristics in the population. The resulting rates are termed age-sex-race-specific arrest rates. By computing these more precise rates, it is possible to identify more accurately differences in the probabilities of being arrested according to the demographic and social characteristics of the population.

The interpretation of arrest statistics is subject to several qualifications. First, neither the number nor the rate of arrests should be used to represent the incidence of crime although they will be related. In particular, arrests are a function not only of the occurrence of a crime but also of the reporting of the incident to the police and of the actions taken by police in response to that report. Second, it should be emphasized that the making of an arrest does not necessarily mean that the actual criminal has been apprehended. Thus, characteristics of arrestees are just that and obviously do not pertain to all persons who commit crimes. To the extent that certain types of individuals may be more likely to avoid arrest, they will be less well represented by the attributes of those who are arrested.

Although the police undertake extensive investigations of most reported crimes in an effort to identify the most likely suspect, their investigations may be hampered by lack of evidence, lack of witnesses, and/or the unwillingness of witnesses or victims to cooperate. Such difficulties will reduce the likelihood that a suspect is correctly identified and arrested. Thus, arrest statistics reflect only the occurrence of an arrest not the accuracy of that action. It should be noted that general arrest tabulations are not modified if an arrestee for a particular case is found innocent or pleads guilty to a lesser charge.

Another body of criminal justice statistics which requires somewhat qualified interpretations pertains to the processing of arrestees. In particular, an arrestee encounters a series of stages of the criminal justice process and may

⁶ Ibid.

exit the system at several of these points. Although the details of this criminal justice process are discussed in Chapter 2, some limitations of the existing data should be noted here. In particular, data on dispositions cannot be used to reflect the incidence of criminal behavior. One clear example which illustrates this point is that those people who are found or plead guilty to the original charge brought against them may be only a small portion of those who are actually guilty. Final dispositions reflect not only the innocence or guilt of defendants but also the operations and limitations of the criminal justice system. For example, some cases presented by the police are not accepted by the prosecutor or are dismissed at later stages in the process due to such problems as lack of sufficient evidence. In other cases, charges are reduced and/or plea negotiation is undertaken thus reducing the number of arrestees/defendants convicted for the charges originally lodged. Therefore, caseload statistics must be viewed as indicators or measures of the performance of the justice process, not as indices of the extent or characteristics of criminal activity in the District of Columbia.

C. CHARACTERISTICS OF REPORTED CRIME

1. Trends Over Time

a. Annual Trends

The annual trends from 1971 to 1978 for total Crime Index offenses, violent crime, and property crime reported to the police in the District of Columbia are represented in Figure 1.2. The total number of Crime Index offenses in 1978 was 50,950 which is the sum of 41,435 property crimes and 9,515 violent crimes. Although the Crime Index total in 1978 is 2.3 percent higher than the Index in 1977, it is 6.8 percent lower than the Index five years earlier in 1974 and 28.3 percent lower than 1971's Crime Index (see Tables 3 and 4, Appendix B).

The annual fluctuations in the Crime Index are marked by a sharp decrease of 25 percent from 1971 to 1972 and a substantial increase from 1973 to 1974, followed by a compensatory decline to 1976, as highlighted by the percent changes shown in Table B.4. Almost no change occurred from 1976 to 1977, but a slight rise was found between 1977 and 1978. In comparing the trends of property crime and violent crime, the two

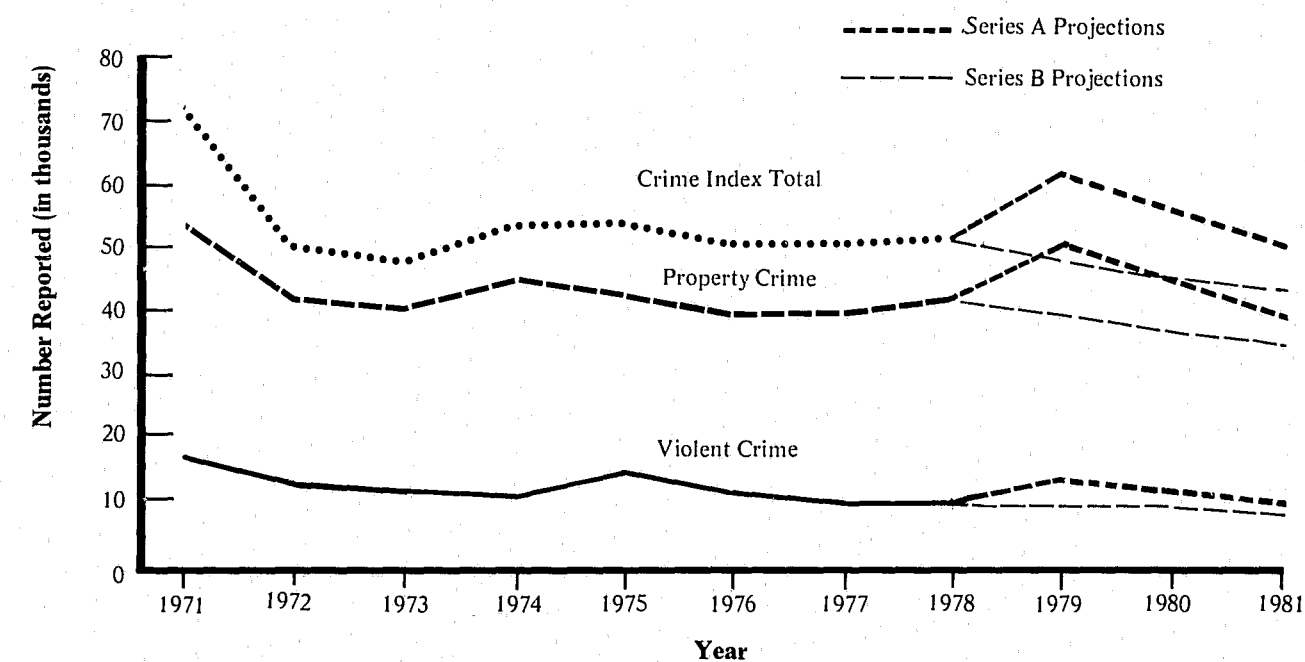


Figure 1.2

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978 and Projections to 1981

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

components of the Crime Index total, it is apparent that property crime has paralleled the trends found for the Crime Index more closely than did violent crime. This is because the Crime Index is more heavily weighted by the number of property crimes which comprised approximately 75 percent of the total Crime Index throughout this period. For both violent crime and property crime the peak year was 1971, and each experienced comparable rates of decline into 1972. However, there has been a downward trend in the number of violent crimes in every yearly interval except 1974-75. Furthermore, as shown in Table 4 of Appendix B, the percentage declines in violent crime from 1971 to 1978 (-41 percent) and from 1974 to 1978 (-17.9 percent) have been greater than the declines in property crime for the corresponding intervals (-23.9 and -3.8 percent, respectively).

The longitudinal trends of the Crime Index, violent crime, and property crime rates shown in Figure 1.3 are similar to, although not exact replicas of, those found for the number of reported offenses which were discussed.

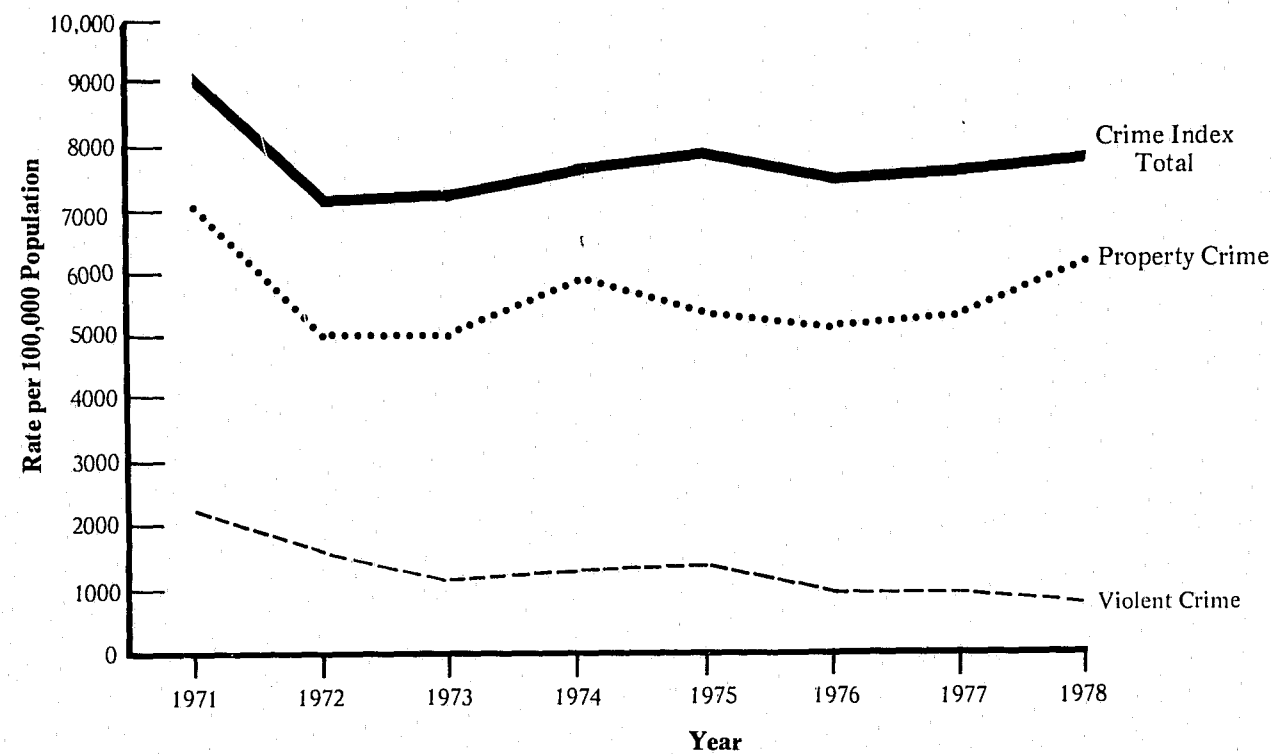


Figure 1.3

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime Rates in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979. Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 *Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan*. January 1978. Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C." PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Note the similarity in the patterns of increases and decreases shown in the two graphs (Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.3). The only discrepancy involved a decrease in the frequency of violent crimes from 1973 to 1974 and an increase in the rate of such crimes during this period. Since these crime rates are a function of both the number of offenses reported and the population estimates for the given years (see Table 3, Appendix B), differences between trends for the number of offenses and those for crime rates are due to yearly changes in the population size. Thus, the violent crime rate went up from 1973 to 1974 because the decline in population size was relatively greater than the decrease in the number of offenses during that interval. Similarly, the slightly greater rise in property crime and Crime Index rates from 1976 to 1978 relative to the increase in the number of offenses may reflect continuous declines in the estimated population size of the District of Columbia in recent years.

Figure 1.2 also shows two series of projections of the number of Crime Index offenses, property crimes, and violent crimes for 1979, 1980, and 1981. The two series differ in terms of the method used for estimating the number of offenses in 1979. In Series A, offenses in 1979 were estimated from data on the number of offenses reported during the first quarter of that year. In Series B, the number of offenses predicted for 1979 was determined using a linear regression equation based on reported offenses for each year from 1971 to 1978. Series A and B both determine the projected number of offenses in 1980 and 1981 using linear regression of offenses against time.

According to Series A, reported offenses will increase markedly in 1979 before returning to a general downward trend for 1980 and 1981. Furthermore, the rise in 1979 would be greater for property offenses than for violent crimes. The Series B projections suggest that reported crime will decrease gradually from 1978 to 1981, continuing an overall declining trend in the number of offenses from 1971 to 1978. The number of offenses in the Series A projections are much higher than those from Series B. Specifically, the numbers of Crime Index offenses projected for 1979, 1980, and 1981 are 60,442; 50,592; and 49,711 using Series A as compared to 46,026; 44,184; and 42,342 using Series B. Similarly, property crimes for these three years are projected to be 49,761; 41,901; and 41,618 for Series A and 37,584; 36,489; and 35,394 for Series B.

In Series A to estimate the total offenses in 1979, the number of offenses reported from January 1, 1979 to March 31, 1979 was divided by the average of the proportions of 1977 and 1978 offenses reported during the first quarter of each of those years. This calculation resulted in an estimate of the total number of offenses that should occur in 1979 if the number reported in the first quarter remains in proportion to those reported in the same period of the two preceding years. In Series B, the number of offenses predicted for 1979 was determined using linear regression equation based on reported offenses for each year from 1971 to 1978.

Series A projections for violent crimes for 1979, 1980, and 1981 are 10,753; 8,723, and 8,130 while Series B projections are 8,443; 7,696; and 6,949.

In interpreting projections derived from linear regression, it is important to recognize the underlying assumption that trends established during a given time period will continue in the future. To the extent that certain conditions in the society or mechanisms for reporting and recording offenses change, this assumption may be invalidated and the resulting projections will be in error. Differences between Series A and B in terms of the number of offenses projected for 1979 to 1981 illustrate this point. In particular, the offenses reported during the first quarter of 1979, which were used in Series A projections, were much higher (approximately 23 percent) than the number in the corresponding period of 1978. Although the exact reasons for this increase are still unknown, they may range from the partial implementation of a computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system by the MPD to foul winter weather and the farmers' strike. For example, CAD could increase the number of offenses recorded by the police since dispatchers could respond to more telephone calls in which reports of offenses are made. This type of change in the manner in which reports of crime are received and processed and the resulting increased efficiency of the police department could actually account for a rise in the number of reported crimes. Thus, projections in which data from the first quarter of 1979 may be more accurate in anticipating future trends than those in which only data from 1971 to 1978 are used. This will be especially true if the rise in offenses reported from January 1 to March 31 in 1979 is due to such basic changes in the reporting situation as CAD rather than to unpredictable elements such as bad weather.

The yearly trends in the total number of reported violent crimes which were described previously are presented in Figure 1.4 as well as the frequencies for each type of violent crime. The annual fluctuations in the violent crime total appear to be largely a function of changes in the number of robberies which comprised more than 60 percent of all violent crimes throughout the period examined. In particular, both robberies and violent crimes decreased markedly from 1971 to 1972 and gradually from 1972 to 1973, increased from 1974 to 1975, and decreased gradually thereafter. The only discrepancy occurred in the changes from 1973 to 1974 for which robbery increased 10.7 percent while the number of violent crimes remained nearly constant (-0.4 percent change). In this case, the decline in aggravated assaults (-21.7 percent) offset the rise in the number of robberies. It should be noted that although aggravated assault experienced declines in almost every yearly interval from 1971 to 1978, the decline between 1973 and 1974 was of much greater magnitude than any other period.

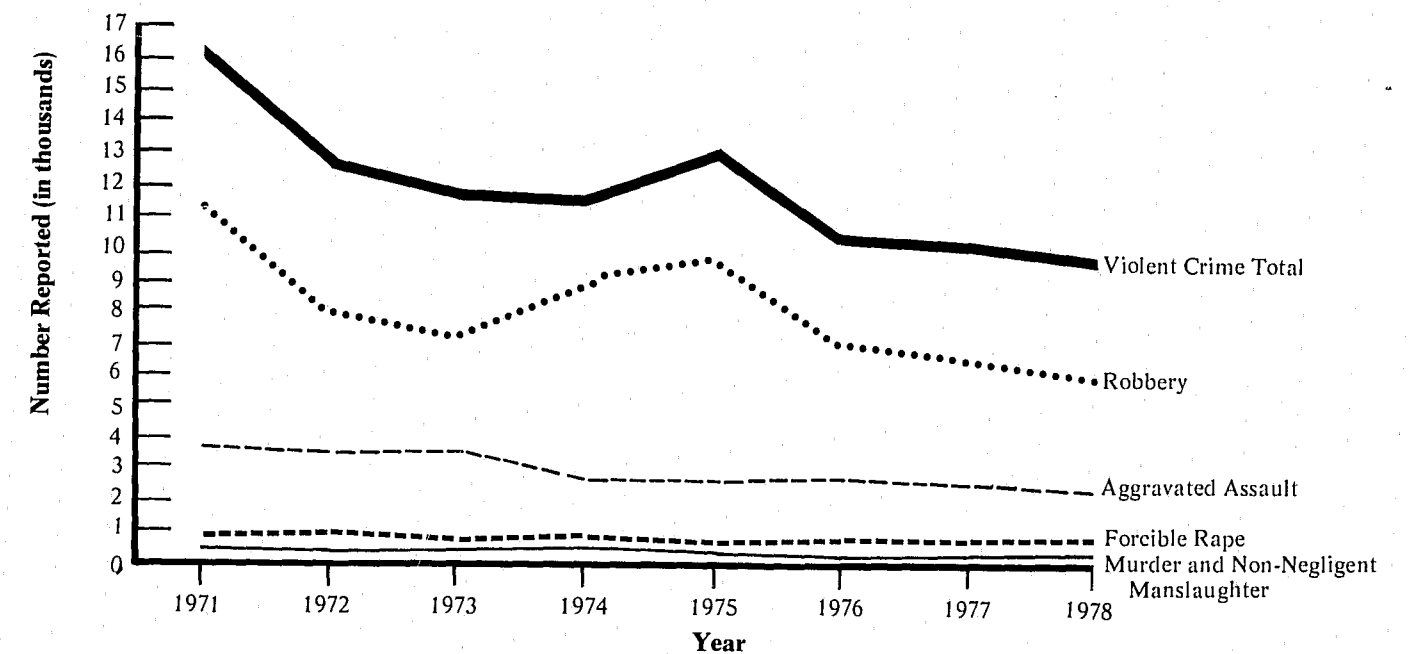


Figure 1.4

Total Reported Violent Crime and Type of Violent Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978
 SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Forcible rape and murder and non-negligent manslaughter accounted for relatively small proportions of the total number of violent crimes and, therefore, did not greatly affect the annual trends in the violent crime total. Both of these types of violent crimes experienced a general downward trend of approximately 31 percent (see Table 4, Appendix B) from 1971 to 1978 which is reflected in Figure 1.4. However, the annual rates of change shown in Table 4 of Appendix B evidence considerable fluctuation from year-to-year. It should be noted that these percentage changes usually reflect minimal changes in the actual number of cases, but appear large relative to the small number of yearly offenses in these categories. Two of the more notable fluctuations are the increases in the numbers of forcible rapes occurring in 1972 and 1978 relative to the immediately preceding years which counter the overall tendency toward a decreasing frequency of rape. Furthermore, forcible rape was the only violent crime to experience increases in those two particular yearly intervals.

Property crime and its breakdown by type of offense are shown in Figure 1.5. Of the components of property crime, larceny-theft constituted the major portion, claiming between 50 and 60 percent of the total property crime throughout the years from 1971 to 1978. Thus, larceny-theft, the most frequent Crime Index offense, was one of the major contributors to the annual trends in property crime and the Crime Index especially in terms of the peaks in 1971 and 1975 and the declines from 1971 to 1972 and from 1975 to 1976. However, the overall decline in larceny-theft from 1971 to 1978 (-4.2 percent) was less than the declines for property crime (-23.9 percent) and the Crime Index (-28.3 percent). Furthermore, larceny-theft increased from 1974 to 1978 (3.0 percent), whereas, all other offenses and totals decreased during this period.

Burglary offenses made up about 30 percent of the property crime total throughout the period concerned. The pattern of burglary from year-to-year was more downward than that of larceny-theft. Simultaneously with its two counterparts, burglary offenses declined sharply by 32.0 percent after its peak in 1971 and continued its decline into 1973. The greatest annual increase for any of the property crimes occurred for burglaries in the interval 1973-74 (20 percent). Subsequently, burglary declined steadily until 1977 and increased moderately from 1977 to 1978.

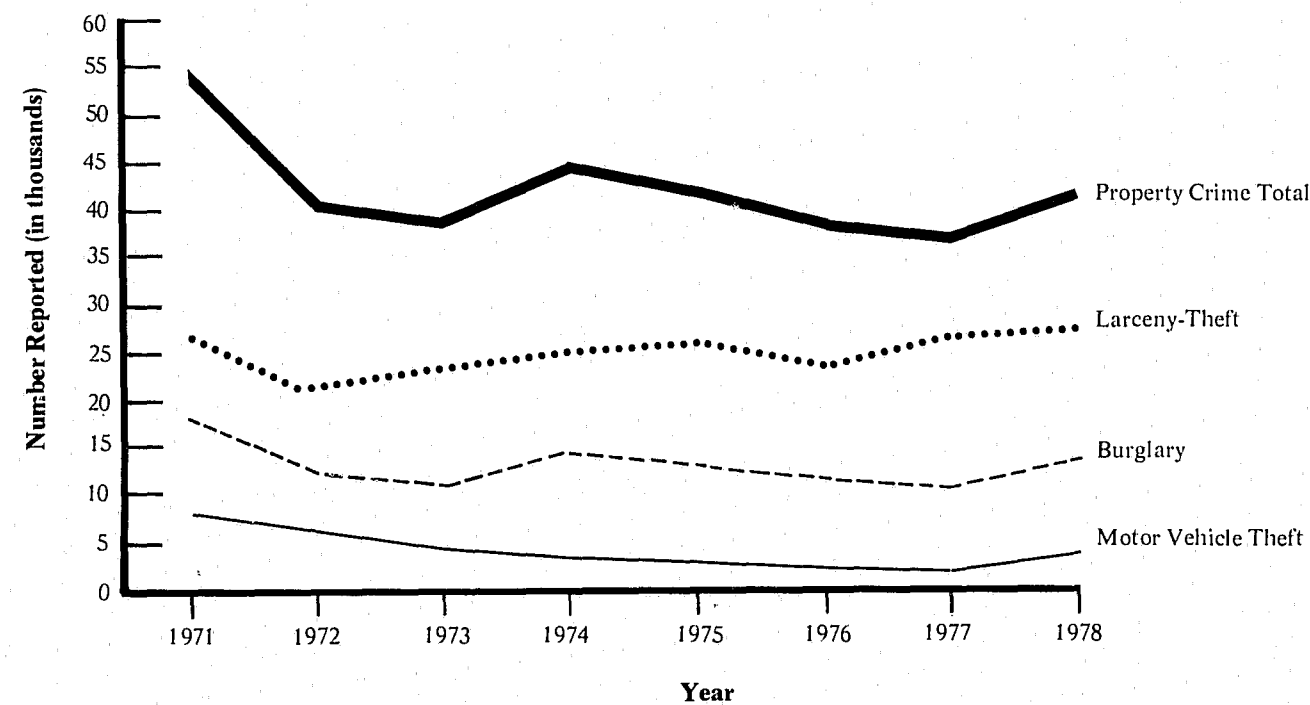


Figure 1.5

Total Reported Property Crime and Type of Property Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978
 SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Motor vehicle thefts comprised the smallest percentage of property crimes and declined steadily from 16 percent of the total in 1971 to only 8 percent in 1978. The downward trend of motor vehicle thefts, as highlighted in Figure 1.5, explains the decline in its percentage of all property crimes. The number of motor vehicle thefts decreased continuously from 1971 to 1977 and then increased in 1978 by 16 percent relative to 1977. The overall decline in motor vehicle thefts from 1971 to 1978 was 63 percent, the greatest decrease of all Crime Index offenses in that period.

b. Monthly Trends

Overall, the monthly trend of reported Crime Index offenses for 1977 shown in Figure 1.6 did not evidence much variation other than an increase in the summer months which reached a peak in August. The month with the lowest number of offenses was January. The monthly pattern for total property crimes, except for minor variations, parallels that of the Crime Index total. The data for the separate property crimes presented in Table 5 of Appendix B reveal that larceny-theft reached a peak in August, burglary in September, and motor vehicle theft in October. There were small monthly variations in the number of violent crimes ranging from a low of 744 reported in September to a high of 857 in March. Comparisons between the four types of violent crimes (see Table 5, Appendix B) revealed no consistent pattern of monthly highs or lows.

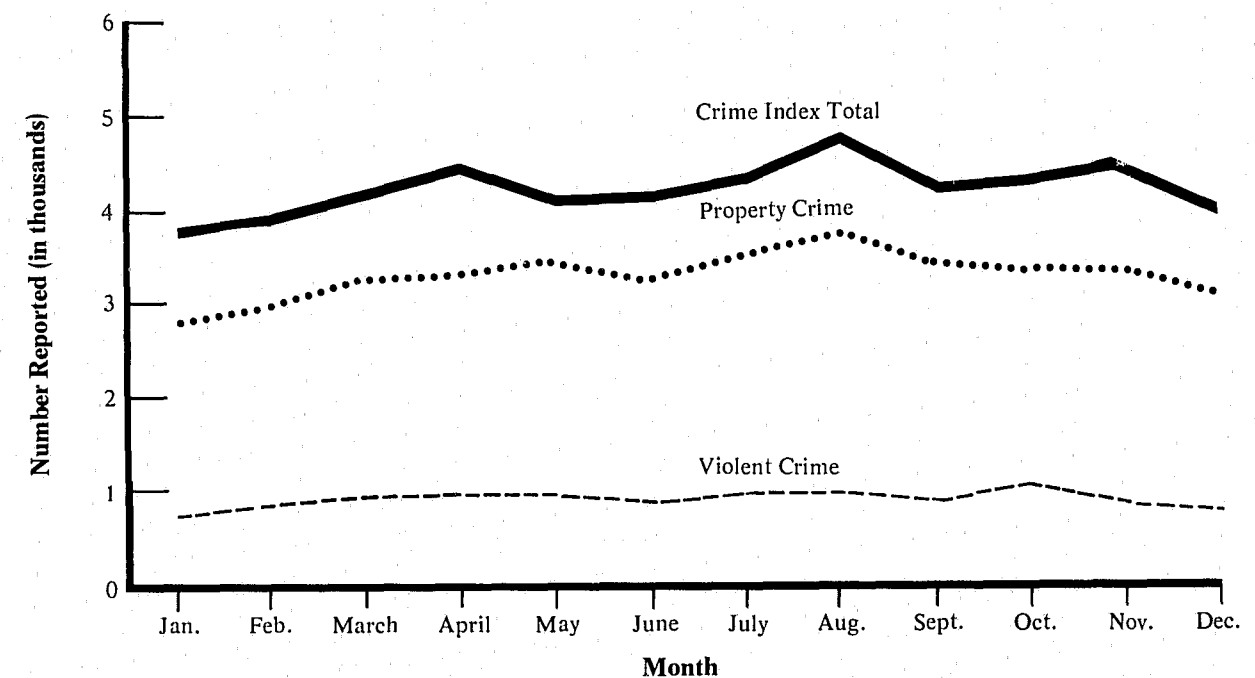


Figure 1.6

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime by Month in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1977
 SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

The trend of reported Crime Index offenses, at monthly intervals, for 1978 resembles that of 1977 (see Figure 1.7) in that the number of offenses increased during the summer months and peaked in August. In 1978, however, the August peak was more pronounced. Also, February was significantly lower in offenses than the other months. Property crime followed the same trend as described for the Crime Index total. Furthermore, all three of the property crimes peaked simultaneously in August. Unlike the trend for violent crimes in 1977, 1978's trend evidenced a greater degree of monthly variations. In particular, frequencies were noticeably higher in December and August relative to those recorded for the other months. This trend appeared to be due mostly to a higher incidence of robbery in December and both robbery and aggravated assault in August (see Table 5, Appendix B).

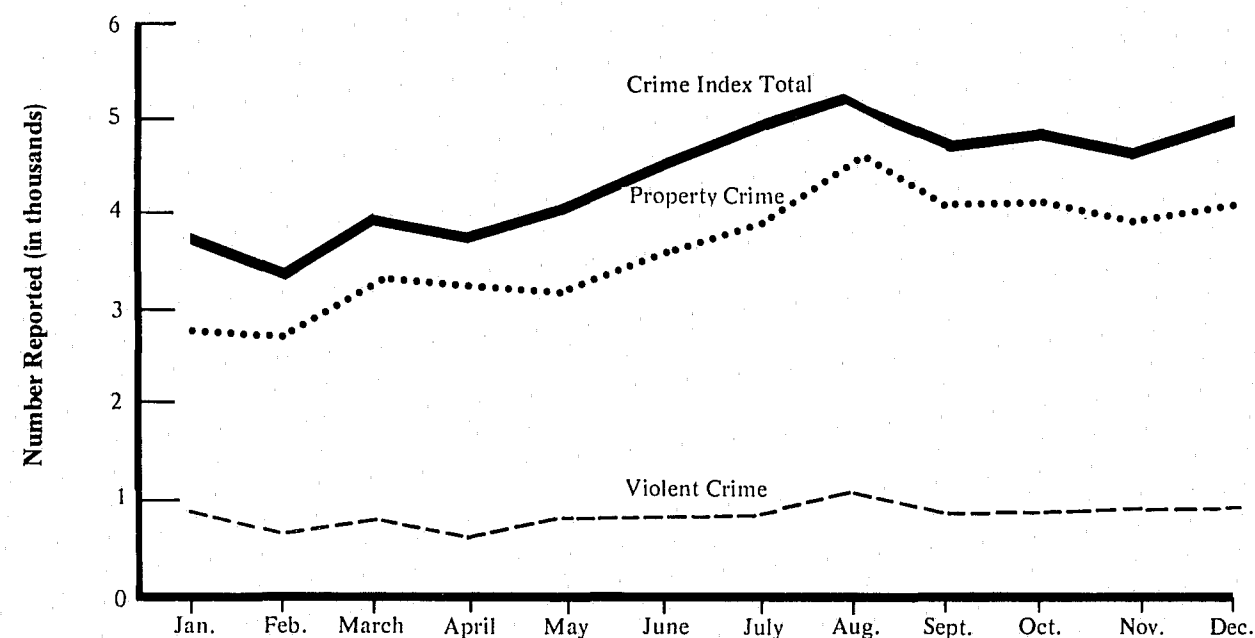


Figure 1.7

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime by Month in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978
 SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

c. Daily Trends

The total numbers of Crime Index offenses, property crimes, and violent crimes which occurred on each day of the week in 1977 and 1978 are shown in Figures 1.8 and 1.9, respectively. Inspection of the two graphs and data in Table 6, Appendix A, revealed almost identical daily trends

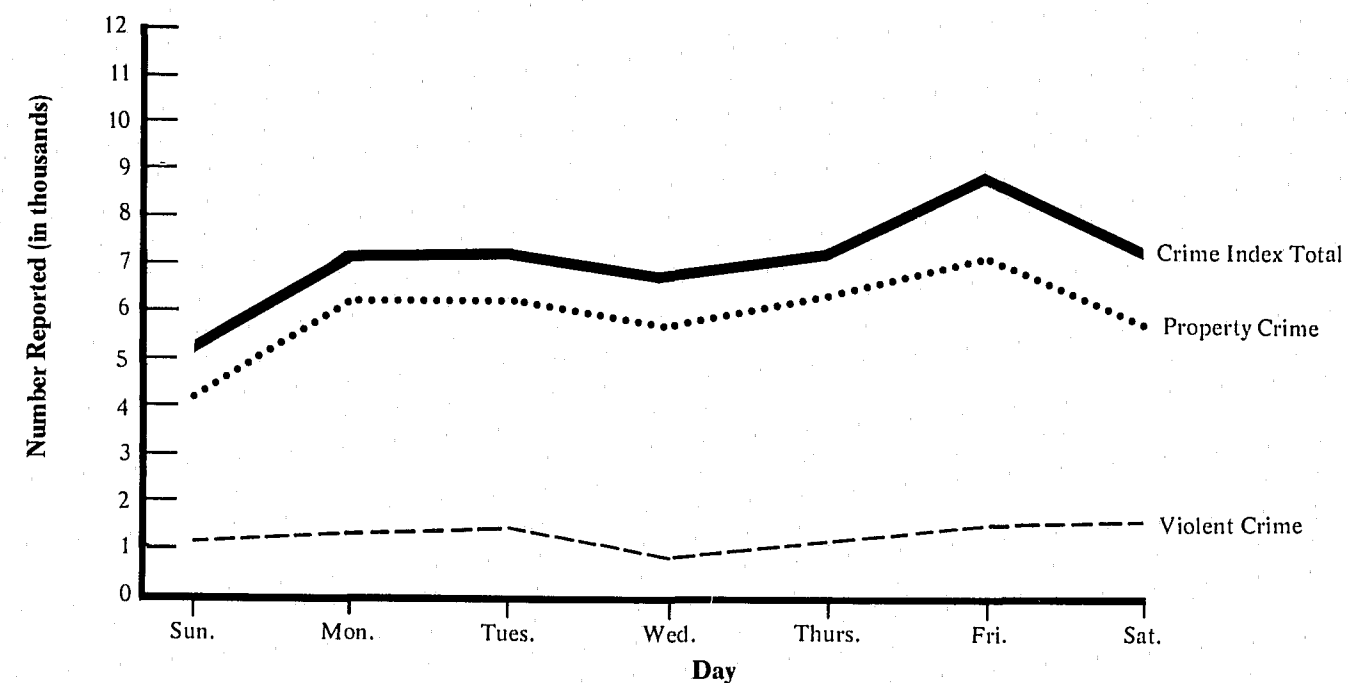


Figure 1.8

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime by Day in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1977
 SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

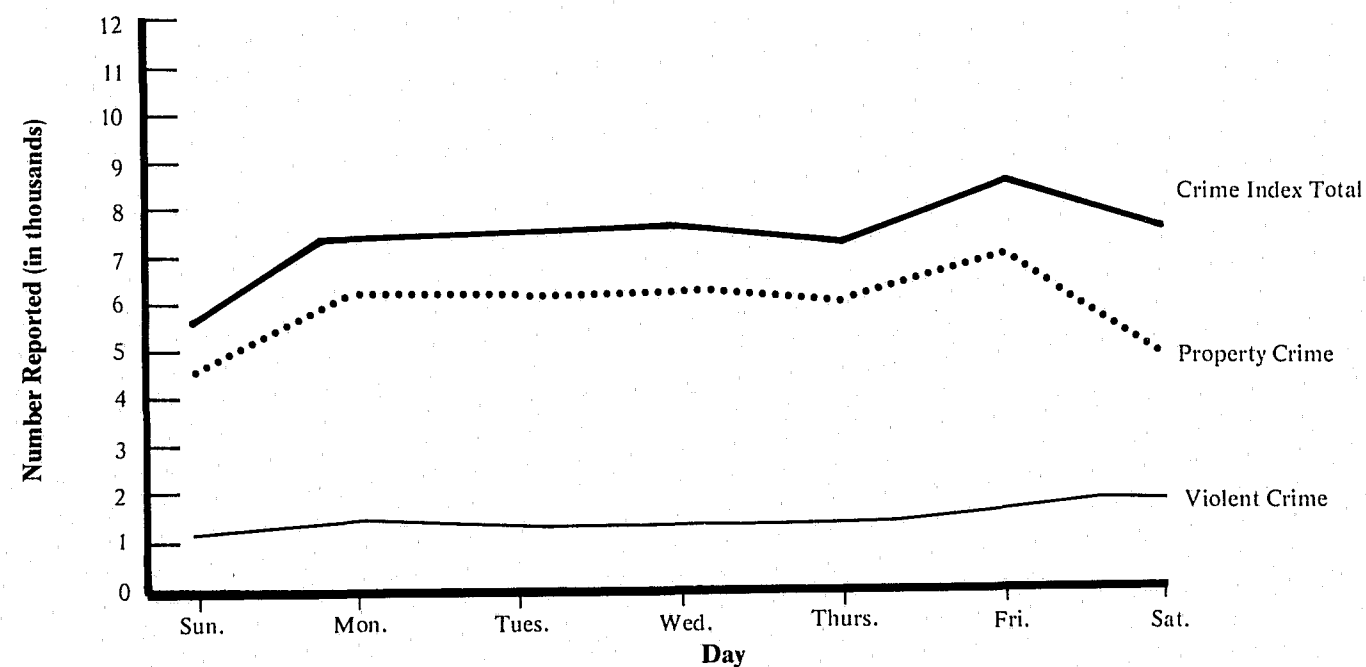


Figure 1.9

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime by Day in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978
 SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

for 1977 and 1978, so the patterns for both years will be described simultaneously. The daily trend for the Crime Index mirrored that of property crime in which crimes occurred most frequently on Friday, least often on Sunday, and to an intermediate extent for each of the remaining days of the week. Each of the property crimes followed this trend closely with the exception of motor vehicle thefts for which the number of thefts reported on Saturday were noticeably higher than the number on Sunday through Thursday (see Table 6, Appendix B).

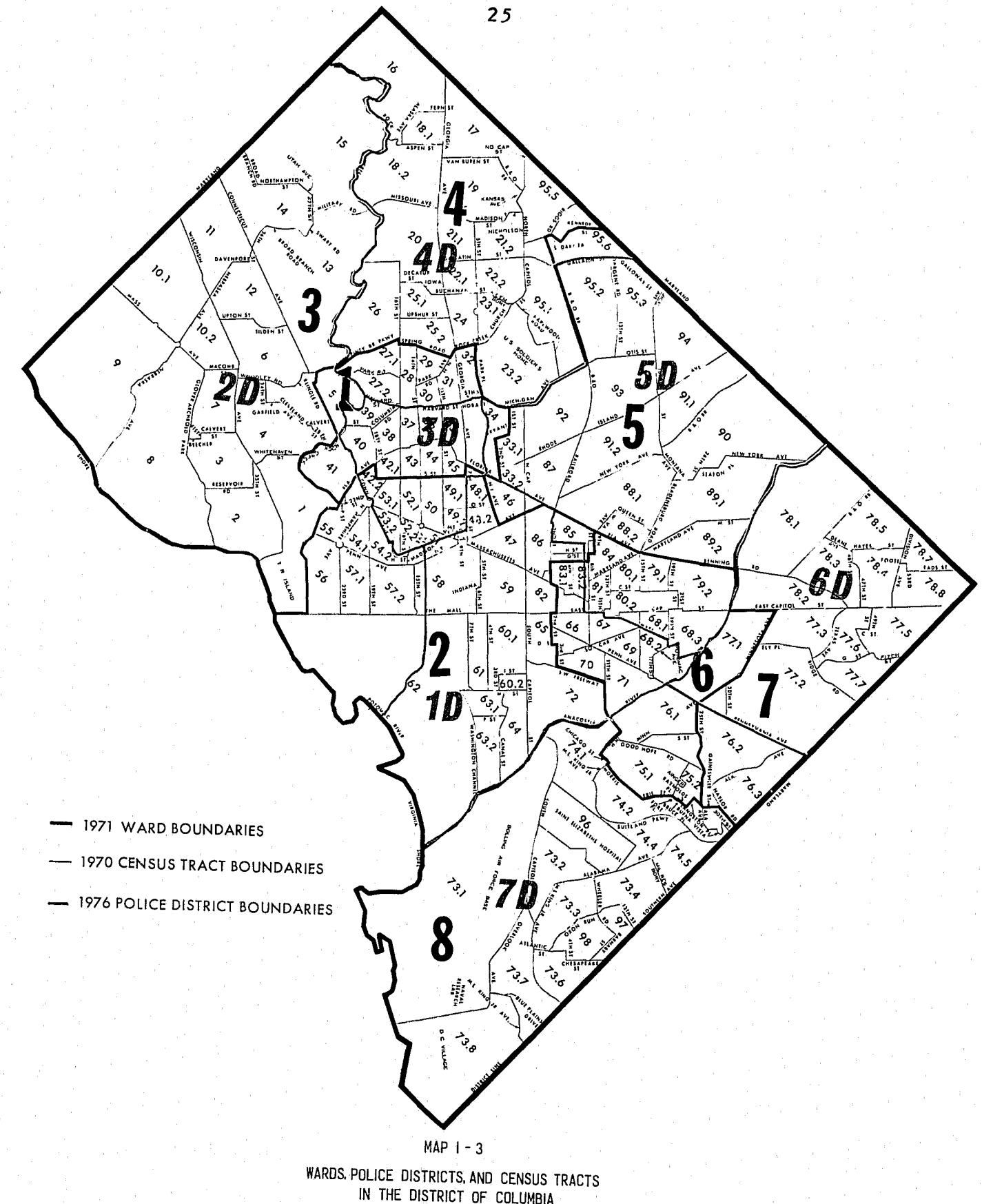
Like property crimes, violent crimes occurred most often on Friday and least on Sunday. However, there were nearly as many violent crimes occurring on Saturday as there were on Friday. It should be noted that of the four violent crimes, robbery followed a daily pattern closest to that of the property crimes. In contrast, the incidence of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, and aggravated assault was greatest on Saturday rather than Friday. Also, for these three offenses the number of cases occurring on Sunday was nearly equal to or higher than the number of offenses on several of the weekdays (see Table 6, Appendix B).

2. Geographic Patterns of Crime

a. Crime in Police Districts

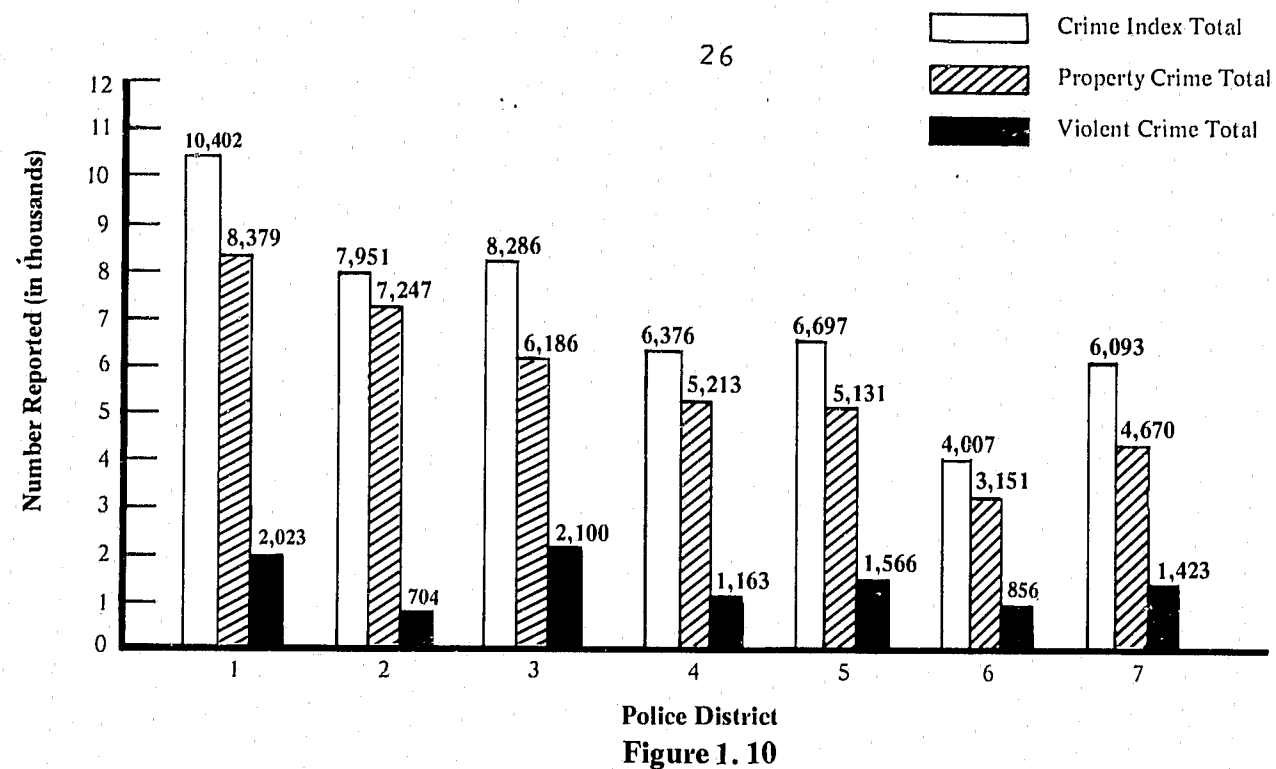
The District of Columbia is divided into seven police districts shown in Map 1.3 which serve as the administrative centers for recording information on offenses, responding to and investigating reports of crime, and arresting suspects. Consequently, police districts constitute one of the basic geographic units for which information on reported offenses is tabulated. The availability of data on offenses (and arrests) by police districts is essential for planning purposes especially in terms of the deployment of police forces and the development of crime prevention strategies. An important step in utilizing this information is to identify differences among the police districts with respect to the incidence of crime.

The frequency of crime in police districts in 1977 and 1978 is depicted in Figures 1.10 and 1.11, respectively, which are based on data presented in Table 7 of Appendix B. In both years, Police District 1 had the greatest number of reported property crimes and Crime Index total. District 1 also ranked first in 1978 and second in 1977 in terms of violent crimes. The police district that ranked second in terms of property crimes in both years was District 2. District 3 ranked first in violent crimes in 1977 and second in 1978. For both years, the property crime and Crime Index totals were lowest in District 6, and violent crime totals were lowest in District 2. Police Districts 4, 5, and 7 had intermediate levels of property crimes and violent crimes and had Crime Index totals ranging from 4,000 to 6,800 in 1977 and 1978.

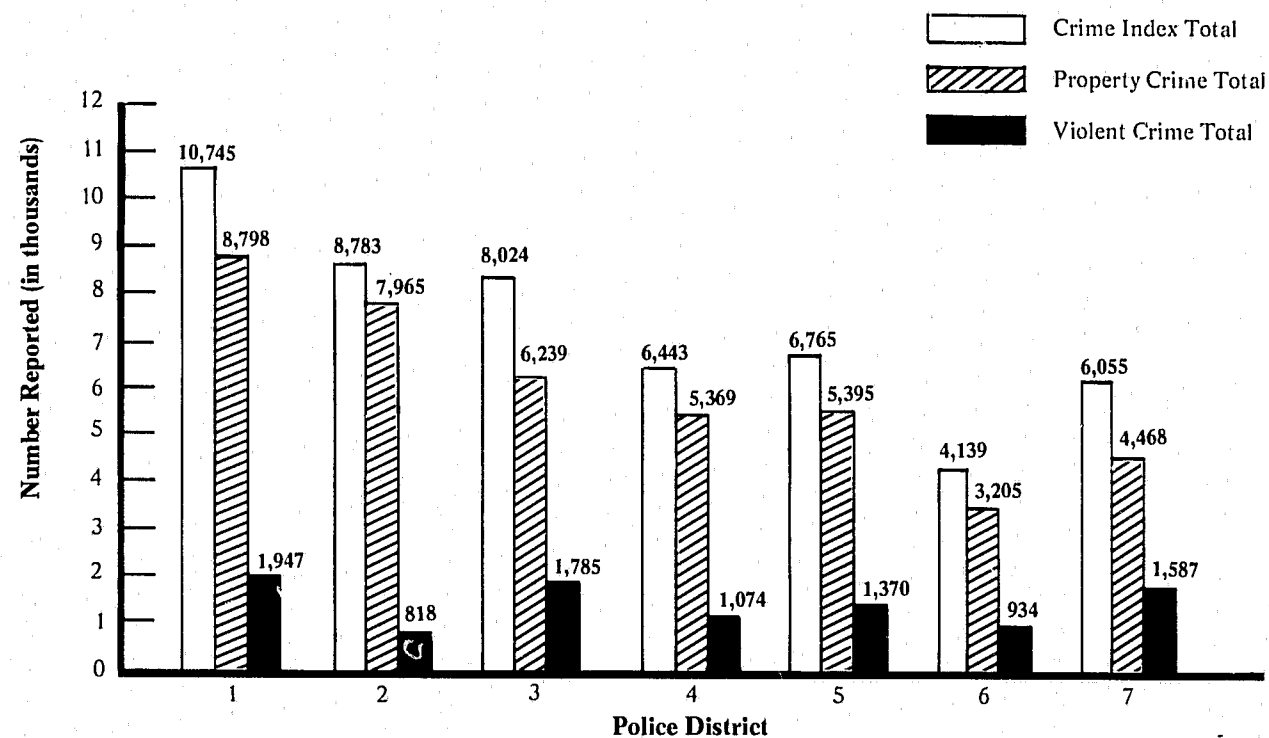


SOURCES: OFFICE OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, STATISTICAL SERVICES DIVISION, "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1970 CENSUS TRACTS AND 1971 WARDS," AUGUST 1978. METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS, PLANNING, AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, "MAP OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OUTLINING THE GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES OF THE SEVEN POLICE DISTRICTS," MAY 1976.

PREPARED BY: OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS AND ANALYSIS



SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis



SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 26, 1979.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

b. Crime in Wards

The eight wards of the District of Columbia are shown relative to the seven police districts in Map 1.3. Inspection of the map reveals that although many wards and police districts share common boundaries, none of these units overlap completely. Ward 1 is subdivided primarily into Police Districts 3 and 4; Ward 2 is split among Police Districts 1, 2, and 3; and Ward 6 is divided among Police Districts 1, 5, 6, and 7. There is a close correspondence between the following wards and police districts: Ward 3 and District 2, Ward 4 and District 4, Ward 5 and District 5, Ward 7 and District 6, and Ward 8 and District 7. Since wards, as fundamental political units, are used extensively in planning, making, and implementing local policies, it is essential that the pattern of crime in wards be described.

The total number of Crime Index offenses, property crimes, and violent crimes is shown in Figure 1.12 for 1977 and Figure 1.13 for 1978. Comparisons of the two bar graphs reveals that the ranking of the wards from high to low is approximately the same in both years. Specifically, Ward 2 had the highest number of Crime Index offenses in terms of both property crimes and violent crimes in 1977 and 1978. Furthermore, the number of Crime Index offenses in Ward 2 constituted approximately 30 percent of all such offenses in the District of Columbia during each of these years. Ward 1, the next highest ward in terms of property crimes, violent crimes, and the Crime Index, had less than half as many total Crime Index offenses as Ward 2. The other wards had between 4,000 and 6,000 Crime Index offenses in 1977 and 1978 with the fewest property crimes occurring in Ward 8 and the fewest violent crimes in Ward 3.

The wards ranked roughly in the same order when crime rates rather than totals are considered. The crime rates in Tables 8 and 9 of Appendix B reveal that Ward 2 had 180.7 Crime Index offenses per 1,000 residents in 1977 and 183.3 in 1978. In contrast, Wards 4 and 8 had the lowest Crime Index rates with between 46 and 48 crimes reported per 1,000 residents in 1977 and 1978.

A partial explanation of the exceptionally high crime rates and totals in Ward 2 may be derived from the land use patterns in the ward relative to those of other areas. In particular, as discussed in the introduction of this chapter (section I.A.3), Ward 2 has the highest percentage of its land occupied by commercial activities and the lowest percentage by residential uses. This is understandable since Ward 2 encompasses the commercial and business center of the District of Columbia and includes not only retail stores but many public and private office buildings as well. Such an area provides greater opportunities for certain types of offenses, especially property crimes and robberies. It should be noted that even though the number of residents in Ward 2 is comparable to that of several other wards, the number of people using the commercial, business, and entertainment areas of Ward 2 is likely to be much greater. Thus, the

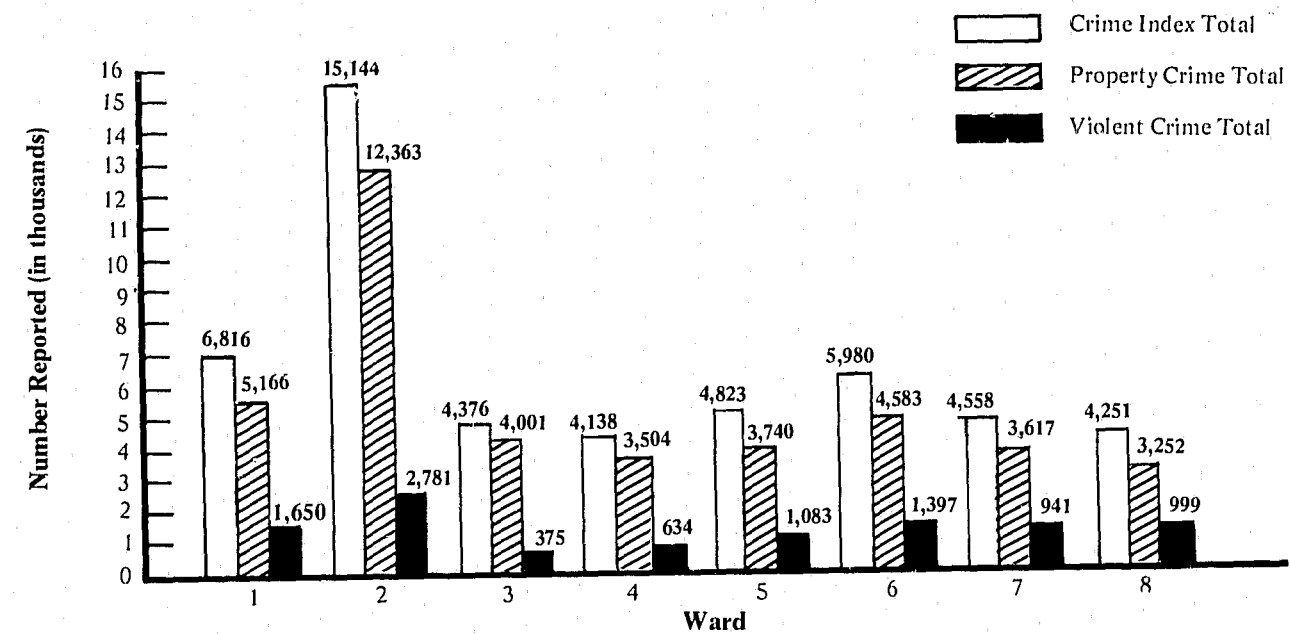


Figure 1. 12

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime by Ward in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1977
 SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

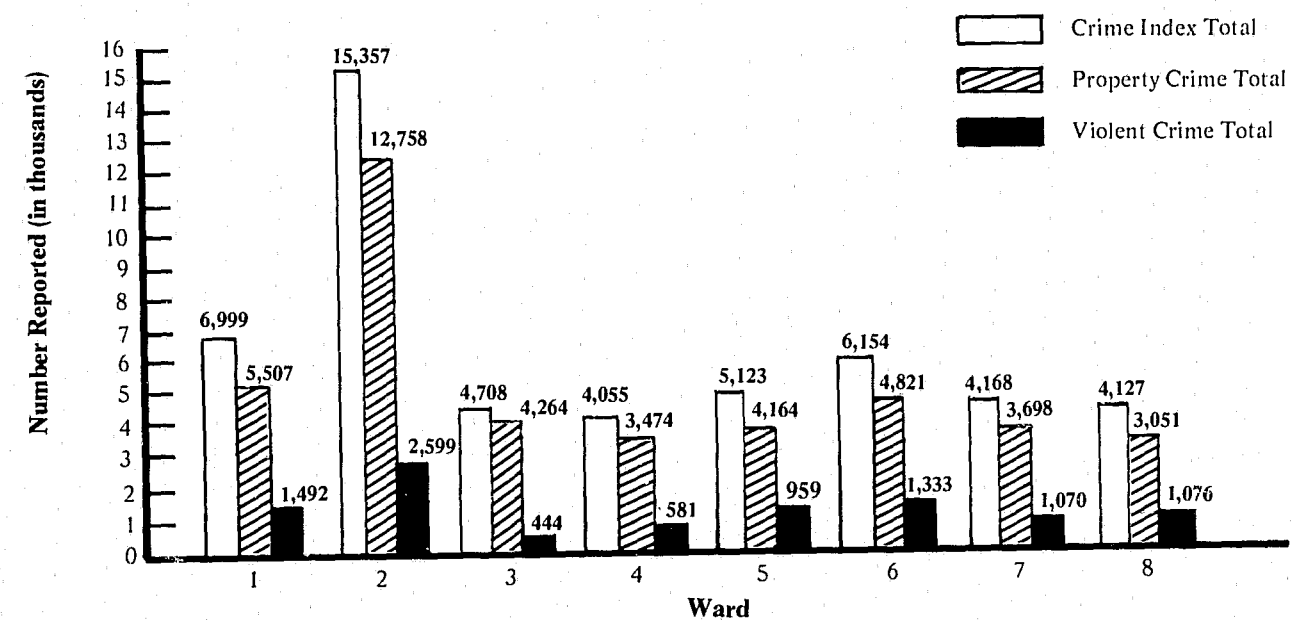


Figure 1. 13

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime by Ward in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978
 SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

population at risk of being victimized by crime is greater than the number of residents, and, therefore, the actual risk of being victimized in Ward 2 is much lower than suggested by the crime rates found for 1977 and 1978.

c. Crime in Census Tracts

(1) Introduction

The distribution of Crime Index offenses across census tracts is examined in order to provide a more detailed representation of geographic patterns of crime than was possible using police districts or wards. As in the preceding sections, analyses are performed for the Crime Index, violent crimes, and property crimes. However, graphic representations of the rates of crime and the number of offenses are based on reported offenses in 1978 and population estimates for 1976. Data on offenses reported by census tract in 1977 are presented in Table 10 of Appendix B.

The spatial arrangements by census tracts are shown in a series of maps in which rates of crime are presented for predominantly residential tracts and both rates and the number of reported offenses are presented for the remaining tracts. Census tracts were classified as predominantly residential if the percentage of land in the tract zoned for residential use was equal to or greater than the percentage for the city as a whole (i.e., 45.2 percent). Similarly, those classified as predominantly non-residential tracts had less than 45.2 percent of their total acreage zoned residential. The reason for dichotomizing the census tracts in this fashion is that crime rates tend to be inflated in areas with relatively few nighttime residents and a sizable daytime population. The areas in which crime rates are most likely to be subject to this source of distortion are those with such non-residential land uses as commerce and government. Thus, an examination of both the rates of crime and the number of offenses in the primarily non-residential census tracts should thoroughly describe the incidence of crime in these areas. It should be noted that in maps depicting crime in residential areas the non-residential tracts are left white. Similarly, in maps of crime in non-residential sections the predominantly residential tracts are white.

(2) Residential Areas

The relative degree of crime among the 94 predominantly residential census tracts is represented graphically by the mapping of quartiles shown in Map 1.4. Specifically, these tracts were divided into four nearly equal groups based on the rank-order of their crime index rates. The residential tracts with the lowest Crime Index rates (0 to 3.941 per 100 residents) are located primarily in Wards 3, 4, and 5. Tracts in the second and third quartiles with crime rates from 3.942 to 7.763 are dispersed throughout each of the Wards except Ward 2

which is mostly non-residential. The residential tracts in the highest quartile with 7,764 or more Crime Index offenses per 100 residents are located primarily in three separate clusters in Wards 1, 2, and 6. There are also three isolated tracts in the highest quartile located in Ward 3.

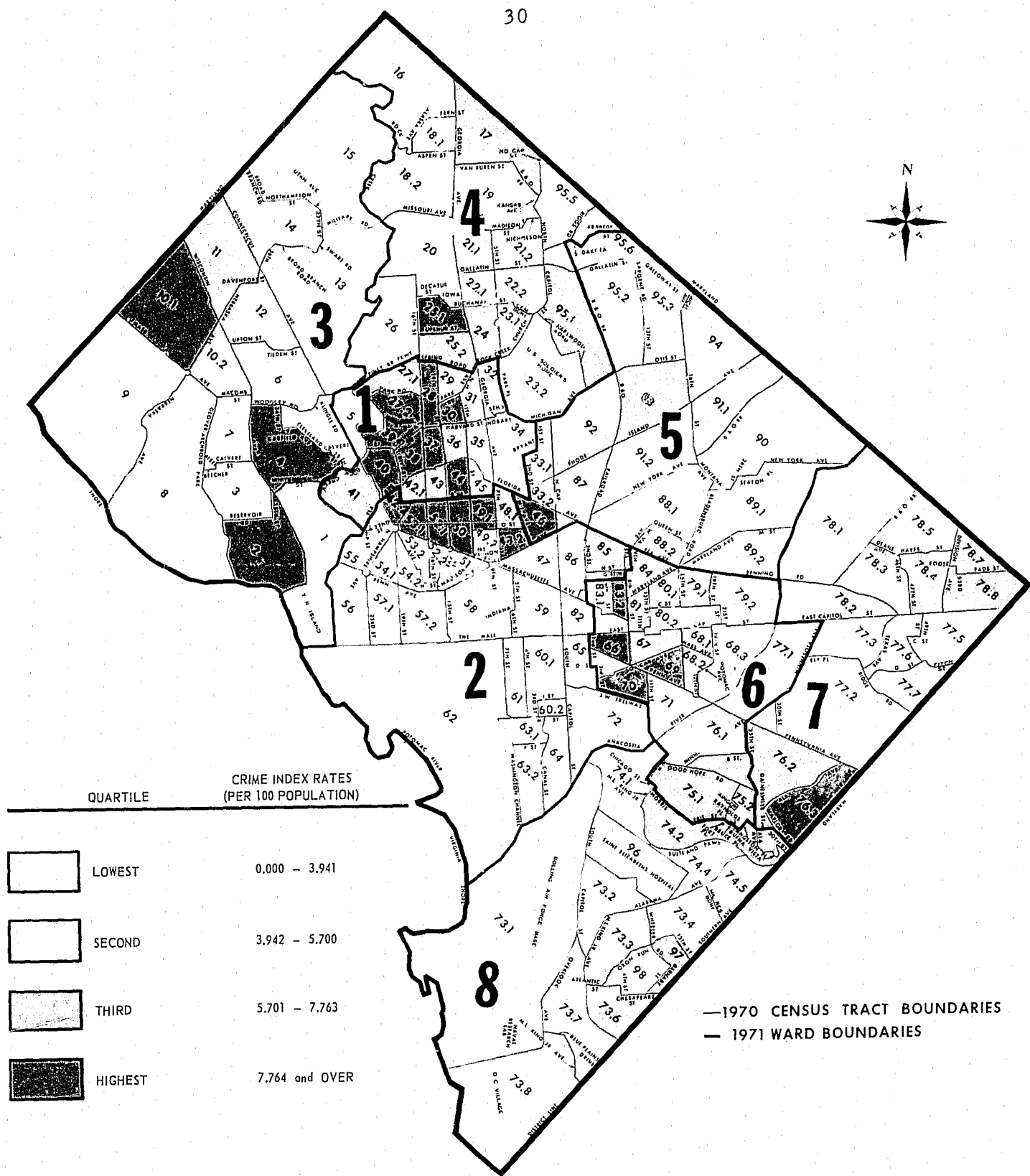
The spatial distribution of violent crime rates among the predominantly residential census tracts shown in Map 1.5 varies slightly from that observed for the Crime Index rates. The tracts in the lowest quartile for violent crimes are (0 to 0.69 per 100 people) more concentrated in Wards 3 and 4 than were Crime Index offenses. Tracts in the second quartile with 0.70 to 1.09 violent crimes per 100 residents are located mostly in Wards 4, 5, 6, and 7. Tracts in the third quartile (1.10 - 1.59 per 100 people) are primarily in Wards 1, 6, 7, and 8. The majority of tracts with the highest relative rates of violent crime (1.60 or more per 100 residents) are clustered northeast of Connecticut Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue in Wards 1 and 2. Two smaller clusters of tracts in the highest quartile are located in the Capitol Hill area of Ward 6 and in the Anacostia area of Wards 6 and 7.

The distribution of property crime rates among the predominantly residential census tracts is shown in Map 1.6. Tracts in the lowest quartile with 3.20 or less property crimes per 100 residents are distributed across all Wards except Ward 2 with small clusters in Ward 3 and 4. Census tracts in the second quartile have property crime rates between 3.21 and 4.30 per 1000 residents and are located mostly in Wards 4, 5, 6, and 8. Tracts in the third quartile with 4.31 to 5.80 property crimes per 100 population are located in every ward except 8 with the greatest concentration in Ward 1. Tracts with the highest relative rates of property crime (5.80 and over) are located primarily in an area northeast of Connecticut and Massachusetts Avenues in Wards 1, 2, and 4 and east of 2nd Street in Ward 6.

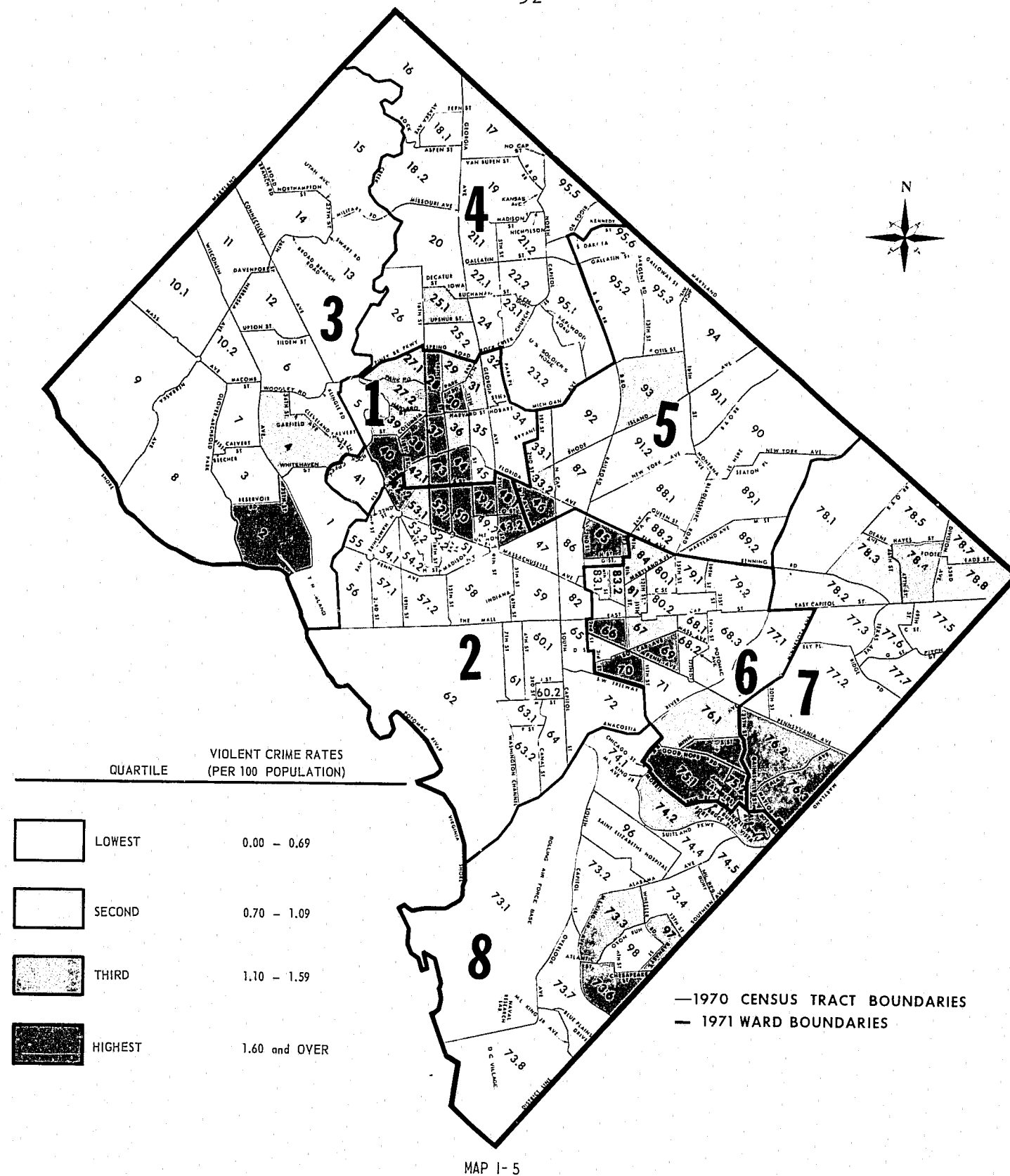
(3) Non-Residential Areas

The 54 census tracts classified as predominantly non-residential were divided into four groups with 13 or 14 tracts in each based on the relative crime rates or totals. It should be noted that 24 of the 54 census tracts classified as non-residential are located in Ward 2 which contains the retail center of the District of Columbia; a high concentration of local and federal office buildings; and a considerable number of museums, art galleries and monuments. The next largest concentration of non-residential tracts is in Ward 8 which has nine tracts categorized as non-residential including the ones containing Bolling Air Force Base, Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, and D.C. Village.

Crime Index rates in non-residential census tracts are shown in Map 1.7. Tracts in the lowest quartile with 5 or less index crimes per 100 people are mostly in Ward 8. The other tracts in this quartile are



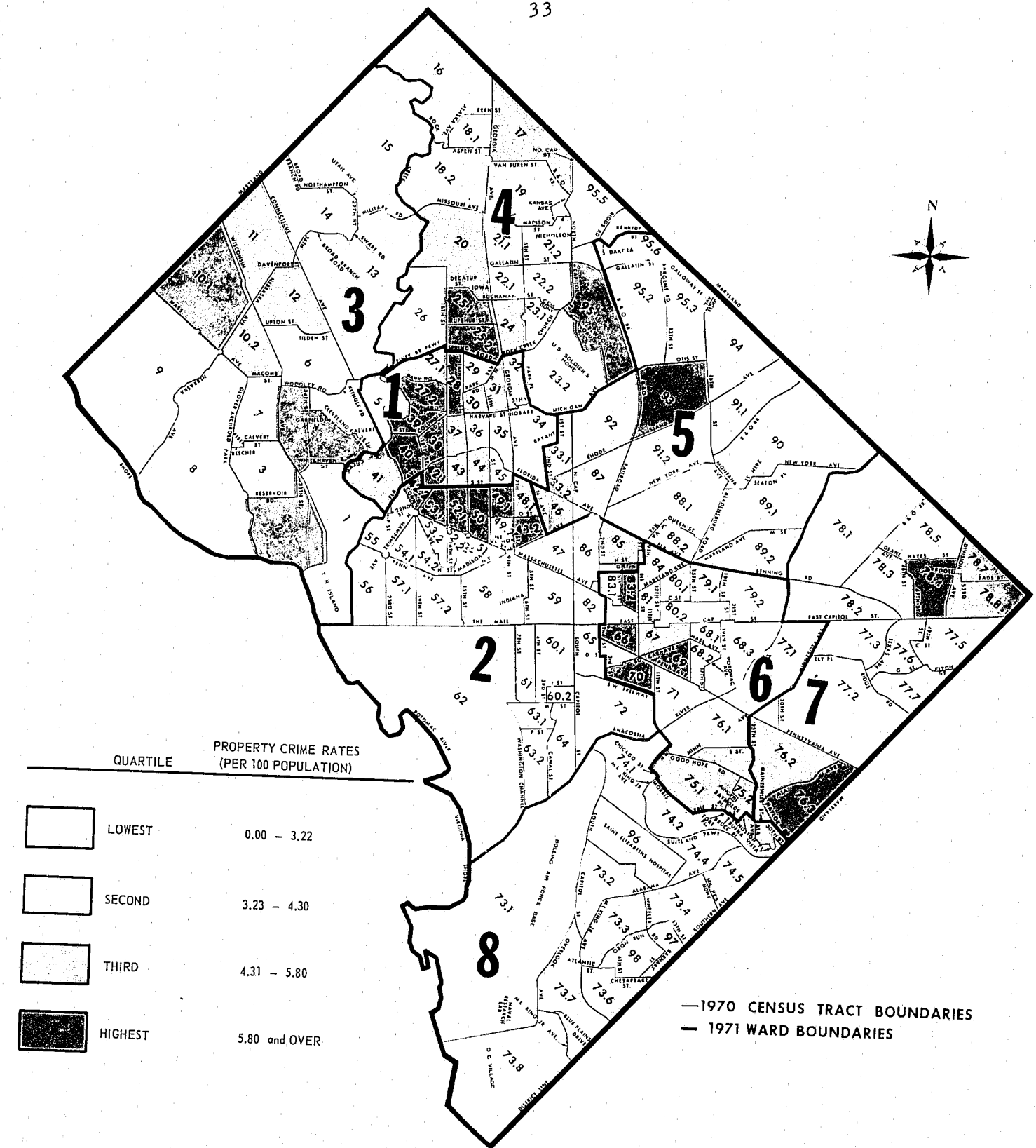
DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME INDEX RATES ACROSS PREDOMINANTLY RESIDENTIAL CENSUS TRACTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1978



DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENT CRIME RATES ACROSS PREDOMINATELY RESIDENTIAL CENSUS TRACTS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1978

SOURCE : METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, UNPUBLISHED DATA.

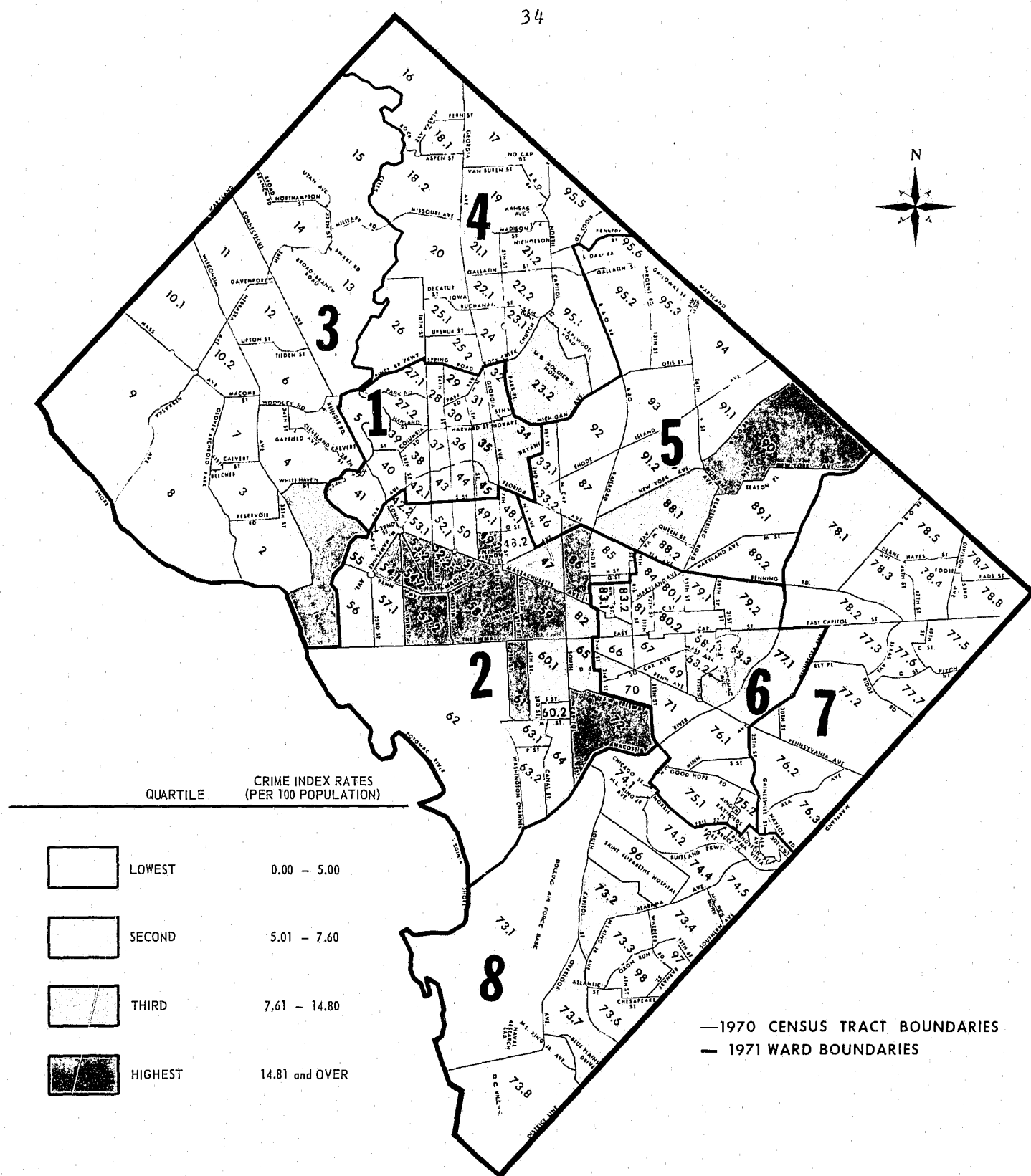
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DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY CRIME RATES ACROSS PREDOMINANTLY RESIDENTIAL CENSUS TRACTS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1978

SOURCE : METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, UNPUBLISHED DATA.

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MAP 1-7
DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME INDEX RATES ACROSS PREDOMINANTLY NON-RESIDENTIAL CENSUS TRACTS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1978

SOURCE: METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, UNPUBLISHED DATA.

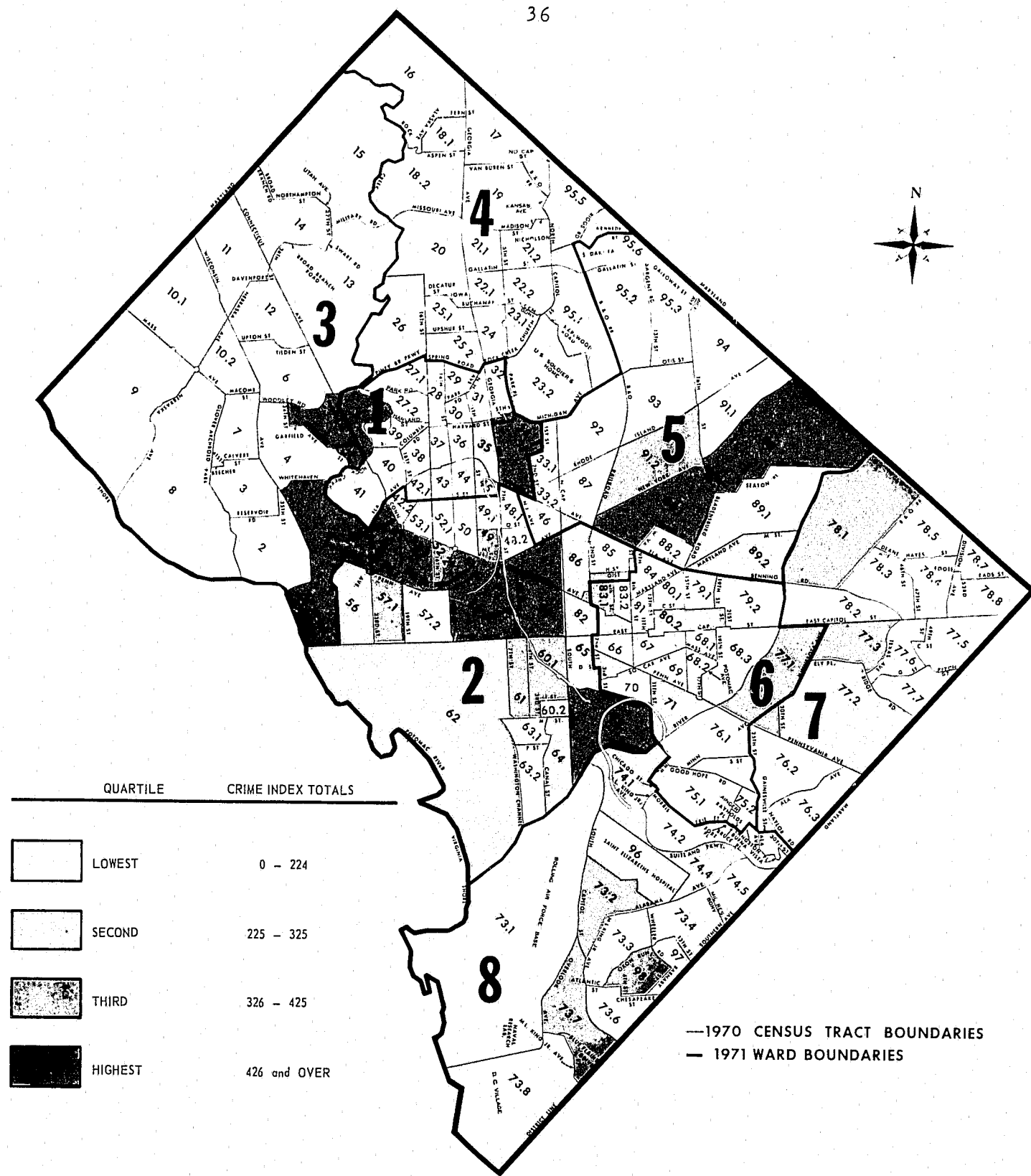
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scattered across most of the other wards. There is no noticeable clustering of tracts in the second quartile with Crime Index rates from 5.01 to 7.60 per 100 people. Census tracts in the third quartile (7.61 to 14.80 crimes per 100 population) are located in several small clusters to the northeast and east of census tracts in the highest quartile which are in Ward 2. The overall pattern is one in which Crime Index rates are highest in the commercial - business center of the city and become progressively lower, the farther a non-residential area is from this center.

A similar pattern is evidenced in Map 1.8 in which quartiles are based on Crime Index totals rather than rates. However, several tracts were shifted from one quartile to another, usually adjacent one. One of the more extreme shifts occurred in tract 57.2. This tract, which contains 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, was in the highest quartile based on crime rates and the lowest quartile based on the total number of reported offenses. The relatively high crime rate was primarily a function of the low population size (i.e., 300) estimated for census tract 57.2. It is noteworthy that most of the surrounding tracts remained in the same quartile when either rates or totals were used. The quartile position of census tract 62.0 could only be determined for crime totals since the crime rates could not be calculated for this tract. Specifically, an estimate of the population size of this tract was not released by the Statistical Services Division of the Office of Planning and Development to protect the identities of the small number of residents in this area.

The distribution of violent crime rates in non-residential tracts is presented in Map 1.9. Tracts in the lowest quartile (9 or less crimes per 100 people) include several with institutionalized populations (i.e., Bolling Air Force Base, D.C. Village, and U.S. Soldier's Home) with the remainder scattered throughout the city. Tracts in the second and third quartiles are located in all wards except Ward 4. The greatest degree of concentration is evidenced by tracts in the highest quartile which have 2.41 or more violent crimes per 100 residents and are located mostly in Ward 2.

The distribution of total violent crime in non-residential tracts shown in Map 1.10, differs from that found for rates in several respects. The most noticeable difference is that several of the tracts in the downtown area near Pennsylvania Avenue are in lower quartiles where totals rather than rates are used. This is particularly true in tracts which were in the highest quartile based on rates probably because of the small size of their resident populations. One major exception to this trend is census tract 58, located north of the Mall, between 15th and 6th Streets, which has one of the highest violent crime totals in the city (see Table 11, Appendix B). Shifts from lower quartiles when rates are used to higher ones for crime totals are evidenced in tracts farther from the city center.

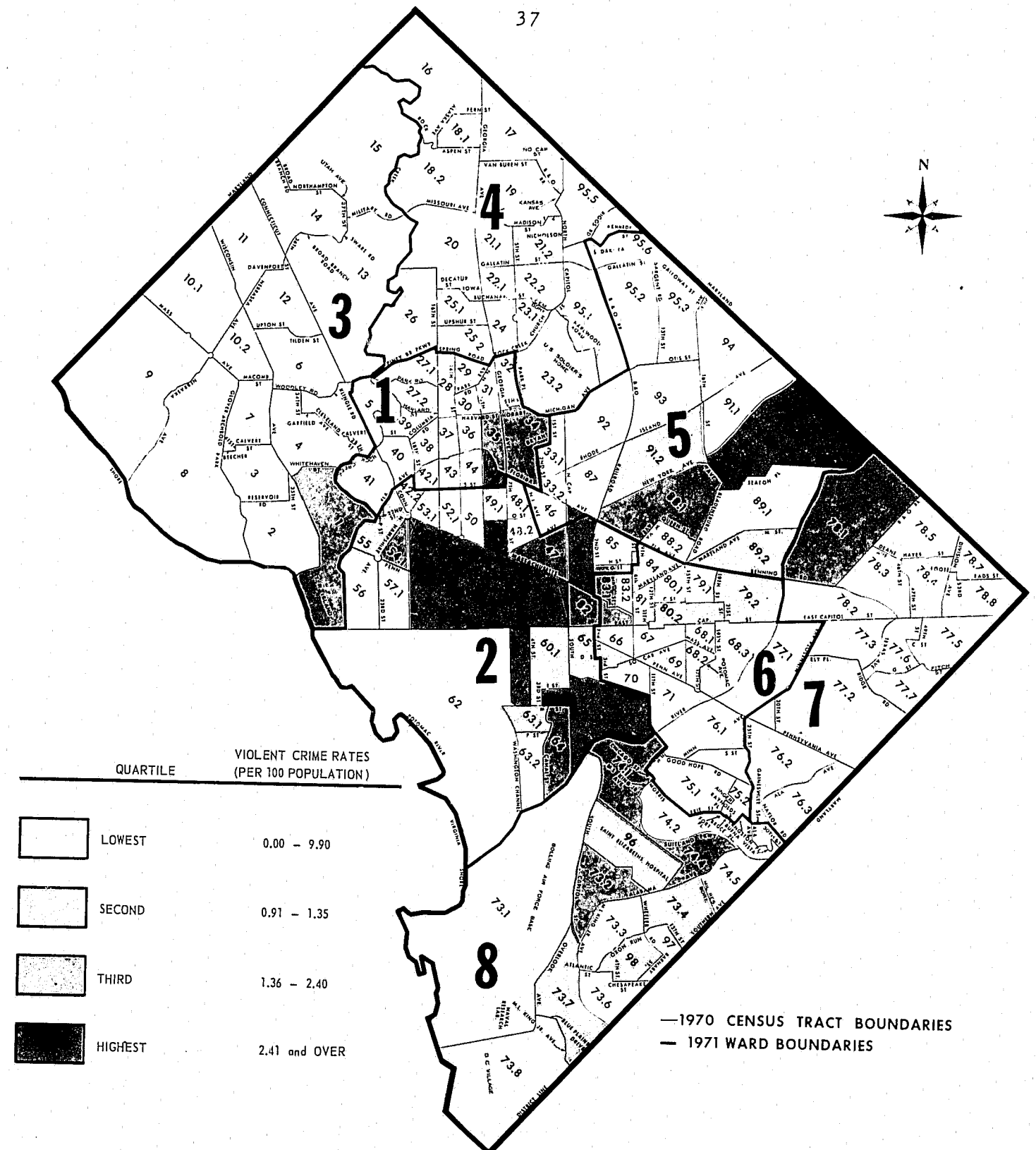


MAP 1-8

DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME INDEX TOTALS ACROSS PREDOMINANTLY NON-RESIDENTIAL CENSUS TRACTS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1978

SOURCE : METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, UNPUBLISHED DATA.

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MAP 1-9

DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENT CRIME RATES ACROSS PREDOMINANTLY NON-RESIDENTIAL CENSUS TRACTS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1978

SOURCE : METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, UNPUBLISHED DATA.

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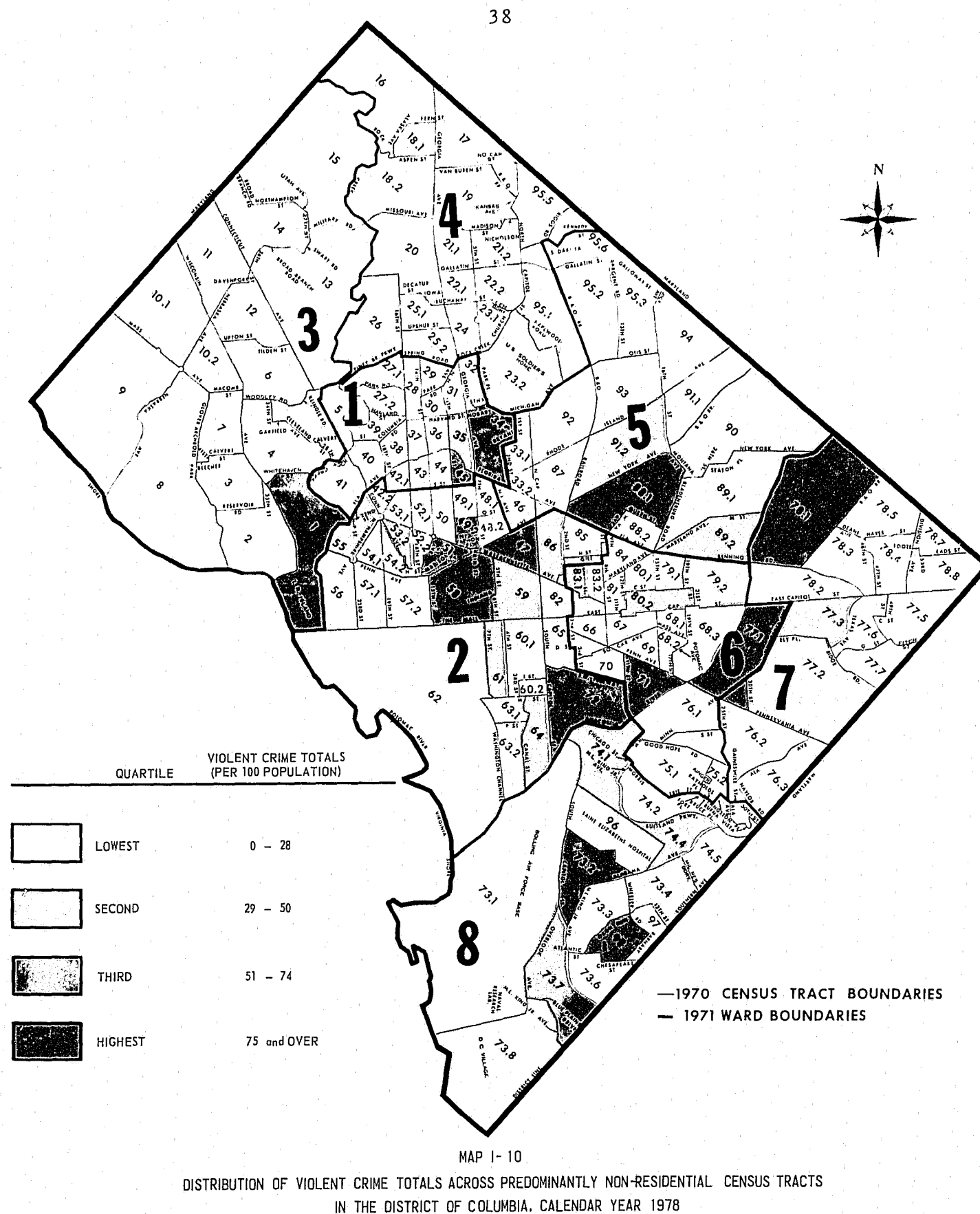
The distribution of property crime rates shown in Map 1.11 closely parallels that found for Crime Index rates. Tracts in the lowest quartile (3.7 or less crimes per 100 population) are found in several tracts in Ward 8 and in tracts that tend to be away from the city's center. The quartile with the greatest concentration of tracts is the fourth one for which there are 12.61 or more property crimes per 100 residents. These relatively high property crime areas are mostly in the downtown commercial district of Ward 2. Many of the tracts in the second and third quartiles are located between the tracts in the two extreme quartiles. As a result, property crime rates of non-residential areas tend to become progressively lower, the farther a tract is from the crime area of the city's center. The major exception to this pattern occurs in a portion of the northeastern section for which outlying census tract 90 located between the B&O Railroad and New York Avenue has relatively high crime rates.

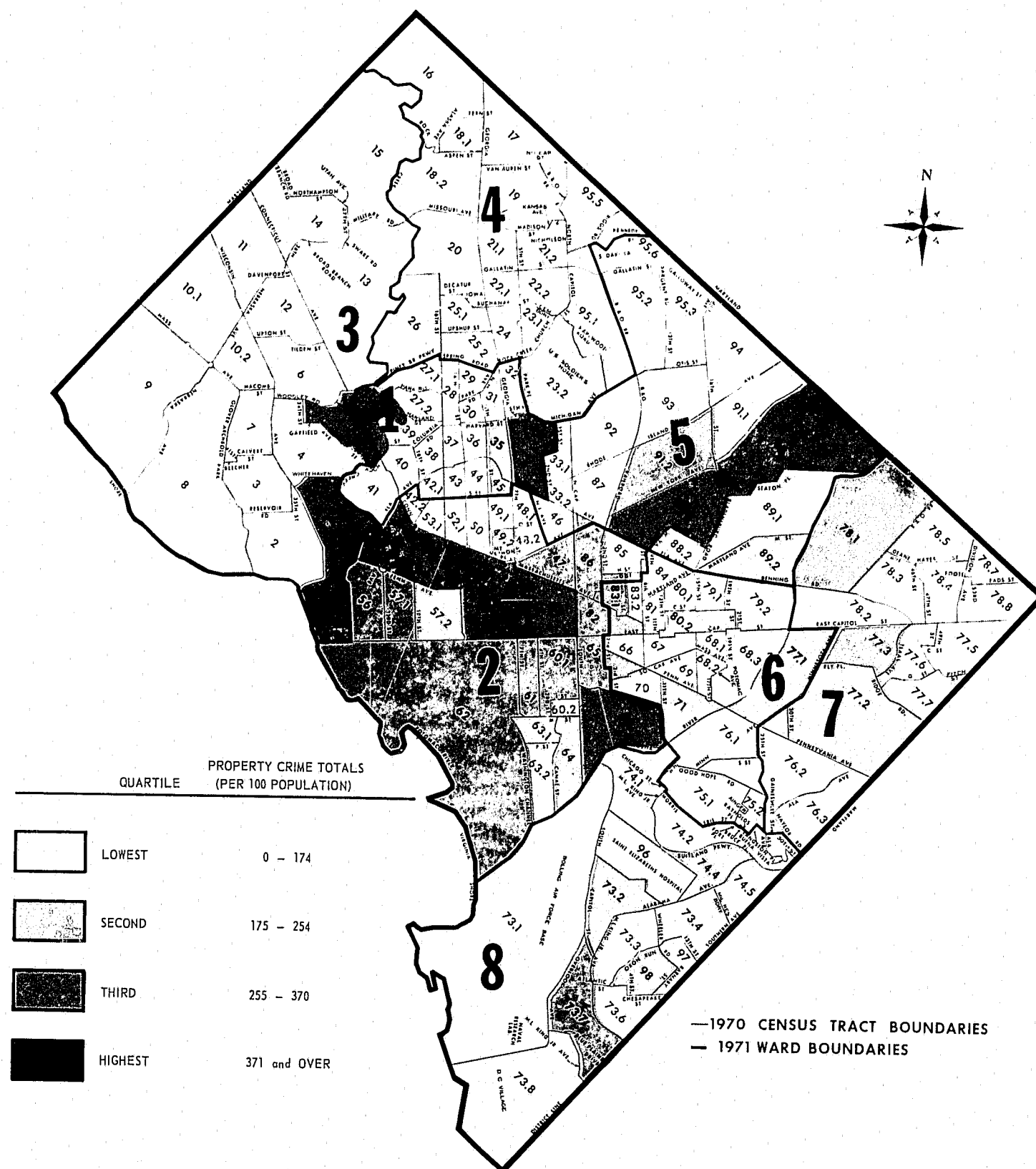
The map of quartiles for property crime totals presented in Map 1.12 reveals a similar pattern to that found for property crime rates. Specifically, the outlying non-residential tracts are more likely to have the lowest number of property crimes, whereas, those near the city's center are more likely to have the highest frequencies. Tracts in the northeast located in Wards 5 and 7 constitute the major exceptions to this general trend.

d. Factors Related to Spatial Patterns of Crime

One way to attempt to explain the spatial distribution of crime within the District of Columbia is to examine the relationships between crime patterns and selected characteristics of urban neighborhoods. The nature of these relationships can be determined through correlations between the chosen characteristics and the crime rates of appropriate geographic units. Census tracts were used as the spatial units in this analysis since they are designed to encompass relatively homogeneous populations and to approximate neighborhoods. Thus, the correlations can be used to draw inferences about the attributes of neighborhoods that are most likely to be associated with crime. However, these correlations cannot be used to determine the degree to which certain factors cause crime.

The following characteristics of census tracts were used in this analysis: density as measured by population per acre; average adjusted gross income; percent nonwhite; and the percentage of land used for single family residential units, multi-family units, and transient residential units, taken singly and in total. Crime rates rather than totals were used to represent the incidence of Crime Index offenses, violent crime, and property crime in 1977 and 1978 with the effect of population size controlled. Correlations were calculated separately for residential areas and non-residential areas so that differences between these types of areas in terms of the way in which selected factors relate to crime can be identified. The areas were classified as residential or non-residential using the zoning criteria discussed in the preceding section (I.C.2.c(1)).



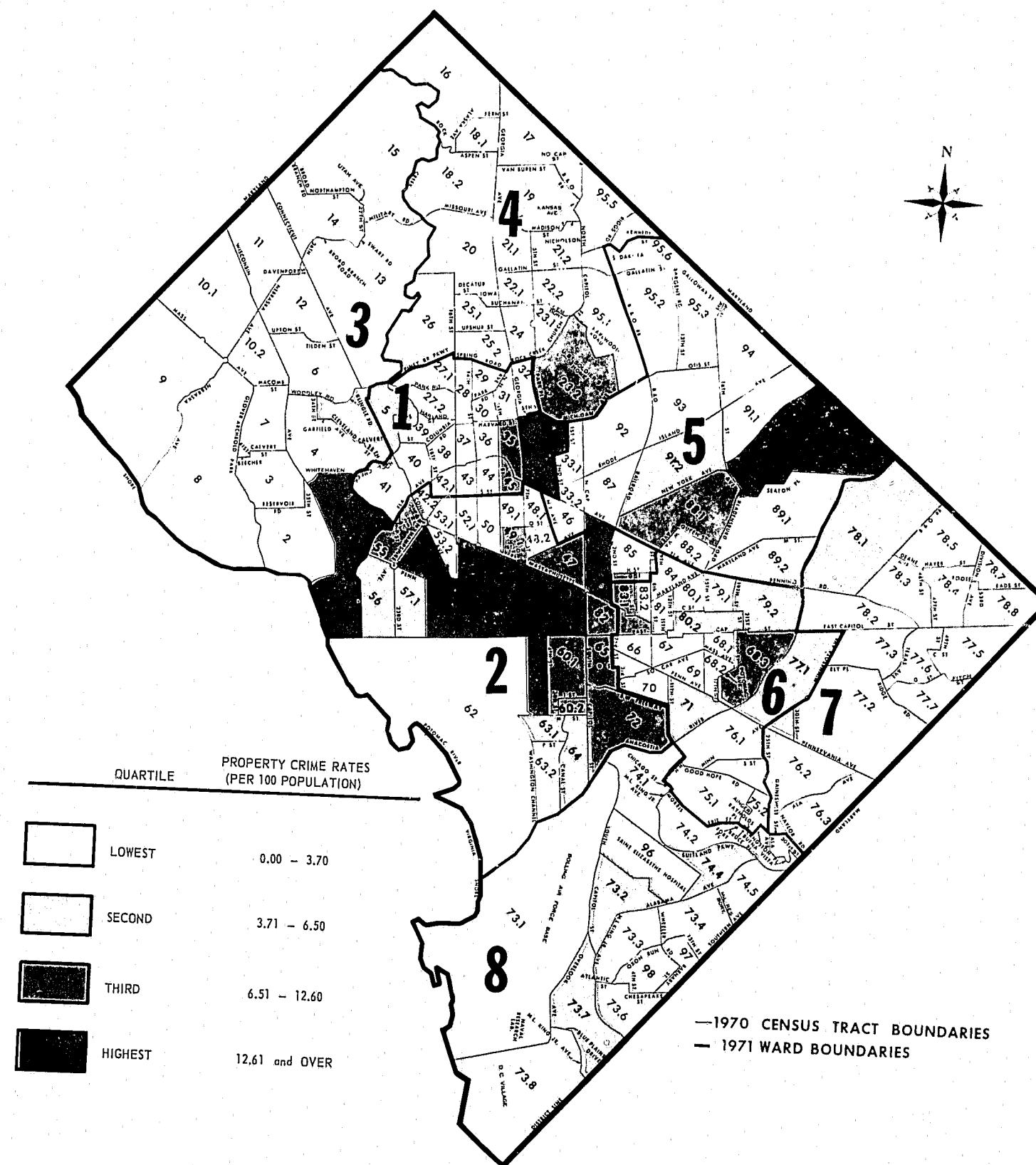


MAP I-12

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY CRIME TOTALS ACROSS PREDOMINANTLY NON-RESIDENTIAL CENSUS TRACTS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1978

SOURCE : METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, UNPUBLISHED DATA.

PREPARED BY : OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS AND ANALYSIS



MAP I-11

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY CRIME RATES ACROSS PREDOMINANTLY NON-RESIDENTIAL CENSUS TRACTS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1978

SOURCE : METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, UNPUBLISHED DATA.

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The correlations shown in Table 1.3 reveal that in predominantly residential areas the strongest associations are between violent crime rates and density and income in both 1977 and 1978.⁸ The correlations of violent crime rates with these two variables ranged from .35 to .41 in magnitude and, therefore, are indicative of a moderate degree of association. The nature of the associations between these variables suggests that violent crime rates are likely to be higher in areas with greater density and in those with lower income. The correlation coefficients between violent crime rates and the other selected variables are less than .30 in magnitude and, therefore, reflect the existence of little or no relationship between these variables. Furthermore, there is little or no association between either the Crime Index or property crime rates and any of the variables included in the analyses (i.e., density, income, percent nonwhite, and percent of land used for various types of residential structures).

The degree to which density, income, racial composition, and total residential land use in each census tract accounts for the geographic distribution of crime rates is reflected by the R^2 values presented in Table 1.3. Overall, these R^2 values are relatively low suggesting that the chosen variables are inadequate for accounting for the spatial patterns of crime. The highest R^2 values are associated with violent crime rates in predominantly residential areas. These values suggest that only about 30 percent of the spatial distribution of violent crime rates are accounted for by the combined geographic patterns of the four selected variables.

The pattern of associations is considerably different among predominantly non-residential areas. In particular, the only correlations indicative of a moderate degree of association are between the percent of land used for transient housing and the Crime Index and property crime rates in 1978; and these correlations are only about .30 in magnitude. Furthermore, all of the R^2 values for the predominantly non-residential areas are less than .10, suggesting that density, income, racial composition, and residential land use are not closely related to the geographic patterns of crime in

⁸ The correlations presented in Table 1.3 are Pearson correlation coefficients (r). It should be noted that this statistic can be positive or negative and ranges from -1.00 to +1.00. A positive value means that the higher the value of a particular characteristic of census tracts, the higher the crime rate is likely to be. Alternatively, a negative value means that the higher the value of a given characteristic, the lower the crime rate. The closer the value of r is to 1.00 (plus or minus) the stronger the relationship between the selected factor and crime rates. On the other hand, when r is close to 0, the relationship is considered to be low or nonexistent. Between the two extremes, the strength of the association, for either positive or negative values, can be interpreted as moderate for r values between .30 and .70, and high for values of .70 or greater.

Table 1.3

Correlations of Selected Factors with Crime Index, Violent Crime and Property Crime Rates of Predominantly Residential and Non-Residential Census Tracts in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Correlate ^c	Predominantly Residential Areas ^a			Predominantly Non-Residential Areas ^b		
	Crime Index Rate	Violent Crime Rate	Property Crime Rate	Crime Index Rate	Violent Crime Rate	Property Crime Rate
<u>1977</u>						
Density	.16	.41	.03	-.25	-.13	-.26
Income	.01	-.36	.17	.11	-.06	.13
Percent Nonwhite	-.08	.29	-.22	-.13	.04	-.15
Single Family Residential	-.17	-.15	-.16	-.23	-.16	-.24
Multi-Family Residential	.03	.10	.00	-.20	-.16	-.20
Transient Residential	-.01	-.05	.00	.28	.20	.29
Total Residential	-.19	-.11	-.20	-.25	-.19	-.26
R^2	.16	.32	.14	.09	.05	.10
<u>1978</u>						
Density	.06	.37	-.03	-.25	-.15	-.27
Income	.11	-.35	.23	.13	-.02	.14
Percent Nonwhite	-.16	.28	-.26	-.15	-.00	-.17
Single Family Residential	-.18	-.21	-.16	-.24	-.18	-.24
Multi-Family Residential	.06	.22	.02	-.21	-.17	-.21
Transient Residential	-.01	-.10	.01	.30	.23	.31
Total Residential	-.18	-.11	-.18	-.26	-.20	-.26
R^2	.11	.27	.13	.09	.05	.10

^a Number of residential census tracts is 94.

^b Number of non-residential census tracts is 56.

^c R^2 reflects the multiple R squared between each type of crime rate and the following set of variables: density, income, percent nonwhite, and total residential.

SOURCES: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data. Office of Planning and Development, Statistical Services Division, unpublished data.

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areas zoned primarily for commerce, business, and special purposes. Further analysis should be performed to determine if such factors as the value of the property, the type of dominant activity, and proximity to dense and low income residential areas are related to the location of crime in predominantly non-residential areas.

e. Crime in the District of Columbia and its Suburbs

The Washington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) encompasses the District of Columbia as its central city and the surrounding counties and independent cities which are economically tied to it. The suburban jurisdictions in Maryland include Charles County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, Greenbelt, Hyattsville, Laurel, and Takoma Park. The suburbs of Washington, D.C. located in Virginia are divided into the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William and the cities of Alexandria and Fairfax. Population estimates, the number of reported Crime Index offenses, and the crime rates per 100,000 population in 1977 and 1978 are presented for each of the jurisdictions in Tables 12 and 13 of Appendix B. This detailed information is summarized by treating the Maryland and Virginia suburbs as two separate subtotals to facilitate comparisons with the District of Columbia.

In 1977 and 1978, as shown in Figures 1.14 and 1.15, the District of Columbia had higher rates of Crime Index offenses, property crimes, and

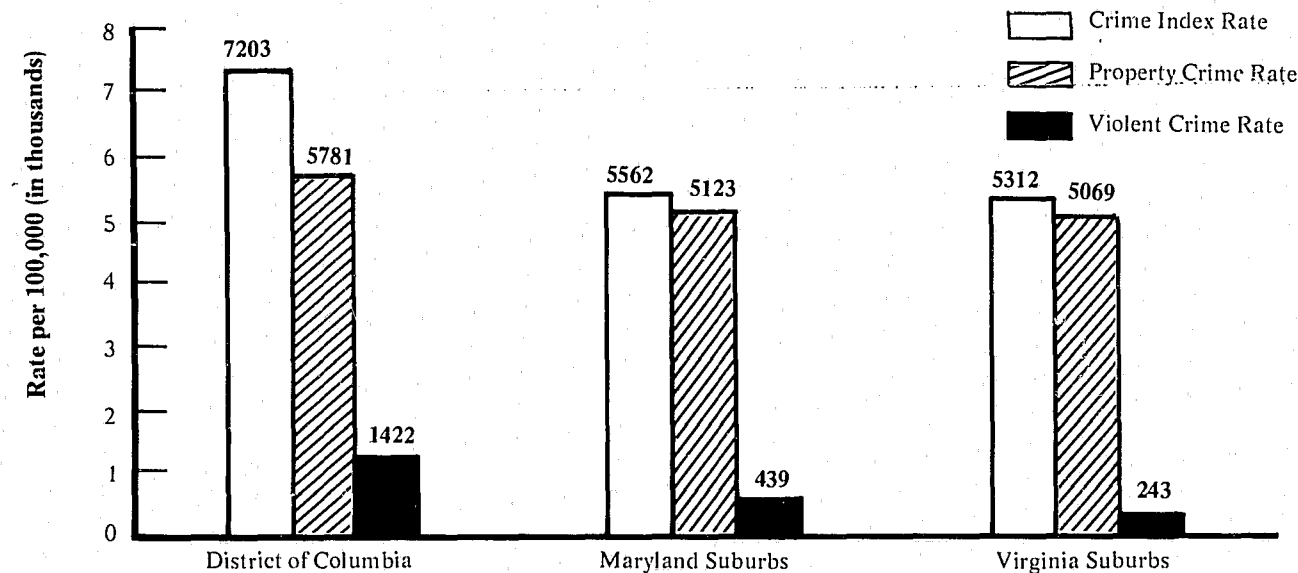


Figure 1.14

Total Reported Crime Index, Property Crime, and Violent Crime Rates
in the District of Columbia, Maryland Suburbs, and Virginia Suburbs, Calendar Year 1977

SOURCES: Population estimates: District of Columbia—Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C." Maryland and Virginia—State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation population estimates, unpublished. Reported Offenses: District of Columbia—Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978. Charles County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, Maryland—State Police, "Maryland Uniform Crime Reporting, 1978 Preliminary Annual Release," April 1979. All other Maryland jurisdictions—Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Offenses Known to the Police, Washington, D.C. and surrounding Suburban Communities. Preliminary Release January—December, 1978 over 1977." Virginia jurisdictions—State Police, "Crime in Virginia, 1977," 1978.
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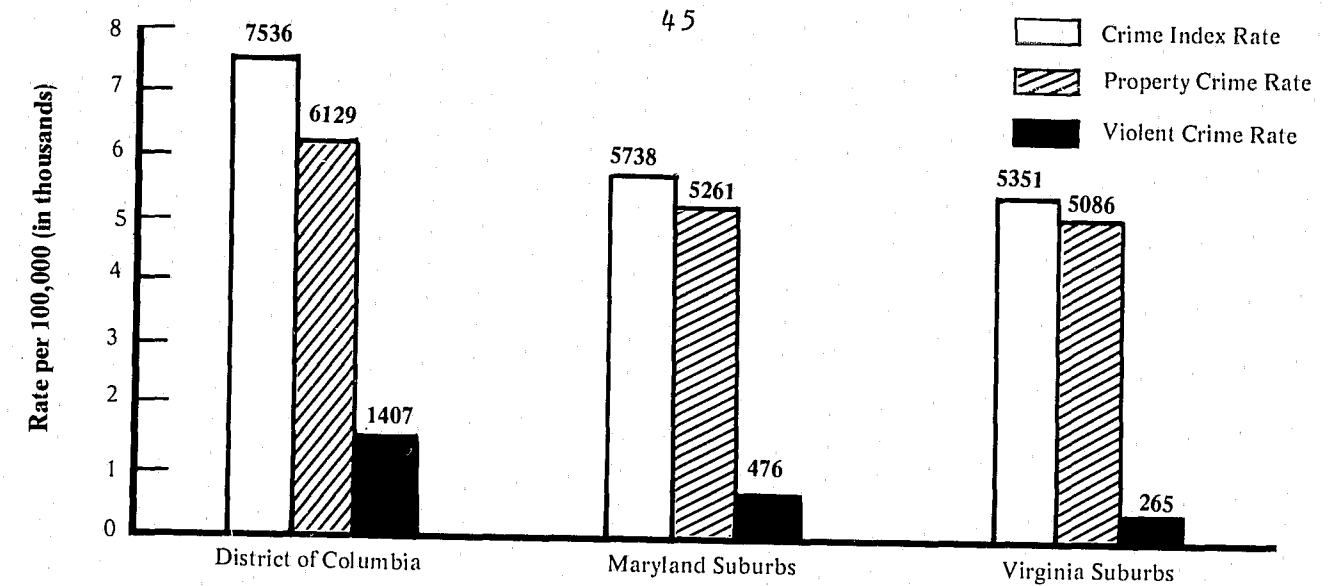


Figure 1.15

Total Reported Crime Index, Property Crime, and Violent Crime Rates
in the District of Columbia, Maryland Suburbs, and Virginia Suburbs, Calendar Year 1978

SOURCES: Population estimates: District of Columbia—Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C." Maryland and Virginia—State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation population estimates, unpublished. Reported Offenses: District of Columbia—Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 26, 1979. Charles County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, Maryland—State Police, "Maryland Uniform Crime Reporting, 1978 Preliminary Annual Release," April 1979. All other Maryland jurisdictions—Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Offenses Known to the Police, Washington, D.C. and Surrounding Suburban Communities. Preliminary Release January-December, 1978 over 1977." Virginia jurisdictions—State Police, "Crime in Virginia, 1978," in press.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

violent crimes than its suburbs in Maryland or Virginia. The crime rates remained relatively stable during these two years although the total crime rates were slightly higher in 1978 than in 1977 in all cases except violent crimes in the District of Columbia which were lower in 1978. In each year property crime rates were fairly comparable between the District of Columbia and its suburbs. However, for violent crime rates, the rates in the central city were nearly three times greater than those in the Maryland suburbs and over five times as great as those in Virginia.

Another way to compare the District of Columbia to its suburbs is in terms of the percentage distribution of the crime totals relative to the population distribution within the metropolitan area. Such a percentage breakdown is presented for 1978 in Table 1.4. When the data are examined in terms of the distribution of total reported Crime Index offenses throughout the Washington metropolitan area, the District of Columbia has the lowest proportion with 28 percent of the total Crime Index offenses for the area. However, the data indicate that both the Crime Index total and its largest component, property crimes, remained in proportion to the population percentages for all three areas. In contrast, the District of Columbia had a disproportionately high percentage (51 percent) of violent crimes relative to Maryland with 35 percent and Virginia with 14 percent of the total violent crimes for the metropolitan area.

Table 1.4
Percentage Distribution of Total Population and Crime Index, Violent Crime,
and Property Crime Offenses in the District of Columbia,
Maryland Suburbs, and Virginia Suburbs, Calendar Year 1978

Place	Population	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
Washington, D.C.	22.1	27.7	50.8	25.1
Maryland	45.3	43.3	35.2	44.2
Virginia	32.6	29.0	14.1	30.7

SOURCE: See Table 13, Appendix A.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

f. Crime in Twelve American Cities

The District of Columbia was compared to eleven other cities, nine of which were selected because of their similarity to the District of Columbia in terms of several demographic and economic characteristics and two of which were chosen because of the availability of data on public attitudes toward crime to be examined in the subsequent section. It is important to note that the fairly common practice of comparing the twenty largest cities in the United States with one another is of limited value considering the amount of diversity between these cities along fundamental demographic dimensions. Consequently, the majority of cities used in this analysis were chosen from those used by the U.S. Congress and the city's government as bases of comparison for the expenditures and productivity of the District of Columbia. In particular, the nine comparable cities comprise a subset of eighteen cities used by Congress to analyze the revenues and expenditures of the District of Columbia.⁹ Although the eighteen cities had been chosen due to comparability in size and expenditures, the District of Columbia's Office of Budget and Management found that another characteristic, direction of recent population change, should be used to subdivide this set. Thus, the District of Columbia was found to be more similar in terms of density, percent of the population on welfare, percent of housing built before 1940, the rate of increase in the daytime population, and the proportion of the total metropolitan population residing in the central city to nine other

⁹ Congressional Research Service, "Per Capita Expenditures in 18 Cities in the Population Range of 500,000 to 1,000,000 Compared to Washington, D.C., Fiscal Years 1974 to 1975," Washington, 1977.

cities that had experienced population declines between 1960 and 1975 than to those with increasing populations.¹⁰ This subset contained Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Denver, Milwaukee, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, and St. Louis. The other two cities included in the comparison of crime statistics, Minneapolis and Oakland, are smaller in size (378,000 and 333,055, respectively) than the ten cities which ranged in size from 500,000 in Seattle to 867,290 in Baltimore in 1977 (see Table 14, Appendix B).

Using 1977 population estimates obtained for the U.S. Bureau of the Census and crime data published by the FBI, crime rates were calculated for the twelve selected cities. The population estimates, number of offenses, and crime rates are presented in Tables 14 and 15 of Appendix B and, in summary form, in Figures 1.16 and 1.17. The bar graphs (Figures 1.16 and 1.17) show the Crime Index rate in each city subdivided into its

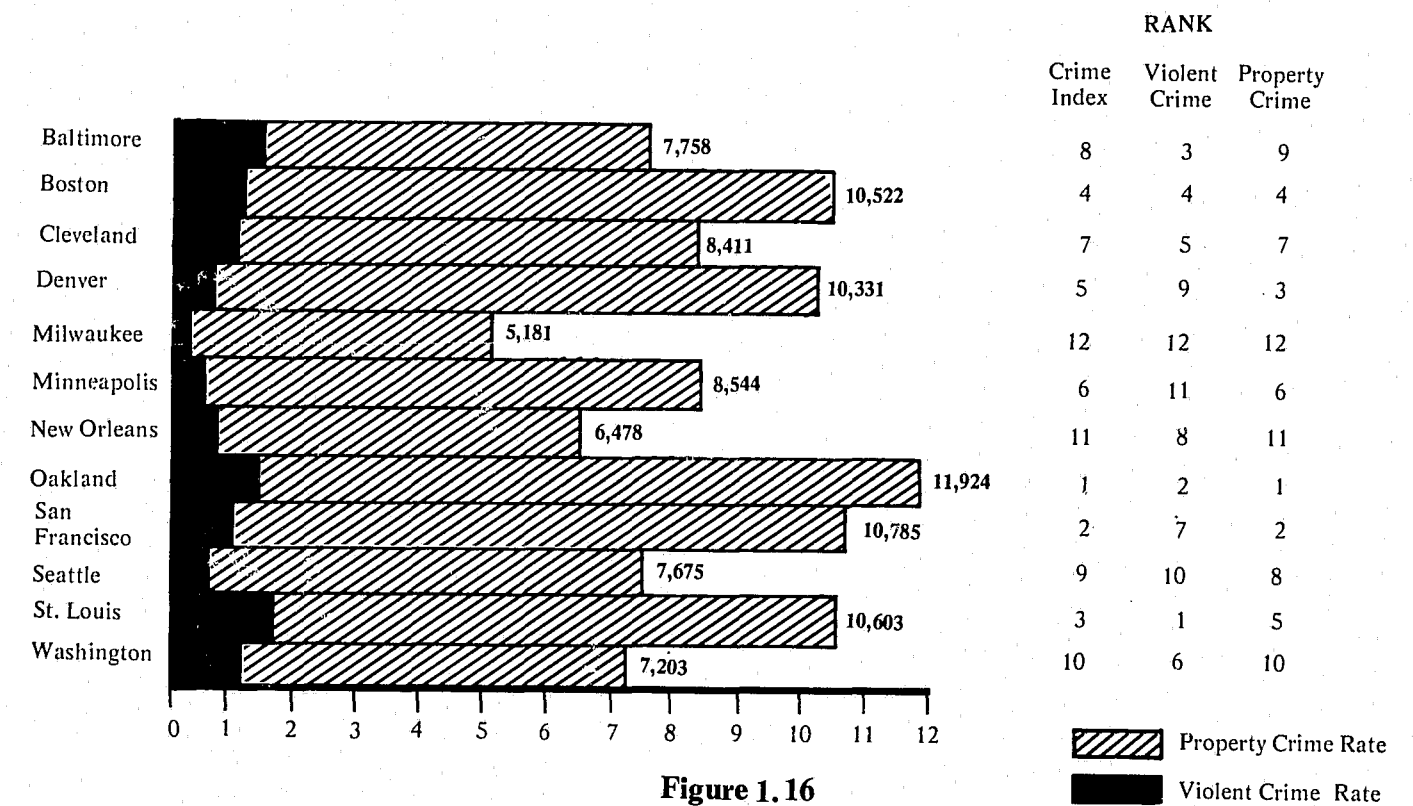


Figure 1.16

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime Rates per 100,000 Population
in Twelve Selected Cities, Calendar Year, 1977

SOURCE: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1977 U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Population Division
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

¹⁰ District of Columbia Office of Budget and Management Systems, "Are District of Columbia Per Capita Expenditures Too High?" May 1978.

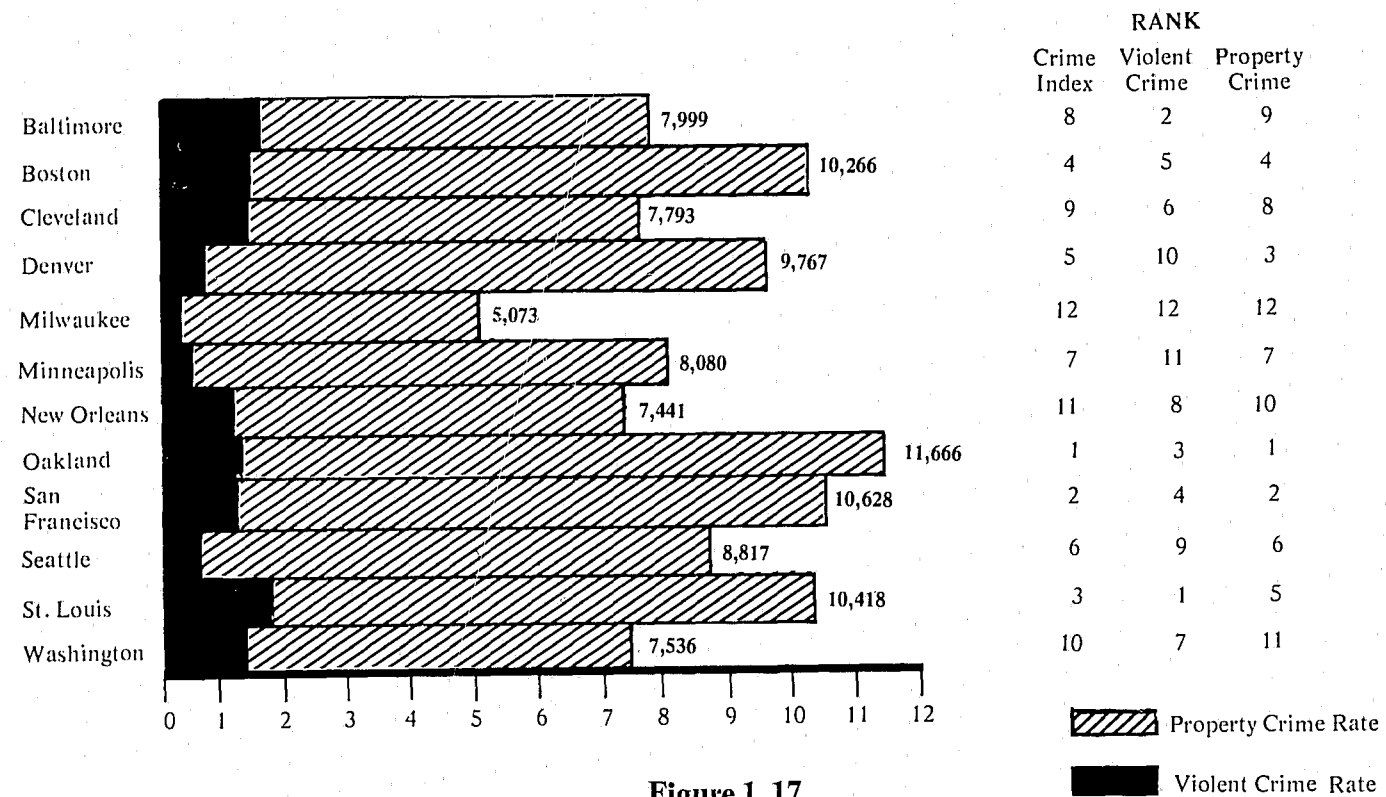


Figure 1.17

Total Reported Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime Rates per 100,000 Population
in Twelve Selected Cities, Calendar Year, 1978.

SOURCE: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1978 Preliminary Annual Release, 1979. U. S. Bureau of the Census, State Population Division.
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two components, violent crime rate and property crime rate. To facilitate comparisons among the cities, they were ranked from high (rank = 1) to low (rank = 12) in terms of the Crime Index, violent crime, and property crime rates.

In 1977 and 1978, Oakland, the smallest city in the sample, ranked highest for Crime Index and property crime rates with San Francisco ranking second on both of these dimensions. It should be noted that these two cities comprise the nucleus of one of the largest metropolitan areas in California and, therefore, the similarity in their crime rates is understandable. St. Louis ranked highest in both years in terms of violent crimes with Oakland and Baltimore alternating between the second and third positions.

The lowest crime rates for the Crime Index and its two components were evidenced by Milwaukee in both 1977 and 1978. New Orleans ranked eleventh in Crime Index rates in both years and in property crime rates in

1977 while the eleventh position for violent crime rates was occupied consistently by Minneapolis in the two-year period. For Crime Index and property crime rates, Washington, D.C. was in the lowest quarter in both years by ranking tenth in terms of Crime Index rates and alternating between the tenth and eleventh positions for property crimes. The District of Columbia fell in the middle of the distribution of violent crime rates for the twelve cities, ranking sixth in 1977 and seventh in 1978.

g. Public Opinion About Crime

Public opinion surveys conducted using samples from 26 American cities by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) have been used to assess the public's reaction to crime. The results of surveys which were conducted in 1974 have been published for the following five cities: Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Oakland, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. Of the numerous topics examined in these surveys, four have been chosen for discussion here because they represent basic attitudes related to crime. In particular, the selected topics are perceptions of crime trends at the national and neighborhood levels, the relative importance of crime as a neighborhood problem, behavioral responses to fear of crime, and perception of local police performance. Furthermore, to determine the effects of being a victim of crime on one's attitudes, the opinions of respondents who had been victimized during the 12 months prior to the survey are compared to those who had not been victimized.

Data presented in Table 1.5 reveal that the majority of respondents in each of the five cities believed crime was increasing nationally. The percentage of people with this attitude ranged from 59.8 percent in Washington, D.C. to 81.1 percent in Milwaukee. Victimized individuals were slightly more likely to perceive national crime to be on the rise than were non-victimized ones in Oakland, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. Attitudes toward crime trends in one's own neighborhood differed markedly from those toward national trends. Specifically, fewer people perceived crime to be increasing within their neighborhood with percentages ranging from 25.6 in Washington, D.C. to 38.7 in Oakland. Furthermore, those who had been victimized were more likely to believe neighborhood crime was rising than those not victimized.

The percent of households identifying crime as the most important neighborhood problem was the one attitudinal item that varied in accordance to the Crime Index rates of the cities shown in Table 1.5. Specifically, the ordering of the five cities from high to low in terms of the Crime Index rate in 1974 and the percentage of households identifying crime as the most important neighborhood problem was exactly the same: Oakland, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and Milwaukee. This ordering was also the same for property crime rates but not violent crime rates.

Table 1.5
Percentage of Persons or Households with Specific Attitudes About Crime
in Five Cities in the United States, Calendar Year 1974

Attitudes and Crime Rates	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	Oakland	San Francisco	Washington, D.C.
CRIME TREND					
Believed increased nationally (% persons)	81.1	72.5	80.0	74.9	59.8
Victimized	81.0	72.9	83.0	76.5	62.7
Non-Victimized	82.1	72.2	78.3	74.1	59.0
Believed increased in neighborhood (% persons)	34.0	27.8	38.7	32.2	25.6
Victimized	41.6	33.6	44.5	37.3	30.0
Non-Victimized	29.7	23.8	35.4	29.6	24.4
RESIDENTIAL PROBLEMS					
Believed most important neighborhood problem (% households)	16.3	21.2	28.0	19.9	18.5
Victimized	18.5	25.2	34.5	23.1	24.6
Non-Victimized	14.4	18.1	22.3	17.5	15.9
FEAR OF CRIME					
Personal limitation or change of activity due to fear of crime (% persons)	35.8	28.7	52.1	46.6	46.9
Victimized	37.2	30.8	54.0	46.8	46.8
Non-Victimized	35.1	27.2	51.1	43.4	46.9
LOCAL POLICE PER- FORMANCE					
Performance believed poor (% persons)	8.3	5.5	11.4	10.8	11.8
Victimized	12.7	8.5	15.7	15.3	14.8
Non-Victimized	5.7	3.4	8.9	8.5	10.9
RATES PER 100,000					
Crime Index Rate	4,975.8	8,849.3	11,974.9	8,271.0	7,494.7
Violent Crime Rate	402.8	1,017.7	1,591.0	1,138.0	1,589.6
Property Crime Rate	4,573.0	7,831.6	10,383.8	7,133.0	5,905.1

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Population Division, unpublished data. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1974," November 1975. U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, "Public Attitudes About crime: A National Crime Survey Report," 1978. (Separate volumes for Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Oakland, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.)

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Fear of crime resulted in the voluntary limitation or change in one's activities to differing degrees depending on the city. The least restrictions occurred in Minneapolis with 28.7 percent claiming to modify their behavior and the most in Oakland with 52.1 percent claiming a change. In all cities, except Washington, those who had been recently victimized were more likely to change their behavior due to fear of crime than those not victimized.

Attitudes toward police performance more closely paralleled violent crime rates in the selected cities than property crime rates. In particular, a higher percentage of people in Washington, D.C. (11.8 percent) and Oakland (11.4 percent) believed police performance to be poor than in any of the other cities. Furthermore, violent crime rates were also higher in these two cities than in the other ones. In all cities, a higher proportion of those recently victimized rated the police performance as poor than did those who were not victimized.

The results of the sample surveys in the five cities considered suggest that public attitudes toward crime and police performance corresponds only partially to a community's crime situation. The respondents from Oakland, which had the highest crime rates in 1974, 1977, and 1978, were more likely than those from any of the other cities to believe that crime in their neighborhoods was rising, to identify crime as the most important neighborhood problem, to modify their behavior due to fear of crime, and to believe that police performance was poor. However, only for evaluations of crime as a neighborhood problem and the quality of local police performance did the rank-order of the other cities correspond closely to the order of their crime rates. Along the other dimensions the ordering of the cities' crime rates did not parallel their positions with respect to attitudes toward crime. For example, the residents of the nation's capital are less likely than those of the other cities to believe that crime was increasing nationally or within their own neighborhoods despite their higher violent crime rate in 1974 relative to most of the other cities. It appears that further investigation may be necessary to determine what factors affect the formation of public attitudes toward crime and the police. For example, considering the much higher proportions of people in all cities who believed that crime was increasing nationally relative to those who perceived an increase in their own neighborhood, it may be useful to examine the role of the mass media in developing such impressions.

h. Crime in Selected Nation's Capitals

Since Washington, D.C. possesses the unique position of being the capital of the United States, it was deemed useful to consider its crime rates relative to those of the capital cities of other Western nations. Through the special efforts of INTERPOL, population estimates and the number of reported offenses in the Crime Index categories were obtained for 1976 and 1977 from the police departments of Bonn, West Germany; Ottawa, Canada; and Paris, France. Crime rates for London, England were

obtained for 1976 from a comparative report by the Israel Police Department also provided by INTERPOL.

It should be noted that some differences exist among the countries in terms of the vocabulary used to describe the crimes included in each Crime Index category. For example, included in aggravated assaults are offenses causing "grievous bodily harm" in London and those resulting in "body injuries followed by death or more than 8 days incapacity" in Paris. However, most of the distinctions apparent from the correspondence with INTERPOL appear to be minimal, and the resulting comparisons are probably as valid as those between American cities which have translated their own criminal offense codes into the FBI Crime Index categories.

The population estimates and the number and rate of the seven Crime Index offenses are presented in Table 16 of Appendix B and, in summary form, in Figures 1.18 and 1.19. The bar graphs shown in these figures

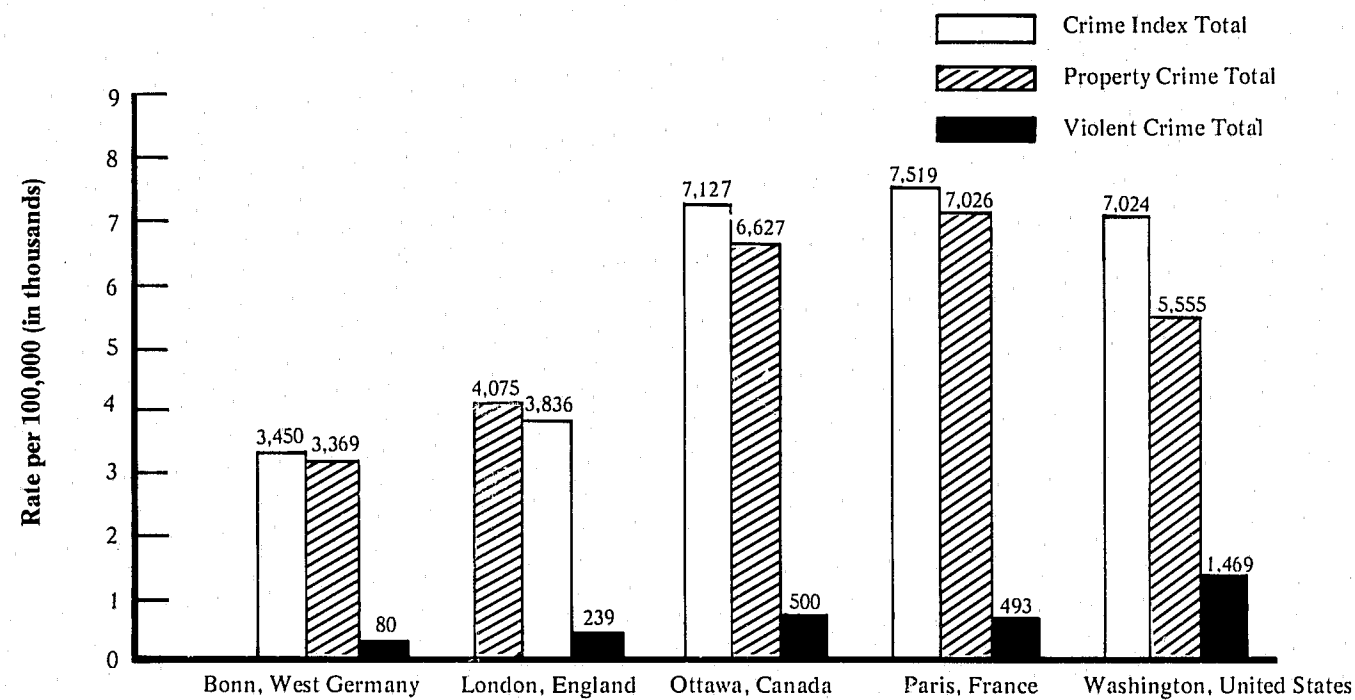


Figure 1.18

Total Reported Crime Index, Property Crime, and Violent Crime Rates
in the Capital Cities of Five Selected Countries, Calendar Year 1976

SOURCES: London: Israel Police Department, "Annual Report 1977," Table 18, page 36. Washington: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, *1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978*. Other Cities: Interpol, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

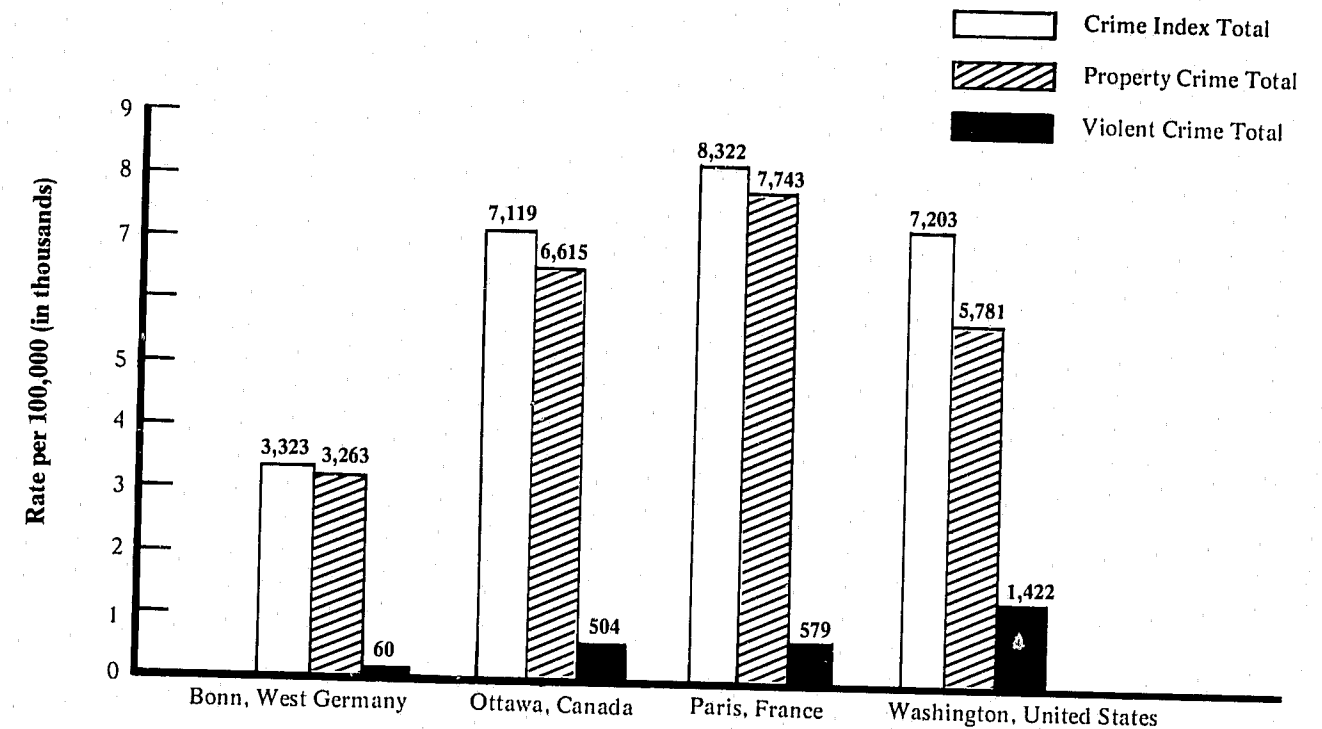


Figure 1.19

Total Reported Crime Index, Property Crime, and Violent Crime Rates
in the Capital Cities of Four Selected Countries, Calendar Year 1977

SOURCES: Washington: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978. Other Cities: Interpol, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

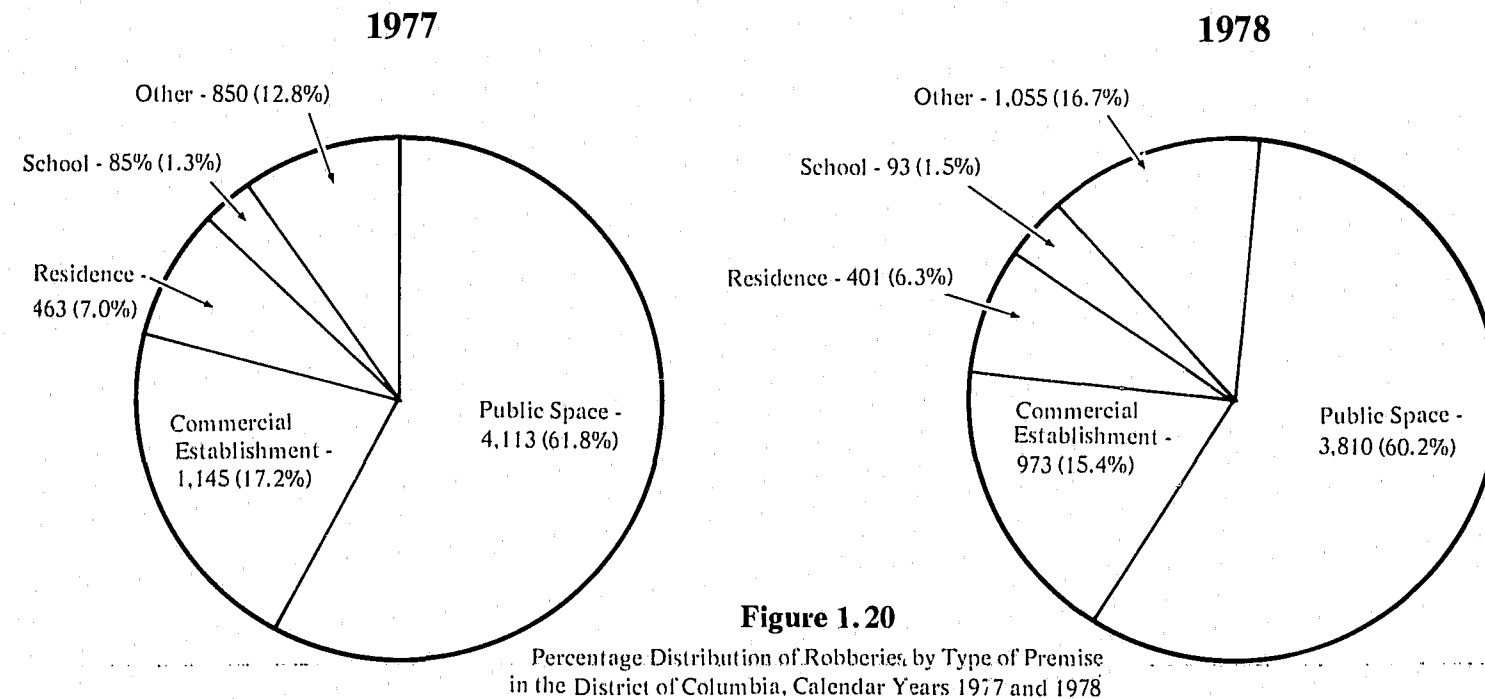
reveal that the Crime Index rate was highest in Paris, second in Ottawa, and third in Washington in 1976 with the order of Ottawa and Washington reversed in 1977. For property crime rates, both Paris and Ottawa were consistently higher than Washington. However, the rates of violent crimes in Washington were nearly three times greater than the rates in Ottawa and Paris, over six times greater than London's, and over eighteen times as large as the rates for Bonn.

3. Special Characteristics of Crime

a. Type of Premise

An analysis of the distribution of robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft among the places where they are most likely to occur indicates that certain types of premises are more prone to being victimized by certain types of crime than are others. Figures 1.20 through 1.22 show the percentage distributions of robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft crimes by type of premise for 1977 and 1978.

Public space (streets, parks, etc.) experienced the highest volume of robberies, accounting for more than 60 percent of all robberies for both years, as shown in Figure 1.20. Commercial establishments¹¹ were the second most frequently attacked type of premise, with residences, schools, and "others" (e.g., transportation facilities and vehicles, construction sites, public buildings, etc.) following.



SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Burglaries in 1977 and 1978 were most often committed against residences, which accounted for more than 60 percent of all burglary targets (see Figure 1.21). Commercial establishments accounted for more than 25 percent of burglary targets in 1978, an increase of almost seven percent from 1977. Schools and other types of premises had the next highest percentages.

As shown in Figure 1.22, slightly less than one half of larceny-thefts were committed against automobiles and trucks for both years; commercial establishments and "other" types of premises each accounted for more

¹¹"Commercial establishments" as used here are premises where goods or services are created, bought, or sold generally for public consumption (e.g., retail and wholesale businesses, professional and business offices, entertainment and recreational establishments, lodging places, financial institutions, and manufacturing plants). Public (i.e., government) buildings are not included.

than 20 percent. In general, distribution trends for each of the three offenses did not change significantly from 1977 to 1978, nor did they differ greatly for commercial establishments or schools according to type of crime.

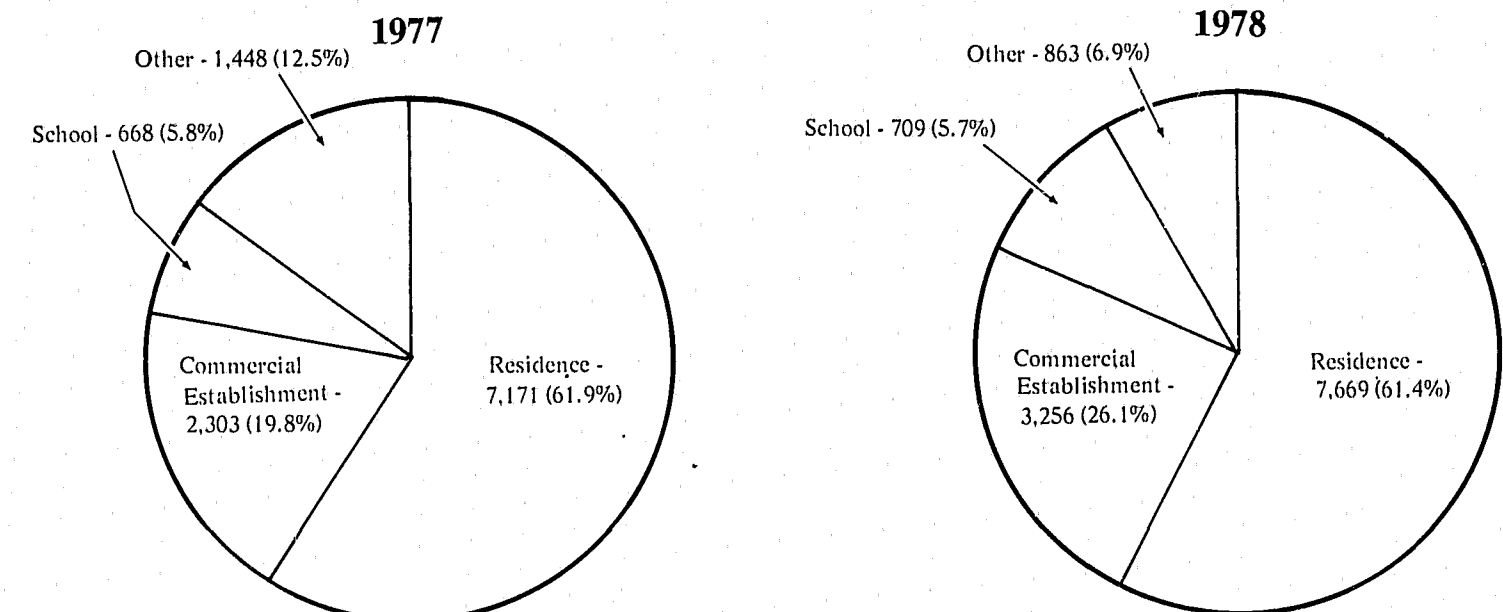


Figure 1.21

Percentage Distribution of Burglaries by Type of Premise in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

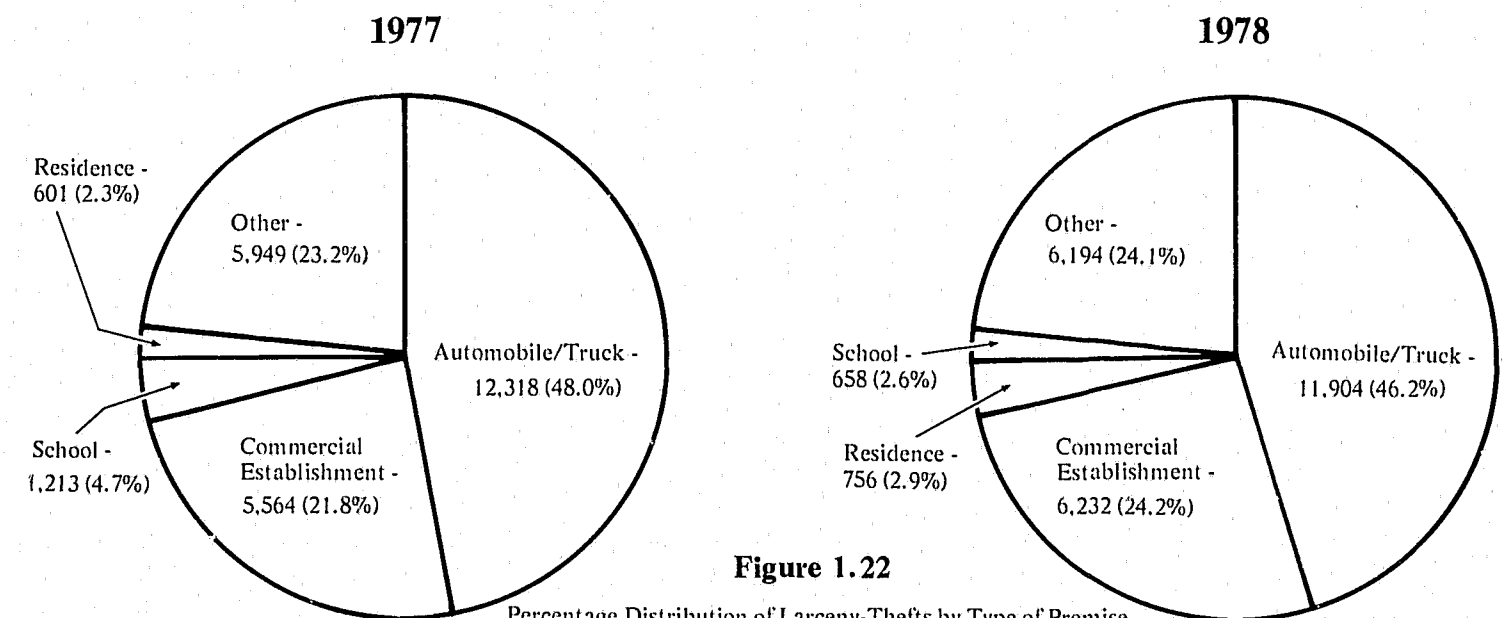


Figure 1.22

Percentage Distribution of Larceny-Thefts by Type of Premise in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

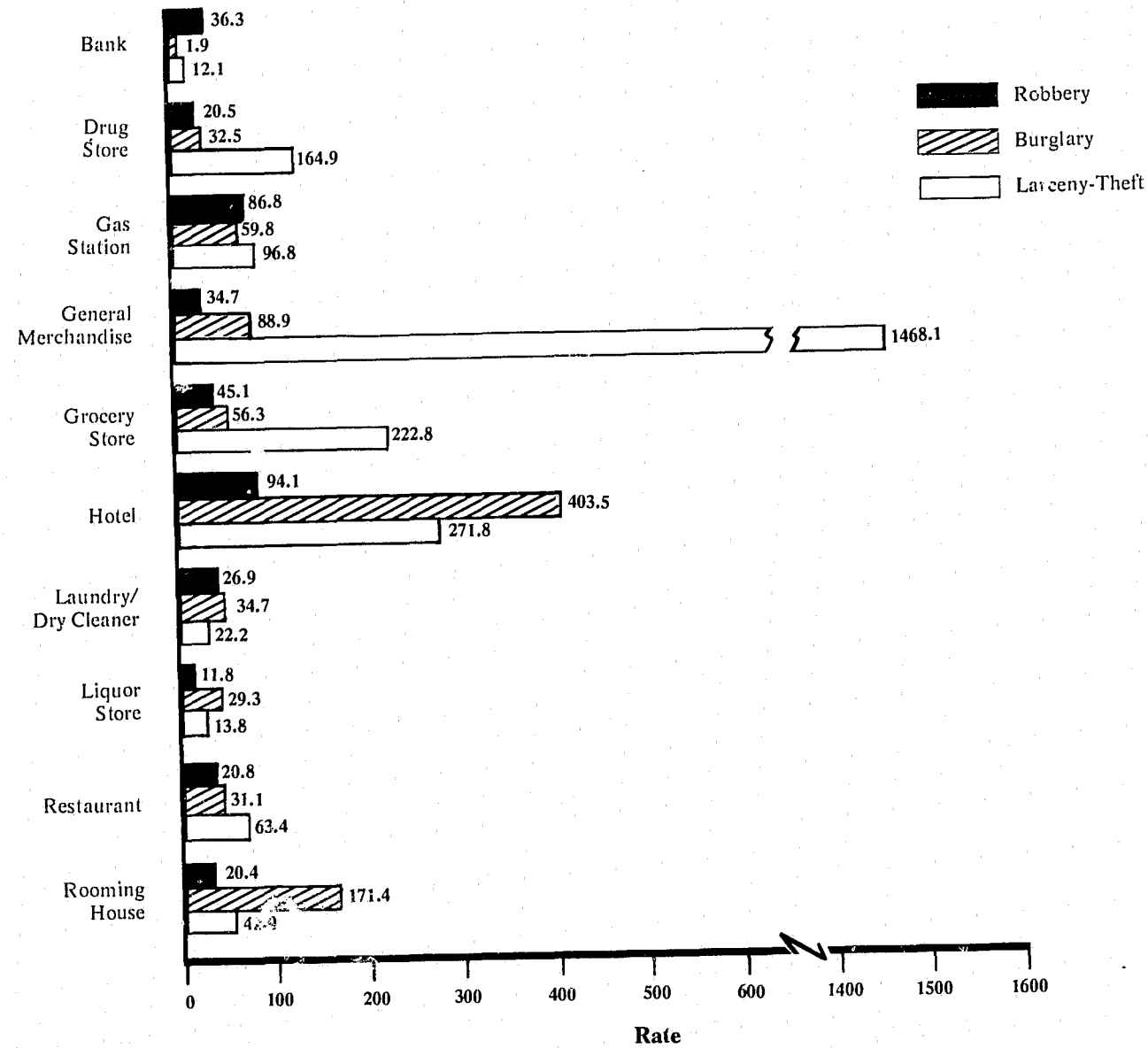


Figure 1.23

Total Robbery, Burglary, and Larceny-Theft Rates per 100 Commercial Establishments by Type of Premise in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1977

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1976.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Differential rates for robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft by type of commercial establishment are illustrated by Figures 1.23 and 1.24 (see Table 17, Appendix B). Hotels had the highest robbery and burglary rates of the ten selected types of commercial establishments, with 94.1 and 403.5 per 100 establishments respectively for 1977, and 78.8 and 465.9 per

100 establishments for 1978. Larceny-theft rates were four to five times higher for general merchandise stores than for any of the other types of establishments, probably due to the greater vulnerability to shoplifting of these kinds of stores.

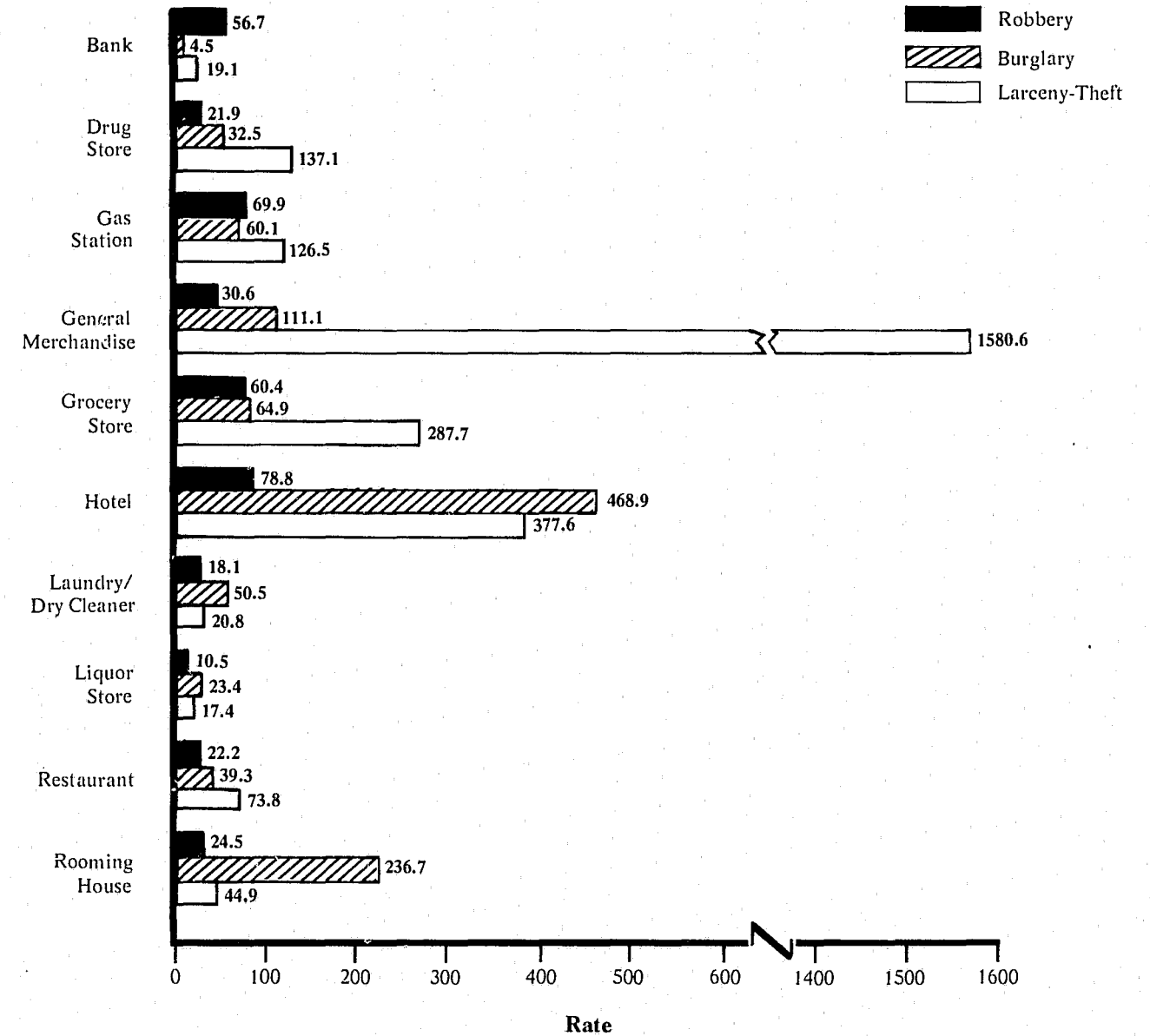


Figure 1.24

Total Robbery, Burglary, and Larceny-Theft Rates per 100 Commercial Establishments by Type of Premise in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1976.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Of the ten types of establishments, only banks were more likely to be robbed than to be victimized by burglaries or larceny-thefts. Hotels, laundry/dry cleaners, liquor stores, and rooming houses were more likely to be burglarized, and drug stores, gas stations, general merchandise stores, grocery stores, and restaurants were more likely to be targets of larceny-thefts.

Although the magnitude of crime rates remained generally consistent during the two years, a few changes are notable. In particular, noticeably higher crime rates were found in 1978 relative to 1977 for robberies of banks and grocery stores; burglaries of general merchandise stores, hotels, and rooming houses; and larceny-thefts from gas stations, general merchandise stores, grocery stores, and hotels. Crime rates in 1978 were particularly lower than those in 1977 only for robberies of gas stations and larceny-thefts from drug stores. The ranking of the three crimes for each type of establishment remained the same from 1977 to 1978 in all cases except for a reversal in the positions of larceny-thefts and robberies against laundry/dry cleaners.

b. Type of Weapon

In 1977 and 1978, handguns predominated as the type of weapon most frequently used in the commission of violent crimes in the District of Columbia, accounting for more than one third of the weapons used (see Figure 1.25). Bodily weapons (hands, fists, teeth, etc.) were used in

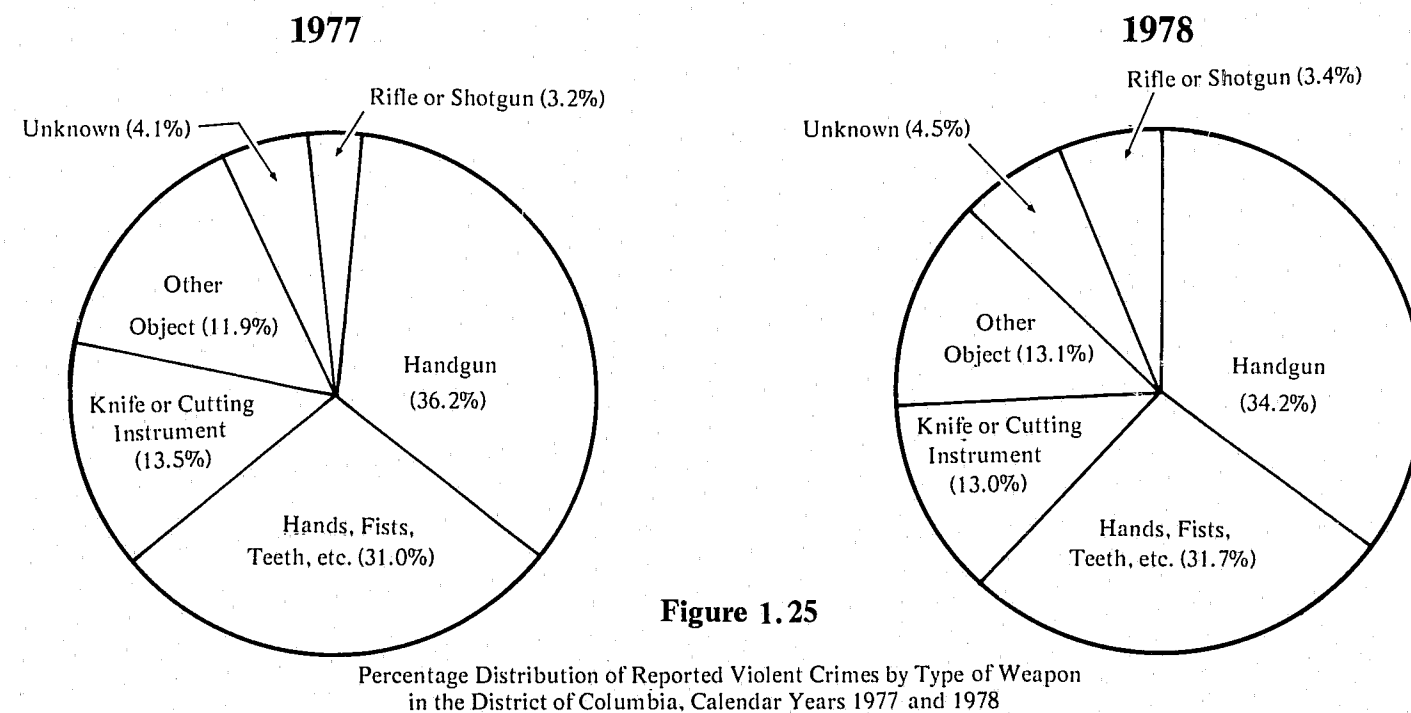


Figure 1.25

Percentage Distribution of Reported Violent Crimes by Type of Weapon in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Property Attacked, Method, Weapon, Property Stolen," Section 3, March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979; and unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

slightly less than one third of violent crimes for both years, and knives or other cutting or stabbing instruments were used in 13 percent of all violent crimes.

An examination of the percentage distributions of types of weapons used in the commission of the four violent crimes (see Table 18, Appendix B) reveals that the weapon most frequently used in committing murder and non-negligent manslaughter is a handgun. Specifically, the percentages of this type of violent crime in which a handgun was used were 47.7 in 1977 and 57.7 in 1978, which were higher than the corresponding percentages for any of the other violent crimes. Forcible rape was most often perpetrated through the use of bodily weapons such as hands or fists. About 40 percent of all robberies were committed using handguns and another 40 percent with bodily weapons, although the percentage of cases in which handguns were used declined slightly in 1978 relative to 1977. The two most common types of weapons used in aggravated assaults were handguns and knives or other cutting instruments, with about 30 percent of these assaults committed using each of these types of weapons. Another 30 percent were committed using some other type of object ranging from hot water to a broken glass.

c. Assaults on Police Officers

Although assaults on police officers are treated as Part II offenses, the type of weapon used and the incidence of injury to the officer are worthy of note. This type of information is presented in Table 1.6 for male and female officers in 1977 and 1978. Examination of the total number of assaults reveals that both male and female officers are most likely to be assaulted with a bodily weapon (i.e., hands, fists, etc.). Furthermore, for cases involving a known weapon, the percentage resulting in an injury was highest when a bodily weapon was used. Firearms were used in almost twice as many assaults on police officers in 1978 than in 1977, and the percentage of such assaults resulting in injury increased from 12.5 to 21.4 percent.

Interpretations of any of the data concerning assaults on police officers should be couched in terms of the number of police officers on duty in the District of Columbia. One rough indicator of the daily size of the police force during these years is the number of assigned officers (as opposed to the number of authorized ones) on the last day of each year. This number was 4,116 on December 31, 1977 and 4,067 on the same date in 1978. Of these, detectives and those with the rank of officer may be more likely to be exposed to the risk of assault. The total number of people assigned in these categories was 3,330 and 3,281 on the last day of 1977 and of 1978.

d. Property Loss and Recovery

The value of property stolen and recovered is shown in Table 19 of Appendix B for 1977 and 1978. The total value of property stolen during the commission of all seven Crime Index offenses was over \$11 million in

Table 1.6

Number and Percentage of Injuries of Total Reported Assaults on Police Officers by Sex of Officer and Type of Weapon^a
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Type of Weapon	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Total Assaults	Injury Number	Percent	Total Assaults	Injury Number	Percent	Total Assaults	Injury Number	Percent
<u>1977</u>									
Firearm	15	2	13.3	1	-	-	16	2	12.5
Knife or Cutting Instrument	12	2	16.7	-	-	-	12	2	16.7
Hands, Fist, etc.	87	44	50.6	7	5	71.4	94	49	52.1
Other	33	13	39.4	2	1	50.0	35	14	40.0
Unknown	7	3	42.9	-	-	-	7	3	42.9
TOTAL	154	64	41.6	10	6	60.0	164	70	42.7
<u>1978</u>									
Firearm	28	6	21.4	-	-	-	28	6	21.4
Knife or Cutting Instrument	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Hands, Fist, etc.	78	49	62.8	9	7	77.8	87	56	64.4
Other	27	8	29.6	3	-	-	30	8	26.7
Unknown	3	2	66.7	-	-	-	3	2	66.7
TOTAL	140	65	46.4	12	7	58.3	152	72	47.4

^aThe following classification system was used: Firearm - shotgun, pistol, rifle and revolver; Knife or Cutting Instrument - knives and razors; Hands, Fist, etc. - hands, fist, teeth, and kicked; and Other - hammer, stick, pen, gasgun, bottle, bricks, iron pipe, and category listed as "Other."

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Assaults on Police Officers," March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

1977 and over \$13 million in 1978. The value of the property recovered was about 20 percent of that stolen mostly due to recovery rates for property crimes. It should be noted that the recovery of property during 1977 and 1978 may be for crimes committed in a different time period. This procedure may account for the anomaly of 3,806.4 percent of the property stolen during aggravated assaults in 1977 appearing to be recovered during that period. The type of offense for which the recovery rate is greatest is motor vehicle theft. Despite the high recovery rates of stolen motor vehicles (47.9 percent in 1977 and 49.9 percent in 1978), the amount of net loss was over \$2 million in both years. The greatest net losses were incurred for burglaries and larceny-thefts, respectively.

e. Part I and Part II Offenses

The distribution of total Part II offenses relative to each of the Crime Index offenses in 1977 and 1978 are shown in Figure 1.26. Larceny-thefts (a Part I offense) constituted the largest single category of offenses with approximately 38 percent of reported crimes. Part II offenses, as a whole, comprised the next largest category with 25.6 and 25.4 percent of all offenses in 1977 and 1978, respectively. The order of the remaining Crime Index offenses in terms of their frequency of occurrence, from high to low, was burglary, robbery, motor vehicle theft, aggravated assault, forcible rape, and murder and non-negligent manslaughter. The only Part I crime not included in this analysis is manslaughter by negligence for which there were 29 reported cases in 1977 and 17 in 1978.

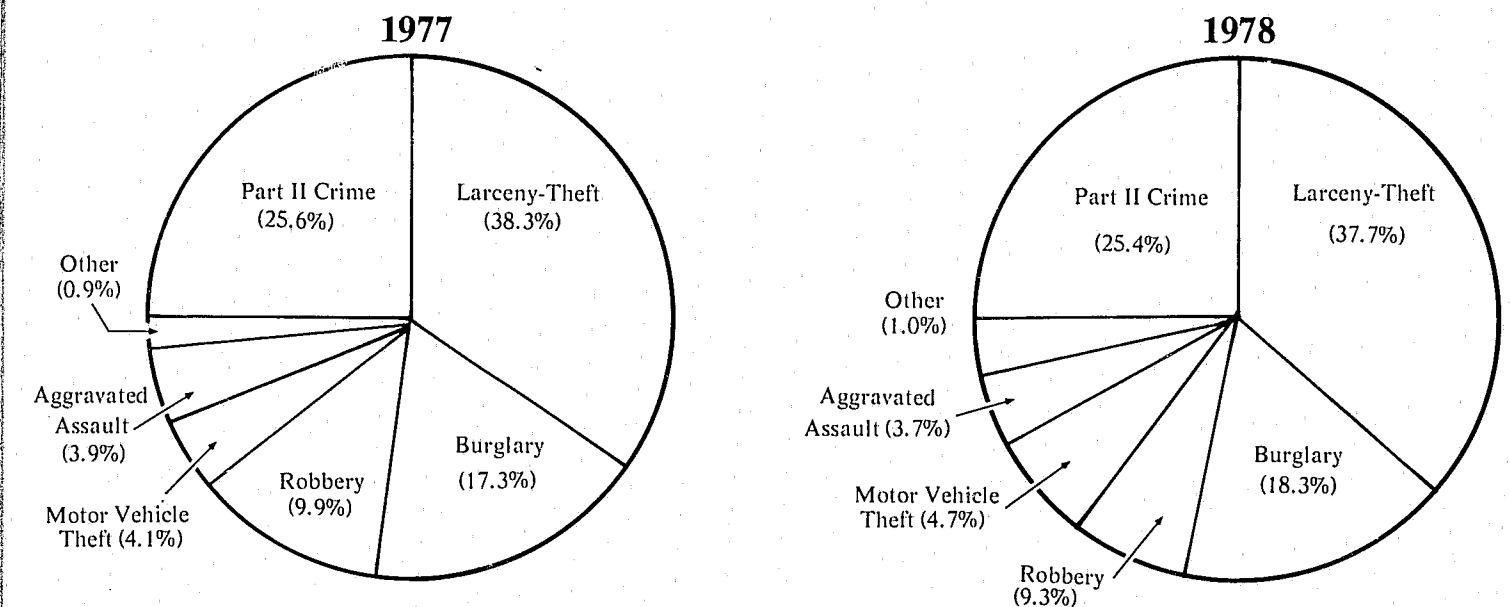


Figure 1.26

Percentage Distribution of Reported Crime Index and Part II Offenses by Type of Offense in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

NOTE: Other includes Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter and Forcible Rape.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

The numbers of reported Part II offenses are presented in Table 20 of Appendix B. The Part II crimes for which over 1,000 cases were reported in 1977 and in 1978 were, in order from high to low, vandalism, drug law violations, fugitive from justice, assault (non-aggravated), and prostitution. It should be noted that arson, which has been designated by Congress as a Crime Index offense beginning in 1979, was reported to have occurred 319 times in 1977 and 314 in 1978.

D. PROFILE OF ARRESTS AND ARRESTEES

1. Annual Trends in Arrests

a. Trends in Total Arrests

The annual trends in arrests for the Crime Index and its two components, property crime and violent crime, are shown for 1971 to 1978 in Figure 1.27, which was derived from data in Tables 21 and 22 in Appendix B. Total arrests fluctuated around 13,000 for Crime Index offenses between 1971 and 1973, rose to slightly more than 14,000 in 1974, and declined to about 10,690 in both 1977 and 1978. The pattern of increases and decreases in arrests for Crime Index offenses was roughly paralleled by the trend in arrests for property crimes during all intervals except 1977-78. During that period arrests for property offenses rose by 7.7 percent compared to almost no change (0.03 percent) in arrests for all Crime Index offenses. The number of arrests for violent crimes increased in 1972 relative to 1971, decreased in 1973, remained almost constant from 1973 to 1975, and decreased continuously thereafter.

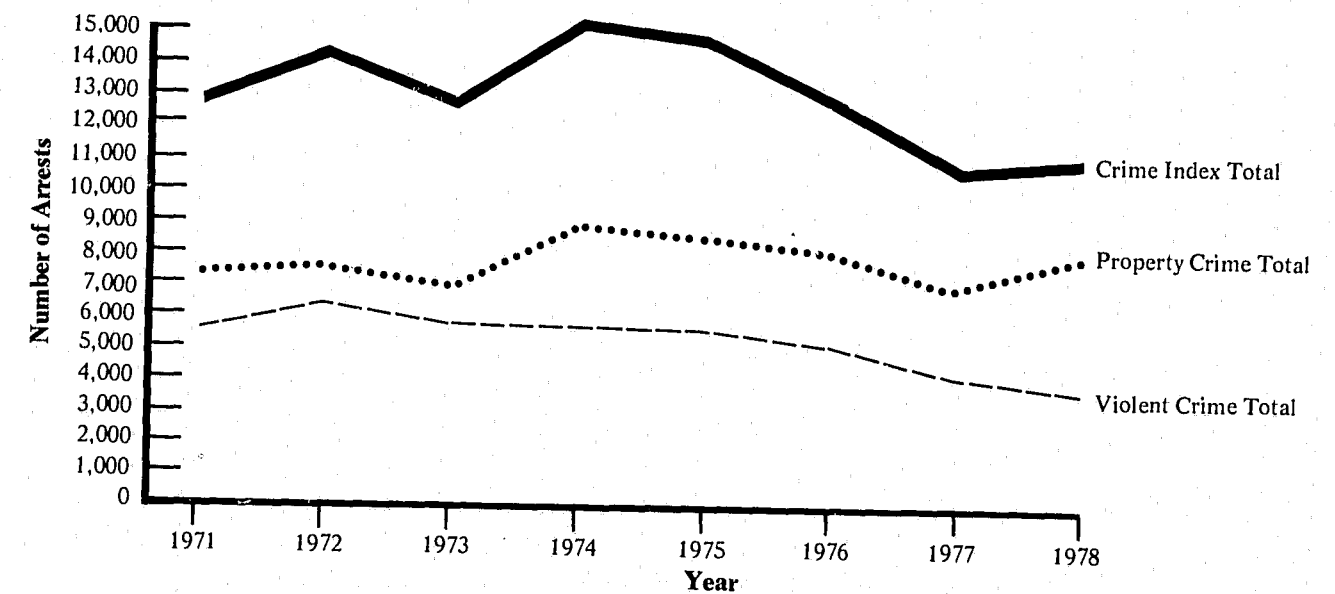


Figure 1.27

Total Arrests and Percentage Change for Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

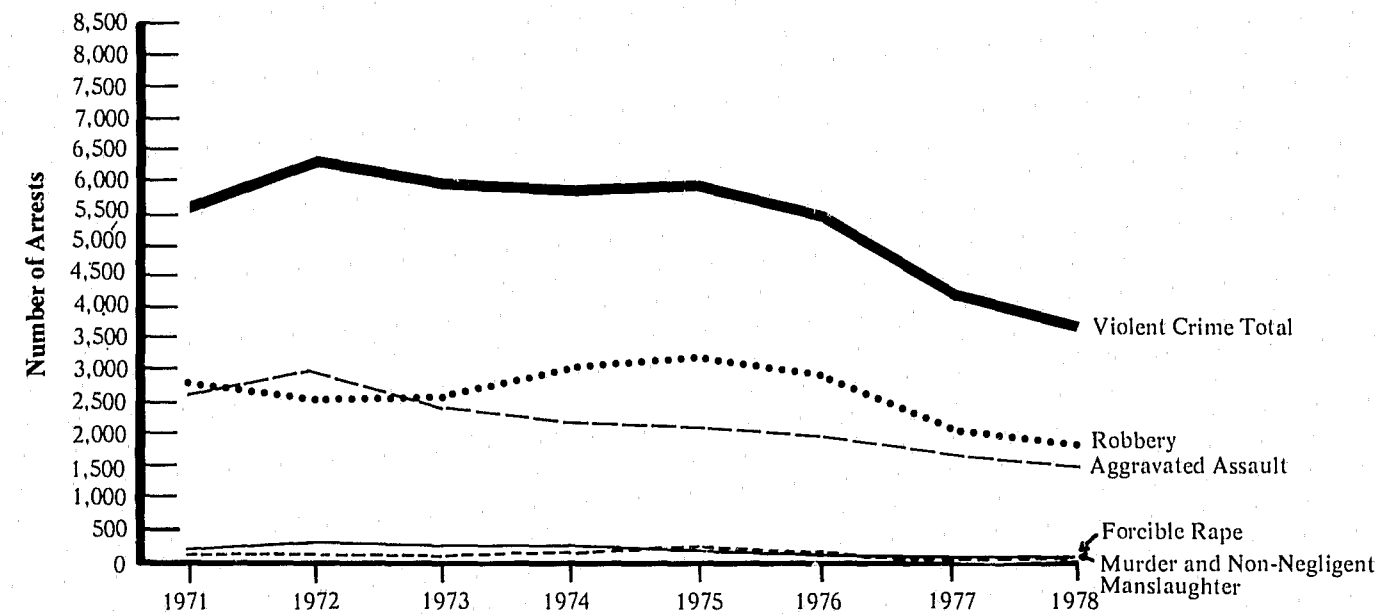


Figure 1.28

Total Arrests for Violent Crime and Type of Violent Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Figure 1.28 permits an examination of the components of the trends in violent crime arrests from 1971 to 1978. It appears that arrests for robbery and aggravated assault have contributed the most to total violent crime arrests. However, the annual trends in arrests for these two offenses are not always comparable. For example, arrests for aggravated assault increased in 1972 relative to 1971 as did those for forcible rape and to a slight extent for murder and non-negligent manslaughter. In contrast, arrests for robbery were lower in 1972 than in 1971. Although arrests for robbery and aggravated assault were nearly equal in 1973, after that they followed rather divergent paths until beginning to converge in 1977 and 1978. Specifically, robbery arrests rose to a peak in 1975 while arrests for aggravated assault declined continuously after a high reached in 1972. Arrests for forcible rape and for murder and non-negligent manslaughter fluctuated from 1971 to 1978 with yearly totals below 500 for each of these offenses.

Annual trends in arrests for the three property crimes and their total are shown in Figure 1.29. From 1971 to 1978, the number of arrests for larceny-theft was greater than the number for burglary which, in turn, exceeded arrests for motor vehicle theft. Arrests for larceny

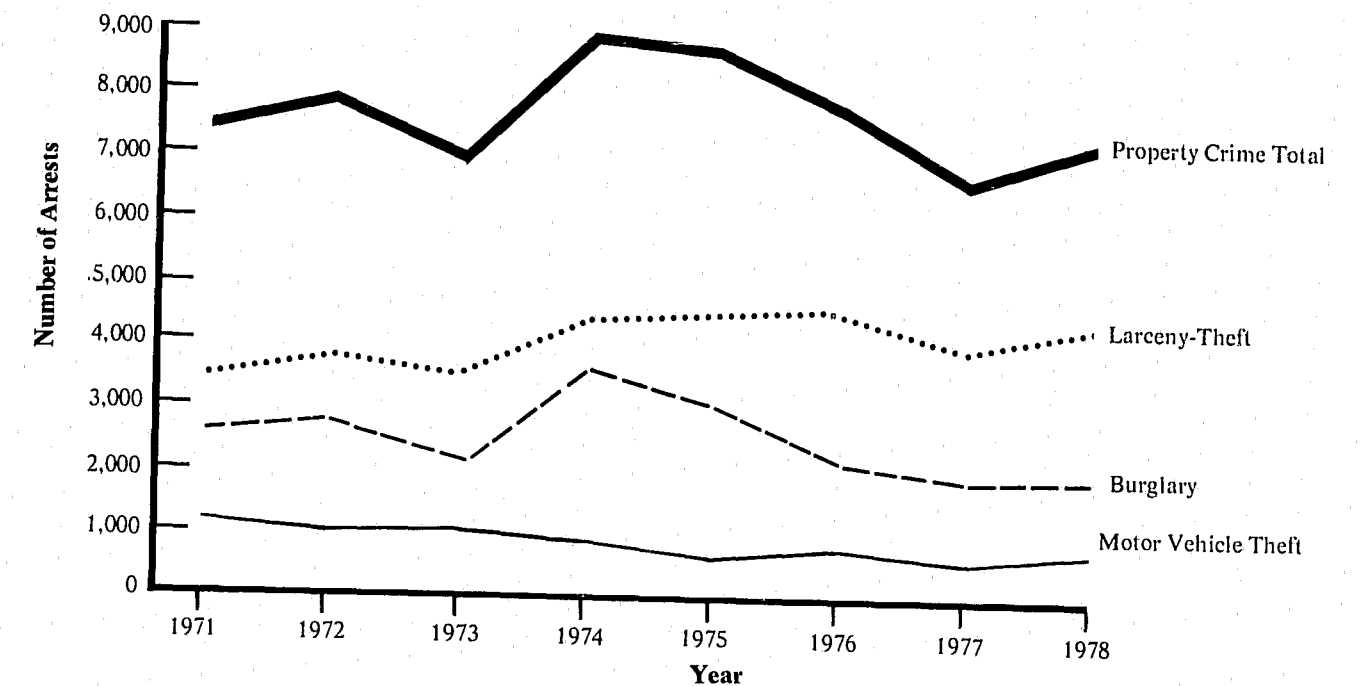


Figure 1.29

Total Arrests for Property Crime and Type of Property Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

theft fluctuated around 3,500 from 1971 to 1973, increased to a plateau approximating 4,300 from 1974 to 1976, declined in 1977, and rose again in 1978. In contrast, arrests for burglary exhibited greater year-to-year variations except in the intervals 1971-72 and 1977-78 when the annual changes were minimal. Burglary arrests decreased in 1973 relative to the level maintained in 1971 and 1972, rose to a peak in 1974, and declined continuously to 1977. Arrests for motor vehicle theft fluctuated around 4,000 during the eight year period examined with a minor rise noted in 1978 relative to 1977.

b. Trends in Juvenile Arrests

Since 1971 juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses have remained relatively stable. The minor fluctuations which occurred can be seen in Figure 1.30. There has been an annual average of 3,685 juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses during the 1971-1978 period. In 1978, there was a 7.4 percent increase over the previous year in the number of juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses. This 7.4 percent increase can be accounted for by a 13.6 percent increase in arrests for property offenses, relative to a 7.3 percent decrease in juvenile arrests for violent crimes. Juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses peaked in 1975. Subsequently, arrests

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1 OF 3

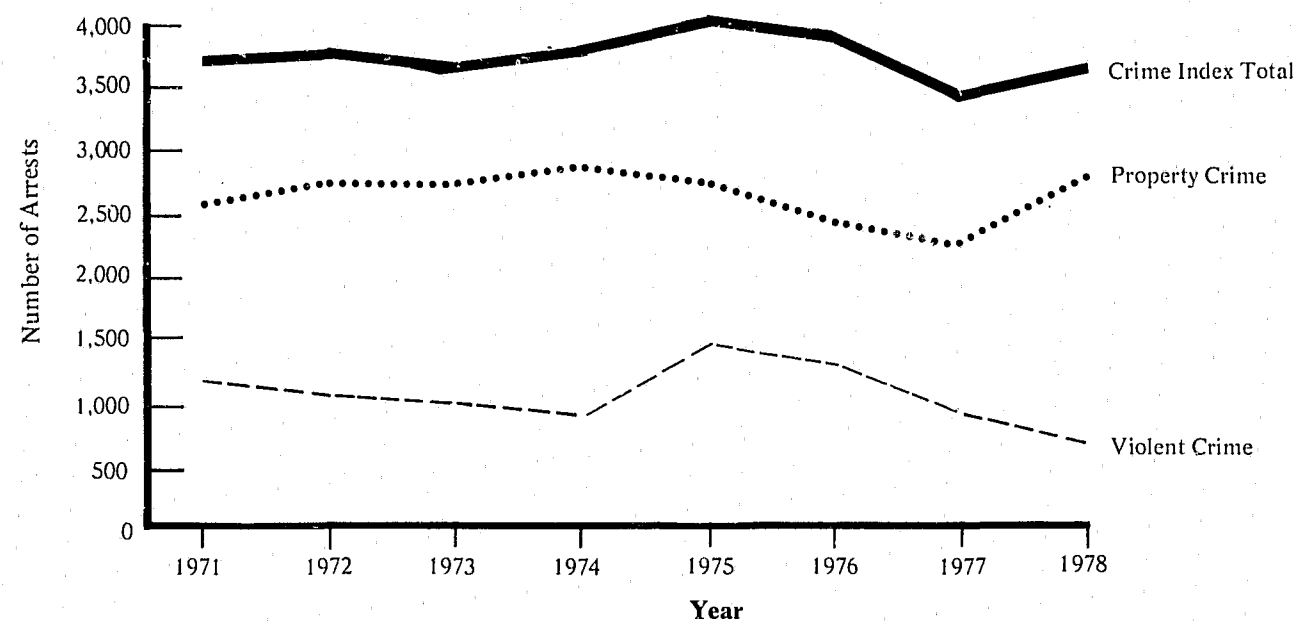


Figure 1.30

Total Juvenile Arrests for Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

declined until 1977, and increased slightly in 1978. Juvenile arrests for property offenses peaked slightly in 1974, declined through 1977, and rose in 1978. Juvenile arrests for violent offenses peaked in 1975 and declined thereafter.

Since 1975 juvenile arrests for violent offenses have declined according to data presented in Figure 1.31. In 1978, there was a 7.3 percent decline in juvenile arrests for violent offenses over the previous year. Juvenile violent crime arrests peaked in 1975 and reached its lowest point in 1978. A 7.5 percent decrease in robbery arrests coupled with a 55.7 percent decrease in forcible rape arrests and a 37.5 percent decrease in arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter accounted for the decrease in arrests for violent crime in 1978 over the previous year (see Table 24, Appendix A for annual rates of change). Juvenile arrests for aggravated assault peaked in 1972 while reaching its lowest point in 1974 during the period from 1971 to 1978. In 1978 juvenile arrests for aggravated assault increased by 5.0 percent over the previous year. Juvenile arrests for forcible rape peaked in 1972 and reached their lowest point in 1978 over the last eight years while juvenile arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter reached its lowest point in 1978 since 1973. During the eight year period from 1971 to 1978 there has been an average of 1,120 juvenile arrests each year for violent offenses. In 1978 there were 916 of these arrests (see Table 23, Appendix B).

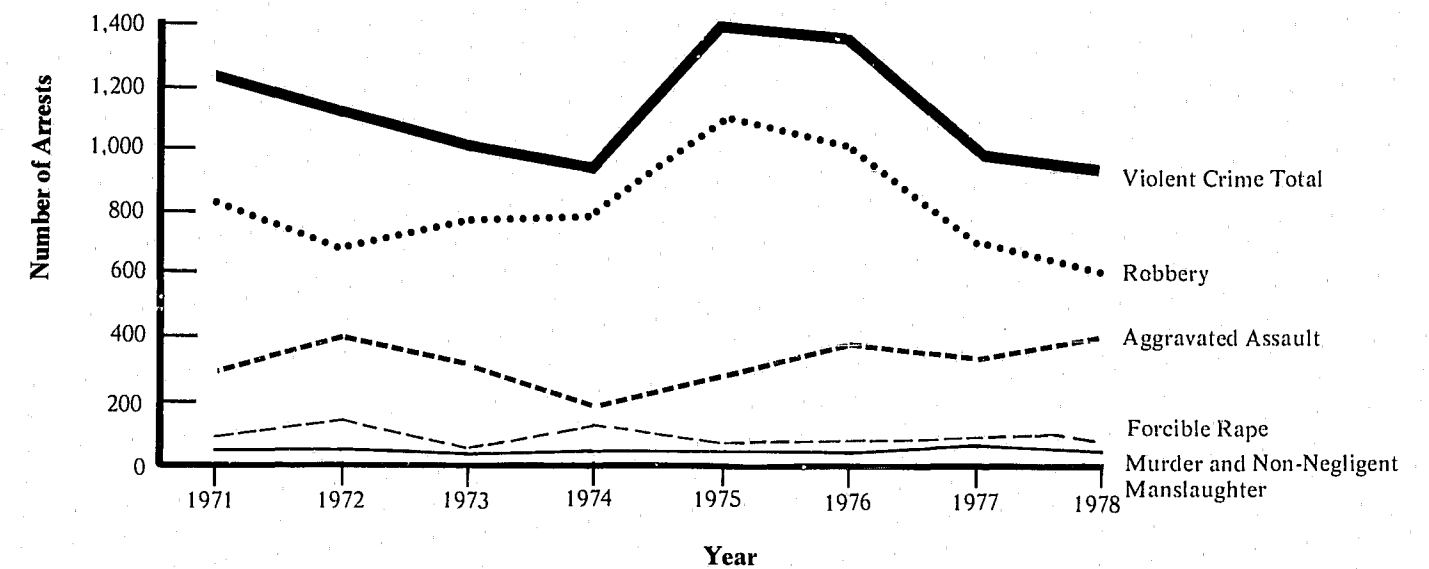


Figure 1.31

Total Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crime and Type of Violent Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

According to data presented in Figure 1.32, juvenile arrests for property offenses reached their highest point since 1974 during 1978, when there was a total of 2,652 arrests. This represents a 13.6 percent increase over the previous year. Juvenile arrests for property offenses peaked in 1974 and subsequently declined until 1977.

Larceny-theft arrests peaked in 1978 increasing by 13.1 percent over the previous year. Burglary arrests increased by 8.8 percent in 1978 over the previous year, and arrests for motor vehicle theft increased by 21.6 percent over the previous year. Larceny-theft arrests have steadily increased since 1976. Burglary arrests peaked in 1974 and subsequently declined until 1977. Arrests for motor vehicle theft reached their lowest point in 1976 and have subsequently increased. The largest number of juvenile arrests for property crimes in 1978 was for larceny-theft continuing a pattern that began in 1977. There has been an average of 2,563 juvenile arrests each year for property crimes from 1971 to 1978.

c. Trends in Adult Arrests

Adult arrests for Crime Index offenses peaked in 1974 and have subsequently declined as shown in Figure 1.33. In 1978 adult arrest levels for Crime Index offenses reached their lowest point in the eight-year period from 1971 to 1978. The declining trend in adult arrests since 1974 is

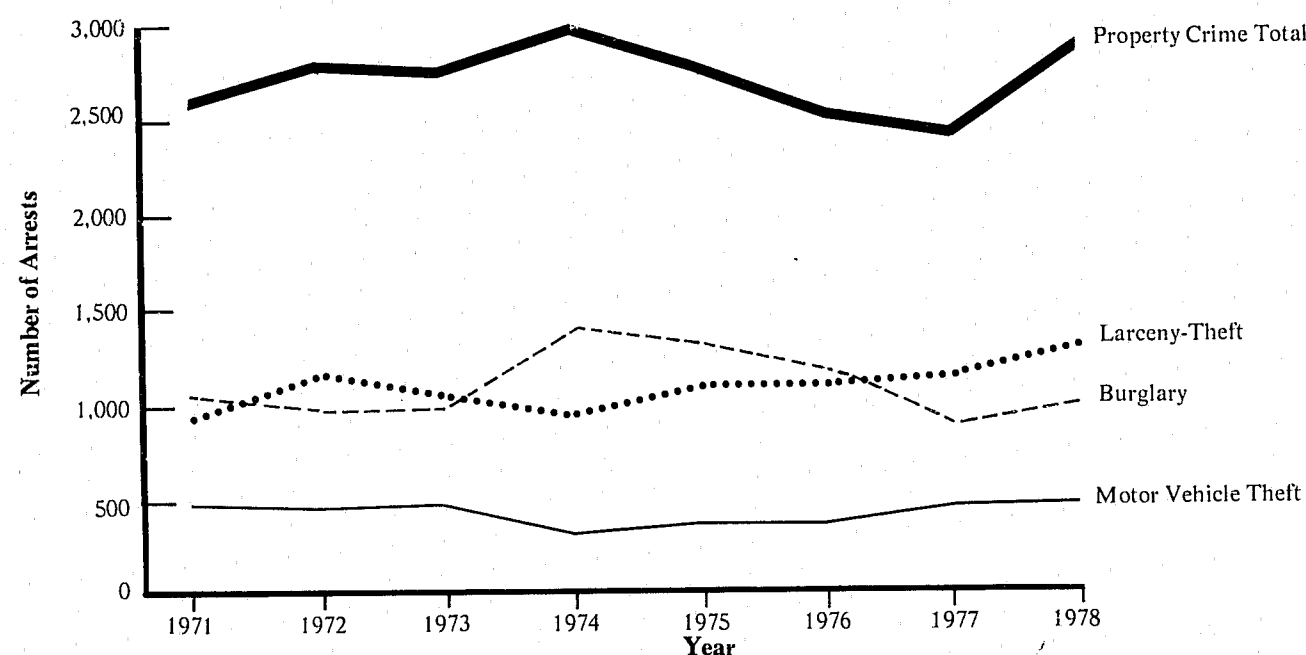


Figure 1.32

Total Juvenile Arrests for Property Crime and Type of Property Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and

accounted for by decreases in arrests for both property and violent offenses over the last five years. The greater portion of this decrease occurred in violent crime. In 1977 there was a 20.1 percent decrease and in 1978 there was a 14.0 percent decrease in violent crime arrests relative to a 15.7 percent decrease in 1977 and a 4.5 percent increase in 1978 in property crime arrests. Since 1974 property crime arrests accounted for the majority of adult arrests. Violent crime arrests peaked in 1972 and have subsequently declined while property crime arrests peaked in 1974 and subsequently declined until 1977 and increased slightly in 1978. There has been an average of 8,980 adult arrests each year for Crime Index offenses from 1971 to 1978. In 1978 there were 7,129 arrests (see Table 25, Appendix B).

Since 1974 adult arrests for violent offenses have declined according to data presented in Figure 1.34. In 1978 adult arrests for violent crime reached their lowest point in the eight-year period from 1971 to 1978. Adult arrests for aggravated assault peaked in 1972 and subsequently decreased each year. In 1978 there was a 13.1 percent decrease over the previous year as shown by the annual rates of change in Table 26 of Appendix B. Robbery arrests peaked in 1974 and subsequently declined

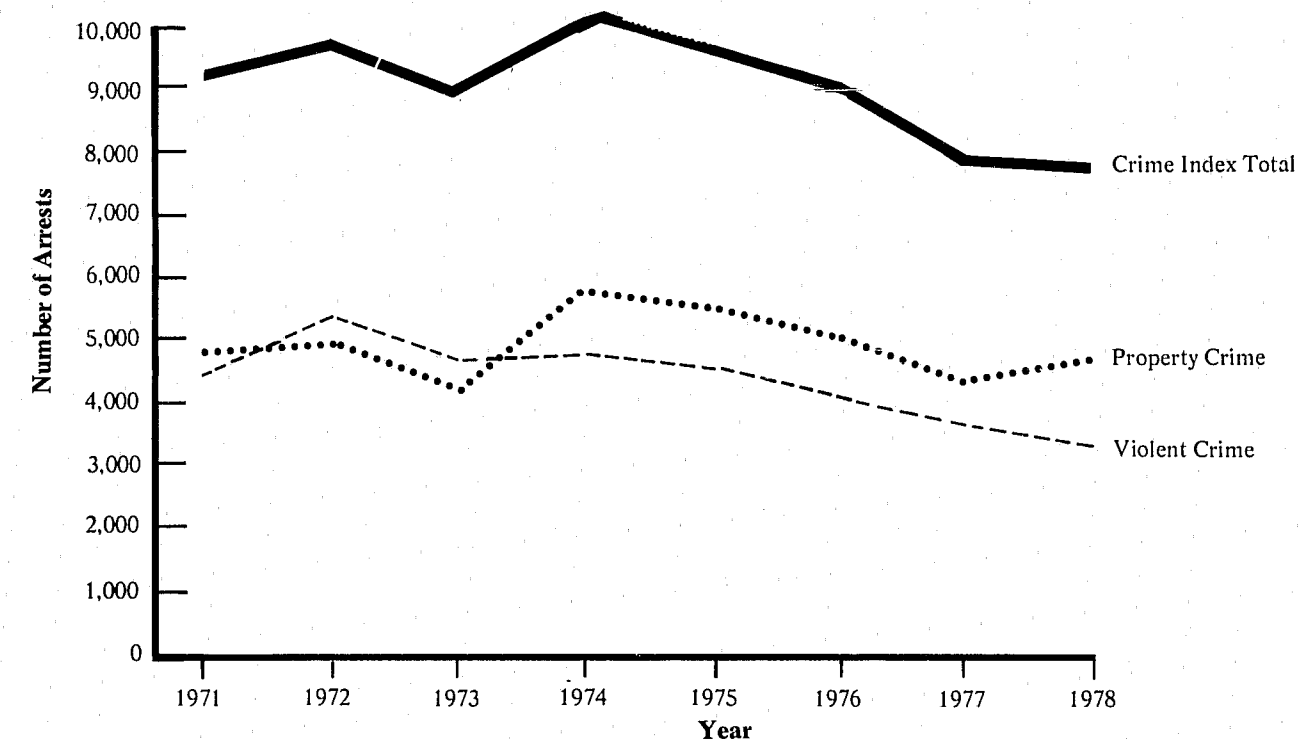


Figure 1.33

Total Adult Arrests for Crime Index, Violent Crime, and Property Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

each year reaching its lowest point in 1978. In 1978 robbery arrests decreased by 16.4 percent over the previous year. Arrests for forcible rape peaked in 1972. There was a 1.3 percent increase in 1978 over the previous year in forcible rape arrests. Adult arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter peaked in 1972 and reached its lowest point in 1978 when there was 16.1 percent decrease over the previous year. There has been an average of 3,769 adult arrests each year for violent crime during the eight-year interval, in 1978 there were 2,663 of these arrests. (See Table 25, Appendix B)

Adult arrests, for property offenses, shown in Figure 1.35, increased by 4.5 percent in 1978 over the previous year. This was the first increase since 1974 when property crime adult arrests peaked. According to data in Table 26 of Appendix B, a 4.0 percent increase in larceny-theft arrests, a 28.4 percent increase in arrests for motor vehicle theft, and a 5.5 percent decline in burglary arrests accounted for the 4.5 percent overall increase. Larceny-theft arrests peaked in 1975 and subsequently declined

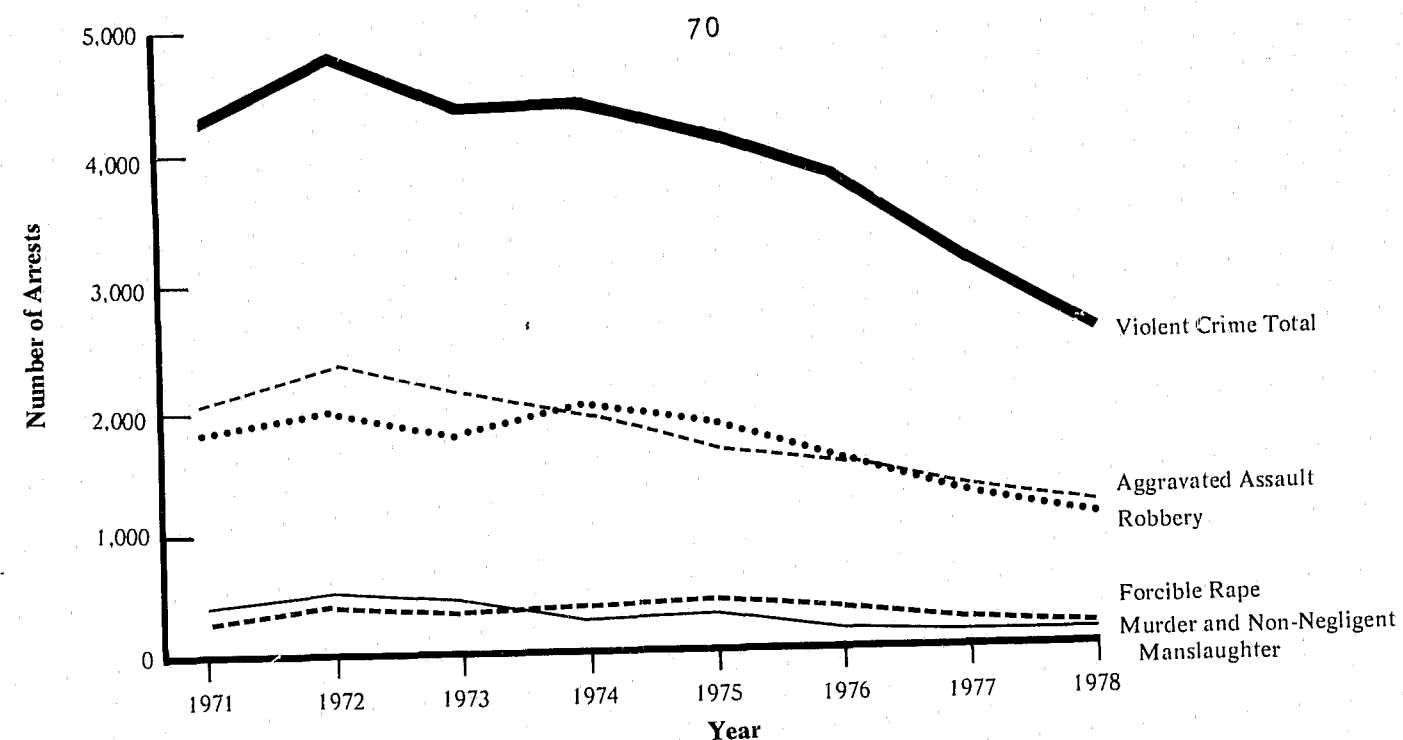


Figure 1.34

Total Adult Arrests for Violent Crime and Type of Violent Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978
 SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

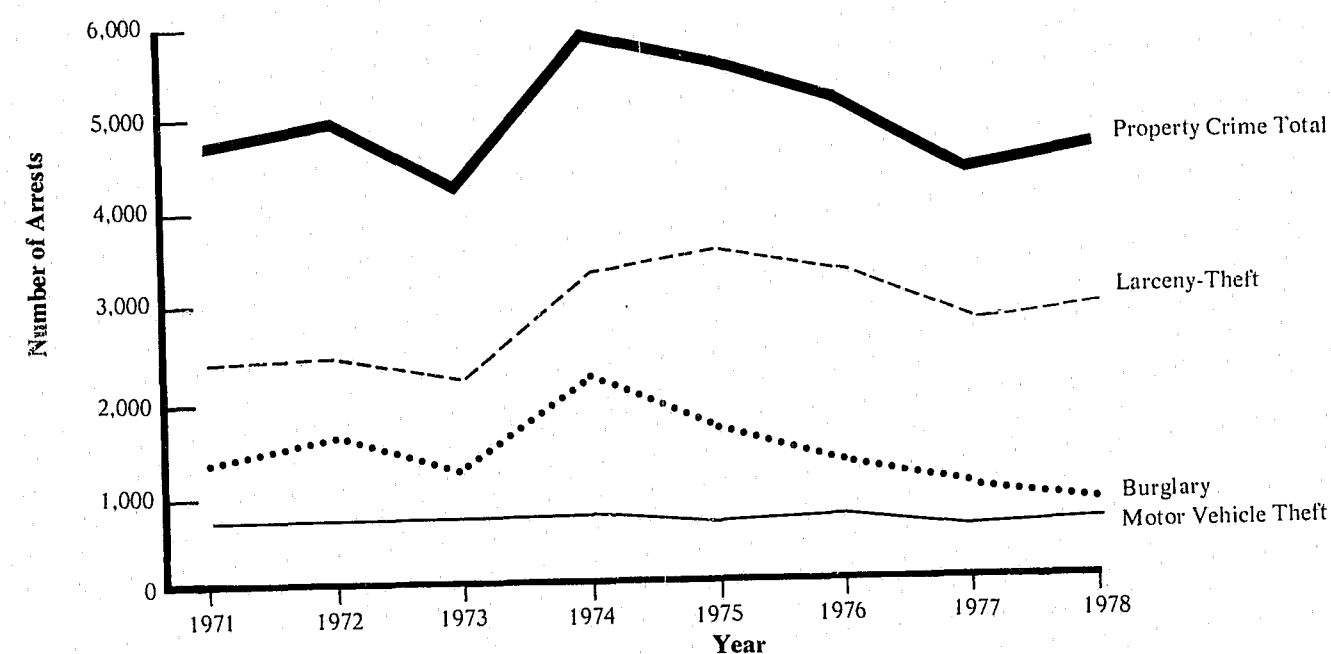


Figure 1.35

Total Adult Arrests for Property Crime and Type of Property Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978
 SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

until 1977 and increased slightly in 1978. Burglary arrests continued a downward trend that began in 1975 and reached its lowest point in 1978. Arrests for motor vehicle theft remained almost constant from 1971 to 1976, reached their lowest point in 1977, increased in 1978. The largest proportion of adult arrests for property offenses each year from 1971 to 1978 was for larceny-theft. In 1978 there were 4,466 adult arrests for property crimes. There has been an annual average of 4,897 adult arrests for these offenses from 1971 to 1978.

2. Patterns of Juvenile and Adult Arrests by Type of Offense

In 1978 there was a total of 10,697 arrests for Crime Index offenses in the District of Columbia. Adults accounted for 66.6 percent of the arrests and juveniles 33.4 percent. Figures 1.36 and 1.37 present the percentage distributions of adult and juvenile arrests by type of Crime Index offense for 1977 and 1978. Larceny-theft was the modal (i.e., most frequent) category of arrests for Crime Index offenses in 1977 and 1978 for juveniles and adults. Adult arrests for larceny-theft accounted for approximately 26 percent of all arrests for Crime Index offenses in 1977 and 1978 while juvenile arrests for larceny-theft accounted for approximately 12 percent of these arrests for both years. A comparison of 1977 and 1978 data showed little variation in arrest patterns.

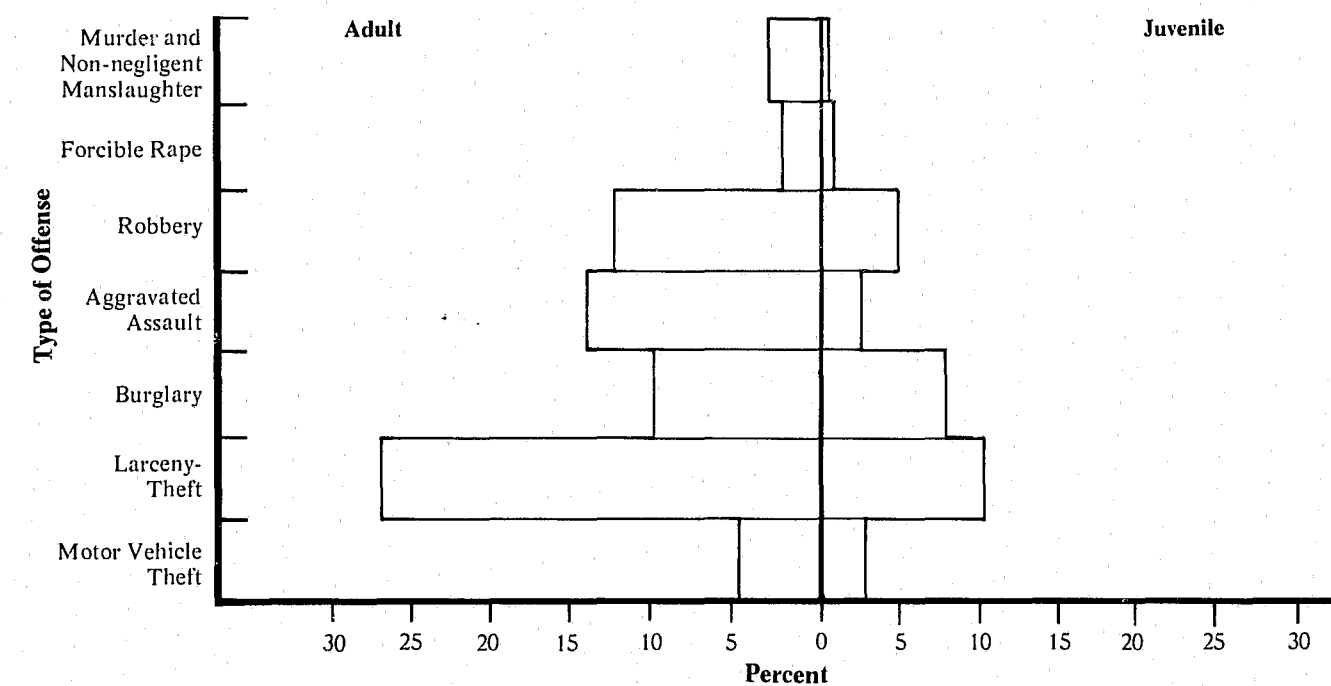


Figure 1.36

Percent of Total Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Type of Crime Index Offense in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1977

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

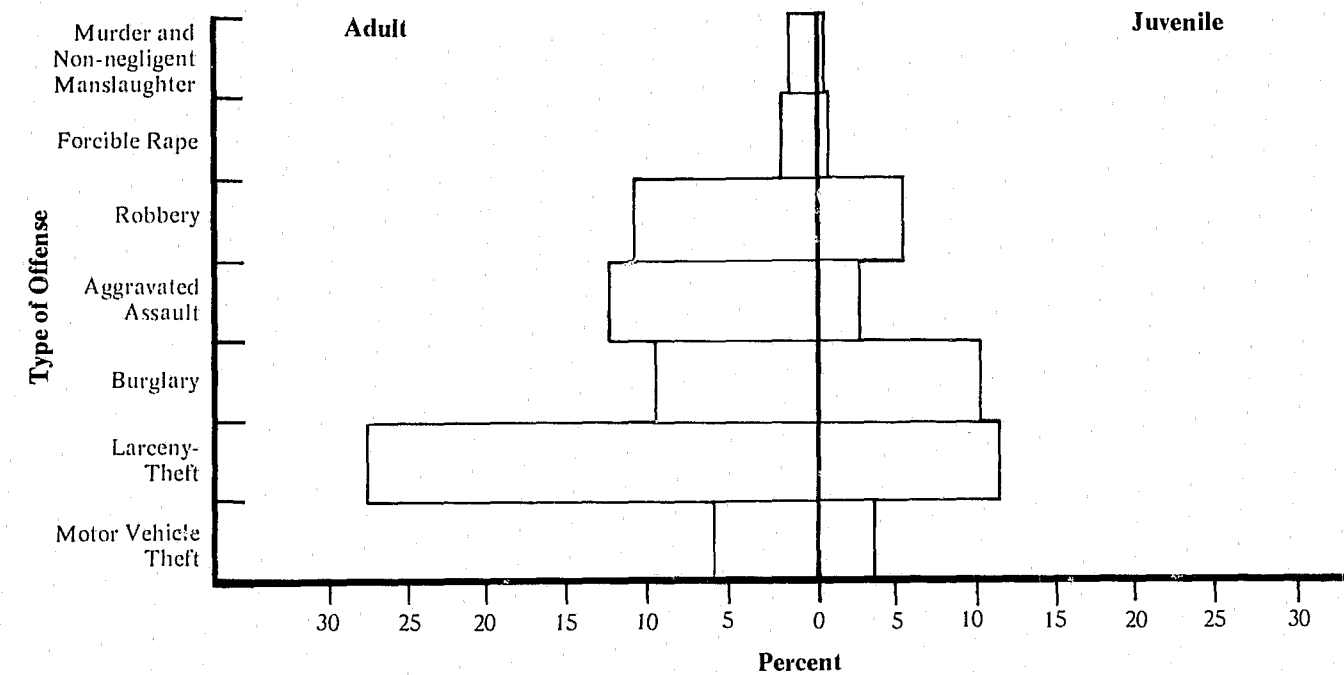


Figure 1.37

Percentage of Total Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Type of Crime Index Offense in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

A comparison of adult and juvenile arrest patterns by type of offense revealed significant differences. Adults were much more likely to be arrested for aggravated assault, forcible rape, and murder than juveniles in 1977 and 1978. Arrests for burglary and motor vehicle theft were about equally distributed between adults and juveniles. For juveniles, burglary and larceny-theft arrests comprised nearly two-thirds of all juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses, while for adults, arrests in these two Crime Index categories comprised slightly more than half of these arrests in 1977 and 1978.

As shown in Figure 1.38, 69 percent of the juveniles arrested were charged with Crime Index offenses in 1977 and 69 percent in 1978. Juveniles arrested for larceny-theft, burglary, and robbery accounted for 55.6 percent of all juvenile arrests in 1977 and 55.9 percent in 1978. Juvenile arrests for forcible rape, murder and non-negligent manslaughter together accounted for 1.8 percent of all juvenile arrests in 1977 and 0.8 percent in 1978. The percentage distribution of juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses and Part II crimes showed little variation from 1977 to 1978.

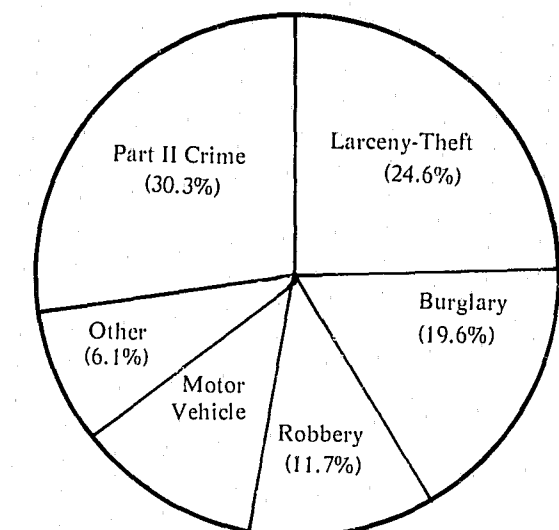
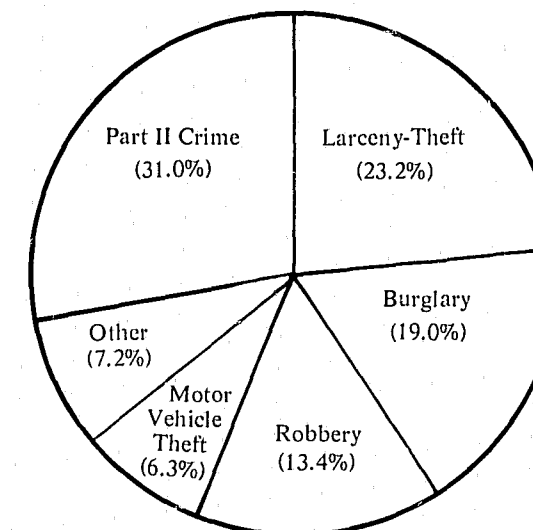


Figure 1.38

Percentage Distribution of Juvenile Arrests for Crime Index and Part II Offenses by Type of Offense in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

NOTE: Other includes Aggravated Assault, Forcible Rape, and Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Figure 1.39 indicates that of all adults arrested for Crime Index and Part II offenses, 24.7 percent were charged with Crime Index offenses in 1977 and 24.0 percent in 1978. Adults arrested for larceny-theft, burglary, and robbery together accounted for 17.2 percent of adult arrests in 1977 and 16.7 percent in 1978, while arrests for forcible rape and murder and non-negligent manslaughter accounted for 1.1 percent of all adult arrests in 1977 and 1.0 percent in 1978. The percentage distributions of adult arrests for Crime Index offenses and Part II crimes also showed little variation from 1977 to 1978.

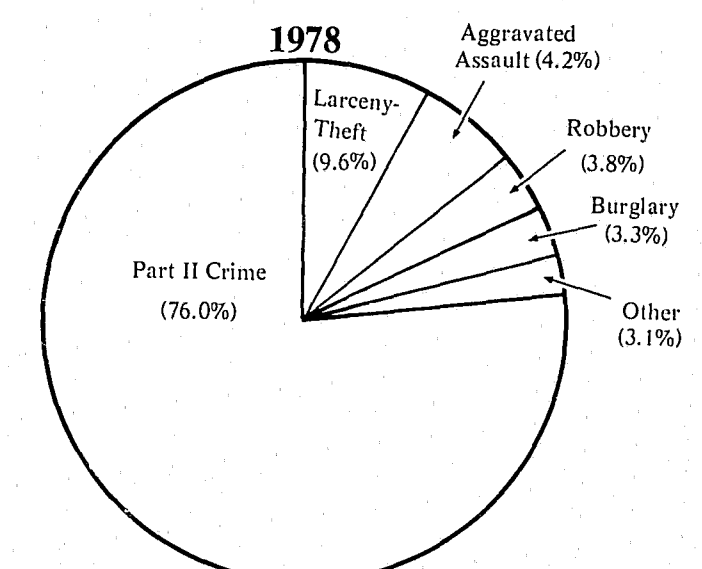
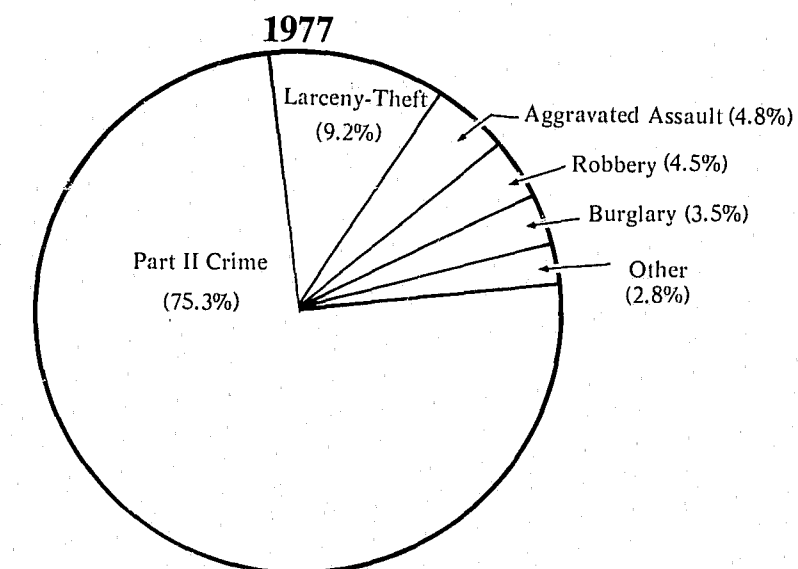


Figure 1.39

Percentage Distribution of Adult Arrests for Crime Index and Part II Offenses by Type of Offense in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

NOTE: Other includes Motor Vehicle Theft, Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, and Forcible Rape.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

A comparison of the percentage distributions of adult and juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses and Part II crimes revealed striking differences in these two populations. Arrests for Part II crimes accounted for 75.3 percent of all adult arrests in 1977 and 76.0 percent in 1978, while these arrests accounted for 31.0 percent of all juvenile arrests in 1977 and 30.3 percent in 1978. Arrests for aggravated assault accounted for the second highest percentage of arrests for Crime Index offenses for adults while for juveniles arrests for aggravated assault accounted for the fifth highest percentage of arrests for Crime Index offenses in 1977 and 1978.

3. Demographic Characteristics of Juvenile and Adult Arrestees

a. Age and Sex

Figures 1.40 and 1.41 represent the percentage distributions of the total population and of arrestees for Crime Index offenses by age and sex in the District of Columbia for 1977 and 1978 based on data shown in Tables 1,2,27 and 28 of Appendix B. Males accounted for 86.0 percent of these arrests in 1977 and 86.5 percent in 1978. The highest proportion of male arrests occurred in the 15-19 year age bracket in 1977 and 1978 while for females the highest proportion of arrests occurred in the 20-24 year age bracket for both years. Males in the 15-19 year age bracket comprised 4.1 percent of the total population while accounting for 29.8 percent of all arrests for Crime Index offenses in 1978. Females in the 20-24 year age bracket comprised 5.5 percent of the total population and only 3.5 percent of all arrests, whereas, males in the same age bracket comprised 4.1 percent of the total population and 18.1 percent of all arrests in 1978.

A comparison of 1977 and 1978 data revealed some variation in the age distributions of the male arrestee population. Further examination of the data indicated that the 15-24 age group accounted for more than half of all arrests for Crime Index offenses in 1977 and 1978. Figures 1.42 and 1.43 show the percentage distributions of arrestees by sex and by single year age categories for the 15-24 year age group in 1977 and 1978. (See Tables 29 and 30, Appendix B for frequencies). In 1977, 17 years was the modal age for arrestees charged with Crime Index offenses, accounting for 7.4 percent of all Crime Index arrests and comprising 13.9 percent of the arrestee population in the 15-24 year age group. In contrast, the 1978 data revealed that 15 years was the modal age for arrestees charged with Crime Index offenses accounting for 7.9 percent of these arrests and comprising 14.5 percent of the arrestee population in the 15-24 age group. In 1978 the number of 17 year olds arrested for Crime Index offenses decreased to 5.9 percent of all arrests for these crimes and to 10.8 percent of those arrested in the 15-24 year age group.

The percentage distribution of female arrests for Crime Index offenses showed little variation from 1977 to 1978. Among female arrestees in the 15-24 year age group the percentage distribution in each single year age category was approximately one percent of all arrestees in this age group.

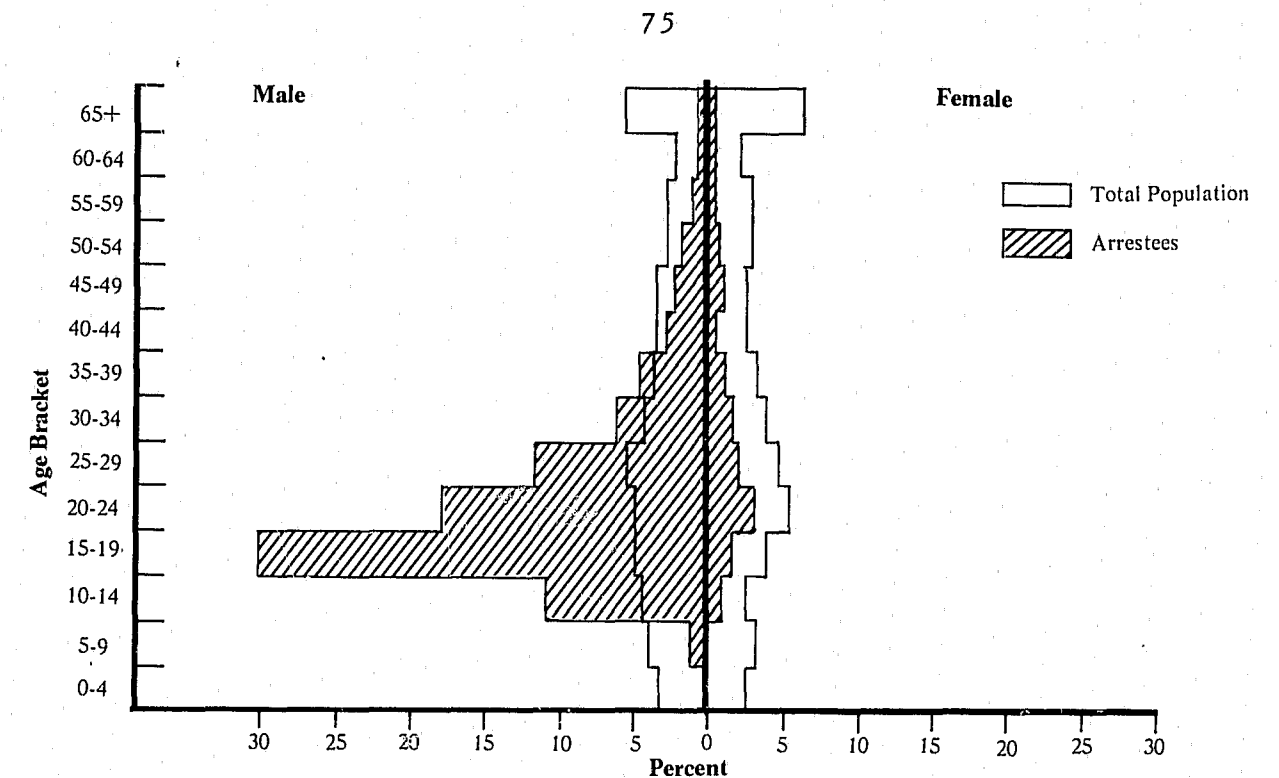


Figure 1.41

Percentage of Total Population and Arrestees for Crime Index Offenses by Age Interval and Sex in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978

SOURCES: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data. Office of Planning and Development, "1978 Provisional Population Estimates, Washington, D.C.," April 1979.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

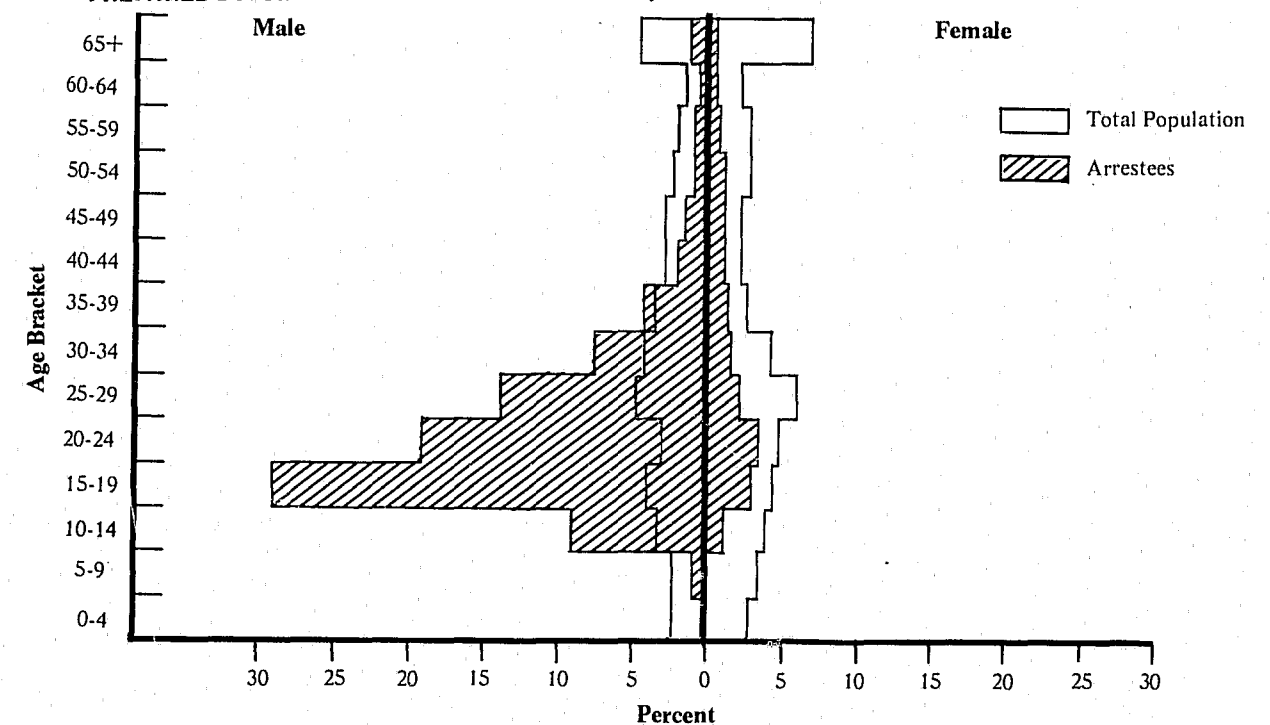


Figure 1.40

Percentage of Total Population and Arrestees for Crime Index Offenses by Age Interval and Sex in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1977

SOURCES: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data. Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C.," October 1978.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

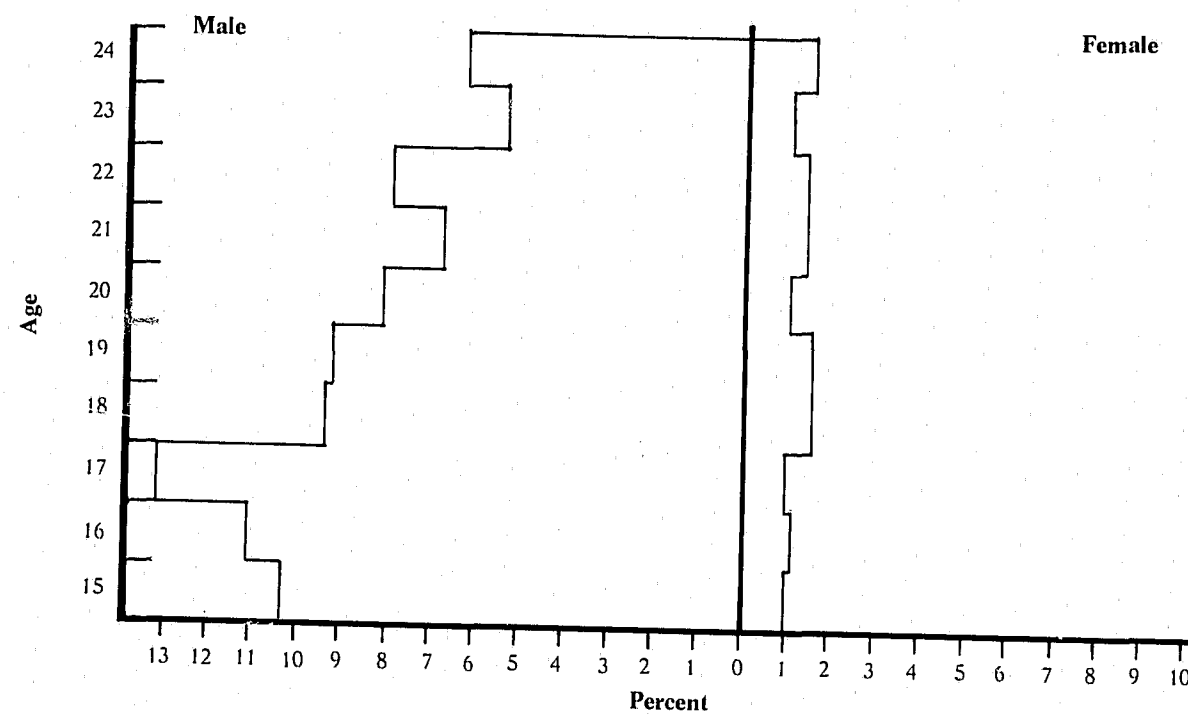


Figure 1.42

Percentage Distribution of Juveniles and Adults Aged 15 to 24 Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Age in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1977

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

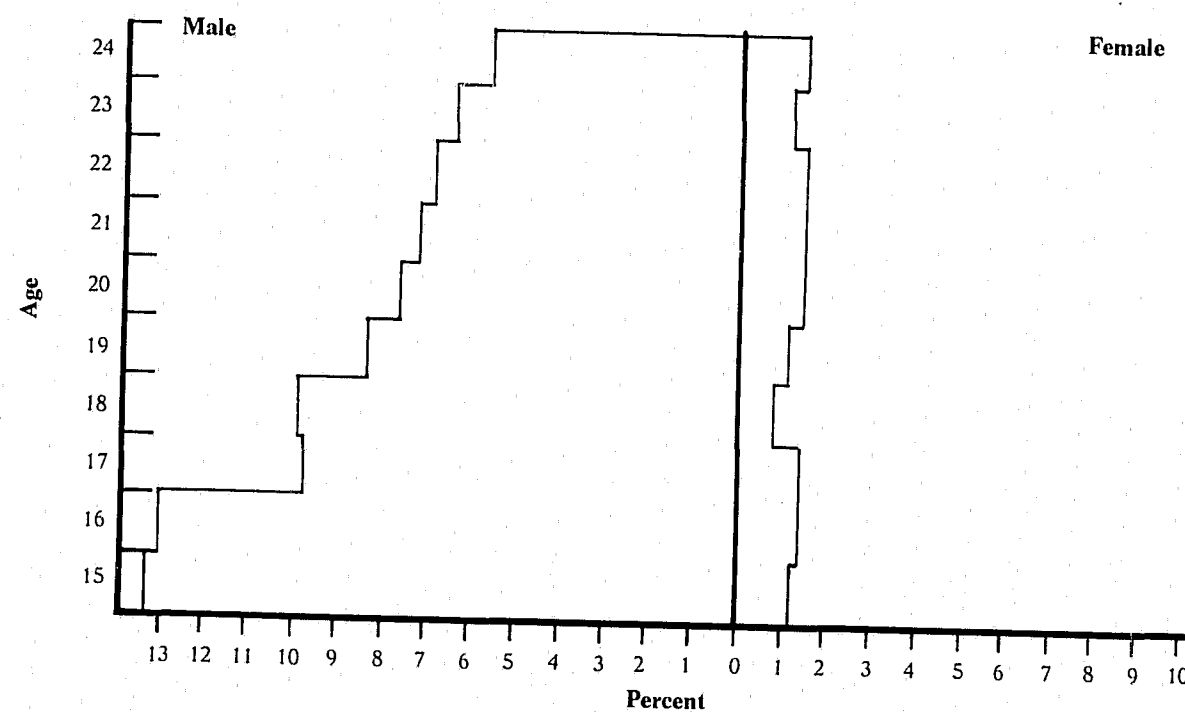


Figure 1.43

Percentage Distribution of Juveniles and Adults Aged 15 to 24 Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Age in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

The arrest rate, i.e., the number of arrests per 100,000 population, is shown in Table 1.7 for males and females subdivided into juvenile (aged 7 to 17) and adult (aged 18 and over) categories. In both 1977 and 1978 there were more adults arrested than juveniles, but the rate of arrest was higher among juveniles, particularly for males. Further comparisons according to sex revealed that males were arrested in greater numbers and at higher rates than were females in both years.

Table 1.7

Population Estimates and Number and Rate of Arrest
Per 100,000 Population by Sex and Age
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Sex and Age	1977			1978		
	Population Estimate	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate	Population Estimate	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate
<u>Male</u>						
7-17	59,300	3,042	5,129.8	55,460	3,279	5,912.4
18+	221,220	6,212	2,808.1	216,760	6,009	2,772.2
TOTAL	280,520	9,254	3,298.9	272,220	9,288	3,411.9
<u>Female</u>						
7-17	60,100	280	465.9	57,380	289	503.7
18+	286,120	1,159	405.1	284,720	1,120	393.4
TOTAL	346,220	1,439	415.6	342,100	1,409	411.9

SOURCE: Population Estimates: Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C.," October 1978; April 1979.

Total Arrests: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

b. Age and Color

Arrest rates shown in Table 1.8 reveal that 2,243.0 nonwhites were arrested per 100,000 nonwhite residents estimated to be in the District of Columbia in 1978. In contrast, only 406.9 whites were arrested per

Table 1.8
Population Estimates and Number and Rate of Arrest
Per 100,000 Population by Color and Age
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Color and Age	1977			1978		
	Population Estimate	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate	Population Estimate	Total Arrests	Arrest Rate
<u>White</u>						
7-17	12,360	88	712.0	12,560	62	493.6
18+	153,800	549	357.0	155,300	621	399.9
TOTAL	166,160	637	383.4	167,860	683	406.9
<u>Nonwhite</u>						
7-17	107,040	3,234	3,021.3	100,280	3,506	3,496.2
18+	353,540	6,822	1,929.6	346,180	6,508	1,879.9
TOTAL	460,580	10,056	2,183.3	446,460	10,014	2,243.0

SOURCE: Population Estimates: Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C.," October 1978; April 1979.
Total Arrests: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

100,000 white residents in that year. For both whites and nonwhites, the arrest rate was higher for juveniles than for adults. As a result the highest arrest rate in 1978 was for nonwhite juveniles.

The patterns for 1978 described above were also evidenced for 1977, although the magnitude of the arrest rates differed between the two years depending on the age and color of the arrestees. Specifically, arrest rates were higher in 1978 than in 1977 for white adults and nonwhite juveniles. In contrast, arrest rates were lower in 1978 than in 1977 for nonwhite adults and white juveniles.

c. Sex and Color

The percentage distributions of juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses by sex and color were almost identical for 1977 and 1978, as illustrated in Figure 1.44 and Table 33 of Appendix B. Nonwhite males accounted for 89.3 percent of these arrestees in 1977 and 90.4 percent in 1978. White and nonwhite males together accounted for approximately 92.0 percent of

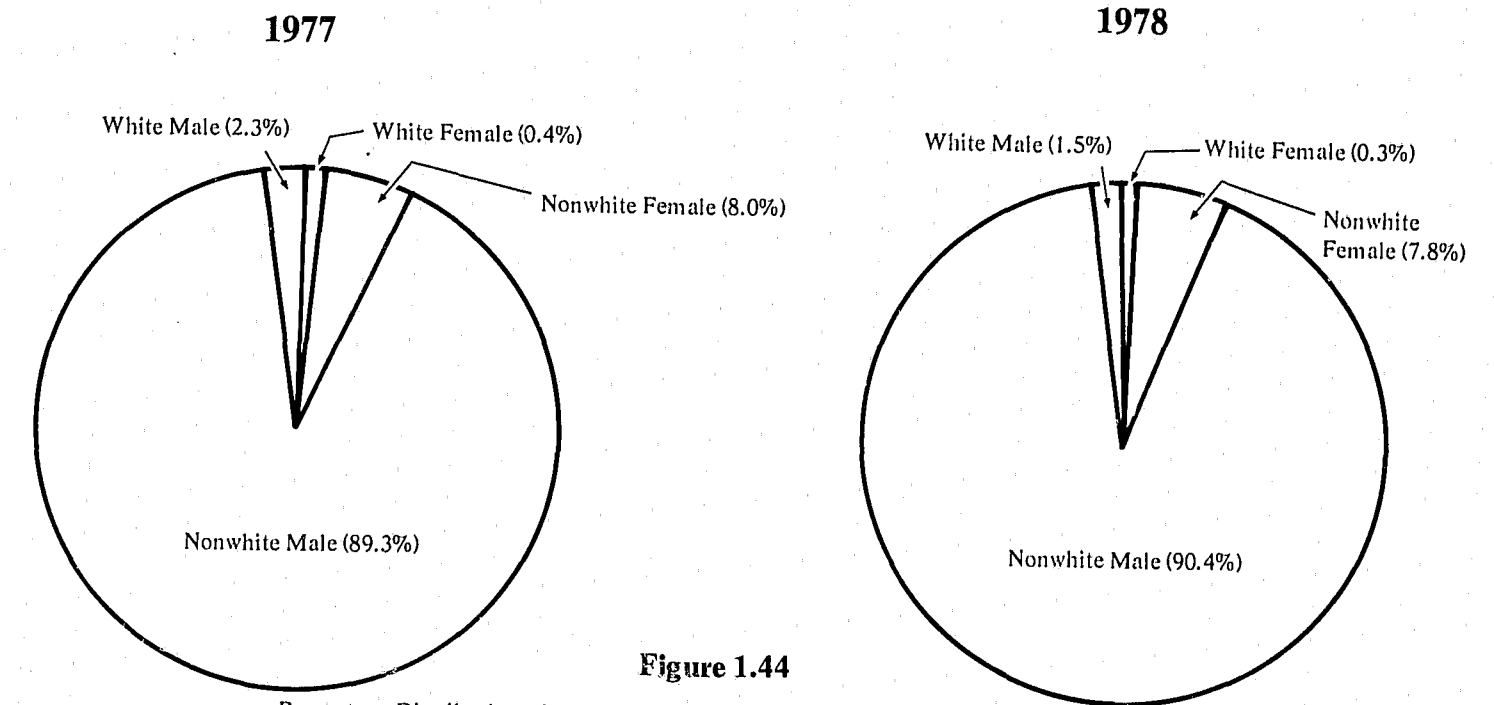


Figure 1.44

Percentage Distribution of Juvenile Arrests for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Color
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

all juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses in 1977 and 1978. Nonwhite males and females together accounted for 97.3 percent of these arrests in 1977 and 98.2 percent in 1978.

The percentage distributions of adult arrests for Crime Index offenses by sex and color remained relatively unchanged from 1977 to 1978 as shown in Figures 1.45 and Table 36 of Appendix B. Nonwhite males accounted for 78.7 percent of these arrests in 1977 and 78.1 percent in 1978. White and nonwhite males together accounted for approximately 84.0 percent of these arrests in 1977 and 1978. Nonwhite males and females together accounted for 92.5 percent of these arrests in 1977 and 91.2 percent in 1978.

A comparison of the percentage distributions of adult and juvenile arrests by sex and color revealed that adult arrests yielded a higher percentage of females and whites than juvenile arrests. In 1977 and 1978, females accounted for approximately 8.0 percent of the juveniles arrested for Crime Index offenses while accounting for approximately 15.0 percent of the adults arrested for these offenses. Whites accounted for approximately 2.0 percent of juvenile arrests while accounting for approximately 8.0 percent of adult arrests for Crime Index offenses in 1977 and 1978.

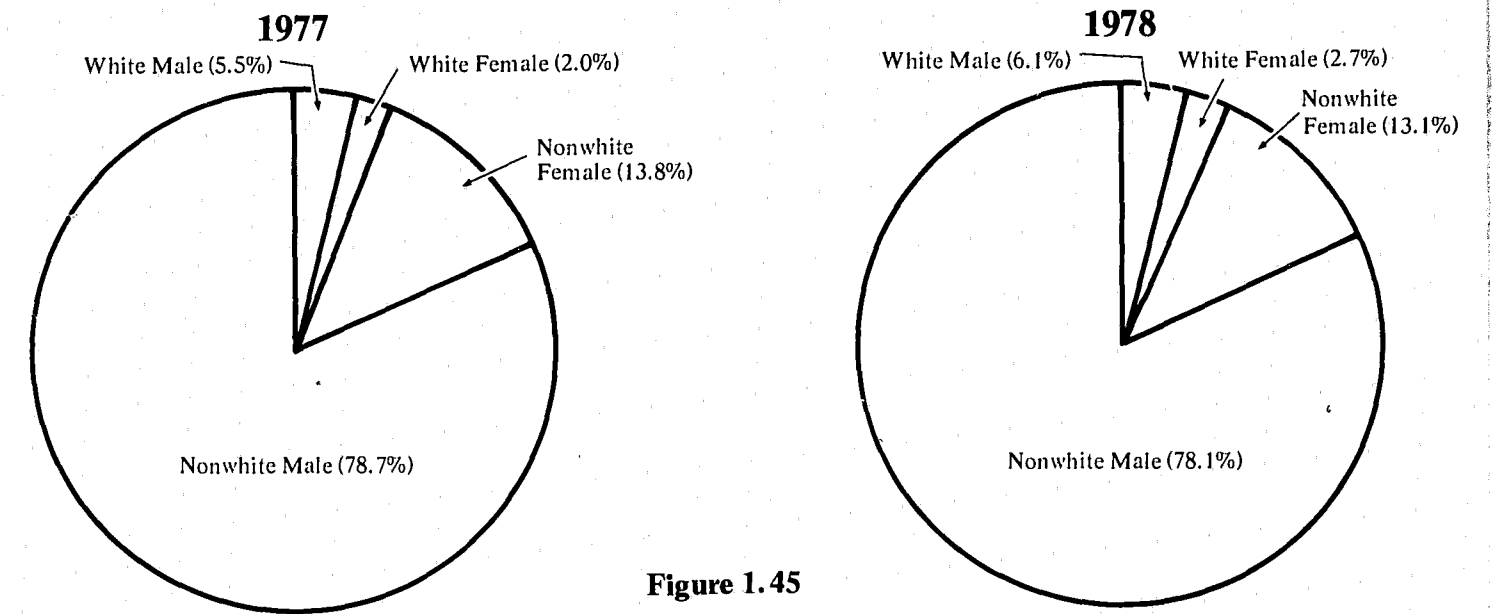


Figure 1.45

Percentage Distribution of Adult Arrests for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Color in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

d. Residence

A comparison of the residential location of persons arrested in the District of Columbia in 1977 and 1978, shown in Table 1.9, revealed that most of the arrestees were local residents. In 1977 at least 90 percent of the arrestees for each of the Crime Index offenses except motor vehicle theft resided in the District. Only 84.2 percent of the persons arrested for motor vehicle theft resided in the District while 9.0 percent were from the Maryland suburbs and 3.4 percent from the Virginia suburbs.

The percentage of arrestees for all Crime Index offenses who were living in the District declined from 91.6 percent to 86.7 percent from 1977 to 1978. This declining trend was evidenced for all of the offenses except forcible rape and motor vehicle theft, for which almost no change was found.

4. Selected Characteristics of Adult Arrestees

a. PROMIS Data for Adult Arrestees

In order to further describe the arrestee population in the District of Columbia, additional data were obtained from the Prosecutor's Management Information System Report Package (PROMIS). This is a computer-based system featuring an automated case evaluation capability that

Table 1.9
Number and Percent of Arrests For Crime Index Offenses by Residence of Arrestees
in the District of Columbia, Maryland Suburbs, Virginia Suburbs, and Other, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Place		Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Homicide ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>1977</u>											
District of Columbia	Number	7,719.0	3,506.0	4,213.0	181.0	169.0	1,613.0	1,543.0	1,120.0	2,601.0	492.0
	Percent	91.6	92.8	90.6	93.6	93.4	92.7	92.7	93.3	90.7	84.2
Maryland Suburbs	Number	447.0	183.0	264.0	9.0	10.0	91.0	73.0	45.0	167.0	52.0
	Percent	5.3	4.8	5.7	4.7	5.5	5.2	4.4	3.8	5.8	9.0
Virginia Suburbs	Number	166.0	55.0	111.0	1.0	2.0	20.0	32.0	25.0	66.0	20.0
	Percent	2.0	1.5	2.4	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.4
Other	Number	96.0	34.0	62.0	2.0	-	16.0	16.0	10.0	35.0	17.0
	Percent	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.0	-	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	2.9
TOTAL		8,428.0	3,778.0	4,650.0	193.0	181.0	1,740.0	1,664.0	1,200.0	2,869.0	581.0
<u>1978</u>											
District of Columbia	Number	7,057.0	2,871.0	4,186.0	134.0	172.0	1,320.0	1,245.0	997.0	2,583.0	606.0
	Percent	86.7	88.9	85.2	88.7	93.0	88.1	89.2	88.3	83.1	85.2
Maryland Suburbs	Number	643.0	254.0	389.0	8.0	12.0	128.0	106.0	83.0	238.0	68.0
	Percent	7.9	7.8	7.9	5.3	6.5	8.5	7.6	7.4	7.7	9.6
Virginia Suburbs	Number	333.0	70.0	263.0	5.0	-	30.0	35.0	15.0	230.0	18.0
	Percent	4.1	2.2	5.4	3.3	-	2.0	2.5	1.3	7.4	2.5
Other	Number	111.0	35.0	76.0	4.0	1.0	21.0	9.0	34.0	57.0	19.0
	Percent	1.3	1.1	1.5	2.6	0.5	1.4	0.7	3.0	1.8	2.7
TOTAL		8,144.0	3,230.0	4,914.0	151.0	185.0	1,499.0	1,395.0	1,129.0	3,108.0	711.0

^aHomicide includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter and manslaughter by negligence.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

assigns priority ratings to cases based on the seriousness of the charge and the prior criminal record of the accused. Information on juvenile arrestees is not included in this data base. The descriptive variables available for this analysis are employment status, type of employment, arrestee-victim relationships, and prior arrests and/or convictions. The arrestee population, for purposes of this analysis, consist of those arrestees charged with Crime Index offenses who were referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office for possible prosecution. This arrestee population is a subset of the total adult arrestee population. Differences in arrest figures provided by the MPD and PROMIS can be attributed to the initial case review process in which police make a determination regarding the validity of an arrest. In many instances alibis are confirmed or evidence is lacking and the charges are dropped. According to PROMIS data, there were 6,266 arrestees referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office in 1977 and 6,142 arrestees referred in 1978.

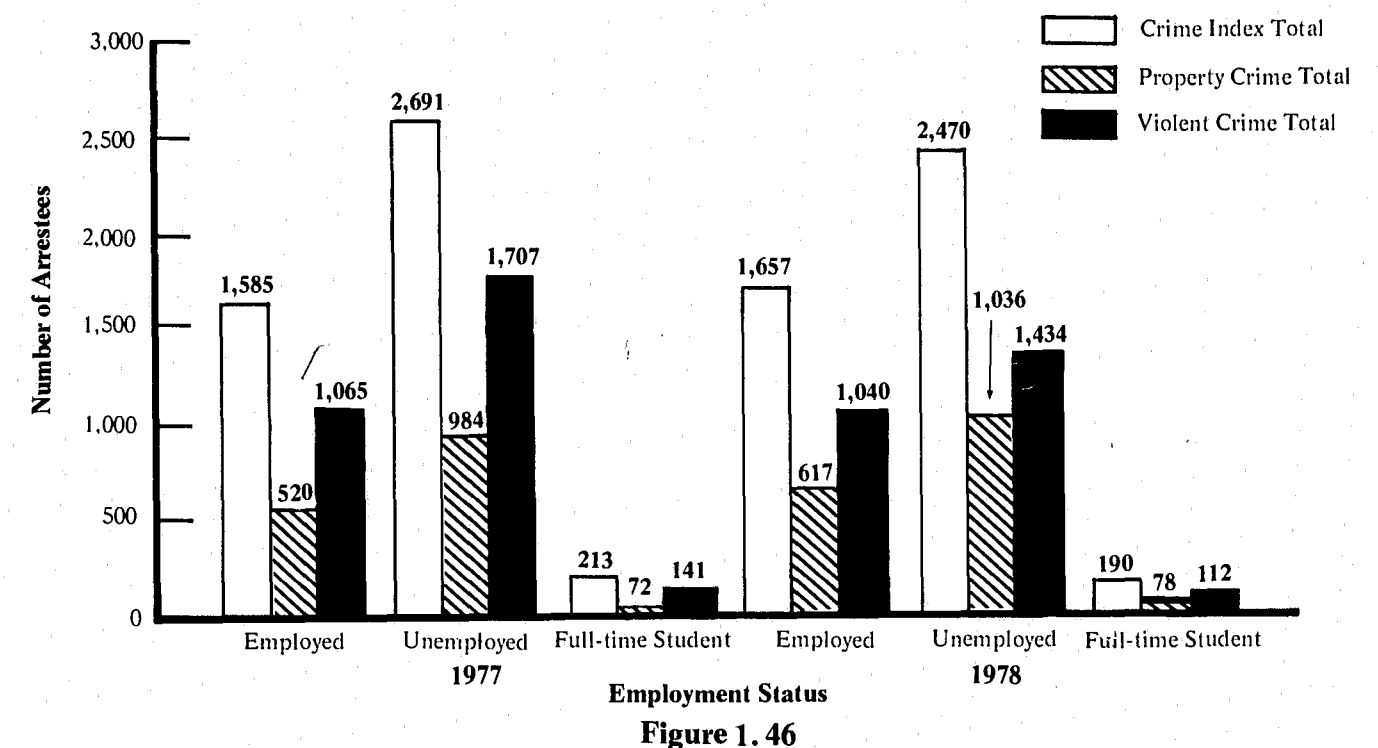
It should be noted that more detailed socio-demographic information on adult arrestees is available from the Pretrial Services Agency. These data are not, however, maintained in a manner allowing easy access for research purposes. Because of time and resource constraints, therefore, the PROMIS data was obtained for this discussion.

b. Employment Status

For adult arrestees referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office for Crime Index offenses, calculations based on data in Table 37 of Appendix B indicate that the employment status was unknown for 28.4 percent of these arrestees in 1977 and 29.7 percent in 1978. Among the arrestees whose employment status was identified, 35.3 percent were employed in 1977 and 38.4 percent in 1978, while 59.9 percent and 57.2 percent were unemployed in the corresponding years. Full time students accounted for 4.7 percent of this arrestee population in 1977 and 4.4 percent in 1978. The percentage distributions of arrestees referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office for Crime Index offenses by employment status showed little variation from 1977 to 1978.

In 1978, among the arrestees with known employment status and charged with violent offenses, 40.2 percent were employed, 55.5 percent were unemployed, and 4.3 percent were full-time students. For those charged with property offenses, 35.6 percent were employed, 59.8 percent were unemployed, and 4.5 percent were full-time students. Of the seven Crime Index offenses, forcible rape was the only one for which the arrestees referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office were more likely to be employed than unemployed, while robbery had the highest percentage classified as unemployed.

The data on employment status of arrestees for whom their status was known by the U.S. Attorney's Office are also summarized in Figure 1.46. The bar graphs for 1977 and 1978 reveal that the majority of



Number of Adult Arrestees Referred to the United States Attorney's Office by Employment Status in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor's Management Information System.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

these arrestees are classified as unemployed at the time of their arrest. From the figure, it is apparent that the most serious charge of arrestees in each of the employment status categories is more likely to be a violent crime than a property crime. As shown in Table 37 of Appendix B, the same pattern is also found for those whose employment status is unknown.

c. Type of Employment

Among employed adults arrested for Crime Index offenses and referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office, Figure 1.47 indicates that in 1977 36.7 percent and in 1978 38.2 percent of these arrestees were employed in semi-skilled job categories. Unskilled service jobs were held by approximately 29 percent of the employed adult arrestee population in 1977 and 1978. Service employment requiring special skills and skilled craftsman employment together accounted for 19.1 percent of this population in 1977 and 18.0 percent in 1978. Arrestees in white collar job categories and those arrestees employed in a professional capacity together accounted for 10.7 percent of the employed adult arrestee population in 1977 and 10.2 percent in 1978. Percentage distributions of employed adult arrestees by type of occupation showed little variation from 1977 to 1978.

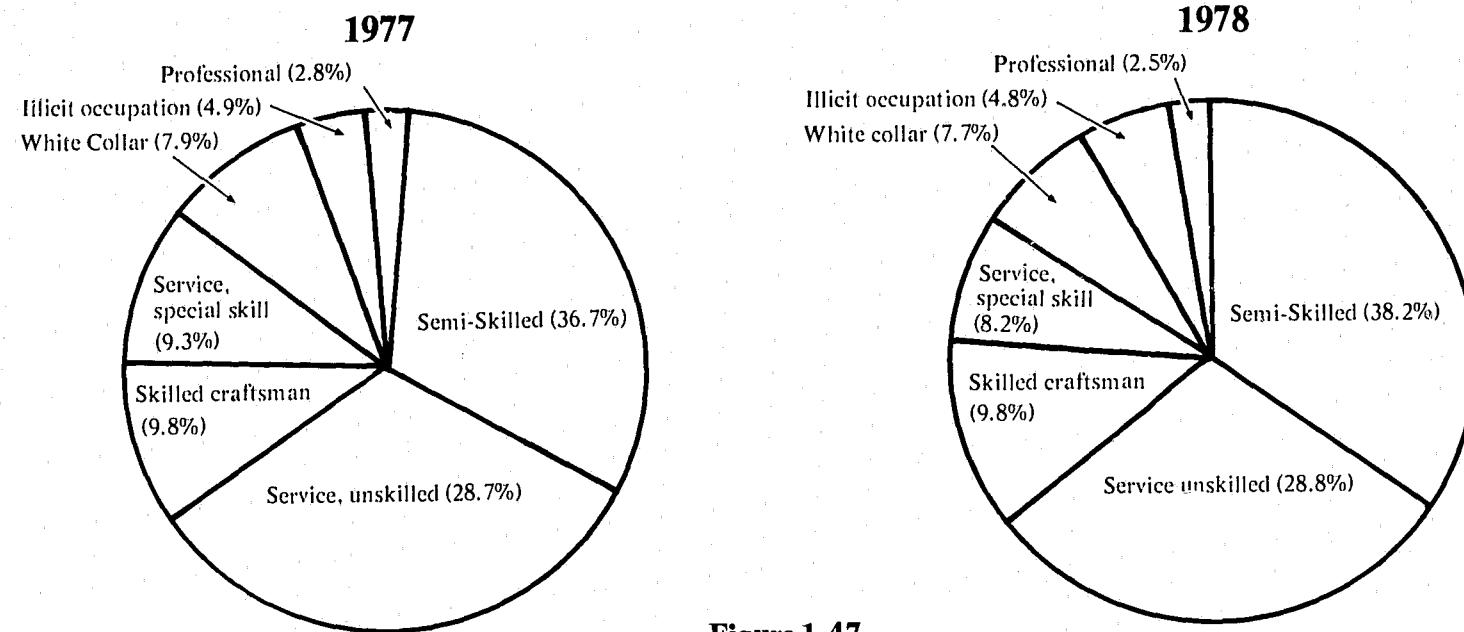


Figure 1.47

Percentage Distribution of Employed Adult Arrestees by Type of Occupation in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor's Management Information System.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

As shown in Table 38 of Appendix B, semi-skilled, unskilled, and arrestees engaged in illicit occupations together accounted for 72.3 percent of the employed adult arrestee population charged with violent offenses in 1978. Employed adult arrestees engaged in professions, white collar occupations, and in areas requiring special skills accounted for 27.7 percent of the employed adult arrestee population charged with violent offenses. Among employed adults arrested for property crimes in 1978, semi-skilled, unskilled, and arrestees engaged in illicit occupations together accounted for 70.9 percent, while those employed in professions, white collar occupations, and special skill areas accounted for 29.1 percent.

d. Type of Arrestee-Victim Relationship

The percentage distributions of adult arrestees by the type of relationship they have with their primary victim are presented in Figures 1.48 and 1.49 for 1977 and 1978. The percentage distributions presented are derived from information on arrests for Crime Index offenses that were referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office shown in Table 39, Appendix B. Significant portions, 26.5 percent in 1977 and 28.0 percent in 1978, of the data are missing or unknown. Among the remaining known arrestee-victim relationships, the arrestee was not acquainted with the victim in 61.5 percent

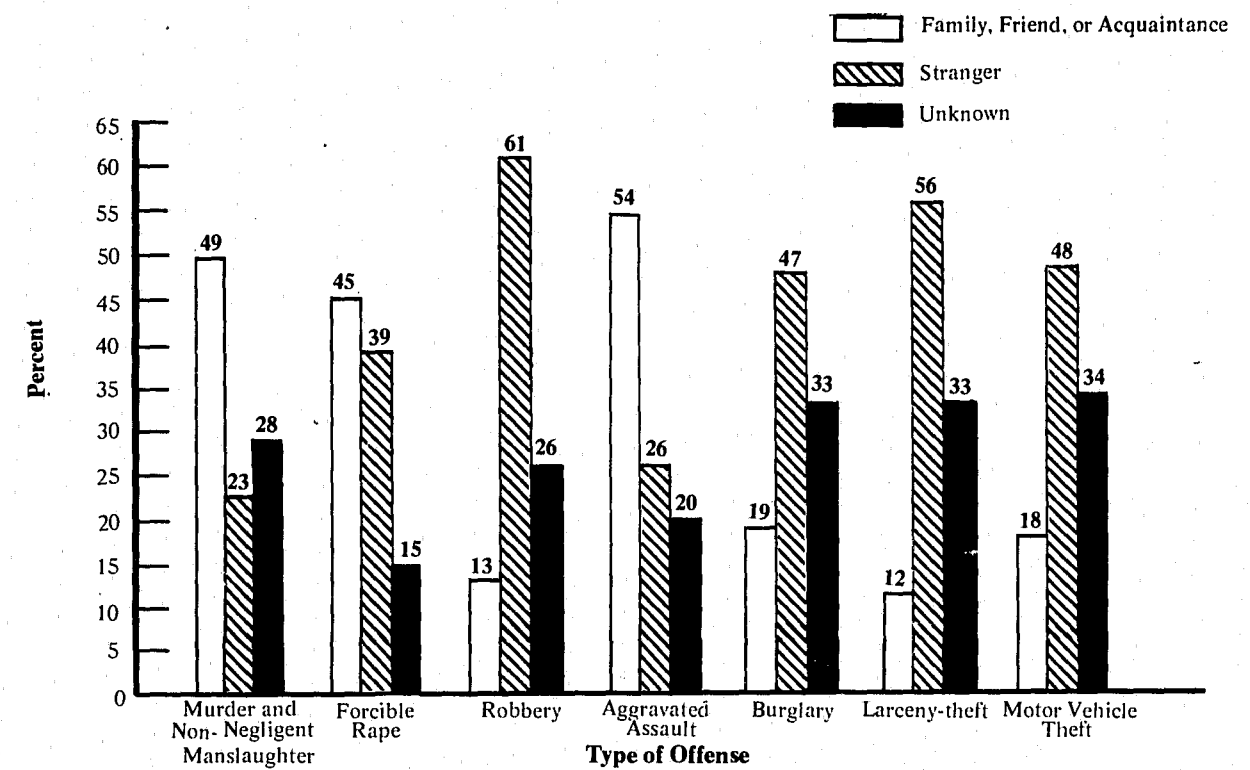


Figure 1.48

Percentage Distribution of Adult Arrestees by Type of Arrestee-Victim Relationship and Type of Offense in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor's Management Information System.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

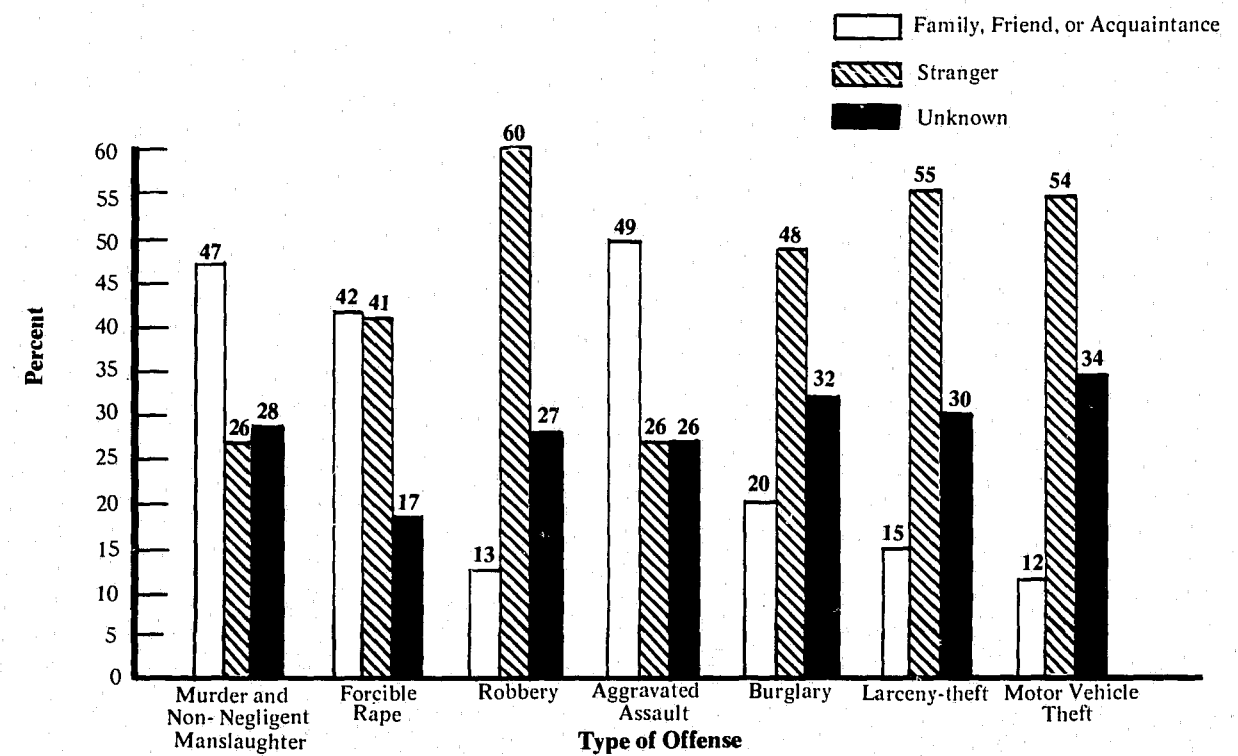


Figure 1.49

Percentage Distribution of Adult Arrestees by Type of Arrestee-Victim Relationship and Type of Offense in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor's Management Information System.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

of these cases in 1977 and 63.5 percent in 1978. The arrestee was described as a friend or acquaintance of the victim in 32.3 percent of these cases in 1977 and 30.5 percent in 1978, while the arrestee and victim were related in 6.3 percent of these cases in 1977 and 6.0 percent in 1978. The percentage distribution of arrestee-victim relationships showed little variation from 1977 to 1978.

For arrestees charged with violent offenses, the victim was not acquainted with the arrestee in 56.2 percent of these cases in 1978. The victim and arrestee were described as friends or acquaintances in 35.4 percent of these cases and were related in 8.4 percent of these cases in 1978. In contrast, 75.5 percent of arrestees charged with property offenses in 1978 were not acquainted with the victim, 22.4 percent were friends or acquaintances, and 2.1 percent were related.

Further examination of these data revealed that arrestees charged with murder were most likely to be related to or acquainted with their victims in comparison with arrestees charged with other Crime Index offenses in 1978 while arrestees charged with robbery were least likely to be acquainted with their victims. Such a pattern is consistent with national experience and has direct implications for crime prevention practices, since stranger-to-stranger crimes are more amenable to opportunity-reduction programs than offenses among persons who know each other.

Furthermore, arrestees charged with murder, rape, and aggravated assault were acquainted with the victim in more than half the cases in which the relationship was known in 1978.

e. Prior Arrest and Conviction Record

Data from PROMIS on the incidence of prior arrests and convictions among adult arrestees charged with Crime Index offenses and referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office in 1977 and 1978 is presented in Table 1.10. A substantial portion, 26.4 percent in 1977 and 30.4 percent in 1978, of the data identifying whether or not an arrestee had a prior arrest are missing or unknown. For data on prior convictions of arrestees, 46.2 percent in 1977 and 50.7 percent in 1978 are unknown.

Among the arrestees for whom prior arrest histories could be determined, 69.1 percent had prior arrests in 1977 and 69.6 percent in 1978. Among the arrestees for whom prior conviction histories could be determined, 42.7 percent had prior convictions in 1977 and 40.4 percent in 1978. The percentage distribution of arrestees with prior arrests and convictions showed little variation from 1977 to 1978.

For arrestees charged with violent offenses, 70.4 percent had prior arrests and 40.2 percent had prior convictions in 1978, while 68.5 percent of the arrestees charged with property offenses had prior arrests and

Table 1.10

Number of Adult Arrestees by Prior Arrest and Conviction Records and Type of Offense
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year, Arrest, and Conviction Record	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>Arrest Record</u>										
<u>1977</u>										
Prior Arrest	3,186	2,064	1,122	107	137	1,000	820	563	367	192
No Prior Arrest	1,425	891	534	42	79	303	467	208	164	162
Unknown or Missing	1,655	1,083	572	66	95	489	433	244	197	131
TOTAL	6,266	4,038	2,228	215	311	1,792	1,720	1,015	728	485
<u>1978</u>										
Prior Arrest	2,976	1,779	1,197	93	130	831	725	577	392	228
No Prior Arrest	1,299	748	551	30	52	249	417	199	183	169
Unknown or Missing	1,867	1,157	710	72	93	526	466	316	218	176
TOTAL	6,142	3,684	2,458	195	275	1,606	1,608	1,092	793	573
<u>Conviction Record</u>										
<u>1977</u>										
Prior Convictions	1,438	917	521	57	64	436	360	253	170	98
No Prior Convictions	1,930	1,247	683	62	98	446	641	303	199	181
Unknown or Missing	2,898	1,874	1,024	96	149	910	719	459	359	206
TOTAL	6,266	4,038	2,228	215	311	1,792	1,720	1,015	728	485
<u>1978</u>										
Prior Convictions	1,217	720	497	61	65	315	279	236	176	85
No Prior Convictions	1,798	1,072	726	48	61	406	557	316	217	193
Unknown or Missing	3,127	1,892	1,235	86	149	885	772	540	400	295
TOTAL	6,142	3,684	2,458	195	275	1,606	1,608	1,092	793	573

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

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

40.6 percent had prior convictions. Arrestees charged with robbery had the highest percentage of prior arrests and prior convictions while arrestees charged with auto-theft had the lowest percentage of prior arrests and convictions in 1978.

f. Rearrests During Conditional Release

According to the MPD, the number of persons arrested for Crime Index offenses while on conditional release (i.e., pretrial release, probation, parole, and community-based sentencing alternatives) was 1,948 in 1977 and 2,272 in 1978. As indicated in Table 1.11, these frequencies represented 26.4 percent and 31.9 percent of all persons arrested for Crime Index offenses during these two years. Although the numbers of persons rearrested for Part II crimes while on conditional release were higher than those for Crime Index offenses, the proportions were much lower. Specifically, only 12.2 percent of those arrested for Part II offenses in 1977 and 14.4 percent in 1978 were on conditional release.

Robbery was the most frequently encountered offense for which arrestees were on conditional release for both years, with 40.1 percent in 1977 and 51.1 percent in 1978. The least frequently encountered Crime Index offense for which arrestees were on conditional release was forcible rape in 1977 and aggravated assault in 1978.

Table 1.11

Number of Adult Arrests and Number and Percent Rearrested While on Conditional Release
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Offense	Number of Arrests		Number Rearrested While on Conditional Release		Percent Rearrested While on Conditional Release	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	174	146	59	48	33.9	32.9
Forcible Rape	151	153	24	50	15.9	32.7
Robbery	1,341	1,121	538	573	40.1	51.1
Aggravated Assault	1,430	1,243	259	244	18.1	19.6
Burglary	1,047	989	332	347	31.7	35.1
Larceny-theft	2,732	2,840	582	788	21.3	27.7
Auto Theft	496	637	154	222	31.0	34.9
Violent Crime Total	3,096	2,663	880	915	28.4	34.4
Property Crime Total	4,275	4,466	1,068	1,357	25.0	30.4
Crime Index Total	7,371	7,129	1,948	2,272	26.4	31.9
Part II Crimes	22,433	22,604	2,748	3,265	12.2	14.4

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

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CHAPTER 2 CASE FLOW ANALYSIS

A. THE ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS

1. Overview

In the District of Columbia, as in most jurisdictions, the criminal justice system includes five basic organizational elements - police, prosecution, defense, courts, and corrections. These major components participate in a five-stage criminal justice process:

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

There are eight publicly financed District of Columbia agencies that have statutory responsibilities for administering the criminal justice process. In addition, Washington, D.C.'s unique "federal city" status requires the involvement of such federal agencies as the United States Attorney's Office in the administration of the criminal justice process. The agencies that are responsible for performing the requisite functions at each stage of the criminal justice process are listed in Figure 2.1. Each stage is presented in greater detail in Figure 2.2 and is described below.

The police must determine the validity of the reported crime incident and follow by investigation, identification, and possible apprehension of suspects. The police must then decide, based on the facts of the case, the charges to be forwarded to the prosecutor for a determination of whether and what to prosecute.

At the next stage, the alleged offender's pretrial status must be determined based upon the recommendation of the Pretrial Services Agency prior to arraignment (in the case of alleged misdemeanors) or presentment (in the case of alleged felonies). Pretrial decisions may range from release on personal recognizance to detention.

In felony proceedings, the pretrial stage involves a series of preliminary and Grand Jury hearings. The hearings are designed to ensure that the evidence and facts of the case presented are sufficient to establish probable cause for indictment.

The prosecutor remains the key participant throughout this phase of the criminal justice process -- with considerable discretion up through Grand Jury indictment to dismiss the case for any of a number of reasons. In the District of Columbia, the most frequent reasons for dismissal during the pretrial stage are problems with evidence, lack of witness(es), and/or limited prosecutorial merit of the case (see caseflow analysis following).

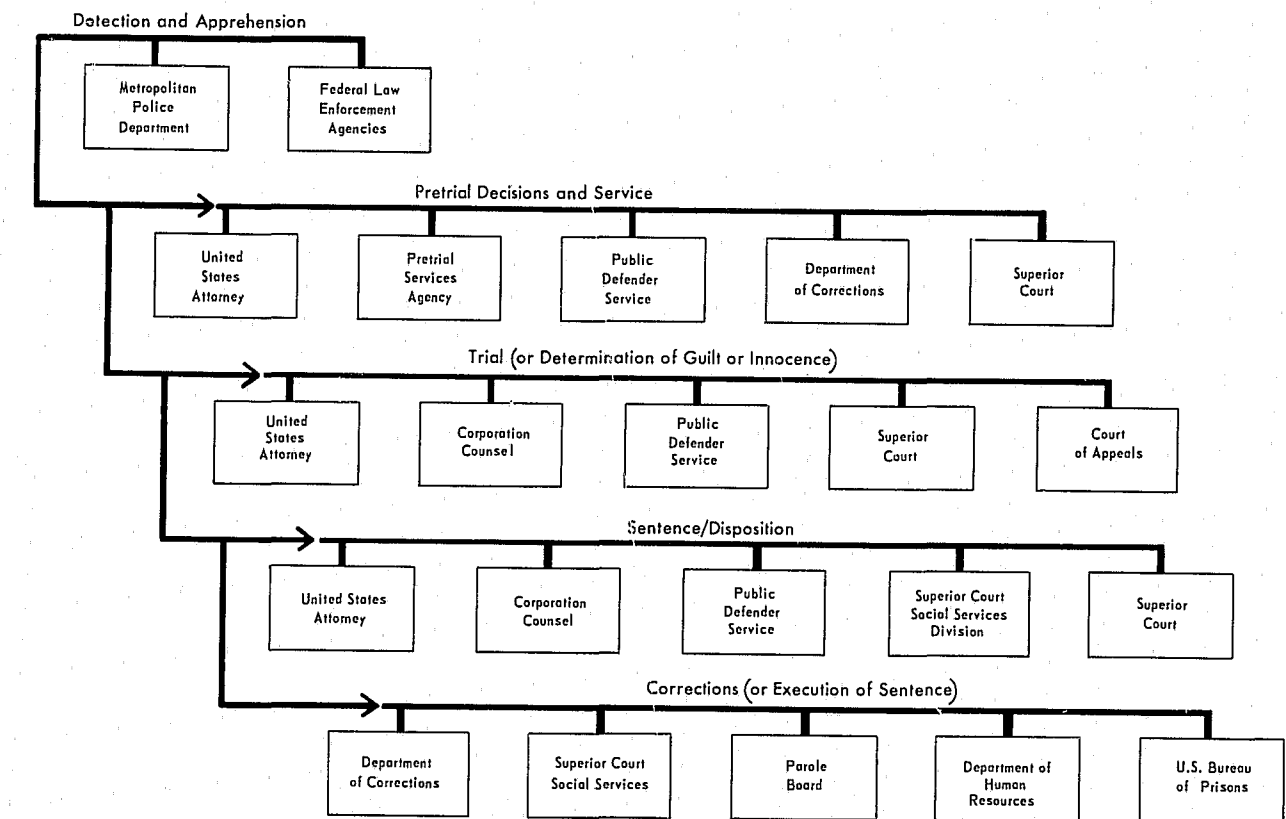
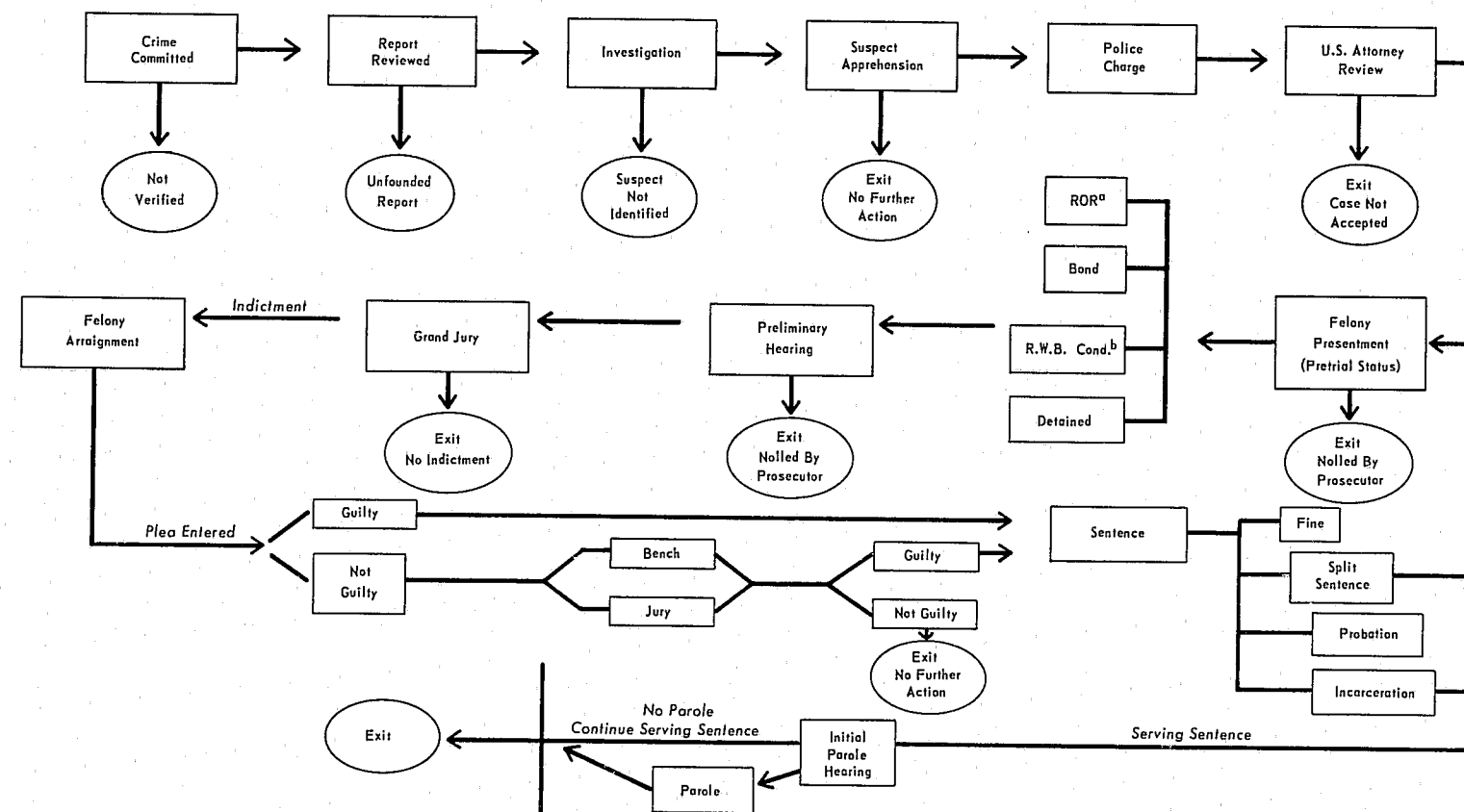


Figure 2.1

STAGES IN ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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^aROR - Released on own recognizance

^bR.W.B. Cond. - Released without bond with special conditions

Figure 2.2
DETAILED FELONY PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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In felony prosecution, if probable cause is established at the preliminary hearing stage, the case is then bound over to the Grand Jury, or in a few instances, prosecuted by information. If the Grand Jury indicts, the case then proceeds to arraignment, where a plea is entered. In the majority of cases, disposition is resolved by a plea of guilty to all, or some, of the charges indicated. If a guilty plea is not entered, the case will proceed to trial, either by a judge or by a jury.

Persons who have pled guilty or been convicted following trial, are subsequently sentenced by the court. Primary sentencing options include: fine, fine and incarceration, probation, and institutionalization.

In the District of Columbia, corrections functions occur in two branches of government, the probation function being a responsibility of the judicial branch and the institutionalization function a responsibility of the executive branch.

A descriptive assessment of the multi-faceted decision points in which discretionary judgments are made regarding how many criminal cases exit, or remain in the subsystem, is enhanced through the performance of a case flow analysis. In addition, an analysis of felony case flow (that is, the volume of cases that are acted upon at the various stages in the process) and of case processing (the amount of time required for cases to move from one criminal justice stage to the next) can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of established goals and efficient utilization of resources. By examining changes in case flow and processing over time, it is possible to identify systemic problem areas for the purpose of recommending needed improvements.

The following case flow analysis examines felony case flow and processing in four major stages:

Referral and Initial Screening - from point of police referral to the prosecution agency through initial prosecutorial decision.

Preliminary Hearing - the judicial determination as to whether there is probable cause to believe a specific crime has been committed by the person identified.

Grand Jury - a body of citizens sworn to investigate and hear evidence against an accused person to determine whether sufficient evidence for trial exists.

Disposition - the final judicial decision that terminates a criminal proceeding by a judgment of guilty or not guilty.

Each of these stages constitutes a decision point within which discretionary judgments are made. The degree to which these decisions are affected by the types of cases being considered helps to determine the extent to which priority goals are being met.

In addition to a consideration of all felonies, this section presents a comparative analysis of violent and property crime cases. In addition, a discussion of robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft is also presented relative to case flow and processing time. Finally, an analysis of police processing of arrestees is also included in the discussion.

2. Case Flow and Processing of All Felonies: 1977 and 1978

Data presented on felony case flow is taken from case management reports of the Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS), a computer-based system developed by the Institute for Law and Social Research for the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia. Designed to assist the District's prosecution agency in dealing with problems peculiar to large urban settings with heavy criminal court caseloads, PROMIS contains data on the crime, the arrest, criminal charges, court events, defendants, and witnesses. Documentation of reasons for certain decisions, such as changes in criminal charges and case dismissals, are also included.

The U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia has both federal and local prosecutorial jurisdiction, with local cases conducted in the District of Columbia Superior Court, the equivalent of a state court of general jurisdiction. The PROMIS data reported here represent "tracking" statistics (i.e., current status of cases that entered the system during the specified time periods) generated in periodic Management Report Packages.

It should be borne in mind that the data entered into the PROMIS system come from various sources at different stages in the process, from initial intake and screening through final disposition, and have application to case flow and processing analyses only as a by-product of the case documentation process by which prosecutors establish case management priorities. Because of the comprehensiveness and multi-dimensional nature of the data base, the data presented here lend themselves well to interpretation for the present purpose.

The flow of felony cases showed significant changes at some stages of the process from 1977 to 1978, as indicated in Table 2.1. Most notably, there was a 65.0 percent decline in the number of dismissals at the preliminary hearing stage, a 58.8 percent drop in not guilty verdicts, and a 38.6 percent drop in guilty verdicts. Although the number of felony cases referred by the police decreased slightly (1.2 percent), a greater proportion of referred cases were accepted for prosecution, and there was a 7.9 percent increase in findings of probable cause at preliminary hearing.

Contrary to the trend in previous years, the drop in the number of police referrals between 1977 and 1978 is not reflective of the statistics on reported crime for those periods. Table 4 of Appendix B showed a slightly greater than two percent increase. One possible explanation for this deviation is that, while the number of reported index crimes rose between 1977 and 1978, the number of adult arrests declined during the same period, as shown in Table 25 of Appendix B.

Table 2.1
Overall Flow of Part I Felony Cases
in District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Process	1977		1978		Change, 1977-1978
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Cases Referred	7,539	100.0	7,448	100.0	-1.2
Accepted	6,124	81.2	6,201	83.3	+1.3
Declined	1,415	18.8	1,247	16.7	-11.9
Pre-Grand Jury Action	4,168	100.0	4,277	100.0	+2.6
Probable Cause	3,638	87.3	3,925	91.8	+7.9
No Probable Cause	186	4.5	199	4.7	+7.0
Dismissed/Nolle	203	4.9	71	1.7	-65.0
Reduced to misdemeanor for Trial	118	2.8	35	0.8	-70.3
Misdemeanor Pleas	2	0.0	14	0.3	+600.0
Felony Pleas	19	0.5	33	0.8	+73.7
Other	2	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
Grand Jury Disposition	4,298	100.0	4,546	100.0	+5.8
Indicted	2,319	54.0	2,219	48.8	-4.3
Ignored	47	1.1	73	1.6	+55.3
Dismissed by Prosecutor	931	21.7	1,008	22.2	+8.3
Felony Pleas	256	6.0	330	7.3	+28.9
Misdemeanor Pleas	346	8.1	636	14.0	+83.8
Other	399	9.3	280	6.2	-29.8
Dispositions	2,585	100.0	1,561	100.0	-39.6
Guilty	2,158	83.5	1,324	84.8	38.6
Plea	(1,744)	(80.8)	(1,149)	(86.8)	-34.1
Verdict	(414)	(19.2)	(175)	(13.2)	-57.7
Not Guilty	182	7.0	75	4.8	-58.8
Dismissed	243	9.4	160	10.3	-34.2
Other	2	0.1	2	0.1	-

SOURCE: U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package.

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The 11.9 percent decrease in the number of police-initiated cases declined for prosecution is at least partially indicative of improved police performance. Table 2.2 shows that the proportion of declinations to prosecute at the referral stage by reason of evidence problems and lack of prosecutive merit (factors related to police performance) decreased, while violation of due process reasons increased very slightly. Although the percentage of referred cases resulting in conviction declined by more than ten percent from 1977 to 1978, the percentage of accepted cases resulting in conviction declined by almost 14 percent. Despite the fact that the arrest rate for reported index crimes was lower in 1978, the arrests that were made tended to have fewer of the procedural problems that hinder successful prosecution at later stages of the process.

Other reasons for declining to prosecute at the referral stage were subject to variable proportionate changes in either direction. Witness and jurisdictional problems showed moderate and slight decreases, respectively, as indicated in Table 2.2. There appeared to be a fairly significant proportionate increase (8.2 percent) in 1978 in the number of defendants referred to diversion programs as alternatives to criminal adjudication.

The number and percent of accepted cases brought to the preliminary hearing stage increased somewhat between 1977 and 1978, as did the number and percent of probable cause findings and findings of no probable cause. Although there were increases in the number and proportion of both felony and misdemeanor pleas at this stage from a total of 21 (0.5 percent) in 1977 to a total of 47 (1.1 percent) in 1978, there were sizable declines in the number of prosecutor dismissals (*nolle prosequi*) and in the number of cases reduced to misdemeanor status for trial. The decreases in *nolle* dismissals (from 203 in 1977 to 71 in 1978) and in reductions to misdemeanor (from 118 in 1977 to 35 in 1978) more than offset the increase in pleas entered at preliminary hearing, possibly reflecting eased caseload problems at this stage.

The drop in prosecutor dismissals and charge reductions led to a moderate increase in the number of cases referred to the Grand Jury, although the proportion of those cases that resulted in indictments dropped to below one-half, with a relatively significant increase in the number of cases ignored (i.e., refusal of the Grand Jury to indict) and dismissed. Reasons for these dismissals followed the same trend for evidence and witness problems as at the referral stage, with each showing slight proportionate decreases from 1977 to 1978. The number of dismissals as a result of negotiated pleas (plea bargain) more than doubled, from 45 in 1977 to 105 in 1978. It should be noted that felony cases dismissed by reason of negotiated pleas should not be regarded as having "fallen out" of the system entirely; the vast majority of them involved pleas in other cases or to other charges. The number of cases disposed of by felony or misdemeanor plea at the Grand Jury stage increased more substantially than at preliminary hearing, from a total of 602 (14.1 percent) in 1977 to 966 (21.3 percent) in 1978.

The decline in the number and percent of Grand Jury indictments, and the accompanying increase in *ignoramus* and dismissal dispositions at that stage, help to account for the decrease in final dispositions from 1977 to 1978. While

Table 2.2

Reasons For Declinations and Dismissals^a of Cases by Stage in Process
in District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Reason	1977						1978					
	Referral Stage		Grand Jury Stage		Disposition Stage		Referral Stage		Grand Jury Stage		Disposition Stage	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Evidence Problems	496	35.1	239	25.7	24	12.2	415	33.3	250	24.8	13	17.8
Witness Problems	354	25.0	380	40.8	34	17.3	267	21.4	372	36.9	12	16.4
Lack Prosecutive Merit	295	20.8	87	9.3	4	2.0	137	11.0	189	18.8	4	5.5
Violation of Due Process	10	0.7	72	7.7	1	0.5	11	0.9	21	2.1	7	9.6
Jurisdiction	22	1.6	24	2.6	1	0.5	19	1.5	34	3.4	-	-
Diversion	2	0.1	6	0.6	-	-	110	8.8	5	0.5	-	-
Bookkeeping Codes	60	4.2	9	1.0	-	-	52	4.2	5	0.5	-	-
Plea Bargain	-	-	45	4.8	-	-	2	0.2	105	10.4	-	-
Other	176	12.4	69	7.4	133	67.5	234	18.8	27	2.7	37	50.7
TOTAL	1,415	100.0	931	100.0	197	100.0	1,247	100.0	1,008	100.0	73	100.0

^aPre-indictment declination and dismissals (Referral and Grand Jury Stages) are prosecutorial decisions; post-indictment dismissals (Disposition Stage) are decisions of the Court.

SOURCE: U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia, PROMIS Management Report Package.

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the percentage decrease in cases that fell out at the preliminary hearing stage -- through prosecutor dismissals, pleas, charge reductions, and "other" reasons -- might appear to offset these Grand Jury stage changes (and thus result in a more or less equal, or a greater, number of final dispositions), the actual decline amounted to only 191 cases out of more than 4,000 for each year.

The decline in total final dispositions was further attended by a fairly significant decrease in guilty findings, for both guilty pleas and guilty verdicts, and in verdicts of not guilty. The total number of trials (guilty verdicts plus not guilty findings) decreased significantly, from 596 in 1977 to 250 in 1978. Dismissals by the Court at the final disposition stage, which accounted for 9.4 percent and 10.3 percent of all final dispositions in 1977 and 1978, respectively, showed significant decreases in evidence and witness problems, with other dismissal reasons changing only slightly or remaining constant.

In general, there was a decline in the volume of cases at the referral and final disposition stages, but an increase at the preliminary hearing and Grand Jury stages between 1977 and 1978. The number of cases accepted for prosecution and probable cause findings increased, while indictments and guilty dispositions declined. Viewed in the context of the five-year trend from 1974 to 1978, there appears to have been a general decline in the volume of cases at all stages of the process except preliminary hearing. Declines in the number of acceptances, indictments, and guilty dispositions seem to be a function of the decline in the volume of cases at their respective stages, while the steady increase in the proportion of probable cause findings at the preliminary hearing stage (a proportionate increase of more than 20 percent over the five-year interval) represents the only significant departure from the five-year trend).

Three measures of system performance for felony case flow are conviction rate (the proportion of cases referred for prosecution that result in convictions), guilty pleas, and number of trials. A consideration of these measures independently of a stage-by-stage analysis of the case flow data provides a sound complementary means of analysis.

Guilty findings were made in 31.4 percent of the felony cases referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office for prosecution in 1978 (including predisposition guilty pleas). Although this represents a decrease from the 36.9 percent total conviction rate in 1977, the number of guilty pleas entered at the preliminary hearing and Grand Jury stages increased substantially, showing a 1978 predisposition rate of 13.5 percent, compared with 8.3 percent for 1977. It is interesting to note that guilty pleas at the final disposition stage declined, a reversal of the pre-disposition trend. It has already been noted that dismissals at the Grand Jury stage due to plea bargaining more than doubled over the two-year interval, suggesting that use of the negotiated plea to reduce court workload increased significantly. This expanded use of plea bargaining helps account for the sizable decline in the number of trials in 1978, as indicated above.

Based on the data presented here, it is possible to make several observations about the operation and performance of the felony case processing system. First, the greater acceptability of police-referred cases at the initial stage of the process indicates that the police are operating more efficiently --that is, their cases were less frequently tainted by procedural problems and were stronger in terms of prosecutive merit. The consequences of this greater strength were most evident at the preliminary hearing and Grand Jury stages, where the proportion of guilty pleas increased between 1977 and 1978.

This increase in pre-disposition guilty pleas also serves to highlight the extent to which the use of plea bargaining increased, especially when viewed against the decline in findings of guilty after trial. While the number of final dispositions decreased considerably, and the proportion of total guilty dispositions (plea and verdict) remained fairly constant, the offsetting increase in guilty pleas suggests that the quality of indicted cases reaching the final disposition stage had improved.

A third observation, concerning prosecution procedures, involves the way in which actual and potential caseload problems are handled early in the process. The capability of the U.S. Attorney's Office to identify and concentrate on priority areas, and to exercise control over its caseload in a systematic and productive manner, is a key element of case processing decision-making. One way of controlling caseload is through the use of nolle dismissals at the preliminary hearing stage, which, as noted, decreased substantially from 1977 to 1978, indicating that the need to reduce the volume of cases at that stage was less. Despite fewer cases being dismissed by the prosecutor, there was a decline in the number and percent of guilty pleas, but an offsetting increase in findings of both probable cause and no probable cause. This phenomenon, coupled with an increased case acceptance rate at referral, may lead to the conclusion that prosecutorial and court resources were capable of handling the 1978 caseload more efficiently at these stages.

The decline in prosecutor dismissals, however, was bound to have an impact at later stages of the process, as demonstrated by the decline in the number and percent of Grand Jury indictments, the increase in ignoramus and dismissals, and the decline in guilty verdicts at the final disposition stage. At these stages of the process, these changes are more likely indicative of the quality of the cases still in the system than of caseload problems: the fewer the cases that are "weeded out" early in the process, the greater the possibility that remaining ones will be weak.

It is apparent from the foregoing analysis that the case processing system is a complex and dynamic one in which many decision points exist to determine where and how (and, ideally, why) cases either exit or remain in the process. It is complex in that it exists to serve the dual goals of preserving the public safety and ensuring due process while being limited by the availability of resources. It is a dynamic system in which numerous actors -- i.e., police officer, prosecutor, defense attorney, judge -- exercise professional discretion in different ways to determine different outcomes at different stages in the process. In this sense, the process is a true "system," comprising interrelated and interdependent elements forming a unified and functional whole.

3. Case Flow and Processing of Violent vs. Property Crime Cases: 1977 and 1978

As with case flow data for all felonies in 1977 and 1978, the comparative flow of violent and property crime cases does not reflect the trend for reported crimes in those categories, as indicated in Figures 1.4 and 1.5. While the number of reported property crimes (which far outnumber violent crimes) showed an increase of 3.6 percent over the period, Table 2.3 indicates that fewer property crime cases than violent crime cases entered the system at referral and reached subsequent stages in the process for both years. There was, however, a 12.2 percent increase in property crime cases referred for prosecution, as opposed to a 9.5 percent decrease for violent crime cases. It is likely that the higher priority ratings assigned to violent crimes by the prosecution agency, as well as greater attention given these types of crimes by the police, account for the discrepancy.

Both violent and property crime cases had improved acceptance rates at the referral stage from 1977 to 1978, and both experienced real proportionate increases in the number of cases reaching preliminary hearing that resulted in findings of probable cause. There were also large declines in nolle dismissals and reductions to misdemeanor at the preliminary hearing stage for both categories, with violent crime dismissals decreasing from 103 in 1977 to only 34 in 1978, and property crime dismissals dropping by more than half. Charge reductions declined from a total of 44 in 1977 to a total of 19 in 1978 for both violent and property crime cases, and felony and misdemeanor pleas at this stage increased by a total of 17 cases for both categories.

Violent crime cases experienced only minor changes over the two-year period at the Grand Jury stage, with an expected decline in the number of cases brought to the Grand Jury. In contrast, property crime cases showed increases at all decision points at this stage, particularly in the number of cases ignored. A smaller percentage of property crime cases than violent crime cases were dismissed at the Grand Jury stage for both years, although there do not appear to be any significant changes in the number of dismissals in either category over time. A large percentage of property crime cases than violent crime cases were disposed of by felony and misdemeanor pleas entered at this stage for both years, with fairly significant increases in the number of pleas entered for both categories.

There were sizable declines in the number of final dispositions for both categories, with fairly significant proportionate increases appearing only in the percentage of guilty pleas in violent crime cases and in the percentage of property crime case dismissals. Despite increases in pre-disposition guilty pleas for the two categories, overall conviction rates declined from 33.0 percent to 24.7 percent for violent crime cases, and from 40.6 percent to 33.6 percent for property crime cases.

4. Comparative Case Flow and Processing of Robbery, Burglary, Larceny-theft: 1977 and 1978

A comparative analysis of robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft cases indicates that the trend for these cases follows the same pattern as the trend for violent

Table 2.3

Comparative Flow of Violent Crime and Property Crime Cases
in District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Process	1977				1978				Change, 1977-1978	
	Violent Crime		Property Crime		Violent Crime		Property Crime		Violent Crime	Property Crime
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cases Referred	3,852	100.0	2,130	100.0	3,487	100.0	2,390	100.0	-9.5	+12.2
Accepted	3,037	78.8	1,794	84.2	2,862	82.1	2,029	84.9	-5.8	+13.1
Declined	815	21.2	336	15.8	625	17.9	361	15.1	-23.3	+7.4
Pre-Grand Jury Action	2,021	100.0	1,183	100.0	1,980	100.0	1,335	100.0	-2.0	+12.8
Probable Cause	1,805	89.3	1,055	89.2	1,830	92.4	1,231	92.2	+1.4	+16.7
No Probable Cause	94	4.7	41	3.5	102	5.2	50	3.7	+8.5	+22.0
Dismissed/Nolle	103	5.1	51	4.3	34	1.7	21	1.6	-67.0	-58.8
Reduced to misdemeanor										
for Trial	13	0.6	31	2.6	2	0.1	17	1.3	-84.6	-45.2
Misdemeanor Pleas	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Felony Pleas	6	0.3	3	0.3	11	0.6	14	1.0	+83.3	+366.7
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand Jury Disposition	2,110	100.0	1,253	100.0	2,045	100.0	1,472	100.0	-3.1	+17.5
Indicted	1,194	56.6	655	52.3	1,109	54.2	707	48.0	-7.1	+7.9
Ignored	30	1.4	11	0.9	40	2.0	25	1.7	+33.3	+127.3
Dismissed by Prosecutor	542	25.7	227	18.1	536	26.2	278	18.9	-1.1	+22.5
Felony Pleas	104	4.9	90	7.2	149	7.3	114	7.7	+43.3	+26.7
Misdemeanor Pleas	84	4.0	142	11.3	119	5.8	260	17.7	+41.7	+83.1
Other	156	7.4	128	10.2	92	4.5	88	6.0	-41.0	-31.3
Disposition	1,316	100.0	715	100.0	704	100.0	478	100.0	-46.5	-33.1
Guilty Plea	1,078	81.9	630	88.1	583	82.8	414	86.6	-45.9	-34.3
Verdict	(774)	(71.8)	(570)	(90.5)	(472)	(81.0)	(377)	(91.1)	(-39.0)	(-33.9)
Not Guilty	(304)	(28.2)	(60)	(9.5)	(111)	(19.0)	(37)	(8.9)	(-63.5)	(-38.3)
Dismissed	113	8.6	41	5.7	49	7.0	18	3.8	-56.6	-56.1
Other	125	9.5	44	6.2	71	10.1	45	9.4	-43.2	+2.3
	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.2	+100.0	+100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package.

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and property crime cases, with a decline in the number of robbery cases and an increase in the number of burglary and larceny-theft cases referred for prosecution (see Table 2.4).

Acceptance rates at the referral stage improved slightly for robbery and burglary, but decreased for larceny-theft. Accompanying the decline in the number of robbery cases referred was a decrease in the number reaching preliminary hearing. There were also increases in the number of burglary and larceny-theft cases reaching the preliminary hearing stage, with commensurate proportionate increases over the two-year period in findings of probable cause for all three types of cases. Nolle dismissals and reductions to misdemeanor for all three declined at this stage, with robbery showing the largest proportionate decrease of the three for both dispositions.

The changes in the number of cases reaching the Grand Jury stage followed the pattern seen at referral, e.g., robbery cases declined, while burglary and larceny-theft cases increased. The indictment rate for robbery and burglary cases decreased from 1977 to 1978, while larceny-theft indictments showed moderate real and proportionate increases. There was a slight decline in the number (but an increase in the percent) of robbery dismissals at the Grand Jury stage. Burglary dismissals increased, and there was an increase in the number (but a decrease in the proportion) of larceny-theft dismissals at this stage. There was an increase in the number and percent of robbery and larceny-theft cases disposed of by felony plea between 1977 and 1978, but a decrease in felony pleas to burglary charges. All three types of cases showed increases in misdemeanor pleas.

The number of cases reaching the final disposition stage decreased for all three types of cases, with robbery dispositions dropping by almost one-half, disproportionately to the 11.4 percent decline in robbery referrals. This total final disposition decrease for robbery is commensurate with the decrease for all violent crime cases at this stage, including declines in the number of guilty and not guilty findings. There were, however, proportionate increases in total guilty findings and in guilty pleas at this stage, both for robbery and for violent crime cases generally. The number of burglary and larceny-theft cases brought to final disposition also declined, with an increase in guilty findings appearing for burglary. The number of robbery dismissals declined, although the proportion of robberies reaching final disposition that resulted in dismissal remained the same. There was a real and proportionate increase in dismissals for larceny-theft, while the number of burglary dismissals experienced a moderate decline.

Pre-disposition guilty pleas increased for all three types of cases from 1977 to 1978, although only burglary cases showed an improved conviction rate, from 50.7 percent in 1977 to 54.0 percent in 1978. Robbery conviction rates declined from 47.3 percent to 34.2 percent, and the rate for larceny-theft cases dropped from 43.0 percent to 33.0 percent.

Table 2.4
Comparative Flow of Robbery, Burglary, and Larceny-Theft
in District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Process	1977						1978						Change, 1977-1978		
	Robbery		Burglary		Larceny-Theft		Robbery		Burglary		Larceny-Theft		Robbery	Burglary	Larceny-Theft
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cases Referred	1,708	100.0	1,005	100.0	598	100.0	1,514	100.0	1,079	100.0	661	100.0	-11.4	+7.4	+10.5
Accepted	1,478	86.5	913	90.8	529	88.5	1,327	87.6	984	91.2	580	87.7	-10.2	+7.8	+9.6
Declined	230	13.5	92	9.2	69	11.5	187	12.4	95	8.8	81	12.3	-18.7	+3.3	+17.4
Pre-Grand Jury Action	1,196	100.0	668	100.0	202	100.0	1,096	100.0	689	100.0	268	100.0	-8.4	+3.1	+32.7
Probable Cause	1,071	89.5	612	91.6	174	86.1	999	91.1	642	93.2	242	90.3	-6.7	+4.9	+39.1
No. Probable Cause	48	4.0	20	3.0	8	4.0	70	6.4	21	3.0	12	4.5	+45.8	+5.0	+50.0
Dismissed/Nolle	66	5.5	20	3.0	14	6.9	19	1.7	9	1.3	7	2.6	-71.2	-55.0	-50.0
Reduced to Misdemeanor for Trial	6	0.5	14	2.1	3	1.5	0	0.0	10	1.5	2	0.7	-100.0	-28.6	-33.3
Misdemeanor Pleas	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Felony Pleas	5	0.4	2	0.3	1	0.5	8	0.7	7	1.0	3	1.1	+60.0	+250.0	+200.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand Jury Disposition	1,252	100.0	725	100.0	204	100.0	1,110	100.0	766	100.0	264	100.0	-11.3	+5.7	+29.4
Indicted	744	59.4	402	55.4	81	39.7	627	56.5	378	49.3	122	46.2	-15.7	-6.0	+50.6
Ignored	15	1.2	5	0.7	1	0.5	19	1.7	10	1.3	4	1.5	+26.7	+100.0	+300.0
Dismissed by Prosecutor	308	24.6	128	17.7	37	18.1	281	25.3	145	18.9	46	17.4	-8.8	+13.3	+24.3
Felony Pleas	70	5.6	34	7.4	7	3.4	91	8.2	51	6.7	21	8.0	+30.0	-5.6	+200.0
Misdemeanor Pleas	38	3.0	72	9.9	36	17.6	51	4.6	131	17.1	55	20.8	+34.2	+81.9	+52.8
Other	77	6.2	64	8.8	42	20.6	41	3.7	51	6.7	16	6.1	-46.8	-20.3	-61.9
Disposition	832	100.0	445	100.0	233	100.0	428	100.0	287	100.0	169	100.0	-48.6	-35.5	-27.5
Guilty Plea	695	83.5	382	85.8	213	91.4	368	86.0	254	88.5	139	82.2	-47.1	-33.5	-34.7
(499)	(71.8)	(330)	(86.4)	(200)	(93.9)	(295)	(80.2)	(229)	(90.2)	(127)	(75.1)	(-40.9)	(-30.6)	(-36.5)	
Verdict	(196)	(28.2)	(52)	(13.6)	(13)	6.1	(73)	(19.8)	(25)	(9.8)	(12)	(7.1)	(-62.8)	(-51.9)	(-7.7)
Not Guilty	54	6.5	35	7.9	9	3.9	16	3.7	14	4.9	7	4.1	-70.4	-60.0	-22.2
Dismissed	83	10.0	28	6.3	11	4.7	43	10.0	19	6.6	23	13.6	-48.2	-32.1	+109.1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	+100.0	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package, unpublished.

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5. Felony Case Processing Times: 1977 and 1978

As Table 2.5 indicates, for both 1977 and 1978, it took a median time of 10.7 days for a felony case to reach preliminary hearing from the time of arrest. The median number of days from arrest to indictment increased from 54.2 days in 1977 to 62.8 days in 1978, although time from arrest to a Grand Jury disposition other than indictment (ignoramus, dismissal, etc.) decreased to 57.9 days from 59.1. The cumulative median time for processing felony cases from arrest through final disposition declined by over 25 percent from 1977 to 1978. (See Appendix C, Tables 1 through 10, for a more detailed breakdown of case processing times.)

From the time a case was bound over to the Grand Jury (probable cause having been established at preliminary hearing) until Grand Jury disposition took 45.2 and 54.8 days in 1977 and 1978, respectively, for those cases resulting in indictment, and slightly longer for those resulting in Grand Jury dispositions other than indictment. The gap between indictment and non-indictment disposition times narrowed considerably in 1978. Processing times from indictment to final disposition, unlike those for previous consecutive stages, declined, showing an almost 40 percent decrease over the period. This decline may be partly a function of the increased use of plea bargaining and the accompanying decrease in the number of trials over the interval, as pointed out in the discussion of felony case flow.

Neither violent nor property crime case processing times exhibited significant changes over the two years at the early stages of the process. Violent crime case processing times between probable cause and indictment increased, although the time to non-indictment dispositions remained fairly constant. The median time for property crime cases also increased from probable cause finding to both indictment and other Grand Jury dispositions. As with felony cases generally, both violent and property crime cases experienced significantly accelerated processing times from indictment to final disposition between 1977 and 1978. The trend for robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft cases parallels that for violent and property crime cases.

In general, all categories of felony cases except larceny-theft experienced improved processing times from arrest to final disposition. Total time for all felonies decreased by 48 days, from 190.7 days in 1977 to 142.6 days in 1978. Violent crime cases were completed in nearly 60 fewer days in 1978 than in 1977, and property crime case processing times dropped by more than 31 days. Robbery and burglary case times declined by 56.7 and 52.3 days, respectively, and the time for completion of larceny-theft cases increased by 13.2 days.

While they were the only cases with increased total processing times from 1977 to 1978, larceny-theft cases exhibited the lowest total processing times for both years of the six categories considered. Burglary cases took more than 72 days longer than did larceny-theft cases in 1977, but fewer than seven days longer in 1978. Violent crime cases required the most time for both years (suggesting that homicide, rape, and assault cases take longer to process than robbery), although times for violent crime cases dropped considerably over the two-year interval.

Table 2.5
Median Processing Times (in Days) For Felony, Violent Crime, Property Crime, Robbery, Burglary, and Larceny-Theft Cases
by Stage in Process For Cumulative and Consecutive Stages From Arrest to Disposition in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Stage in Process	All Felonies	Violent Crime Cases	Property Crime Cases	Robbery Cases	Burglary Cases	Larceny-Theft Cases
1977						
Cumulative Stages						
Arrest to Preliminary Hearing	10.7	10.9	11.0	10.1	10.4	10.7
Arrest to Indictment	54.2	55.9	49.9	53.7	51.4	43.8
Arrest to Grand Jury Disposition ^a	59.1	63.7	51.5	61.2	58.3	51.7
Arrest to Post-Indictment Disposition	190.7	214.7	167.6	206.0	193.4	121.3
Consecutive Stages						
Arrest to Preliminary Hearing	10.7	10.9	11.0	10.1	10.4	10.7
Bound Over to Indictment	45.2	44.4	43.1	41.4	41.4	48.0
Bound Over to Grand Jury Disposition ^a	51.2	56.5	39.4	54.0	45.1	36.8
Indictment to Disposition	120.0	143.0	104.5	132.0	125.4	80.5
1978						
Cumulative Stages						
Arrest to Preliminary Hearing	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.5	11.1
Arrest to Indictment	62.8	65.5	61.9	64.7	63.5	58.6
Arrest to Grand Jury Disposition ^a	57.9	60.6	55.3	58.9	60.9	61.0
Arrest to Post-Indictment Disposition	142.6	155.2	136.0	149.3	141.1	134.5
Consecutive Stages						
Arrest to Preliminary Hearing	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.5	11.1
Bound Over to Indictment	54.8	56.2	54.6	55.5	53.3	55.0
Bound Over to Grand Jury Disposition ^a	55.8	56.8	54.1	55.0	55.0	56.7
Indictment to Disposition	73.8	83.3	69.1	79.1	72.4	67.7

^aIncludes those Grand Jury cases disposed of by means other than indictment.
SOURCE: U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package, unpublished.
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6. Timing of Arrestee Processing

In July 1978, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia entered an interim order requiring the Metropolitan Police Department to complete the processing of adult arrestees within four hours of the time of arrest or to document the reasons for any longer processing times. The order came about as the result of a suit (Lively v. Cullinane, et.al.) by the American Civil Liberties Union against the MPD alleging unconstitutional delay in police pre-arraignment (or pre-presentment) processing. In order to assist the MPD, the Office of the Corporation Counsel and other parties to the case, the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis (OCJPA) and the Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW) undertook a study of arrestee processing during the Fall of 1978. The results of that study, from a detailed analysis of data collected on arrests made by the MPD between October 24 and November 10, 1978, are summarized in Table 2.6.

The data collection instrument used in this research effort was a standardized Arrestee Processing Time Report form, developed by INSLAW, to be completed for each adult arrestee during the study period by members of the MPD. One form accompanied each arrestee through all stages of processing, from point of arrest through release or delivery to court. Police officers recorded the amount of time required to complete each of a possible 86 processing activities in five categories: Point of Arrest, Transport to District Station or Special Unit, District Station or Special Unit Processing, Central Cellblock Processing, and Transport to Court. Among the most frequently encountered processing activities were searches, warning of rights under the Miranda decision, interviewing witnesses and victims, travel times, preparation of forms, fingerprinting and photographing, and booking. Out of the possible 86 processing activities developed for the instrument, 79 were actually reported at least once during the course of the study. The data collection effort was carefully monitored by members of the MPD, OCJPA, and INSLAW staffs.

As indicated in Table 2.6, there were 212 felony and 574 misdemeanor arrests during the study period for which detailed analyses could be conducted. The majority of felony cases (121 or 57.0 percent) were processed by the police in four hours or less, with the greatest number (48 or 22.6 percent) being processed within three to four hours. Four hundred twenty-two (52.4 percent) of the misdemeanor arrests were processed in two hours or less, and 483 (84.1 percent) were processed in four hours or less. The greatest number of misdemeanor arrests (176 or 30.6 percent) were processed within one to two hours. Median processing times were 3.9 hours for felonies and 2.3 hours for misdemeanors (median time, rather than average time, was considered a better measure of central tendency for the purposes of this study since it eliminated from consideration extreme high or low times that resulted from unusual circumstances, such as taking an arrestee to the hospital for treatment).

It should be noted that these processing times do not include the time an arrestee was confined because the court was not to hear his case expeditiously. With average confinement times of 12.9 hours for felony arrestees and 9.9

Table 2.6

Police Processing Times^a for Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests From Point of Arrest to Completion of Process in the District of Columbia, October 24 to November 10, 1978

Processing Times (Hours)	Felonies		Misdemeanors	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-1	7	3.3	125	21.8
1-2	24	11.3	176	30.6
2-3	42	19.8	112	19.5
3-4	48	22.6	70	12.2
4-5	36	17.0	44	7.7
5-6	23	10.9	17	3.0
6-7	18	8.5	4	0.7
7-8	6	2.8	6	1.0
8-9	1	0.5	1	0.2
9-10	3	1.4	5	0.9
10-11	0	0.0	3	0.5
11-12	1	0.5	4	0.7
12+	3	1.4	7	1.2
TOTAL	212	100.0	574	100.0
Median	3.9	-	2.3	-

^aProcessing times do not include time spent awaiting opening of court.

SOURCE: Institute for Law and Social Research. A Study of Arrestee Processing by the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., December 13, 1978.

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hours for misdemeanor arrestees, these times increased significantly the total elapsed time between arrest and arraignment or presentment.

B. THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS

1. Overview

The juvenile justice process in the District is markedly different from the adult justice process. Juvenile justice in most jurisdictions is grounded in the theory of parens patriae. Prior to the passage of the first juvenile court act in Illinois in 1899, children over seven were held criminally responsible for their illegal acts. They were tried and punished as adults, and were provided full due process protection. With the inception of a new, non-criminal juvenile court system at the turn of the century, jurisdictions substituted a treatment approach for the classical punishment model. Because the intent was to treat rather than punish children, many procedural protections were discarded. Juvenile judges traditionally exercised unlimited discretion to intervene in the child's life. In the last two decades, due process safeguards have increasingly re-entered the juvenile justice process, but to a lesser extent than is currently practiced in the adult system.

A descriptive analysis of the flow of cases through the juvenile justice system is conducted. This analysis emphasizes the principal decision points at which discretionary judgments are made.

Delinquency prevention services are provided by three major agencies: the Board of Education, the Department of Recreation, and the D.C. Department of Labor. Programs in this area fall into three categories: a general service such as recreational activities, a very specific service such as jobs, or delinquency programs.

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

Pre-adjudication screening and subsequent diagnostic evaluation of a youth's personal or social environment are performed by the D.C. Superior Court Division of Social Services to facilitate the adjudicatory process. The Superior Court of the District of Columbia has overall responsibility for all functions in the adjudicatory process.

Rehabilitative and correctional type services for juvenile offenders are provided by the D.C. Department of Human Resources (DHR), as well as by numerous privately operated community based programs and services. Institu-

tional care services are the responsibility of the Social Rehabilitation Administration (SRA) of the DHR, which operates three secure facilities, the Receiving Home for Children, Cedar Knoll, and Oak Hill. In addition, SRA operates 17 group homes which service both male and female accused and adjudicated status offenders, accused male and female delinquents, and adjudicated male delinquents. Two privately operated residential facilities, Sasha Bruce House and SAJA Runaway House also serve youth involved with the juvenile justice system. Other public social service systems which interface with correctional-type care of juveniles described in this section are: (1) D.C. Superior Court Social Services Division, (2) Mental Health Administration of the DHR, and (3) Substance Abuse Administration of the DHR. In addition, a number of privately operated programs provide diagnostic and treatment services to youth.

2. Case Flow and Processing of Juvenile Cases

Figure 2.3 illustrates the major stages in the juvenile justice process in the District of Columbia and principle points of entry and exit. The narrative that follows describes each major step.

Youth involved, or allegedly involved, in delinquent or status offense-type behavior come to the attention of authorities in a variety of ways. Youth may be apprehended at the scene of the crime, identified as suspects by witnesses, or reported for incorrigibility or other status offenses by school, family, neighbors, or others. The police officer who apprehends the youth may elect to reprimand or release him/her if the behavior is not serious enough to warrant further action. If a decision is made to apprehend the youth, a contact form is completed, the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is notified, and the youth is transported to the District of Columbia Courthouse or the Receiving Home for "initial intake."

According to Table 2.7, in Calendar Year 1978 there were 5,882 juvenile cases referred to the Family Division of the Superior Court. This represents a 2.3 percent increase over the previous year. The most frequent reason for referral was for acts against property, accounting for 51.8 percent of all referrals in 1978. There was a 32.0 percent decline in referrals for PINS (children in need of supervision) in 1978 over the previous year relative to a 23.8 percent increase in referrals for acts against the public order.

The Youth Division may elect to release the alleged delinquent to the custody of his/her parents pending initial hearing the next day (community cases). Juveniles who are not released by the police are transported to the District of Columbia Courthouse between the hours of 6:00 am and 3:30 pm. At all other times, juveniles are transported to the District of Columbia Receiving Home. Initial screenings are executed by Superior Court intake staff at the Courthouse or the Receiving Home. These screenings involve completing social history summaries, identifying previous offenses and present legal status, detailing information that pertains to present charges, and interviewing parents or guardians. Based on information gathered in the initial screening, court intake staff may release the juvenile pending his/her initial hearing.

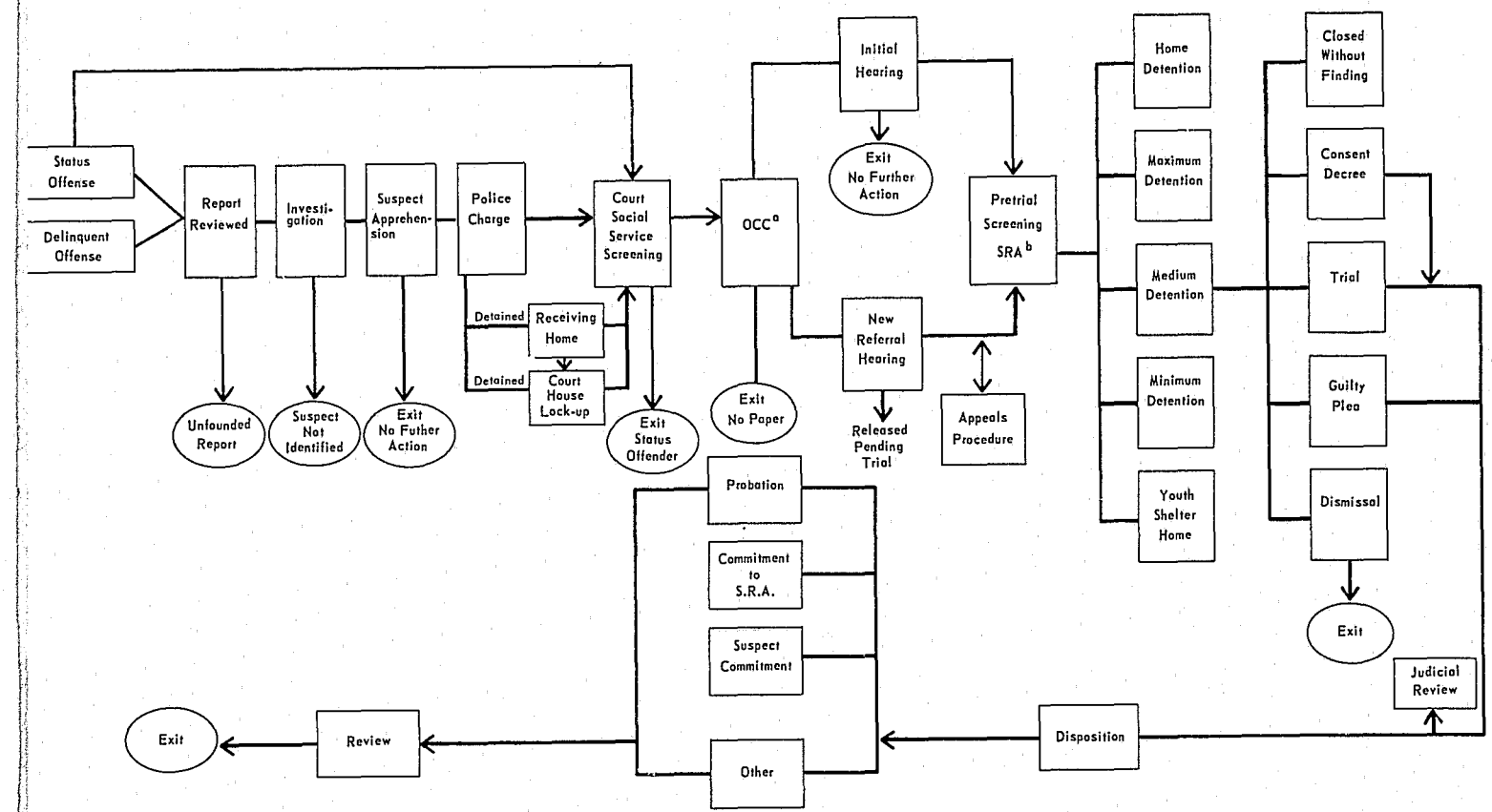


Figure 2.3
THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

^aOCC - Office of Corporation Counsel
^bSRA - Social Rehabilitation Administration

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Table 2.7
Reasons for Referral in Delinquency and PINS Cases
in the District of Columbia Courts, Calendar Years 1974-1978

Reason	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Percentage Change 1977-1978
Acts Against Persons (assault, homicide, robbery, rape)	1,860	2,313	2,039	1,692	1,673	-1.1
Acts Against Property (burglary, larceny, unauthorized use of auto)	3,410	3,302	3,216	2,945	3,048	3.5
Acts Against Public Order (disorderly conduct, narcotics)	1,107	993	981	639	791	23.8
Persons in Need of Supervision (truancy, beyond control)	440	375	357	225	153	-32.0
Interstate Compact Agreement	262	229	233	249	217	-12.9
TOTAL	7,079	7,212	6,826	5,750	5,882	2.3

SOURCE: Planning and Research Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, 1978 Annual Report of the District of Columbia Courts, Table 28, pg. 70.

Court intake staff also prepare recommendations that pertain to the pretrial status of alleged delinquents. Detention-release decisions and recommendations by police and court intake staff are based on the following six basic guidelines:

1. when the parents or guardians cannot be located after an extensive effort has been made to do so;
2. when it may reasonably be presumed that the parents or guardians cannot produce the juvenile in court when required;
3. when the circumstances surrounding the offense(s) are so serious that the juvenile constitutes a threat to his own welfare or to the safety and protection of the public;
4. when the juvenile's prior history, coupled with the present charge, constitutes a threat to himself/herself or to the safety and protection of the public;
5. when it is determined that the juvenile doesn't have a suitable home; and
6. when there is strong reason to believe that detention is necessary as a matter of protective custody.

Complaints mandated by the Chief Judge as requiring judicial review prior to release from detention are: homicide, rape, sale of narcotics, assault with a gun, robbery while armed, attempts to commit any such offense, and burglary in the first degree. Juveniles who are released either by the Youth Division of the MPD or court intake staff (community cases) are notified of their responsibility to appear before the Social Services Division of the Superior Court on the next day.

After the initial screening, the probation officer assigned the case reviews all information gathered during the initial screening. The probation officer interviews the alleged delinquent and the parents or guardians, when possible, and contacts pertinent members of the community who can provide additional information. The probation officer then delivers a recommendation for petitioning or no petitioning to the Office of the Corporation Counsel and prepares a report to be presented at the new referrals hearing. In this report, the probation officer also provides recommendations regarding pre-trial status. He/she can recommend pretrial detention, shelter care, community-based placements, or release to the custody of the parents pending trial.

Beyond-control complaints are referred directly to the Social Services Division of the Superior Court. Superior Court staff also conduct investigations of petitions alleging that a youth is in need of supervision (PINS). Federal guidelines stipulate that alleged PINS, as well as adjudicated PINS, be placed in non-secure settings. Petitions drawn up by the Division of Social Services are submitted to the Office of the Corporation Counsel for review. Records of those cases sent to court are maintained in the Federal Records Center in Suitland, Maryland. After a two-year period during which a juvenile commits no offenses, his file may be sealed by a waiver from the Division of Social Services.

The Assistant Corporation Counsel (ACC) conducts a screening and investigation of all cases recommended to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia concerning juveniles. The results of this screening and investigation are considered jointly with the recommendations of the Superior Court before the final decision is made to file the petition to the court. The ACC reviews the detention decision made in cases of juveniles accused of committing serious crimes, and can make a recommendation to waive Juvenile Branch jurisdiction and have the case continue through the adult criminal justice system. After consultation with the Director of Social Services, the ACC may request transfer of jurisdiction by filing of the delinquency petition. Juveniles can be transferred under the following conditions:

1. if the juvenile is fifteen or older, and charged with a felony;
2. if the juvenile is sixteen or older, has a prior commitment as a juvenile, and is charged with any new offenses; and
3. if a juvenile is over eighteen and charged with an offense allegedly committed before the age of sixteen.

Cases may be "no papered" if the Social Services Division and the ACC determine that the case is not suitable for petitioning. The case is then closed and the juvenile is released without further court action. If the decision is made to file the petition by the Court's Social Services Division and the ACC, the case is forwarded either for a new referrals hearing or an initial hearing. The decision as to whether or not to file a petition must be made within 24 hours for those youth who are detained, and within seven days for those released prior to their initial hearing. The ACC may file for dismissal of petition papers at any time during the proceedings up to the trial.

The new referrals hearing is held before a judge for those juveniles who have been detained pending their initial court appearance. This hearing consists of a reading of the petition as to the substance of the charge to the child, his/her parents, and the attorney. The response to charges follows, and the court determines whether or not there is probable cause that the juvenile committed the alleged offense. If the court determines there is probable cause, the Judge then must set the level of supervision or custody the youth will receive while awaiting the trial date. The judge reviews the recommendations of the Assistant Corporation Counsel and the Social Services Division of the Superior Court, and takes into account any previous court involvement in making this determination. If detention is determined to be in the best interest of the alleged delinquent, the court specifies the level of detention or delegates that responsibility to the Department of Human Resources (DHR). Youth who are detained pending trial are supposed to be scheduled for a trial within a thirty day period to satisfy present procedural requirements.

The child's attorney has the right to file a motion to amend a detention decision. A motion to amend a detention decision is initially filed with the judge who made the detention ruling. The child's attorney can further appeal a detention decision by filing a motion to amend the decision with the Court of Appeals.

Alternatives available to the court as a result of the new referrals hearing are:

1. dismissal of the child from the court's jurisdiction;
2. transfer to adult jurisdiction, initiated by a motion by the ACC requesting that the youth be transferred for criminal prosecution in the adult courts;
3. a date for trial is given to all parties following a plea of not guilty;
4. following a plea of guilty, jurisdiction is assumed by the court and the case is continued while a further investigation of the family and social environment of the juvenile is performed;
5. a consent decree is issued, no plea is accepted, and the juvenile volunteers to be supervised by the court for six months;

6. the juvenile is committed to the Department of Human Resources for supervision and/or care while awaiting trial; and
7. the judge at his/her discretion may terminate either the actual trial or a case that is pending before the court by closing the case without a finding.

Youth who are detained pending trial may be placed in either secure or non-secure settings. There are presently three levels of secure detention utilized by the court. Alleged delinquents held in maximum security reside at Oak Hill. This facility is operated by the Department of Human Resources (DHR) and has a capacity of 150. In addition, younger alleged delinquents in maximum security reside in a designated cottage at Cedar Knoll and the D.C. Receiving Home. Alleged delinquents held in medium security reside at Cedar Knoll. This facility is also operated by DHR and has a capacity of 325. It is also the primary facility for youth held in minimum security.

DHR provides six shelter homes for alleged delinquents. These facilities have a combined capacity of 80. These shelter homes are community based and provide an alternative to institutionalization. DHR also operates a home detention program for alleged delinquents. Youth reside at home under close supervision from a probation officer, who contacts the youth at least three times a day. Youth who violate the rules governing this program are placed in a more secure setting.

In 1978, there were 1,605 court referred juveniles awaiting disposition who were screened by DHR for placement. Table 2.8 indicates the number of placements in the various levels of detention. There were 1,257 juveniles held in secure settings while awaiting disposition in 1978. There were 227 youth screened for placement in non-secure settings but held in secure settings due to lack of available space in community-based facilities.

The initial hearing is held for those juveniles who were released to the custody of their parents or guardians and is held before a hearing officer. Hearings for those juveniles released must be held within seven days of their arrest. The hearing officer conducts a probable cause hearing with the Assistant Corporation Counsel presenting evidence. If probable cause is found at this time, release conditions, a trial date, and appointment of counsel are set.

When a case proceeds to trial the issues are limited to determining whether the juvenile committed the acts alleged in the petition by the Assistant Corporation Counsel. All juvenile cases are heard before a judge without a jury. If the allegations in the petition are ascertained to be true, the Court orders preparation of an in-depth social summary prior to the disposition of the case. If the verdict is acquittal, the juvenile is free from any further supervision by the court.

The pre-disposition investigation is conducted by the Division of Social Services of the Superior Court. A report of this investigation is made to the Juvenile Branch of the Social Services Division before the entry of a

dispositional order, unless this requirement is waived by the Division with the consent of all parties concerned. The report of the pre-dispositional investigation is not submittable to the Division for its consideration unless the juvenile respondent has pled guilty or has been found guilty or in need of supervision. This investigation seeks to determine the circumstances influencing the juvenile's behavior in order to arrive at an appropriate disposition. The division may order that a physical or mental examination be performed. Examination results are prepared in conjunction with the Superior Court Clinic or the Forensic Psychiatry Office of the Department of Human Resources.

The social summary compiled during the pre-disposition investigation provides the basis for the disposition. The judgment entered at the disposition includes the plea, the findings, the adjudication, and the dispositional order. Juveniles who the court identifies as poor probation risks are committed to the Social Rehabilitation Administration (SRA) of DHR. Committed youth are institutionalized or placed in an alternative type of care. SRA determines the nature of the placement unless the judge has specifically noted that the youth be placed in a particular institution. If the court decides that the youth be placed on probation, the latter continues his involvement with the Social Services Division of the Superior Court. This Division provides counseling and supervision for the youth until the court requests a case review or an immediate court release. Adjudicated juveniles may be released to a community correctional facility. Presently, there are three facilities operated by DHR to serve adjudicated male delinquents. They have a total capacity of 40. There are no community correctional facilities in the District of Columbia that serve adjudicated female delinquents.

As shown in Table 2.9, in Calendar Year 1978 there were 5,451 juvenile cases disposed of by the Family Division of the Superior Court. In addition, there were 508 cases that could not be identified by disposition and/or sex. Of these 5,451 cases, 93.7 percent involved delinquent behavior, 2.6 percent involved PINS and 4.7 percent were interstate compact cases (PINS from other jurisdictions). Males were involved in 86.4 percent of these cases, relative to 13.6 percent for females. Of these reported cases, 68 percent were disposed of by judicial action.

Table 2.10 provides combined totals of types of dispositions from 1974 to 1978. The number of cases closed without a finding peaked in 1976 and significantly decreased in two years, while there has been a gradual increase in the use of suspended commitments (placement in a non-secure setting). The number of consent decrees (voluntary supervision of child by court) substantially decreased from 1976 to 1977. In 1977 and 1978, consent decrees accounted for 14 percent of all juvenile dispositions (including those cases not petitioned). The proportion of probation dispositions declined from 18 percent to 10 percent over the previous year. In 1978 there were 376 adjudicated youth committed to S.R.A. comprising 7 percent of all juvenile dispositions. Since 1974, there has been an annual average of 344 commitment dispositions, accounting for approximately 6 percent of all juvenile dispositions in the last five years.

Table 2.8

Number of Court Referred Juveniles Awaiting Disposition by Level of Custody and Month in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978

Month	Secure Facility			Receiving Home	Held Pending Y.S.H. ^a	Total	Youth Shelter Home	Home Detention	St. Elizabeth's	Other	Total	GRAND TOTAL
	Minimum	Median	Maximum									
January	5	30	16	12	5	68	26	17	1	1	45	113
February	6	24	18	13	5	66	41	10	-	-	51	117
March	3	23	22	25	37	110	11	12	-	-	23	133
April	13	20	29	30	22	114	17	3	-	5	25	139
May	6	41	42	32	28	149	18	-	-	1	19	168
June	4	32	32	40	18	126	24	4	1	1	30	156
July	2	22	21	29	19	93	19	8	-	-	27	120
August	5	37	38	11	13	104	8	13	-	-	21	125
September	2	47	29	12	17	107	19	22	-	-	41	148
October	6	35	24	13	15	93	19	13	-	-	32	125
November	12	30	33	26	26	127	12	3	-	1	16	143
December	7	28	29	14	22	100	15	-	3	-	18	118
TOTAL	71	369	333	257	227	1,257	229	105	5	9	348	1,605

^aHeld pending placement in Youth Shelter Home.

SOURCE: Department of Human Resources, unpublished data.

Table 2.9
Number and Percentage of Juvenile Cases by Type of Disposition by Superior Court
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978^a

Disposition	Total		Male			Female		
	Number	Percent	Delinquent	PINS ^b	Interstate Compact	Delinquent	PINS	Interstate Compact
Not Petitioned	1,768	32	1,416	20	47	226	27	32
Disposed of by Judicial Action:	3,683	68	3,138	39	49	330	54	73
Closed	742	14	654	6	2	63	11	6
Committed to S.R.A. ^c	376	7	332	5	-	25	13	1
Consent Decree	752	14	623	15	1	100	13	-
Disposed of on Another Case	415	8	383	3	-	26	1	2
Dismissed	449	8	281	8	45	42	9	64
Probation	540	10	479	2	-	53	6	-
Transfer to Adult Court ^d	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suspended Commitment	338	6	320	-	1	17	-	-
Other	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Additions and Corrections to Calendar Year 1978 Dispositions	69	1	64	-	-	4	1	-
TOTAL	5,451	100%	4,552	59	96	556	81	105

^aDoes not include 508 cases disposed of by judicial action that are not accounted for in the data.

^bPINS: persons in need of supervision (i.e., status offenders).

^cS.R.A.: Social Rehabilitation Administration.

^dNumber of cases unknown.

SOURCE: Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Planning and Research Division, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 2.10
Number of Delinquency and PINS^a Dispositions by Type of Disposition
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1974-1978

Type of Disposition	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Dispositions by Judicial Action					
Closed without a Finding	1,833	2,046	2,956	1,079	742
Commitment to S.R.A. ^b	256	269	390	428	376
Consent Decree	1,210	1,448	1,369	777	752
Dismissed	822	1,198	616	408	449
Disposed of on Another Case	38	24	143	208	415
Transferred to Adult Court	2	1	1	-	-
Probation	710	534	584	700	540
Suspended Commitment	90	181	274	313	339
Other	7	4	-	3	2
Additions and Corrections to Dispositions for the Calendar Year	-	-	-	106	69
Subtotal	4,968	5,705	5,973	4,022	3,683
Not Petitioned	1,341	684	1,044	1,722	1,768
TOTAL	6,309	6,389	7,017	5,744	5,451

^aPINS: persons in need of supervision (i.e., status offenders).

^bS.R.A.: Social Rehabilitation Administration.

SOURCE: District of Columbia Courts, 1978 Annual Report, Table 29.

The review of commitment is conducted to determine whether the child can be returned to the custody of his/her parents or guardians. Court supervision or custody can only be relinquished through action by the court that terminates the commitment of the child to DHR or to Social Services Division supervision. The review mechanism allows the court an opportunity to continue a level of oversight and direction over the life of the child.

According to D.C. Code 16-2309(3), a MPD Officer may apprehend a juvenile who has run away or is truant from school. The MPD officer returns the juvenile to his/her parents unless the juvenile refuses to go home or the parents refuse to accept him/her. The juvenile is then transported to the Receiving Home or the District of Columbia Courthouse pending a detention

hearing, which is held the next day. Truants are returned to school and released to the supervision of an appropriate school official. If the Office of Pupil Personnel Services of the D.C. Public Schools decides that the juvenile should be referred to the court, a formal complaint is filed with the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Intake procedures for PINS are similar to procedures utilized for delinquency cases except that a complainant cannot appeal a decision made by the Superior Court Social Services Division not to petition the case. The case is referred to Social Services, which has the responsibility for petition decisions.

Runaways from other jurisdictions (Interstate Compact Agreement cases) are apprehended and referred to the Family Division of Superior Court. In 1978, there were 217 such referrals. These out-of-state runaways are held pending an initial hearing. At the hearing, consent-to-return forms are signed, or (if the runaway refuses to sign this form) the resident state is notified and is asked to forward an acquisition notice to the Corporation Counsel. The District then aids the sender state in transporting the runaway to his home jurisdiction. In 1978 only 57 percent of these cases were petitioned and disposed of by judicial action. The majority of cases petitioned were dismissed.

Reports of suspected child abuse may be made either directly to the police or to the Protective Services Division of the Social Rehabilitation Administration (SRA), which refers the report to the police. Statutory authority to remove children from the home rests solely with the police, except in cases where children are left unattended. The police send non-uniformed Child Abuse Unit officers to investigate each case. If they are unavailable, uniformed Youth Division Operations Unit officer will conduct the investigation. If the child is already in the hospital and abuse is suspected, the police will place a hold on the child so that he may not be removed from the hospital before a court hearing the next day. If the child is in the community and the investigating officer believes the child has been abused and is in physical danger, he will remove the child, take him to the hospital (in a few cases to 24-hour Protective Services for placement), and go to court the next day for a custody order. The Assistant Corporation Counsel reviews abuse cases and, in consultation with a Court Intra-Family worker, makes a petition decision. The Court Intra-Family worker investigates the home situation to prepare reports for the court's consideration as to the disposition of the child. If, however, the child's case is active with SRA Protective Service (which occurs in approximately 14 percent of all cases), the Social Services Division transfers the case to the child's protective service worker, who handles the investigation, court reports and appearances, and all other case responsibilities.

When a case is petitioned, the initial hearing usually occurs within 48 hours of an abuse charge. A judge listens to the police officer, the ACC, the PS worker, and the lawyers appointed for child and parents. The judge then determines whether there is probable cause to uphold the abuse charge. If he so finds (as happens in approximately 85 percent of the cases), he then decides where the child should remain in custody pending trial. In a few cases, the judge allows the child to go home or to a relative or friend. In the vast

majority of cases, the child is ordered into shelter care which involves the transfer of custody to SRA. Abused children on shelter care orders are either placed in St. Ann's Infant Home, D.J. Nellums' emergency shelter, a National Involvement Institute group home, a DHR group home, an emergency foster home, or to the Hospital for Sick Children. If no probable cause is found, the case is dismissed and the child goes home. Some cases are resolved by a stipulation between the parties. Stipulations may spell out admission of abuse and set out agreed-upon actions to be taken by parents and agencies. These agreements must be approved by the judge and have the force of a court order.

A trial is generally held six weeks to six months after the initial hearing. At this point, the Corporation Counsel must prove with a preponderance of evidence that the child has been abused. If the court so finds, the child remains in shelter care prior to disposition. In case of dismissal, the child returns home immediately.

When the court makes its disposition, it nearly always follows the recommendation of the probation officer or protective service worker. The court's options are nearly unlimited, but generally the court does one of the following:

1. commits the child to SRA for an indeterminate period up to two years;
2. releases the child to his/her parents with protective supervision ordered;
3. releases the child to a third party with protective supervision;
4. releases the child to his/her parents with no supervision; and
5. releases the child to a third party with no protective supervision.

When the child is committed to SRA, reviews are normally scheduled at intervals of three to six months. These may be *ex parte*, in which SRA files a report that is reviewed by a judge, or full hearings for all concerned parties. While the average stay in foster care in the District is seven years, no figures are available specifically on committed abuse cases.

The path followed by neglect cases, when the initial complaint is made to the police, is essentially the same as that followed in cases of abuse. However, the majority of placements by police in neglect cases are with SRA in emergency shelters or foster homes, though some are taken to hospitals. Due to recent administrative interpretations of statutes bearing on police authority in neglect cases (D.C. Code Sections 16-2309, 2311, and 1232), the investigating officer is not free to make a third party placement. The police implements the child's removal from his/her home and turns the child over to a 24-hour protective service worker for transportation to a placement facility. The officer goes to court the next day for a custody order, and the case proceeds as in abuse.

APPENDIX A
DEFINITION OF OFFENSES IN UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

Definitions¹

A. PART I OFFENSES

1. Criminal Homicide

a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

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

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

b. Manslaughter by Negligence²

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

2. Forcible Rape

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

3. Robbery

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

4. Aggravated Assault

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

5. Burglary

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

¹All definitions are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing, 1977.

²While Manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

6. Larceny-theft

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

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

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

B. PART II OFFENSES1. Other Assaults (Simple)

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

2. Arson

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

3. Forgery and Counterfeiting

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

4. Fraud

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

5. Embezzlement

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

6. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing

Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property.

7. Vandalism

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

8. Weapon; carrying, possessing, etc.

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

9. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

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

10. Sex Offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)

Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

11. Drug Abuse Violations

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

12. Gambling

Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

13. Offenses Against the Family and Children

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

14. Driving Under the Influence

Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

15. Liquor Laws

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

16. Drunkenness

Drunkenness or intoxication.

17. Disorderly Conduct

Breach of the peace.

18. Vagrancy

Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

19. All Other Offenses

All violations of state or local laws, except classes 1-25 and traffic.

20. Suspicion

No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

21. Curfew and loitering laws

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

22. Runaway

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

APPENDIX B
CRIME STATISTICS

Table 1
Estimated Population by Age, Sex, and Color
for the District of Columbia, July 1, 1977

Age	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
ALL AGES	691,500	172,300	519,200	313,200	76,600	236,600	378,300	95,700	282,600
0-4	45,800	4,100	41,700	23,200	2,000	21,200	22,600	2,100	20,500
5-9	47,400	5,100	42,300	23,700	2,600	21,100	23,700	2,500	21,200
10-14	54,300	5,100	49,200	27,800	2,600	25,200	26,500	2,500	24,000
15-19	61,100	7,000	54,100	28,800	3,400	25,400	32,300	3,600	28,700
20-24	60,400	8,300	52,100	26,200	4,200	22,000	34,200	4,100	30,100
25-29	72,400	22,400	50,000	31,800	10,600	21,200	40,600	11,800	28,800
30-34	57,200	17,900	39,300	26,500	8,500	18,000	30,700	9,400	21,300
35-39	41,300	12,500	28,800	19,500	6,600	12,900	21,800	5,900	15,900
40-44	37,100	8,900	28,200	17,100	4,700	12,400	20,000	4,200	15,800
45-49	36,900	9,200	27,700	17,100	4,600	12,500	19,800	4,600	15,200
50-54	36,700	10,100	26,600	16,100	4,600	11,500	20,600	5,500	15,100
55-59	35,400	11,700	23,700	15,000	4,800	10,200	20,400	6,900	13,500
60-64	32,400	12,500	19,900	13,800	5,100	8,700	18,600	7,400	11,200
65+	73,100	37,500	35,600	26,600	12,300	14,300	46,500	25,200	21,300
0-6	64,760	6,140	58,620	32,680	3,040	29,640	32,080	3,100	28,980
7-17	119,400	12,360	107,040	59,300	6,200	53,100	60,100	6,160	53,940
18+	507,340	153,800	353,540	221,220	67,360	153,860	286,120	86,440	199,680

SOURCE: Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C., 1977," October 1978.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 2
Estimated Population by Age, Sex, and Color
for the District of Columbia, July 1, 1978

Age	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
ALL AGES	676,100	173,800	502,300	302,900	76,700	226,200	373,200	97,100	276,100
0-4	42,300	3,900	38,400	21,200	1,800	19,400	21,100	2,100	19,000
5-9	48,700	5,100	43,600	23,700	2,500	21,200	25,000	2,600	22,400
10-14	47,800	5,000	42,800	24,500	2,500	22,000	23,300	2,500	20,800
15-19	59,700	7,500	52,200	27,900	3,700	24,200	31,800	3,800	28,000
20-24	64,800	8,400	56,400	27,600	4,200	23,400	37,200	4,200	33,000
25-29	63,200	19,500	43,700	28,300	9,100	19,200	34,900	10,400	24,500
30-34	56,100	18,800	37,300	25,000	8,700	16,300	31,100	10,100	21,000
35-39	43,500	15,000	28,500	20,100	7,700	12,400	23,400	7,300	16,100
40-44	36,200	9,600	26,600	16,600	5,000	11,600	19,600	4,600	15,000
45-49	36,200	9,300	26,900	16,700	4,600	12,100	19,500	4,700	14,800
50-54	36,000	10,200	25,800	15,800	4,600	11,200	20,200	5,600	14,600
55-59	35,700	11,900	23,800	15,300	5,100	10,200	20,400	6,800	13,600
60-64	32,800	12,700	20,100	14,000	5,200	8,800	18,800	7,500	11,300
65+	73,100	36,900	36,200	26,200	12,000	14,200	46,900	24,900	22,000
0-6	61,780	5,940	55,840	30,680	2,800	27,880	57,380	6,340	51,040
7-17	112,840	12,560	100,280	55,460	6,220	49,240	31,100	3,140	27,960
18+	501,480	155,300	346,180	216,760	67,680	149,080	284,720	87,620	197,100

SOURCE: Office of Planning and Development, "1978 Provisional Population Estimates." Washington, D.C., April 1979.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 3

Population Estimates and Number and Rate Per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1971-1978^a

Year		Popu- lation Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1971	Total	753,600	70,553.0	16,121.0	54,432.0	275.0	652.0	11,222.0	3,972.0	18,818.0	26,882.0	8,732.0
	Rate	-	9,362.1	2,139.2	7,222.9	36.5	86.5	1,489.1	527.1	2,497.1	3,567.1	1,158.7
1972	Total	752,700	52,625.0	12,617.0	40,008.0	245.0	724.0	7,751.0	3,897.0	12,801.0	21,386.0	5,821.0
	Rate	-	6,991.5	1,676.2	5,315.3	32.6	96.2	1,029.8	517.7	1,700.7	2,841.2	773.4
1973	Total	739,600	51,046.0	11,631.0	39,415.0	268.0	596.0	7,176.0	3,591.0	11,801.0	22,901.0	4,713.0
	Rate	-	6,901.8	1,572.6	5,329.2	36.2	80.6	970.3	485.5	1,595.6	3,096.4	637.2
1974	Total	729,100	54,644.0	11,590.0	43,054.0	277.0	561.0	7,941.0	2,811.0	14,126.0	25,004.0	3,924.0
	Rate	-	7,494.7	1,589.6	5,905.1	37.9	76.9	1,089.2	385.5	1,937.5	3,429.4	538.2
1975	Total	721,800	55,166.0	12,713.0	42,453.0	240.0	524.0	9,137.0	2,812.0	13,164.0	25,892.0	3,397.0
	Rate	-	7,642.8	1,761.3	5,881.6	33.3	72.6	1,265.9	389.6	1,823.8	3,587.1	470.6
1976	Total	707,900	49,726.0	10,399.0	39,327.0	188.0	508.7	7,044.0	2,659.0	11,869.0	24,506.0	2,952.0
	Rate	-	7,024.4	1,469.0	5,555.5	26.6	71.8	995.1	375.6	1,676.7	3,461.8	417.0
1977	Total	691,500	49,812.0	9,835.0	39,977.0	192.0	393.0	6,656.0	2,594.0	11,590.0	25,645.0	2,742.0
	Rate	-	7,203.5	1,422.3	5,781.2	27.8	56.8	962.5	375.1	1,676.1	3,708.6	396.5
1978	Total	676,100	50,950.0	9,515.0	41,435.0	189.0	447.0	6,333.0	2,546.0	12,497.0	25,744.0	3,194.0
	Rate	-	7,535.9	1,407.3	6,128.5	28.0	66.1	936.7	376.6	1,848.4	3,807.7	472.4

^aThe following classifications will be used in this and subsequent tables:

Crime index total equals violent crime total plus property crime total.

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

Property crime total equals the sum of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^bData for 1971-76 include manslaughter by negligence which is a Part I offense but not a crime index offense.

SOURCES: Offenses for 1971-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978.

Offenses for 1977-78: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979.

Population estimates: Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C."

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 4

Annual Rates of Change (in percents) of Reported Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

Years	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1971-72	-25.4	-21.7	-26.5	-10.9	11.0	-30.9	-1.9	-32.0	-20.4	-33.3
1972-73	-3.0	-7.8	-1.5	9.4	-17.7	-7.4	-7.9	-7.8	7.1	-19.0
1973-74	7.0	-0.4	9.2	3.4	-5.9	10.7	-21.7	19.7	9.2	-16.7
1974-75	0.9	9.7	-1.4	-13.4	-6.6	15.1	0.0	-6.8	3.6	-13.4
1975-76	-9.8	-18.2	-7.4	-21.7	-3.1	-22.9	-5.4	-9.8	-5.4	-13.1
1976-77	0.1	-5.4	1.7	2.1	-22.6	-5.5	-2.4	-2.4	4.6	-7.1
1977-78	2.3	-3.3	3.6	-1.6	13.7	-4.9	-1.9	7.8	0.4	16.5
1971-78	-28.3	-41.0	-23.9	-31.3	-31.4	-43.6	-35.9	-33.6	-4.2	-63.4
1974-78	-6.8	-17.9	-3.8	-31.8	-20.3	-20.2	-9.4	-11.5	3.0	-18.6

^aData for 1971-1976 include arrests for manslaughter by negligence which is a Part I offense but not a crime index offense.

SOURCES: 1971-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978.
1977-78: Metropolitan Police Department. "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program."

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 5

Number of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Month
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Month	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>1977</u>										
January	3,678	781	2,897	20	26	569	166	892	1,809	196
February	3,810	854	2,956	12	25	639	178	839	1,882	235
March	4,148	857	3,291	18	38	574	227	941	2,119	231
April	4,162	874	3,288	14	27	581	252	845	2,254	189
May	4,129	805	3,324	21	28	500	256	948	2,172	204
June	4,045	766	3,279	15	43	484	224	887	2,161	231
July	4,465	833	3,632	19	37	537	240	1,037	2,362	233
August	4,614	830	3,784	21	47	534	228	1,096	2,473	215
September	4,248	744	3,504	11	30	474	229	1,126	2,124	254
October	4,258	838	3,420	15	39	573	211	985	2,171	264
November	4,251	813	3,438	16	26	588	183	1,030	2,150	258
December	4,004	840	3,164	10	27	603	200	964	1,968	232
TOTAL	49,812	9,835	39,977	192	393	6,656	2,594	11,590	25,645	2,742
<u>1978</u>										
January	3,678	801	2,877	12	25	588	176	866	1,795	216
February	3,331	629	2,702	13	13	437	166	811	1,670	221
March	4,060	779	3,281	12	34	531	202	943	2,068	270
April	3,975	690	3,285	18	43	434	195	964	2,059	262
May	4,014	773	3,241	12	58	467	236	937	2,045	259
June	4,248	745	3,503	19	54	435	237	1,049	2,177	277
July	4,539	793	3,746	15	44	519	215	1,157	2,267	322
August	5,153	934	4,219	17	49	563	305	1,304	2,604	310
September	4,455	777	3,678	28	26	520	203	1,183	2,206	288
October	4,556	815	3,741	11	30	570	204	1,107	2,384	250
November	4,385	823	3,562	13	30	578	202	1,108	2,219	234
December	4,560	956	3,604	19	41	691	205	1,068	2,250	285
TOTAL	50,950	9,515	41,435	189	447	6,333	2,546	12,497	25,744	3,194

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SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 6

Number of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Day of the Week
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Day	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>1977</u>										
Sunday	5,235	1,185	4,050	23	59	715	388	1,131	2,585	334
Monday	7,193	1,362	5,831	24	42	967	329	1,686	3,764	381
Tuesday	7,241	1,351	5,890	24	59	931	337	1,676	3,831	383
Wednesday	7,072	1,335	5,737	24	58	918	335	1,650	3,711	376
Thursday	7,295	1,328	5,967	26	54	939	309	1,658	3,951	358
Friday	8,698	1,661	7,037	34	54	1,197	376	2,188	4,391	458
Saturday	7,079	1,614	5,465	37	67	989	521	1,601	3,412	452
TOTAL	48,812	9,835	39,977	192	393	6,656	2,594	11,590	25,645	2,742
<u>1978</u>										
Sunday	5,639	1,202	4,437	27	71	726	378	1,285	2,790	362
Monday	7,383	1,309	6,074	17	63	894	335	1,798	3,840	436
Tuesday	7,348	1,305	6,043	32	58	875	340	1,845	3,737	461
Wednesday	7,450	1,347	6,103	21	62	930	334	1,789	3,884	430
Thursday	7,264	1,229	6,035	17	53	840	319	1,786	3,802	447
Friday	8,916	1,586	7,330	36	56	1,101	393	2,376	4,383	571
Saturday	6,950	1,537	5,413	39	84	967	447	1,618	3,308	487
TOTAL	50,950	9,515	41,435	189	447	6,333	2,546	12,497	25,744	3,194

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SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Reporting Program," March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 7

Number of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Police District
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Police District	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>1977</u>										
1	10,402	2,023	8,379	28	49	1,438	508	1,859	6,023	497
2	7,951	704	7,247	5	22	525	152	1,519	5,382	346
3	8,286	2,100	6,186	59	81	1,343	617	1,794	3,995	397
4	6,376	1,163	5,213	22	60	789	292	1,765	3,067	381
5	6,697	1,566	5,131	26	62	1,099	379	1,672	3,017	442
6	4,007	856	3,151	20	52	518	266	1,117	1,726	308
7	6,093	1,423	4,670	32	67	944	380	1,864	2,435	371
TOTAL	49,812	9,835	39,977	192	393	6,656	2,594	11,590	25,645	2,742
<u>1978</u>										
1	10,745	1,947	8,798	30	59	1,398	460	2,009	6,135	651
2	8,783	818	7,965	4	34	649	131	1,630	5,931	404
3	8,024	1,785	6,239	41	60	1,146	538	1,978	3,907	354
4	6,443	1,074	5,369	25	63	679	307	1,776	3,179	413
5	6,765	1,370	5,395	27	62	890	390	1,985	2,887	523
6	4,139	934	3,205	25	64	556	289	1,175	1,597	433
7	6,055	1,587	4,468	37	104	1,015	431	1,944	2,108	416
TOTAL	50,950	9,515	41,435	189	447	6,333	2,546	12,497	25,744	3,194

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SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Reporting Program," March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 8

Population Estimates and Number and Rate per 1,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Ward
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1977

Ward		Population Estimate ^a	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^b	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1	Total	83,900	6,816.0	1,650.0	5,166.0	41.0	71.0	1,019.0	519.0	1,730.0	3,113.0	323.0
	Rate	--	81.2	19.7	61.6	0.5	0.8	12.1	6.2	20.6	37.1	3.8
2	Total	83,800	15,144.0	2,781.0	12,363.0	41.0	79.0	1,966.0	695.0	2,291.0	9,265.0	807.0
	Rate	--	180.7	33.2	147.5	0.5	0.9	23.5	8.3	27.3	110.6	9.6
3	Total	85,900	4,376.0	375.0	4,001.0	2.0	16.0	282.0	75.0	981.0	2,836.0	184.0
	Rate	--	50.9	4.4	46.6	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.9	11.4	33.0	2.1
4	Total	87,400	4,138.0	634.0	3,504.0	13.0	33.0	460.0	128.0	1,086.0	2,157.0	261.0
	Rate	--	47.3	7.3	40.1	0.1	0.4	5.3	1.5	12.4	24.7	3.0
5	Total	90,300	4,823.0	1,083.0	3,740.0	14.0	57.0	718.0	294.0	1,198.0	2,194.0	348.0
	Rate	--	53.4	12.0	41.4	0.2	0.6	8.0	3.3	13.3	24.3	3.9
6	Total	83,600	5,980.0	1,397.0	4,583.0	28.0	41.0	1,000.0	328.0	1,723.0	2,561.0	299.0
	Rate	--	71.5	16.7	54.8	0.3	0.5	12.0	3.9	20.6	30.6	3.6
7	Total	87,500	4,558.0	941.0	3,617.0	22.0	53.0	595.0	271.0	1,204.0	2,053.0	360.0
	Rate	--	52.1	10.8	41.3	0.3	0.6	6.8	3.1	13.8	23.5	4.1
8	Total	89,100	4,251.0	999.0	3,252.0	21.0	52.0	645.0	281.0	1,380.0	1,595.0	277.0
	Rate	--	47.7	11.2	36.5	0.2	0.6	7.2	3.2	15.5	17.9	3.1
Unknown ^c		--	-272.0	-22.0	-250.0	13.0	-9.0	-29.0	3.0	-3.0	-129.0	-118.0
District of Columbia	Total	691,500	49,815.0	9,838.0	39,977.0	195.0	393.0	6,656.0	2,594.0	11,590.0	25,645.0	2,742.0
	Rate	--	72.0	14.2	57.8	0.3	0.7	9.6	3.8	16.8	37.1	4.0

^aPopulation sizes are estimates for 1977.

^bThis category includes three cases of manslaughter by negligence.

^cUnknown cases include those in which the geographic location of the offense is unknown and those which are unfounded cases.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data. Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C."

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table.9

Population Estimates and Number and Rate per 1,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Ward
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978

Ward		Population Estimate ^a	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1	Total	83,900	6,999.0	1,492.0	5,507.0	39.0	57.0	917.0	479.0	1,872.0	3,323.0	312.0
	Rate	--	83.4	17.8	65.6	0.5	0.7	10.9	5.7	22.3	39.6	3.7
2	Total	83,800	15,357.0	2,599.0	12,758.0	41.0	93.0	1,837.0	628.0	2,445.0	9,375.0	938.0
	Rate	--	183.3	31.0	152.2	0.5	1.1	21.9	7.5	29.2	111.9	11.2
3	Total	85,900	4,708.0	444.0	4,264.0	3.0	22.0	362.0	57.0	1,027.0	3,028.0	209.0
	Rate	--	54.8	5.2	49.6	0.0	0.3	4.2	0.7	12.0	35.3	2.4
4	Total	87,400	4,055.0	581.0	3,474.0	9.0	31.0	380.0	161.0	1,132.0	2,078.0	264.0
	Rate	--	46.4	6.6	39.7	0.1	0.4	4.3	1.8	13.0	23.8	3.0
5	Total	90,300	5,123.0	959.0	4,164.0	19.0	41.0	611.0	288.0	1,510.0	2,223.0	431.0
	Rate	--	56.7	10.6	46.1	0.2	0.5	6.8	3.2	16.7	24.6	4.8
6	Total	83,600	6,154.0	1,333.0	4,821.0	21.0	67.0	897.0	348.0	1,886.0	2,593.0	342.0
	Rate	--	73.6	15.9	57.7	0.3	0.8	10.7	4.2	22.6	31.0	4.1
7	Total	87,500	4,768.0	1,070.0	3,698.0	25.0	75.0	671.0	299.0	1,285.0	1,919.0	494.0
	Rate	--	54.5	12.2	42.3	0.3	0.9	7.7	3.4	14.7	21.9	5.6
8	Total	89,100	4,127.0	1,076.0	3,051.0	25.0	75.0	662.0	314.0	1,385.0	1,333.0	333.0
	Rate	--	46.3	12.1	34.2	0.3	0.8	7.4	3.5	15.5	15.0	3.7
Unknown ^b			-341.0	-39.0	-302.0	7.0	-14.0	-4.0	-28.0	-45.0	-128.0	-129.0
District of Columbia	Total	676,100	50,950.0	9,515.0	41,435.0	189.0	447.0	6,333.0	2,546.0	12,497.0	25,744.0	3,194.0
	Rate	--	75.4	14.1	61.3	.03	0.7	9.4	3.8	18.5	38.1	4.7

^aThe population sizes for the wards are estimates for 1977; population size for the District of Columbia is an estimate for 1978.

^bUnknown cases include those in which the geographic location of the offense is unknown and those which are unfounded cases.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data. Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C."

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 10

Number of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1977

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1.0	755	97	658	--	4	77	16	126	501	31
2.0	664	67	597	--	2	42	23	116	442	39
3.0	168	18	150	--	3	14	1	42	101	7
4.0	124	14	110	--	--	7	7	31	75	4
5.0	391	34	357	--	1	30	3	121	221	15
6.0	184	21	163	--	2	17	2	54	100	9
7.0	186	11	175	--	--	8	3	37	134	4
8.0	171	12	159	1	1	7	3	56	98	5
9.0	152	4	148	--	--	4	--	64	81	3
10.1	413	17	396	--	--	11	6	54	332	10
10.2	116	5	110	--	--	4	1	26	78	6
11.0	299	25	274	1	1	22	1	70	188	16
12.0	206	20	186	--	1	15	4	45	126	15
13.0	270	19	251	--	--	17	2	46	197	8
14.0	177	3	174	--	1	2	--	52	113	9
15.0	101	8	93	--	--	5	3	41	49	3
16.0	186	28	158	--	5	20	3	77	76	5
17.0	351	43	308	--	4	30	9	112	159	37
18.1	21	1	20	--	--	--	1	--	20	--
18.2	334	58	276	1	4	40	13	75	181	20
19.0	394	63	331	1	4	46	12	98	208	25
20.0	383	82	301	--	6	59	17	98	177	26
21.1	273	43	230	1	4	26	12	77	144	9
21.2	128	28	160	1	--	20	7	65	82	13
22.1	87	17	70	2	2	9	4	26	41	3
22.2	108	21	87	2	--	9	10	29	52	6
23.1	135	21	114	--	--	20	1	22	76	16
23.2	187	8	179	--	--	7	1	13	155	11
24.0	322	60	262	3	3	44	10	61	182	19
25.1	193	31	161	1	--	22	8	54	94	13
25.2	401	73	328	--	--	54	19	106	200	22
26.0	124	12	112	--	--	12	--	46	62	4
27.1	260	41	219	4	3	22	12	104	101	14
27.2	383	96	287	--	5	69	22	115	141	31
28.0	549	132	417	2	6	87	37	131	268	18
29.0	231	54	177	--	2	27	25	74	90	13
30.0	196	59	137	1	3	26	29	60	72	5
31.0	215	60	155	1	3	43	13	59	83	13
32.0	220	56	164	1	2	38	15	83	76	5
33.1	162	34	128	--	--	21	13	49	65	14
33.2	140	40	100	--	3	26	11	44	50	6

Table 10 (con't)

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
34.0	766	111	655	2	5	75	29	134	487	34
35.0	316	62	254	--	5	38	19	71	170	13
36.0	327	103	224	3	6	53	41	101	96	27
37.0	334	103	231	5	6	43	49	82	135	14
38.0	459	98	371	2	6	53	27	93	254	24
39.0	415	79	336	3	5	59	12	106	212	18
40.0	602	110	492	3	4	86	17	153	313	26
41.0	146	18	128	--	--	14	4	42	79	7
42.1	347	79	268	2	3	46	28	114	140	14
42.2	392	50	342	--	4	39	7	116	214	12
43.0	311	101	210	3	1	63	34	76	124	10
44.0	431	205	226	6	2	120	77	83	127	16
45.0	308	93	215	3	4	57	29	49	145	21
46.0	457	157	300	2	6	88	61	137	143	20
47.0	559	129	430	--	4	86	39	99	300	31
48.1	319	127	192	6	9	77	35	56	114	22
48.2	281	131	150	3	2	78	48	49	88	13
49.1	340	126	214	6	2	83	35	72	116	26
49.2	417	183	234	6	9	115	53	71	142	21
50.0	766	264	502	7	7	171	79	110	342	50
51.0	1,058	300	758	1	4	231	64	147	537	74
52.1	662	175	487	1	3	123	48	135	319	33
52.2	357	45	312	1	--	42	2	47	246	19
53.1	423	81	342	1	5	60	15	94	227	21
53.2	645	40	605	--	1	32	7	126	450	29
54.1	567	35	532	--	1	20	14	59	440	33
54.2	693	38	655	--	--	29	9	79	537	39
55.0	535	61	474	--	3	41	17	133	316	25
56.0	313	24	289	--	--	21	3	56	218	15
57.1	323	16	307	--	--	13	3	51	231	25
57.2	156	9	147	--	--	8	1	15	127	5
58.0	2,859	386	2,473	3	6	305	72	276	2,095	102
59.0	543	77	466	--	4	43	30	88	332	46
60.1	361	36	325	--	2	27	7	38	267	20
60.2	137	18	119	--	1	11	6	27	86	6
61.0	348	29	319	1	1	23	4	37	260	22
62.0	299	19	280	--	1	13	5	28	244	8
63.1	203	25	178	--	--	24	1	34	129	15
63.2	8	2	6	--	--	2	--	--	6	--
64.0	205	55	150	1	1	20	33	60	82	8
65.0	304	49	255	--	1	39	9	66	179	10
66.0	283	61	222	--	--	57	4	61	159	2
67.0	331	89	242	1	--	84	4	81	149	12
68.1	134	44	90	1	1	33	9	26	59	5
68.2	140	32	108	1	1	15	15	45	49	14
68.3	64	6	58	--	--	3	3	6	50	2

CONTINUED

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Table 10 (con't)

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
69.0	320	89	231	--	1	65	23	87	134	10
70.0	408	62	346	1	4	48	9	129	201	16
71.0	217	58	159	1	4	30	23	66	82	11
72.0	567	122	445	1	6	87	28	61	347	37
73.1	57	5	52	--	2	1	2	3	47	2
73.2	378	83	295	--	3	57	23	106	162	27
73.3	336	85	251	--	3	50	32	122	113	16
73.4	203	38	165	1	4	22	11	55	100	10
73.6	399	94	305	2	8	65	19	118	148	39
73.7	456	88	368	4	5	68	11	163	178	27
73.8	24	--	23	--	--	1	--	1	20	2
74.1	254	74	180	4	1	43	26	91	73	16
74.2	701	188	513	1	8	133	46	229	245	39
74.4	271	70	201	--	3	46	21	99	86	16
74.5	390	91	299	2	4	54	31	126	142	31
75.1	477	104	373	1	4	68	31	154	192	27
75.2	201	58	143	2	3	38	15	57	73	13
76.1	370	97	273	4	4	65	24	102	148	23
76.2	458	86	372	2	2	70	12	94	248	30
76.3	396	72	324	2	1	56	13	95	205	24
77.1	311	71	240	2	4	49	16	91	131	18
77.2	237	43	194	1	3	32	7	68	109	17
77.3	367	87	280	3	5	56	23	122	133	25
77.5	529	101	428	2	6	49	44	132	247	49
77.6	248	47	201	1	3	27	16	84	100	17
77.7	208	34	174	1	1	22	10	69	83	22
78.1	348	92	256	4	7	51	30	87	131	38
78.2	380	53	327	1	1	40	11	52	247	28
78.3	306	72	234	1	3	45	23	114	100	20
78.4	234	59	175	2	3	34	20	67	95	13
78.5	345	77	268	--	8	39	30	95	151	22
78.7	173	28	145	1	1	16	10	49	77	19
78.8	329	90	239	1	9	58	22	76	127	36
79.1	212	62	150	4	2	45	11	76	54	20
79.2	186	41	145	1	1	32	7	38	98	9
80.1	224	54	170	--	2	37	15	77	80	13
80.2	241	68	173	--	3	55	10	58	91	24
81.0	240	51	189	2	2	29	18	63	119	7
82.0	309	50	259	--	1	41	8	63	181	15
83.1	289	55	234	2	--	34	19	118	103	13
83.2	273	52	221	1	--	48	3	102	111	8
84.0	446	144	302	4	3	85	52	157	118	27
85.0	489	118	371	2	3	88	25	71	273	27
86.0	319	60	259	1	--	54	5	56	180	23
87.0	378	90	288	1	7	58	24	124	143	21
88.1	500	137	363	2	7	91	37	122	210	31

Table 10 (con't)

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
88.2	234	66	168	1	2	46	17	63	89	16
89.1	166	42	124	2	4	21	15	38	78	8
89.2	243	71	172	1	4	54	12	35	109	28
90.0	407	61	346	1	3	45	12	60	249	37
91.1	180	37	143	1	2	24	10	38	97	8
91.2	389	80	309	2	2	56	20	97	184	28
92.0	371	66	305	--	2	47	17	82	182	41
93.0	404	76	328	--	3	54	19	117	186	25
94.0	267	42	225	1	4	30	7	70	134	21
95.1	290	24	266	1	--	22	1	71	174	21
95.2	198	36	162	--	3	26	7	45	102	15
95.3	131	18	113	--	3	15	--	33	71	9
95.5	161	20	141	--	1	19	--	56	74	11
95.6	196	30	166	--	2	16	12	44	102	20
96.0	123	24	99	2	3	16	2	27	64	8
97.0	265	71	194	4	3	40	24	91	89	14
98.0	394	87	307	1	5	49	32	149	128	30
Unknown ^b	-272	-22	-250	13	-9	-29	3	-3	-129	-118
TOTAL	49,815	9,838	39,977	195	393	6,656	2,594	11,590	25,645	2,742

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^aThis category includes three cases of manslaughter by negligence.

^bUnknown cases include those in which the geographic location of the offense is unknown and those which are unfounded cases.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 11
Number of Reported Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1.0	793	105	688	1	6	88	10	158	494	36
2.0	682	87	595	-	2	71	14	114	425	56
3.0	163	9	154	-	-	7	2	48	93	13
4.0	153	12	141	1	-	7	4	36	99	6
5.0	451	36	415	-	3	29	4	166	236	13
6.0	146	15	131	-	1	11	3	36	86	9
7.0	210	19	191	-	2	14	3	38	143	10
8.0	170	6	164	-	-	6	-	45	112	7
9.0	141	9	132	-	-	6	3	40	87	5
10.1	553	29	524	-	1	25	3	68	447	9
10.2	152	5	147	-	-	5	-	42	102	3
11.0	287	30	257	-	1	28	1	57	183	17
12.0	231	32	199	-	1	25	6	51	142	6
13.0	307	30	277	1	4	23	2	53	210	14
14.0	172	17	155	-	1	15	1	35	117	3
15.0	97	3	94	-	-	2	1	40	52	2
16.0	201	19	182	-	1	8	10	86	84	12
17.0	357	45	312	-	3	35	7	113	175	24
18.1	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	14	2
18.2	360	64	296	3	4	38	19	120	158	18
19.0	310	50	260	-	3	39	8	67	177	16
20.0	418	71	347	1	4	50	16	146	179	22
21.1	277	53	224	2	3	36	12	86	118	20
21.2	184	28	156	1	2	17	8	51	83	22
22.1	110	22	88	1	-	9	12	25	56	7
22.2	110	19	91	-	-	14	5	27	53	11
23.1	79	13	66	-	-	8	5	17	39	10
23.2	177	11	166	-	-	7	4	12	141	13
24.0	322	53	269	1	4	35	13	84	169	16
25.1	241	37	204	-	1	25	11	60	132	12
25.2	379	43	336	-	1	27	15	84	220	32
26.0	89	9	80	-	1	7	1	29	49	2
27.1	259	51	208	1	7	33	10	87	107	14
27.2	470	79	391	-	4	60	15	145	219	27
28.0	645	141	504	4	11	83	43	144	341	19
29.0	239	60	179	1	1	35	23	73	93	13
30.0	229	68	161	2	2	40	24	71	83	7
31.0	199	42	157	1	5	23	13	60	82	15
32.0	215	45	170	5	2	21	17	65	89	16
33.1	141	33	108	-	3	17	13	49	51	8
33.2	163	34	129	-	4	25	5	68	49	12

Table 11 (con't)

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
34.0	725	92	633	1	-	70	21	153	444	36
35.0	314	66	248	1	2	37	26	79	163	6
36.0	333	90	243	-	7	44	39	123	106	14
37.0	353	104	249	3	6	48	47	104	126	19
38.0	408	85	403	1	-	57	27	116	269	18
39.0	461	65	396	4	-	52	9	93	280	23
40.0	645	123	522	-	4	88	31	195	307	20
41.0	175	14	161	-	-	9	5	48	105	8
42.1	341	58	283	2	2	29	25	113	157	13
42.2	403	57	346	-	2	45	10	105	227	14
43.0	295	83	212	4	1	51	27	71	129	12
44.0	316	139	177	6	3	74	56	70	91	16
45.0	297	87	210	3	-	63	21	62	132	16
46.0	427	122	305	2	1	75	44	143	139	23
47.0	463	96	367	5	4	66	21	79	259	29
48.1	213	67	146	5	-	27	35	64	69	13
48.2	271	107	164	4	3	4	46	66	92	6
49.1	254	75	179	3	2	47	23	60	102	17
49.2	404	173	231	6	16	107	44	82	127	22
50.0	650	211	439	2	7	130	72	141	259	39
51.0	1,022	269	753	2	6	198	63	117	569	67
52.1	606	152	454	1	5	108	38	142	279	33
52.2	417	46	371	-	2	31	13	63	283	25
53.1	465	63	402	1	3	46	13	94	285	23
53.2	790	64	726	-	1	58	5	160	518	48
54.1	714	43	671	-	2	35	6	112	521	38
54.2	781	45	736	1	1	34	9	87	617	32
55.0	552	68	484	-	6	52	10	136	306	42
56.0	307	28	279	-	2	26	-	52	215	12
57.1	351	24	327	-	1	19	4	44	259	24
57.2	200	15	185	-	-	12	3	17	167	7
58.0	3,046	410	2,636	5	4	335	666	304	2,154	178
59.0	552	73	479	-	4	49	20	63	349	66
60.1	378	41	337	-	3	31	5	40	276	21
60.2	138	26	112	-	3	18	5	21	82	9
61.0	344	51	293	1	-	36	14	42	233	18
62.0	284	16	268	-	1	9	6	21	227	20
63.1	223	43	180	-	1	40	2	45	120	15
63.2	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
64.0	257	70	187	2	3	30	35	81	96	10
65.0	296	29	267	-	4	19	6	58	191	18
66.0	284	50	234	-	1	47	2	64	164	6
67.0	362	78	284	-	5	62	11	114	155	15
68.1	120	31	89	-	-	25	6	43	35	11
68.2	119	27	92	2	-	16	9	34	46	12
68.3	92	9	83	-	-	9	-	9	66	8

Table 11 (con't)

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
69.0	331	69	262	1	3	53	12	117	134	11
70.0	539	88	451	1	2	69	16	166	264	21
71.0	292	82	210	1	3	44	34	77	114	19
72.0	547	104	443	-	6	77	21	76	310	57
73.1	47	4	43	-	2	-	2	8	32	3
73.2	352	101	251	1	6	67	27	120	98	33
73.3	350	92	258	3	7	47	35	124	117	17
73.4	223	49	174	-	4	27	18	90	69	15
73.6	467	137	330	1	14	92	30	140	157	33
73.7	423	73	350	4	8	47	14	187	119	44
73.8	19	1	18	-	-	-	1	-	18	-
74.1	228	67	161	2	1	45	19	70	74	17
74.2	696	197	499	8	11	128	50	236	206	57
74.4	235	60	175	1	1	28	30	91	69	15
74.5	385	90	295	3	4	55	28	141	113	41
75.1	526	150	376	4	6	99	41	173	177	26
75.2	223	70	153	3	4	41	22	71	67	15
76.1	322	81	241	3	5	42	31	92	126	23
76.2	543	127	416	2	10	99	16	135	238	43
76.3	415	83	332	-	5	65	13	100	200	32
77.1	327	78	249	2	6	50	20	116	115	18
77.2	246	45	201	5	4	30	6	85	97	19
77.3	344	58	286	-	7	30	21	147	102	37
77.5	500	108	392	2	4	67	35	128	191	73
77.6	241	60	181	-	4	35	21	52	106	23
77.7	232	59	173	4	5	29	21	83	80	10
78.1	382	102	280	3	3	64	32	92	140	48
78.2	373	67	306	1	8	40	18	47	220	39
78.3	307	78	229	-	9	45	24	107	107	15
78.4	329	72	257	-	2	51	19	89	134	34
78.5	276	76	200	5	3	41	27	71	110	19
78.7	178	41	137	1	3	26	11	55	64	18
78.8	402	94	308	2	8	49	35	94	130	84
79.1	215	46	169	2	5	30	9	64	75	30
79.2	138	33	105	1	4	16	12	43	48	14
80.1	209	50	159	-	4	32	14	71	75	13
80.2	247	63	184	-	1	47	15	58	100	26
81.0	236	55	181	-	5	43	7	71	101	9
82.0	314	38	276	-	2	31	5	87	179	10
83.1	349	55	294	-	3	32	20	133	152	9
83.2	252	50	202	-	3	32	15	98	98	6
84.0	361	101	260	1	1	58	41	127	111	22
85.0	404	101	303	2	4	67	28	92	189	22
86.0	316	60	256	1	1	47	11	40	186	30
87.0	386	81	305	3	3	50	25	150	125	30
88.1	553	97	456	4	5	53	35	173	235	48

Table 11 (con't)

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
88.2	209	68	141	5	3	34	26	52	68	21
89.1	172	32	140	1	3	21	7	50	73	12
89.2	256	67	189	-	2	45	20	63	107	19
90.0	480	48	432	-	1	35	12	100	285	47
91.1	230	35	195	-	1	22	12	60	116	19
91.2	391	59	332	-	6	35	18	103	187	42
92.0	399	68	331	-	4	47	17	122	184	25
93.0	502	105	397	-	1	82	22	166	202	29
94.0	250	43	207	1	2	25	15	77	117	13
95.1	284	22	262	-	4	12	6	92	153	17
95.2	219	34	185	3	-	23	8	50	107	28
95.3	125	7	118	-	1	5	1	44	60	14
95.5	141	22	119	-	-	13	9	33	78	8
95.6	220	26	194	-	1	17	8	40	113	41
96.0	91	25	66	-	4	17	4	10	52	4
97.0	253	69	184	-	2	47	20	70	94	20
98.0	358	111	247	2	11	62	36	98	115	34
Unknown ^a	-341	-39	-302	7	-14	-4	-28	-45	-123	-129
TOTAL	50,950	9,515	41,435	189	447	6,333	2,546	12,497	25,744	3,194

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^aUnknown cases include those in which the geographic location of the offense is unknown and those which are unfounded cases.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 12

Population Estimates and Number and Rate per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia and Suburban Jurisdictions in Maryland and Virginia, Calendar Year 1977

Place		Popu- lation Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
District of Columbia	Total	691,500	49,812.0	9,835.0	39,977.0	192.0	393.0	6,656.0	2,594.0	11,590.0	25,645.0	2,742.0
	Rate	-	7,203.5	1,422.3	5,781.2	27.8	56.8	962.5	375.1	1,676.1	3,708.6	396.5
Maryland												
Charles County	Total	64,900	2,264.0	161.0	2,103.0	1.0	11.0	31.0	118.0	613.0	1,330.0	160.0
	Rate	-	3,488.4	248.1	3,240.4	1.5	16.9	47.8	181.8	944.5	2,049.3	246.5
Greenbelt	Total	20,529	573.0	20.0	553.0	-	1.0	11.0	8.0	111.0	348.0	94.0
	Rate	-	2,791.2	97.4	2,693.8	-	4.9	53.6	39.0	540.7	1,695.2	457.9
Hyattsville	Total	15,337	731.0	52.0	679.0	-	1.0	20.0	31.0	198.0	401.0	80.0
	Rate	-	4,766.3	339.0	4,427.2	-	6.5	130.4	202.1	1,291.0	2,614.6	521.6
Laurel	Total	13,841	1,018.0	35.0	983.0	-	-	25.0	10.0	148.0	775.0	60.0
	Rate	-	7,355.0	252.9	7,102.1	-	-	180.6	72.2	1,069.3	5,599.3	433.5
Montgomery County	Total	575,310	24,806.0	1,117.0	23,689.0	15.0	120.0	520.0	462.0	5,766.0	16,184.0	1,739.0
	Rate	-	4,311.8	194.2	4,117.6	2.6	20.9	90.4	80.3	1,002.2	2,813.1	302.3
Prince George's County	Total	675,500	46,559.0	4,470.0	42,089.0	54.0	297.0	2,204.0	1,915.0	11,939.0	26,629.0	3,521.0
	Rate	-	6,892.5	661.7	6,230.8	8.0	44.0	326.3	283.5	1,767.4	3,942.1	521.2
Takoma Park	Total	19,639	1,081.0	221.0	860.0	1.0	16.0	50.0	154.0	246.0	557.0	57.0
	Rate	-	5,504.4	1,125.3	4,379.0	5.1	81.5	254.6	784.2	1,252.6	2,836.2	290.2
TOTAL	Total	1,385,056	77,032.0	6,076.0	70,956.0	71.0	446.0	2,861.0	2,698.0	19,021.0	46,224.0	5,711.0
	Rate	-	5,561.7	438.7	5,123.0	5.1	32.2	206.6	194.8	1,373.3	3,337.3	412.3

Table 12 (con't)

Place		Popu- lation Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>Virginia</u>												
Alexandria	Total	107,086	9,105.0	721.0	8,384.0	14.0	54.0	364.0	289.0	2,585.0	5,236.0	563.0
	Rate	-	8,502.5	673.3	7,829.2	13.1	50.4	339.9	269.9	2,413.9	4,889.5	525.7
Arlington County	Total	145,674	8,729.0	402.0	8,327.0	9.0	41.0	210.0	142.0	1,342.0	6,350.0	635.0
	Rate	-	5,992.1	276.0	5,716.2	6.2	28.1	144.2	97.5	921.2	4,359.0	435.9
Fairfax City	Total	21,111	1,565.0	46.0	1,519.0	-	1.0	18.0	27.0	226.0	1,148.0	145.0
	Rate	-	7,413.2	217.9	7,195.3	-	4.7	85.3	127.9	1,070.5	5,437.9	686.8
Fairfax County	Total	517,610	24,713.0	911.0	23,802.0	13.0	96.0	440.0	362.0	6,026.0	15,812.0	1,964.0
	Rate	-	4,774.4	176.0	4,598.4	2.5	18.6	85.0	70.0	1,164.2	3,054.8	379.4
Falls Church	Total	9,860	653.0	33.0	620.0	1.0	3.0	20.0	9.0	101.0	478.0	41.0
	Rate	-	6,622.7	334.7	6,288.0	10.1	30.4	202.8	91.3	1,024.3	4,847.9	415.8
Loudoun County	Total	53,869	1,036.0	32.0	1,004.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	16.0	217.0	696.0	91.0
	Rate	-	1,923.2	59.4	1,863.8	7.4	7.4	14.9	29.7	402.8	1,292.0	168.9
Prince William County	Total	136,478	6,881.0	264.0	6,617.0	10.0	38.0	100.0	116.0	1,745.0	4,425.0	447.0
	Rate	-	5,041.8	193.4	4,848.4	7.3	27.8	73.3	85.0	1,278.6	3,242.3	327.5
TOTAL	Total	991,688	52,682.0	2,409.0	50,273.0	51.0	237.0	1,160.0	961.0	12,242.0	34,145.0	3,886.0
	Rate	-	5,312.4	242.9	5,069.4	5.1	23.9	117.0	96.9	1,234.5	3,443.1	391.9

SOURCES: Population estimates: District of Columbia - Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C." Maryland and Virginia - State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation population estimates, unpublished. Reported Offenses: District of Columbia - Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978. Charles County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, Maryland - State Police, "Maryland Uniform Crime Reporting, 1978 Preliminary Annual Release, "April 1979. All other Maryland jurisdictions - Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Offenses Known to the Police, Washington, D.C. and Surrounding Suburban Communities, Preliminary Release January-December, 1978 over 1977." Virginia jurisdictions - State Police, "Crime in Virginia, 1977," 1978.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 13

Population Estimates and Number and Rate Per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia and Suburban Jurisdictions in Maryland and Virginia, Calendar Year 1978

Place		Popu- lation Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
District of Columbia	Total	676,100	50,950.0	9,515.0	41,435.0	189.0	447.0	6,333.0	2,546.0	12,497.0	25,744.0	3,194.0
	Rate	-	7,535.9	1,407.3	6,128.5	28.0	66.1	936.7	376.6	1,848.4	3,807.7	472.4
<u>Maryland</u>												
Charles County	Total	66,193	2,610.0	251.0	2,359.0	9.0	12.0	37.0	193.0	641.0	1,562.0	156.0
	Rate	-	3,943.0	379.2	3,563.8	13.6	18.1	55.9	291.6	968.4	2,359.8	235.7
Greenbelt	Total	20,163	691.0	31.0	660.0	1.0	5.0	14.0	11.0	85.0	491.0	84.0
	Rate	-	3,427.1	153.7	3,273.3	5.0	24.8	69.4	54.6	421.6	2,435.2	416.6
Hyattsville	Total	12,684	818.0	49.0	769.0	-	-	20.0	29.0	213.0	490.0	66.0
	Rate	-	6,449.1	386.3	6,062.8	-	-	157.7	228.6	1,679.3	3,863.1	520.3
Laurel	Total	14,000	988.0	47.0	941.0	-	-	31.0	16.0	151.0	721.0	69.0
	Rate	-	7,057.1	335.7	6,721.4	-	-	221.4	114.3	1,078.6	5,150.0	492.9
Montgomery County	Total	582,458	26,034.0	1,327.0	24,707.0	12.0	122.0	595.0	598.0	5,932.0	17,044.0	1,731.0
	Rate	-	4,469.7	227.8	4,241.9	2.1	20.9	102.2	102.7	1,018.4	2,926.2	297.2
Prince George's County	Total	671,342	47,325.0	4,702.0	42,623.0	37.0	348.0	2,295.0	2,022.0	12,325.0	26,254.0	4,044.0
	Rate	-	7,049.3	700.4	6,348.9	5.5	51.8	341.9	301.2	1,835.9	3,910.7	602.4
Takoma Park	Total	18,094	996.0	189.0	807.0	1.0	7.0	83.0	98.0	237.0	524.0	46.0
	Rate	-	5,504.6	1,044.5	4,460.0	5.5	38.7	458.7	541.6	1,309.8	2,896.0	254.2
TOTAL	Total	1,384,934	79,462.0	6,596.0	72,866.0	60.0	494.0	3,075.0	2,967.0	19,584.0	47,086.0	6,196.0
	Rate	-	5,737.6	476.3	5,261.3	4.3	35.7	222.0	214.2	1,414.1	3,399.9	447.4

Table 13 (con't)

Place		Popu- lation Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>Virginia</u>												
Alexandria	Total	105,373	8,274.0	727.0	7,547.0	11.0	41.0	405.0	270.0	2,357.0	4,697.0	493.0
	Rate	-	7,852.1	689.9	7,162.2	10.4	38.9	384.3	256.2	2,236.8	4,457.5	467.9
Arlington County	Total	140,401	9,249.0	536.0	8,713.0	3.0	54.0	256.0	223.0	1,554.0	6,554.0	605.0
	Rate	-	6,587.6	381.8	6,205.8	2.1	38.5	182.3	158.8	1,106.8	4,668.1	430.9
Fairfax City	Total	20,753	1,454.0	58.0	1,396.0	1.0	4.0	15.0	38.0	166.0	1,115.0	115.0
	Rate	-	7,006.2	279.5	6,726.7	4.8	19.3	72.3	183.1	799.9	5,372.7	554.1
Fairfax County	Total	522,890	25,410.0	987.0	24,423.0	19.0	97.0	509.0	362.0	5,290.0	17,381.0	1,752.0
	Rate	-	4,859.5	188.8	4,670.8	3.6	18.6	97.3	69.2	1,011.7	3,324.0	335.1
Falls Church	Total	9,631	631.0	22.0	609.0	-	1.0	16.0	5.0	134.0	441.0	34.0
	Rate	-	6,551.8	228.4	6,323.3	-	10.4	166.1	51.9	1,391.3	4,579.0	353.0
Loudoun County	Total	55,559	1,408.0	59.0	1,349.0	4.0	6.0	17.0	32.0	364.0	913.0	72.0
	Rate	-	2,534.2	106.2	2,428.0	7.2	10.8	30.6	57.6	655.2	1,643.3	129.6
Prince William County	Total	140,820	6,837.0	246.0	6,591.0	8.0	20.0	86.0	132.0	1,862.0	4,282.0	447.0
	Rate	-	4,855.1	174.7	4,680.4	5.7	14.2	61.1	93.7	1,322.3	3,040.8	317.4
TOTAL	Total	995,427	53,263.0	2,635.0	50,628.0	46.0	223.0	1,304.0	1,062.0	11,727.0	35,383.0	3,518.0
	Rate	-	5,350.8	264.7	5,086.1	4.6	22.4	131.0	106.7	1,178.1	3,554.6	353.4

SOURCES: Population estimates: District of Columbia - Office of Planning and Development, "Population Estimates, Washington, D.C." Maryland and Virginia - State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation population estimates, unpublished. Reported Offenses: District of Columbia - Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," February 26, 1979. Charles County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, Maryland - State Police, "Maryland Uniform Crime Reporting, 1978 Preliminary Annual Release, "April 1979. All other Maryland jurisdictions - Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Offenses Known to the Police, Washington, D.C. and Surrounding Suburban Communities, Preliminary Release January-December, 1978 over 1977." Virginia jurisdictions - State Police, "Crime in Virginia, 1978," in press.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 14

Population Estimates and Number and Rate Per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses
in Twelve Selected Cities, Calendar Year 1977

City		Popu- lation Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Baltimore	Total	867,290	67,287.0	14,283.0	53,004.0	171.0	499.0	7,563.0	6,050.0	15,257.0	31,560.0	6,187.0
	Rate	-	7,758.3	1,646.9	6,111.4	19.7	57.5	872.0	697.6	1,759.2	3,638.9	713.4
Boston	Total	636,752	66,995.0	9,422.0	57,573.0	75.0	408.0	5,655.0	3,284.0	14,793.0	21,353.0	21,427.0
	Rate	-	10,521.4	1,479.7	9,041.7	11.8	64.1	888.1	515.7	2,323.2	3,353.4	3,365.0
Cleveland	Total	653,844	54,995.0	9,421.0	45,574.0	249.0	508.0	6,466.0	2,198.0	15,734.0	16,536.0	13,304.0
	Rate	-	8,411.0	1,440.9	6,970.2	38.1	77.7	988.9	336.2	2,406.4	2,529.0	2,034.7
Denver	Total	522,100	53,937.0	5,032.0	48,905.0	73.0	466.0	2,488.0	2,005.0	17,708.0	25,438.0	5,759.0
	Rate	-	10,330.8	963.8	9,367.0	14.0	89.3	476.5	384.0	3,391.7	4,872.2	1,103.0
Milwaukee	Total	666,750	34,547.0	2,535.0	32,012.0	54.0	213.0	1,389.0	879.0	7,077.0	21,365.0	3,570.0
	Rate	-	5,181.4	380.2	4,801.2	8.1	31.9	208.3	131.8	1,061.4	3,204.3	535.4
Minneapolis	Total	378,000	32,298.0	3,130.0	29,168.0	38.0	324.0	1,652.0	1,116.0	9,743.0	15,738.0	3,687.0
	Rate	-	8,544.4	828.0	7,716.4	10.1	85.7	437.0	295.2	2,577.5	4,163.5	975.4
New Orleans	Total	615,857	39,897.0	5,947.0	33,950.0	173	360.0	3,279.0	2,135.0	8,692.0	19,754.0	5,504.0
	Rate	-	6,478.3	965.6	5,512.6	28.1	58.5	532.4	346.7	1,411.3	3,207.6	893.7
Oakland	Total	333,055	39,713.0	5,764.0	33,949.0	94.0	366.0	3,037.0	2,267.0	12,750.0	17,498.0	3,701.0
	Rate	-	11,923.9	1,730.6	10,193.2	28.2	109.9	911.9	680.7	3,828.2	5,253.8	1,111.2
San Francisco	Total	662,300	71,433.0	9,367.0	62,066.0	141	595.0	5,423.0	3,208.0	19,258.0	32,177.0	10,631.0
	Rate	-	10,785.6	1,414.3	9,371.3	21.3	89.8	818.8	484.4	2,907.7	4,858.4	1,605.2
Seattle	Total	500,000	38,378.0	4,156.0	34,222.0	35.0	370.0	1,764.0	1,987.0	10,712.0	20,396.0	3,114.0
	Rate	-	7,675.6	831.2	6,844.4	7.0	74.0	352.8	397.4	2,142.4	4,079.2	622.8
St. Louis	Total	523,000	55,450.0	9,726.0	45,724.0	195.0	473.0	4,943.0	4,115.0	15,215.0	23,790.0	6,719.0
	Rate	-	10,602.2	1,859.6	8,742.6	37.3	90.4	945.1	786.8	2,909.1	4,548.8	1,284.7
Washington, D.C.	Total	691,500	49,812.0	9,835.0	39,977.0	192.0	393.0	6,656.0	2,594.0	11,590.0	25,645.0	2,742.0
	Rate	-	7,203.5	1,422.3	5,781.2	27.8	56.8	962.5	375.1	1,676.1	3,708.6	396.5

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, State Population Division. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, 1977.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 15

Population Estimates and Number and Rate Per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses
in Twelve Selected Cities, Calendar Year 1978

City		Popu- lation Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Baltimore	Total	867,290	69,463.0	14,659.0	54,804.0	197.0	554.0	8,097.0	5,811.0	15,793.0	33,137.0	5,874.0
	Rate	--	8,009.2	1,690.2	6,319.0	22.7	63.9	933.6	670.0	1,821.0	3,820.8	677.3
Boston	Total	636,752	65,366.0	10,035.0	55,331.0	72.0	475.0	5,635.0	3,853.0	15,064.0	20,620.0	19,647.0
	Rate	--	10,265.5	1,576.0	8,689.6	11.3	74.6	885.0	605.1	2,365.8	3,238.3	3,085.5
Cleveland	Total	653,844	50,952.0	9,697.0	41,255.0	213.0	507.0	6,354.0	2,623.0	14,234.0	14,364.0	12,657.0
	Rate	--	7,792.7	1,483.1	6,309.6	32.6	77.5	971.8	401.2	2,177.0	2,196.9	1,935.8
Denver	Total	522,100	50,993.0	4,877.0	46,116.0	97.0	577.0	2,362.0	1,841.0	17,108.0	23,376.0	5,632.0
	Rate	--	9,766.9	934.1	8,832.8	18.6	110.5	452.4	352.6	3,276.8	4,477.3	1,078.7
Milwaukee	Total	666,750	33,822.0	2,438.0	31,384.0	48.0	288.0	1,212.0	890.0	7,209.0	20,556.0	3,619.0
	Rate	--	5,072.7	365.7	4,707.0	7.2	43.2	181.8	133.5	1,081.2	3,083.0	542.8
Minneapolis	Total	378,000	30,542.0	3,098.0	27,444.0	26.0	307.0	1,688.0	1,077.0	10,353.0	14,072.0	3,019.0
	Rate	--	8,079.9	819.6	7,260.3	6.9	81.2	446.6	284.9	2,738.9	3,722.8	798.7
New Orleans	Total	615,857	45,826.0	7,638.0	38,188.0	219.0	406.0	4,164.0	2,849.0	10,514.0	22,183.0	5,491.0
	Rate	--	7,441.0	1,240.2	6,200.8	35.6	65.9	676.1	462.6	1,707.2	3,602.0	891.6
Oakland	Total	333,055	38,854.0	5,374.0	33,480.0	97.0	351.0	2,774.0	2,152.0	12,501.0	17,790.0	3,189.0
	Rate	--	11,665.9	1,613.5	10,052.4	29.1	105.4	832.9	646.1	3,753.4	5,341.5	957.5
San Francisco	Total	662,300	70,386.0	10,510.0	59,876.0	119.0	583.0	6,509.0	3,299.0	18,054.0	32,878.0	8,944.0
	Rate	--	10,627.5	1,586.9	9,040.6	18.0	88.0	982.8	498.1	2,726.0	4,964.2	1,350.4
Seattle	Total	500,000	44,083.0	4,899.0	39,184.0	53.0	360.0	2,257.0	2,229.0	11,476.0	24,177.0	3,531.0
	Rate	--	8,816.6	979.8	7,836.8	10.6	72.0	451.4	445.8	2,295.2	4,835.4	706.2
St. Louis	Total	523,000	54,486.0	10,096.0	44,390.0	211.0	497.0	5,025.0	4,363.0	16,688.0	22,151.0	5,551.0
	Rate	--	10,418.0	1,930.4	8,487.6	40.3	95.0	960.8	834.2	3,190.8	4,235.4	1,061.3
Washington, D.C.	Total	676,100	50,950.0	9,515.0	41,435.0	189.0	447.0	6,333.0	2,546.0	12,497.0	25,744.0	3,194.0
	Rate	--	7,535.9	1,407.3	6,128.5	28.0	66.1	936.7	376.6	1,848.4	3,807.7	472.4

^aPopulation estimates are for 1977 in all cities except Washington, D.C. for which the estimate is for 1978.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, State Population Division. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, 1978 Preliminary Annual Release, 1979.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 16

Population Estimates and Number and Rate Per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses^a
in the Capital Cities of Selected Countries, Calendar Years 1976 and 1977

Year and Place		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>1976</u>												
Bonn, West Germany ^b	Total	450,100	15,524.0	362.0	15,162.0	6.0	50.0	82.0	224.0	7,671.0	7,101.0	390.0
	Rate	-	3,449.8	80.4	3,369.3	1.3	11.1	18.2	49.8	1,704.3	1,577.6	86.7
London, England	Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	-	4,075.5	239.0	3,836.5	3.4	2.4	72.3	160.9	1,424.2	1,819.3	593.0
Ottawa, Canada	Total	305,975	21,808.0	1,529.0	20,279.0	10.0	19.0	544.0	956.0	6,099.0	11,671.0	2,509.0
	Rate	-	7,127.4	499.7	6,627.7	3.3	6.2	177.8	312.4	1,993.3	3,814.4	820.0
Paris, France	Total	2,250,000	169,176.0	11,090.0	158,086.0	220.0	130.0	7,351.0	3,389.0	36,894.0	101,717.0	19,475.0
	Rate	-	7,518.9	492.9	7,026.0	9.8	5.8	326.7	150.6	1,639.7	4,520.8	865.6
Washington, United States	Total	707,900	49,726.0	10,399.0	39,327.0	188.0	508.0	7,044.0	2,659.0	11,869.0	24,506.0	2,952.0
	Rate	-	7,024.4	1,469.0	5,555.5	26.6	71.7	995.1	375.6	1,676.7	3,461.8	417.0
<u>1977</u>												
Bonn, West Germany	Total	453,258	15,065.0	273.0	14,792.0	7.0	20.0	98.0	148.0	7,951.0	6,446.0	395.0
	Rate	-	3,323.7	60.2	3,263.5	1.5	4.4	21.6	32.7	1,754.2	1,422.2	87.2
Ottawa, Canada	Total	306,009	21,784.0	1,543.0	20,241.0	13.0	24.0	558.0	948.0	6,186.0	12,136.0	1,919.0
	Rate	-	7,118.7	504.2	6,614.5	4.2	7.8	182.3	309.8	2,021.5	3,965.9	627.1
Paris, France	Total	2,202,000	183,250.0	12,738.0	170,512.0	217.0	171.0	8,598.0	3,752.0	41,116.0	108,434.0	20,962.0
	Rate	-	8,322.0	578.5	7,743.5	9.9	7.8	390.5	170.4	1,867.2	4,924.3	952.0
Washington, United States	Total	691,500	49,812.0	9,835.0	39,977.0	192.0	393.0	6,656.0	2,594.0	11,590.0	25,645.0	2,742.0
	Rate	-	7,203.5	1,422.3	5,781.2	27.8	56.8	962.5	375.1	1,676.1	3,708.6	396.5

^aCategories for crime index offenses may vary slightly among the countries due to differences in terminology, classification of offenses, or translation.

^bBonn, West Germany 1976 and 1977 aggravated assault figures include murder and non-negligent manslaughter attempts.

SOURCES: London: Israel Police Department, "Annual Report 1977, "Table 18, page 36. Washington: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978. Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978. Other cities: Interpol, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 17

Number and Rate Per 100 Commercial Establishments of Reported Robberies, Burglaries and Larceny-Thefts by Type of Premise
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Type of Premise		Total Number of Units ^a	1977				1978			
			Total	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Total	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny- Theft
Bank	Total	157	79.0	57.0	3.0	19.0	126.0	89.0	7.0	30.0
	Rate	-	50.3	36.3	1.9	12.1	80.3	56.7	4.5	19.1
Drug Store	Total	151	329.0	31.0	49.0	249.0	289.0	33.0	49.0	207.0
	Rate	-	217.9	20.5	32.5	164.9	191.4	21.9	32.5	137.1
Gas Station	Total	219	533.0	190.0	131.0	212.0	566.0	153.0	136.0	277.0
	Rate	-	243.4	86.8	59.8	96.8	258.4	69.9	62.1	126.5
General Merchandise	Total	72	1,146.0	25.0	64.0	1,057.0	1,240.0	22.0	80.0	1,138.0
	Rate	-	1,591.7	34.7	88.9	1,468.1	1,722.2	30.6	111.1	1,580.6
Grocery Store	Total	268	869.0	121.0	151.0	597.0	1,107.0	162.0	174.0	771.0
	Rate	-	324.3	45.1	56.3	222.8	413.1	60.4	64.9	287.7
Hotel	Total	85	654.0	80.0	343.0	231.0	784.0	67.0	396.0	321.0
	Rate	-	769.4	94.1	403.5	271.8	922.4	78.8	465.9	377.6
Laundry/Dry Cleaner	Total	216	181.0	58.0	75.0	48.0	193.0	39.0	109.0	45.0
	Rate	-	83.8	26.9	34.7	22.2	89.4	18.1	50.5	20.8
Liquor Store	Total	304	167.0	36.0	89.0	42.0	156.0	32.0	71.0	53.0
	Rate	-	54.9	11.8	29.3	13.8	51.3	10.5	23.4	17.4
Restaurant	Total	917	1,057.0	191.0	285.0	581.0	1,241.0	204.0	360.0	677.0
	Rate	-	115.3	20.8	31.1	63.4	135.3	22.2	39.3	73.8
Rooming House	Total	49	115.0	10.0	84.0	21.0	150.0	12.0	116.0	22.0
	Rate	-	234.7	20.4	171.4	42.9	306.1	24.5	236.7	44.9
TOTAL	Total	2,438	5,130.0	799.0	1,274.0	3,057.0	5,852.0	813.0	1,498.0	3,541.0
	Rate	-	210.4	32.8	52.3	125.4	240.0	33.3	61.4	145.2

^aTotal number of units equals the number of establishments in 1976 for each of the selected types of premises.

SOURCES: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data. U.S. Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns, 1976.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 18

Number and Percent of Reported Violent Crimes by Type of Weapon
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Type of Weapon ^a	Violent Crime Total		Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter		Forcible Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>1977</u>										
Handgun	3,559	36.2	93	47.7	60	15.3	2,660	40.0	746	28.8
Rifle	51	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	18	0.3	32	1.2
Shotgun	266	2.7	6	3.1	4	1.0	181	2.7	75	2.9
Knife or Cutting Instrument	1,331	13.5	36	18.5	53	13.5	478	7.2	764	29.5
Other Object	1,174	11.9	18	9.2	29	7.4	376	5.6	751	29.0
Hands, Fist, etc.	3,049	31.0	19	9.7	194 ^b	49.4	2,722	40.9	114	4.4
Unknown	408	4.1	22	11.3	53	13.5	221	3.3	112	4.3
TOTAL	9,838	99.9	195	100.0	393	100.1	6,656	100.0	2,594	100.1
<u>1978</u>										
Handgun	3,257	34.2	109	57.7	70	15.7	2,408	38.0	670	26.3
Rifle	72	0.8	1	0.5	0	0.0	15	0.2	56	2.2
Shotgun	248	2.6	5	2.6	3	0.7	156	2.5	84	3.3
Knife or Cutting Instrument	1,240	13.0	38	20.1	64	14.3	379	6.0	759	29.8
Other Object	1,249	13.1	9	4.8	22	4.9	433	6.8	785	30.8
Hands, Fist, etc.	3,018	31.7	9	4.8	208 ^b	46.5	2,669	42.1	132	5.2
Unknown	431	4.5	18	9.5	80	17.9	273	4.3	60	2.4
TOTAL	9,515	99.9	189	100.0	447	100.0	6,333	99.9	2,546	100.0

^aThe following classification system was used: Handgun - pressure gun, revolver or pistol, .45, .32, .38, and .22 caliber pistol; Rifle - air rifle and rifle; Knife - axe, cleaver, fork, hatchet, ice pick and knife; Other - can opener, baton, blackjack, blunt instrument, bottle, brass knuckles, bricks, clubs, fire, flat iron, fountain pen gas gun, gas, hammer, hot water, iron pipe, and lamp; and Hands, Fist, etc. - hands, fist, teeth, and kicked.

^bThese cases are reported as involving no weapon.

SOURCES: Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, and aggravated assault: Metropolitan Police Department, "Property Attacked, Method, Weapon, Property Stolen," Section 3. March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979. Forcible rape: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 19
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered for Reported Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>1977</u>										
Number of Offenses	49,812	9,835	39,977	192	393	6,656	2,594	11,590	25,645	2,742
Value Stolen	\$11,259,237	\$ 968,144	\$10,291,093	\$ 52	\$ 4,814	\$ 963,216	\$ 62	\$ 3,340,352	\$3,096,499	\$3,854,242
Value Recovered	\$ 2,280,527	111,129	2,169,398	0	1	108,768	2,360	160,081	161,949	1,847,368
Percent Recovered	20.2	11.5	21.1	0	0	11.2	3,806.4	4.7	5.2	47.9
Net Loss	\$ 8,978,710	\$ 857,015	\$ 8,121,695	\$ 52	\$ 4,813	\$ 854,448	0	\$ 3,180,271	\$2,934,550	\$2,006,874
<u>1978</u>										
Number of Offenses	50,950	9,515	41,435	189	447	6,333	2,546	12,497	25,744	3,194
Value Stolen	\$13,339,589	\$ 1,074,789	\$12,264,800	\$743	\$15,606	\$1,056,957	\$ 1,483	\$ 3,892,260	\$3,798,788	\$4,573,752
Value Recovered	\$ 2,744,133	94,909	2,649,224	0	530	94,347	32	106,605	256,059	2,286,560
Percent Recovered	20.5	8.8	21.6	0	3.3	8.9	2.1	2.7	6.7	49.9
Net Loss	\$10,595,456	\$ 979,880	\$ 9,615,576	\$743	\$15,076	\$ 962,610	\$ 1,451	\$ 3,785,655	\$3,542,729	2,287,192

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SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 10, 1978 and February 26, 1979.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 20

Number of Reported Offenses, Adult Arrests, and Juvenile Arrests for Part II Crimes
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Type of Offense	1977			1978		
	Number of Offenses	Number of Adult Arrests	Number of Juvenile Arrests	Number of Offenses	Number of Adult Arrests	Number of Juvenile Arrests
Assault ^a	1,793	843	275	1,693	744	272
Arson	319	57	44	314	75	39
Forgery and Counterfeiting	547	283	38	627	286	20
Fraud	715	309	11	636	276	16
Embezzlement	149	88	2	257	98	-
Stolen Property	325	445	127	314	325	91
Vandalism	3,945	520	197	3,912	524	202
Weapons	853	1,188	76	746	978	66
Prostitution	1,690	1,496	32	1,529	1,224	49
Sex Offenses	473	228	76	468	181	82
Drug Laws	2,125	2,384	221	2,643	2,830	280
Gambling	154	853	10	117	721	6
Offenses Against Family	9	11	-	27	25	-
Liquor Laws	119	275	-	141	401	-
Drunkenness	-	2	-	-	-	-
Disorderly Conduct	-	5,640	146	5	5,243	174
Vagrancy	-	7	-	-	5	1
Fugitive From Justice	1,854	4,731	6	1,798	5,150	20
Other	2,025	3,073	233	2,150	3,518	230
TOTAL	17,095	22,433	1,494	17,377	22,604	1,548

^aThis category includes assaults not classified as aggravated assault.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program." March 10, 1978; February 26, 1979.
Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 21

Number of Arrests for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1971	12,833	5,592	7,291	229	311	2,712	2,340	2,755	3,430	1,106
1972	13,592	6,112	7,480	260	455	2,631	2,766	2,818	3,574	1,088
1973	12,524	5,676	6,848	244	336	2,592	2,504	2,364	3,390	1,094
1974	14,253	5,632	8,621	312	323	2,890	2,107	3,527	4,223	871
1975	13,875	5,634	8,241	326	280	3,061	1,967	3,063	4,359	819
1976	12,698	5,214	7,484	239	228	2,785	1,962	2,310	4,307	867
1977	10,693	4,084	6,609	196	212	1,987	1,689	1,962	3,847	800
1978	10,697	3,579	7,118	162	180	1,722	1,515	1,992	4,101	1,025

^aData for 1971-1976 include arrests for manslaughter by negligence which is a Part I offense but not a Crime Index offense.

SOURCES: 1971-1976: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978. 1977-1978: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 22

Annual Rates of Change (in percents) of Arrests for Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

Years	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1971-1972	5.9	9.3	2.6	13.5	46.3	-3.0	18.2	2.3	4.2	-1.6
1972-1973	-7.9	-7.1	-8.4	-6.2	-26.2	-1.5	-9.5	-16.1	-5.1	0.6
1973-1974	13.8	-0.8	25.9	27.9	-3.9	11.5	-15.9	49.2	24.6	-20.4
1974-1975	-2.7	0.0	-4.4	4.5	-13.3	5.9	-6.6	-13.2	3.2	-6.0
1975-1976	-8.5	-7.5	-9.2	-26.7	-18.6	-9.0	-0.3	-24.6	-1.2	5.9
1976-1977	-15.8	-21.7	-11.7	-18.0	-7.0	-28.7	-13.9	-15.1	-10.7	-7.7
1977-1978	0.0	-12.4	7.7	-17.3	-15.1	-13.3	-10.3	1.5	6.6	28.1
1971-1978	-16.6	-36.0	-2.4	-29.3	-42.1	-36.5	-35.3	-27.7	19.6	-7.3
1974-1978	-24.9	-36.5	-17.4	-48.1	-44.3	-40.4	-28.1	-43.5	-2.9	17.7

^aData for 1971-1976 include arrests for manslaughter by negligence which is a Part I offense but not a Crime Index offense.

SOURCES: 1971-1976: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978. 1977-1978: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 23

Number of Juveniles Arrested for Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1971	3,750	1,208	2,542	17	88	827	276	1,084	971	487
1972	3,752	1,123	2,629	19	122	669	313	1,031	1,134	464
1973	3,651	1,039	2,612	9	50	742	238	1,075	1,080	457
1974	3,688	984	2,704	20	76	757	131	1,424	1,023	257
1975	3,997	1,371	2,626	26	34	1,096	215	1,279	1,082	265
1976	3,752	1,340	2,412	22	38	1,016	264	1,084	1,072	256
1977	3,322	988	2,334	22	61	646	259	915	1,115	304
1978	3,568	916	2,652	16	27	601	272	1,003	1,261	388

^aData for 1971-1976 include arrests for manslaughter by negligence which is a Part 1 offense but not a crime index offense.

SOURCES: 1971-76 Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978. 1977-78: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

Table 24

Annual Rates of Change (in percents) of Juvenile Arrests for Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

Years	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1971-72	0.1	-7.0	3.4	11.8	38.6	-19.1	13.4	-4.9	16.8	-4.7
1972-73	-2.7	-7.5	0.5	-52.6	-59.0	10.9	-24.2	4.3	-4.8	-1.5
1973-74	1.0	-5.3	3.5	122.2	52.0	2.0	-45.0	32.5	-5.3	-43.8
1974-75	8.4	39.7	-2.9	30.0	-55.3	45.0	64.1	-10.2	5.8	3.1
1975-76	-6.2	-2.4	-8.1	-15.4	11.8	-7.5	22.8	-15.2	-0.9	-3.4
1976-77	-11.5	-26.3	-3.2	0.0	60.5	-36.4	-1.9	-15.6	4.0	18.8
1977-78	7.4	-7.3	13.6	-37.5	-55.7	-7.5	5.0	8.8	13.1	21.6
1971-78	-4.9	-24.0	4.3	-5.9	-69.3	-27.3	-1.4	-7.5	29.9	-20.3
1974-78	-3.3	-6.8	-1.9	-20.0	-64.5	-20.6	107.6	-29.6	23.3	51.0

^aData for 1971-1976 include arrests for manslaughter by negligence which is a Part I offense but not a crime index offense.

SOURCES: 1971-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978.
1977-78: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 25

Number of Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1971	9,133	4,384	4,749	212	223	1,885	2,064	1,671	2,459	619
1972	9,840	4,989	4,851	241	333	1,962	2,453	1,787	2,440	624
1973	8,873	4,637	4,236	235	286	1,850	2,266	1,289	2,310	637
1974	10,565	4,648	5,917	292	247	2,133	1,976	2,103	3,200	614
1975	9,878	4,263	5,615	300	246	1,965	1,752	1,784	3,277	554
1976	8,946	3,874	5,072	217	190	1,769	1,698	1,226	3,235	611
1977	7,371	3,096	4,275	174	151	1,341	1,430	1,047	2,732	496
1978	7,129	2,663	4,466	146	153	1,121	1,243	989	2,840	637

^aData for 1971-1976 include arrests for manslaughter by negligence which is a Part 1 offense but not a crime index offense.

SOURCES: 1971-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978. 1977-78: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 26

Annual Rates of Change (in percents) of Adult Arrests for Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1971-1978

Years	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1971-72	8.3	13.8	2.1	13.7	49.3	4.1	18.8	6.9	-0.8	0.8
1972-73	-10.4	-7.1	-12.7	-2.5	-14.1	-5.7	-7.6	-27.9	-5.3	2.1
1973-74	19.1	0.2	39.7	24.3	-13.6	15.3	-12.8	63.1	38.5	-3.6
1974-75	-6.5	-8.3	-5.1	2.7	-0.4	-7.9	-11.3	-15.2	2.4	-9.8
1975-76	-9.4	-9.1	-9.7	-27.7	-22.8	-10.0	-3.1	-31.3	-1.3	10.3
1976-77	-17.7	-20.1	-15.7	-19.8	-20.5	-24.2	-15.8	-14.6	-15.5	-18.8
1977-78	-3.3	-14.0	4.5	-16.1	1.3	-16.4	-13.1	-5.5	4.0	28.4
1971-78	-22.0	-39.3	-6.0	-31.1	-31.4	-40.5	-39.8	-40.8	15.5	2.9
1974-78	-32.6	-42.7	-24.5	-50.0	-38.1	-47.4	-37.1	-53.0	-11.3	3.7

^aData for 1971-1976 include arrests for manslaughter by negligence which is a Part I offense.

SOURCES: 1971-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, January 1978.
1977-78: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 27

Number of Juveniles and Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Age
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1977

Sex and Age	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Male										
7-10	71	16	55	-	1	8	7	28	20	7
11-14	1,018	260	758	1	17	165	77	347	331	80
15-19 ^a	3,008	967	2,041	38	60	671	198	720	1,017	304
20-24	1,951	778	1,173	34	46	453	245	366	650	157
25-29	1,377	616	761	36	33	294	253	216	457	88
30-34	677	307	370	24	21	98	164	91	230	49
35-39	420	224	196	9	11	51	153	40	133	23
40-44	244	117	127	14	8	18	77	28	86	13
45-49	159	78	81	5	3	13	57	23	51	7
50-54	109	75	34	4	3	6	62	5	26	3
55-59	102	62	40	3	1	3	55	9	28	3
60-64	24	17	7	-	-	-	17	2	4	1
65+	39	28	11	1	-	2	25	3	8	0
Unknown	55	22	33	1	1	12	8	11	15	7
TOTAL	9,254	3,567	5,687	170	205	1,794	1,398	1,889	3,056	742
Female										
7-9	4	3	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
10-14	102	40	62	2	-	25	13	12	45	5
15-19	350	110	240	2	3	47	58	29	197	14
20-24	376	127	249	5	2	75	45	11	219	19
25-29	251	77	174	6	-	31	40	10	154	10
30-34	121	53	68	2	-	8	43	4	58	6
35-39	80	34	46	3	-	3	28	4	41	1
40-44	43	23	20	2	1	-	20	-	18	2
45-49	37	16	21	1	1	-	14	1	19	1
50-54	34	13	21	1	-	1	11	-	21	-
55-59	18	11	7	2	-	-	9	-	7	-
60-64	9	6	3	-	-	-	6	-	3	-
65+	8	2	6	-	-	-	2	-	6	-
Unknown	6	2	4	-	-	1	1	1	3	-
TOTAL	1,439	517	922	26	7	193	291	73	791	58

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^aIncludes one male aged 18-20 arrested as a juvenile and prosecuted under the "Youth Corrections Act."

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 28

Number of Juveniles and Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Age
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978

Sex and Age	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Male										
7-10	74	24	50	-	-	11	13	25	24	1
11-14	1,088	237	851	-	4	178	55	393	374	84
15-19 ^a	3,184	936	2,248	28	42	655	211	728	1,094	426
20-24	1,938	690	1,248	34	52	389	215	347	679	222
25-29	1,271	452	819	29	29	209	185	215	488	116
30-34	654	287	367	17	20	85	165	103	222	42
35-39	382	173	209	10	14	24	125	39	147	23
40-44	240	107	133	6	9	12	80	24	95	14
45-49	180	89	91	4	4	8	73	24	62	5
50-54	107	60	47	1	2	2	55	6	36	5
55-59	69	44	25	4	1	4	35	6	17	7
60-64	34	26	8	2	-	1	23	1	6	1
65+	34	27	7	2	1	-	24	2	4	1
Unknown	33	11	22	1	-	6	4	10	7	5
TOTAL	9,288	3,163	6,125	138	178	1,584	1,263	1,923	3,255	947
Female										
7-10	6	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	3	1
11-14	82	35	47	-	-	12	23	14	31	2
15-19	320	80	240	4	1	25	50	20	196	24
20-24	375	110	265	3	-	55	52	15	225	25
25-29	291	78	213	6	-	31	41	11	187	15
30-34	125	42	83	3	1	9	29	3	73	7
35-39	64	19	45	2	-	3	14	2	42	1
40-44	37	18	19	2	-	2	14	-	19	-
45-49	41	19	22	1	-	1	17	1	20	1
50-54	33	8	25	2	-	-	6	-	24	1
55-59	9	4	5	-	-	-	4	-	5	-
60-64	12	1	11	1	-	-	-	-	11	-
65+	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Unknown	6	1	5	-	-	-	1	2	2	1
TOTAL	1,409	416	993	24	2	138	252	69	846	78

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^aIncludes eight males aged 18-20 arrested as juveniles and prosecuted under the "Youth Corrections Act."

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 29

Number of Juveniles and Adults Aged 15 to 24 Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Age
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1977

Sex and Age	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>Male</u>										
15	594	182	412	5	12	135	30	163	195	54
16	625	194	431	6	13	136	39	158	195	78
17	733	233	500	8	15	155	55	188	239	73
18	530	173	357	11	11	118	33	114	186	57
19	525	185	340	8	9	127	41	97	201	42
20	452	186	266	4	10	123	49	81	153	32
21	389	152	237	4	11	90	47	73	128	36
22	445	176	269	10	8	102	56	80	151	38
23	315	130	185	8	7	71	44	68	97	20
24	350	134	216	8	10	67	49	64	121	31
<u>Female</u>										
15	55	17	38	-	-	8	9	6	27	5
16	61	21	40	-	3	7	11	6	34	-
17	58	22	36	-	-	5	17	6	28	2
18	88	23	65	2	-	9	12	8	53	4
19	88	27	61	-	-	18	9	3	55	3
20	67	22	45	-	1	14	7	3	41	1
21	84	24	60	1	-	13	10	1	53	6
22	84	27	57	1	-	19	7	2	48	7
23	64	21	43	1	1	13	6	2	37	4
24	77	33	44	2	-	16	15	3	40	1

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SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 30

Number of Juveniles and Adults Aged 15 to 24 Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Age
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1978

Sex and Age	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>Male</u>										
15	779	195	584	1	12	135	47	217	260	107
16	768	206	562	7	8	134	57	196	272	94
17	562	153	409	4	3	109	37	143	184	82
18	567	201	366	7	12	150	32	107	198	61
19	500	178	322	9	7	124	38	64	178	80
20	444	149	295	6	12	100	31	75	167	53
21	413	151	262	7	9	89	46	78	142	42
22	392	153	239	5	14	84	50	70	121	48
23	379	127	252	7	10	59	51	81	130	41
24	310	110	200	9	7	57	37	43	119	38
<u>Female</u>										
15	65	23	42	-	-	9	14	7	30	5
16	68	19	49	2	-	4	13	3	42	4
17	68	20	48	2	-	6	12	3	39	6
18	50	7	43	-	-	3	4	1	36	6
19	69	11	58	-	1	3	7	6	49	3
20	76	14	62	-	-	9	5	6	49	7
21	75	26	49	2	-	16	8	-	46	3
22	75	18	57	-	-	4	14	4	47	6
23	72	29	43	-	-	17	12	3	37	3
24	77	23	54	1	-	9	13	2	46	6

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 31

Number of Juveniles Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Age
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Age	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1977										
12 and under	348	97	251	0	2	56	39	125	110	16
13	297	73	224	0	4	44	25	92	115	17
14	550	149	401	3	12	100	34	171	171	59
15	649	199	450	5	12	143	39	169	222	59
16	686	215	471	6	16	143	50	164	229	78
17	791	255	536	8	15	160	72	194	267	75
18-20 ^a	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	3,322	988	2,334	22	61	646	259	915	1,115	304
1978										
12 and under	309	65	244	0	1	36	28	123	111	10
13	344	91	253	0	2	65	24	117	122	14
14	597	141	456	0	1	100	40	193	199	64
15	844	218	626	1	12	144	61	224	290	112
16	836	225	611	9	8	133	70	199	314	98
17	630	173	457	6	3	115	49	146	223	88
18-20 ^a	8	3	5	0	0	3	0	1	2	2
TOTAL	3,568	916	2,652	16	27	601	272	1,003	1,261	388

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^aThe category 18-20 includes individuals in this age group who were arrested as juveniles and prosecuted under the "Youth Corrections Act."

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 32

Number of Juveniles Arrested For Crime Index Offenses by Color
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Color	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>1977</u>										
White	88	12	76	1	0	9	2	29	23	24
Nonwhite	3,234	976	2,258	21	61	637	257	886	1,092	280
TOTAL	3,322	988	2,334	22	61	646	259	915	1,115	304
<u>1978</u>										
White	62	11	51	0	0	3	8	17	17	17
Nonwhite	3,506	905	2,601	16	27	598	264	986	1,244	371
TOTAL	3,568	916	2,652	16	27	601	272	1,003	1,261	388

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SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 33

Number of Juveniles Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Color
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year, Sex, and Color	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1977										
Male										
White	76	10	66	1	0	7	2	27	19	20
Nonwhite	2,966	875	2,091	19	58	592	206	857	962	272
TOTAL	3,042	885	2,157	20	58	599	208	884	981	292
Female										
White	12	2	10	0	0	2	0	2	4	4
Nonwhite	268	101	167	2	3	45	51	29	130	8
TOTAL	280	103	177	2	3	47	51	31	134	12
GRAND TOTAL	3,322	988	2,334	22	61	646	259	915	1,115	304
1978										
Male										
White	53	9	44	0	0	3	6	16	12	16
Nonwhite	3,226	809	2,417	12	27	567	203	959	1,104	354
TOTAL	3,279	818	2,461	12	27	570	209	975	1,116	370
Female										
White	9	2	7	0	0	0	2	1	5	1
Nonwhite	280	96	184	4	0	31	61	27	140	17
TOTAL	289	98	191	4	0	31	63	28	145	18
GRAND TOTAL	3,568	916	2,652	16	27	601	272	1,003	1,261	388

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SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 34

Number of Adults Arrested For Crime Index Offenses by Age
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Age	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1977										
18-20	1,750	616	1,134	25	31	409	151	306	689	139
21-22	1,002	379	623	16	19	224	120	156	380	87
23-24	806	318	488	19	18	167	114	137	295	56
25-29	1,628	693	935	42	33	325	293	226	611	98
30-34	798	360	438	26	21	106	207	95	288	55
35-39	500	258	242	12	11	54	181	44	174	24
40-44	287	140	147	16	9	18	97	28	104	15
45-49	196	94	102	6	4	13	71	24	70	8
50 and Over	343	214	129	11	4	12	187	19	103	7
Not Reported	61	24	37	1	1	13	9	12	18	7
TOTAL	7,371	3,096	4,275	174	151	1,341	1,430	1,047	2,732	496
1978										
18-20	1,706	560	1,146	22	32	389	117	259	677	210
21-22	955	348	607	14	23	193	118	152	356	99
23-24	838	289	549	17	17	142	113	129	332	88
25-29	1,562	530	1,032	35	29	240	226	226	675	131
30-34	779	329	450	20	21	94	194	106	295	49
35-39	446	192	254	12	14	27	139	41	189	24
40-44	277	125	152	8	9	14	94	24	114	14
45-49	221	108	113	5	4	9	90	25	82	6
50 and Over	306	170	136	12	4	7	147	15	111	10
Not Reported	39	12	27	1	-	6	5	12	9	6
TOTAL	7,129	2,663	4,466	146	153	1,121	1,243	989	2,840	637

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SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 35

Number of Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses by Color
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Color	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1977										
White	549	142	407	8	3	53	78	82	279	46
Nonwhite	6,822	2,954	3,868	166	148	1,288	1,352	965	2,453	450
TOTAL	7,371	3,096	4,275	174	151	1,341	1,430	1,047	2,732	496
1978										
White	621	140	481	5	2	51	82	81	340	60
Nonwhite	6,508	2,523	3,985	141	151	1,070	1,161	908	2,500	577
TOTAL	7,129	2,663	4,466	146	153	1,121	1,243	989	2,840	637

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 36

Number of Adults Arrested For Crime Index Offenses by Sex and Color
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year, Sex, and Color	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>1977</u>										
Male										
White	404	120	284	7	2	42	69	72	176	36
Nonwhite	5,808	2,562	3,246	143	145	1,153	1,121	933	1,899	414
TOTAL	6,212	2,682	3,530	150	147	1,195	1,190	1,005	2,075	450
Female										
White	145	22	123	1	1	11	9	10	103	10
Nonwhite	1,014	392	622	23	3	135	231	32	554	36
TOTAL	1,159	414	745	24	4	146	240	42	657	46
GRAND TOTAL	7,371	3,096	4,275	174	151	1,341	1,430	1,047	2,732	496
<u>1978</u>										
Male										
White	432	119	313	3	2	37	77	77	183	53
Nonwhite	5,577	2,226	3,351	123	149	977	977	871	1,956	524
TOTAL	6,009	2,345	3,664	126	151	1,014	1,054	948	2,139	577
Female										
White	189	21	168	2	-	14	5	4	157	7
Nonwhite	931	297	634	18	2	93	184	37	544	53
TOTAL	1,120	318	802	20	2	107	189	41	701	60
GRAND TOTAL	7,129	2,663	4,466	146	153	1,121	1,243	989	2,840	637

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SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 37

Number of Adult Arrestees Referred to the United States Attorney's Office by Type of Offense and Employment Status
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Employment Status	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>1977</u>										
Employed	1,585	1,065	520	49	119	352	545	202	185	133
Unemployed	2,691	1,707	984	91	97	886	633	507	279	198
Full-time Student	213	141	72	9	19	77	36	30	26	16
Unknown or Missing	1,777	1,125	652	66	76	477	506	276	238	138
TOTAL	6,266	4,038	2,228	215	311	1,792	1,720	1,015	728	485
<u>1978</u>										
Employed	1,657	1,040	617	54	110	330	546	255	233	129
Unemployed	2,470	1,434	1,036	74	66	736	558	472	312	252
Full-time Student	190	112	78	7	9	66	30	32	23	23
Unknown or Missing	1,825	1,098	727	60	90	474	474	333	225	169
TOTAL	6,142	3,684	2,458	195	275	1,606	1,608	1,092	793	573

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

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 38

Number of Employed Adult Arrestees by Type of Occupation and Type of Offense
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Type of Employment	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<u>1977</u>										
Professional	44	35	9	2	6	7	20	4	5	0
White Collar	125	78	47	6	13	17	42	12	23	12
Skilled Craftsman	155	90	65	3	11	21	55	27	18	20
Semi-Skilled	581	402	179	16	37	135	214	69	70	40
Service, Special Skill	147	104	43	6	12	20	66	12	22	9
Service, Unskilled	455	294	161	16	34	109	135	72	42	47
Illicit Occupation	78	62	16	0	6	43	13	6	5	5
TOTAL	1,585	1,065	520	49	119	352	545	202	185	133
<u>1978</u>										
Professional	41	30	11	0	4	7	19	4	6	1
White Collar	128	77	51	5	8	16	48	9	31	11
Skilled Craftsman	162	100	62	6	12	25	57	21	25	16
Semi-Skilled	633	397	236	20	39	129	209	110	70	56
Service, Special Skill	136	81	55	3	9	6	63	19	27	9
Service, Unskilled	478	293	185	18	35	105	135	86	66	33
Illicit Occupation	79	62	17	2	3	42	15	6	8	3
TOTAL	1,657	1,040	617	54	110	330	546	255	233	129

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

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 39

Number of Adult Arrestees by Arrestee-Victim Relationship and Type of Offense
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Arrestee-Victim Relationship	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1977										
Relative	288	263	25	25	21	12	205	8	4	13
Friend or Acquaintance	1,487	1,143	344	80	120	220	723	188	80	76
Stranger	2,832	1,713	1,119	49	122	1,101	441	480	405	234
Unknown or Missing	1,659	919	740	61	48	459	351	339	239	162
TOTAL	6,266	4,038	2,228	215	311	1,792	1,720	1,015	728	485
1978										
Relative	266	231	35	15	21	5	190	20	6	9
Friend or Acquaintance	1,346	970	376	76	94	209	591	202	115	59
Stranger	2,809	1,541	1,268	50	113	961	417	524	435	309
Unknown or Missing	1,721	942	779	54	47	431	410	346	237	196
TOTAL	6,142	3,684	2,458	195	275	1,606	1,608	1,092	793	573

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

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

APPENDIX C
STATISTICS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 1

Number and Percent of Felony Cases by Processing Time and Stage in Process For Cumulative Stages From Arrest to Disposition
in the District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Number of Days	Arrest to Preliminary Hearing		Arrest to Indictment		Arrest to Grand Jury Disposition ^a		Arrest to Post- Indictment Disposition		Arrest to Misdemeanor Disposition	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>1977</u>										
0-20	3,449	89.3	316	13.9	254	13.5	8	0.4	15	51.7
21-40	323	8.4	528	23.2	404	21.4	53	2.4	6	20.7
41-80	66	1.7	853	37.5	614	32.5	242	10.9	4	13.8
81-130	17	0.4	350	15.4	258	13.7	388	17.4	1	3.4
131-200	5	0.1	136	6.0	164	8.7	490	22.0	3	10.3
201-300	2	0.1	86	3.8	158	8.4	512	23.0	0	0.0
Over 300	2	0.1	8	0.4	36	1.9	532	23.9	0	0.0
TOTAL	3,864	100.0	2,277	100.0	1,888	100.0	2,225	100.0	29	100.0
Mean	13.4	--	65.1	--	83.5	--	213.4	--	40.3	--
Median	10.7	--	54.2	--	59.1	--	190.7	--	18.8	--
<u>1978</u>										
0-20	3,567	89.3	261	12.3	398	17.8	11	0.8	11	78.6
21-40	356	8.9	383	18.0	445	19.9	28	2.1	2	14.3
41-80	55	1.4	753	35.4	633	28.3	179	13.1	1	7.1
81-130	12	0.3	449	21.1	382	17.1	393	28.8	0	0.0
131-200	4	0.1	207	9.7	293	13.1	413	30.3	0	0.0
201-300	1	0.0	65	3.1	81	3.6	259	19.0	0	0.0
Over 300	1	0.0	9	0.4	5	0.2	82	6.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	3,996	100.0	2,127	100.0	2,237	100.0	136.5	100.0	14	100.0
Mean	13.2	--	73.7	--	72.3	--	157.0	--	16.6	--
Median	10.7	--	62.8	--	57.9	--	142.6	--	9.5	--

^a Does not include Grand Jury cases disposed of by indictment.

SOURCE: U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package, unpublished.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 2

Number and Percent of Felony Cases by Processing Time and Stage in Process for Consecutive Stages From Arrest to Disposition
in District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978

Year and Number of Days	Arrest to Preliminary Hearing		Bound Over to Indictment		Bound Over to Grand Jury Disposition ^a		Indictment to Disposition	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1977								
0-20	3,449	89.3	336	18.9	321	20.3	108	4.9
21-40	323	8.4	480	27.0	361	22.8	192	8.7
41-80	66	1.7	613	34.5	414	26.1	442	19.9
81-130	17	0.4	195	11.0	190	12.0	463	20.9
131-200	5	0.1	78	4.4	132	8.3	388	17.5
201-300	2	0.1	71	4.0	144	9.1	374	16.9
Over 300	2	0.1	3	0.2	23	1.5	249	11.2
TOTAL	3,864	100.0	1,776	100.0	1,585	100.0	2,216	100.0
Mean	13.4	-	58.4	-	77.3	-	150.6	-
Median	10.7	-	45.2	-	51.2	-	120.0	-
1978								
0-20	3,567	89.3	282	16.9	375	20.9	85	6.2
21-40	356	8.9	347	20.8	326	18.1	162	11.9
41-80	55	1.4	571	34.3	517	28.8	521	38.3
81-130	12	0.3	277	16.6	310	17.3	290	21.3
131-200	4	0.1	144	8.6	211	11.7	187	13.7
201-300	1	0.0	43	2.6	58	3.2	88	6.5
Over 300	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	29	2.1
TOTAL	3,996	100.0	1,665	100.0	1,797	100.0	1,362	100.0
Mean	13.2	-	64.3	-	68.3	-	94.0	-
Median	10.7	-	54.8	-	55.8	-	73.8	-

^aDoes not include Grand Jury cases disposed of by indictment.

SOURCE: U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package, unpublished.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 3

Number and Percent of Felony Cases by Processing Time, Stage in Process, and Type of Offense for Cumulative Stages From Arrest to Disposition
in District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Year 1977

Type of Offense and Number of Days	Arrest to Preliminary Hearing		Arrest to Indictment		Arrest to Grand Jury Disposition ^a		Arrest to Post- Indictment Disposition		Arrest to Misdemeanor Disposition	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Violent Crime</u>										
0-20	1,767	92.2	138	11.3	93	10.5	2	0.2	5	62.5
21-40	117	6.1	286	23.4	178	20.1	16	1.4	1	12.5
41-80	22	1.1	487	39.8	296	33.4	84	7.1	0	0.0
81-130	5	0.3	198	16.2	126	14.2	187	15.8	1	12.5
131-200	4	0.2	74	6.0	98	11.1	260	21.9	1	12.5
201-300	1	0.1	39	3.2	80	9.0	306	25.8	0	0.0
Over 300	1	0.1	2	0.2	14	1.6	330	27.8	0	0.0
TOTAL	1,917	100.0	1,224	100.0	885	100.0	1,185	100.0	8	100.0
Mean	12.6	-	65.3	-	88.2	-	231.2	-	45.9	-
Median	10.9	-	55.9	-	63.7	-	214.7	-	16.3	-
<u>Property Crime</u>										
0-20	953	91.1	91	15.6	92	16.5	4	0.7	7	77.8
21-40	75	7.2	150	25.6	136	24.5	13	2.2	1	11.1
41-80	13	1.2	218	37.3	182	32.7	90	15.4	1	11.1
81-130	3	0.3	76	13.0	86	15.5	116	19.8	0	0.0
131-200	1	0.1	30	5.1	28	5.0	131	22.4	0	0.0
201-300	1	0.1	18	3.1	25	4.5	117	20.0	0	0.0
Over 300	0	0.0	2	0.3	7	1.3	114	19.5	0	0.0
TOTAL	1,046	100.0	585	100.0	556	100.0	585	100.0	9	100.0
Mean	12.9	-	59.9	-	68.1	-	196.7	-	45.9	-
Median	11.0	-	49.9	-	51.5	-	167.6	-	13.0	-
<u>Other</u>										
0-20	729	80.9	87	18.6	69	15.4	2	0.4	3	25.0
21-40	131	14.5	92	19.7	90	20.1	24	5.2	4	33.3
41-80	31	3.4	148	31.6	136	30.4	68	14.8	3	25.0
81-130	9	1.0	76	16.2	46	10.3	85	18.6	0	0.0
131-200	0	0.0	32	6.8	38	8.5	99	21.6	2	16.7
201-300	0	0.0	29	6.2	53	11.9	89	19.4	0	0.0
Over 300	1	0.1	4	0.9	15	3.4	91	19.9	0	0.0
TOTAL	901	100.0	468	100.0	447	100.0	458	100.0	12	100.0
Mean	15.8	-	71.0	-	93.5	-	191.8	-	55.0	-
Median	12.5	-	55.4	-	59.5	-	165.9	-	35.5	-

^aDoes not include Grand Jury cases disposed of by indictment.

SOURCE: U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 4

Number and Percent of Felony Cases by Processing Time, Stage in Process, and Type of Offense For Cumulative Stages From Arrest to Disposition
in District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Year 1978

Type of Offense and Number of Days	Arrest to Preliminary Hearing		Arrest to Indictment		Arrest to Grand Jury Disposition ^a		Arrest to Post- Indictment Disposition		Arrest to Misdemeanor Disposition	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Violent Crime</u>										
0-20	1,667	89.0	92	8.3	149	16.4	2	0.3	2	100.0
21-40	176	9.4	196	17.7	171	18.9	4	0.6	0	0.0
41-80	24	1.3	426	38.4	265	29.2	57	8.9	0	0.0
81-130	3	0.2	251	22.6	156	17.2	189	29.3	0	0.0
131-200	4	0.2	104	9.4	133	14.7	198	30.7	0	0.0
201-300	0	0.0	35	3.2	31	3.4	156	24.2	0	0.0
Over 300	0	0.0	5	0.5	1	0.1	38	5.9	0	0.0
TOTAL	1,874	100.0	1,109	100.0	906	100.0	644	100.0	2	100.0
Mean	13.1	-	76.0	-	73.7	-	168.9	-	3.5	-
Median	10.7	-	65.5	-	60.6	-	155.2	-	0.5	-
<u>Property Crime</u>										
0-20	1,097	90.1	70	12.1	137	18.7	1	0.3	5	83.3
21-40	98	8.1	125	21.6	154	21.1	11	2.8	1	16.7
41-80	19	1.6	176	30.4	202	27.6	68	17.1	0	0.0
81-130	3	0.2	125	21.6	134	18.3	109	27.5	0	0.0
131-200	0	0.0	62	10.7	83	11.4	120	30.2	0	0.0
201-300	0	0.0	17	2.9	18	2.5	57	14.4	0	0.0
Over 300	0	0.0	3	0.5	3	0.4	31	7.8	0	0.0
TOTAL	1,217	100.0	578	100.0	731	100.0	397	100.0	6	100.0
Mean	12.7	-	74.5	-	68.9	-	151.5	-	13.2	-
Median	10.6	-	61.9	-	55.3	-	136.0	-	11.5	-
<u>Other</u>										
0-20	802	88.7	99	22.5	112	18.5	8	2.5	4	66.7
21-40	82	9.1	62	14.1	121	20.0	13	4.0	1	16.7
41-80	12	1.3	151	34.3	167	27.6	54	16.7	1	16.7
81-130	6	0.7	74	16.8	95	15.7	94	29.1	0	0.0
131-200	0	0.0	40	9.1	77	12.7	95	29.4	0	0.0
201-300	1	0.1	13	3.0	33	5.4	46	14.2	0	0.0
Over 300	1	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.2	13	4.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	904	100.0	440	100.0	606	100.0	323	100.0	6	100.0
Mean	14.1	-	66.6	-	74.6	-	140.1	-	24.3	-
Median	10.5	-	56.1	-	57.3	-	126.6	-	14.5	-

^aDoes not include Grand Jury cases disposed of by indictment.

SOURCE: U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 5

Number and Percent of Felony Cases by Processing Time, Stage in Process, and Type of Offense For Consecutive Stages From Arrest to Disposition
in District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Year 1977

Type of Offense and Number of Days	Arrest to Preliminary Hearing		Bound Over to Indictment		Bound Over to Grand Jury Disposition ^a		Indictment to Disposition	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Violent Crime</u>								
0-20	1,767	92.2	173	17.2	128	16.9	39	3.3
21-40	117	6.1	295	29.4	168	22.2	71	6.0
41-80	22	1.1	341	34.0	206	27.2	201	17.0
81-130	5	0.3	113	11.3	96	12.7	237	20.0
131-200	4	0.2	50	5.0	79	10.4	243	20.5
201-300	1	0.1	31	3.1	72	9.5	240	20.3
Over 300	1	0.1	0	0.0	8	1.1	152	12.8
TOTAL	1,917	100.0	1,003	100.0	757	100.0	1,183	100.0
Mean	12.6	-	57.2	-	81.4	-	167.4	-
Median	10.9	-	44.4	-	56.5	-	143.0	-
<u>Property Crime</u>								
0-20	953	91.1	99	21.9	113	24.6	33	5.7
21-40	75	7.2	117	25.8	123	26.8	60	10.3
41-80	13	1.2	160	35.3	116	25.3	139	23.9
81-130	3	0.3	42	9.3	60	13.1	123	21.1
131-200	1	0.1	17	3.8	21	4.6	85	14.6
201-300	1	0.1	16	3.5	21	4.6	81	13.9
Over 300	0	0.0	2	0.4	5	1.1	61	10.5
TOTAL	1,046	100.0	453	100.0	459	100.0	582	100.0
Mean	12.9	-	55.6	-	60.8	-	138.5	-
Median	11.0	-	43.1	-	39.4	-	104.5	-
<u>Other</u>								
0-20	729	80.9	64	20.0	80	21.7	36	7.9
21-40	131	14.5	68	21.3	70	19.0	61	13.4
41-80	31	3.4	112	35.0	92	24.9	102	22.5
81-130	9	1.0	40	12.5	34	9.2	103	22.7
131-200	0	0.0	11	3.4	32	8.7	60	13.2
201-300	0	0.0	24	7.5	51	13.8	53	11.7
Over 300	1	0.1	1	0.3	10	2.7	39	8.6
TOTAL	901	100.0	320	100.0	369	100.0	454	100.0
Mean	15.8	-	66.2	-	89.3	-	125.1	-
Median	12.5	-	50.5	-	55.5	-	94.1	-

^aDoes not include Grand Jury cases disposed of by indictment.

SOURCE: U. S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 6

Number and Percent of Felony Cases by Processing Time, Stage in Process, and Type of Offense For Consecutive Stages From Arrest to Disposition
in District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Year 1978

Type of Offense and Number of Days	Arrest to Preliminary Hearing		Bound Over to Indictment		Bound Over to Grand Jury Disposition ^a		Indictment to Disposition	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Violent Crime</u>								
0-20	1,667	89.0	123	13.4	146	19.7	26	4.0
21-40	176	9.4	206	22.4	138	18.6	58	9.0
41-80	24	1.3	334	36.3	212	28.6	230	35.7
81-130	3	0.2	160	17.4	132	17.8	145	22.5
131-200	4	0.2	74	8.0	94	12.7	115	17.9
201-300	0	0.0	23	2.5	19	2.6	51	7.9
Over 300	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	3.0
TOTAL	1,874	100.0	920	100.0	741	100.0	644	100.0
Mean	13.1	-	65.5	-	68.8	-	104.9	-
Median	10.7	-	56.2	-	56.8	-	83.3	-
<u>Property Crime</u>								
0-20	1,097	90.1	99	21.0	135	23.3	29	7.4
21-40	98	8.1	83	17.6	97	16.8	50	12.7
41-80	19	1.6	153	32.4	169	29.2	165	41.9
81-130	3	0.2	75	15.9	107	18.5	84	21.3
131-200	0	0.0	49	10.4	55	9.5	41	10.4
201-300	0	0.0	12	2.5	16	2.8	17	4.3
Over 300	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	8	2.0
TOTAL	1,217	100.0	472	100.0	579	100.0	394	100.0
Mean	12.7	-	64.7	-	65.2	-	87.4	-
Median	10.6	-	54.6	-	54.1	-	69.1	-
<u>Other</u>								
0-20	802	88.7	60	22.0	95	19.7	30	9.3
21-40	82	9.1	58	21.2	91	18.8	54	16.7
41-80	12	1.3	85	31.1	139	28.8	126	39.0
81-130	6	0.7	42	15.4	72	14.9	61	18.9
131-200	0	0.0	20	7.3	62	12.8	31	9.6
201-300	1	0.1	8	2.9	24	5.0	19	5.9
Over 300	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6
TOTAL	904	100.0	273	100.0	483	100.0	323	100.0
Mean	14.1	-	59.4	-	71.6	-	79.8	-
Median	10.5	-	49.2	-	56.5	-	65.7	-

^aDoes not include Grand Jury cases disposed of by indictment.

SOURCE: U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 7

Number and Percent of Robbery, Burglary, and Larceny-Theft Cases by Processing Time, Stage in Process,
and Type of Offense for Cumulative Stages From Arrest to Disposition in District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Year 1977

Offense and Number of Days	Arrest to Preliminary Hearing		Arrest to Indictment		Arrest to Grand Jury Disposition		Arrest to Post- Indictment Disposition		Arrest to Misdemeanor Disposition	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Robbery</u>										
0-20	1,059	94.3	105	13.7	55	11.3	1	0.1	4	57.1
21-40	57	5.1	188	24.4	99	20.3	9	1.2	1	14.3
41-80	5	0.4	283	36.8	174	35.7	74	9.9	0	0.0
81-130	2	0.2	126	16.4	63	12.9	120	16.1	1	14.3
131-200	0	0.0	48	6.2	51	10.5	159	21.3	1	14.3
201-300	0	0.0	18	2.3	43	8.8	190	25.4	0	0.0
Over 300	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.6	194	26.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	1,123	100.0	769	100.0	488	100.0	747	100.0	7	100.0
Mean	11.1	-	62.1	-	83.0	-	222.5	-	51.0	-
Median	10.1	-	53.7	-	61.2	-	206.0	-	17.0	-
<u>Burglary</u>										
0-20	551	91.5	58	14.5	44	14.5	1	0.3	0	0.0
21-40	44	7.3	101	25.3	58	19.1	10	2.6	1	100.0
41-80	5	0.8	148	37.1	111	36.6	40	10.2	0	0.0
81-130	1	0.2	59	14.8	50	16.5	60	15.3	0	0.0
131-200	0	0.0	20	5.0	17	5.6	94	24.0	0	0.0
201-300	1	0.2	12	3.0	18	5.9	96	24.6	0	0.0
Over 300	0	0.0	1	0.3	5	1.7	90	23.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	602	100.0	399	100.0	303	100.0	391	100.0	1	100.0
Mean	12.4	-	60.7	-	75.8	-	213.4	-	21.0	-
Median	10.4	-	51.4	-	58.3	-	193.4	-	9.5	-
<u>Larceny-Theft</u>										
0-20	154	89.5	37	22.0	19	17.1	2	1.2	6	85.7
21-40	11	6.4	42	25.0	27	24.3	5	2.9	0	0.0
41-80	6	3.3	60	35.7	34	30.6	38	22.4	1	14.3
81-130	0	0.0	14	8.3	20	18.0	49	28.8	0	0.0
131-200	1	0.6	10	6.0	3	2.7	34	20.0	0	0.0
201-300	0	0.0	4	2.4	6	5.4	24	14.1	0	0.0
Over 300	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	1.8	18	10.6	0	0.0
TOTAL	172	100.0	168	100.0	111	100.0	170	100.0	7	100.0
Mean	14.9	-	55.6	-	69.2	-	161.5	-	17.0	-
Median	10.7	-	43.8	-	51.7	-	121.3	-	11.2	-

^aDoes not include Grand Jury Cases disposed of by indictment.

SOURCE: U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package, unpublished.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 8

Number and Percent of Robbery, Burglary, and Larceny-Theft Cases by Processing Time, Stage in Process,
and Type of Offense for Cumulative Stages From Arrest to Disposition in District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Year 1978

Type of Offense and Number of Days	Arrest to Preliminary Hearing		Arrest to Indictment		Arrest to Grand Jury Disposition		Arrest to Post- Indictment Disposition		Arrest to Misdemeanor Disposition	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Robbery</u>										
0-20	921	89.2	57	8.5	77	16.5	2	0.5	1	100.0
21-40	101	9.8	114	17.1	90	19.2	3	0.8	0	0.0
41-80	8	0.8	269	40.3	146	31.2	38	9.7	0	0.0
81-130	1	0.1	140	21.0	79	16.9	120	30.5	0	0.0
131-200	1	0.1	60	9.0	66	14.1	125	31.8	0	0.0
201-300	0	0.0	22	3.3	10	2.1	82	20.9	0	0.0
Over 300	0	0.0	5	0.7	0	0.0	23	5.9	0	0.0
TOTAL	1,032	100.0	667	100.0	468	100.0	393	100.0	1	100.0
Mean	12.4	-	75.9	-	69.9	-	163.8	-	0.0	-
Median	10.7	-	64.7	-	58.9	-	149.3	-	9.5	-
<u>Burglary</u>										
0-20	566	90.7	38	10.5	63	16.9	0	0.0	3	100.0
21-40	50	8.0	69	19.1	71	19.1	3	1.3	0	0.0
41-80	6	1.0	128	35.5	102	27.4	39	16.4	0	0.0
81-130	2	0.3	86	23.8	80	21.5	64	26.9	0	0.0
131-200	0	0.0	31	8.6	45	12.1	86	36.1	0	0.0
201-300	0	0.0	6	1.7	10	2.7	31	13.0	0	0.0
Over 300	0	0.0	3	0.8	1	0.3	15	6.3	0	0.0
TOTAL	624	100.0	361	100.0	372	100.0	238	100.0	3	100.0
Mean	12.5	-	73.2	-	72.7	-	152.4	-	12.0	-
Median	10.5	-	63.5	-	60.9	-	141.1	-	9.5	-
<u>Larceny-Theft</u>										
0-20	209	85.7	26	13.3	19	14.3	1	0.7	0	0.0
21-40	25	10.2	48	24.5	26	19.5	7	4.8	1	100.0
41-80	9	3.7	53	27.0	42	31.6	26	17.8	0	0.0
81-130	1	0.4	32	16.3	22	16.5	37	25.3	0	0.0
131-200	0	0.0	27	13.8	16	12.0	35	24.0	0	0.0
201-300	0	0.0	10	5.1	7	5.3	27	18.5	0	0.0
Over 300	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	13	8.9	0	0.0
TOTAL	244	100.0	196	100.0	133	100.0	146	100.0	1	100.0
Mean	14.2	-	77.8	-	78.6	-	154.0	-	25.0	-
Median	11.1	-	58.6	-	61.0	-	134.5	-	30.5	-

^aDoes not include Grand Jury cases disposed of by indictment.

SOURCE: U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package, unpublished.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 9
Number and Percent of Robbery, Burglary, and Larceny-Theft Cases by Processing Time, Stage in Process,
and Type of Offense for Consecutive Stages From Arrest to Disposition in District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Year 1977

Type of Offense and Number of Days	Arrest to Preliminary Hearing		Bound Over to Indictment		Bound Over to Grand Jury Disposition ^a		Indictment to Disposition	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Robbery</u>								
0-20	1,059	94.3	124	19.3	69	16.8	25	3.4
21-40	57	5.1	193	30.0	99	24.1	50	6.7
41-80	5	0.4	204	31.7	110	26.8	141	18.9
81-130	2	0.2	72	11.2	52	12.7	154	20.6
131-200	0	0.0	33	5.1	42	10.2	138	18.5
201-300	0	0.0	17	2.6	36	8.8	153	20.5
Over 300	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	85	11.4
TOTAL	1,123	100.0	643	100.0	410	100.0	746	100.0
Mean	11.1	-	55.4	-	77.6	-	161.3	-
Median	10.1	-	41.4	-	54.0	-	132.0	-
<u>Burglary</u>								
0-20	551	91.5	74	23.3	46	18.4	14	3.6
21-40	44	7.3	82	25.9	71	28.4	33	8.5
41-80	5	0.8	106	33.4	69	27.6	81	20.8
81-130	1	0.2	33	10.4	33	13.2	74	19.0
131-200	0	0.0	10	3.2	12	4.8	73	18.8
201-300	1	0.2	11	3.5	16	6.4	68	17.5
Over 300	0	0.0	1	0.3	3	1.2	46	11.8
TOTAL	602	100.0	317	100.0	250	100.0	389	100.0
Mean	12.4	-	54.7	-	68.1	-	154.3	-
Median	10.4	-	41.4	-	45.1	-	125.4	-
<u>Larceny-Theft</u>								
0-20	154	89.5	26	21.3	28	29.5	17	10.0
21-40	11	6.4	25	20.5	24	25.3	22	12.9
41-80	6	3.5	53	43.4	19	20.0	45	26.5
81-130	0	0.0	7	5.7	13	13.7	42	24.7
131-200	1	0.6	7	5.7	5	5.3	21	12.4
201-300	0	0.0	3	2.5	4	4.2	12	7.1
Over 300	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	2.1	11	6.5
TOTAL	172	100.0	122	100.0	95	100.0	170	100.0
Mean	14.9	-	56.0	-	61.5	-	107.1	-
Median	10.7	-	48.0	-	36.8	-	805	-

^aDoes not include Grand Jury cases disposed of by indictment.

SOURCE: U. S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 10

Number and Percent of Robbery, Burglary, and Larceny-Theft Cases by Processing Time, Stage in Process,
and Type of Offense for Consecutive Stages From Arrest to Disposition in District of Columbia Superior Court, Calendar Year 1978

Type of Offense and Number of Days	Arrest to Preliminary Hearing		Bound Over to Indictment		Bound Over to Grand Jury Disposition ^a		Indictment to Disposition	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Robbery								
0-20	921	89.2	77	13.9	70	18.3	16	4.1
21-40	101	9.8	122	22.1	79	20.6	37	9.4
41-80	8	0.8	205	37.1	116	30.3	148	37.8
81-130	1	0.1	91	16.5	68	17.8	84	21.4
131-200	1	0.1	42	7.6	43	11.2	72	18.4
201-300	0	0.0	15	2.7	7	1.8	23	5.9
Over 300	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	3.1
TOTAL	1,032	100.0	552	100.0	383	100.0	392	100.0
Mean	12.4	-	65.0	-	65.6	-	102.2	-
Median	10.7	-	55.5	-	55.0	-	79.1	-
Burglary								
0-20	566	90.7	54	18.2	50	17.0	10	4.2
21-40	50	8.0	59	19.9	54	18.4	33	14.0
41-80	6	1.0	109	36.8	30	30.6	94	39.8
81-130	2	0.3	46	15.5	60	20.4	60	25.4
131-200	0	0.0	24	8.1	31	10.5	25	10.6
201-300	0	0.0	3	1.0	9	3.1	11	4.7
Over 300	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	1.3
TOTAL	624	100.0	296	100.0	294	100.0	236	100.0
Mean	12.5	-	60.1	-	65.6	-	89.6	-
Median	10.5	-	53.3	-	55.0	-	72.4	-
Larceny-Theft								
0-20	209	85.7	40	24.7	29	25.9	18	12.4
21-40	25	10.2	25	15.4	14	12.5	13	9.0
41-80	9	3.7	44	27.2	32	28.6	61	42.1
81-130	1	0.4	23	14.2	21	18.8	28	19.3
131-200	0	0.0	22	13.6	11	9.8	17	11.7
201-300	0	0.0	8	4.9	5	4.5	5	3.4
Over 300	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.1
TOTAL	244	100.0	162	100.0	112	100.0	145	100.0
Mean	14.2	-	71.0	-	70.3	-	83.8	-
Median	11.1	-	55.0	-	56.7	-	67.7	-

^aDoes not include Grand Jury cases disposed of by indictment.

SOURCE: U. S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia. PROMIS Management Report Package, unpublished.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

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