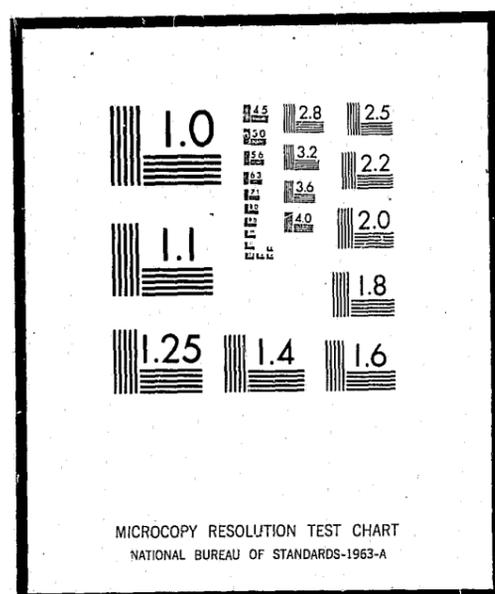


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INTERJURISDICTIONAL CRIME IN THE
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA: A PRE-
LIMINARY REPORT ON THE MARYLAND SUBURBAN
JURISDICTIONS

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
Washington, D. C.

8 February 1973

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INTERJURISDICTIONAL CRIME
IN
THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA

A Preliminary Report on the Maryland
Suburban Jurisdictions

February 8, 1973

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



metropolitan washington
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

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I. SUMMARY

The conclusions of this Preliminary Report on Interjurisdictional Crime in the Washington Metropolitan Area, summarized here, are subject to limitations which are detailed in Section VI. Briefly, all conclusions regarding the nature of crime in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, as a whole, rest on the assumption that there is a relationship between the characteristics of arrested persons, and the characteristics of the criminal population as a whole. Therefore, statements made in this report concerning index crime in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties are based upon the assumption that there is a direct relationship between the residences of persons arrested for index crimes in the two counties, and the residences of persons responsible for all index crime in the two counties.

- ° During the nine month period of the study, approximately 20% of all arrests for index offenses made in the suburban Maryland jurisdictions were arrests of non-residents.
- ° During the nine month period of the study, approximately 12% of all arrests for index offenses made in the suburban Maryland jurisdictions were arrests of residents of the District of Columbia.
- ° Arrest statistics indicated that the problem of inter-jurisdictional crime in suburban Maryland was not limited to the commission of crimes in Maryland by District of Columbia residents, but was a broader problem, which included significant participation by Prince George's County residents in Montgomery County crime, and significant participation of residents of other jurisdictions than the District of Columbia in Prince George's County crime.
- ° Robbery and Grand Larceny were the two crimes most influenced by the interjurisdictional or non-resident offender in suburban Maryland, during the nine month period.
- ° Approximately one-third of the crimes cleared by arrest in Montgomery County were attributed to arrested non-residents.
- ° In both Counties, juvenile participation in interjurisdictional crime is significantly less than juvenile participation in resident crime, according to these arrest statistics.
- ° District of Columbia residents comprised the largest single group of non-residents arrested for index crimes in suburban Maryland.

II. INTRODUCTION

Since 1969, the nature and extent of interjurisdictional crime has been a recurring subject of public discussion and debate. The record of this discussion is extensive and has appeared in many forms: in the press, in Congressional hearings, and in conferences. It has been the subject of consultant reports, studies by criminal justice planning agencies, studies by law enforcement agencies, and studies carried out by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. Yet, due to the limited span of attention directed toward this subject, due to the many individual efforts to define the problem, and due to the often very limited statistical resources available upon which to base reliable conclusions, a comprehensive examination of interjurisdictional crime in metropolitan Washington has not been undertaken in the past.

Many names have been applied to the problem of criminal mobility across jurisdictional boundaries, and several theories have been proposed to explain its causes. The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, throughout the research which it has carried out on the problem since June, 1971, has referred to crime committed by persons in jurisdictions where they do not reside, as interjurisdictional crime. This title reflects the definition of the problem, as well as the reason for continuing examination of the problem by the Department of Public Safety of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

Until the present time, severe limitations have been placed on the study of interjurisdictional crime in the metropolitan Washington area, resulting from the inadequacy or total lack of statistical information on the residences of arrested persons, which is essential if a reliable basis upon which to initiate a thorough analysis of the problem is to be maintained, and responses to the problem are to be developed.

Previous studies which were undertaken by the Department of Public Safety of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments relied upon data which was either obtained manually in the suburban jurisdictions or which was selective, and therefore subject to unavoidable inadequacies. The study of criminal data is at all times subject to large variables and limitations which are capable of influencing the conclusions drawn. The study of interjurisdictional crime statistics is no different. The limitations inherent in such a study will be discussed later in this report.

The suburban Maryland jurisdictions, Montgomery County and Prince George's County, as past studies have indicated, are apparently the most severely affected by interjurisdictional crime. Since 1970, Montgomery County has regularly reported in summary form the residences of persons arrested for index crimes by the County Police, month by month. Beginning in January, 1972, Prince George's County initiated a similar month by month reporting procedure, which makes available the residences of persons arrested for index offenses in computer

printout form. Therefore, for the first time, comparable information is available from the Maryland suburban jurisdictions on this subject, providing the most reliable base to date from which to undertake further studies of interjurisdictional crime as it is experienced in those two jurisdictions.

This is a preliminary report on interjurisdictional crime in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, based on those information sources. At a later time, a more complete study of interjurisdictional crime, as it is experienced by all metropolitan area jurisdictions, will be prepared, as will a comprehensive report on crime as a whole, in metropolitan Washington. The completion of the latter report on metropolitan area crime is expected by August 1, 1973. It is our hope that in the future, as the Department endeavors to prepare more reports such as this one, all metropolitan area jurisdictions will maintain the kind of information which provided the basis for this study. It is entirely possible, however, that future studies will rely upon statistical information which is not at the same level of reliability as the data which was obtained from the Montgomery and Prince George's County Police Departments, and which provided the basis for this report.

III. BACKGROUND

Several studies of interjurisdictional crime in the Washington metropolitan area completed in past years have been of assistance in the preparation of this report.

In 1964, the Federal Bureau of Investigation carried out a special examination of the problem in metropolitan Washington which was included in the 1965 publication of Crime in the United States. This study, printed under the title, "Mobility of the Offender", was an analysis of statistical data on residences of arrested persons obtained by the FBI from the seventeen municipal police agencies in the Washington D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The following quotation from that analysis summarizes its content:

"The Maryland and Virginia suburbs of this metropolitan area experienced proportionately a greater degree of criminal mobility than the large core city, Washington, D.C. In these suburbs 31 percent of all persons taken into custody were non-residents of the community where arrested. For the crimes against the person, 16 percent of the persons arrested were non-residents. For the property crimes of burglary, larceny and auto theft, 39 percent were non-resident offenders. In suburban robberies it was disclosed that over one-half were solved by the arrests of offenders who were non-residents of the communities where the crime occurred."

In 1969, public discussion of the issue of interjurisdictional crime was initiated, when public officials in Prince George's County noted the high percentage of non-residents who were regularly being arrested for robberies in that County. The same high participation of non-residents in robberies was also noted by Montgomery County officials. Their assertions were discussed in detail during 1969 in the Washington Post and the Evening Star. (See Appendix.)

During extensive hearings which were conducted by the Committee on the District of Columbia of the United States Senate, on March 11 and 12, 1969, and later on January 20 and February 3, 1970, testimony was heard from local Prince George's and Montgomery County officials which gave rise to the "Spillover" theory of interjurisdictional crime. As Francis J. Aluisi, Chairman of the Prince George's County Board of Commissioners put it at the time, "We submit that a great majority of the criminal activity along our common boundary is a direct result of conditions in the central city and that increased anti-crime activity there will result in increased criminal activity in Prince George's County." A similar message was conveyed in the hearings by the several law enforcement officials and elected officials who testified at the hearings on the regional aspects of crime in metropolitan Washington, and the interjurisdictional crime problem which had been identified.

These hearings on the regional aspects of crime did much to raise the level of interest in the problem of criminal mobility in metropolitan Washington, even if the causes of the problem were perhaps prematurely assessed. What followed was a series of studies of the problem, utilizing varied types of statistical information, and conducted for various purposes.

Several of these analyses of the question of criminal mobility in the Washington metropolitan area should be summarized. In 1971, the Metropolitan Police Department conducted a study of the residences of persons arrested in the District of Columbia during a three month period. The findings showed that 3.8% of the adults arrested in the District of Columbia were residents of Virginia, 1.8% were residents of Montgomery County, and 3.8% were residents of Prince George's County.

In the same year, the Office of Crime Analysis of the District of Columbia carried out a study which was based on records maintained by the U.S. Attorney's Office. This study covered the period of January through August, 1971, and indicated that of persons processed by that office during that period, 2.4% were residents of Virginia, 4.6% were residents of Maryland, and 9% were from other jurisdictions.

During the Metropolitan Washington Crime Conference, convened in September, 1971, several addresses were made by officials of the metropolitan Washington area on the subject of interjurisdictional crime, which contained statistical information assembled on the problem.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. of Maryland, a principal sponsor of the Conference, again expressed the theory that the pressure applied toward crime reduction in the District of Columbia had forced criminal elements to seek targets for their criminal activity outside the city, in the suburban metropolitan area. Senator Mathias referred to this theory as the "mercury theory". He cited a study carried out by the Council of Governments during the three previous months as the source of information supporting his theory. (The contents of this study are reviewed in the appendices.)

Mr. Ronald Steger of the Northern Virginia Planning District Commission, presented a statement containing an examination of the residences of persons arrested in the Northern Virginia jurisdictions during 1968, 1969, and 1970. His statistics indicated that 5% of the persons arrested in Alexandria City and Fairfax County were residents of the District of Columbia. Also, his study showed that the greatest number of non-residents arrested in Northern Virginia jurisdictions were residents of other Virginia jurisdictions, and were not residents of the District of Columbia or Maryland.

Mr. George Hall, Director of the Statistics Division of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, presented a paper at the Conference, prepared by Sue Lindgren, which compared the increase and decrease in reported crime for individual jurisdictions, over the period of several years, in an effort to determine any

correlation between them, especially between a lowering of crime rates in the District of Columbia and the rise in crime in the suburban jurisdictions. The paper also compared resident and non-resident arrests in all suburban jurisdictions for individual index offenses. Based on reported index offenses in all jurisdictions in 1970, the decrease in the District of Columbia share of the index crimes reported did not appear to be matched by an equivalent increase of such crimes in the suburbs. The study of residences of arrestees was based on a sampling of arrest records from the area jurisdictions. All jurisdictions cooperated and reported most of the data requested for the study, but few were keeping such data on a regular basis. The manner in which arrest data was maintained prohibited compilation of absolute numbers of non-resident arrests for analysis. Already small numbers of arrests were made smaller by sampling, which may have caused the study results to be less reliable. The study findings indicated that in the District of Columbia, 9.4% of the adults arrested, and 13.0% of the juveniles, were from suburban Washington areas. In Virginia arrests, the average non-resident rate was slightly less than 5%, although for some offenses the rates were higher. Maryland non-resident arrest rates were higher. Of all arrested persons in Montgomery County, 11.9% were residents of the District of Columbia. For the crime of Grand Larceny, the percentage rose to 23%. Prince George's County, according to the study, had the highest rates of arrest of District of Columbia residents for index crimes. The average for all offenses was about 22%. The highest interjurisdictional crime rates were found in the arrests for the offense of Robbery, with 53.1% of all persons arrested for that crime in 1969 in Prince George's County being District of Columbia residents, and 38.2% in 1970.

In June, 1972, an examination of the interjurisdictional crime question was conducted by Mr. John W. Hoxie, Public Information Officer for the Prince George's County Police Department. His study concerned only the crime of Robbery as an interjurisdictional offense. His examination of arrests from the period January through May, 1972, revealed that 40% of the persons arrested for robbery in the County were residents of the District of Columbia, and another 5.1% were residents of jurisdictions other than Prince George's County or the District of Columbia, amounting to a total non-resident percentage of 45.1%. These figures were cited by County Executive William W. Gullett in July, 1972, when he stated that "Prince George's citizens have increasingly become the victims of crime committed by D.C. residents driven out of the city by the wall to wall police force being established there."

This is the fourth study of this subject which has been carried out by the Department of Public Safety of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. The first was prepared for presentation at the Metropolitan Washington Crime Conference, and was concerned only with interjurisdictional crime as it was experienced by the suburban Maryland jurisdictions. The second, completed on October 20, 1971, sought to examine further the crime of robbery as an offense particularly influenced by the non-resident criminal, in the suburban Virginia, as well as suburban Maryland

jurisdictions. The third, completed on May 22, 1972, was an update of statistics which had been gathered during the first and second studies, and was an attempt to examine some of the theoretical questions which had been raised with regard to the problem. Excerpts from the first and third studies are included in this report in the appendices. (Specific comments on the "mercury theory" are also included in Appendix II.)

It has been the intention of the Department of Public Safety, from its first involvement in the research in this subject area, to attempt to gather as much information on the problem as possible, given the constraints on how available data may reasonably be used to justify a particular conclusion, and to attempt to illuminate the extent and nature of the problem so that a proper response can be devised. Much of the past discussion of this entire matter has been conducted on the basis of little precise evidence and few facts. This has been due partly to the lack of specific information and data on the subject from local jurisdictions. It has been due partly to the lack of a committed search for the facts on the part of agencies equipped to carry out such a task. This study is the product of such a commitment on the part of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

IV. ANALYSIS

In this analysis of the statistical information presented in the Tables, which follow in the next section of the report, comments will be addressed to the reader concerning various aspects of the statistics which reveal important relationships or facts about interjurisdictional crime, as it affects the two suburban Maryland counties. The major conclusions of the report have been summarized in a section devoted to that purpose.

The entire report is based on statistical data provided by the Police Departments of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, for the period January through September, 1972. This is the only period of time for which comparable data exists for both counties. Montgomery County has maintained arrest statistics by residences of arrested persons since 1970, and that earlier data provides the basis for statistical comparisons which are made in several tables.

Table 1: This table is intended to show the overall percentage of non-residents arrested for the sum of all index offenses by county, with a combined percentage for suburban Maryland as a whole.

The Table indicates that approximately one out of every five arrests made in suburban Maryland is an arrest of a non-resident of the County in which he was arrested. In Montgomery County, 21% of all arrests were arrests of non-residents. In Prince George's County, 20% of all arrests were arrests of non-residents. It must be noted here that the total arrests in Prince George's County during the nine-month period for index offenses as recorded in Table 1, is higher than it should be. The Prince George's County Police Department, in its data on residences of arrested persons, does not distinguish between simple and Aggravated Assaults. Aggravated Assault, the index offense, occurs far less frequently, and fewer arrests are made for that offense, than are made for simple Assaults. As might be expected, simple Assault is by nature not an interjurisdictional crime. The consequence of this fact is that in the Tables the total arrests for index offenses in Prince George's County are more numerous, due to the inclusion of simple Assaults. And, due to the nature of simple Assault, the overall non-resident percentage for Prince George's County therefore is lower than it should be. With all Assaults, simple and aggravated, removed from the total index arrests, the overall interjurisdictional crime rate (based on arrests) for the County becomes 24%, rather than 20%. The true rate of interjurisdictional crime is therefore higher in Prince George's County than in Montgomery County, where the rate was approximately 21%.

It should be noted that the actual number of arrests of non-residents in Prince George's County during the nine-month period is more than twice the number arrested in Montgomery County, as is the total number of District of Columbia residents arrested in Prince George's County.

Also, as shown in Table 1, 12% of all index crime arrests made in both counties during the nine-month period were arrests of residents of the District of Columbia.

Table 3: This table offers a detailed breakdown of the non-resident category of arrested persons into the actual residences of those persons, for Montgomery County. As shown, 56% of the non-residents arrested were residents of the District of Columbia, with 22% being residents of Prince George's County. Residents of Virginia arrested in Montgomery County for index offenses comprised an insignificant number of the total non-residents arrested.

Table 5: This table reveals some differences between interjurisdictional crime in Montgomery County and Prince George's County. The percentage of District of Columbia residents arrested, of the total non-residents arrested, is higher for Prince George's County than for Montgomery County. In Montgomery County, 22% of the non-residents arrested were from Prince George's County. In Prince George's County, only 14% of the non-residents arrested for index offenses were from all other places in Maryland, including Montgomery County. This would tend to indicate that criminals are more likely to leave Prince George's County and travel into Montgomery County to commit crimes than they are to leave Montgomery County and travel into Prince George's County for the same purpose.

Table 6: The information contained in this table is available only for Montgomery County. It shows that although the total non-resident percentage of County index arrests is 21%, the Montgomery County Police Department attributed 34% of its cases cleared by arrest to non-residents arrested. So, while one in five persons arrested for index crimes in Montgomery County during the period under study was a non-resident of the County, one in three index crimes was attributed by the County during the period to non-residents who were arrested.

Table 7: Since comparable statistics were available from Montgomery County for two years prior to the period of this study, it was possible to prepare this table illustrating the overall trends in arrests of non-residents in Montgomery County for January through September, 1970, 1971, and 1972. Similar statistics were not available from Prince George's County. Non-residents arrested in Montgomery County in 1970 amounted to 23% of the total, in 1971, 17% of the total, and in 1972, 21% of the total arrested persons. This is a relatively steady trend over a three-year period.

Table 8: For the period January through September, 1972, the total residents and non-residents arrested for index offenses is broken down further month by month, in Table 8. This month-by-month breakdown shows a rather even trend between January and September, with a high percentage of non-residents, 32%, arrested in January, and a low of 13% arrested in June. It could be said that the non-resident percentage of arrests was down significantly in June and July during the nine-month period. But because the total number of index crime arrests made in Montgomery County during those two months, and in August, were the highest of the nine-month period, the real number of non-residents arrested is not significantly less than in the other months, even though the percentages are smaller.

Table 9: Table 9 contains a similar breakdown for Prince George's County. During the nine-month period, the trend of non-residents arrested was also rather even for Prince George's County. The year began with the arrest in January of 18% non-residents, which rose to 23% and held steady during the months of May, June and July, and then fell to 14% in September. Again, it should be noted that simple Assaults, which are not index crimes, and which are also usually not interjurisdictional crimes, are included in these figures, and consequently all percentages for non residents arrested would be slightly higher on this table, if only Aggravated Assaults, the index crimes, were included.

Table 10: Table 10 separates the total index arrests made in Montgomery County during the nine-month period, into the individual index crime categories -- Murder, Rape, Aggravated Assault, Robbery, Burglary, Grand Larceny and Auto Theft. Resident and non-resident arrests are recorded for each category during the period. In Montgomery County during the nine-month period, those crimes for which the highest percentages of non-residents were arrested were Rape, Robbery, and Grand Larceny. Robbery and Grand Larceny, as has been explained in other studies, are two crimes most influenced by the interjurisdictional offender. The appearance of Rape in the statistics as one of these crimes must be explained here. For the crime of Rape, 28% of the persons arrested in the County were non-residents. This 28% figure is based on 11 non-residents arrested during the period out of a total number of 40 arrests. This is first of all a rather small sample upon which to conclude that Rape is an interjurisdictional crime. Second, it must be noted that the greatest number of non-residents arrested for this crime were not residents of the District of Columbia, but were rather residents of Prince George's County. Only two of the arrests for Rape during the nine month period were of residents of the District of Columbia. Therefore, these figures suggest that Rape, while it is influenced by non-resident offenders, it is still a suburban Maryland problem. The sample provided by arrests during the period under study is too small to be considered a basis for any conclusions. The arrests made for this offense should be examined carefully over a longer period before conclusions are drawn.

Non-residents arrested for Robbery amounted to 30% of the total number of persons arrested for this offense. Most of the non-residents arrested were from the District of Columbia. These figures agree with those presented in previous studies of the crime of Robbery as an interjurisdictional crime in Montgomery County.

Non-residents arrested for Grand Larceny amounted to 31% of the total number of persons arrested for this offense in Montgomery County, a significant percentage of interjurisdictional crime. Since the total number of arrests for this offense was rather large for the nine-month period, this percentage of non-residents arrested provides a more reliable base for a conclusion, than do the figures for Rape arrests in Montgomery County. Grand Larceny is an interjurisdictional crime, as shown in these statistics.

Numerically, Grand Larceny, Burglary, and Robbery arrests provided the largest numbers of non-residents arrested, in that order. Participation of Prince George's County residents in Montgomery County burglaries appears to compare with that of District of Columbia residents, although a larger arrest sample would be required to make that assertion. It appears from this arrest data that non-resident participation in the crime of Auto Theft in Montgomery County is minimal. It should be remembered, however, that these tables are based on arrest statistics. Unfortunately, the residence of an offender cannot be learned until he is arrested. Therefore, before his residence appears in these statistics, he must be apprehended. If apprehensions are more difficult for certain crimes, then the arrest data for those crimes will be less reliable as a subject for statistical analysis.

Table 11: This table offers the same information for Prince George's County which is contained in Table 10 for Montgomery County. During the nine month period of this study, the three crimes for which the largest percentages of non-residents were arrested in Prince George's County, were Murder, Robbery, and Grand Larceny. Again, the last two of these crimes have been shown many times to be interjurisdictional offenses. Murder, however, has not been considered to be an interjurisdictional crime in the past, and as in the case of Rape arrests in Montgomery County, the numbers of arrests for that offense recorded in this table do not justify conclusions which might otherwise be drawn. In contrast to the arrests for Rape in Montgomery County, most of the non-residents arrested for Murder resided in the District of Columbia. The percentage of non-residents arrested for Murder in Prince George's County was 28%. This 28% figure is taken from a total of 16 non-residents arrested out of 57 total arrests for Murder. Again, the greatest numbers of non-residents arrested for individual index offenses were arrested for Robbery, Burglary and Grand Larceny. 44% of all arrests for Robbery in Prince George's County were of non-residents. 35% of all Grand Larceny arrests in the county during the period were of non-residents. The greatest numbers of non-residents arrested for all of these offenses were residents of the District of Columbia, with the exception of non-resident arrests for Burglary, where the residents of jurisdictions Other (than D.C., Other Maryland, and Virginia) outnumbered D.C. residents arrested.

Table 12: This table attempts to compare Montgomery County Rape, Robbery, and Grand Larceny figures for three years, January through September. The table shows rather even trends for the three years for Robbery and Grand Larceny, with an uneven trend in Rape arrests. Non-resident arrests for Robbery of the total arrests amounted to 26% in 1970, 33% in 1971 and 30% in 1972. Non-resident arrests for Grand Larceny, of the total arrests, amounted to 36% in 1970, 24% in 1971, and 31% in 1972. These figures show that the interjurisdictional percentage for Robbery rose from the 1971 figures. In real numbers, however, the number of non-residents arrested for Robbery in 1972 increased. The figures for Rape, as previously stated, are too small to be conclusive. There were only 65 arrests total made in Montgomery County during these three nine month periods for Rape.

Table 13: This table examines the question of juvenile and adult participation in interjurisdictional crime, as this is gauged by arrests in Montgomery County for the three crimes apparently most influenced by interjurisdictional criminals during the nine month period covered by the statistics. The table shows that during the period, the percentage of residents arrested for the three crimes who were juveniles was higher than the percentage of non-residents who were juveniles. It appears from these statistics that juveniles participate less in interjurisdictional crime than they participate in resident crime. In Montgomery County during the nine month period, arrests of juveniles and adults each comprised 50% of the total arrests for index offenses. This 50% juvenile participation in County index crime should be compared to the far lower percentages of juvenile participation in non-resident crime in the County, as indicated in these arrest statistics.

Table 15: This table presents the same information for Prince George's County as that contained in Table 13. In Prince George's County, if arrests are an indicator of juvenile participation in County crime, 51% of all County crime is committed by juveniles. In comparison, the percentages of juveniles of the total non-residents arrested for the three crimes of Murder, Robbery and Grand Larceny in Prince George's County, are 0%, 27% and 21% respectively. These figures are far lower than those for the percentages of juveniles of the total residents arrested for those offenses, which are 20%, 55% and 44% respectively. The figures for both Counties indicate less juvenile participation in interjurisdictional crime than is experienced overall in both Counties. Again, in both Counties, the figures for Rape and Murder are too small to be conclusive in this regard.

Table 17: The residences of persons arrested for Narcotics offenses in Montgomery County are broken down in Table 17. The non-resident percentage of the total arrests is 16%. The largest number of these non-residents arrested are residents of Prince George's County, again a departure from the usual assumption that most non-residents arrested for Narcotics offenses would be District of Columbia residents. In this table, as in others, it must be remembered that all statistics presented here are arrest statistics. In this analysis, nothing is known of the residences of those offenders who have not been apprehended for narcotics crimes committed in Montgomery County. There may be varying degrees of difficulty in apprehending persons

from outside jurisdictions. These variables surely influence the outcome of arrest statistics, and conclusions based on them must be carefully formulated.

Table 18: Prince George's County statistics on Narcotics arrests are presented in Table 18. The figures presented show that 19% of all arrests in Prince George's County during the nine month period were arrests of non-residents. Unlike the figures for Montgomery County, however, District of Columbia residents comprise the largest single category of non-residents arrested.

V. TABLES

TABLE 1

SUBURBAN MARYLAND - NON-RESIDENTS ARRESTED BY
EACH JURISDICTION FOR INDEX CRIMES
JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

	<u>MONTGOMERY COUNTY</u>	<u>PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS-----	<u>1401</u>	<u>3292</u>	<u>4693</u>
RESIDENTS-----	1110 (79%)	2648 (80%)	3758 (80%)
NON-RESIDENTS-----	<u>291</u> (21%)	<u>644</u> (20%)	<u>935</u> (20%)
D.C.-----	163 (12%)	403 (12%)	566 (12%)
OTHER MARYLAND----	90 (6%)	55 (1.7%)	145 (3%)
VIRGINIA-----	19 (1.5%)	10 (.3%)	29 (.3%)
OTHER-----	<u>19</u> (1.5%)	<u>176</u> (6%)	<u>195</u> (4%)
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTS-	291	644	935

TABLE 2

MONTGOMERY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT - ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES*

JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

	TOTAL	PERCENT
MONTGOMERY COUNTY RESIDENTS ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES -----	1110	79%
NON-RESIDENTS ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	291	21%
TOTAL ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	1401	100%

TABLE 3

MONTGOMERY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT - RESIDENCES OF PERSONS

ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

	TOTAL	PERCENT*
MONTGOMERY COUNTY RESIDENTS-----	1110	
NON-RESIDENTS-----	291	(100%)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-----	163	(56%)
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY-----	64	(22%)
BALTIMORE CITY OR COUNTY-----	10	(3%)
OTHER MARYLAND-----	16	(5%)
VIRGINIA-----	19	(7%)
ALL OTHER-----	19	(7%)
TOTAL ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	1401	

*INDEX OFFENSES: MURDER, RAPE, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, ROBBERY,
BURGLARY, LARCENY (\$50 AND OVER), AUTO THEFT.

*PERCENT: PERCENT FIGURES SHOWN ARE TAKEN FROM TOTAL NON-RESIDENTS
ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

TABLE 4

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT - ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES

JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

	TOTAL	PERCENT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY RESIDENTS ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	2648	80%
NON-RESIDENTS ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	644	20%
TOTAL ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	3292*	100%

*This total includes arrests for non-aggravated assaults, and is therefore not limited to arrests for index offenses. Arrests for all assaults are included in this total. A description of the nature of the assaults included follows:

- Assault - a. gun
- b. knife or cutting instrument
- c. other dangerous weapon
- d. hands, fists, feet, etc. - aggravated
- e. other assaults - not aggravated

Arrests for non-aggravated assaults are far more numerous than those for aggravated assaults, the index offense. Aggravated assault is not an interjurisdictional crime, and consequently inclusion of all assaults in this total causes the percentage of nonresidents arrested for all index offenses to be smaller than it would be if assault figures were available for aggravated assault, exclusively. This inclusion of non-aggravated assaults was necessitated by the source of data, provided by the Prince George's County Police Department.

TABLE 5

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT - RESIDENCES OF PERSONS

ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

	TOTAL	PERCENT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY RESIDENTS-----	2648	
NON-RESIDENTS-----	644	(100%)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-----	403	(62%)
OTHER MARYLAND-----	55	(14%)
VIRGINIA-----	10	(2%)
ALL OTHER-----	176	(27%)
TOTAL ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES	3292	

TABLE 6

MONTGOMERY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT - ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES

JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

CASES ATTRIBUTED TO ARRESTED PERSONS

TOTAL CASES CLEARED BY ARREST-----	<u>1774</u>	<u>100%</u>
TOTAL CASES CLEARED BY ARREST OF RESIDENTS-----	1171	66%
TOTAL CASES CLEARED BY ARREST OF NON-RESIDENTS-----	603	34%
D.C.-----	435	
P.G. COUNTY-----	108	
BALTIMORE-----	8	
OTHER MARYLAND-----	13	
VIRGINIA-----	18	
ALL OTHER-----	<u>21</u>	
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTS-----	603	

TABLE 7

MONTGOMERY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT - ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES

JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1970, 1971, 1972

	<u>1970</u> <u>TOTAL/ PERCENT</u>	<u>1971</u> <u>TOTAL/ PERCENT</u>	<u>1972</u> <u>TOTAL/ PERCENT</u>
MONTGOMERY COUNTY RESIDENTS ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	984 / <u>77%</u>	1131 / <u>83%</u>	1110 / <u>79%</u>
NON-RESIDENTS ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	296 / <u>23%</u>	234 / <u>17%</u>	291 / <u>21%</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	1280 / <u>100%</u>	1365 / <u>100%</u>	1401 / <u>100%</u>

TABLE 8

MONTGOMERY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT - ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES

JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972 - INDIVIDUAL MONTHS

	<u>JAN.</u>	<u>FEB.</u>	<u>MAR.</u>	<u>APR.</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>	<u>AUG.</u>	<u>SEPT.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	134 (100%)	125 (100%)	137 (100%)	135 (100%)	156 (100%)	173 (100%)	176 (100%)	209 (100%)	156 (100%)	1401 (100%)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY RESIDENTS ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	91 (68%)	102 (81%)	102 (74%)	106 (78%)	118 (76%)	151 (87%)	152 (86%)	170 (81%)	118 (76%)	1110 (79%)
NON-RESIDENTS ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	43 (32%)	23 (19%)	35 (26%)	29 (22%)	38 (24%)	22 (13%)	24 (14%)	39 (19%)	38 (24%)	291 (21%)
D.C.-----	21	14	22	17	25	15	15	13	21	163
P.G. COUNTY-----	10	3	8	7	6	6	3	15	6	64
BALTIMORE-----	3	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	10
OTHER MARYLAND-----	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	3	4	16
VIRGINIA-----	1	4	1	2	3	0	1	4	3	19
ALL OTHER-----	5	0	0	1	2	1	2	4	4	19
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTS---	<u>43</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>291</u>

TABLE 9

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT - ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES

JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972 - INDIVIDUAL MONTHS

	<u>JAN.</u>	<u>FEB.</u>	<u>MAR.</u>	<u>APR.</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>	<u>AUG.</u>	<u>SEPT.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	301 (100%)	327 (100%)	382 (100%)	367 (100%)	368 (100%)	372 (100%)	375 (100%)	392 (100%)	408 (100%)	3292 (100%)
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY RESIDENTS ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	247 (82%)	267 (82%)	303 (79%)	296 (81%)	284 (77%)	288 (77%)	288 (77%)	324 (83%)	351 (86%)	2648 (80%)
NON-RESIDENTS ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES-----	54 (18%)	60 (18%)	79 (21%)	71 (19%)	84 (23%)	84 (23%)	87 (23%)	68 (17%)	57 (14%)	644 (20%)
D.C.-----	31	36	55	50	43	53	52	48	35	403
OTHER MARYLAND-----	6	5	11	4	8	8	8	4	1	55
VIRGINIA-----	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	10
ALL OTHER-----	17	18	13	16	31	22	24	15	20	176
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTS--	54	60	79	71	84	84	87	68	57	644

TABLE 10

MONTGOMERY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT - RESIDENCES OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR INDEX CRIMES

JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

	<u>MURDER</u>	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>GRAND LARCENY</u>	<u>AUTO THEFT</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS-----	10 (100%)	40 (100%)	78 (100%)	121 (100%)	475 (100%)	439 (100%)	238 (100%)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY RESIDENTS ARRESTED-----	9 (90%)	29 (72%)	67 (86%)	85 (70%)	401 (84%)	302 (69%)	217 (91%)
NON-RESIDENTS ARRESTED-----	1 (10%)	11 (28%)	11 (14%)	36 (30%)	74 (16%)	137 (31%)	21 (9%)
D.C.-----	1*	2	4	26*	29*	94*	7*
P.G. COUNTY-----	0	6*	5*	3	26	17	7*
BALTIMORE-----	0	1	0	0	4	5	0
OTHER MARYLAND-----	0	0	0	2	2	9	3
VIRGINIA-----	0	1	0	5	6	5	2
ALL OTHER-----	0	1	2	0	7	7	2
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTS-	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>21</u>

* The asterisk indicates the non-resident jurisdiction which has the highest number of crimes of the specific crime type for the period.

TABLE 11

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT - RESIDENCES OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR INDEX CRIMES

JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

	<u>MURDER</u>	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>ASSAULT*</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>GRAND LARCENY</u>	<u>AUTO THEFT</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS-----	57 (100%)	28 (100%)	1226 (100%)	326 (100%)	963 (100%)	394 (100%)	298 (100%)
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY RESIDENTS ARRESTED-----	41 (72%)	22 (78%)	1076 (88%)	183 (56%)	812 (84%)	255 (65%)	259 (87%)
NON-RESIDENTS ARRESTED-----	16 (28%)	6 (22%)	150 (12%)	143 (44%)	151 (16%)	139 (35%)	39 (13%)
D.C.-----	12*	5*	66*	130*	66	107*	17*
OTHER MARYLAND-----	2	1	24	1	16	6	5
VIRGINIA-----	0	0	7	0	0	2	1
ALL OTHER-----	2	0	53	0	69*	24	16
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTS--	16	6	150	143	151	139	39

*Includes all assaults, aggravated and otherwise.

TABLE 12

MONTGOMERY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT - RESIDENCES OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR SELECTED INDEX CRIMES

JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1970, 1971, 1972

	RAPE			ROBBERY			GRAND LARCENY		
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS-----	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>439</u>
MONTGOMERY COUNTY RESIDENTS ARRESTED-----	<u>8</u> (80%)	<u>14</u> (93%)	<u>29</u> (72%)	<u>57</u> (74%)	<u>61</u> (67%)	<u>85</u> (70%)	<u>263</u> (64%)	<u>289</u> (76%)	<u>302</u> (69%)
NON-RESIDENTS ARRESTED-----	<u>2</u> (20%)	<u>1</u> (7%)	<u>11</u> (28%)	<u>20</u> (26%)	<u>30</u> (33%)	<u>36</u> (30%)	<u>150</u> (36%)	<u>92</u> (24%)	<u>137</u> (31%)
D.C.-----	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>14*</u>	<u>24*</u>	<u>26*</u>	<u>110*</u>	<u>62*</u>	<u>94*</u>
P.G. COUNTY-----	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6*</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>
BALTIMORE-----	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
OTHER MARYLAND-----	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>
VIRGINIA-----	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
ALL OTHER-----	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTS--	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>137</u>

TABLE 13

MONTGOMERY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT - JUVENILES AND ADULTS ARRESTED
FOR SELECTED INDEX CRIMES
JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>GRAND LARCENY</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS-----	<u>40</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>439</u>
TOTAL MONTGOMERY COUNTY RESIDENTS ARRESTED-----	<u>29</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>302</u>
ADULTS ARRESTED-----	21 (72%)	54 (64%)	143 (47%)
JUVENILES ARRESTED-----	8 (28%)	31 (36%)	159 (53%)
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTS ARRESTED-----	<u>11</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>137</u>
ADULTS ARRESTED-----	9 (82%)	29 (80%)	112 (82%)
JUVENILES ARRESTED-----	2 (18%)	7 (20%)	25 (18%)

TABLE 14

MONTGOMERY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT
JUVENILES AND ADULTS ARRESTED FOR ALL INDEX CRIMES
JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

TOTAL ARRESTS-----	<u>1401</u>	<u>(100%)</u>
ADULTS ARRESTED-----	697	(50%)
JUVENILES ARRESTED-----	704	(50%)

246

TABLE 15

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT - JUVENILES AND ADULTS
ARRESTED FOR SELECTED INDEX CRIMES
JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

	<u>MURDER</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>GRAND LARCENY</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS-----	<u>57</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>394</u>
TOTAL PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY RESIDENTS ARRESTED---	<u>41</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>255</u>
ADULTS ARRESTED-----	33 (80%)	82 (45%)	142 (56%)
JUVENILES ARRESTED-----	8 (20%)	101 (55%)	113 (44%)
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTS ARRESTED-----	<u>16</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>139</u>
ADULTS ARRESTED-----	16 (100%)	104 (73%)	110 (79%)
JUVENILES ARRESTED-----	0 (0%)	39 (27%)	29 (21%)

TABLE 16

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT
JUVENILES AND ADULTS ARRESTED FOR ALL INDEX CRIMES
JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

TOTAL ARRESTS-----	<u>3292</u>	<u>(100%)</u>
ADULTS ARRESTED-----	1627	(49%)
JUVENILES ARRESTED-----	1665	(51%)

TABLE 17

MONTGOMERY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT ARREST FOR NARCOTIC OFFENSES
JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS-----	434	(100%)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY RESIDENTS ARRESTED-----	366	(84%)
NON RESIDENTS ARRESTED-----	68	(16%)
D.C.-----	17	
P.G.-----	37*	
BALTIMORE-----	0	
OTHER MARYLAND-----	4	
VIRGINIA-----	5	
ALL OTHER-----	5	
TOTAL NON RESIDENTS-----	68	

TABLE 18

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT ARREST FOR NARCOTIC OFFENSES
JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1972

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS-----	819	(100%)
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY RESIDENTS ARRESTED-----	662	(81%)
NON-RESIDENTS ARRESTED-----	157	(19%)
D.C.-----	83*	
MARYLAND-----	14	
VIRGINIA-----	1	
OTHER-----	59	
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTS-----	157	

VI. LIMITATIONS

In an analysis of this kind, in which a complex problem is examined through the use of statistics limited in scope, it is essential that limitations which must be made on conclusions drawn during the analysis be specifically discussed.

The data which formed the basis for this report was compiled by the Police Departments of Prince George's and Montgomery Counties. The data consisted of reports summarizing the numbers of individuals arrested for each index offense, as well as Narcotics offenses, and the residences of those persons arrested. Prince George's County statistics included such statistics for a greater number of offenses, but were limited to the period January through September 1972. Montgomery County statistics dealt only with index offenses and Narcotics offenses, but were available for a longer period, from 1970 to September 1972. Therefore, it was possible to produce comparisons for the Montgomery County statistics for a three year period, January through September.

It must be emphasized that this is a study which hopes to make some statements about interjurisdictional crime in suburban Maryland, based upon arrest statistics exclusively. Since this is the only method by which interjurisdictional crime can be examined, it is the method which was utilized in this study. This necessity, however, does not make the statistics any less subject to known and unknown variables and potential misunderstanding of the real nature of interjurisdictional crime. The largest possible source of information for crime analysis is, of course, reported crime. But since all crime is not reported, that source, when it is used, also has its inadequacies. Since all of those reported crimes are not closed by arrest, the source of information becomes much smaller when arrest data is relied upon. Furthermore, it is not a certainty that those persons who are arrested are guilty of the crime for which they are arrested. All of these factors combine to demand extreme care in the analysis of such data, and in the formulation of conclusions based upon such data. The data used in this report, however, is the best information which has been available to date from the metropolitan area jurisdictions on the residences of arrested persons. And since an interjurisdictional crime problem exists, and it must be examined and addressed, this source of data was used in the report.

Furthermore, it should not be assumed that the statements made on interjurisdictional crime affect the entire area of the suburban Counties equally. Interjurisdictional crime is felt by the suburban Counties primarily within the Beltway, and its most severe impact is experienced along the boundary between the District of Columbia and suburban Maryland Counties. The appendices contain charts which relate the interjurisdictional crime which is experienced in Prince George's and Montgomery Counties to the portions of the District of Columbia--N.E., S.E., S.W., and N.W. -- which are adjacent to them.

Should County statistics become available on a regular basis, indicating the portions of the Counties in which crime occurs, by small areas, and the relationship of those crimes to persons arrested (showing residences of those persons), then it will be possible to make some specific statements about the actual location of interjurisdictional crime problems in suburban Maryland. Until such a capability is developed, however, that knowledge will be absent from research on the problem.

Future examinations of the problem, therefore, should attempt to learn the primary target areas of interjurisdictional crime in the suburban communities by developing this statistical capability and using it. This examination can begin, however, only if the local police agencies include in their reports of residences of arrested persons, a further breakdown of the location of the crimes attributed to arrested persons.

Another future examination should concern the relationship between land use and interjurisdictional crime, and crime in general which attempts to categorize the specific kinds of commercial, residential and other land uses which are primarily victimized by the interjurisdictional criminal. (See Appendix). Only when this level of analysis can be applied to the problem of interjurisdictional crime will local law enforcement agencies be properly equipped to address the problem through the application of manpower and resources.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
SOURCES OF INFORMATION
ON
INTERJURISDICTIONAL CRIME

BIBLIOGRAPHY - SOURCES OF INFORMATION
ON
INTERJURISDICTIONAL CRIME*

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR, AGENCY, and IDENTIFYING INFORMATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>City and Suburban Crime Interaction</u>	LEAA-D.C. Sue Ann Lindgren 9 pages September, 1971	Metropolitan Area Interjurisdictional Crime
<u>Comprehensive Plan for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice in the District of Columbia</u>	OCJPA Three Volumes December, 1971	Statistical Section on Crime in D.C.
<u>Crime in the National Capital: Hearings Before the Committee on the District of Columbia--United States Senate--Ninety-First Congress--First Session--On Implementation of the Recommendations of the President's Commission on Crime and Regional Aspects of the Crime Problem</u>	Part 1 March 11 and 12, 1969 U.S. Government Printing Office - 1969	Interjurisdictional Crime (see title)
<u>Crime in the National Capital: Hearings Before the Committee on the District of Columbia--United States Senate--Ninety-First Congress--Second Session--On the Regional Aspects of Crime</u>	Part 8 January 20 and February 3, 1970 U.S. Government Printing Office - 1970	Interjurisdictional Crime (see title)
<u>Crime in the United States</u> FBI - 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972	Hoover-Grav Federal Bureau of Investigation Yearly	National Crime Statistics

*All documents are available either from the Agency or individual or from the Department of Public Safety of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR, AGENCY and IDENTIFYING INFORMATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Final Report of the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. Crime Conference--September 13 and 14, 1971--New Carrollton, Maryland</u>	D.C. Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis 1329 E Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004	Interjurisdictional Crime Discussed
<u>Interstate Metropolitan Areas Congressional Representation and Interstate Regional Planning Agencies and Councils of Governments</u>	Dept. of Public Safety (COG) - 6 pages 92nd Congress	(See title)
<u>The Mobility of Offenders in the Washington Metropolitan Area</u>	Office of Crime Analysis-D.C. Joan Jacoby	Criminal Mobility
<u>*Montgomery County Police Department--Uniform Crime Report--Monthly Supplement--Residence of Arrested Persons</u>	Monthly Montgomery County Police Department	Interjurisdictional Crime
<u>A Program Design for Regional Law Enforcement Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention Planning for the Washington Metropolitan Area</u>	Dept. of Public Safety (COG) - 157 pages January, 1969	Metropolitan Area Crime Statistics (see title)
<u>*Prince George's County Police Department--County Police Arrest Information Report--Bureau of Patrol</u>	Records Division Prince George's County Police Department Monthly Computer Printout	Interjurisdictional Crime
<u>Preliminary Study of Citizen Opinion on Crime within the Beltway - A Study of Citizens' Reaction to Crime in the District of Columbia and Adjacent Suburbs</u>	Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis Dorothy F. Berg, M.A. February 8, 1972 26 pages	Public Opinion Survey on Crime

*Primary sources of information for the foregoing report

TITLE

AUTHOR, AGENCY, and
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION

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in the Washington Metropolitan Area

Dept. of Public Safety
(COG) - 22 pages
May 22, 1972

Update of Interjurisdic-
tional crime

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.
Press Release

Joel Abramson
Legislative Assistant
Senator Charles McC.
Mathias, Jr. - May 12,
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Interjurisdictional Crime
in Suburban Maryland

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Commission on Law Enforcement and the
Administration of Justice

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Interjurisdictional Crime
in Prince George's
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(April, May, June 1971)

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Justice System

Advisory Committee on
Intergovernmental Relations
August 1971
308 pages

(See title)

Study of Crime Spillover from Washington,
D.C. Into Prince George's County

John W. Hoxie
Public Information Officer
Prince George's County
Police Department
August 24, 1972
11 pages

Interjurisdictional Crime

TITLEAUTHOR, AGENCY, and
IDENTIFYING INFORMATIONDESCRIPTION

Summary of Minutes-Region IV Planning
Board - September 23, 1971

Dept. of Public Safety
Council of Governments

Interjurisdictional
Crime - Prince George's
and Montgomery Counties

Supplement to the Region IV Crime Survey
Evaluating the Extent of Armed Robberies
Committed in the Washington Metropolitan
Area by Interjurisdictional Offender

Dept. of Public Safety
(COG) - 22 pages
October 20, 1971

Interjurisdictional
Robbery in Metropolitan
Washington Area

Uniform Crime Reports - Monthly
Each metropolitan area jurisdiction

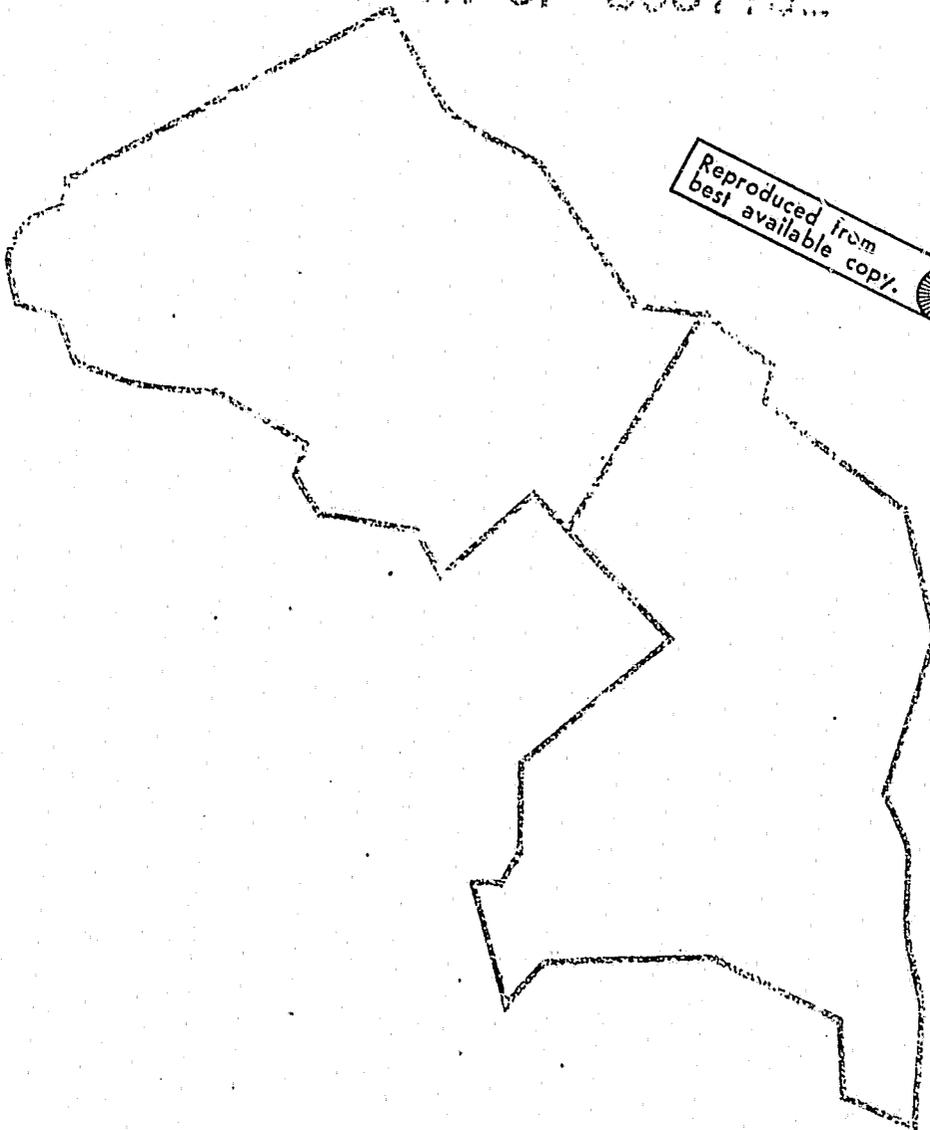
By Police Agency

National Crime Statistics

APPENDICES

- Appendix I: Excerpts from the Special Statistical Survey Prepared on Crime in Prince George's and Montgomery Counties (Region IV) for the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice September 13, 1971
- Appendix II: Excerpts from the Report on Interjurisdictional Crime Trends in the Washington Metropolitan Area May 22, 1972
- ~~Appendix III: Selected Press Coverage of Interjurisdictional Crime - 1969-1972~~

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF MICHIGAN (LAW ENFORCEMENT),
FOR THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION
ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE



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MONTGOMERY COUNTY

INDEX CRIMES

ARRESTS- APRIL, MAY, JUNE 1971

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Residence of Arrested Persons

D.C.	P.G.	Mont.	Other Md.	Va.	Military	Other
44 /	20 /	328 /	6 /	10 /	1 /	8 /
NW		25				
NE		7				
SW		0				
SE		5				
Unknown--		7				

D.C.= District of Columbia
P.G.= Prince George's County
Mont.= Montgomery County
NW= Northwest Washington
NE= Northeast Washington
SW= Southwest Washington
SE= Southeast Washington

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

INDEX CRIMES

ARRESTS- APRIL, MAY, JUNE 1971

504

Residence of Arrested Persons

D.C.		P.G.	Mont.	Other Md.	Va.	Military	Other
115	/	374	5	3	4	0	3
NW	22						
NE	28						
SW	1						
SE	52						
Unknown-	12						

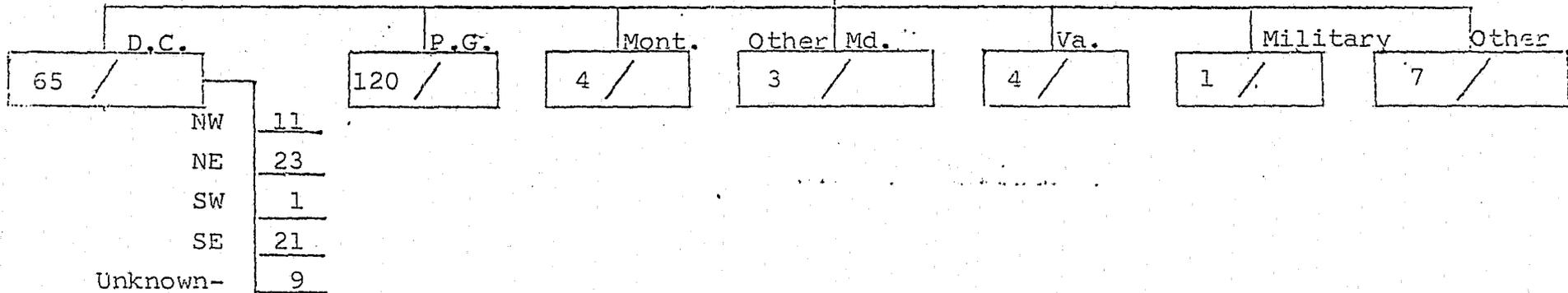
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

DETENTIONS- APRIL, MAY, JUNE 1971

INDEX CRIMES

204

Residence of Detained Persons



27

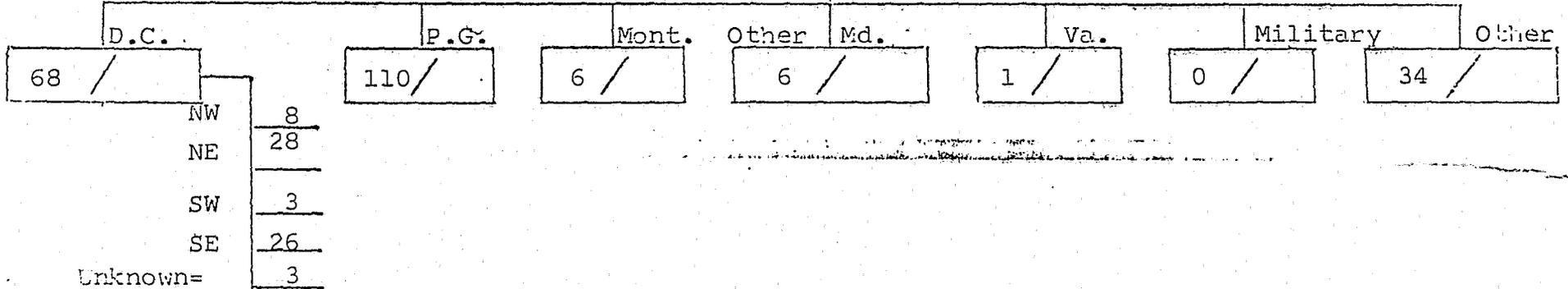
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

INDEX CRIMES

COURT CASES- APRIL, MAY, JUNE 1971

225

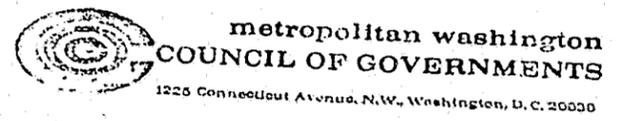
Residence of Adjudicated Persons



REPORT ON INTERJURISDICTIONAL
CRIME TRENDS
IN THE
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA

MAY 22, 1972

Prepared by:
The Department of Public
Safety



On September 13-14, 1971 the Metropolitan Washington Crime Conference was convened to discuss criminal justice problems faced by this metropolitan area, and offer some solutions to those problems. At that conference, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments presented the results of a three month study of offenders currently in the criminal justice system of the two Maryland suburban counties, Montgomery County and Prince George's County. The results of that study revealed that a significant number of the persons arrested for index crimes in the two counties, as well as persons being processed through the court system for those crimes, or being held in detention centers in the two counties, were non-residents of the county in which they were arrested. Selected excerpts from that study, the Special Statistical Survey Prepared on Crime in Prince George's and Montgomery Counties, are enclosed in this document.

On October 20, 1971, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments released a Supplement to the Region IV Crime Survey Evaluating the Extent of Armed Robberies Committed in the Washington Metropolitan Area by the Interjurisdictional Offender. In this Supplement, the statistics referred to were provided by the individual metropolitan area jurisdictional police departments, and the study was limited to an analysis of robbery. Because of the fact that suburban jurisdictions, with the exception of Montgomery County, and Arlington County, do not compile statistical records on interjurisdictional offenders committing crimes in their jurisdictions for all index crimes, it has been necessary to discuss the problem of interjurisdictional crime in terms of one offense which can be used as an indicator of the entire problem. In a sense, the discussion of interjurisdictional crime as a rate for all index offenses is deceptive. Several of the index crimes, specifically those of murder, rape, aggravated assault, narcotics offenses, and auto theft, tend to remain local in character. Others, specifically robbery, burglary and larceny maintain higher, and more significant, interjurisdictional crime levels. Robbery, in fact, is the one crime which is greatly affected by the activities of non-resident offenders. The seriousness of robbery as an offense both against property and against persons, makes it an important object of study within the context of interjurisdictional crime. In the earlier Region IV (Prince George's and Montgomery Counties) Crime Survey, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments researched the files on arrested persons, persons contained in detention facilities, and persons processed by the court systems during a three month period for the commission of index offenses. The Supplement, which utilized statistics on the most serious of the interjurisdictional offenses, robbery, revealed the impact that the non-resident offender has had on the suburban Maryland counties, especially Prince George's County. The interjurisdictional offender's impact in the Northern Virginia jurisdictions, in the crime of robbery, was also found to be significant, but non-resident offenders arrested in those areas were found to be generally residents of the larger political entity of Virginia. Far fewer non-residents arrested in the Northern Virginia jurisdictions are residents of the District of Columbia than was to be the case in the Maryland Suburban counties.

The Supplement findings indicated that in Montgomery County, approximately one-third of the persons arrested for robbery between January 1 and August 31, 1971 were non-residents of Montgomery County. In Montgomery County, 44% of the offenders arrested for armed robbery during the period from June through August, 1971 were non-residents.

In Prince George's County, District of Columbia residents arrested for robbery accounted for approximately 56% of the total offenders arrested in the county for that crime during the six month period from April through September, 1971.

The statistics which are currently available from Montgomery County indicate that for the entire year of 1971, 29% of the arrested persons for robbery in that county were non-residents. Most recent statistics from Prince George's County show that during the seven month period from October 1971 through April of 1972, 70% of the persons arrested for robbery in that jurisdiction were residents of the District of Columbia.

These statistics would indicate that while Montgomery County experienced a slight decrease in interjurisdictional robberies during the past year, Prince George's County experienced a 14% increase in interjurisdictional robberies during a year period from April 1971 to April 1972. It is also significant to note that the Prince George's County statistics include only District of Columbia residents, and do not include other non-residents who also may have been arrested during the same period.

A direct correlation has been suggested as an explanation for the rise in interjurisdictional crime in the suburban jurisdictions and a corresponding fall in crime in the District of Columbia. The "Mercury theory" has been proposed which states that the pressure applied toward crime reduction in the District of Columbia forces criminal elements to seek targets for their criminal activity outside of the city, in the suburban metropolitan area.

Due to Federal and other efforts, crime in the District has been significantly reduced, and yet crime in the suburban areas, particularly in those areas already proven subject to the impact of the interjurisdictional offender, has continued to increase. A direct relationship between the two, however, is difficult to prove. The increase in crime in the suburbs could be part of a general rise in crime rates in those areas, independent of the level of crime in the District of Columbia, or the entire metropolitan area could be experiencing an overall crime rise, in spite of successful reduction efforts in individual jurisdictions. Those arrested in the suburban counties who are District residents could be experienced criminals avoiding the risks present to committing crimes in the District by seeking easier targets in the suburbs, or could be first offenders, uninfluenced by the risks present in the District and merely residing in proximity to the suburban target areas, replete with easily accessible drive-up stores, drive-in banks, and high speed entry and exit routes.

Indeed, in the Region IV Crime Survey the residence of offenders, if they were residents of the District of Columbia, was broken down further into their place of residence within the District of Columbia--Northwest, Northeast, Southeast, and Southwest. The correlation between the residence of offenders in these particular subdivisions, and the arrest occurrence in the county adjacent to that subdivision of the District is important. For instance, of the District of Columbia residents arrested in Montgomery County for all index crimes during April, May and June of 1971, 44 in number, 25 were residents of Northwest Washington, adjacent to Montgomery County, 7 were residents of Northeast Washington, none were residents of Southwest Washington, and only 5 were residents of Southeast Washington, and 7 were of unknown residence. Of the District of Columbia residents

arrested in Prince George's County for all index offenses during the same three month period, 115 in all, 22 were residents of Northwest Washington, but 80 were residents of Northeast or Southeast Washington, both adjacent to Prince George's County. One was a resident of Southwest and 12 were of unknown residence. This trend repeats itself in all available statistics on interjurisdictional offenders. On the basis of this information, interjurisdictional crime is caused in part by accessibility of criminal elements to suburban targets, as much as by the new risks which have been imposed to committing crimes in the District of Columbia.

One way to arrive at the mercury theory as a plausible explanation for the level of interjurisdictional crime in the suburban jurisdictions is to examine the decreases in District crime and relate that decrease to a corresponding increase in the suburban jurisdictions. During the entire year of 1971, in the crime of robbery, the number of reported District of Columbia robberies decreased by 594 incidents. On the other hand, suburban reported robberies increased by 895 incidents, an overall increase of 301 robberies for the Washington metropolitan area for that crime. However, varying rates of interjurisdictional robbery for each of the suburban jurisdictions has an impact in determining how much of the overall increase can be attributed to local offenders and how much to District of Columbia residents. If the average interjurisdictional robbery rates (by D.C. residents only) for Montgomery County, Prince George's County and Northern Virginia are applied to the increases in reported robberies for those jurisdictions, District of Columbia residents could be expected to have committed approximately 576 of the reported robberies of the suburban jurisdictions during 1971. Since the decrease in that crime experienced in the District during 1971 was 594 incidents, a rough parallel could be drawn between the two figures. Nevertheless, there exists no completely reliable proof for the "mercury theory".

The fact remains, however, that interjurisdictional crime is a problem in metropolitan Washington, and deserves the kind of attention that has been given to other equivalent problems affecting the criminal justice system. It is a problem shared by all metropolitan area jurisdictions, in greater or lesser degrees. In some jurisdictions, like Prince George's County, interjurisdictional crime has reached alarming proportions. The incidents of one of the most serious of all crimes, robbery, have increased greatly due to crimes of that type attributable to the non-resident offender. Whether the "mercury theory" is valid or not, the problem exists of law enforcement's lack of capability in dealing with crime that does not heed political boundaries. Most probably there is more than one factor involved in criminal mobility, or in increases of crimes committed by non-residents--one factor would certainly be accessibility, another would be the increasing pressure of law enforcement on criminal elements in the District of Columbia, and there are probably still others which have not yet been identified. The fact remains that a large amount of crime experienced in the Washington metropolitan area is committed by non-residents of the arresting jurisdiction, that a large number of those non-residents are residents of the District of Columbia, that in spite of successful crime reduction efforts in the District, crime has continued to rise in the surrounding metropolitan suburban area, and that the relationships between District and suburban crime on one hand, and between location of crimes and residences of offenders on the other hand, have not received the kind of continuing focus and examination which is required for an attempted solution to the problems which those relationships present to law enforcement.

At the present time, a need exists for the research and analysis of specific law enforcement and criminal justice system problems such as the interjurisdictional crime problem, or a further analysis of the relationship which appears to exist between interjurisdictional crime committed by residents of the District of Columbia and heroin addiction. Such research and analysis of specific problems must precede any sound criminal justice planning or the development of successful solutions. Further study must be undertaken in regard to the interjurisdictional crime problem, patterns and trends must be elucidated from data which is available or can be made available, and such study must take place on a long-term, ongoing basis, and provided to those metropolitan area officials who are in need of such information in the execution of their criminal justice planning responsibilities.

It is now an undeniable fact that the Metropolitan Washington area is a region composed of many different jurisdictions, but sharing many common problems. This metropolitan area, in terms of crime, is clearly a single region composed of many political subdivisions which experience the impact of crime jointly. Any successful solution to the overall metropolitan area crime rise must be a solution jointly planned by all metropolitan area jurisdictions, with the assistance of reliable statistical and research information prepared for the given problem.

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