



1991

CRIME AND JUSTICE REPORT

140510

For The District of Columbia

al Justice Research Center

igrants Management and Development

of the District of Columbia • Sharon Pratt Kelly, Mayor

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MAYORAL MESSAGE

In recent years, every citizen has been touched somehow by the crime that has besieged the District of Columbia. As the city continues its vigilant efforts to address the crime problem, it is important that we have current and accurate information about trends and issues facing the criminal justice system. The **1991 Crime and Justice Report** describes the trends in the District's criminal justice system with comprehensive data and information that will serve as guideposts for continuing and improving the efforts of my administration to respond to this very serious problem. While new and better efforts are always being developed for the future, the information in this report also helps us to gauge how well we have focused current programs and initiatives which my administration has undertaken.

One of my primary goals has been to mobilize all of our efforts to fight crime in our communities. My public safety and anti-crime program centers on expanding current law enforcement initiatives and youth crime prevention strategies; and legislative changes to the juvenile and criminal justice systems. The result has meant enhanced visibility of the police, neighborhood watch groups, tougher penalties for criminals and more substantial emphasis on crime prevention. We have implemented innovative programs that concentrate and leverage our resources to combat crime, and the initiatives are beginning to demonstrate some modest progress. As this report points out, the District's crime rate is lower than last year and drug use continues to decline, especially hard drug use among young people.

I am committed to taking the streets back from the criminals and restoring law and order, but I cannot solve our crime problem alone. As a city, we must continue with a sustained and united effort to combat our crime problems. We can look forward to even greater success in the future.

Sharon Pratt Kelly

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INTRODUCTION

The District's criminal justice system is comprised of six basic organizational components: police, prosecution, defense, courts, corrections and parole. Together these components carry out the criminal justice process which involves detection of crime and apprehension of criminals, pretrial decisions and services, trial, sentencing and corrections or service of sentences. In carrying out these functions, the various criminal justice agencies involved participate in numerous information- and data-gathering activities. Their efforts to collect and analyze data play a vital role in monitoring and evaluating the District's criminal justice system and in examining trends that affect the system.

This report provides a statistical overview of activities and outcomes in the different stages through which people and cases are processed in the District's criminal justice system. The data represent five- and 10-year trends and are presented in an order that parallels the actual flow of cases through the criminal justice system from reported offenses to corrections and parole. Information regarding juvenile justice trends is included as well as descriptions of the criminal and juvenile justice processes in the District.

The report begins with a discussion of government expenditures in general and for public safety and justice. The law enforcement section of this report includes information about reported crime in the District, adult arrests and characteristics of adult arrestees. Data pertaining to prosecutions and convictions by type of offense are presented in the section on courts. In the corrections section of this report, data on the average daily population of the District's correctional facilities and incarceration rates are given. The section on parole reports data for grants and revocations. The juvenile justice section of this report includes data for juvenile arrests, prosecutions and dispositions, juvenile drug use and a profile of juvenile arrestees. ■

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Criminal Justice Resources

In 1991, total government expenditures had increased by 22 percent since 1987 and by 8 percent since 1990. Twenty four (24) percent (\$891,764,000) of the budget was earmarked for public safety and justice. Within the budget for public safety and justice, the largest portion (\$245,644,000) was spent by the Department of Corrections, though this reflects a 3 percent decrease from 1990, and the second largest amount of expenditures (\$283,331,000) was for the Metropolitan Police Department.

Law Enforcement

A ten-year analysis shows that the number of reported offenses is 2 percent lower than in 1982. However, when taking the District's decreased population into account, the rate increases by 1 percent from 10,487 to 10,637 per 100,000 District residents in 1991. Between 1982 and 1991, the District experienced a 4 percent decline in population from 630,000 to 606,900 which contributed to the crime rate increase. In this same time period, the number of reported property offenses decreased by 5 percent and the rate decreased by 2 percent. However, the number of reported violent offenses increased by 9 percent from 13,397 in 1982 to 14,665 in 1991 with a corresponding rate increase of 14 percent.

Compared to five years ago, reported Crime Index offenses have increased 22 percent by number and 27 percent by rate. Violent offenses had a numeric increase of 46 percent and a rate increase of 52 percent. The greatest increases in violent offenses were for homicides which increased 119 percent by rate. Reported property offenses have increased by 17 percent numerically and 21 percent by rate.

Compared to 1990, reported offenses decreased 2 percent by number and rate. Although reported homicide, burglary and arson increased slightly, all other Crime Index offenses decreased.

Continuing a trend of increasing arrests that began in 1988, there were more arrests made in 1991 than during any other year in the past decade for both Part I and Part II arrests. Compared to 1987, the number of arrests for Part I offenses increased by 23 percent, arrests for Part II offenses increased by 17 percent and total arrests increased by 18 percent.

Adult arrests for drug offenses have fluctuated over the past five years. Drug arrests in 1991 were 13 percent lower than in 1987 and 9 percent higher than in 1990.

The Courts

There were 5 percent fewer adult felony and misdemeanor prosecutions in 1991 than in 1987 and 10 percent more than in 1990.

Compared to 1987, prosecutions for drug offenses were 9 percent lower in 1991 while prosecutions for aggravated assault were 30 percent higher than in 1987. In 1991, prosecution for rape, larceny, auto theft and arson declined while prosecutions for homicide, robbery, burglary and weapons offenses increased.

Adult convictions for misdemeanor and felony offenses in 1991 were the fewest in five years. More adults were convicted for homicide, robbery, burglary and weapons offenses than in any other year in the last five years. Convictions for homicide were 90 percent higher than in 1987 and 16 percent higher than in 1990. Weapons charge convictions were 31 percent higher than in 1987 and 21 percent higher than in 1990.

There were 37 percent fewer drug convictions in 1991 than in 1987 and 4 percent less than in 1990.

Corrections

The number of persons incarcerated in the District continues to increase. In 1991, the average daily population of District and Federal facilities was 27 percent higher than in 1987 and just slightly higher than 1990. The District's incarceration rate for 1991 is 32 percent higher than in 1987, yet is less than one percent higher than in 1990.

The trend toward decreased reliance on Federal facilities and out-of-state placement continued to expand as well as the increased use of halfway houses. The use of out-of-state facilities was reduced by 44 percent from 1990 to 1991. The use of halfway houses has steadily grown in recent years - by 104 percent since 1987 and 7 percent since 1990.

Parole

The increase in parole grants is mostly a reflection of an increase in the number of parole hearings and a larger eligibility pool. The increase in parole revocations is in part due to the increased drug use among parolees over the past three years. The parole population may continue to grow in the coming year as a result of sustained prison population increases occurring over the past several years.

Juvenile Justice

Arrests of those younger than age 18 began to decline in 1989. There were 22 percent more juveniles arrested in 1987 than in 1991. There were 9 percent more juveniles arrested in 1990 than in 1991. Arrests for Part I offenses in 1991 were the lowest in ten years and arrests for Part II offenses were the lowest in five years.

Of Part I violent offenses in 1991, the majority of juvenile arrests were for aggravated assault, comprising 65 percent of arrests in this category. Of Part I property offenses, the majority of juvenile arrests were for motor vehicle theft which comprised 73 percent of this category. Of Part II offenses, more juveniles were arrested for drug charges than any other offense followed by those arrested on fugitive charges.

There were 11 percent fewer juveniles arrested for violent crimes in 1991 than in 1990. While arrests for homicide and assault have dramatically increased since 1982, arrests for these crimes represented the greatest decreases from 1990 to 1991.

Juvenile arrests for drug crimes were the lowest in five years - 51 percent less than in 1987 and 12 percent less than in 1990. The majority of arrests in 1991 were for the sale or possession of opium or cocaine and their derivatives.

The percentage of youth testing positive in 1991 for drug use was 23 percent, higher than the 16 percent in 1990, but lower than the 35 percent who tested positive in 1987. Marijuana replaced cocaine by a narrow margin as the drug of choice among juveniles; cocaine had been the drug of choice for the past four consecutive years.

Motor vehicle theft comprised 44 percent of juvenile prosecutions for Part I offenses. Drug offenses accounted for 52 percent of Part II offense prosecutions.

Juvenile dispositions resulting in findings of guilt continued to decrease, declining by 13 percent from 1990 to 1991. Conversely, cases ending in dismissal in 1991 were the highest in five years. ■

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESOURCES

Total Government Expenditures

In fiscal year 1991, total expenditures for the District of Columbia were over \$3.7 billion dollars. Compared to 1987, expenditures increased by 22 percent, not controlling for the rate of inflation. Between fiscal years 1990 and 1991, expenditures increased by 8 percent. Twenty four (24) percent of the budget was earmarked for public safety and justice in 1991. This percentage surpassed the proportion set aside in fiscal year 1987 when public safety expenditures accounted for 21 percent of the overall budget. However, the proportion was slightly higher in fiscal year 1990 when 25 percent was set aside for this purpose. In actual dollars, the budget has increased by 35 percent compared to fiscal year 1987 and 3 percent compared to fiscal year 1990. Expenditures for public safety in 1991 comprised the largest proportion of total government expenditures for the second consecutive year, surpassing expenditures for human services which had been the largest (Table 1, Figure 1).

Public Safety and Justice Expenditures

Within the budget for public safety and justice, the largest portion was spent by the Department of Corrections (DOC). After having steadily increased over the past five years, the DOC budget fell by 3 percent from fiscal year 1990 to 1991 (\$252,776,000 to \$245,644,000). The second largest amount of expenditures was for the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). In 1991, MPD's budget totaled \$238,331,000, which like DOC had increased steadily, but fell by 5 percent from fiscal year 1990 expenditures which were \$249,804,000. All other budgets within the area of public safety increased between fiscal years 1990 and 1991. The increases ranged from a low of less than 1 percent (the Board of Parole) to a high of 23 percent (Police Retirement) (Table 2, Figure 2).

Since fiscal year 1987, the greatest increase in budgets was given to the Board of Parole which experienced a 166 percent increase in budget from \$1,994,000 in 1987 to \$5,308,000 in 1991. It should be noted that parole services were transferred from DOC to the Board of Parole in fiscal year 1988, affecting expenditures in both of these agencies. The smallest increase in budget was in the area designated as Other which included the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, and the Law Revision Commission. This budget was increased by 18 percent (from \$1,138,000 to \$1,348,000) (Table 2).

Summary

In 1991, total government expenditures had increased by 22 percent since 1987 and by 8 percent since 1990. Twenty four (24) percent (\$891,764,000) of the budget was earmarked for public safety and justice. Within the budget for public safety and justice, the largest portion (\$245,644,000) was spent by the Department of Corrections, though this reflects a 3 percent decrease from 1990, and the second largest amount of expenditures (\$283,331,000) was for the Metropolitan Police Department. ■

TABLE 1

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES* BY AGENCY
FISCAL YEARS 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Government Direction & Support	110,908	113,928	109,525	108,623	105,892
Economic Development	111,597	116,486	121,123	120,064	101,659
Public Safety & Justice	660,629	710,072	767,746	869,340	891,764
Public Education	544,929	588,485	625,356	683,690	688,590
Human Support Services	657,865	731,541	789,623	830,775	888,583
Public Works	198,757	215,336	207,612	210,262	226,753
Financing & Other Uses	211,308	232,931	250,838	269,162	292,708
Enterprise Funds	157,491	203,203	193,570	179,682	200,056
Capital Outlay	437,295	296,724	293,208	216,237	387,488
Total	3,090,779	3,208,679	3,358,601	3,487,835	3,783,493

*Expenditures in thousands of dollars.

Source: District of Columbia Supporting Schedules, Office of the Budget.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Figure 1
D.C. Government Total Expenditures
By Agency, Fiscal Year 1991

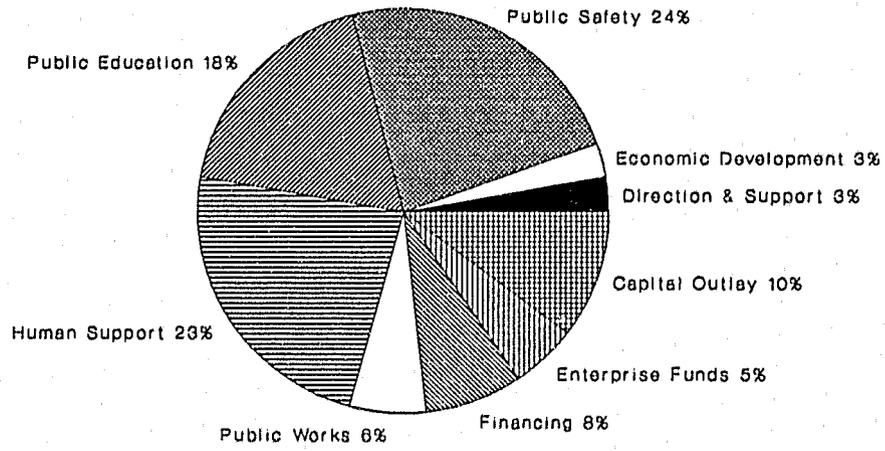


TABLE 2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT PUBLIC SAFETY* AND JUSTICE EXPENDITURES**
FISCAL YEARS 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Metropolitan Police Department	197,687	212,428	249,804	238,331	238,331
Police Retirement	72,670	74,512	78,390	85,865	105,944
Courts	65,512	73,544	77,189	87,777	91,517
Judicial Retirement	2,500	2,601	2,600	3,200	3,775
Corporation Counsel	10,450	12,317	12,754	11,885	12,870
Public Defender Service	4,786	5,222	5,583	6,875	7,188
Pretrial Services Agency	2,361	2,435	2,821	3,014	3,121
Corrections	185,412	194,608	215,468	252,776	245,644
Board of Parole	1,994	3,931	5,041	5,281	5,308
Other	1,138	1,711	2,108	1,293	1,348
Total	532,573	568,568	614,382	707,770	715,046

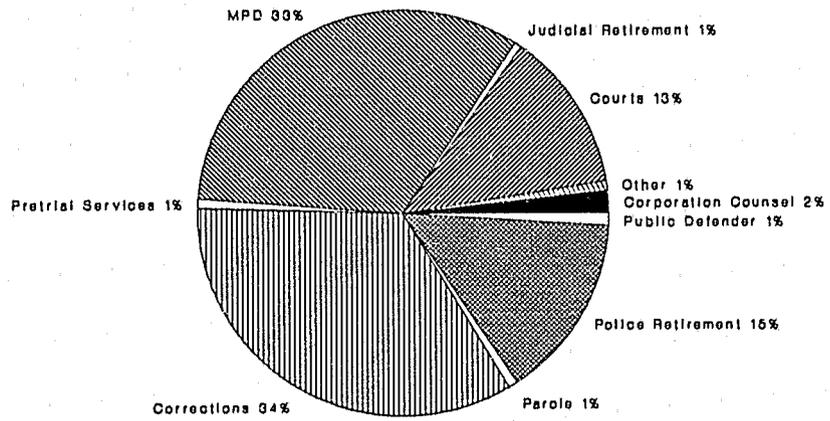
*Fire Department Retirement, settlements and judgements, National Guard and Office of Emergency Preparedness are not included in public safety expenditures.

**Expenditures in thousands of dollars.

Source: District of Columbia Supporting Schedules, Office of the Budget.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Figure 2
Criminal Justice Expenditures by Agency
Fiscal Year 1991



THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District's criminal justice system is comprised of five basic organizational components: police, prosecution, defense, courts, corrections and parole. These major components participate in a five-stage criminal justice process:

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

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

The criminal justice process begins with the police who must determine the validity of reported crimes and subsequently investigate, identify and possibly apprehend suspects. The police must then decide, based upon the facts of each case, the nature of the charges to be forwarded to the prosecutor for a determination of whether or not and what to prosecute.

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

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

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

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

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

Persons who have pled guilty or been convicted following trial are subsequently sentenced by the court. Sentencing options include incarceration, probation, a fine, placement in a halfway house, institutionalization or community service. If a person is sentenced to incarceration, a classification evaluation is conducted to determine the level of supervision and services he will need. The findings of this study are the basis for deciding the facility in which the inmate's sentence will be served.

If not incarcerated, a person may be sentenced to probation for a maximum of five years. Conditions of probation include drug testing, alcohol treatment, employment and reporting to an assigned probation officer. Also, a person may be placed in a residential treatment facility for all or part of his probation. Violation of probation terms may result in probation extension or revocation. If probation is revoked, the probationer may then be incarcerated or placed in a halfway house. If a probationer adheres to the terms of his probation, his probation may be terminated early.

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

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Overview

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is primarily responsible for law enforcement in the District of Columbia. The department has both city and state law enforcement authority and is charged with a broad range of statutory and municipal law enforcement responsibilities. In fiscal year 1991, MPD had an authorized strength of 4,526 officers, 698 civilians and 139 cadets. In addition to the MPD, there are 23 other public law enforcement authorities operating in the District of Columbia with more than 3,000 commissioned police officers. These public agencies have police powers limited to specific geographical areas and include, among others, the U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division, the U.S. Capitol Police, the U.S. Park Police and the Metro Transit Police.

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

Reported offense data throughout the United States focus primarily on the eight major offenses defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as Crime Index offenses, or Part I offenses. These offenses are further divided into two groups: violent offenses, which include homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and property offenses, which include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson (see appendix for definitions). In selecting the crimes to be included in the Crime Index, the FBI considers several factors. The seriousness of the crime and frequency of occurrence serve as indicators of the nation's crime experience. While there are differences in criminal status for given crimes in different jurisdictions, all Crime Index offenses are fully defined and a single definition for each of the chosen offenses were developed to ensure measurable crime data. In the future, the District and other jurisdictions will move toward implementation of the National Incidence Based Reporting System which will allow for more variables to be collected regarding the specific nature of individual crimes.

Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I offenses (see appendix for definitions). This category of offenses was devised and adopted in order that law enforcement, judicial and penal statistics might be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses.

After a crime is reported, the police must determine the validity of the reported offense. Once validated, the police investigate and attempt to identify and apprehend a suspect. After an individual is taken into custody, the police decide, based on the facts of the case, which charges to impose and forward to the prosecutor.

This section of the report examines reported offense data, geographic patterns of crime, adult arrest data and characteristics of adult arrestees.

Reported Offenses

The population estimate for the District for 1991 is 609,900. In 1991, there were 64,555 Crime Index offenses reported of which 14,665 were for violent and 49,890 were for property crimes. A ten-year analysis shows that although the number of reported offenses is 2 percent lower than in 1982, when the District's population is taken into account, the rate increased slightly by 1 percent from 10,487 to 10,637 per 100,000 District residents in 1991. Between 1982 and 1991, the District experienced a 4 percent decline in population from 630,000 to 606,900 which

contributed to the crime rate increase. In this same time period, the number of reported property offenses decreased by 5 percent from 52,674 to 49,890 and the rate decreased by 2 percent from 8,361 to 8,220 per 100,000 residents. However, the number of reported violent offenses increased by 9 percent from 13,397 in 1982 to 14,665 in 1991 with a corresponding rate increase of 14 percent (2,127 to 2,416) (Table 3, Figure 3).

Of the violent offenses, homicide has increased by 148 percent numerically and 155 percent by rate from 194 (or 31 per 100,000 residents) in 1982 to 482 (or 79 per 100,000 residents) in 1991. In the same period, there was also an 84 percent increase in the number of reported aggravated assaults (3,645 to 6,704) and a 91 percent increase in the rate per 100,000 residents (579 to 1,105). Reported rapes, however, decreased from 421 (or 67 per 100,000 residents) to 214 (or 35 per 100,000) resulting in a numeric decrease of 49 percent and a rate decrease of 48 percent.

With the exception of reported auto thefts, which have increased by 99 percent numerically or 106 percent by rate, the other reported property offenses are less than in 1982. Burglary decreased from 14,744 (or 2,345 per 100,000 residents) to 12,403 (or 2,044 per 100,000 residents) resulting in a numeric decrease of 16 percent and a 13 percent decrease in rate. Nonetheless, reports of burglary in 1991 were the second highest that they had been in the ten-year period. Reports of larceny numbered 33,435 (or 5,207 per 100,000) in 1982 and 29,119 (or 4,798 per 100,000) in 1991, 13 percent lower in number and 8 percent lower by rate. And again, despite the lower number and rate, reported larceny in 1991 was the third highest within the ten-year period. Reports of arson were the third lowest in the ten-year period and, compared to 1982, were 38 percent lower numerically (379 to 236) and 35 percent lower by rate (60 to 39 per 100,000 residents).

Figure 3
Reported Offenses
Calendar Years 1982-1991

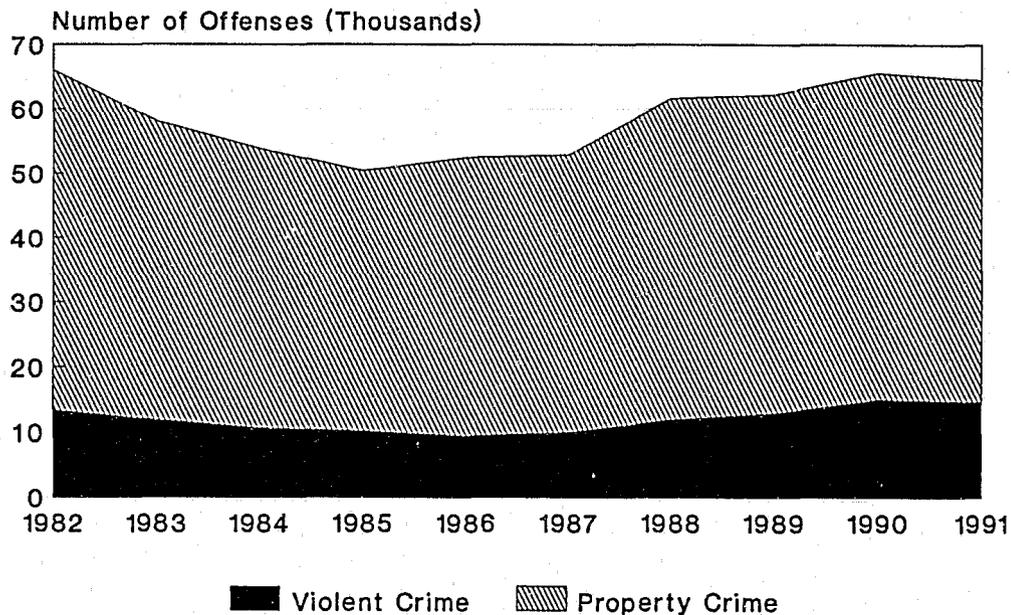


TABLE 3

REPORTED CRIME INDEX OFFENSES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CALENDAR YEARS 1982 - 1991

Year		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Homicide*
1982	Total	630,000	66,071	13,397	52,674	194
	Rate**		10,487	2,127	8,361	31
1983	Total	627,500	58,150	11,936	46,214	186
	Rate		9,267	1,902	7,365	30
1984	Total	623,000	53,857	10,725	43,132	175
	Rate		8,645	1,722	6,923	28
1985	Total	626,900	50,367	10,172	40,195	148
	Rate		8,034	1,623	6,412	24
1986	Total	627,400	52,431	9,422	43,009	194
	Rate		8,357	1,502	6,855	31
1987	Total	628,500	52,799	10,016	42,783	225
	Rate		8,401	1,594	6,807	36
1988	Total	620,000	61,715	11,913	49,802	369
	Rate		9,954	1,922	8,033	60
1989	Total	620,000	62,309	12,935	49,374	434
	Rate		10,050	2,086	7,964	70
1990	Total	606,900	65,646	14,960	50,686	473
	Rate		10,817	2,465	8,352	78
1991	Total	606,900***	64,555	14,665	49,890	482
	Rate		10,637	2,416	8,220	79

The following classifications are used in this and subsequent tables:

Crime Index Total equals the violent crime total plus property crime total.

Violent Crime Total equals the sum of homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

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

*Homicide includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

**Rate is calculated per 100,000 residents.

***Figure derived using 1990 population estimate.

Source: 1982 - 1991: Offenses Reported Under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny/ Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
421	9,137	3,645	14,744	33,435	4,086	379
67	1,450	579	2,345	5,307	649	60
406	7,698	3,646	12,483	29,405	3,955	371
65	1,227	581	1,989	4,686	630	59
366	6,087	4,097	10,954	27,471	4,374	333
59	977	658	1,758	4,409	702	53
337	5,230	4,457	10,004	24,873	5,024	294
54	834	711	1,596	3,968	801	47
328	4,179	4,181	10,814	25,818	6,105	272
52	752	666	1,724	4,115	973	43
245	4,462	5,084	11,241	24,965	6,297	280
39	710	809	1,789	3,972	1,002	45
165	5,689	5,690	12,295	28,582	8,633	292
27	918	918	1,983	4,610	1,392	47
186	6,540	5,775	11,778	29,110	8,287	199
30	1,055	931	1,900	4,695	1,337	32
303	7,365	6,819	12,035	30,326	8,109	216
50	1,214	1,124	1,983	4,997	1,336	36
214	7,265	6,704	12,403	29,119	8,132	236
35	1,197	1,105	2,044	4,798	1,340	39

Compared to five years ago, reported Crime Index offenses have markedly increased from 52,799 (or 8,401 per 100,000 residents) in 1987 to 64,555 (or 10,637 per 100,000 residents) in 1991, a numeric increase of 22 percent and a rate increase of 27 percent. During this time period, both violent and property crimes increased. In 1987, there were 10,016 reports of violent offenses (or 1,594 per 100,000 residents) compared with 14,665 (or 2,416 per 100,000 residents), resulting in a numeric increase of 46 percent and a rate increase of 52 percent. Reported property offenses increased by 17 percent numerically and 21 percent by rate from 42,783 (or 6,807 per 100,000 residents) to 49,890 (or 8,220 per 100,000 residents) (Table 3).

The greatest increase in violent offenses was for homicides, which increased from 225 (or 36 per 100,000 residents) in 1987 to 482 (or 79 per 100,000 residents) in 1991, constituting an increase of 114 percent numerically and 119 percent by rate. Among property offenses, reports of motor vehicle theft showed the greatest increase from 6,297 (or 1,002 thefts per 100,000 residents) to 8,132 (or 1,340 thefts per 100,000 residents), representing a numeric increase of 29 percent and a rate increase of 34 percent (Table 3).

Compared to 1990, reported offenses decreased slightly from 65,646 (or 10,817 per 100,000 residents) -- 2 percent fewer numerically and by rate. Although reported homicide, burglary, auto theft and arson increased slightly, all other Crime Index offenses decreased (Table 3).

Reported Crime Relative to Other Cities

In a comparative analysis of reported crimes in U.S. cities with populations greater than 400,000 for which the modified crime rate was known, data indicate that the District ranked 12th among 27 cities (Table A-1).

Geographic Patterns of Crime

In 1991, there were 2,778 (591 violent and 2,187 property) reported offenses for which neither ward nor census tract could be determined. Because of the sensitivity involved in calculating rates by ward, the following figures can only be considered a rough comparison.

Ward 2 continues to lead the District with the largest number of reported offenses and highest rate per 1,000 ward residents for both violent and property offenses. In 1991, Ward 2 had 19,442 reported Crime Index offenses with a corresponding rate of 238 per 1,000 ward residents. There were 3,047 violent offenses reported for a rate of 37 per 1,000 ward residents and 16,395 property offenses for a rate of 201 per 1,000 ward residents.

Ward 6 had the second highest rate of reported offenses with 115 per 1,000 ward residents and 8,101 reports. Although Ward 6 also ranked second in terms of property crime with 85 per 1,000 residents (or 6,035 reports), it ranked third (behind Wards 2 and 8) for reported violent offenses with 29 per 1,000 residents while numbering 2,066 reports. Ward 8, which for many years had the highest rate of violence, had the second highest rate in 1991 with 2,122 violent offenses (or 31 per 1,000 residents) (Table 4).

Ward 3 continued to have the lowest number and rate of Crime Index offenses with 4,186 (or 50 per 1,000 ward residents) as well as the lowest reported violent offenses with 244 (or 3 per 1,000 ward residents). However, it was replaced by Ward 8 as having the lowest number and rate for property crimes. In 1991, Ward 8 reported 2,878 property offenses (or 42 per 1,000 ward residents) compared to 3,942 (or 47 per 1,000 ward residents) in Ward 3 (Table 4).

The incidence of reported Crime Index offenses in each of the District's census tracts is given in Table A-2.

TABLE 4

REPORTED CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY WARD
CALENDAR YEAR 1991

Ward		Population Estimates*	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
1	Total	79,729	8,000	1,785	6,215
	Rate**		100	22	78
2	Total	81,638	19,442	3,047	16,395
	Rate		238	37	201
3	Total	83,204	4,183	244	3,944
	Rate		50	3	47
4	Total	78,425	5,171	1,143	4,028
	Rate		66	15	51
5	Total	75,054	6,930	2,064	4,866
	Rate		92	28	65
6	Total	70,669	8,101	2,066	6,053
	Rate		115	29	85
7	Total	69,312	4,923	1,603	3,320
	Rate		71	23	48
8	Total	68,869	5,022	2,122	2,900
	Rate		73	31	42

*Figures derived using 1990 population estimates.

**Rate calculated per 1,000 residents.

Sources: Office of Planning, Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Adult Arrests

Continuing a trend of increasing arrests that began in 1988, in 1991, there were more arrests made than during any other year in the past ten years for both Part I and Part II arrests. Compared to 1982, there were 15 percent more arrests for Part I offenses (8,844 to 10,140) and 45 percent more for Part II offenses (28,416 to 41,096) resulting in a 38 percent increase in total arrests (37,260 to 51,236) (Table 5, Figure 4).

Compared to 1987, the number of arrests for Part I offenses increased by 23 percent (from 8,275), arrests for Part II offenses increased by 17 percent (from 35,170) and total arrests increased by 18 percent (from 43,445). Compared to 1990, the number of arrests for Part I offenses increased by 7 percent (from 9,453), arrests for Part II offenses increased by 5 percent (from 39,114) and total arrests increased by 5 percent (from 48,567) (Table 5).

Of Part I violent offenses in 1991, the majority of adults (59 percent) were arrested on charges of aggravated assault. Of Part I property offenses, the majority of adults (51 percent) were arrested for larceny. Of Part II offenses, more adults were arrested on drug charges (23 percent) followed closely by disorderly conduct charges

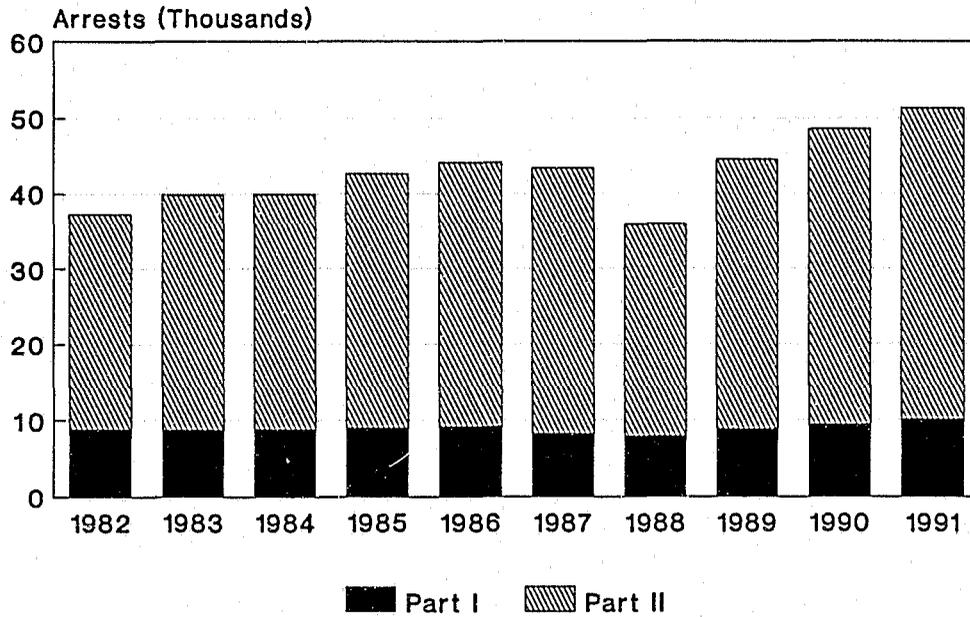
TABLE 5

**NUMBER OF ADULT ARRESTS FOR PART I AND PART II OFFENSES
CALENDAR YEARS 1982 - 1991**

Year	Part I	Part II	Total
1982	8,844	28,416	37,260
1983	8,735	31,065	39,800
1984	8,854	31,056	39,906
1985	8,995	33,648	42,643
1986	9,177	34,877	43,994
1987	8,275	35,170	43,445
1988	7,912	28,001	35,913
1989	8,801	35,743	44,544
1990	9,453	39,114	48,567
1991	10,140	41,096	51,236

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Figure 4
Part I and Part II Adult Arrests
Calendar Years 1982-1991



(22 percent) (Tables A-3, A-4 and A-5).

Adult arrests for drug offenses have fluctuated over the past five years. In 1991, there were 9,623 adults arrested on either sales (45 percent) or possession (55 percent) charges. This is 13 percent lower than the 11,066 adults arrested in 1987 and 9 percent higher than the 8,849 adults arrested in 1990. The percentage of adults arrested on possession charges increased slightly from 1987 when 52 percent of adult arrests were for possession, but decreased slightly from 1990 when arrests were 57 percent (Table 6, Figure 5).

TABLE 6

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF ADULT ARRESTS FOR SALES AND POSSESSION
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991

Year	Number Sales	Percent Total	Number Possession	Percent Total	Total
1987	5,297	48	5,769	52	11,066
1988	3,366	40	5,139	60	8,505
1989	3,410	38	5,625	62	9,035
1990	3,788	43	5,061	57	8,849
1991	4,336	45	5,287	55	9,623

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Criminal Justice Research Center.

The majority of adult sales and possession charges were for opium or cocaine and their derivatives, which continue to rise as the drugs of choice and comprise 87 percent of sales arrests (3,803) and 80 percent of possession arrests (4,272). Additionally, opium/cocaine sales arrests were the highest in five years and opium/cocaine possession arrests were the second highest. Of the 9,623 adults arrested in 1991, 81 percent were charged in conjunction with either of the two drugs. By comparison, in 1987, arrests for these offenses comprised 49 percent of drug arrests. Arrests for other drugs outside the categories of opium, cocaine and marijuana have steadily declined and by 1991 were at their lowest points comprising 4 percent of arrests for sales (180) and possession (187) (Table A-6).

Characteristics of Adult Arrestees

Age and Gender

As is generally true, persons arrested in 1991 were predominantly men below the age of thirty. Men comprised 82 percent of the arrested population - 86 percent of arrests on Part I offenses, 81 percent of arrests on Part II offenses and 85 percent of arrests on drug offenses. Fifty-three (53) percent were age 29 or younger. Of persons arrested between ages 18 and 29, just under a third were between 18 and 20 years of age (Table 7). Males continue to represent the highest proportion of arrests: 85 percent (8,062) of Part I arrests, 80 percent (31,328) of Part II arrests and 85 percent (7,523) of drug arrests (7,523) (Table 7).

Figure 5
Adult Drug Arrests
Calendar Years 1987-1991

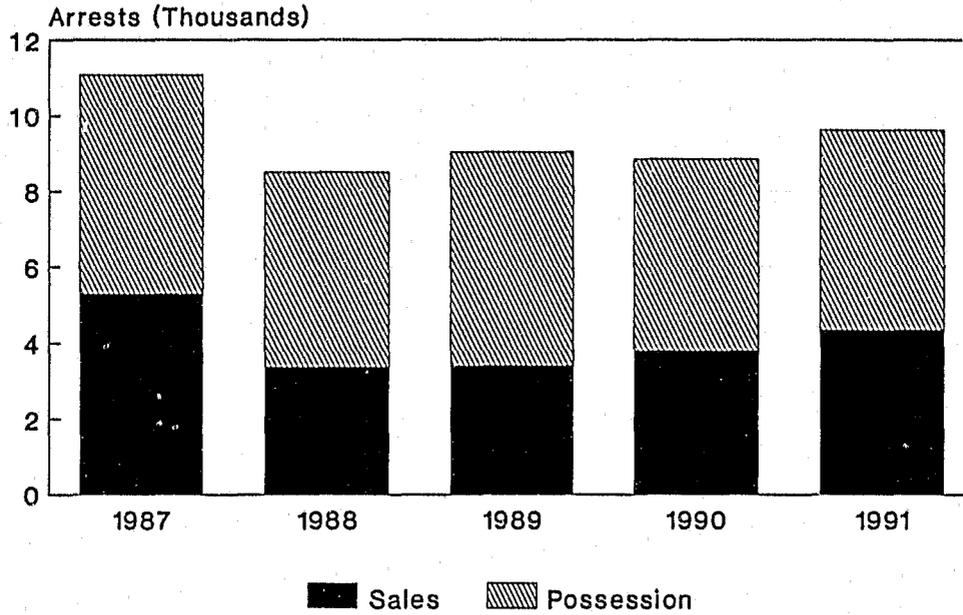


TABLE 7

**ADULT PART I, PART II AND DRUG ARRESTS BY AGE AND GENDER
 CALENDAR YEAR 1991**

Age	Part I	Part II	Drug*	Total
18-20	1,845	5,410	1,551	7,255
21-22	889	3,987	933	4,876
23-24	835	3,665	874	4,500
25-29	2,064	8,656	1,987	10,720
30-34	1,837	7,352	1,733	9,189
35-39	1,272	5,437	1,321	6,709
40-44	672	3,216	711	3,888
45-49	277	1,480	309	1,757
50 +	303	1,680	182	1,983
Unknown	146	213	22	359
Total	10,140	41,096	9,623	51,236
Gender				
Male	8,672	33,467	8,211	42,139
Female	1,468	7,629	1,412	9,079
Total	10,140	41,096	9,623	51,236

*Drug law violations are a Part II offense.
 Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
 Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Drug Use

The number of arrestees tested for the presence of illegal drugs by the Pretrial Services Agency continues to increase. In 1987, 15,767 tests were administered and in 1991, 22,382 tests were administered, representing an increase of 41 percent.

The drug of choice continues to be cocaine which in 1991 comprised 51 percent of positive test results, though it has steadily declined since its peak of 64 percent of positive tests in 1988. Positive tests for heroin and PCP have also declined to 11 and 5 percent respectively (Table 8, Figure 6).

TABLE 8

**ADULT DRUG TEST RESULTS
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991**

Year	Total Tests	Total Positive	Total Percent Positive	Total Heroin Positive	Heroin Percent Positive
1987	15,767	11,289	72	2,662	17
1988	15,734	11,351	72	2,618	17
1989	18,388	12,252	67	2,468	13
1990	19,781*	11,218	56	2,410	12
1991	22,383	12,205	54	2,572	11

Year	Total Cocaine Positive	Cocaine Percent Positive	Total PCP Positive	PCP Percent Positive
1987	7,947	50	6,725	43
1988	10,078	64	5,224	33
1989	11,497	63	3,175	17
1990	10,414	52	1,411	7
1991	11,392	50	1,057	4

*Revised from previously published figures.

Percents based on total number of tests.

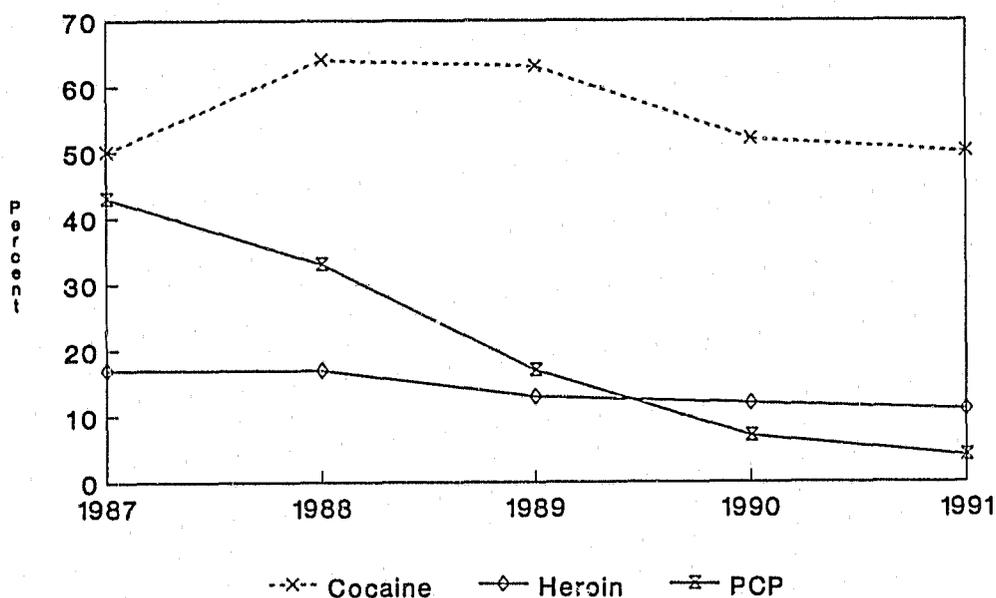
Totals include positive tests for amphetamines and methadone.

Categories not mutually exclusive.

Source: Pretrial Services Agency.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Figure 6
Adult Drug Test Results¹
Calendar Years 1987-1991



Summary

A ten-year analysis shows that the number of reported offenses is 2 percent lower than in 1982. However, when taking the District's decreased population into account, the rate increases by 1 percent from 10,487 to 10,637 per 100,000 District residents in 1991. Between 1982 and 1991, the District experienced a 4 percent decline in population from 630,000 to 606,900 which contributed to the crime rate increase. In this same time period, the number of reported property offenses decreased by 5 percent and the rate decreased by 2 percent. However, the number of reported violent offenses increased by 9 percent from 13,397 in 1982 to 14,665 in 1991 with a corresponding rate increase of 14 percent.

Compared to five years ago, reported Crime Index offenses have increased 22 percent by number and 27 percent by rate. Violent offenses had a numeric increase of 46 percent and a rate increase of 52 percent. The greatest increases in violent offenses were for homicides which increased 119 percent by rate. Reported property offenses have increased by 17 percent numerically and 21 percent by rate.

Compared to 1990, reported offenses decreased 2 percent by number and rate. Although reported homicide, burglary and arson increased slightly, all other Crime Index offenses decreased.

Continuing a trend of increasing arrests that began in 1988, there were more arrests made in 1991 than during any other year in the past decade for both Part I and Part II arrests. Compared to 1987, the number of arrests for Part I offenses increased by 23 percent, arrests for Part II offenses increased by 17 percent and total arrests increased by 18 percent.

Adult arrests for drug offenses have fluctuated over the past five years. Drug arrests in 1991 were 13 percent lower than in 1987 and 9 percent higher than in 1990. ■

THE COURTS

Overview

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

Prosecutions

There were 21,996 adult felony and misdemeanor prosecutions in 1991. This is 5 percent less than in 1987 when there were 23,117 and 10 percent more than in 1990 when there were 20,056. Prosecutions for misdemeanor offenses comprised the majority of prosecutions with 52 percent, continuing a trend which began in 1989 (Table 9, Figure 7).

In 1991, the largest number of prosecutions were for drug offenses (5,337) and aggravated assault (1,137) which together comprised 61 percent of prosecutions. Compared to 1987, prosecutions for drug offenses were 9 percent lower when there were 5,845. Conversely, prosecutions for aggravated assault were 30 percent higher than in 1987 when there were 872. In 1991, there were fewer prosecutions for rape (-8 percent), larceny (-35 percent), motor vehicle theft (-27 percent), arson (-15 percent) and other miscellaneous charges (-49 percent). The number of prosecutions for larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson were the lowest in five years. In addition to drug and aggravated assault offenses aforementioned, there were also substantial increases in prosecutions in 1991 for homicide (+98 percent), robbery (+29 percent), burglary (+26 percent) and weapons offenses (+154 percent) (Table 10).

Compared to 1990, there were decreases in the number of adults prosecuted for homicide (-6 percent), rape (-<1 percent), larceny (-24 percent) and motor vehicle theft (-8 percent). Conversely, there were increases in the number of prosecutions for robbery (+1 percent), aggravated assault (+17 percent), burglary (+20 percent), drug charges (+14 percent), weapons offenses (+67 percent) and other miscellaneous offenses (+6 percent) (Table 10).

Convictions

Adult convictions for misdemeanor and felony offenses in 1991 were the fewest in five years with 9,929 convictions. This figure is 27 percent lower than in 1987 when there were 13,542 and 11 percent lower than in 1990 when there were 11,131. The majority (53 percent) of convictions were for felonies (Table 11, Figure 8).

More adults were convicted on homicide, robbery, burglary and weapons offenses than at any other time in the last five years. Convictions for homicide were 90 percent higher than in 1987 when there were 69 compared to 131 in 1991 and 16 percent higher than in 1990 when there were 113. Weapons offense convictions were 31 percent higher than in 1987 (114 to 149) and 21 percent higher than in 1990 (123) (Table 12).

In 1991, drug charges comprised 55 percent of felony convictions numbering 2,901, the smallest number of convictions in five years. There were 37 percent fewer drug convictions than in 1987 when convictions numbered 4,622 and 4 percent less than in 1990 when there were 3,023 drug convictions. Additionally, there were fewer

TABLE 9

**ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR PROSECUTIONS
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Felony	11,518	10,939	10,245	9,602	10,561
Misdemeanor	11,599	10,634	10,099	10,454	11,435
Total	23,117	21,573	20,344	20,056	21,996

Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE 10

**ADULT FELONY PROSECUTIONS BY OFFENSE
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Homicide	131	196	288	276	260
Rape	132	108	126	127	122
Robbery	735	732	810	934	947
Assault	872	879	836	971	1,137
Burglary	482	494	517	504	608
Larceny	234	274	212	201	152
Motor Vehicle Theft	888	908	731	705	652
Arson	27	39	40	29	23
Drugs	5,845	5,768	5,187	4,694	5,337
Weapons	104	115	142	158	264
Other	2,068	1,426	1,356	1,003	1,059
Total	11,518	10,939	10,245	9,602	10,561

Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE 11

**FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Felony	7,024	6,280	6,476	5,458	5,289
Misdemeanor	6,518	7,317	5,938	5,673	4,640
Total	13,542	13,597	12,414	11,131	9,929

Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Figure 7
 Adult Prosecutions
 Calendar Years 1987-1991

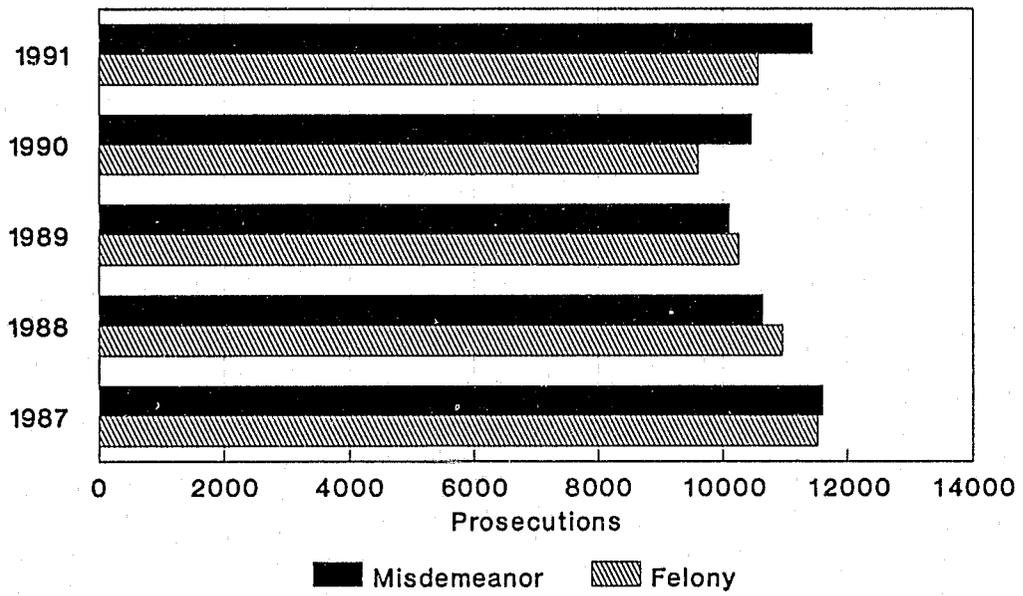
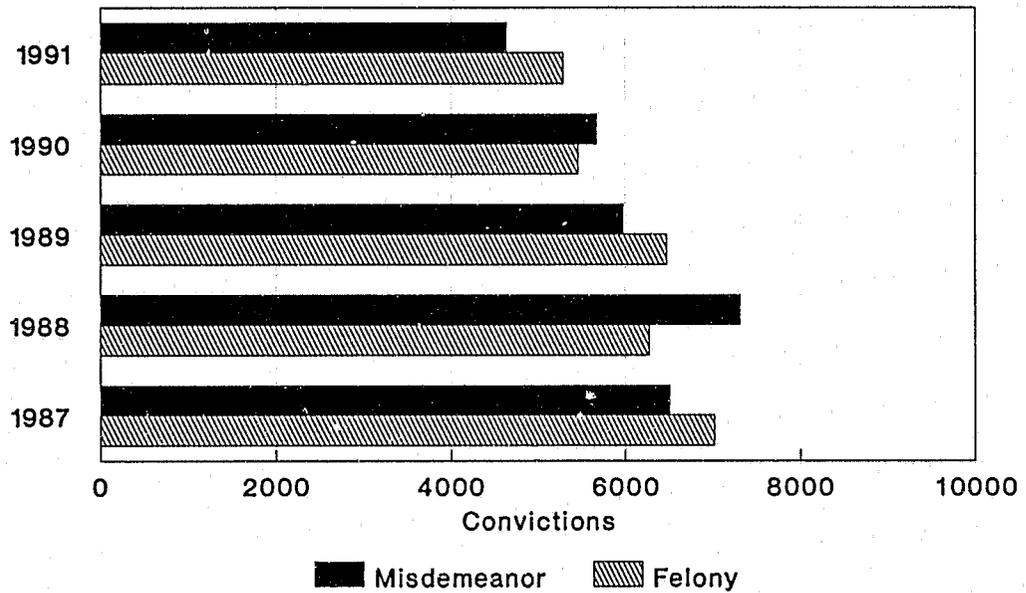


Figure 8
 Adult Convictions
 Calendar Years 1987-1991



convictions for larceny and motor vehicle theft than any other time within the last five years. There were 25 percent fewer convictions on larceny charges in 1991 when there were 213 contrasted with 285 in 1987 and 18 percent less than in 1990 when there were 260. Convictions on motor vehicle theft were 38 percent lower than in 1987 when there were 322 contrasted with 199 in 1991 and 20 percent less than in 1990 when there were 248 (Table 12).

TABLE 12

ADULT FELONY CONVICTIONS BY OFFENSE
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Homicide	69	102	83	113	131
Rape	81	37	24	41	59
Robbery	398	312	379	411	416
Assault	268	230	290	282	278
Burglary	199	191	200	243	258
Larceny	285	273	283	260	213
Motor Vehicle Theft	322	343	252	248	199
Arson	3	5	5	15	8
Drugs	4,622	3,732	3,740	3,023	2,901
Weapons	114	108	116	123	149
Other	663	947	1,104	699	677
Total	7,024	6,280	6,476	5,458	5,289

Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Summary

There were 5 percent fewer adult felony and misdemeanor prosecutions in 1991 than in 1987 and 10 percent more than in 1990.

Compared to 1987, prosecutions for drug offenses were 9 percent lower in 1991 while prosecutions for aggravated assault were 30 percent higher than in 1987. In 1991, prosecution for rape, larceny, auto theft and arson declined while prosecutions for homicide, robbery, burglary and weapons offenses increased.

Adult convictions for misdemeanor and felony offenses in 1991 were the fewest in five years. More adults were convicted for homicide, robbery, burglary and weapons offenses than in any other year in the last five years. Convictions for homicide were 90 percent higher than in 1987 and 16 percent higher than in 1990. Weapons charge convictions were 31 percent higher than in 1987 and 21 percent higher than in 1990.

There were 37 percent fewer drug convictions in 1991 than in 1987 and 4 percent less than in 1990. ■

CORRECTIONS

Overview

The District's Department of Corrections is responsible for the administration and operation of the D.C. Detention Facility (jail) and various prisons, community correctional centers and alternative incarceration programs. The city's jail is located in the boundaries of the District and is primarily used to house men and women defendants awaiting trial and inmates with sentences of one year or less.

Due to a court order limiting the number of inmates that can be housed at the jail, coupled with a rise in the pretrial population, the Department of Corrections began to house pretrial detainees in the Modular Facility at the D.C. Correctional Complex in Lorton, Virginia during fiscal year 1989.

The majority of men with longer sentences are housed at minimum, medium and maximum security facilities in Lorton, Virginia on a 3,000-acre site. To help alleviate prison overcrowding, the District also contracts with the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house male inmates at several facilities in various jurisdictions through the Interstate Corrections Compact Act.

Average Daily Correctional Population

After having increased steadily for the past five years, the number of people incarcerated by the District of Columbia has begun to decrease. In 1991, the average daily population of District and Federal facilities numbered 11,547 -- a 16 percent increase from the 9,933 average daily population in 1987, but a 2 percent decrease from the 11,827 average daily population in 1990. This decrease is mostly attributable to a smaller number of prisoners housed in Federal and out-of-state facilities which decreased by 25 percent and 44 percent respectively. The decrease in the number of persons in Federal Prison facilities has been part of a steady decline. As of 1991, with 1,339 prisoners, the population was the lowest it has been in five years. Compared to 1987 when there were 2,211 prisoners, the population has decreased by 65 percent. After having doubled between 1988 and 1989, the use of out-of-state facilities has now returned to 1988 levels with 476 inmates.

The number of prisoners housed at Lorton increased by 7 percent from 1990 to 1991. Compared to 1987, the population at Lorton has increased by 26 percent (5,455 to 6,875). The Modular Facility, which is used to house unsentenced detainees as well as convicted felons has borne the brunt of the increased population.

Conversely, the use of halfway houses continues to increase. In 1991, there were 1,177 inmates in these facilities -- an increase of 90 percent from 1987 when there were 618 and 7 percent more than in 1990 when there were 1,103 (Table 13).

Incarceration Rates

The incarceration rate for 1991 was 1,902.6 incarcerated per 100,000 residents. This rate is 20 percent higher than in 1987 when the rate was 1,580.4 per 100,000 residents. However, there was a 2 percent decrease from 1990 when the rate was 1,948.8 per 100,000 residents (Table 14, Figure 9).

TABLE 13

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF DISTRICT AND FEDERAL FACILITIES
BY FACILITY
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991**

Year	Jail	Lorton	Halfway Houses	Federal Prisons	Other Programs	Other State Facilities	Total
1987	1,649	5,455	618	2,211	0	0	9,933
1988	1,684	5,997	646	2,112	0	407	10,867
1989	1,695	6,102	992	1,982	178	824	11,595
1990	1,686	7,405*	1,103	1,788	167	845	11,827
1991	1,680	6,875*	1,177	1,339	235	476	11,547

*This figure includes 462 unsentenced detainees held at the Modular Facility.
 **This figure includes 436 unsentenced detainees held at the Modular Facility.
 Source: Department of Corrections.
 Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

**Figure 9
D. C. Incarcerated Population
Calendar Years 1987-1991**

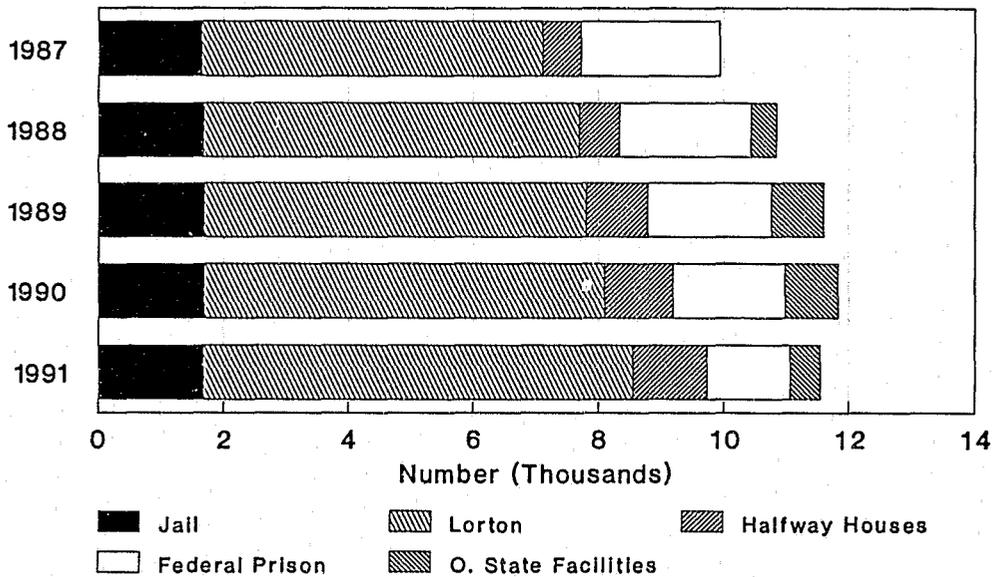


TABLE 14

DISTRICT PRISON POPULATION AND INCARCERATION RATES
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991

Year	Number*	Rate per 100,000
1987	9,933	1,580.4
1988	10,867	1,752.7
1989	11,595	1,870.2**
1990	11,827	1,948.8
1991	11,547	1,902.6***

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

**This figure based on 1988 population estimate of 620,000.

***This figure based on the 1990 population estimate of 606,900.

Source: Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Offenders Entering Lorton

In 1991, there were 6,189 persons entering the Correctional Complex at Lorton. This was 52 percent greater than in 1987 when there were 4,081 and 16 percent fewer than in 1990 when there were 7,397. Although those sentenced on drug charges comprised the largest category of offenders (2,665) entering Lorton in 1991, the percentage of drug offenders continues to decline from 60 percent in 1987 to 43 percent in 1991. Just over 18 percent of offenders were sentenced on violent offenses -- 3 percent on homicide charges, 9 percent for robbery, 6 percent for aggravated assault and less than 1 percent for rape.

In terms of individual offenses, compared to 1987, the number of offenders incarcerated on all charges has increased. Offenders entering Lorton on charges of homicide has increased by 261 percent (from 54 in 1987 to 195 in 1991). Offenders entering on robbery, aggravated assault or rape charges have increased by 84 percent, 89 percent and 80 percent respectively.

Between 1990 and 1991, the increases were not as substantial and for the majority of offenses (robbery, rape, burglary, larceny, auto theft, drug offenses, forgery, sex offenses and other felonies), the actual number of offenders incarcerated decreased. The largest decrease was for offenders entering on charges of forgery which went from 104 to 64 equalling a 38 percent decrease. The smallest decrease was for offenders entering who are charged with robbery which went from 610 to 558 for a decrease of 9 percent (Table 15).

TABLE 15

OFFENDERS ENTERING LORTON*
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991

Charge	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Homicide	54	1	103	2	198	3	146	2	195	3
Robbery	302	7	336	6	575	7	610	8	558	9
Assault	198	5	257	5	350	5	374	5	374	6
Rape	30	1	31	1	47	1	57	< 1	54	< 1
Burglary	137	3	193	3	276	4	289	4	221	4
Larceny	143	4	209	4	356	5	445	6	383	6
Motor Vehicle Theft	155	4	245	4	255	3	254	3	194	3
Drugs	2,437	60	3,160	55	3,871	50	3,231	44	2,665	43
Forgery	55	1	79	1	135	2	104	1	64	1
Weapons	138	3	188	3	247	3	237	3	248	4
Sex Offenses	41	1	31	1	91	1	198	3	125	2
Other Felonies	391	10	910	16	1,346	17	1,452	20	1,108	18
Total**	4,081		5,742		7,747		7,397		6,189	

*Includes young adults sentenced under the D.C. Youth Rehabilitation Act, D.C. Law 6-47.

**Percent totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Summary

The number of persons incarcerated in the District continues to increase. In 1991, the average daily population of District and Federal facilities was 27 percent higher than in 1987 and just slightly higher than 1990. The District's incarceration rate for 1991 is 32 percent higher than in 1987, yet is less than one percent higher than in 1990.

The trend toward decreased reliance on Federal facilities and out-of-state placement continued to expand as well as the increased use of halfway houses. The use of out-of-state facilities was reduced by 44 percent from 1990 to 1991. The use of halfway houses has steadily grown in recent years - by 104 percent since 1987 and 7 percent since 1990. ■

PAROLE

Overview

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

Parole represents a bridge between incarceration and unconditional release. The board is responsible for determining whether or not offenders should be released on parole; establishing terms and conditions of release; supervising parolees in the community; and determining whether to modify conditions of or revoke parole.

Grants and Revocations

The Board of Parole issued 2,420 grants in 1991. This is 8 percent more grants than in 1987 when there were 2,244 but 19 percent fewer than in 1990 when there were 2,980. Revocations continue to increase and in 1991 there were 1,146 -- a 39 percent increase compared to 1987 when there were 825 and an 11 percent increase from 1990 when there were 1,034 (Table 16).

TABLE 16

PAROLE GRANTS AND REVOCATIONS
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991

Year	Grants	Revocations
1987	2,244	825
1988	2,270	1,060
1989	2,839	1,039
1990	2,980	1,034
1991	2,420	1,146

Source: Board of Parole.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Summary

The increase in parole grants is mostly a reflection of an increase in the number of parole hearings and a larger eligibility pool. The increase in parole revocations is in part due to the increased drug use among parolees over the past three years. The parole population may continue to grow in the coming year as a result of sustained prison population increases occurring over the past several years. ■

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

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

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

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

Cases may be "no papered" if the SSD and the ACC determine that the case is not suitable for prosecution, whereby the case is closed and the youth is released without further court action. If the decision is made to file the petition, the case is forwarded for either a new referrals hearing or an initial hearing. The ACC may file for a dismissal of petition papers at any time during the proceedings up to the trial.

The new referrals hearing is held before a judge for juveniles who have been detained pending an initial court appearance. This hearing involves a presentation of the petition and the substance of the charges to the youth, parents and the attorney; the response to the charges; and the court determination of probable cause that the juvenile committed the offense. If the court determines that there was probable cause, the judge then sets the level of supervision or custody the youth will receive while awaiting a trial date. The judge reviews the recommendation of the SSD and the ACC and considers any previous court involvement in making his determination. If detention is warranted, the court specifies the level of detention or delegates that responsibility to the Department of Human Services (DHS). Youth detained pending trial must be scheduled for trial within a 30-day period.

Youth detained pending trial may be placed in either secure or non-secure settings. Youth held in maximum

security are placed at Oak Hill, a facility operated by the DHS. Delinquents who are younger and held in maximum security and youth held in medium and minimum security are placed at Oak Hill Annex or the Receiving Home for Children. Other alternatives include community-based shelter homes and home detention programs.

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

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

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

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

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

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Overview

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

Juvenile Arrests

There were 4,799 juveniles arrested in 1991 -- 1,869 or 39 percent for Part I offenses and 2,930 or 61 percent for Part II offenses. After nearly doubling between 1986 and 1987, when the police began including in arrest statistics juveniles released without being charged or referred to court, arrests peaked in 1988 and then began to decline in 1989. In 1987, there were 6,148 juveniles arrested which is 22 percent more than in 1991. In 1990, there were 5,250 juveniles arrested which is 9 percent higher than in 1991. Arrests for Part I offenses in 1991 were the lowest in ten years while arrests for Part II offenses were the lowest in five years (Table 17, Figure 10).

Of Part I violent offenses in 1991, the majority of juvenile arrests were for aggravated assault, comprising 65 percent of arrests in this category. Of Part I property offenses, the majority of juvenile arrests were for motor vehicle theft which comprised 73 percent of this category. Of Part II offenses, more juveniles were arrested for drug charges (32 percent) than any other offense followed by those arrested on fugitive charges (18 percent) (Tables A-5 and A-7).

There were 666 juvenile arrests for violent offenses in 1991. This is almost equal to 1982 when 669 juveniles were arrested and 11 percent less than in 1990 when a record number of 752 juveniles were arrested for violent offenses. Proportionately, the greatest decrease in arrests was for the charge of homicide. In 1991, the number of juveniles arrested for homicide (31) was less than half the number previously arrested in 1989 and 1990 when records were set with 63 and 67 arrests respectively. Nonetheless, compared to 1982 when five arrests were made, juvenile homicide arrests increased by 520 percent.

Compared to 1982, arrests for aggravated assault increased by 116 percent from 200 to 433. However, in 1991, arrests for assaults decreased slightly from 1990 by 6 percent when arrests numbered 462. On the other hand, arrests for robbery were not only 62 percent lower than in 1982 (457 compared to 175), but were 13 percent lower than in 1990 when there were 200 robbery arrests. After steadily increasing between 1982 and 1988, arrests for motor vehicle theft began to decline and between 1990 and 1991 went from 1,043 to 879 arrests resulting in a 16 percent decrease. However, compared to 1982 when 318 auto theft arrests were made, arrests have increased by 176 percent (Table A-7).

Juvenile arrests on drug charges were the lowest in five years at 935, representing 51 percent fewer than in 1987 when there were 1,894 and 12 percent less than in 1990 when there were 1,068. The majority (92 percent) continued to be arrests for sales rather than possession offenses (Table 18, Figure 11).

The majority of juvenile drug arrests were for sales or possession of opium/cocaine derivatives. There were 798 arrests for opium/cocaine sales in 1991, comprising 92 percent of total arrests for sales offenses. Ninety-nine

TABLE 17

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PART I AND PART II OFFENSES
CALENDAR YEARS 1982 - 1991

Year	Part I	Part II*	Total
1982	2,228	1,033	3,261
1983	2,250	1,085	3,335
1984	2,051	1,310	3,361
1985	2,443	1,506	3,949
1986	2,141	1,803	3,944
1987**	2,229	3,919	6,148
1988**	2,278	4,349	6,627
1989**	2,253	3,672	5,925
1990**	2,142	3,108	5,250
1991**	1,869	2,930	4,799

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

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

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D. C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Figure 10
Part I and Part II Juvenile Arrests
Calendar Years 1982-1991

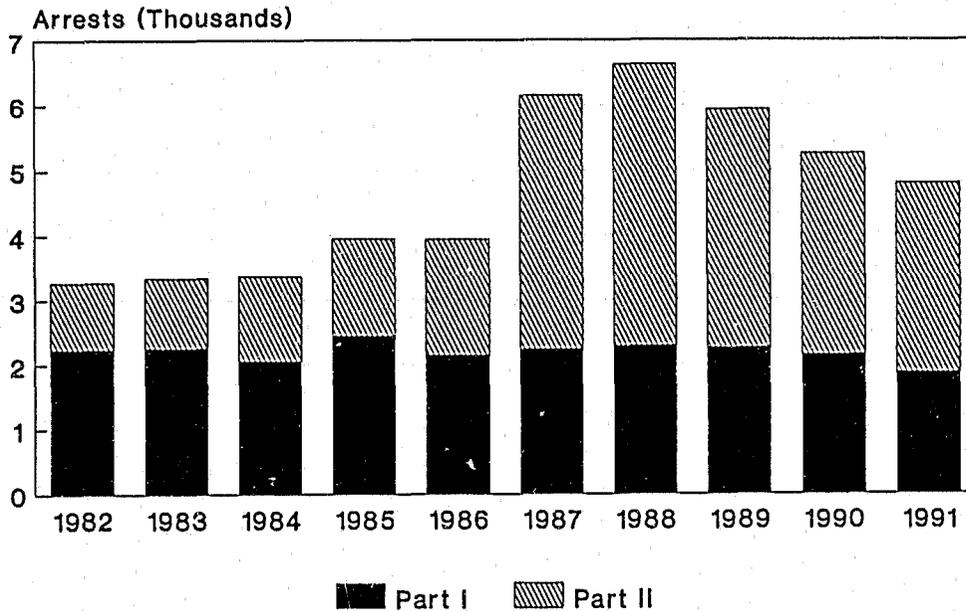


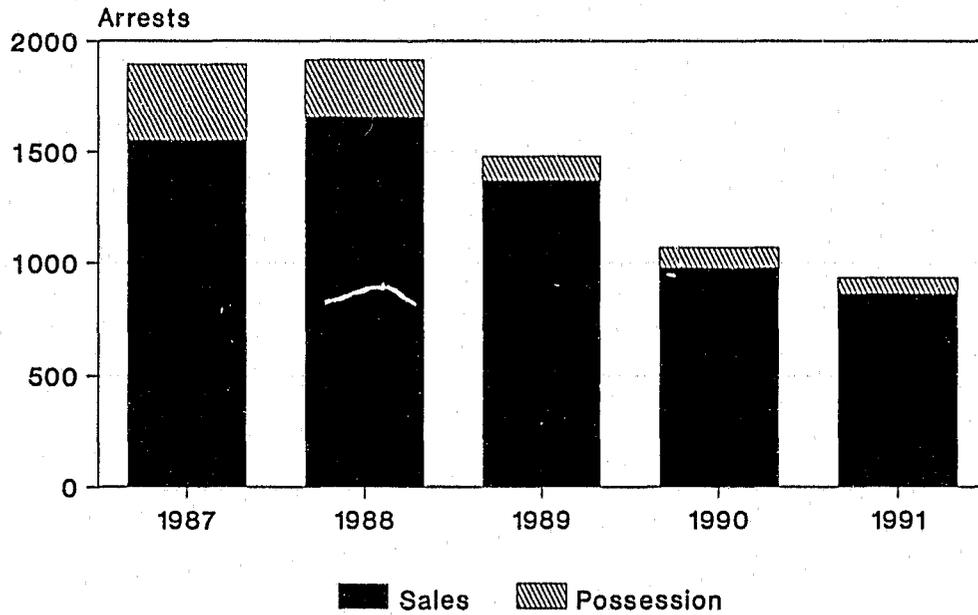
TABLE 18

JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS FOR SALES AND POSSESSION*
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991

Year	Sales	% Possession	%	Total
1987	1,550	82	344	1,894
1988	1,657	87	256	1,913
1989	1,368	93	110	1,478
1990	978	92	90	1,068
1991	864	92	71	935

*Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.
 Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
 Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center..

Figure 11
 Juvenile Drug Arrests
 Calendar Years 1987-1991



(99) percent of arrests for possession were also for opium and cocaine offenses although the 70 arrested were the fewest in five years (Table A-8).

Characteristics of Juvenile Arrestees

Age and Gender

Males constituted 86 percent of total juvenile arrests (86 percent of Part I arrests, 87 percent of Part II arrests and 96 percent of arrests on drug charges). Eighty-two (82) percent of juveniles arrested for violent offenses and 88 percent of those arrested for property offenses were male. The percentage of females arrested for property offenses jumped from 7 percent in 1988 to 11 percent in 1991, while the percentage arrested for violent offenses jumped from 12 percent in 1988 to 17 percent in 1991.

Youth ages 15 to 16 comprised 43 percent of the arrested juvenile population (43 percent for Part I and Part II offenses). Juveniles ages 15 and 16 comprise the largest proportion arrested on drug charges with 482 or 52 percent followed by juveniles age 17 with 319 or 34 percent. Less than 1 percent were age 12 or younger (Table A-9).

Juvenile Drug Use

There were 3,867 drug tests administered to juvenile arrestees, 9 percent fewer than in 1987 (the first year of testing) when there were 4,228 and 6 percent fewer than in 1990 when there were 4,103. The percentage testing positive was higher at 19 percent than in 1990 (16 percent), but down substantially from 1987 when 35 percent of tests were positive. The drug of choice among juveniles was marijuana which narrowly succeeded cocaine (the drug of choice for the past four years) in 1991 when 11 percent tested positive for marijuana compared to 10 percent positive for cocaine. The percentage of youth testing positive for cocaine reached its highest point in 1988 with 22 percent testing positive and is now at its lowest point. Marijuana, on the other hand, after reaching its highest point in 1987 with 14 percent testing positive, has since continuously declined to 6 percent positive in 1989 and again in 1990, and increased to 11 percent in 1991. Positive tests for heroin continued to comprise less than 1 percent. For the second year in a row, positive tests for PCP were also less than 1 percent (Table 19, Figure 12).

An analysis of positive test results by gender shows that 5 percent (19) of juvenile females and 11 percent (377) of juvenile males tested positive for cocaine use. For marijuana, 3 percent (10) of females and 12 percent (410) of males tested positive (Table A-10).

Ninety-nine (99) percent of arrested youth between ages seven and 12 were drug-free. Of the 177 tested, one was positive for cocaine and another for marijuana use. Of those tested between ages 13 and 14, 6 percent were positive for cocaine and 5 percent for marijuana. Of those tested between ages 15 and 16, 12 percent were positive for cocaine and 12 percent were positive for marijuana. Of those tested who were age 17, 12 percent tested positive for cocaine and 14 percent tested positive for marijuana (Table A-11).

TABLE 19

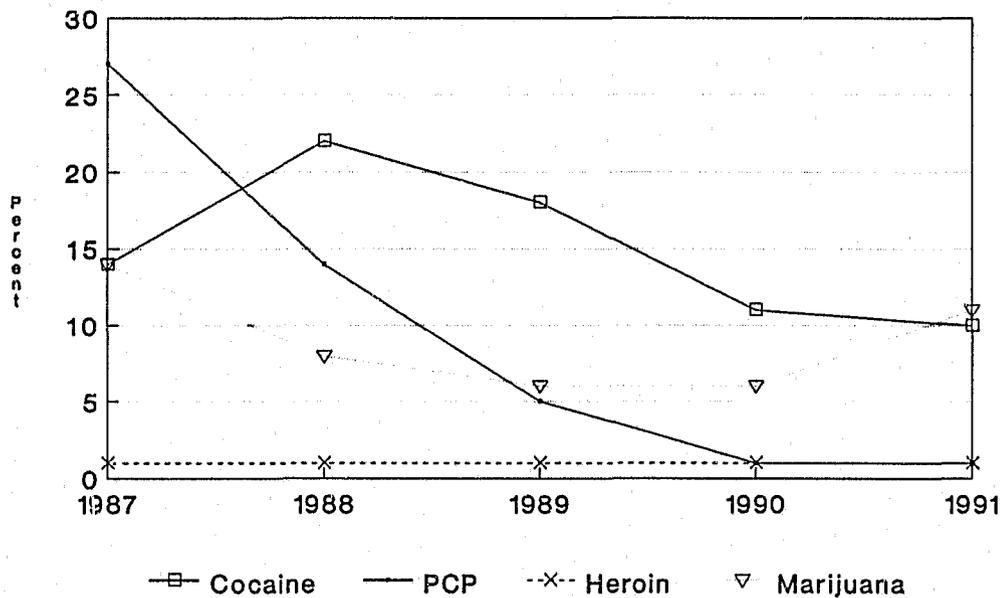
**JUVENILE DRUG TEST RESULTS
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991**

Year	Total Tests	Total Positive Tests	Total Percent Positive	Total Heroin Positive	Heroin Percent Positive	Total Marijuana Positive
1987	4,228*	1,462	35	22	< 1	599
1988	4,520	1,401	31*	25	< 1	367
1989	4,365	1,004	23	14	< 1	258
1990	4,103	661	16	14	< 1	261
1991	3,867	752	19	14	< 1	422

	Marijuana Percent Positive	Total Cocaine Positive	Cocaine Percent Positive	Total PCP Positive	PCP Percent Positive
1987	14	575	14	1,123	27
1988	8	1,016	22	636	14
1989	6	800	18	206	5
1990	6	471	11*	39	< 1
1991	11	397	10	38	< 1

* Revised from previously published figures.
 Percents are based on total number of tests.
 Totals include positive tests for amphetamines and methadone.
 Categories are not mutually exclusive.
 Source: Pretrial Services Agency.
 Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Figure 12
 Juvenile Drug Test Results
 Calendar Years 1987-1991



Juvenile Prosecutions

In 1991, 2,898 juvenile cases were petitioned to the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Among Part I offenses, petitions for motor vehicle theft were the most numerous with 485 petitions which comprised 44 percent of Part I offenses. For Part II crimes, drug offenses accounted for 52 percent of Part II petitions with 943 petitions in this category. There were 1,522 juvenile cases that were not petitioned. Of these cases, 453 or 30 percent were for motor vehicle theft (Table 20).

Juvenile Dispositions

There were 2,683 juvenile dispositions in 1991. The proportion of dispositions resulting in a finding of guilt either by trial or plea continued to decrease. In 1987, 54 percent of dispositions were guilty findings. By 1991, the proportion had fallen to 36 percent. The number of juveniles found guilty also continued to decline. Compared to 1987 when 54 percent of cases were guilty dispositions, there were 45 percent fewer in 1991 with 978. Between 1990 and 1991, guilty dispositions declined 13 percent from 1,128 to 978 (Table 21, Figure 13).

Conversely, both the proportion and number of cases ending through dismissal in 1991 were the highest in five years. Forty seven (47) percent (1,251) of cases were dismissed. This is 13 percent higher than in 1987 when there were 1,107 cases dismissed and 17 percent higher than in 1990 when there were 1,128. The number and proportion of juveniles receiving consent decrees also increased. The proportion of juveniles receiving consent decrees increased from 11 percent in 1987 to 17 percent in 1991. Numerically, in 1987, 352 juveniles were granted consent decrees. In 1991, there were 445 persons -- representing a 26 percent increase. Between 1990 and 1991, grants of consent decrees had increased by 7 percent from 416 to 445 (Table 21).

TABLE 20

JUVENILE CASES PETITIONED AND NOT PETITIONED
BY OFFENSE
CALENDAR YEAR 1991

Offense	Petitioned	Not Petitioned
Homicide	19	0
Rape	25	5
Robbery	120	62
Assault	334	197
Burglary	83	27
Larceny	31	14
Motor Vehicle Theft	485	453
Arson	3	0
Subtotal	1,100	758
Drugs	943	197
Other Part II	855	567
Total	2,898	1,522

Source: Office of the Corporation Counsel.
Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

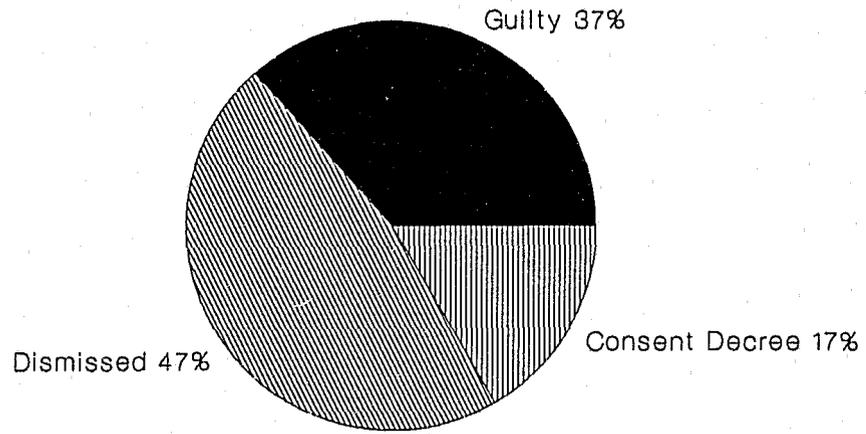
TABLE 21

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991

Year	Guilty	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Total
1987	1,730	1,107	352	3,189
1988	1,584	1,042	444	3,070
1989	1,135	1,066	391	2,592
1990	1,128	1,065	416	2,609
1991	978	1,251	445	2,683

Source: Office of the Corporation Counsel.
Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

Figure 13
Juvenile Dispositions
Calendar Year 1991



Summary

Arrests of those younger than age 18 began to decline in 1989. There were 22 percent more juveniles arrested in 1987 than in 1991. There were 9 percent more juveniles arrested in 1990 than in 1991. Arrests for Part I offenses in 1991 were the lowest in ten years and arrests for Part II offenses were the lowest in five years.

Of Part I violent offenses in 1991, the majority of juvenile arrests were for aggravated assault, comprising 65 percent of arrests in this category. Of Part I property offenses, the majority of juvenile arrests were for motor vehicle theft which comprised 73 percent of this category. Of Part II offenses, more juveniles were arrested for drug charges than any other offense followed by those arrested on fugitive charges.

There were 11 percent fewer juveniles arrested for violent crimes in 1991 than in 1990. While arrests for homicide and assault have dramatically increased since 1982, arrests for these crimes represented the greatest decreases from 1990 to 1991.

Juvenile arrests for drug crimes were the lowest in five years - 51 percent less than in 1987 and 12 percent less than in 1990. The majority of arrests in 1991 were for the sale or possession of opium or cocaine and their derivatives.

The percentage of youth testing positive in 1991 for drug use was 23 percent, higher than the 16 percent in 1990, but lower than the 35 percent who tested positive in 1987. Marijuana replaced cocaine by a narrow margin as the drug of choice among juveniles; cocaine had been the drug of choice for the past four consecutive years.

Motor vehicle theft comprised 44 percent of juvenile prosecutions for Part I offenses. Drug offenses accounted for 52 percent of Part II offense prosecutions.

Juvenile dispositions resulting in findings of guilt continued to decrease, declining by 13 percent from 1990 to 1991. Conversely, cases ending in dismissal in 1991 were the highest in five years. ■

OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

Reported offense data throughout the United States focus primarily on the eight major offenses defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as Crime Index offenses, or Part I offenses. These offenses are further divided into two groups: violent offenses, which include homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and property offenses, which include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I offenses.

In selecting the crimes to be included in the Crime Index, the FBI considers several factors. The seriousness of the crime and frequency of occurrence serve as indicators of the nation's crime experience. While there are differences in criminal status for given crimes in different jurisdictions, all crime index offenses are fully defined and a single definition for each of the chosen offenses was developed to ensure measurable crime data. These categories of offenses were devised and adopted in order that law enforcement, judicial and penal statistics might be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses.

Part I Offenses

1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

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

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

Manslaughter by Negligence

Any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim. (While Manslaughter by Negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index).

2. Forcible Rape

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

3. Robbery

Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force, violence or intimidation, 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.

6. Larceny-theft

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

worthless checks, etc.

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

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

8. Arson

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

Part II Offenses

1. Other Assaults (Simple)

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

2. Forgery and Counterfeiting

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

3. Fraud

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

4. Embezzlement

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

5. Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing

Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property.

6. Vandalism

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

7. 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.

8. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

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

9. Sex Offenses

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

10. Drug Abuse Violations

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

11. Gambling

Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

12. Offenses Against the Family and Children

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

13. Driving Under the Influence

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

14. Liquor Laws

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

15. Drunkenness

Drunkenness or intoxication.

16. Disorderly Conduct

Breach of the peace.

17. Vagrancy

Breach of the peace.

18. All Other Offenses

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

19. Suspicion

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

20. Curfew and loitering laws

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

21. Runaway

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

LEGAL TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Defense Attorney - The lawyer for the defendant/accused.

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

Disposition - The final outcome of a case.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prosecutor - In a criminal case, the lawyer representing the government and the victim; in D.C., an Assistant

U.S. Attorney or an Assistant Corporation Counsel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLES

TABLE A-1

CRIME RATES* FOR U.S. CITIES WITH POPULATIONS GREATER THAN 400,000
CALENDAR YEAR 1991

City**	Population Estimate***	Part I Total	Part I Crime Rate
Fort Worth, TX	447,619	77,981	17,421.3
Dallas, TX	1,006,877	156,456	15,538.7
Kansas City, MO	435,146	58,374	13,414.8
Seattle, WA	516,259	65,493	12,686.1
San Antonio, TX	935,933	118,500	12,661.2
Detroit, MI	1,027,974	128,604	12,510.4
Austin, TX	465,622	54,216	11,643.8
Baltimore, MD	736,014	85,669	11,639.6
Portland, OR	437,319	50,747	11,604.1
Oklahoma City, OK	444,719	50,185	11,284.7
Houston, TX	1,630,553	182,185	11,173.2
Washington, DC	606,900	64,555	10,636.7
Memphis, TN	610,337	63,835	10,459.0
Columbus, OH	632,910	65,615	10,367.2
Jacksonville, FL	672,971	69,912	10,344.0
Los Angeles, CA	3,485,398	351,200	10,076.3
El Paso, TX	515,342	50,941	9,884.9
San Francisco, CA	723,959	69,779	9,638.5
Long Beach, CA	429,433	40,160	9,351.9
New York, NY	7,322,564	684,054	9,341.7
Milwaukee, WI	628,088	57,970	9,229.6
Cleveland, OH	505,616	46,377	9,172.4
San Diego, CA	1,110,549	97,038	8,737.8
Denver, CO	467,610	36,969	7,905.9
Philadelphia, PA	1,585,577	111,102	7,007.0
San Jose, CA	782,248	43,163	5,517.8
Indianapolis, IN	741,952	36,291	4,891.3

*Rates per 100,000 residents.

**Complete 1991 data were not available for Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Nashville, TN; New Orleans, LA; Phoenix, AZ and Tucson, AZ.

***Population figures based on 1990 estimate.

Source: 1991 Preliminary Annual Release Uniform Crime Report, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A-2

REPORTED VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY CENSUS TRACT
CALENDAR YEAR 1991

Census Tract	Total Part I	Total Violent	Total Property	Census Tract	Total Part I	Total Violent	Total Property
1.0	1,028	131	897	36.0	287	119	168
2.1/2.2((2.0)*	903	99	804	37.0	341	137	204
3.1(3.0)	209	9	200	38.0	702	103	599
4.0	157	10	147	39.0	462	51	411
5.1	294	15	279	40.1/40.2(40.0)	680	65	615
5.2	169	12	157	41.0	285	25	260
6.0	266	14	252	42.1	324	42	282
7.1	189	13	176	42.2	443	49	394
7.2	189	13	176	43.0	335	64	271
8.1	177	7	170	44.0	321	63	258
8.2	140	7	133	45.0	260	54	206
9.1	186	5	181	46.0	481	211	270
9.2	77	2	75	47.0	612	177	435
10.1	522	29	493	48.1	280	113	167
10.2	236	15	221	48.2	301	82	219
11.0	411	36	375	49.1	362	97	265
12.0	374	32	342	49.2	402	110	292
13.1	149	3	146	50.0	761	177	584
13.2	254	17	237	51.0	892	153	739
14.1/14.2(14.0)	276	15	261	52.1	652	115	537
15.0	207	5	202	52.2	379	38	341
16.0	326	38	288	53.1	580	73	507
17.1/17.2(17.0)	504	96	408	53.2	850	59	791
18.1	8	2	6	54.1	1,009	98	911
18.3	123	17	106	54.2	1,052	56	996
18.4	271	59	212	55.1	482	88	394
19.1	261	51	210	55.2	346	36	310
19.2	148	33	115	56.0	393	38	355
20.1	222	29	193	57.1	411	37	374
20.2	369	73	296	57.2	186	10	176
21.1	303	106	197	58.0	2,300	294	2,006
21.2	265	88	177	59.0	502	74	428
22.1	158	49	109	60.1	279	38	241
22.2	135	36	99	60.2	221	56	165
23.1	139	42	97	61.0	336	51	285
23.2	245	32	213	62.1	236	33	203
24.0	288	86	202	62.2	552	51	501
25.1	207	60	147	63.1	164	40	124
25.2	371	109	262	63.2	5	4	1
26.0	246	13	233	64.1(64.0)	292	116	176
27.1	310	46	264	65.1(65.0)	407	46	361
27.2	544	109	435	66.0	378	50	328
28.1/28.2(28.0)	619	235	384	67.1(67.0)	506	93	413
29.0	293	104	189	68.1	156	47	109
30.0	248	85	163	68.2	187	37	150
31.0	266	103	163	68.4	140	26	114
32.0	347	115	232	69.0	350	81	269
33.1	276	85	191	70.1(70.0)	416	83	333
33.2	205	84	121	71.0	371	141	230
34.0	731	158	573	72.0	899	192	707
35.0	351	92	259	73.1	19	1	18

Census Tract	Total Part I	Total Violent	Total Property	Census Tract	Total Part I	Total Violent	Total Property
73.2	449	180	269	92.3/92.4(92.2)	569	182	387
73.4	370	164	206	93.1	402	101	301
73.8	63	27	36	93.2	237	69	168
74.1	233	97	136	94.1(94.0)	352	74	278
74.3/74.9(74.5)	382	185	197	95.1	292	60	232
74.4	254	131	123	95.3	184	17	167
74.6	239	95	144	95.4/95.9(95.2)	349	106	243
74.7	318	115	203	95.5	213	48	165
74.8	184	88	96	95.7	77	16	61
75.2	338	141	197	95.8	190	42	148
75.3/75.4(75.1)	588	239	349	96.1	122	17	105
76.1	482	172	310	96.2	131	57	74
76.3	411	71	340	96.3	355	88	267
76.4	420	112	308	96.4	133	27	106
76.5	234	60	174	97.0	407	176	231
77.3	389	133	256	98.1	346	193	153
77.7	239	83	156	98.2	232	92	140
77.8	211	89	122	98.3	196	62	134
77.9	168	57	111	98.4	192	82	110
78.3	343	97	246	98.5	163	62	101
78.4	326	139	187	98.6	474	229	245
78.6/78.9(78.5)	397	125	272	98.7	260	73	187
78.7	146	59	87	98.8	241	70	171
78.8	404	164	240	99.1	139	20	119
79.1	235	102	133	99.2	166	51	115
79.3	229	94	135	99.3	187	83	104
80.1	201	55	146	99.4	189	93	96
80.2	359	97	262	99.5	158	62	96
81.1(81.0)	362	43	319	99.6	103	43	60
82.0	454	36	418	99.7	165	79	86
83.1	426	75	351	UNK	2,778	591	2,187
83.2	315	49	266				
84.1	213	70	143	Total	64,555	14,665	49,890
84.2	325	69	256				
85.1(85.0)	616	139	477				
86.0	716	123	593				
87.1	239	90	149				
87.2	203	59	144				
88.1	59	9	50				
88.2	304	103	201				
88.3	402	109	293				
88.4	311	114	197				
89.1	18	0	18				
89.3	218	68	150				
89.4	444	125	319				
90.1	94	7	87				
90.2	437	98	339				
91.1	279	72	207				
91.2	553	221	332				
92.1	142	18	124				

*Census tracts were newly established or relabeled to reflect 1990 census boundaries. Those in parentheses indicate the former census tract number that has been replaced with the one or ones listed.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A-3

**TOTAL ARRESTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CALENDAR YEARS 1982 - 1991**

Offense	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Homicide	161	176	142	122	135
Rape	142	144	159	158	143
Robbery	1,681	1,587	1,411	1,461	1,231
Assault	1,675	1,694	1,840	2,376	2,072
Burglary	1,950	1,850	1,616	1,849	1,211
Larceny	4,191	4,156	4,147	3,499	3,993
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,213	1,309	1,532	1,918	2,495
Arson	59	69	60	55	38
Subtotal	11,072	10,985	10,905	11,438	11,318
Drugs	6,871	8,061	8,462	9,272	13,280
Other Part II	22,578	24,089	23,904	25,887	23,400
Total	40,521	43,135	43,271	46,592	47,998
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Homicide	133	186	334	341	352
Rape	111	69	103	138	125
Robbery	984	894	1,264	1,467	1,470
Assault	2,032	1,765	1,919	2,505	2,897
Burglary	1,049	947	1,090	1,056	1,203
Larceny	3,687	3,566	3,273	3,239	3,285
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,472	2,711	3,023	2,815	2,639
Arson	45	52	48	34	38
Subtotal	10,504	10,190	11,054	11,595	12,009
Drugs	12,960	10,418	10,513	9,917	10,558
Other Part II	26,129	21,932	28,902	32,305	33,468
Total	49,593	42,540	50,469	53,817	56,035

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A-4

**ADULT ARRESTS FOR CRIME INDEX OFFENSES
CALENDAR YEARS 1982 - 1991**

	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Homicide	Rape	Robbery
1982	8,844	2,990	5,854	156	135	1,224
1983	8,735	2,946	5,789	173	129	1,153
1984	8,856	2,902	5,954	138	139	1,023
1985	8,995	3,131	5,864	107	136	1,030
1986	9,177	3,001	6,176	127	124	952
1987	8,275	2,689	5,586	124	97	764
1988	7,912	2,415	5,497	160	58	715
1989	8,801	3,008	5,793	271	80	1,093
1990	9,453	3,699	5,754	274	115	1,267
1991	10,140	4,178	5,962	321	98	1,295
					Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
		Assault	Burglary	Larceny		
1982		1,475	1,447	3,467	895	45
1983		1,491	1,335	3,508	890	56
1984		1,602	1,232	3,635	1,035	52
1985		1,858	1,475	3,156	1,193	40
1986		1,798	968	3,697	1,480	31
1987		1,704	852	3,354	1,339	41
1988		1,482	825	3,331	1,297	44
1989		1,524	967	3,057	1,729	40
1990		2,043	965	2,985	1,772	32
1991		2,464	1,108	3,059	1,760	35

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A-5

REPORTED OFFENSES, ADULT ARRESTS AND JUVENILE ARRESTS
FOR PART II OFFENSES BY TYPE OF OFFENSE
CALENDAR YEAR 1991

Offense	Reported Offenses		Adult Arrests		Juvenile Arrests	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Assault	4,804	16	2,492	6	292	10
Forgery	579	2	369	< 1	8	< 1
Fraud	605	2	425	1	5	< 1
Embezzlement	263	< 1	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	452	2	620	2	44	1
Vandalism	7,921	27	641	2	162	5
Weapons	1,173	4	1,418	3	233	8
Prostitution	1,316	4	1,502	4	15	< 1
Sex Offenses	499	2	280	< 1	27	< 1
Drug Laws	7,413	25	9,623	23	935	32
Gambling	7	< 1	292	< 1	43	1
Family Offenses	4	< 1	10	< 1	0	0
Drunkenness	1	< 1	0	0	0	0
Driving While Intoxicated	8	< 1	2,745	7	0	0
Liquor Laws	17	< 1	120	< 1	0	0
Disorderly	8	< 1	9,106	22	452	15
Vagrancy	8	< 1	0	0	0	0
Fugitive	1,085	4	5,087	12	547	18
Other	3,457	12	6,366	16	161	5
Total Part II	29,620		41,096		2,930	

Percents may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A-6

ADULT DRUG ARRESTS BY CHARGE AND TYPE OF DRUG
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Sales					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives*	2,087	2,049	3,063	3,248	3,803
Marijuana	572	441	130	347	348
Other**	2,638	876	217	193	180
Total	5,297	3,366	3,410	3,788	4,336
Possession					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives*	3,328	3,892	4,321	3,922	4,272
Marijuana	1,176	728	797	881	828
Other**	1,265	519	507	258	187
Total	5,769	5,139	5,625	5,061	5,287

*Includes heroin, morphine and codeine.

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

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A-7

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR CRIME INDEX OFFENSES
CALENDAR YEARS 1982 - 1991

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Homicide	Rape	Robbery
1982	2,228	669	1,559	5	7	457
1983	2,250	655	1,595	3	15	434
1984	2,051	650	1,401	4	20	388
1985	2,443	986	1,457	11	13	233
1986	2,141	580	1,561	8	19	279
1987	2,229	562	1,667	9	14	220
1988	2,278	499	1,779	26	11	179
1989	2,253	612	1,641	63	23	171
1990	2,142	752	1,390	67	23	200
1991	1,869	666	1,203	31	27	175

Year	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1982	200	503	724	318	14
1983	203	515	648	419	13
1984	238	384	512	497	8
1985	518	374	343	725	15
1986	274	243	296	1,015	7
1987	319	197	333	1,133	4
1988	283	122	235	1,414	8
1989	355	123	216	1,294	8
1990	462	91	254	1,043	2
1991	433	95	226	879	3

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A-8

JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS BY CHARGE AND TYPE OF DRUG
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Sales					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives*	607	1,306	1,215	869	798
Marijuana	95	65	89	95	58
Other**	848	286	64	14	8
Total	1,550	1,657	1,368	978	864
Possession					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives*	103	150	95	87	70
Marijuana	130	33	0	0	1
Other**	111	73	15	3	0
Total	344	256	110	90	71

*Includes heroin, morphine and codeine.

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

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A-9

JUVENILE PART I, PART II, AND DRUG ARRESTS BY AGE AND GENDER
CALENDAR YEAR 1991

	Part I	Part II	Drugs*	Total
Age				
Under 10	37	64	7	101
10 - 12	136	159	7	295
13 - 14	477	548	170	1,025
15 - 16	801	1,250	482	2,051
17	418	909	319	1,327
Total	1,869	2,930	935	4,799
Gender				
Male	1,611	2,535	902	4,146
Female	258	395	43	653
Total	1,869	2,930	935	4,799

*Drug law violations are Part II offenses.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A-10

JUVENILE ARRESTEE DRUG TEST RESULTS BY GENDER AND TYPE OF DRUG
CALENDAR YEAR 1991

	Number Tests	Number Positive Tests	Percent Positive*	Number Negative Tests	Percent Negative*
Females					
Cocaine	369	19	5	320	95
Opiates	369	1	< 1	338	99
PCP	369	5	1	334	99
Marijuana	369	10	3	329	97
Negative Tests: 339					
Percent Negative: 92					
Males					
Cocaine	3,479	377	11	2,383	89
Opiates	3,479	13	< 1	2,747	99
PCP	3,479	33	1	2,727	99
Marijuana	3,479	410	12	2,350	82
Negative Tests: 2,760					
Percent Negative: 79					

*Percents based on total number of tests administered.
Categories not mutually exclusive.
Source: Pretrial Services Agency.
Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A-11

JUVENILE ARRESTEE DRUG TEST RESULTS BY AGE AND TYPE OF DRUG
CALENDAR YEAR 1991

Age	Number Tests	Number Positive Tests	Percent Positive*	Number Negative Tests	Percent Negative*
7 to 12 Years					
Cocaine	177	1	< 1	176	99
Opiates	177	0	0	177	100
PCP	177	0	0	177	100
Marijuana	177	1	< 1	176	99
Negative Tests: 175 Percent Negative: 99					
13 to 14 Years					
Cocaine	826	52	6	774	94
Opiates	826	3	< 1	823	99
PCP	826	3	< 1	823	99
Marijuana	826	45	5	781	95
Negative Tests: 733 Percent Negative: 89					
15 to 16 Years					
Cocaine	1,696	203	12	1,493	88
Opiates	1,696	5	< 1	1,691	99
PCP	1,696	17	1	1,679	99
Marijuana	1,696	207	12	1,489	88
Negative Tests: 1,329 Percent Negative: 78					
17 Years					
Cocaine	1,029	125	12	904	88
Opiates	1,029	6	< 1	1,023	99
PCP	1,029	15	1	1,014	99
Marijuana	1,029	143	14	886	86
Negative Tests: 780 Percent Negative: 76					

*Percents based on total number of tests administered.
Categories not mutually exclusive.
Source: Pretrial Services Agency.
Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A - 12

**HOMICIDE MOTIVES
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991**

Motive	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drugs	103	46	197	53	225	52	204	42	169	35
Robbery	17	8	31	8	26	6	65	13	46	9
Domestic	29	13	30	8	36	8	30	6	18	4
Argument	27	12	56	15	44	10	90	19	96	20
Sex	1	< 1	5	1	3	1	4	< 1	10	2
Burglary	1	0	7	2	3	1	3	< 1	2	< 1
Police Shooting	6	3	4	1	4	1	10	2	6	1
Retaliation*	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	1	65	13
Other	13	6	16	4	20	5	30	6	32	7
Unknown	28	12	23	6	69	16	43	9	45	9
Total	225		369		434		484**		489**	

*Retaliation is a new category created in 1990 and excludes retaliations classified as drug-related.

**Includes justifiable homicides.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A - 13

**METHOD OF HOMICIDE
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991**

Method	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Firearms	137	61	266	72	333	77	377	78	383	73
Knives/Sharp Instruments	46	20	46	13	57	13	62	13	67	14
Objects of Blunt Force	3	1	4	1	29	7	35	7	24	5
Other	20	9	27	7	11	3	10	2	15	3
Unknown	19	8	26	7	8	2	0	0	0	0
Total	225		369		434		484*		489*	

*Totals include justifiable homicides.

Percents may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A - 14

AGE OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991

Age	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
17 and Younger	14	6	22	6	30	7	24	5	56	12
18 - 20	15	7	36	10	47	11	93	19	91	19
19 - 22	21	9	16	4	14	3	44	9	51	10
23 - 24	8	4	23	6	33	8	38	8	43	9
25 - 29	40	18	50	14	56	13	94	10	76	16
30 - 34	18	8	39	11	64	15	71	15	59	12
35 - 39	17	8	20	5	30	7	36	8	37	8
40 - 44	10	4	15	4	13	3	32	7	29	6
45 - 49	1	< 1	9	2	13	3	12	2	17	3
50 +	10	4	16	4	14	3	31	6	30	6
Unknown	71	32	123	33	120	28	9	2	0	0
Total*	225		369		434		473		482	

*Totals include justifiable homicides.

Percents may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.

TABLE A-15

AGE OF ALLEGED HOMICIDE ASSAILANTS
CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991

Age	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
17 and Younger	9	7	26	14	63	19	67	20	31	9
18 - 20	17	3	44	24	78	23	97	28	122	35
21 - 22	12	9	17	10	32	10	33	10	39	11
23 - 24	16	12	28	15	28	8	21	6	27	8
25 - 29	29	22	28	15	38	1	28	8	31	9
30 - 34	17	13	20	1	15	5	17	5	25	7
35 - 39	10	8	6	3	19	6	16	5	20	6
40 - 44	7	5	10	5	13	4	3	< 1	8	2
45 - 49	5	4	3	2	2	< 1	2	< 1	9	3
50 +	8	6	4	2	2	< 1	12	4	6	2
Unknown	3	2	0	0	42	13	45	13	34	10
Total	133		186		332		341		352	

Percents may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: D.C. Criminal Justice Research Center.