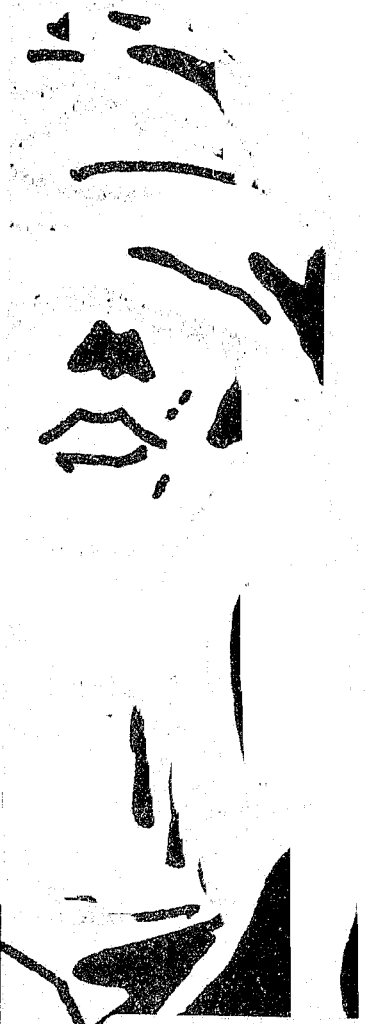
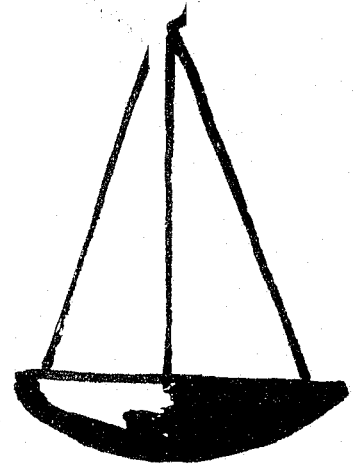


*Office of Criminal Justice
Plans and Analysis*



126496



Government of the
District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



In attempting to develop policy and program agendas for the District's criminal justice system and clients, it is essential that policymakers and program planners remain abreast of criminal justice issues and trends. The office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis is the government agency responsible for providing accurate and current data and analysis about trends and issues in the District's criminal justice system. The annual **Crime and Justice Report** is the publication in which this important information is reported and made available to government agencies and the public.

The 1989 **Crime and Justice Report** provides a comprehensive overview of criminal justice trends and issues in the District of Columbia. This report contains information and statistical analyses of trends in law enforcement, the courts, corrections,

parole and juvenile justice. Information presented here addresses questions about types of crime reported and number of arrests, crime in particular areas of the city and criminal justice agency expenditures and caseload sizes. Data are provided over the past five- and, in some cases, 10-year periods. Characteristics of adult and juvenile arrestees, including drug use, and descriptions of the criminal and juvenile justice processes are also provided in this report.

With the vital data presented here and the insightful descriptions of analysis results, this report serves as an invaluable tool for government officials as well as private organizations, groups and citizens to not only understand the problems and issues of the city's criminal justice system, but also develop strategies and programs to address these concerns and plan for the future.

126496

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

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

Permission to reproduce this ~~material~~ material has been granted by

Public Domain/BJIS

~~U.S. Department of Justice~~

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

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

Introduction	3
Criminal Justice Resources	4
The Criminal Justice Process	6
Law Enforcement	7
Overview	7
Reported Offenses	7
Reported Crime Relative to Other Cities	9
Geographic Patterns of Crime	9
Adult Arrests	11
Adult Drug Arrests	11
Characteristics of Arrestees	12
Trends and Issues	13
Homicide and Violent Crime	14
The Courts	15
Overview	15
Prosecutions	15
Convictions	16
Trends and Issues	16
Corrections	17
Overview	17
Average Daily Correctional Population	17
Incarceration Rates	17
Offenders Entering Lorton	18
Trends and Issues	18
Parole	19
Overview	19
Grants and Revocations	19
Trends and Issues	19
The Juvenile Justice Process	20
Juvenile Justice	21
Overview	21
Juvenile Arrests	21
Juvenile Prosecutions	22
Juvenile Dispositions	22
Juvenile Drug Use	22
Trends and Issues	23
Summary	24
Appendices	
Definitions of Offenses	25
Definitions of Legal Terms	27
Tables	28

The District's criminal justice system is comprised of five basic organizational components: police, prosecution, defense, courts, corrections and parole. Together these components carry out the criminal justice process. This process 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 participate in a host of information and data-gathering activities that have a vital role in monitoring and evaluating activities and progress and in examining trends in the District's criminal justice system.

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

The data represent five- and 10-year trends. Graphs, charts and maps appearing in this report are derived from data presented in the tables, text and appendix sections. In addition to the statistical

charts and graphs, a geographically-based analysis that presents the location of reported offenses in the District of Columbia is provided.

The law enforcement section of this report includes information about reported crime in the District, adult arrests and characteristics of adult arrestees. Also included is a geographical analysis that shows the location of crime in the city.

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

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

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

A special addition to this report includes a discussion focusing on homicide and violent crime. A variety of indicators are examined including occurrence, motives, methods and sociodemographic characteristics of victims and assailants.

The total expenditures of the District of Columbia government increased 38 percent from fiscal year 1985 to 1989, rising to more than \$3.3 billion. Nearly a quarter of the District's budget is earmarked for public safety and justice. Public safety and justice expenditures increased 43 percent between fiscal years 1985 and 1989 from \$535,022,000 to \$767,746,000 (Table 1, Figure 1). In 1989, 70 percent of the expenditures for public safety and justice was devoted to the Metropolitan Police Department and the Department of Corrections.

The Department of Corrections last year had the largest budget within the public safety and justice sector. Its expenditures have increased 58 percent from \$136,559,000 in 1985 to \$215,468,000 in 1989. The Metropolitan Police Department had the next largest expenditures which rose 40 percent from \$151,662,000 in 1985 to \$212,428,000 in 1989 (Table 2, Figure 2).

Figure 1
D.C. Government Total Expenditures
By Agency, 1989

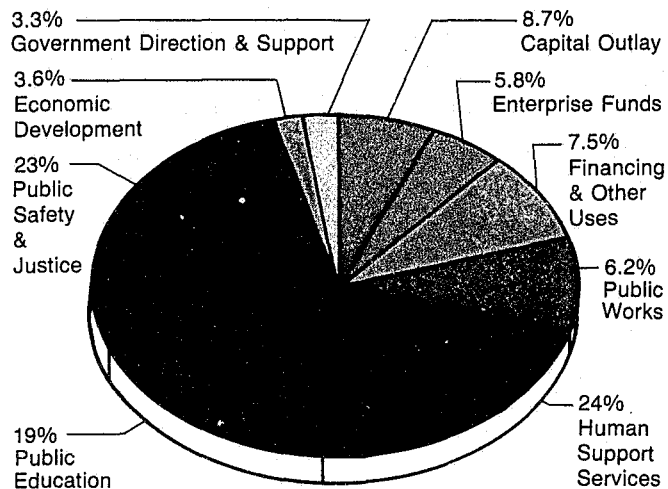


Table 1
District of Columbia Total Expenditures*
by Agency, Fiscal Years 1985-1989

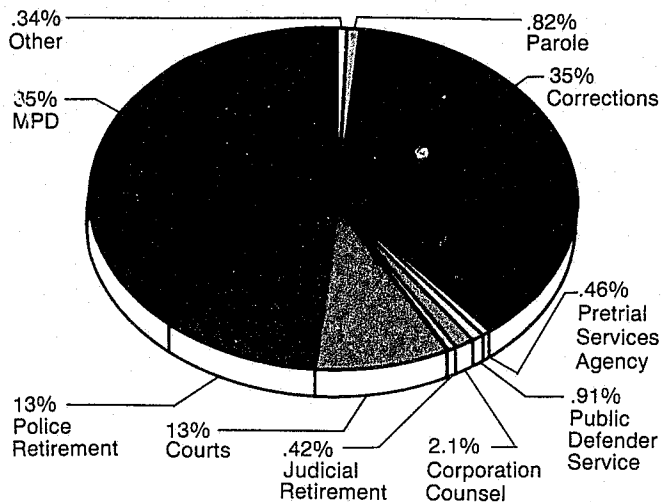
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Government Direction & Support	90,773	101,597	110,908	113,928	109,525
Economic Development	79,692	96,659	111,597	116,486	121,123
Public Safety & Justice	535,022	594,310	660,629	710,072	767,746
Public Education	490,379	515,069	544,929	588,485	625,356
Human Support Services	564,932	613,652	657,865	731,541	789,623
Public Works	191,838	196,319	198,757	215,336	207,612
Financing & Other Uses	206,832	194,786	211,308	232,931	250,838
Enterprise Funds	144,473	152,731	157,491	203,203	193,570
Capital Outlay	136,422	375,574	437,295	296,724	293,208
Total	2,440,363	2,840,697	3,090,779	3,208,679	3,358,601

*Expenditures are in thousands of dollars.

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

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 2
**Criminal Justice Expenditures
 By Agency, 1989**



The largest increases in the public safety and justice sector were for the Board of Parole and Pretrial Services Agency whose previous budgets were among the smallest within public safety and justice. The Board of Parole's budget began in 1985 at \$1,088,000 and by 1989 rose to \$5,041,000, an increase of 363 percent. Much of this increase is the result of the transfer of parole supervision authority from the Department of Corrections to the Board of Parole in fiscal year 1988. The Pretrial Services Agency had an increased budget of \$2,821,000 in 1989, up 90 percent from \$1,486,000 in 1985. The smallest budgetary increases were seen in the court system and the Public Defender Service. The court system budget increased 29 percent from \$59,698,000 in 1985 to \$77,189,000 in 1989. The budget for the Public Defender Service rose 31 percent from \$4,246,000 in 1985 to \$5,583,000 in 1989.

Table 2
**District of Columbia Government Total*
 Public Safety and Justice Expenditures
 Fiscal Years 1985-1989**

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Metropolitan Police Department	151,662	169,809	185,750	197,687	212,428
Police Retirement	64,011	66,888	72,670	74,512	78,390
Courts	59,698	60,426	65,512	73,544	77,189
Judicial Retirement	1,823	2,020	2,500	2,601	2,600
Corporation Counsel	8,879	9,902	10,450	12,317	12,754
Public Defender Service	4,246	4,428	4,786	5,222	5,583
Pretrial Services Agency	1,486	2,141	2,361	2,435	2,821
Corrections	136,559	164,727	185,412	194,608	215,468
Board of Parole	1,088	1,434	1,994	3,931	5,041
Other	1,259	1,397	1,138	1,711	2,108
Total	430,711	483,172	532,573	568,568	614,382

* Expenditures for the Fire Department Retirement, settlements and judgments, National Guard and Office of Emergency Preparedness are not included in the public safety sector.

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

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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, it may be terminated early.

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

Overview

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is primarily responsible for law enforcement in the District of Columbia. The department has both city and state law enforcement authority and is charged with a broad range of statutory and municipal law enforcement responsibilities. In addition to the MPD, which has a funded strength of 4,055 police officers, there are 23 other public law enforcement authorities operating in the District of Columbia with more than 3,000 commissioned police officers. Among the public agencies with police powers are the U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division, the U.S. Capitol Police, the U.S. Park Police and the Metro Transit Police.

The most common way in which 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 are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. In selecting the crimes to be included in the Crime Index, the FBI considers several factors. The seriousness of the crime 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 (See appendix for definitions).

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 charge to impose and forward to the prosecutor. A complete description of the criminal justice process after arrest is given in the section entitled "The Criminal Justice Process in the District of Columbia."

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

Reported Offenses

An analysis of Crime Index offenses for the past 10 years reveals that the overall crime index total has fallen 3 percent since 1980. This decrease is attributable to a decrease in the number of property crimes reported from 51,263 to 49,374 in 1989, representing a 4 percent decrease. The trend of violent crime changed very little during the past decade, rising 1 percent since 1980.

More recently, Crime Index offenses have increased 1 percent since 1988. Violent crime increased 9 percent and property crime decreased by 1 percent. The increase in violent crime can be attributed to an 18 percent increase in homicide, a 13 percent increase in rape, a 15 percent increase in robbery and a 1 percent increase in assault. The decrease in property crime is due to the 4 percent decline in burglaries and auto theft and 32 percent decrease in arson from 1988 to 1989 (Table 3, Figure 3).

Figure 3
Reported Offenses in D.C. Calendar Years 1980-1989
 Number of Offenses

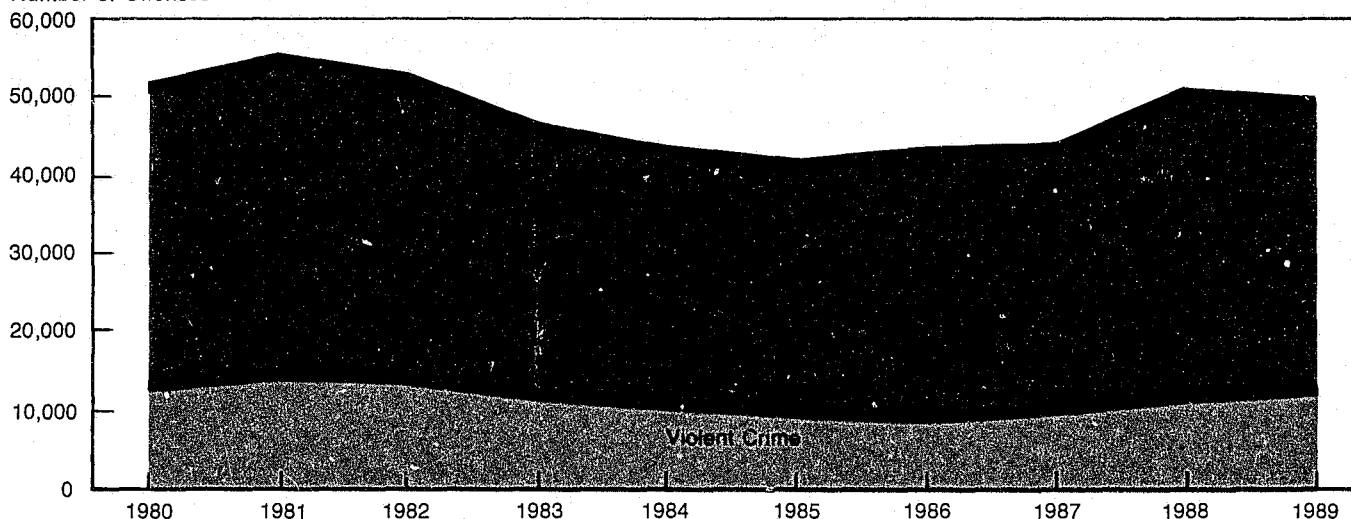


Table 3
Reported Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1980-1989

Year		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Homicide*	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1980	Total	637,651	64,035	12,772	51,263	200	439	8,897	3,236	16,260	31,068	3,568	367
	Rate		10,042	2,003	8,039	31	69	1,395	507	2,550	4,872	560	53
1981	Total	630,600	68,338	14,468	53,870	223	414	10,399	3,432	16,832	32,845	3,765	428
	Rate		10,837	2,294	8,543	35	66	1,649	544	2,669	5,209	597	68
1982	Total	630,000	66,071	13,397	52,674	194	421	9,137	3,645	14,744	33,435	4,086	379
	Rate		10,487	2,127	8,361	31	67	1,450	579	2,345	5,307	649	60
1983	Total	627,500	58,150	11,936	46,214	186	406	7,698	3,646	12,483	29,405	3,955	371
	Rate		9,267	1,902	7,365	30	65	1,227	581	1,989	4,686	630	59
1984	Total	623,000	53,857	10,725	43,132	175	366	6,087	4,097	10,954	27,471	4,374	333
	Rate		8,645	1,722	6,923	28	59	977	658	1,758	4,409	702	53
1985	Total	626,900	50,367	10,172	40,195	148	337	5,230	4,457	10,004	24,873	5,024	294
	Rate		8,034	1,623	6,412	24	54	834	711	1,596	3,968	801	47
1986	Total	627,400	52,431	9,422	43,009	194	328	4,179	4,181	10,814	25,818	6,105	272
	Rate		8,401	1,502	6,855	31	52	752	666	1,724	4,115	973	43
1987	Total	628,500	52,799	10,016	42,783	225	245	4,462	5,084	11,241	24,965	6,297	280
	Rate		8,401	1,594	6,807	36	39	710	809	1,789	3,972	1,002	45
1988	Total	620,000	61,715	11,913	49,802	369	165	5,689	5,690	12,295	28,582	8,633	292
	Rate		9,954	1,922	8,033	30	27	918	918	1,983	4,610	1,392	47
1989	Total	620,000**	62,309	12,935	49,374	434	186	6,540	5,775	11,778	29,110	8,287	199
	Rate		10,050	2,086	7,964	70	30	1,055	931	1,900	4,695	1,337	32

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

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

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

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

Rates are calculated per 100,000 residents.

* Justifiable and excusable homicides are not included in total.

** Population estimates for 1988

Source: 1980-1989: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program."

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Reported Crime Relative to Other Cities

In a comparative analysis of reported crime in U.S. cities with populations greater than 400,000, data for 1989 show that 18 cities had crime rates higher than the District. The District's crime rate is 10,019 per 100,000 residents (Table A-1).

Geographic Patterns of Crime

Crime in Wards

Ward 2 leads the District with the highest number (20,115) of reported violent and property crimes, constituting 32 percent of all Crime Index offenses, 35 percent of all property offenses and 23 percent of all violent offenses for 1989. Because Ward 2 comprises the urban core of the District and has a large commercial presence, the disproportionate amount of both property and violent offenses in this ward is predictable. Past research has always pinpointed the largest proportions of crime in business areas.

Ward 1, which has the second highest occurrence of total Crime Index, violent and property crimes had less than half as many as Ward 2. Wards 5, 6 and 7 had between 5,300 and 7,600 reported Crime Index offenses in 1989 and Wards 3, 4 and 8 had between 3,200 and 4,700. After Ward 2, Wards 1, 6 and 8 had the most violent crimes reported and Wards 1, 5 and 6 had the most property crimes reported in 1989 (Table 4).

Crime in Census Tracts

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

Residential census tracts are those areas where the majority (at least 51 percent) of the land is zoned for residential use. The residential census tracts with the lowest (1 to 225) Crime Index totals are located primarily in Ward 3. Census tracts with moderately high (226 to 774) Crime Index totals are in Wards 4 and 5. The highest (774 to 967) Crime Index totals are found in Wards 1 and 7 (Table A-2, Map 1).

Non-residential census tracts are those areas where at least 51 percent of the land is zoned for non-residential purposes, such as commercial or recreational. Of non-residential census tracts, the lowest Crime Index totals are found in Wards 7 and 8. Moderately high Crime Index totals are found in Wards 1 and 5. Crime is highest in Ward 2. Because research has shown that larger amounts of crime more often occur in commercial areas than in residential areas, the higher amount of Part I crimes in Ward 2, which is 59 percent commercially-zoned, is not surprising (Table A-2, Map 2).

Table 4

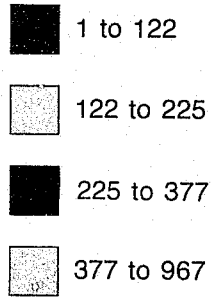
Reported Violent and Property Crime by Ward Calendar Year 1989

Ward	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
1	9,231	1,755	7,476
2	20,115	2,930	17,185
3	3,276	212	3,064
4	4,634	871	3,763
5	6,474	1,670	4,804
6	7,555	1,765	5,790
7	5,337	1,667	3,670
8	4,908	1,954	2,954
Unknown	779	111	668
Total	62,309	12,935	49,374

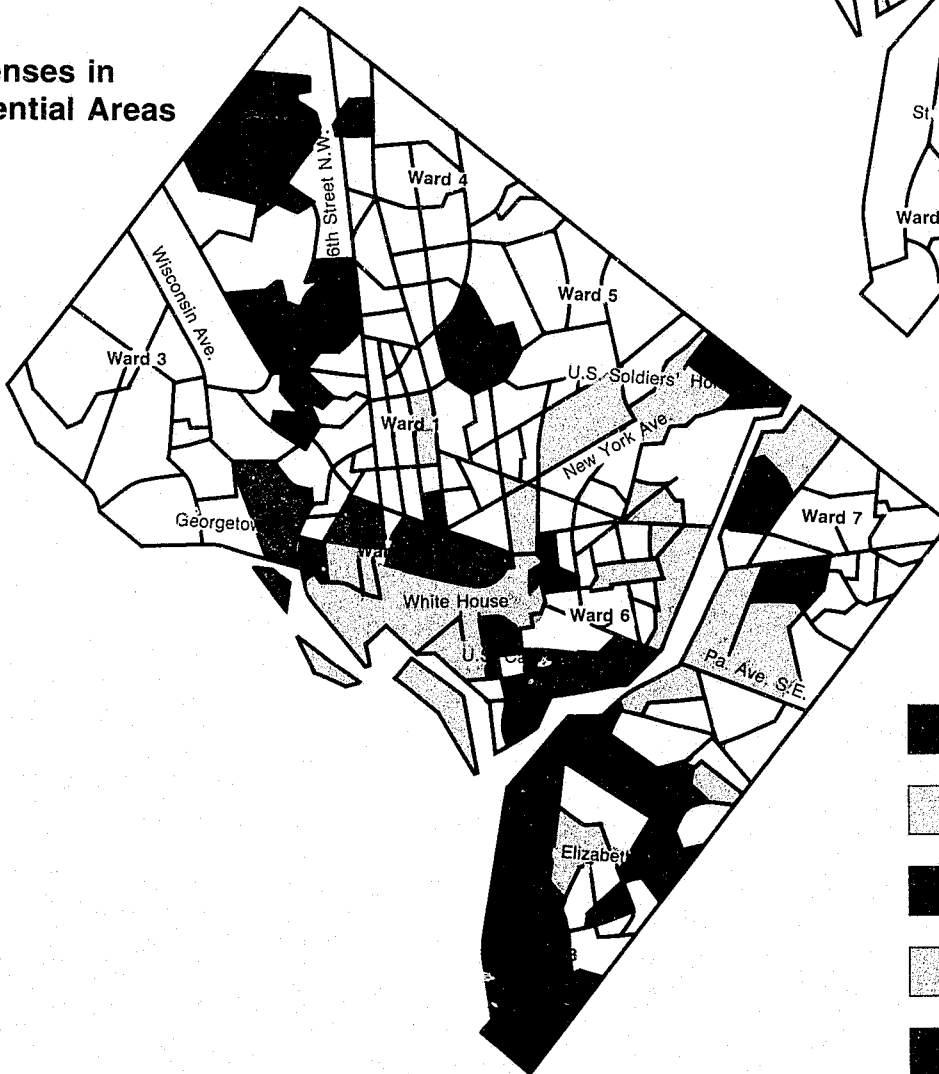
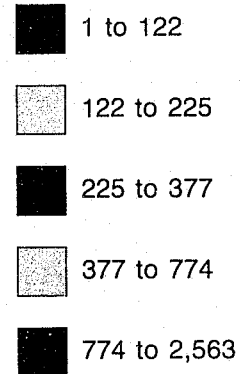
Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Map 1
Part I Offenses in Residential Areas



Map 2
Part I Offenses in Non-residential Areas



Adult Arrests

Adult arrests for Part I and Part II offenses in 1989 were the highest in 10 years, increasing 34 percent from 33,332 in 1980 to 44,544 in 1989. This increase is primarily due to the 45 percent increase in Part II arrests for the same period. Although arrests for Part I offenses have changed less than 1 percent from 8,716 in 1980 to 8,801 in 1989, the proportion of Part I to Part II offenses reflects a greater change. While Part I offenses comprised 26 percent of the 33,332 arrests in 1980, only 20 percent of the 44,544 arrests were for the same in 1989 (Table 5, Figure 4).

Looking at adult arrests for the past five years shows less dramatic changes. Total adult arrests have increased 4 percent from 42,643 in 1985 to 44,544 in 1989. Part I adult arrests decreased 2 percent from 8,995 in 1985 to 8,801 in 1989. Part II arrests increased 6 percent from 33,648 in 1985 to 35,743 in 1989 (Tables 5, A-3 and A-4).

Adult Drug Arrests

Data for 1989 indicate that there has been an increase of 4 percent in the number of adult drug arrests since 1985 from 8,649 to 9,035. The majority (62 percent) of drug arrests continue to be for possession of illegal substances. Arrests for sale and possession of cocaine and opiates continue to increase, comprising 82 percent of all drug arrests (9,035) compared with 45 percent of all drug arrests (3,889) in 1985. Between 1985 and 1989,

there was some fluctuation in the number of drug arrests due to emphasis placed by the Metropolitan Police Department on street-level enforcement. Drug arrests peaked at 12,058 in 1986 at the height of Operation Clean Sweep, a police initiative aimed at street drug sales. From 1986 to 1989, drug arrests have gradually declined slowly by 25 percent, reflecting changes in resource availability and law enforcement strategies (Tables 6 and A-5, Figure 5).

Table 5

**Adult Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses
Calendar Years 1980-1989**

Year	Part I	Part II	Total
1980	8,716	24,616	33,332
1981	9,242	26,182	35,424
1982	8,844	28,416	37,260
1983	8,735	31,065	39,800
1984	8,854	31,050	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

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 4
**Part I and II Adult Arrests
Calendar Years 1980 & 1989**

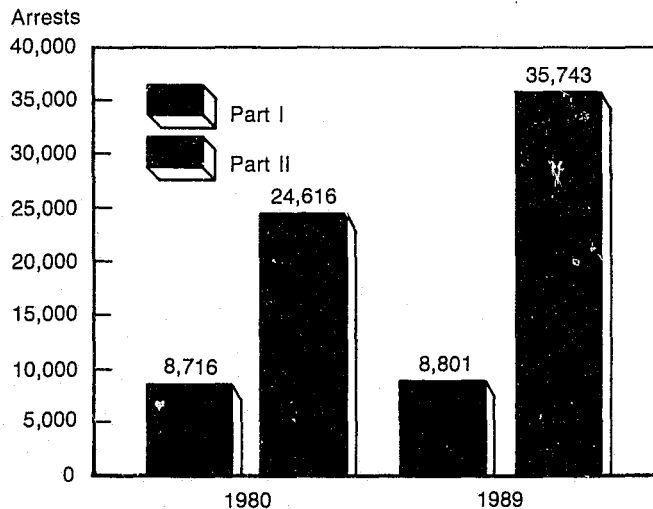


Figure 5
**Adult Drug Arrests
Calendar Years 1985 & 1989**

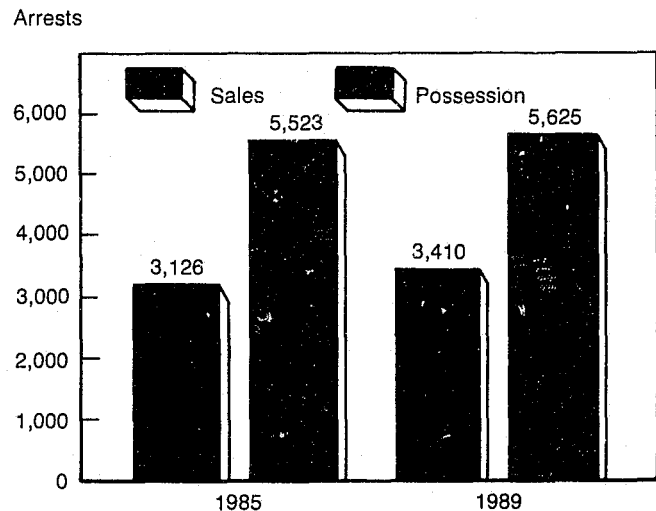


Table 6

**Adult Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession
Calendar Years 1985-1989**

Year	Percent		Percent		Total
	Sales	of total	Possession	of total	
1985	3,126	36	5,523	64	8,649
1986	5,058	42	7,000	58	12,058
1987	5,297	48	5,769	52	11,066
1988	3,366	40	5,139	60	8,505
1989	3,410	38	5,625	62	9,035

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

**Characteristics of Arrestees
Age and Gender**

Of the 44,544 adults arrested in 1989, the majority (81 percent) were male. Men comprised 85 percent of those arrested for Part I offenses and 80 percent of those arrested for Part II offenses. Of those arrested for drug law violations, 81 percent were male (Table 7).

The age breakdown of those arrested shows that the majority of arrestees were below the age of thirty. Of all adults arrested, 24 percent (10,469) were ages 25 to 29 and 23 percent (10,414) were age 22 and younger. Of Part I arrestees, 23 percent (2,018) were ages 25 to 29 and 26 percent (2,323) were age 22 and younger. Of persons arrested for Part II crimes, 25 percent (8,451) were ages 25 to 29 and 24 percent (8,091) were ages 22 or younger. For adults arrested for drug offenses, 23 percent were ages 25 to 29 followed by adults ages 18 to 20 (19 percent) and ages 30 to 34 (17 percent) (Table 7, Figure 6).

The majority (74 percent or 33,094) of persons arrested in 1989 were District residents at the time of their apprehension. Fourteen (14) percent (6,097) of arrestees indicated Maryland as their place of resident and 7 percent (3,013) indicated Virginia residency.

Drug Use

Pretrial Services Agency has steadily increased the number of urinalysis tests administered to persons arrested in the District. In 1989, there were 18,388 drug tests administered, 16 percent more than in 1985. The percent of the adult arrestee

population testing positive for drug use declined in 1989 for the first time since the advent of drug testing in the District. Sixty-seven (67) percent (12,252) of those tested in 1989 tested positive for the presence of one or more drugs compared with 72 percent (11,351) in 1988. Of arrestees tested, 63 percent (11,497) tested positive for cocaine. PCP use among adult arrestees sharply declined since 1987 from 43 percent (6,725) to 17 percent (3,175) in 1989. Heroin continues to steadily decrease with 13 percent of arrestees testing positive in 1989 compared with 20 percent in 1985. As indicated by drug arrests and urinalysis test results, cocaine remains the drug of choice in the District (Table 8).

Table 7

**Adult Part I, Part II, and Drug Arrests
by Age and Gender, Calendar Year 1989**

Age	Part I	Part II	Drugs*	Total
18-20	1,552	4,724	1,680	6,276
21-22	771	3,367	915	4,138
23-24	797	3,488	910	4,285
25-29	2,018	8,451	2,073	10,469
30-34	1,618	6,328	1,524	7,946
35-39	1,019	4,406	1,076	5,425
40-44	478	2,319	485	2,797
45-49	174	1,059	179	1,233
50 +	248	1,377	169	1,625
Unknown	126	224	24	350
Total	8,801	33,743	9,035	44,544

Gender	Part I	Part II	Drugs*	Total
Male	7,479	28,629	7,639	36,108
Female	1,322	7,114	1,396	8,436
Total	8,801	35,743	9,035	44,544

*Drug law violations are a Part II offense.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 8

**Adult Drug Test Results
Calendar Years 1985-1989**

Year	Total Tests	Total Positive	Percent Positive	Heroin	Percent Positive	Cocaine	Percent Positive	PCP	Percent Positive
1985	15,877	9,595	60	3,166	20	5,114	32	5,184	33
1986	14,935	10,098	68	3,101	21	6,025	40	5,837	39
1987	15,767	11,289	72	2,662	17	7,947	50	6,725	43
1988	15,734	11,351	72	2,618	17	10,078	64	5,224	33
1989	18,388	12,252	67	2,468	13	11,497	63	3,175	17

Percents based on total number of tests.
Totals include positive tests for amphetamines and methadone.
Categories not mutually exclusive.

Source: Pretrial Services Agency
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Trends and Issues

While the District's Crime Index offenses have fluctuated over the past 10 years, the overall crime index total has decreased 3 percent since 1980. In the past five years however, Crime Index offenses have consistently increased, rising to 10,050 per 100,000 residents in 1989. However, this rate remains below those experienced between 1980 and 1982.

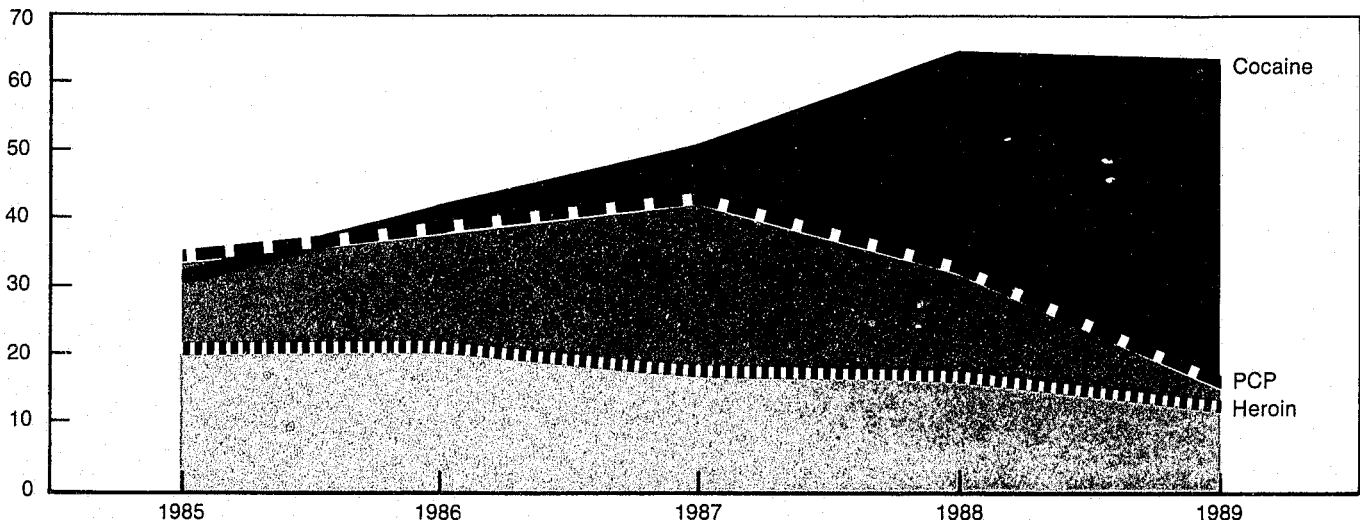
Increases in Crime Index offenses are the result of increases in both violent and property crimes which increased 27 percent and 23 percent respectively from 1985 to 1989. While violent crime rose 9 percent from 1988 to 1989, however, property crime decreased 1 percent in the same time.

Adult arrests are the highest since 1980 due primarily to a 45 percent increase in Part II offenses from 1980 to 1989. In recent years, Part I adult arrests decreased from 1985 to 1989 while Part II arrests increased.

Adult drug arrests increased slightly since 1985. The vast majority of drug arrests continue to be for possession, and possession and sale of cocaine increasingly comprise the majority of drug arrests.

Adult arrestees testing positive for any drug use declined in 1989 for the first time since 1985. Cocaine remains the drug of choice in the District as indicated by drug arrests and urinalysis test findings.

Figure 6
Adult Drug Test Results Calendar Years 1985-1989
Percent Positive



Homicides and violent crimes continue to escalate and remain a major concern for the District as well as many major cities across the country. Due to the easy availability of lethal weapons and the burgeoning drug trade, many larger cities in the nation are experiencing patterns with homicide and violent crime similar to the District's. FBI data show that homicide rates for cities with populations greater than 500,000, including Dallas, Baltimore, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Memphis and Los Angeles, have been on the rise since 1985.

In the District, the homicide and violent crime rates have steadily increased over the past five years. The homicide rate escalated from 24 per 100,000 residents in 1985 to 70 per 100,000 in 1989. The overall violent crime rate has increased since 1986 from 1,502 per 100,000 residents to 2,086 per 100,000 in 1989. These increases have been attributed to a flourishing drug trade and the violent crime associated with it.

Violent crime data show that, while rape has steadily decreased from 421 in 1982 to 165 in 1988, with an increase to 186 in 1989; other violent offenses have steadily and dramatically increased in recent years. Robbery increased 56 percent from 4,179 in 1984 to 6,500 in 1989. Assault increased 38 percent from 4,181 in 1984 to 5,775 in 1989. Homicide most notably has increased 193 percent from 148 in 1985 to 434 in 1989 (Table 3).

Homicide motive data continue to show an increase in drug-related incidents. Drug-related homicides have ranked first among motives for the past several years. Forty-six (46) percent of all homicides were drug-related in 1987, increasing to 52 percent in 1989. Domestic disputes, arguments and robbery have ranked as the next three most frequent motives for murder in the same period (Table A-8).

Firearms are by far the homicide and assault weapons of choice. Shootings continue to be the most common method of homicide followed by stabbings. Data for assault weapons indicate the same pattern. As the number of homicides has increased over the past five years, so has the percentage indicating guns as the weapon used. Of the 148 homicides in 1985, 61 percent listed some type of gun as the fatal weapon. Of the 430 homicides in 1989, 77 percent resulted from the use of a gun. Knives or another type of sharp

instrument were the second most frequently used weapon. The percentage breakdown, however, shows that use of sharp instruments as fatal weapons decreased from 24 percent in 1985 to 13 percent in 1989 (Table A-9).

The weapon of choice has changed in recent years for aggravated assault. In 1985, 33 percent of assault cases involved knives or other sharp objects. Guns ranked second with 23 percent. By 1989, however, use of guns in assault cases increased to 35 percent with knives and other sharp instruments ranking second with 24 percent (Table A-10).

The profiles for homicide victims and assailants in the District are very similar. Homicide victims are overwhelmingly young, black males. While the proportion of white victims and black female victims has fluctuated over the past five years, the proportion of black males has consistently increased. In 1985, 69 percent of victims were black males compared with 83 percent in 1989. Black females comprised the next largest group of victims with 17 percent in 1985 and 8 percent in 1989 (Table A-11).

Black males constitute the largest percentage of persons arrested for homicide. More black males were arrested for murder in 1989 than in the past five years. In 1985, 79 percent of assailants were black males compared with 89 percent in 1989. Black females who comprise 7 percent of persons arrested for homicide rank as the next largest group (Table A-12).

When data for age is examined, opposite trends emerge for homicide victims and assailants. In 1985, 41 percent of victims were ages 18 to 30 compared with 35 percent in 1989. Among juvenile victims, 12 percent were ages 17 or less in 1985 compared with 7 percent in 1989 (Table A-13).

Among persons arrested for homicide, the proportion of adults ages 18 to 30 was relatively the same in 1985 and 1989, 49 percent and 52 percent respectively. For juvenile assailants, however, the increase is more notable from 12 percent in 1985 to 19 percent in 1989 (Table A-14).

As the number of homicides has increased, so has the number of persons arrested for murder. Homicide arrests rose 174 percent from 122 in 1985 to 334 in 1989 (Table A-15). Thus far, approximately 56 percent of homicides that occurred in 1989 have been closed.

Overview

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

Prosecutions

The number of adults prosecuted has declined in the past five years with the fewest adult prosecutions in 1989. This decline is partially due to a decline in misdemeanor prosecutions. In 1985, misdemeanor prosecutions outnumbered felony prosecutions by a ratio of almost 2 to 1. By 1989, however, there were about as many misdemeanor as felony prosecutions (Figure 7).

The number of felony prosecutions increased 37 percent from 7,480 in 1985 to 10,245 in 1989 (Table 9). The greatest increases were for homicide, drug offenses and arson. Homicide prosecutions increased 123 percent from 129 in 1985 to 288 in 1989. Prosecutions for drug offenses increased 75 percent from 2,968 in 1985 to 5,187 in 1989, constituting 51 percent of all felony prosecutions in 1989. Arson prosecutions numbered 23 in 1985 and went to 40 in 1989, an increase of 74 percent. Despite overall increases, felony prosecutions decreased for forcible rape, robbery and larceny. In

decreased from 897 in 1985 to 810 in 1989 and larceny decreased from 259 to 212 in the same period, declines of 10 percent and 18 percent respectively. While motor vehicle prosecutions increased 34 percent from 1985 to 1988, they decreased 19 percent from 1988 to 1989 (Table 10). In 1985 there were 180 rape prosecutions compared with 126 in 1989, a 30 percent decrease. Robbery

Table 9

Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Prosecutions Calendar Years 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Felony	7,480	9,762	11,518	10,939	10,245
Misdemeanor	13,645	12,574	11,599	10,634	10,099
Total	21,115	22,336	23,117	21,573	20,344

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

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 10

Adult Felony Prosecutions by Office Calendar Years 1985-1989

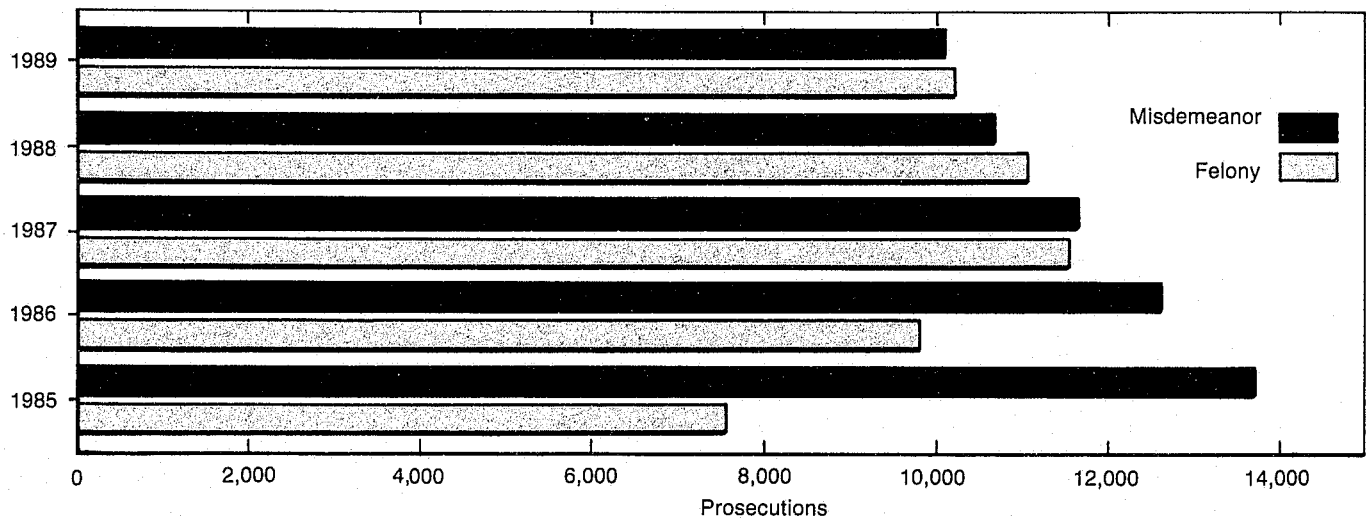
Offense	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Homicide	129	141	131	196	288
Rape	180	197	132	108	126
Robbery	897	825	735	732	810
Assault	812	845	872	879	836
Burglary	576	525	482	494	517
Larceny	259	244	234	274	212
Auto Theft	677	814	888	908	731
Arson	23	27	27	39	40
Drugs	2,968	5,101	5,845	5,768	5,187
Weapons	127	121	104	115	142
Other	832	922	2,068	1,426	1,356
Total	7,480	9,762	11,518	10,939	10,245

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

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 7

Adult Prosecutions, Calendar Years 1985-1989



Convictions

There were fewer convictions in calendar year 1989 than in the previous five years. In 1985, there were 13,188 convictions compared with 12,414 in 1989 — a decrease of 6 percent. As was the case with the number of adult prosecutions, this decline is partially due to a decrease in misdemeanor convictions. Though the number of felony convictions has increased 31 percent since 1985, misdemeanor convictions have fallen 28 percent in the same period (Table 11, Figure 8).

When felony convictions are examined by offense, the number of convictions has decreased for most categories. Most notably, convictions for rape decreased 74 percent, convictions for arson decreased 62 percent and convictions for burglary decreased 39 percent from 1985 to 1989. The overall increase in felony convictions is mostly due to the 66 percent increase in felony drug convictions and the 81 percent in other unspecified felony convictions which include kidnapping, perjury and others.

In 1985, 46 percent (2,250) of all convictions were for drug offenses, while drug offenses accounted for 58 percent (3,740) of all convictions in 1989. Drug offense convictions peaked in 1987, when offenses numbered 4,622 or 66 percent of all convictions (Table 12).

Trends and Issues

Judicial trends from 1985 to 1989 indicate increases in the number of overall felony prosecution and convictions and particularly those for homicide, drug offenses and arson. Prosecutions and convictions for these crimes increased dramatically in this time period. The data also show decreases in overall convictions, misdemeanor convictions prosecutions for rape, robbery and larceny.

The data clearly show that the focus of prosecutorial activity has shifted to drugs over the last five years and that beginning in 1986, the majority of drug cases were prosecuted as felonies rather than misdemeanors.

The shift to felony prosecutions over the last few years has resulted in increased felony convictions, which, in turn, has contributed greatly to sharp rises in admissions to the District's correctional system. Future prison population growth will be greatly affected by recent changes in the number of felony prosecutions and convictions.

Table 11
**Felony and Misdemeanor Convictions
Calendar Years 1985-1989**

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Felony	4,942	6,285	7,024	6,280	6,476
Misdemeanor	8,246	6,992	6,518	7,317	5,938
Total	13,188	13,277	13,542	13,597	12,414

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

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

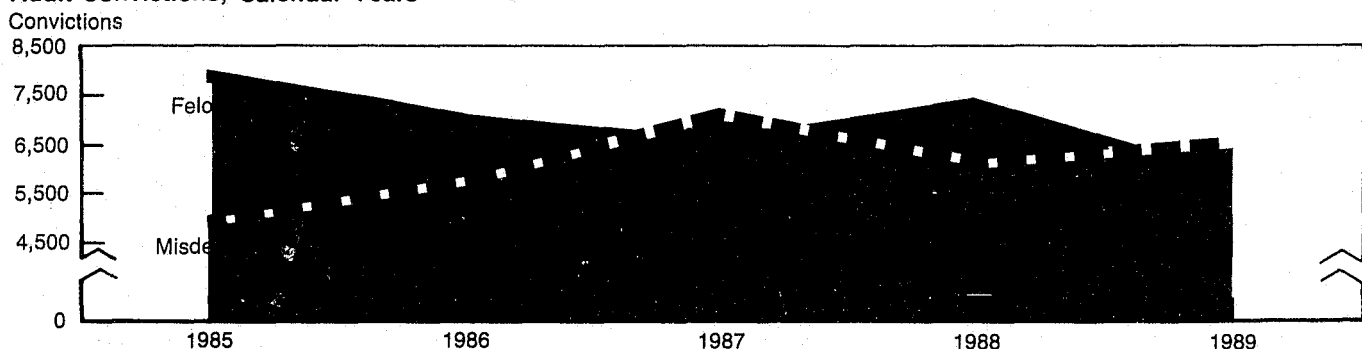
Table 12
**Adult Felony Convictions by Offense
Calendar Years 1985-1989**

Offense	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Homicide	111	94	69	102	83
Rape	92	55	81	37	24
Robbery	596	444	398	312	379
Assault	402	348	268	230	290
Burglary	326	251	199	191	200
Larceny	234	260	285	273	283
Auto Theft	185	214	322	343	252
Arson	13	6	3	5	5
Drugs	2,250	3,309	4,622	3,732	3,740
Weapons	123	113	114	108	116
Other	610	1,191	663	947	1,104
Total	4,942	6,285	7,024	6,280	6,476

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

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 8
Adult Convictions, Calendar Years 1985-1989



Overview

The District's Department of Corrections is responsible for the administration and operation of a detention facility (jail) and various prisons, community correctional centers and 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. The majority of men with longer sentences are housed at minimum, medium and maximum security facilities in Lorton, Virginia on a 3,600-acre site and in Occoquan, Virginia. To help alleviate prison overcrowding, the District also contracts with the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house male inmates at various facilities throughout the country. Women with sentences of more than one year are transferred to the federal prison system and placed at facilities in other states. Since September 1989, women inmates nearing their release date are also placed at a correctional annex established at the Lorton site.

Average Daily Correctional Population

The average population in the District's correctional facilities continues to increase. In 1989 there were 12,076 inmates housed in District, federal and other state facilities, an increase of 44 percent since 1985 when there were 8,368 inmates. The number of inmates serving time in other state facilities doubled between 1988 and 1989 from 407 to 824 inmates. As an alternative to Lorton, more inmates are being placed in halfway houses. Since 1985 there has been a 133 percent increase in this

form of sentencing. Between 1988 and 1989 alone, the population of inmates in halfway houses increased 54 percent. While District prisoners housed in Federal prisons has fluctuated over the last five years, there was a 2 percent decrease in this form of incarceration with only 1,982 inmates in 1989 compared with 2,031 in 1985 (Table 13).

Incarceration Rates

Although the District's population is decreasing, the number of people being incarcerated is increasing. The 1989 incarceration rate of 1,947.7 per 100,000 residents is 46 percent higher than the rate of 1,334.8 per 100,000 in 1985. Between 1988 and 1989, the prison population increased 11 percent (Table 14, Figure 9).

Table 13

**Average Daily Population of District and Federal Facilities by Facility
Calendar Years 1985-1989**

Year	Jail	Lorton	Halfway Houses	Federal Prison	Other State Facilities	Total
1985	1,613	4,299	425	2,031	0	8,368
1986	1,647	4,563	479	2,603	0	9,292
1987	1,679	5,377	577	2,247	0	9,880
1988	1,688	5,978	646	2,050	407	10,769
1989	1,695	6,583	992	1,982	824	12,076

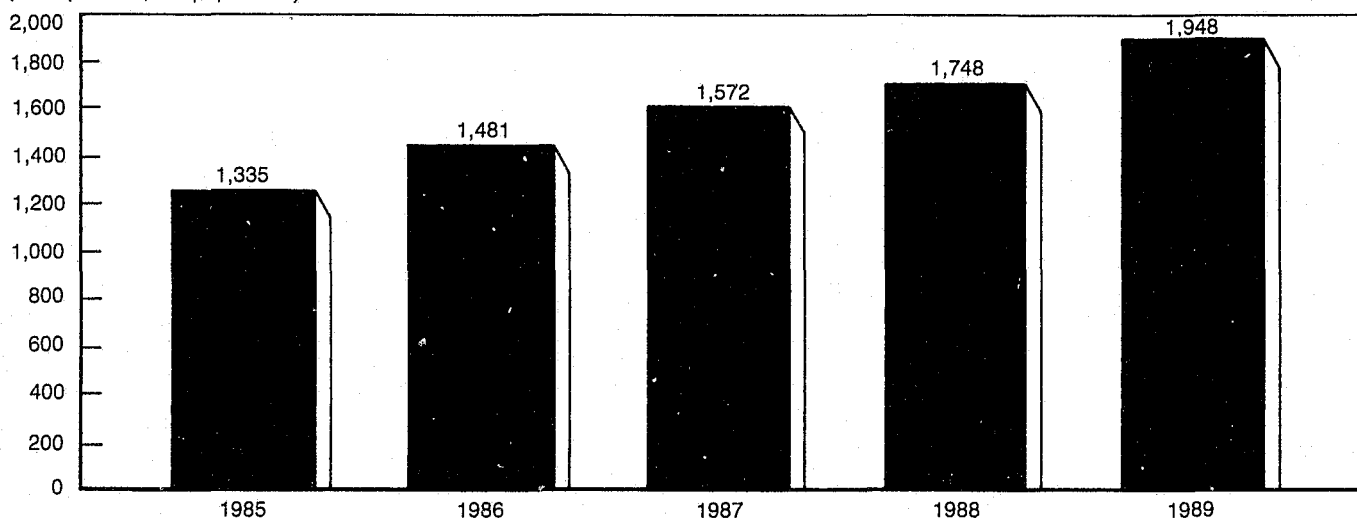
Source: Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 9

D.C. Incarceration Rate, Calendar Years 1985-1989

(Rate per 100,000 population)



Offenders Entering Lorton

Of the offenders in Lorton, 50 percent were convicted of either possession or sale of illegal drugs. Although the number of offenders is increasing, the proportion of offenders in Lorton for drug offenses has decreased since 1987 when 60 percent of all offenders were convicted on drug charges. The number of offenders committed to Lorton for violent crimes continues to increase. In 1987, there were 54 prisoners charged with homicide and by 1989, there were 198, an increase of 267 percent. There also have been significant increases in the same period in the number of inmates charged with robbery (90 percent), assault (77 percent) and rape (57 percent). Overall, the data show increases in the number of offenders in all categories, while the proportion of crimes represented in relation to total prison population has for the most part remained unchanged (Table 15).

Trends and Issues

The District's incarcerated population grew 46 percent since 1985. This increase in new commitments continues to reflect the dramatic increases in overall felony prosecutions and specifically homicide and drug prosecutions; and increases in overall felony convictions and felony drug convictions in particular.

Alternatives to incarceration are increasingly being used for the District's sentenced population. Since 1985, there has been a dramatic 133 percent rise in this form of sentencing.

Table 14

D.C. Prisoners and Incarceration Rates Calendar Years 1985-1989

Year	Number*	Rate/per 100,000
1985	8,368	1,334.8
1986	9,292	1,481.0
1987	9,880	1,572.0
1988	10,871	1,747.7
1989	12,076	1,947.7**

*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.

Source: Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 15

Offenders Entering Lorton Calendar Years 1987-1989

Charge	1987		1988		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Homicide	54	1	103	2	198	3
Robbery	302	7	336	6	575	7
Drugs	2,437	60	3,160	55	3,871	50
Burglary	137	3	193	3	276	4
Assault	198	5	257	5	350	5
Rape	30	1	31	1	47	1
Larceny	143	4	209	4	356	5
Auto Theft	155	4	245	4	255	3
Forgery	55	1	79	1	135	2
Weapons	138	3	188	3	247	3
Sex Offenses	41	1	31	1	91	1
Other Felonies	391	10	910	16	1,346	17
Total	4,081	100*	5,742	100*	7,747	100*

*Percent totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Overview

The Board of Parole is an executive agency of the District of Columbia. The five board members and chairperson, who are appointed by the mayor, are 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 parole or revoke parole.

Grants and Revocations

More defendants were granted parole during calendar year 1989 than within the previous three years. Although parole grants have steadily increased since 1986, parole revocations have also increased. The number of parole grants rose 61 percent over the number granted in 1986. Correspondingly, revocations rose 50 percent (Table 16).

Trends and Issues

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.

Table 16

Parole Grants and Revocations Calendar Years 1986-1989

Year	Grants	Revocations
1986	1,767	692
1987	2,244	825
1988	2,270	1,060
1989	2,839	1,039

Source: Board of Parole.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Youth involved in delinquent or criminal activity may come to the attention of authorities by being apprehended at the scene of the crime or identified as suspects by witnesses; or reported for incorrigibility or other status offenses by school personnel, family, neighbors or others. The police officer who apprehends the youth may elect to reprimand 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. 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. Initial screenings are conducted by the Superior Court intake staff and involve a review of the youth's social and criminal history, family situation, and circumstances pertaining to the charge. Based on this information, the court staff may release the youth pending his initial hearing. Youth apprehended for homicide, 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 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 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Overview

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

Juvenile Arrests

In 1987, the Metropolitan Police Department modified juvenile arrest reporting procedures to include as arrested juveniles who are released without being charged or referred to court. The 56 percent increase in juvenile arrests between 1986 and 1987 was, in part, a reflection of this change. In 1989, total juvenile arrests numbered 5,925, a 4 percent decrease from 1987. The decrease is most evident in Part I offenses, which decreased 1 percent since 1988, as well as Part II offenses, which declined for the first time since 1981 by 16 percent from 1988 (Tables 17, A-4 and A-6).

Table 17

**Juvenile Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses
Calendar Years 1980-1989**

Year	Part I	Part II*	Total
1980	2,453	1,095	3,548
1981	2,428	1,011	3,439
1982	2,228	1,033	3,261
1983	2,250	1,085	3,335
1984	2,051	1,310	3,361
1985	2,443	1,506	3,949
1986	2,141	1,803	3,944
1987**	2,229	3,919	6,148
1988**	2,278	4,349	6,627
1989**	2,253	3,672	5,925

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

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

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Since 1985, the number of juveniles arrested for drug offenses has increased dramatically, beginning most notably in 1987. Juvenile drug arrests increased more than 50 percent from 1986 to 1987, but decreased 22 percent from 1987 to 1989. Unlike their adult counterparts, the majority of juvenile drug law violators were arrested for sales (93 percent) as opposed to possession (7 percent) of drugs (Table 18, Figure 10).

Table 18

**Juvenile Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession
Calendar Years 1985-1989**

Year	Percent Sales of total	Percent Possession of total	Total
1985	220	35	410
1986	279	23	943
1987*	1,550	82	344
1988*	1,657	87	256
1989*	1,368	93	110

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

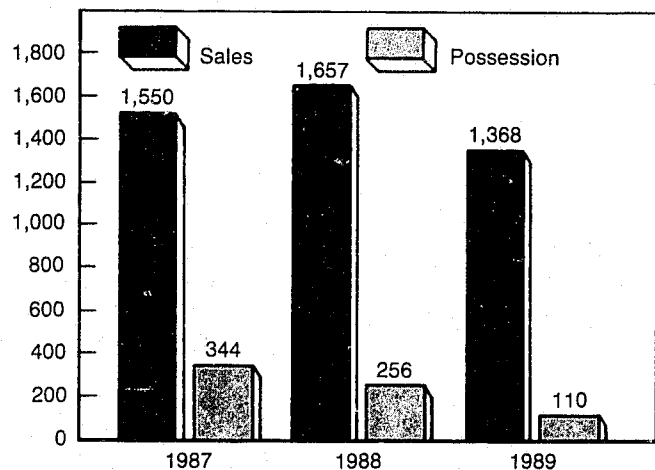
Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 10

**Juvenile Drug Arrests
Calendar Years 1987-1989**

Arrests



Of the 1,478 youths arrested for drug offenses, 88 percent were for cocaine-related charges. Cocaine was listed as the drug of possession in 85 percent of all arrests and the drug of sale in 88 percent of all cases. Marijuana was a far second, accounting for only 7 percent of all arrests (Table A-7).

Juvenile Prosecutions

In 1989, there were 4,639 juvenile cases of which 63 percent were petitioned to the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Drug offenses and motor vehicle theft accounted for the majority (42 percent and 21 percent respectively) of the 2,911 cases petitioned (Table 19).

Table 19
**Juvenile Cases Petitioned and Not
 Petitioned by Offense
 Calendar Year 1989**

Offense	Petitioned	Not Petitioned
Homicide	19	0
Rape	11	5
Robbery	86	59
Assault	265	137
Burglary	80	34
Larceny	26	24
Motor Vehicle		
Theft	605	676
Arson	6	1
Subtotal	1,098	936
Drugs	1,224	331
Other Part II	589	458
Total	2,911	1,728

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

Juvenile Dispositions

Over 2,500 juvenile cases received dispositions in 1989. Forty-four (44) percent of cases in 1989 resulted in guilty findings, a decline of 20 percent from 1985. An increase of 6 percent in the number of dispositions from 1985 to 1989 is primarily due to an increased percentage of dismissed and consent decree dispositions. Dismissed dispositions have increased 30 percent while consent decree dispositions have increased 44 percent (Table 20, Figure 11).

Juvenile Drug Use

Juvenile arrestee urinalysis test results show a decrease in the percent of persons testing positive for one or more drugs from 35 percent (1,239) in 1987 to 23 percent (930) in 1989. As with adults, the sharpest decline was in the percent of juveniles testing positive for PCP which declined from 25 percent (885) in 1987 to 5 percent (186) in 1989. Eighteen (18) percent (737) of all juveniles tested in 1989 indicated the presence of cocaine compared with 22 percent (994) in 1988. Heroin use continues to be minimal among juveniles, representing less than 1 percent of positive tests (Table 21, Figure 12).

Table 20
**Juvenile Dispositions
 Calendar Years 1985-1989**

Year	Guilty	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Total
1985	1,352	819	272	2,443
1986	1,604	1,170	315	3,089
1987	1,730	1,107	352	3,189
1988	1,584	1,042	444	3,070
1989	1,135	1,066	391	2,592

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

Table 21

**Juvenile Drug Test Results
Calendar Years 1987-1989**

Year	Total Tests	Positive Tests	Percent Positive	Heroin	Percent Positive	Cocaine	Percent Positive	PCP	Percent Positive
1987	3,542	1,239	35	21	<1	497	14	885	25
1988	4,449	1,368	31	25	<1	994	22	621	14
1989	3,995	930	23	12	<1	737	18	186	5

Percents based on total number of tests.
Totals include positive tests for amphetamines and methadone.
Categories not mutually exclusive.

Source: Pretrial Services Agency.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Trends and Issues

Total Part I juvenile arrests have shown little variance since 1985, averaging approximately 2,270 per year. Part II juvenile arrests have shown more fluctuation, rising sharply from 1985 to 1988, but decreasing 16 percent from 1988 to 1989. Total juvenile arrests have steadily increased since 1985, but declined slightly from 1988 to 1989. This decline is attributable to fewer drug arrests among juveniles.

The vast majority of juvenile arrests for drug offenses are cocaine-related and for sales rather than possession charges. Drug cases continue to comprise the majority of juvenile prosecutions. Cocaine continues to be the drug of choice among juveniles according to juvenile arrestee urinalysis test results. Data indicate however, that drug use among juvenile arrestees is declining for all drugs. This may portend further declines in juvenile arrests.

Figure 11
**Juvenile Dispositions
Calendar Year 1989**

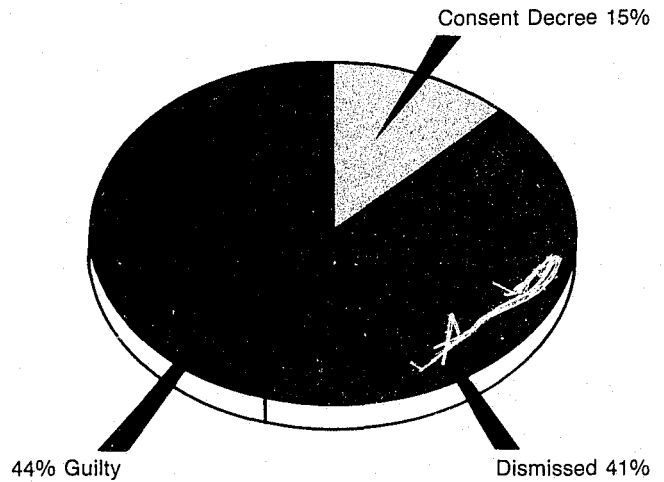
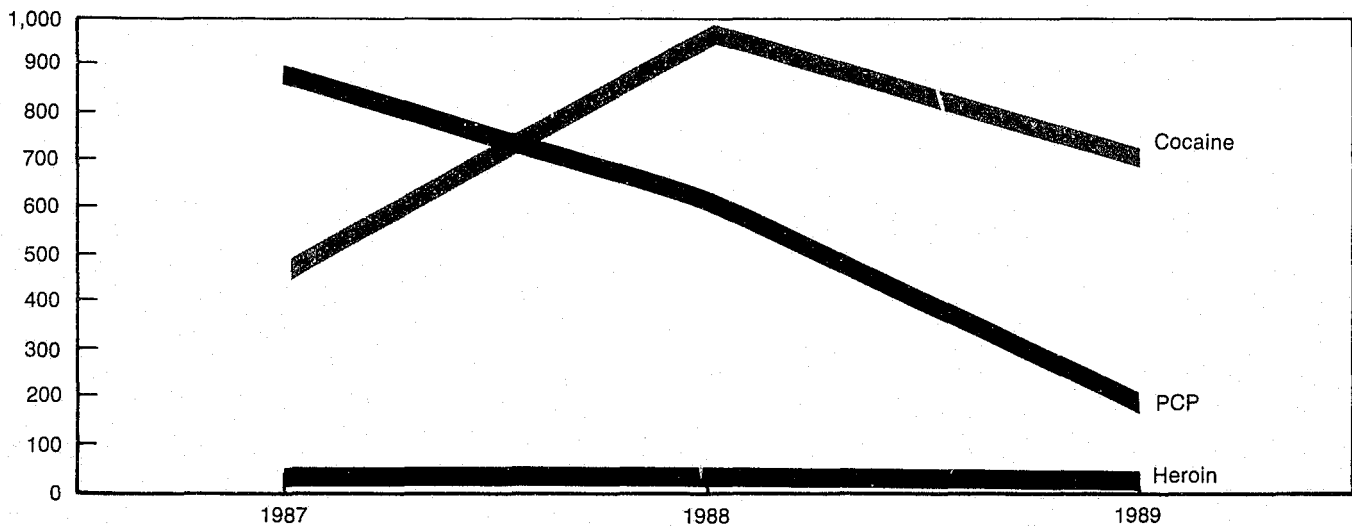


Figure 12
Positive Juvenile Drug Test Results, Calendar Years 1987-1989



Total expenditures for the District of Columbia government increased 38 percent from fiscal year 1985 to 1989, rising to more than \$3.3 billion. Nearly a quarter of the budget is earmarked for public safety and justice. Public safety and justice expenditures increased 43 percent between fiscal year 1985 and 1989. In 1989, 70 percent of the expenditures for public safety and justice was devoted to the Metropolitan Police Department and the Department of Corrections.

The District's crime rate was 10,050 per 100,000 residents in 1989. From 1988 to 1989, Crime Index offenses have increased 1 percent. Violent crime increased 9 percent primarily due to an 18 percent rise in homicide, a 13 percent rise in rape and a 15 percent increase in robbery. Property crime decreased by 1 percent primarily due to a 4 percent decline in burglaries and auto theft.

Total adult arrests in 1989 were the highest in ten years, increasing 34 percent from 1980 to 1989. This increase is primarily due to the 45 percent increase in Part II arrests for the same period.

Within the past five years, total adult arrests have increased 4 percent from 1985 to 1989. Part I adult arrests decreased 2 percent from 1985 to 1989. Part II arrests increased 6 percent in the same period.

In 1989, there was an increase of 4 percent in the number of adult drug arrests since 1985. The majority (62 percent) of drug arrests continue to be for possession of illegal substances. Eight-two (82) percent of all drug arrests are for cocaine-related charges compared with 45 percent in 1985.

Seventy-four (74) percent of persons arrested in 1989 were District residents at the time of their apprehension. Fourteen (14) percent of arrestees indicated Maryland residency and 7 percent indicated Virginia residency.

The percent of adult arrestees testing positive for drug use declined in 1989 for the first time since 1987. Sixty-seven (67) percent of those tested in 1989 tested positive for the presence of one or more drugs compared with 72 percent in 1988. Of arrestees tested, 63 percent tested positive for cocaine. PCP use among adult arrestees sharply declined since 1987 from 43 percent to 17 percent in 1989.

The number of felony prosecutions increased 37 percent from 1985 to 1989. This is a reflection of the 123 percent increase in homicide prosecutions, 75 percent increase in drug offense prosecutions and a 23 percent increase in arson prosecutions. Felony prosecutions decreased 30 percent for rape, 10 percent for robbery and 18 percent for larceny.

There were 6 percent fewer convictions in 1989 than in 1985 due to a decrease in misdemeanor convictions. Though the number of felony convictions has increased 31 percent since 1985, misdemeanor convictions have fallen 28 percent in the same period.

Most notably, convictions for rape decreased 74 percent, convictions for arson decreased 62 percent and convictions for burglary decreased 39 percent from 1985 to 1989. The overall increase in felony convictions is mostly due to the 66 percent increase in felony drug convictions and the 81 percent increase in other unspecified felony convictions.

In 1989, the District's inmate population increased 44 percent compared with 1985. Alternatives to incarceration are increasingly being used with a 133 percent rise in this form of sentencing since 1985. The 1989 incarceration rate of 1,947.7 per 100,000 is 44 percent higher than the 1985 rate.

Of offenders entering Lorton, 50 percent were convicted for drug offenses. Prisoners committed to Lorton for violent crimes continue to rise with a 267 percent increase in those convicted for homicide, a 90 percent increase in robbery convictions, a 77 percent increase in assault convictions and a 57 percent increase in those convicted for rape.

The number of parole grants rose 61 percent since 1986 and parole revocations rose 50 percent in the same period.

In 1989, total juvenile arrests numbered 5,925, a 4 percent decrease from 1987. Part I offenses decreased 1 percent since 1988 and Part II offenses declined for the first time since 1981 by 16 percent from 1988. Juvenile drug arrests increased more than 50 percent from 1986 to 1987, but decreased 22 percent from 1987 to 1989. The majority of juvenile drug law violators were arrested for sales (93 percent) as opposed to possession (7 percent) of drugs. Of the 1,478 youths arrested for drug offenses, 50 percent were for cocaine-related charges.

In 1989, there were 4,639 juvenile cases of which 63 percent were petitioned to the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Drug offenses and motor vehicle theft accounted for the majority (42 percent and 21 percent respectively) of the 2,911 cases petitioned.

Forty-four (44) percent of 2,500 cases receiving dispositions in 1989 resulted in guilty findings, a decline of 11 percent from 1985. The number of dispositions increased 6 percent from 1985 to 1989 primarily due to an increased percentage of dismissed and consent decree dispositions. Dismissed dispositions have increased 30 percent while consent decree dispositions have increased 44 percent.

Juvenile arrestee drug test results show a significant decrease in the percent of persons testing positive for one or more drugs from 1987 to 1989. The sharpest decline was in the percent of juveniles testing positive for PCP from 25 percent (885) in 1987 to 5 percent (186) in 1989. Eighteen (18) percent of all juveniles tested in 1989 indicated the presence of cocaine, a decrease from 22 percent in 1988.

Part I Offenses

1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

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

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

Manslaughter by Negligence*

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

2. Forcible Rape

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

3. Robbery

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

4. Aggravated Assault

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

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

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

Legal Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Defense Attorney - The lawyer for the defendant/accused.

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

Disposition - The final outcome of a case.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A-1

**Crime Rates (per 100,000 population) for U.S. cities with populations >400,000
Calendar Year 1989**

City	Population Estimate	Part I* Total	Part I Crime Rate
Atlanta, GA	426,482	88,241	20,690.4
Dallas, TX	996,320	166,451	16,706.6
Fort Worth, TX	430,481	67,538	15,689.0
Saint Louis, MO	405,066	62,082	15,326.4
Seattle, WA	514,398	66,396	12,907.5
Portland, OR	425,788	54,301	12,753.1
Kansas City, MO	440,435	56,028	12,721.0
San Antonio, TX	949,691	120,768	12,716.6
Detroit, MI	1,039,599	125,687	12,090.0
Boston, MA	580,095	70,004	12,067.7
New Orleans, LA	528,589	59,534	11,262.8
Oklahoma City, OK	431,982	48,320	11,185.7
Phoenix, AZ	941,948	102,359	10,866.7
Houston, TX	1,713,499	185,334	10,816.1
Austin, TX	498,907	50,028	10,669.1
El Paso, TX	515,607	54,774	10,623.2
Jacksonville, FL	654,737	68,162	10,410.6
Columbus, OH	572,341	59,491	10,039.4
Washington, DC	620,000**	62,118	10,019.0
New York, NY	7,369,454	712,419	9,667.2
Long Beach, CA	426,025	40,432	9,490.5
San Diego, CA	1,098,639	102,991	9,374.4
Baltimore, MD	763,138	71,373	9,352.6
Los Angeles, CA	3,441,449	319,097	9,272.2
San Francisco, CA	750,964	67,748	9,021.5
Memphis, TN	651,081	57,829	8,882.0
Milwaukee, WI	600,989	52,636	8,759.6
Cleveland, OH	523,906	43,746	8,350.0
Denver, CO	494,589	37,650	7,612.4
Las Vegas, NV	536,148	39,624	7,390.5
Philadelphia, PA	1,652,188	115,860	7,012.5
Nashville, TN	501,398	34,950	6,970.5
Indianapolis, IN	484,056	31,498	6,507.1
Honolulu, HI	848,959	52,909	6,232.2
San Jose, CA	787,964	38,935	4,941.2

Chicago was omitted because forcible rape figures furnished by the state level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines.

* Part I totals reflect modified crime index totals which do not include arson.

** Population estimates for 1988.

Source: 1989 Preliminary Annual Release UCR.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-2

**Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
Calendar Year 1989**

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
1.0	985	110	875
2.0	967	76	891
3.0	121	8	113
4.0	146	9	137
5.1	319	35	284
5.2	208	9	199
6.0	278	13	277
7.1	151	8	143
7.2	177	7	170
8.1	110	6	104
8.2	71	3	68
9.1	130	8	122
9.2	55	4	51
10.1	468	36	432
10.2	146	14	132
11.0	315	37	278
12.0	225	14	211
13.1	97	4	93
13.2	278	14	264
14.0	176	16	160
15.	112	2	110
16.0	224	20	204
17.0	436	62	374
18.1*	7	3	4
18.3	123	20	103
18.4	231	42	189
19.1	206	29	177
19.2	132	25	107
20.1	219	30	189
20.2	351	43	308
21.1	290	102	188
21.2	221	56	165
22.1	134	46	88
22.2	122	26	96
23.1	109	27	82
23.2	288	31	257
24.0	300	86	214
25.1	164	39	125
25.2	379	103	276
26.0	251	6	245
27.1	340	44	296
27.2	708	123	585
28.0	753	207	546
29.0	301	88	213
30.0	238	52	186

Table A-2 (continued)

**Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
Calendar Year 1989**

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
31.0	315	77	238
32.0	380	136	244
33.1	238	74	164
33.2	181	72	109
34.0	820	116	704
35.0	389	62	327
36.0	375	147	228
37.0	391	160	231
38.0	910	106	804
39.0	604	69	535
40.0	880	95	785
41.0	220	25	195
42.1	414	39	375
42.2	475	54	421
43.0	379	69	310
44.0	279	51	228
45.0	216	54	162
46.0	492	156	336
47.0	655	259	396
48.1	287	111	176
48.2	345	90	255
49.1	280	73	207
49.2	362	86	276
50.0	656	142	514
51.0	1,055	164	891
52.1	667	99	568
52.2	403	48	355
53.1	680	76	604
53.2	880	59	821
54.1	880	76	804
54.2	967	70	897
55.1	526	71	455
55.2	428	36	392
56.0	338	41	297
57.1	414	34	380
57.2	191	8	183
58.0	2,563	253	2,310
59.0	614	116	498
60.1	324	34	290
60.2	195	60	135
61.0	412	55	357
62.1	213	14	199
62.2	586	62	524
63.1	203	20	183
63.2*	2	0	2
64.0	318	104	214
65.0	327	35	292
66.0	284	57	227

Table A-2 (continued)

**Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
Calendar Year 1989**

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
67.0	416	76	340
68.1	128	35	93
68.2	172	38	134
68.4	126	18	108
69.0	342	76	266
70.0	379	65	314
71.0	303	120	183
72.0	902	152	750
73.1*	18	0	18
73.2	492	132	360
73.4	327	155	172
73.8	58	6	52
74.1	232	89	143
74.4	355	190	165
74.5	492	177	315
74.6	140	55	85
74.7	300	129	171
74.8	189	86	103
75.1	647	199	448
75.2	264	85	179
76.1	408	106	302
76.3	409	45	364
76.4	377	82	295
76.5	218	44	174
77.3	305	115	190
77.7	320	123	197
77.8	178	57	121
77.9	165	43	122
78.3	405	153	252
78.4	331	128	203
78.5	428	106	322
78.7	158	48	110
78.8	456	186	270
79.1	324	140	184
79.3	208	58	150
80.1	273	60	213
80.2	387	86	301
81.0	325	52	273
82.0	343	42	301
83.1	374	44	330
83.2	334	53	281
84.1	223	87	136
84.2	407	89	318
85.0	576	134	442
86.0	762	143	619
87.1	184	65	119

Table A-2 (continued)

**Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
Calendar Year 1989**

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
87.2	230	77	153
88.2	287	75	212
88.3	416	79	337
88.4	296	92	204
89.3	162	55	107
89.4	505	117	388
90.1	93	12	81
90.2	527	95	432
91.1	291	71	220
91.2	480	159	321
92.1	122	8	114
92.2	542	158	384
93.1	367	75	292
93.2	297	84	213
94.0	284	58	226
95.1	246	35	211
95.2	229	52	177
95.3	120	12	108
95.5	160	30	130
95.7	41	10	31
95.8	131	24	107
96.1	160	44	116
96.2	82	24	58
96.3	406	96	310
96.4	163	27	136
97.0	416	230	186
98.1	341	189	152
98.2	145	45	100
98.3	169	64	105
98.4	202	89	113
98.5	123	49	74
98.6	369	108	261
98.7	264	94	170
98.8	276	67	209
99.1	154	22	132
99.2	194	45	149
99.3	268	99	169
99.4	214	130	84
99.5	185	70	115
99.6	133	34	99
99.7	189	90	99
Unknown	779	111	668
Total	62,309	12,935	49,374

*May not be entirely representative due to the smallness of the survey block.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-3

**Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the
District of Columbia
Calendar Years 1980-1989**

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1980	8,716	3,114	5,602	154	145	1,344	1,471	1,378	3,385	785	54
1981	9,242	3,133	6,109	179	118	1,448	1,388	1,494	3,770	808	37
1982	8,844	2,990	5,854	156	135	1,224	1,475	1,447	3,467	895	45
1983	8,735	2,946	5,789	173	129	1,153	1,491	1,335	3,508	890	56
1984	8,856	2,902	5,954	138	139	1,023	1,602	1,232	3,635	1,035	52
1985	8,995	3,131	5,864	107	136	1,030	1,858	1,475	3,156	1,193	40
1986	9,177	3,001	6,176	127	124	952	1,798	968	3,697	1,480	31
1987	8,275	2,689	5,586	124	97	764	1,704	852	3,354	1,339	41
1988	7,912	2,415	5,497	160	58	715	1,482	825	3,331	1,297	44
1989	8,801	3,008	5,793	271	80	1,093	1,524	967	3,057	1,729	40

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

Table A-4

**Reported Offenses, Adult Arrests, and Juvenile Arrests for
Part II Offenses by Type of Offense
Calendar Year 1989**

Offense	Reported Offenses		Adult Arrests		Juvenile Arrests	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Assault	2,620	10	1,077	3	215	6
Forgery	541	2	333	1	18	<1
Fraud	674	3	325	<1	1	<1
Embezzlement	342	1	1	<1	0	0
Stolen						
Property	267	1	385	1	26	1
Vandalism	6,861	27	325	1	129	4
Weapons	879	3	1,104	3	190	5
Prostitution	1,059	4	1,100	3	9	<1
Sex Offenses	454	2	210	1	23	1
Drug Laws	7,884	31	9,035	25	1,478	40
Gambling	4	<1	221	1	45	<1
Family						
Offenses	1	<1	12	<1	0	0
Disorderly	1	<1	8,694	24	380	10
Driving While						
Intoxicated	—	—	2,704	8	1	<1
Fugitive	969	4	4,807	13	767	21
Other	2,964	12	5,410	15	390	11
Total Part II	25,520	100	35,743	100	3,672	100

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

Table A-5

**Adult Drug Arrests by Charge and Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1985-1989**

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sales					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives*	1,587	1,919	2,087	2,049	3,193
Marijuana	527	613	572	441	148
Other**	1,101	2,526	2,638	876	69
Total	3,215	5,058	5,297	3,366	3,410
Possession					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives	2,389	3,409	3,328	3,892	5,118
Marijuana	1,521	1,653	1,176	728	441
Other	1,524	1,938	1,265	519	66
Total	5,434	7,000	5,769	5,139	5,625

*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: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-6

**Juveniles Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the
District of Columbia
Calendar Years 1980-1989**

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Forcible		Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	
				Homicide	Rape						
1980	2,453	721	1,732	8	17	478	218	577	807	340	8
1981	2,428	720	1,708	12	18	462	228	572	768	360	8
1982	2,228	669	1,559	5	7	457	200	503	724	318	14
1983	2,250	655	1,595	3	15	434	203	515	648	419	13
1984	2,051	650	1,401	4	20	388	238	384	512	497	8
1985	2,443	986	1,457	11	13	233	518	374	343	725	15
1986	2,141	580	1,561	8	19	279	274	243	296	1,015	7
1987	2,229	562	1,667	9	14	220	319	197	333	1,133	4
1988	2,278	499	1,779	26	11	179	283	122	235	1,414	8
1989	2,253	612	1,641	63	23	171	355	123	216	1,294	8

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table A-7

**Juvenile Drug Arrests by Charge and Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1985-1989**

	1985	1986	1987*	1988*	1989*
Sales					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives**	61	190	607	1,306	1,215
Marijuana	156	67	95	65	89
Other***	3	22	848	286	64
Total	220	279	1,550	1,657	1,368
Possession					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives	86	106	103	150	95
Marijuana	322	791	130	33	0
Other	2	46	111	73	15
Total	410	943	344	256	110

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

**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: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-8

**Homicide Motive
Calendar Years 1987-1989**

Motive	1987		1988		1989	
	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*
Drugs	103	46	197	53	225	52
Robbery	17	8	31	8	26	6
Domestic	29	13	30	8	36	8
Argument	27	12	56	15	44	10
Rape	1	<1	5	1	3	1
Burglary	1	<1	7	2	3	1
Police Shooting	6	3	4	1	4	1
Other	13	6	16	4	20	5
Unknown	28	12	23	6	69	16
Total	225		369		434	

*Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-9
Method of Homicide
Calendar Years 1985-1989

Method	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*
Guns	91	61	107	55	137	61	266	72	333	77
Knives/Sharp Instrument	36	24	38	20	46	20	46	13	57	13
Blunt force instrument	7	5	6	3	3	1	4	1	29	7
Other	8	5	37	19	20	9	27	7	11	3
Unknown	6	4	6	3	19	8	26	7	0	0
Total	148		194		225		369		430	

*Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.
 Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
 Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-10
Method of Assault
Calendar Years 1985-1989

Method	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*
Guns	1,032	23	988	24	1,346	27	1,796	32	2,033	35
Knives/sharp instrument	1,458	33	1,431	34	1,438	28	1,467	26	1,363	24
Hands/fists	189	4	155	4	256	5	283	5	249	4
Blunt force instrument	806	18	740	18	955	19	1,184	21	1,106	19
Other	860	19	771	18	872	17	626	11	822	14
Unknown	112	3	96	2	217	4	334	6	204	4
Total	4,457		4,181		5,084		5,690		5,777	

*Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.
 Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
 Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-11
Race and Gender of Homicide Victims,
Calendar Years 1985-1989

Race/Gender	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*
Black male	102	69	136	70	165	73	283	77	358	83
Black female	25	17	29	15	35	16	50	14	36	8
White male	9	6	15	8	12	5	18	5	16	4
White female	5	3	6	3	2	1	4	1	7	2
Unknown/other	7	5	8	4	11	5	14	4	13	3
Total	148		194		225		369		434	

*Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.
 Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
 Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-12

**Race and Gender of Homicide Assailants
Calendar Years 1985-1989**

Race/Gender	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black male	89	79	112	84	114	86	171	90	295	89
Black female	18	16	13	10	13	10	13	7	24	7
White male	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	12	4
White female	0	0	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown/Other	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	0	0
Total	112	100	133	100	132	100	190	100	331	100

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-13

**Age of Homicide Victims
Calendar Years 1985-1989**

Age	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
17 & under	18	12	12	6	14	6	22	6	30	7
18-20	13	9	11	6	15	7	36	10	47	11
21-22	18	12	14	7	21	9	16	4	14	3
23-24	6	4	18	9	8	4	23	6	33	8
25-29	24	16	32	16	40	18	50	14	56	13
30-34	21	14	28	14	18	8	39	11	64	15
35-39	12	8	22	11	17	8	20	5	30	7
40-44	18	12	11	6	10	4	15	4	13	3
45-49	5	3	12	6	1	<1	9	2	13	3
50 +	13	9	14	7	10	4	16	4	14	3
Unknown	12	8	20	10	71	32	123	33	120	28
Total	148	100	194	100	225	100	369	100	434*	100

*Total includes justifiable homicides.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-14

**Age of Homicide Assailants
Calendar Years 1985-1989**

Age	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
17 & under	15	12	8	6	9	7	26	14	63	19
18-20	20	16	20	15	17	3	44	24	78	23
21-22	13	11	10	7	12	9	17	10	32	10
23-24	5	4	13	10	16	12	28	15	28	8
25-29	22	18	29	21	29	22	28	15	38	11
30-34	17	14	15	11	17	13	20	11	15	5
35-39	11	9	17	13	10	8	6	3	19	6
40-44	3	2	10	7	7	5	10	5	13	4
45-49	4	3	3	2	5	4	3	2	2	<1
50 +	7	6	7	5	8	6	4	2	2	<1
Unknown	5	4	2	1	3	2	0	0	42	13
Total	122	100	135	100	133	100	186	100	332	100

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-15

**Total Arrests in the District of Columbia
Calendar Years 1980-1989**

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Homicide	162	191	161	176	142
Rape	162	136	142	144	159
Robbery	1,822	1,910	1,681	1,587	1,411
Assault	1,689	1,616	1,675	1,694	1,840
Burglary	1,955	2,066	1,950	1,850	1,616
Larceny	4,192	4,538	4,191	4,156	4,147
Motor Vehicle					
Theft	1,125	1,168	1,213	1,309	1,532
Arson	62	45	59	69	60
Subtotal	11,169	11,670	11,072	10,985	10,905
Drugs	4,556	6,408	6,871	8,061	8,462
Other Part II	21,155	20,785	22,578	24,089	23,904
Total	36,880	38,863	40,521	43,135	43,271
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Homicide	122	135	133	186	334
Rape	158	143	111	69	103
Robbery	1,461	1,231	984	894	1,264
Assault	2,376	2,072	2,032	1,765	1,919
Burglary	1,849	1,211	1,049	947	1,090
Larceny	3,499	3,993	3,687	3,566	3,273
Motor Vehicle					
Theft	1,918	2,495	2,472	2,711	3,023
Arson	55	38	45	52	48
Subtotal	11,438	11,318	10,504	10,190	11,054
Drugs	9,272	13,280	12,960	10,418	10,513
Other Part II	25,882	23,400	26,129	21,932	28,902
Total	46,592	47,998	49,593	42,540	50,469

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Publication of this report was
funded by a grant from the U.S.
Department of Justice Bureau of
Justice Statistics

Statistical Analysis Center
Office of Criminal Justices Plans and Analysis

717 Fourteenth Street, N.W., Suite 500

202-727-6554

July 1990

