

CRIME AND JUSTICE REPORT

For The District of Columbia



115613

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 copyrighted 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 copyright owner.

mf1

115613

115613



MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

NCJRS

FEB 13 Rec'd

ACQUISITIONS

The District of Columbia is one of the best places in the world to live and work. Its cultural and educational facilities, its economic growth and opportunities, and its physical beauty are unsurpassed anywhere.

An aspect of living in the District that has been most attractive is the quality of public safety. Among the world's largest urban centers, the District of Columbia enjoys one of the highest standards of public safety.

During my administration as Mayor, I have always given public safety a high priority and have undertaken many initiatives to improve and strengthen it. Those initiatives have taken many forms: expanded crime prevention programs, such as Neighborhood Watch and counseling of juvenile offenders; enhanced law enforcement techniques that use advanced technology to identify and apprehend criminals; improved services for detection and treatment of drug abusers; and expansion of rehabilitative programs for juvenile and adult offenders.

I am pleased to present this report because it indicates significant success in achieving our goals of reducing crime and improving public safety services. Furthermore, the range of activities reported in this document demonstrate the interagency cooperation that has been and continues to be the basis of our success.

Let me add, however, that these achievements have been possible largely because our citizens supported our efforts. Therefore, I invite and urge every citizen to join with me and their government in achieving further improvements making the District of Columbia an even better place to build a happy and productive future.

Sincerely,

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Table of Contents

PAGE

I. Introduction	3
II. Reported Offenses	5
III. Arrests	7
IV. Prosecution	11
V. Convictions	13
VI. Juvenile Court Findings and Dispositions	15
VII. Corrections	17
VIII. Parole	19
Appendix A	23
Appendix B	24

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the paramount responsibilities of any government is the protection of citizens. Under the leadership of Mayor Marion Barry, Jr., the District Government has made public safety a number one priority. In the District, approximately 20 percent of the budget is allocated to public safety. In FY 1986, it is expected that approximately 535 million dollars will be provided to operate the District's public safety agencies.

The District's public safety efforts begin with its crime prevention programs. To this end, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) helped establish many neighborhood watch programs involving some 93,000 households in neighborhood surveillance activities. MPD also operates other crime prevention programs such as Operation Identification, The Officer Friendly Program, and numerous drug education workshops.

The District's Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis awarded 10 neighborhood grants in 1985 to help neighborhood groups operate juvenile delinquency prevention programs. Activities in these programs include street theater, drug prevention education, tutorial services, and self-concept building. Other District agencies such as the Department of Recreation and the Department of Employment Services also operate programs which contribute to crime prevention.

Once a crime is committed and a suspect is apprehended, processing through the criminal justice system begins. This

process consists of several basic functions:

- (1) Detection of Crime and Apprehension of Offenders;
- (2) Prosecution of Criminal Cases;
- (3) Trial and Convictions; and
- (4) Sentence, Correction, and Parole.

Activities and decisions occurring at each stage are measured. This information helps manage the use of criminal justice resources and helps guide the development of more effective programs.

The following statistical graphs and tables describe the activities and outcomes covering the different stages of the District's criminal justice process, and briefly describe the manner in which persons and/or cases are processed. The data are presented in an order that parallels the actual flow of cases through the criminal justice system. Data presented in this booklet are from the following agencies:

- (1) Metropolitan Police Department;
- (2) Pretrial Services Agency;
- (3) Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis;
- (4) U.S. Attorney's Office
- (5) D.C. Office of the Corporation Council
- (6) D.C. Department of Corrections, and
- (7) D.C. Board of Parole.

The data, in most instances, represent five and ten year trends. Graphs and charts that appear in this report are derived from data found in the tables located in the appendix section.

TABLE 1

**Population Estimates and Number and Rate Per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1973-1984^a**

Year		Popu- lation Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non- Negligent Manslaughter ^b	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson ^c
1974	Total	729,100	54,644.0	11,590.0	43,054.0	277.0	561.0	7,941.0	2,811.0	14,126.0	25,004.0	3,924.0	—
	Rate		7,494.7	1,589.6	5,905.1	37.9	76.9	1,089.2	385.5	1,937.5	3,429.4	538.2	—
1975	Total	721,800	55,166.0	12,713.0	42,453.0	240.0	524.0	9,137.0	2,812.0	13,164.0	25,892.0	3,397.0	—
	Rate		7,642.0	1,761.3	5,881.6	33.3	72.6	1,265.9	389.6	1,823.8	3,587.1	470.6	—
1976	Total	707,900	49,726.0	10,399.0	39,327.0	188.0	508.7	7,044.0	2,659.0	11,869.0	24,506.0	2,952.0	—
	Rate		7,024.4	1,469.0	5,555.5	26.6	71.8	995.1	375.6	1,676.7	3,461.8	417.0	—
1977	Total	691,500	49,812.0	9,835.0	39,977.0	192.0	393.0	6,656.0	2,594.0	11,590.0	25,645.0	2,742.0	—
	Rate		7,203.5	1,422.3	5,781.2	27.8	56.8	962.5	375.1	1,676.1	3,708.6	396.5	—
1978	Total	676,100	50,950.0	9,515.0	41,435.0	189.0	477.0	6,333.0	2,546.0	12,497.0	25,744.0	3,194.0	—
	Rate		7,535.9	1,407.3	6,128.5	28.0	66.1	936.7	376.6	1,848.4	3,807.7	472.4	—
1979	Total	660,200	56,721.0	10,553.0	46,168.0	180.0	489.0	6,920.0	2,964.0	13,452.0	28,819.0	3,606.0	291.0
	Rate		8,591.5	1,598.5	6,993.0	27.3	74.1	1,048.2	449.0	2,037.6	4,365.2	546.2	44.1
1980	Total	637,651	64,035.0	12,772.0	51,263.0	200.0	439.0	8,897.0	3,236.0	16,260.0	31,068.0	3,568.0	367.0
	Rate		10,042.3	2,003.0	8,039.4	31.4	68.8	1,395.0	507.5	2,550.0	4,872.3	559.6	57.6
1981	Total	630,600	68,338.0	14,468.0	53,870.0	223.0	414.0	10,399.0	3,432.0	16,832.0	32,845.0	3,765.0	428.0
	Rate		10,837.0	2,294.3	8,542.7	35.4	65.7	1,649.1	544.2	2,669.2	5,208.5	597.1	67.9
1982	Total	630,000	66,071.0	13,397.0	52,674.0	194.0	421.0	9,137.0	3,645.0	14,744.0	33,435.0	4,086.0	379.0
	Rate		10,477.5	2,124.5	8,353.0	30.8	66.8	1,448.9	578.0	2,342.8	5,302.1	648.0	60.1
1983	Total	627,500	58,150.0	11,936.0	46,214.0	186.0	406.0	7,698.0	3,646.0	12,483.0	29,405.0	3,955.0	371.0
	Rate		9,266.9	1,902.0	7,364.8	29.6	64.7	1,226.8	581.0	1,989.3	4,686.1	630.3	59.1
1984	Total	623,000	53,857.0	10,725.0	43,132.0	175.0	366.0	6,087.0	4,097.0	10,954.0	27,471.0	4,374.0	333.0
	Rate		8,644.8	1,721.5	6,923.2	28.0	58.7	977.0	657.6	1,758.3	4,409.5	4,409.5	53.5

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

Crime Index Total equals Violent Crime Total plus Property Crime Total.

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

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

^bData for 1975-76 include manslaughter by negligence which is Part I Offense but not a Crime Index Offense.

^cArson was classified as an Index Crime in 1979 and is included in the Property Crime Total and Crime Index Total for 1979-1984 only.

SOURCES: Offenses for 1974-1976: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, *1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan*, January 1978.

Offenses for 1977-84: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," unpublished data.

Population Estimates: 1984 Population Estimates Limited States Bureau of Census 1984 Current Population Report #P 25951.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

II. REPORTED OFFENSES

Reported offense data throughout the United States focus primarily on the eight major offenses defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as Crime Index offenses. These offenses are further divided into two groups: (1) violent offenses, which are murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; and (2) property offenses, which are burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

In 1984, a total of 53,857 Crime Index offenses were reported in the District of Columbia. This represents a crime rate of 8644.8 per 100,000 residents. According to Figure I (Table 1), the number of reported Crime Index offenses declined in 1984 by seven (7) percent as compared to the previous year. It also marked the third consecutive year of a reduction in reported Crime Index offenses.

Reported Crime Index rates in the District began to increase in 1977, rose until 1981, and declined subsequently thereafter. Since 1981, the number of reported Crime Index offenses decreased by 21 percent. This decrease over the last three years is primarily accounted for by declines in the number of burglaries (-35 percent), robberies (-41 percent), and larcenies (-16 percent). Offenses that have increased in number over the past three years are aggravated assault (+19 percent), and motor vehicle theft (+16 percent).

Declines in reported Crime Index offenses are attributed to increased law enforcement activity, greater involvement by citizens in crime prevention efforts, and a decrease in the size of the District's young adult and juvenile population.

REPORTED OFFENSES IN D.C.

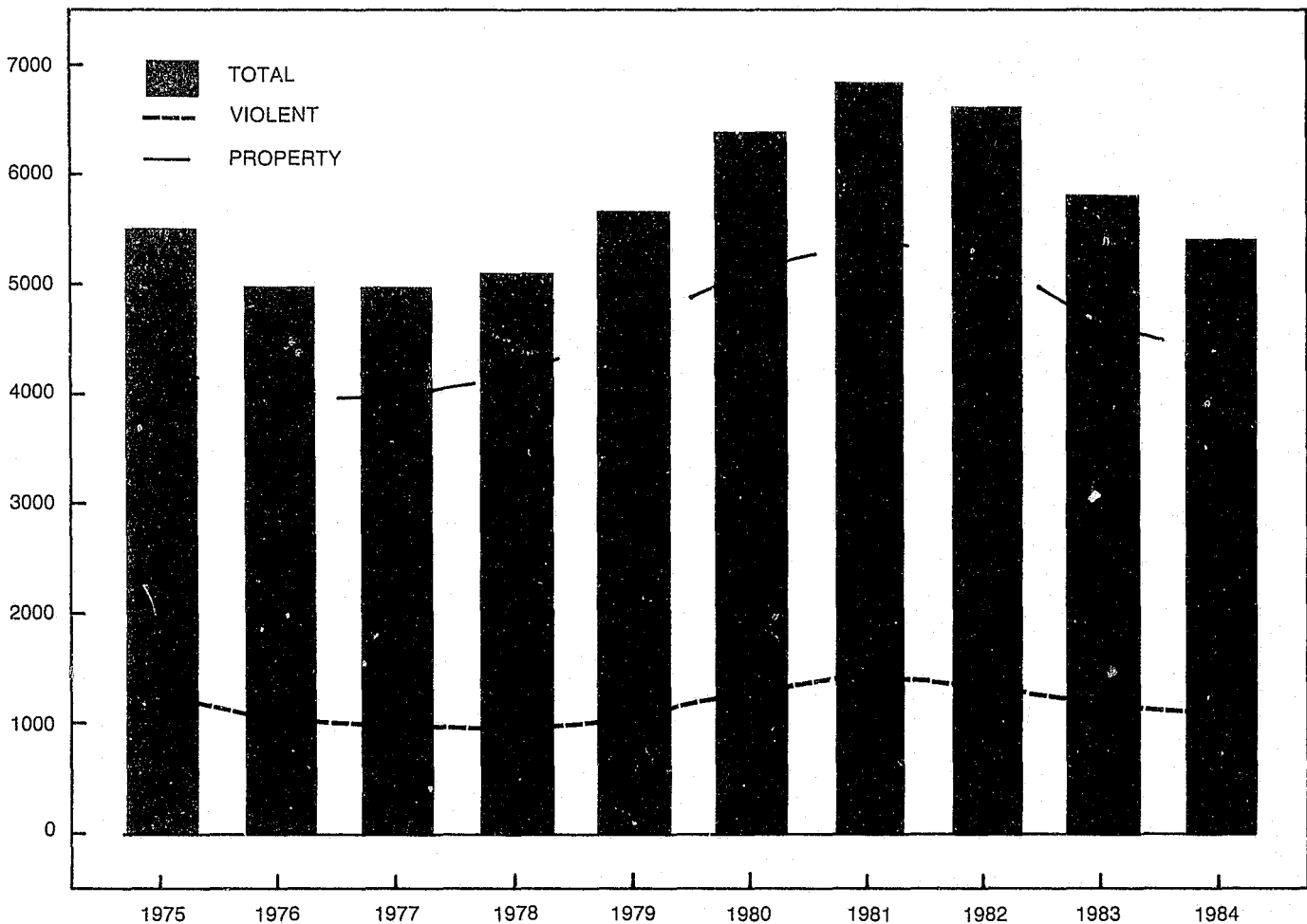


FIGURE 1

TABLE 2
Number of Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1974-1984

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Vehicle Arson ^b
1974	10,565	4,648	5,917	292	247	2,133	1,976	2,103	3,200	614	—
1975	9,878	4,263	5,615	300	246	1,965	1,752	1,784	3,277	554	—
1976	8,946	3,874	5,072	217	190	1,769	1,698	1,226	3,235	611	—
1977	7,371	3,096	4,275	174	151	1,341	1,430	1,047	2,732	496	—
1978	7,129	2,663	4,466	146	153	1,121	1,243	989	2,840	637	—
1979	8,652	3,028	5,624	158	173	1,231	1,466	1,376	3,373	826	49
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

^aData for 1974-1976 include arrests for Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I Offense but not a Crime Index Offense.

^bArson was not classified as a Crime Index Offense until 1979.

SOURCES: 1974-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, *1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan*, January 1978. 1977-1984: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 3
Number of Juveniles Arrested for Crime Index Offenses
in the District of Columbia Calendar Years 1974-1984

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson ^b
1974	3,688	984	2,704	20	76	757	131	1,424	1,023	257	—
1975	3,997	1,371	2,626	26	34	1,096	215	1,279	1,082	265	—
1976	3,752	1,340	2,412	22	38	1,016	264	1,084	1,072	256	—
1977	3,322	988	2,334	22	61	646	259	915	1,115	304	—
1978	3,568	916	2,652	16	27	601	272	1,003	1,261	388	—
1979	3,280	863	2,417	15	26	601	221	859	1,130	407	21
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

^aData for 1974-1976 include arrests for Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I Offense but not a Crime Index Offense.

^bArson was not classified as a Crime Index Offense until 1979.

SOURCES: 1974-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, *1978 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan*, January 1978. 1977-1984: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

III. ARRESTS

After a crime is reported, the police must determine the validity of the reported crime incident. Once validated, the police investigate and attempt to identify and apprehend a suspect. Once an individual is taken into custody, the police then decide, based on the facts of the case, the charges to be imposed and forwarded to the prosecutor.

The Metropolitan Police Department is primarily responsible for law enforcement functions in the District of Columbia. At the end of 1984, approximately 3,850 police officers served the Metropolitan Police Department. In addition, numerous federal law enforcement agencies are located in the District such as the U.S. Park Police, the Capital Police, and the Metro Security Force.

The number of persons arrested for Crime Index offenses in 1984, slightly declined from 10,985 in 1983 to 10,907 in 1984, representing a one (1) percent decrease. Adult ar-

rests slightly increased, rising from 8735 in 1983 to 8856 in 1984, while juvenile arrests declined from 2250 in 1983 to 2051 in 1984 (Figure 2, Table 2,3).

The total number of Crime Index arrests has declined steadily since 1981 corresponding to similar declines in reported Crime Index offenses. Most of the decline in Crime Index arrests since 1981 can be attributed to decreases in arrests for robbery and burglary, paralleling declines in the number of reported incidents of these two offenses during these years.

The number of juvenile arrests for Crime Index offenses represents the major indicator of juvenile delinquency activity. Since 1975, juvenile arrests for index crimes have decreased each year. This decrease corresponds to some extent with the decrease in the size of the District's juvenile population.

CRIME INDEX ARRESTS IN D.C.



FIGURE 2

Part II crimes are comprised of all other criminal offenses not included in the Crime Index categories. The number of arrests for Part II crimes increased from 39,800 in 1983 to 39,906 in 1984 (Table 6). The number of arrests for Part II crimes has increased each year since 1978. In the last six years Part II arrests have increased by 87 percent. The increase in Part II arrests over the last several years

has been caused by dramatic increases in the number of adult drug arrests, which rose from 4,241 in 1980 to 7,821 in 1984. During this same period, the number of juveniles arrested for drug law violations increased from 315 to 635. The proportion of adult drug arrests involving sales, as compared to possession, has increased from three (3) percent in 1980 to 45 percent in 1984 (Figure 3, Table 4,5).

DRUG ARRESTS

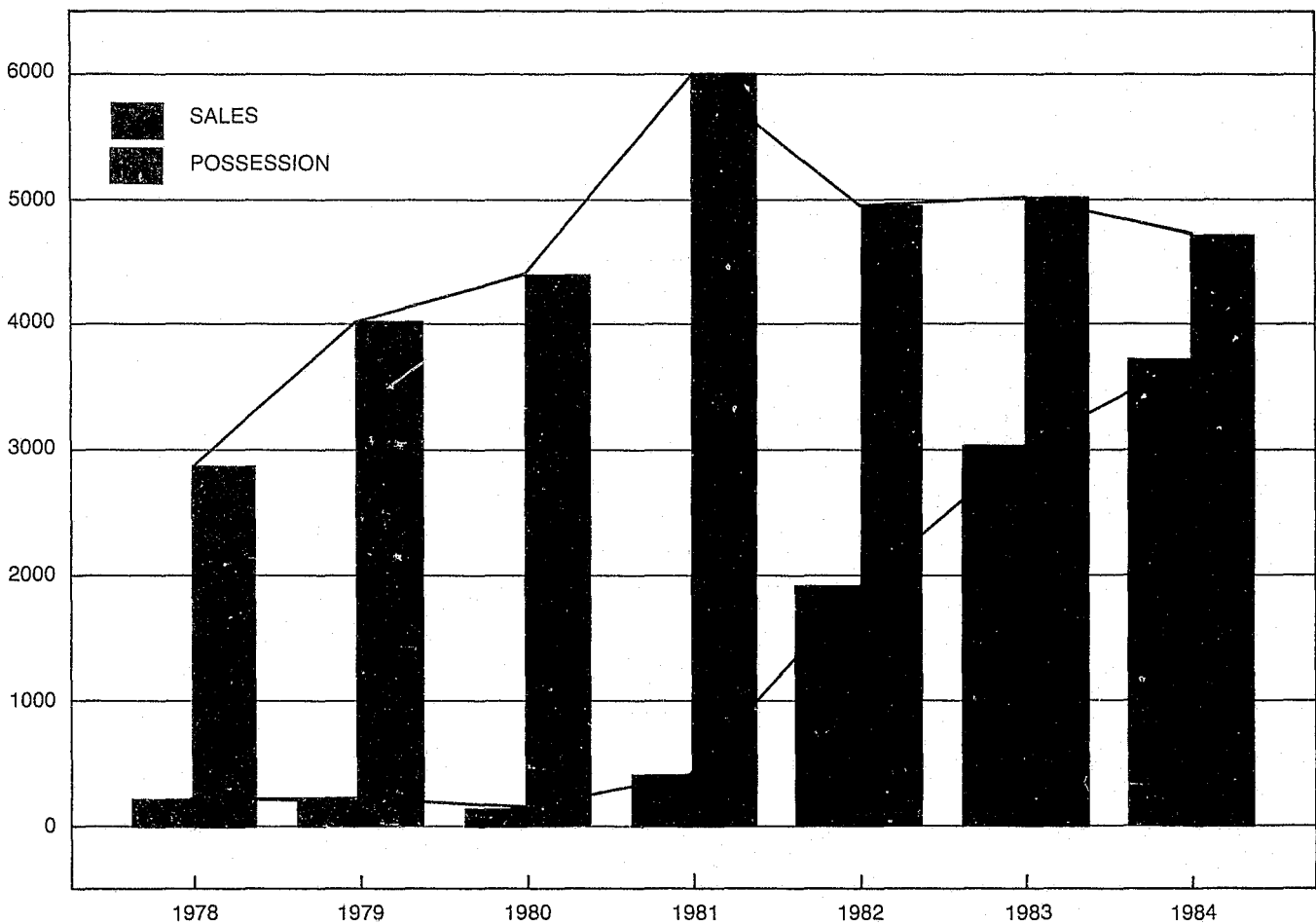


FIGURE 3

TABLE 4

**Number and Percent of Adult Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession
Calendar Years 1980-1984**

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sales	125	2.9	350	5.8	1,842	28.1	2,935	38.5	3,542	45.3
Possession	4,116	97.1	5,715	94.2	4,713	71.9	4,687	61.5	4,278	54.7
Total	4,241	100.0	6,065	100.0	6,555	100.0	7,622	100.0	7,821	100.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1985.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 5

**Number and Percent of Juvenile Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession
Calendar Years 1980-1984**

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sales	18	5.7	58	16.9	82	25.9	104	23.7	185	29.1
Possession	297	94.3	285	82.1	234	74.1	335	76.3	450	70.9
Total	315	100.0	343	100.0	316	100.0	439	100.0	635	100.0

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1985.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 6

**Number of Juvenile and Adult Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses
in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1974-1984**

Year	Juvenile			Adult		
	Part I	Part II	Total	Part I	Part II	Total
1974	3,688	1,955	5,643	10,565	22,186	32,751
1975	3,997	2,045	6,042	9,878	21,631	31,509
1976	3,752	2,673	6,425	8,946	25,498	34,444
1977	3,322	1,494	4,816	7,371	22,433	29,804
1978	3,568	1,548	5,116	7,129	22,604	29,733
1979	3,280	1,353	4,633	8,652	26,101	34,753
1980	2,453	1,095	3,548	8,716	24,616	33,332
1981	2,428	1,011	3,439	9,242	26,182	35,424
1982	2,228	1,033	3,261	8,844	28,416	37,260
1983	2,250	1,085	3,335	8,735	31,065	39,800
1984	2,051	1,310	3,361	8,856	31,050	39,906

SOURCES: 1974-1976: Metropolitan Police Department, Planning and Development Division. 1977-1984: MPD Offenses Reported under Uniform Crime Reporting Program, March 1985.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

IV. PROSECUTION

Once a person has been arrested and charged, the charge and any additional information about the person is forwarded by the police to the prosecutor's office.

In the District, the Office of the Corporation Counsel handles the prosecution of all juvenile cases, all traffic cases, some misdemeanor cases, and all civil suits in which the District of Columbia government is a party. The United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of all other adult criminal cases.

The total number of adult criminal prosecutions increased from 19,068 in 1983 to 19,975 in 1984. However, felony prosecutions increased from 5,542 to 6,707 representing a 21 percent increase (Figure 4, Tables 7,8). Since 1980 the number of adult prosecutions show a steady upward trend.

The rise in felony prosecutions over the last several years is primarily a result of an increase in the number of persons charged with felony drug law violations.

TABLE 7
Number of Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Prosecutions
CY 1978-1984

Year	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
1980	5,397	10,492	15,889
1981	5,622	12,052	17,674
1982	5,362	12,591	17,943
1983	5,542	13,526	19,068
1984	6,707	13,268	19,975

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System, July 1985.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

ADULT PROSECUTIONS

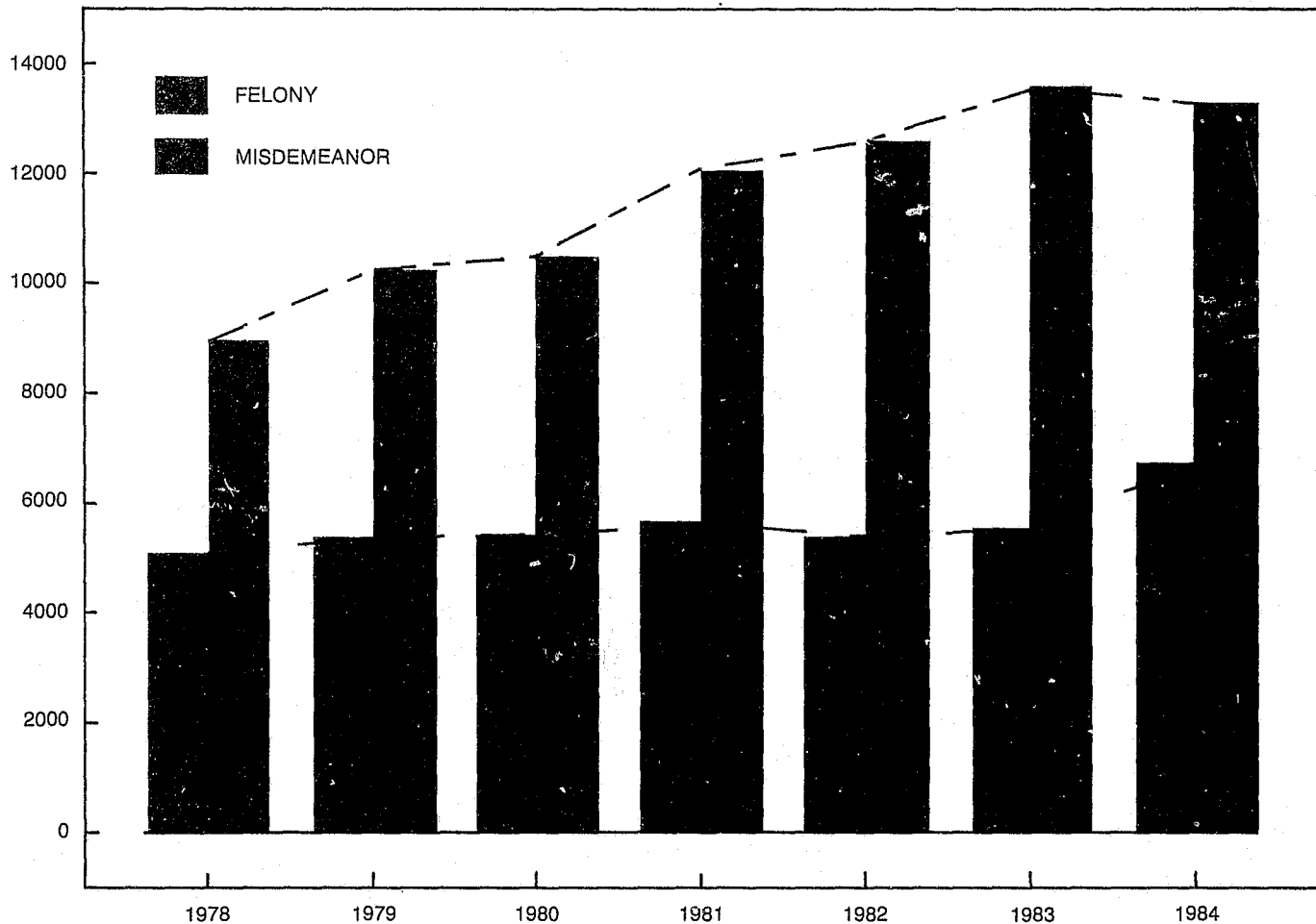


FIGURE 4

TABLE 8
Number of Adult Felony Prosecutions By Offense
Calendar Years 1980-1984

Year	Arson	Assault	Burglary	Weapons	Drug Viola.	Homicide	Other	Rape	Robbery	Theft	Auto Theft	Total
1980	31	687	928	130	314	151	1005	166	1275	205	506	5397
1981	20	653	856	194	734	184	770	134	1464	154	459	5622
1982	30	658	809	176	838	175	751	176	1372	115	262	5362
1983	39	702	762	158	969	188	712	181	1231	174	426	5542
1984	36	706	676	134	2277	157	763	206	1041	138	573	6707

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecution, Management Information System, July 1985.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 9
Number of Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Convictions
Calendar Years 1980-1984

Year	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
1980	2,265	5,963	8,228
1981	2,850	5,548	8,398
1982	2,661	7,204	9,865
1983	3,088	7,755	10,843
1984	3,754	7,238	10,992

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecution Management information System, July 1985.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

V. CONVICTIONS

The flow of cases from the point of arrest through sentencing involves a series of court hearings and actions. For those charged as adults with felony crimes, the following steps occur.

- (1) *Felony Presentment* — person is informed of charge, counsel is appointed (if necessary), pretrial status is determined, and date is set for preliminary hearing (unless waived).
- (2) *Preliminary Hearing* — a judge determines from the evidence presented by the prosecution if there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed.
- (3) *Grand Jury* — reviews the prosecutor's evidence and if the evidence is sufficient, issues an indictment.
- (4) *Arraignment* — indictment charges are presented, a plea is entered, and a trial date may be set.

- (5) *Trial* — If a felony defendant pleads not guilty, then a trial 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, then a conviction is established and a sentence is imposed.

In 1984, there were a total of 10,992 adult convictions, as compared to 10,843 in 1983 (Figure 5, Table 9,10). The number of felony convictions increased sharply from 3088 in 1983 to 3754 in 1984, a 22 percent increase, while misdemeanor convictions declined from 7755 in 1983 to 7238 in 1984. Since 1982, the number of adult felony convictions in the District has increased by 41 percent while adult misdemeanor convictions increased by less than one (1) percent.

The rise in felony convictions over the last several years is accounted for by increases in drug related felony convictions.

ADULT CONVICTIONS

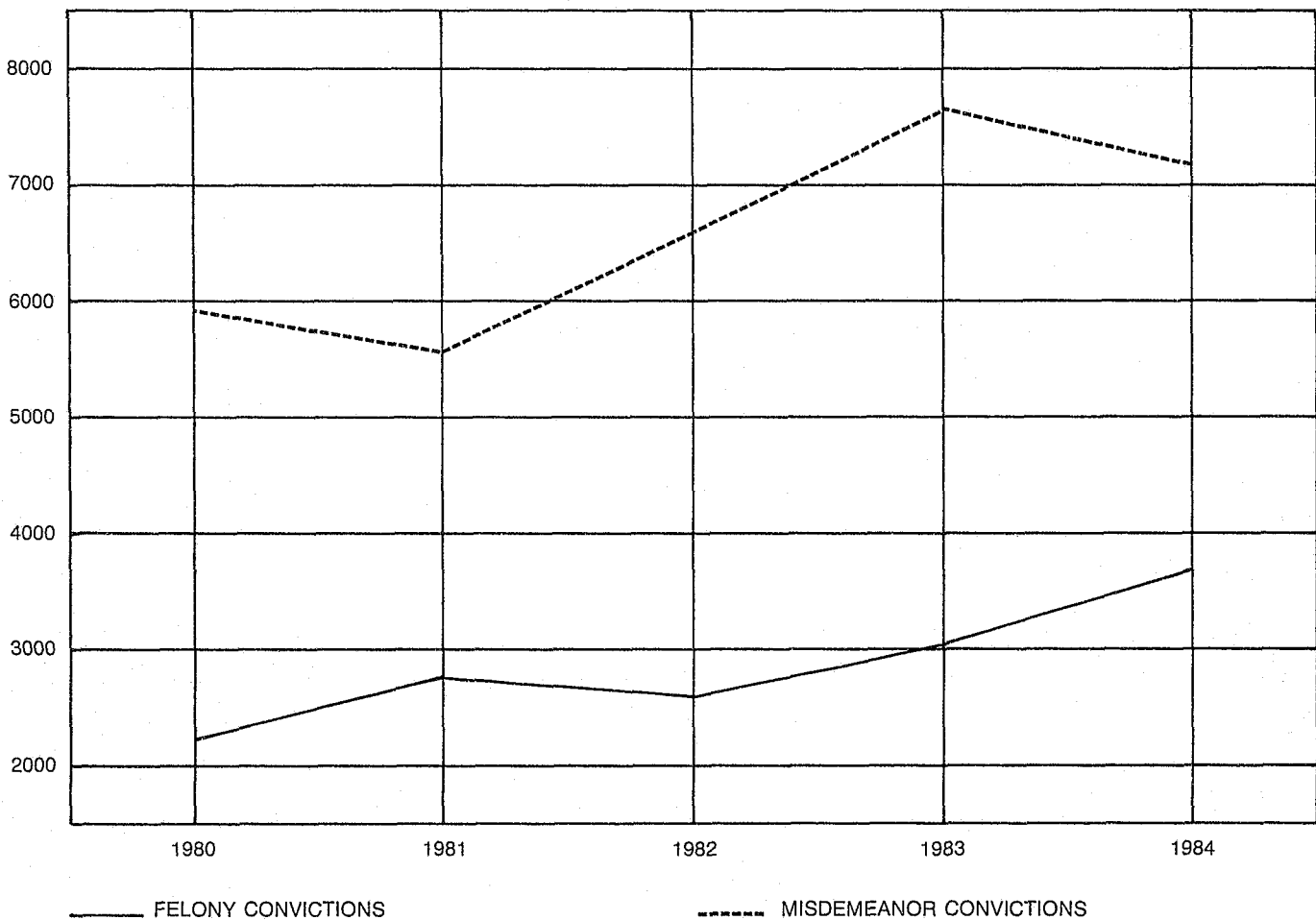


FIGURE 5

TABLE 10
Number of Adult Felony Convictions By Crime Index Offense¹
Calendar Years 1980-1984

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Drugs	UUV	Arson	Total
1980	108	89	541	237	438	174	141	79	10	1,817
1981	118	81	792	279	535	177	273	88	2	2,345
1982	113	94	661	225	353	92	502	79	2	2,121
1983	140	100	761	289	408	135	605	102	8	2,548
1984	146	125	688	305	366	184	1,247	121	12	3,194

¹Includes convictions for drug law violations.

SOURCE: U. S. Attorney's Office, PROMIS July, 1985.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

VI. JUVENILE COURT FINDINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

The District's juvenile justice system differs, to some extent, from the adult justice process. Juvenile law enforcement is handled by the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department, and prosecutorial functions are performed by the District's Office of the Corporation Counsel.

In disposing of a juvenile case, the judge may exercise one of several options. These options include:

- (1) commitment to the Youth Services Administration;
- (2) probation;

- (3) consent decree (conditional supervision by court);
- (4) suspended commitment; and
- (5) closed without a finding.

In 1984, 1437 juveniles either pled or were found guilty of delinquent offenses. This compares to 1334 in 1983, an eight (8) percent increase. The percent of dispositions resulting in guilty findings remained virtually the same at approximately 60% (Figure 6, Table 11).

TABLE 11

Juvenile Dispositions
Calendar Years 1983-1984

Year	Guilty	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Total
1983	1,334	953	253	2,540
1984	1,437	918	325	2,680

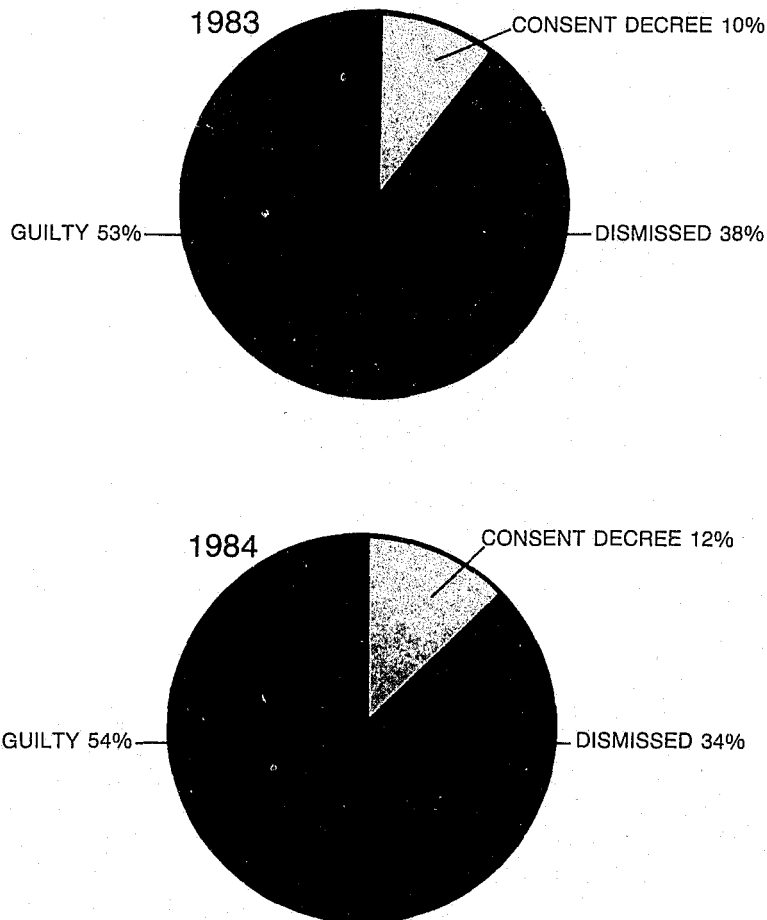


FIGURE 6

TABLE 12

**Average Daily Population of District Incarcerates In District and Federal Facilities By Facility
Calendar Years 1975-1984**

Year	Jail	Lorton	Halfway Houses	Federal Prison	Total
1975	978	1969	206	397	3,550
1976	1,376	2,253	246	567	4,442
1977	1,375	2,290	247	678	4,590
1978	1,370	2,151	244	728	4,493
1979	1,458	2,180	247	729	4,614
1980	1,377	2,248	248	873	4,746
1981	1,498	2,455	242	977	5,172
1982	1,903	2,778	253	1,029	5,963
1983	2,133	3,046	272	*1,100	6,551
1985	2,042	3,407	259	*1,400	7,108

*Represents estimates.

SOURCE: D. C. Department of Corrections, June 1985.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 13

**Number of D.C. Prisoners and Incarceration Rates
Calendar Years 1974-1984**

Year	Number ¹	Rate/per 100,000
1974	3,311	454.12
1975	3,550	491.84
1976	4,442	627.49
1977	4,590	663.77
1978	4,493	664.55
1979	4,614	698.88
1980	4,746	744.29
1981	5,172	820.17
1982	5,963	946.51
1983	6,551	1,043.98
1984	7,108	1,132.75

¹Includes 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.

SOURCE: D. C. Department of Corrections, June 1985.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice plans and Analysis.

VII. CORRECTIONS

The District of Columbia Department of Corrections was established in 1946 and is responsible for the administration and operation of the District's jail and prison system for adults as well as operation of various community correctional centers and programs.

The District's sentencing facilities are in Lorton, Virginia on a 3,600 acre site. Minimum, medium, and maximum security facilities are used to house the majority of the District's male sentenced population. The District's Detention Facility (Jail) is located in the District of Columbia and is primarily used to house persons awaiting trial. The District also uses the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house sentenced offenders.

Since 1980, the number of prison bedspaces increased

by 1887. During the same time period, the number of correctional officers increased by 605. Expenditures by the D.C. Department of Corrections increased from approximately 59 million dollars in FY 1980 to more than 125 million dollars in FY 1985.

The District's average daily prison population increased from 6,551 in 1983 to 7,108 in 1984, representing a nine (9) percent increase. Since 1978, the population has increased by 58 percent (Figure 7, Tables 12, 13 and 14).

The District's incarceration rate is among the highest in the nation. In 1984, the number of persons incarcerated in the District per 100,000 residents reached 1,132.75. Over the last ten years, the District's incarceration rate has more than doubled.

CORRECTIONAL POPULATION

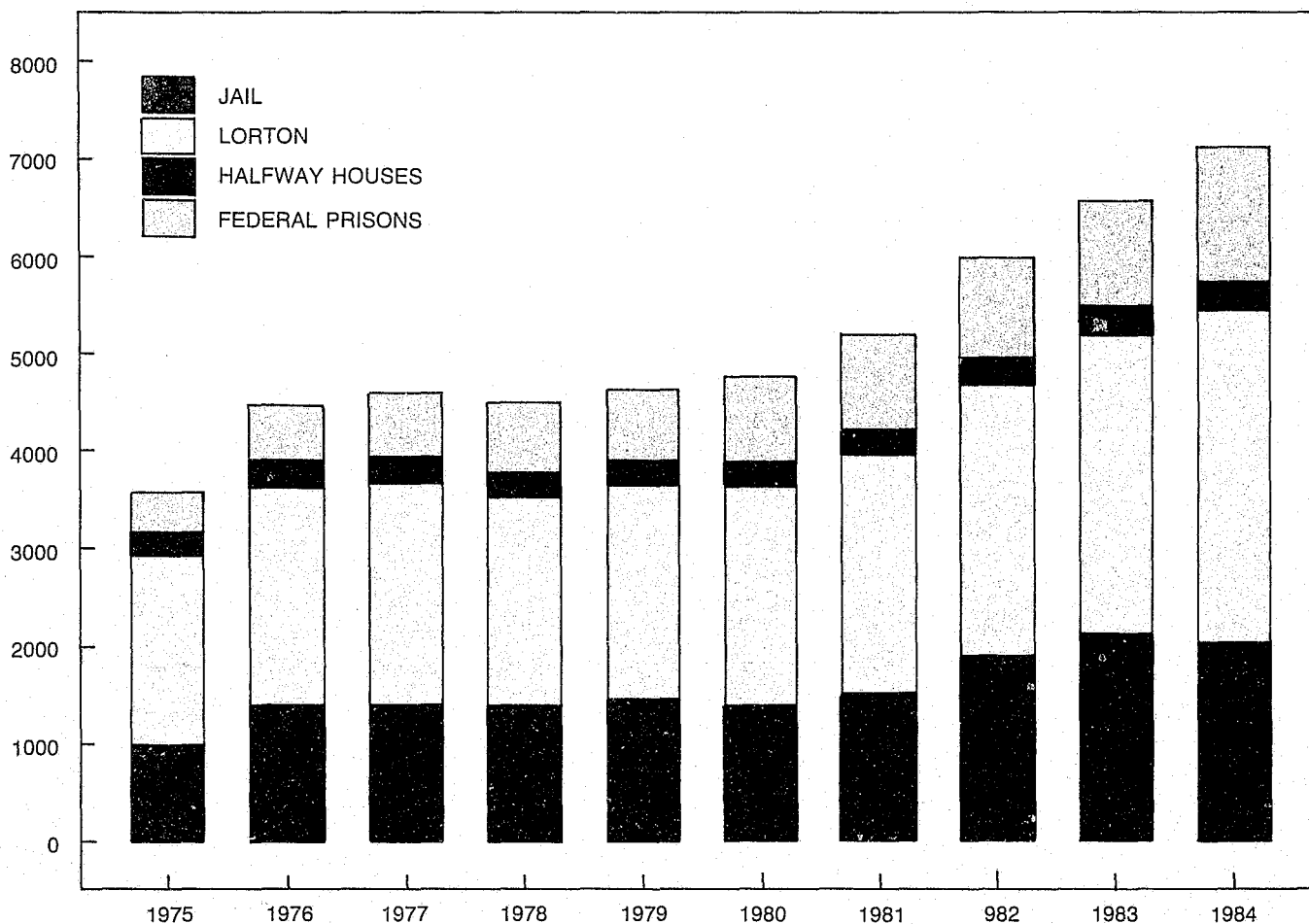


FIGURE 7

TABLE 14
Number of Persons Sentenced to Lorton By Charge
Calendar Years 1983, 1984

Charge	1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Assault	68	10	52	6
Autotheft	31	4	17	2
Burglary	58	8	91	10
Drugs	107	15	110	12
Forgery	12	2	4	1
Fugitive	17	2	8	1
Homicide	49	7	118	13
Larceny	47	7	24	3
Rape	23	3	28	4
Robbery	223	32	299	34
Weapons	35	5	43	5
Sex Offenses	7	1	19	2
Other Felony	16	3	49	5
Other Misdemeanor	6	1	18	2
	699	100	890	100

SOURCE: D.C. Department of Corrections, June 1985.
 PREPARED BY: D.C. Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

VIII. PAROLE

In the District of Columbia, persons convicted of crimes and sentenced to terms of imprisonment generally become eligible for parole after serving approximately one third of their maximum term. Once released, if a parolee violates the conditions of parole, the Board of Parole may revoke parole and return that person to prison.

The number of parole releases declined from 1163 in 1983 to 911 in 1984, representing a 22 percent decrease

(Figure 8, Table 15). The number of parole revocations increased from 298 in 1983 to 387 in 1984, representing a 30 percent increase. The 387 total in 1984 represents the highest number of annual parole revocations during the last five years.

Recent changes in parole rules governing revocations is a contributing factor to the recent increase in the number of parole revocations.

TABLE 15
Number of Parole Releases and Revocations
Calendar Years 1979-1984

Year	Releases	Revocations
1979	863	265
1980	978	249
1981	919	310
1982	936	332
1983	1,163	298
1984	911	387

SOURCE: D.C. Department of Corrections, June 1985.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

PAROLE POPULATION

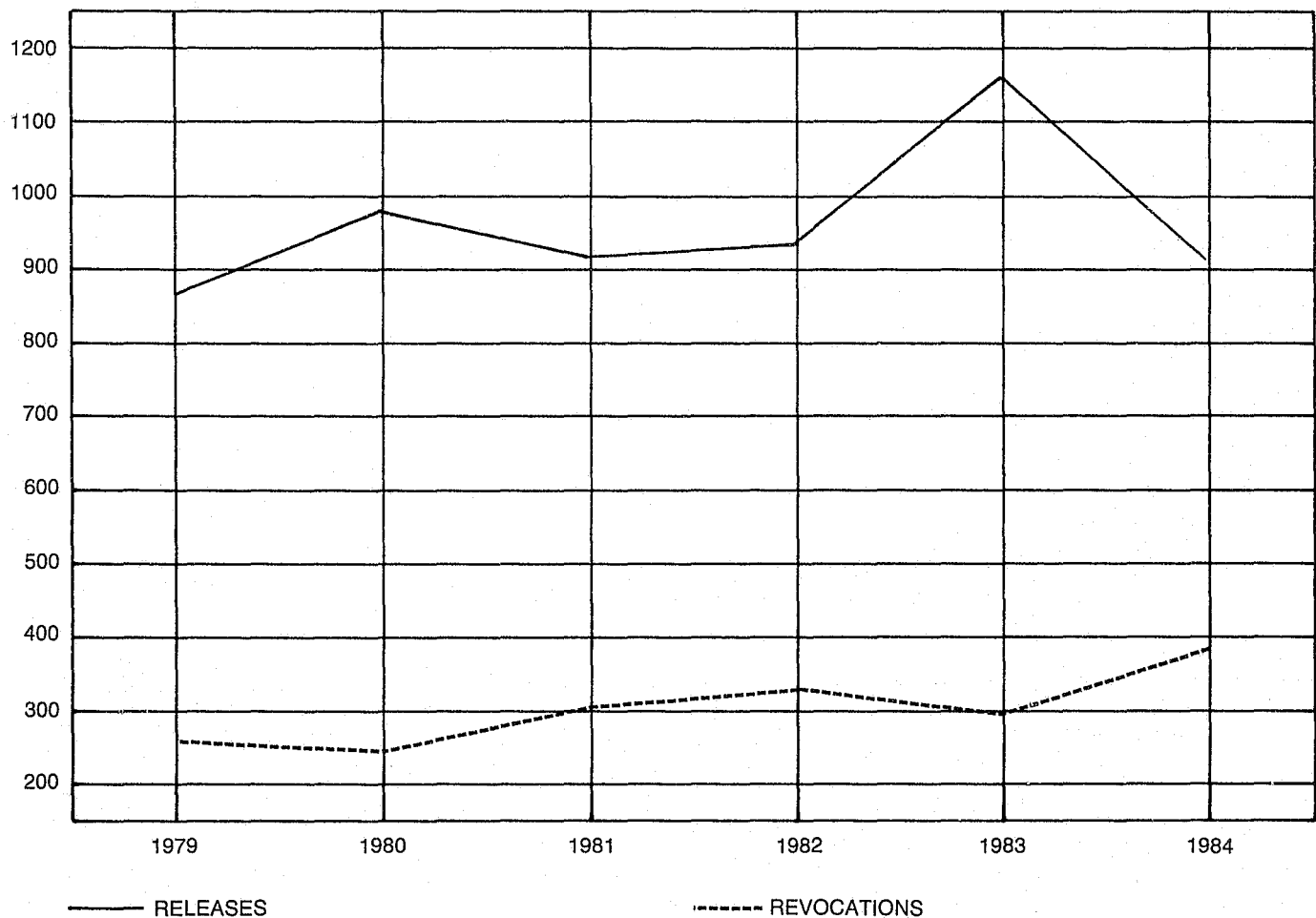


FIGURE 8



**APPENDIX A
DEFINITION OF PART I OFFENSES**

**APPENDIX B
STATISTICAL TABLES**

APPENDIX A — Definitions¹

A. PART I OFFENSES

1. Criminal Homicide

a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

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

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

b. Manslaughter by Negligence²

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

2. Forcible Rape

The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will in the categories of rape by force and attempts 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. Exclude 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 possession of another. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

Unlawful taking or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and travels on the surface rather than on rails. Specifically excluded from this

category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

B. PART II OFFENSES

1. Other Assaults (Simple)

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

2. Arson

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

3. Forgery and Counterfeiting

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

4. Fraud

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

5. Embezzlement

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

6. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing

Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property.

7. Vandalism

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

8. Weapon; carrying, possessing, etc.

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

9. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

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

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

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

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

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

11. **Drug Abuse Violations**
Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.
 12. **Gambling**
Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.
 13. **Offenses Against the Family and Children**
Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.
 14. **Driving Under the Influence**
Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.
 15. **Liquor Laws**
State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21). Excludes Federal violations.
 16. **Drunkenness**
Drunkenness or intoxication.
 17. **Disorderly Conduct**
Breach of the peace.
 18. **Vagrancy**
Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.
 19. **All Other Offenses**
All violations of state or local laws, except classes 1-25 and traffic.
 20. **Suspicion**
No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.
 21. **Curfew and loitering laws**
Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.
 22. **Runaway**
Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.
-

APPENDIX B—Statistical Tables

These additional tables provide information on the age structure of the District's arrestee population, trends in juvenile and adult arrests for Part II crimes, and additional data on drug arrests.

TABLE A-1
Number of Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1974-1984

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson ^b
1974	14,253	5,632	8,621	312	323	2,890	2,107	2,517	4,133	871	—
1975	13,875	5,634	8,241	326	280	3,061	1,967	3,063	4,359	819	—
1976	12,698	5,214	7,484	239	228	2,785	1,962	2,310	4,307	867	—
1977	10,693	4,084	6,609	196	212	1,987	1,689	1,962	3,847	800	—
1978	10,697	3,579	7,118	162	180	1,722	1,515	1,992	4,101	1,025	—
1979	11,932	3,891	8,041	173	199	1,832	1,687	2,235	4,503	1,223	70
1980	11,169	3,835	7,334	162	162	1,822	1,689	1,955	4,192	1,125	62
1981	11,670	3,853	7,817	191	136	1,910	1,616	2,066	4,538	1,168	45
1982	11,072	3,659	7,413	161	142	1,681	1,675	1,950	4,191	1,213	59
1983	10,985	3,601	7,384	176	144	1,587	1,694	1,850	4,156	1,309	69
1984	10,907	3,552	7,355	142	159	1,411	1,840	1,616	4,147	1,532	60

^aData for 1974-1976 include arrests for Manslaughter by Negligence which is a Part I Offense but not a Crime Index Offense.

^bArson was classified as a Crime Index 1979 and included in the Property Crime Total and Crime Index Total for 1979-1984 only.

SOURCES: 1974-76: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1978 *Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan*, January 1978. 1977-1984: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-2
Number of Juvenile and Adult Arrests for Crime Index Offenses by Age Group in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1984

Age Group	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter ^a	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Juvenile											
7-10	27	11	16	0	0	4	7	9	6	1	0
11-14	608	222	386	0	7	124	91	133	94	94	4
15-17	1,416	417	999	4	13	260	140	242	351	402	4
Total	2,051	650	1,401	4	20	388	238	384	512	497	8
Adult											
18-20	1,685	483	1,202	15	28	267	173	237	580	379	6
21-22	973	314	659	17	15	151	131	142	370	143	4
23-24	929	318	611	16	19	127	156	145	354	103	9
25-29	2,050	654	1,396	27	32	247	348	322	877	187	10
30-34	1,343	428	915	24	20	136	248	205	595	110	5
35-39	808	280	528	17	10	57	196	97	365	61	5
40-44	415	172	243	9	8	26	129	34	174	32	3
45-49	230	84	146	4	3	3	74	25	105	13	3
50 +	383	161	222	9	4	7	141	23	186	6	7
Unknown	40	8	32	0	0	2	6	2	29	1	0
Total	8,856	2,902	5,954	138	139	1,023	1,602	1,232	3,635	1,035	52

^aThis category includes one adult and two juvenile arrests for homicide by negligence which is a Part I offense but not a Crime Index offense.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1985.

PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-3

**Number and Percent of Reported Offenses, Adult Arrests and Juvenile Arrests for Part II Offenses
by Type of Offense in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1984**

Type of Offense	Offenses		Adult Arrests		Juvenile Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Assault ^a	1,944	9.1	927	3.0	152	11.6
Forgery & Counterfeiting	462	2.2	248	0.8	6	0.5
Fraud	622	2.9	93	0.3	1	0.1
Embezzlement	177	0.8	13	0.0	2	0.2
Stolen Property	305	1.4	273	0.9	34	2.6
Vandalism	4,919	23.0	630	2.0	136	10.4
Weapons	889	4.2	928	3.0	46	3.5
Prostitution	1,757	8.2	1,845	5.9	46	3.5
Sex Offenses	640	3.0	276	0.9	48	3.7
Drug Laws	6,649	31.0	7,821	25.2	635	48.5
Gambling	48	0.2	893	2.9	9	0.7
Offense Against Family	5	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Liquor Laws	27	0.1	42	0.1	0	0.0
Drunkenness	0	0.0	7	0.0	89	6.8
Disorderly Conduct	0	0.0	8,244	26.6	1	0.1
Vagrancy	0	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0
Fugitive From Justice	723	3.4	4,116	13.3	0	0.0
Other	2,211	10.3	4,683	15.1	105	8.0
Total Part II ^b	21,378	99.9	31,050	100.0	1,310	100.2

^aThis category includes assaults not classified as aggravated assault.

^bThis total includes one case of negligent homicide which is a Part I offense but not a Crime Index offense.

SOURCES: Offenses: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," March 1985. Arrests: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-4

Adult Part II Drug Arrests by Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1980-1984

Sales	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Opium/cocaine and derivatives (heroin, morphine, codine)	102	81.6	169	48.3	1,031	56.0	1,976	67.3	1,607	45.4
Marijuana	9	7.2	53	15.1	257	14.0	413	14.1	851	24.0
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (demerol, methadones)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	14	11.2	128	36.6	554	30.1	546	18.6	1,084	30.6
Total	125	100.0	350	100.0	1,842	100.0	2,935	100.0	3,542	100.0
Possession										
Opium/cocaine and derivatives (heroin, morphine, codine)	2,043	49.6	3,875	67.8	2,479	52.6	1,824	38.9	1,535	35.9
Marijuana	1,074	26.1	988	17.3	1,324	28.1	1,990	42.5	1,498	35.0
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (demerol, methadones)	383	9.3	145	2.5	202	4.3	172	3.7	55	1.3
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	616	15.0	707	12.4	708	15.0	701	15.0	1,191	27.8
Total	4,116	100.0	5,715	100.0	4,713	100.0	4,687	100.0	4,279	100.0
GRAND TOTAL	4,241	—	6,065	—	6,555	—	7,622	—	7,821	—

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1985.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-5
Juvenile Part II Drug Arrests by Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1980-1984

Sales	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Opium/cocaine and derivatives (heroin, morphine, codine)	13	72.2	14	24.1	18	22.0	11	10.6	23	12.4
Marijuana	3	16.7	17	29.3	43	52.4	23	22.1	69	37.3
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (demerol, methadones)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	2	11.1	27	46.4	21	25.6	70	67.3	93	50.3
Total	18	100.0	58	100.0	82	100.0	104	100.0	185	100.0
Possession										
Opium/cocaine and derivatives (heroin, morphine, codine)	11	3.7	18	6.3	23	9.8	24	7.2	34	7.6
Marijuana	269	90.5	248	87.0	183	78.2	205	61.2	297	66.6
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (demerol, methadones)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	17	5.7	19	6.7	28	12.0	106	31.6	119	26.4
Total	297	99.9	285	100.0	234	100.0	335	100.0	450	100.0
GRAND TOTAL	315	—	343	—	316	—	439	—	635	—

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1985.
 PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.