

# SERIOUS CRIME IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA:

REPORT AND ANALYSIS

Prepared By:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



the

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON  
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

MAY 25, 1973

The preparation of this report was financed in part through a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through The District of Columbia Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

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## I. Need for Crime Analysis at the Metropolitan Scale

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments has for the first time prepared a comprehensive report on crime in the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area. This first report is for 1972 but contains both historical data in that reported Index Offense data for 1972 is compared with 1970 and 1971, and comparative data in that there are comparisons of the data of this metropolitan area with that of seven similar Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs).

The purpose of this report on crime in the Washington Metropolitan area is to increase the amount and quality of information available to those who must make decisions about measures to control and reduce crime. Each local government is certain to inform itself fully about its own crime problem, but it may have only occasional, imprecise, and to a large extent, impressionistic information about the nature, extent, and trends of crime in the metropolitan area. Local Governments have long since recognized how important it is to be informed about crime in the metropolitan area. That recognition is reflected among many other ways in the long and productive history of the Police Chiefs' Committee in the metropolitan area, and in the broad participation of all local chiefs of police, a great many sworn officers, and other officials with direct responsibility for mobilizing efforts of crime reduction for their respective jurisdictions in the metropolitan area, in the Washington Metropolitan Area Crime Conference held in Lanham, Maryland on September 13-14, 1971. What local governments in this metropolitan area have lacked is regular periodic reporting and analysis of crime trends on a comparative basis for the entire metropolitan area. This re-

port attempts to fill that gap and to meet the long-recognized need for improved information about crime in the metropolitan area.

In the nation and in the Washington Metropolitan Area crime remains a major problem for the public. It is a threat to its safety and a source of irritation and anxiety to many citizens. A book edited by William Watts and Lloyd A. Free, State of the Nation, reveals that recent national polls show that crime and its close relative, drug abuse, continue to be problems which are of the highest concern to Americans. The following responses to a question asked a representative sample of Americans about issues of greatest concern to them indicate that crime and drug abuse are top priority issues:

1	
<u>Major National Issues and Degrees of Public Concern</u>	
<u>Composite Scores</u>	
Rising prices and the cost of living	90
The amount of violence in American life	90
The problem of drug addicts and narcotic drugs	89
<u>Crime in this country</u>	<u>89</u>
The problem in Vietnam	88
Cleaning up our waterways and reducing water pollution	84
Reducing air pollution	83
Insuring that Americans in general, including the poor and the elderly, get adequate medical and health care	83
Protecting consumers against misleading advertising, dangerous products, and unsafe foods and drugs	82
Collecting and disposing of garbage, trash, and other solid wastes	80
The problems of the elderly	78
Unemployment in this country	77
Reducing poverty in this country	77
Improving our educational system	77
Keeping our military and defense forces strong	77
Maintaining respect for the U.S. in other countries	76
Maintaining close relations with our allies and keeping our military alliances strong	75
Rebuilding run-down sections of our cities	72
Economic and business conditions generally	71

<sup>1</sup> William Watts and Lloyd A. Free, Ed. State of the Nation. New York: Universe Books, 1973, p. 35.

The problems of our cities in general	71
Providing adequate housing for all the people	69
The threat of communism at home and abroad	69
The danger of a major war breaking out in the near future	66
The problem of black Americans	65
The problem of Communist China	61
The problem of Soviet Russia	61
Improving mass transportation systems, such as buses, trains, and, in some cities, subways	56

Crime ought to be of prime concern, because it is costly in individual and social terms. Crime represents a substantial social cost in at least three ways: (1) the cost of operating criminal justice systems, which ranges from 10 to 25 percent of local government budgets in this metropolitan area; (2) the cost of crime to the victims of crime, in losses of property, life, and loss of time at work because of the need to appear in court or because of injuries requiring medical treatment; and, (3) the intangible cost represented by the fears and anxieties which crime generates and which have led to changes in the patterns of behavior of many citizens in the metropolitan area, ranging from decisions to leave the central city, to visit if seldom, to take what were once thought to be unnecessary precautions in securing one's property and protecting one's life. The reduction of crime is an objective which has support from the public commensurate with the serious problem it poses. In State of the Nation, a book previously cited in this report, it is indicated that 77 percent of the sample of the American public queried supported heavier expenditures by the government for crime control.<sup>2</sup> In every jurisdiction in the metropolitan area, the issues of crime reduction and its cost are under consideration as they are also at the state level and at the metropolitan level. Although it has been asserted here that crime and the

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 117.

mobilization of efforts designed to counteract it should appropriately be the subjects of metropolitan-wide concern, it is important to set forth the factors and conditions which should cause one to think of crime in terms of a metropolitan phenomenon.

For the past fifteen years, the F.B.I. has reported crime statistics on a quarterly and annual basis by metropolitan area, using the definition of metropolitan area developed by the Bureau of the Census and accepted in law and in the regulations of federal, state and local governments.<sup>3</sup> This method of reporting crime has not replaced reporting by local government jurisdictions by size and location of jurisdiction. Reasons for reporting crime by SMSA and the implications for local and state government policy implicit in this method of reporting are seldom, if ever, clearly articulated.

The basic reasons for reporting crime statistics by SMSA's are two:

(1) It permits comparison with other social and economic data now routinely collected and analyzed by a variety of federal, state and local agencies, permitting the development of fuller profiles of the characteristics of SMSA's, thereby contributing to a clearer picture of unmet needs in those areas where the majority of people live and where the major urban problems are to be found; (2) It reflects a reality with respect to the phenomenon of criminal behavior which would be missed if crime were reported only by local government jurisdiction or only by state totals, since crime is a community phenomenon

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<sup>3</sup> Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) are defined as: a county or group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of 50,000 or more inhabitants, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. New England is the exception. SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties (Bureau of the Census).

and the real community in highly urbanized sections of the country is the metropolitan area. The second point is the one of prime concern. We are concerned here with substantiating the contention that crime is a metropolitan phenomenon and that, therefore there is a real need for increasing the base of knowledge regarding crime rates, trends, etc. at the metropolitan scale.

Several distinctions need to be made at this point. First, there is the distinction between, on the one hand, the specific event or occurrence of an individual crime, and, on the other hand, the measures which are taken either to prevent crime or to improve the opportunities for and probabilities of apprehension and conviction of criminals.

The individual crime is surely a purely local event. It is committed in a specific place at a definite time, by a specific person or persons, entirely within the boundaries and therefore entirely within the jurisdiction of a government. Once apprehension occurs, furthermore, the person charged with the offense is handled under the laws of the local jurisdiction within which the offense occurred. If convicted and sentenced to prison, he is incarcerated within the jurisdiction in which the crime occurred.

The criminal, however, takes a different view. He sees the metropolitan area much as any other citizen does. It is his community, and while he does not typically regard all of it as his potential workshop, he does tend to have some mobility within the area, and to move throughout the metropolitan area for some kinds of crime.<sup>4</sup> The several analyses of interjurisdictional crime

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<sup>4</sup> In a study issued by the District of Columbia Office of Crime Analysis, The Mobility of Offenders in the Washington Metropolitan Area, October, 1971, the following was stated: "It has in fact been found in one study that one-half of all offenders live within 2,152 feet (or .4 of a mile) from the place where they committed their crimes and that 71% of all crimes are committed by persons who live within .9 of a mile from the place where they committed the crime." These findings are substantiated by Stanley Turner in "Delinquency and Distance" published in Delinquency: Selected Studies, 1969.



in the Washington metropolitan area show that the rate of arrests of persons not resident in the jurisdiction in which they are arrested (for serious crimes) ranges from approximately one-sixth to one-fifth of all arrests.<sup>5</sup> Thus, while the criminal commits a crime in a specific location, he may plan it in another jurisdiction, organize it in another jurisdiction, and escape after the event to another jurisdiction, eluding apprehension in that fashion if possible.

This distinction between the individual crime event on the one hand and on the other, the prevention of crime and apprehension of the criminal, is one which tends not to be made very clear. It is important as a distinction because it begins to make precise what is meant when one talks of the phenomenon of crime at the metropolitan level. One is not talking of the specific event, or of the subsequent prosecution of a defendant in the court room. What is meant by the phenomenon of metropolitan crime in the aggregate is an activity which is committed by persons who sometimes cross jurisdictional lines in the planning and execution of a crime, and in escape afterwards. If this view of the concept of crime as a metropolitan phenomenon is accepted, then it follows that if the activity is sufficiently great in volume, measures

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<sup>5</sup> In an FBI study of the mobility of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area offenders in 1964, it was revealed that for the entire area more than 17% of persons arrested for all crimes except traffic offenses, drunkenness and disorderly conduct were non-residents of the community where the crime was committed.

In a study conducted in 1965 by Peter Lejins for the FBI, it was determined that for this SMSA 15.3% of persons arrested were non-residents of the place where arrested, excluding arrests for traffic offenses.

In a preliminary report on Interjurisdictional Crime in the Maryland Suburban Jurisdictions, issued by the Council of Governments, it was found for a nine-month period, that approximately 20% of all arrests for index offenses made in suburban Maryland were arrests of non-residents.

need to be taken to prevent such crime, to reduce such crime, and to increase the probabilities that those who commit crime of this kind will be apprehended and convicted. A variety of supportive or ancillary measures may also become appropriate, in such areas as drug treatment, correctional program cooperation, and post-release supervision cooperation, etc.

This distinction also makes it possible to draw some implications for roles and responsibilities not specified under law. This distinction reaffirms what the law says, which is that arrest, prosecution, trial, and incarceration or supervision of those on conditional release are all specifically local or state rights and responsibilities, but also affirms that interjurisdictional cooperation with a metropolitan area may require some new arrangements or some departures from typical ways of approaching problems of crime if effective prevention, apprehension, and conviction are to occur with steadily increasing effectiveness.

A second distinction thus follows from the first: the system of Federalism--which involves the assignment of duties and responsibilities to Federal, state, and local governments--did not in its original design provide a mechanism for interjurisdictional cooperation on criminal justice matters, but certainly did not prohibit it, leaving open the possibility for cooperation in the handling of problems of prevention and apprehension, as distinct from the legal responsibility for handling specific cases. Interstate compacts have been developed within this system of shared but separate responsibilities, and have served as highly useful mechanisms for interjurisdictional cooperation at the state level. At the local level, within states, regional agencies, such as the Northern Virginia Planning District Commission, have been established either by local agreement or by state law both to handle certain kinds of regional law enforcement and criminal justice problems. At the metropolitan

scale, where there are not only multiple local governments but in this area two state governments, the District government, and Federal agencies, a variety of devices have been developed, such as police mutual assistance agreements and mutual communications systems, to improve both prevention and apprehension. These agreements of an interstate metropolitan character rest on negotiation, accommodation, and a recognition that there are mutual interests of sufficient dimension to require the effort to develop cooperative mechanisms. They may eventually rest on law, but the will to seek the law which authorizes them is the product of a conviction that mutual interests require legislative authority. Law does not create those interests. The interests lead to law, as with police mutual assistance agreements like the one for metropolitan Washington.

The F.B.I., therefore, reports crime on a metropolitan basis for the same reason that local police and local prosecutors and local correctional officials meet to discuss mutual concerns: crime is a metropolitan phenomenon, in the sense that the metropolitan area is the community for the criminal, as it is for the people who live in the area, and in the sense that criminals cross state lines in the planning and execution of crime, and in escape after commission of crimes. In these senses, the metropolitan phenomenon of crime clearly appears to local officials to require, because of its character and its dimension, that there be a metropolitan response to crime of some kind.

The perception that crime is a metropolitan phenomenon truly makes it so, since without the recognition of the phenomenon, there would be no will to cooperate and no recognition of the consequences of ignoring the phenomenon. The extent to which crime is a metropolitan phenomenon, however, is only just beginning to be known. Further, the nature of the metropolitan response cannot be in some way automatically derived from either the perception that

crime is a metropolitan phenomenon or from a precise knowledge of its dimensions. The nature of the response must arise from an examination of the kinds of actions which are possible and feasible and from an agreement about the assignment of roles and responsibilities. This report is designed to assist those governments in the metropolitan Washington area in making the decisions they must make with fuller knowledge of the wider urban crime context within which those decisions are to be made. It is not designed, however, to suggest to these governments the nature of the responses which they should appropriately mobilize.

## II. Crime Statistics and Their Limitations

It is important in a first report of this kind to recognize crime statistics for both what they are and what they are not.

It is commonly accepted that crime is an outgrowth of society and is a phenomenon which evokes feelings of grave concern on the part of the vast majority of its citizens. In conjunction with this observation it should be realized that the police are limited in their role with regard to its suppression. It should be emphasized that the police did not create and cannot resolve the social conditions which are correlated with crime. The police effort is one part of the criminal justice system; the criminal justice system is only one component of the government; and, the government is only one portion of society. Insofar as crime is a social phenomenon, therefore, crime prevention is the responsibility of every part of society. Notwithstanding all the broad considerations and conditions which must be taken into account when attempting to understand crime as a phenomenon it is clearly the case that, whether justifiably or not, the police agencies are mandated to insure strict adherence to those laws essential to orderly safe existence in this society.

Toward this end, therefore, it should be clearly understood that effective law enforcement requires the cooperation of law enforcement activities within and among political subdivisions. These cooperative arrangements are greatly enhanced with the accessibility to accurate and comprehensive crime statistics. For many reasons such accessibility is markedly limited by factors, not the least of which is the inability of the present system of crime statistical data gathering to take account of and satisfy the critical needs of the users and potential users of data.

The inadequacy of existing data to fulfill its intended purpose is apparent when one compares the state of present data with the propositions about crime data in Criminal Statistics published by the National Institute of Mental Health.

It is there suggested that criminal statistics should:

- "1. Provide information about the types of crimes committed;
2. Indicate something of the circumstances surrounding the crime;
3. Provide some information about the kinds of persons involved;
4. Indicate the forms of disposal decided on by the courts and other authorities;
5. Separate first offenders (or first convictions) from others and similarly distinguish them according to age, sex, and other social and psychological data; and
6. Provide data on the cost of maintaining the services connected with the detection and prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and relate these to measures of effectiveness."<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Crime and Delinquency Topics: Criminal Statistics, National Institute of Mental Health. Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. p. 1.

The collection and publication of all this information is desirable. At present, however, very little of this information is available, largely because the manual effort involved in assembling the data would be massive. Some of the data, furthermore, is not routinely collected.

In short, there is a major quantitative limitation on the data about crime. Much of the data needed about victims, circumstances, motivations, dispositions, recidivism (repeaters), and costs is not now available, or is only partially available.

For the purposes of this report only statistics reflecting "Index Offenses" reported to the police will be presented and analyzed.<sup>7</sup> Imposition of such a limitation on the scope of a report on crime necessarily limits the conclusions which can be drawn about crime.

In addition to the quantitative limitation, there is also the qualitative limitation, which has to do with the reliability of the data which is reported to the police and which the police record. The matter of reliability is one on which much has been written. Fundamentally, the sources of unreliability are two: (1) not all crimes are reported to police or reported accurately to police and (2) police reports do not always accurately reflect what occurred.

The UCR Index, which is used here, is a report of offenses reported by and to the police. The gap between the amount of crime known by the police and the amount actually committed has come to be regarded as the "dark figure of crime". Many authorities, including the staff of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, are of the view that this gap is the

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<sup>7</sup> The Index Offenses, as defined for the purposes of the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, include: murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny over \$50.00, and auto theft.

major limit on the validity of crime statistics in the United States or of any other country.<sup>8</sup> It is acknowledged that this "dark figure" places a limitation on the data contained in this report.

The reasons for the gap are many. Many offenses, both of the Index and Non-Index categorization, have a low level of reportability. They may never be discovered by the police or they may be skillfully concealed by the offender and/or the victim.

Several victimization surveys conducted nationally and in this area suggest that often the citizen does not report crimes to the police either because he feels the police would not be effective in solving the crime, did not want to expend the sometimes considerable time necessary to file a report, did not know the procedures for reporting a crime, or did not report for fear of reprisal from the perpetrator of the crime. Clearly, poor reporting by the public varies from crime to crime. For example, the level of reported homicide as compared with the number of actual offenses is probably more accurate than is the case with reported rapes or larcenies.

As for police reports of crime, these depend to a very large extent on the willingness of the public to report and on the accuracy of the information the public reports. There are, in addition, difficulties which the police face in making accurate statements about crimes reported to them. If, for example, a theft is reported and the stolen article is missing (as in a larceny over \$50), the policeman must make some decision about the value of the item in the absence of the item itself. The owner may tend to overstate the value, and it has been suggested that the policeman may tend to understate its value.

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<sup>8</sup> Donald Mulvihill, Melvin Tumin, Lynn Curtis, Staff Report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, Volume II. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, December, 1969. p. 18.

Beyond these difficulties is the suggestion made by critics of crime statistics as an indicator of the level of crime that crime data is manipulated on occasion in order to make the picture better or worse in order to serve police purposes. In the compilation of this report, the COG staff has seen no evidence of that.

Another source of difficulty in obtaining reliable data is that there are varying levels of sophistication in record-keeping operations in this metropolitan area and elsewhere. Police reports are gathered in times of crisis situation, when people are excited and when information is gathered quickly. The report of the event may, therefore, not be as complete or accurate as a report of a placid or tranquil event. It is also the case that information not acquired at the moment or inaccurately recorded may never be added or corrected. This is certainly not to imply that any police departments in this SMSA purposely underreport crime--indeed the efficiency of many of these departments is quite impressive.

Still another source of problems concerning reliability of reported crime data as an indicator of crime levels is that it appears that some portion of the rise in the UCR index crimes during the last decade has been due to an increase in the reporting rate and to an increase in the accuracy of reported data. If this is so then rising volume and rates may be attributed in some part to the increased propensity of the public to report crime, to an improvement in police detection/apprehension capabilities, and to better reporting, although this is by no means to deny real and alarming rises in actual volume and rate of offenses.

This phenomenon of increased rates of crime-reporting by the public, regarded by many as being a translation of the public's awareness of the need for--and the right to have--adequate police protection, appeared to crest in



1968-69. This factor, therefore, may be a less significant variable in assessing the meaning of and limitation of the data contained in this report than would have been the case in the recent past.

The data in this report are presented as rough indicators of the extent and trends in serious crimes. The data suggest little directly about the causes of crime, nor do they suggest remedies. If it were possible to provide all the data suggested by the NIMH publication cited earlier, then causes and remedies might emerge. Inquiries into the causes of crime, in broad terms, have typically resulted in conclusions that crime appears to be a product both of social and individual pathologies. Crime appears to be strongly correlated with social conditions such as poverty, unemployment, racial discrimination, poor health care services, broken homes, abandoned or neglected children, poor quality education, poor housing, and a variety of other perplexing social maladies. At the same time, however, it is clearly the case that not all whose lives are affected by any one or combinations of these social environmental factors engage in criminal or unlawful activities. Correlations do not establish causes. At present there are only correlations.

If there were other data available, including not only numbers of arrests which are currently reported, but also numbers of persons brought to trial, types of disposition of cases, etc., one might have a fuller picture of how efficiently and, to some extent, how effectively, the criminal justice system operates. If one added to those data the current and past levels of resources allocated to crime reduction activities by agencies within the criminal justice system, then the volume of crime could be compared with resources expended. All of these data have not been accumulated and cannot be displayed here for that reason. Eventually it is intended that these sorts of data will be accumulated, analyzed, and displayed. At present, only the volume of crime

is available for analysis. In the absence of those other data, it is possible only to note trends and to highlight certain departures from norms. It is not possible to draw conclusions from these data about crime reduction measures.

Given all the caveats entered here it is obvious that great care must be exercised to avoid drawing unsupported inferences from crime data. The preparation of this report, however, does reflect general agreement that comprehensive crime statistics reporting at the metropolitan scale is desirable and will be useful.

### III. Population, Area, and Manpower:

#### The General Characteristics of the Metropolitan Area

The Washington metropolitan area is one of the largest, fastest-growing, and most prosperous metropolitan areas in the United States. Its major employers are government and the organizations which supply government with services.

The District of Columbia, which is the nation's capital, is the central city for the metropolitan area, and contains about one-fourth of its population, almost forty percent of its reported serious crime, and nearly two-thirds of the total of local police.

With a total area of nearly 2,500 square miles and some three million people, the metropolitan community lies largely in the Potomac River basin, although the extreme eastern fringe of Montgomery County and major parts of southern Prince George's County lie in the Patuxent River basin.

The map of the area which follows as Figure 1. shows the major local jurisdictions within the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

Table 1. which follows Figure 1. shows for each local jurisdiction within the area its population, area in square miles, sworn authorized strength of police force, and sworn actual strength of police force.

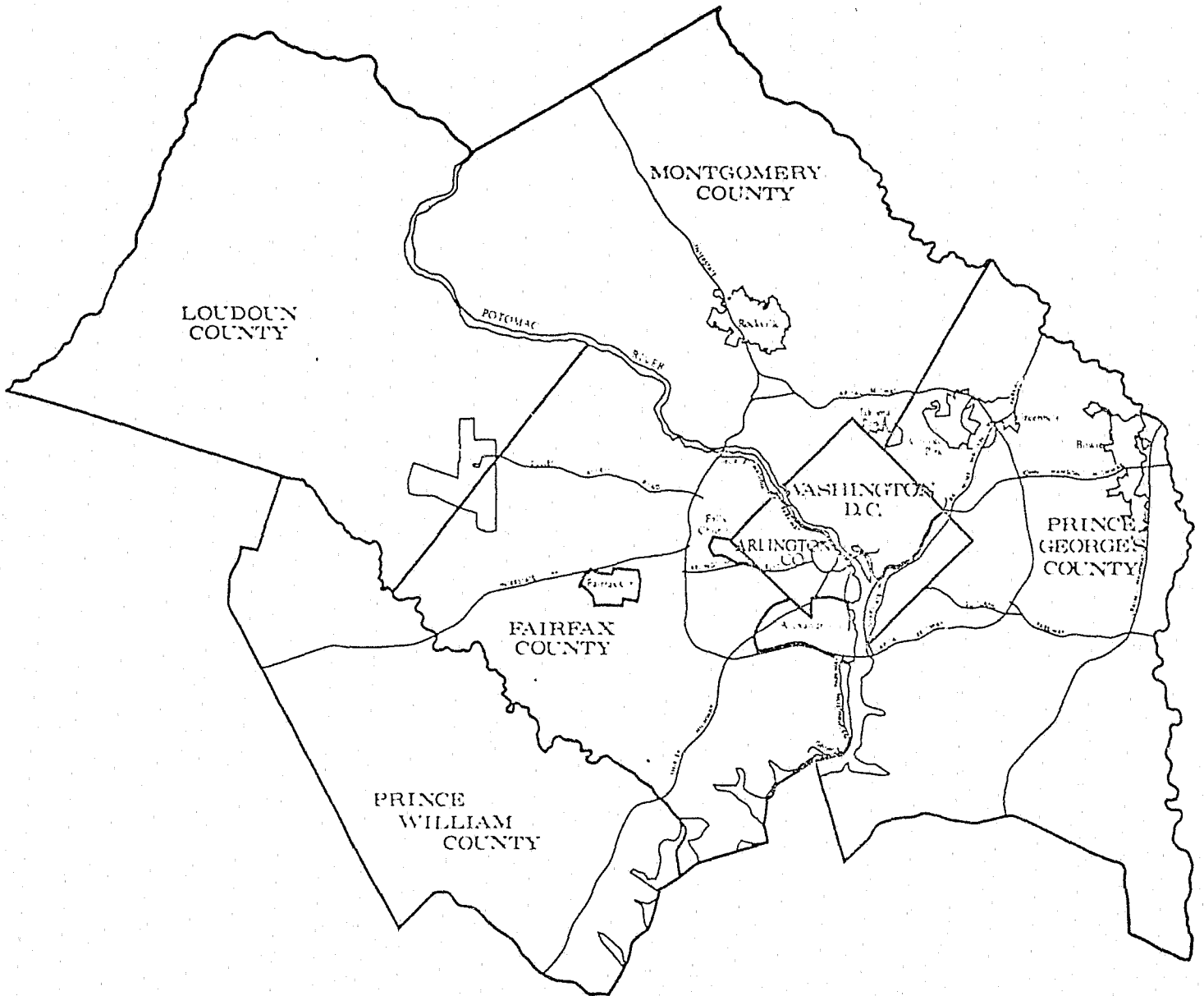


FIGURE 1 METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AREA

With regard to the information in Table 1., it needs to be noted that the units of local government listed under Prince George's and Montgomery Counties are listed separately from the counties only because these jurisdictions file their Uniform Crime Reports with the FBI independently of the counties. Their UCR's, consequently, are not reflected in the county totals. Additionally, it should be indicated that when calculating the percentage of policemen in relation to population in the area it is necessary first to note that only local government police are included. Federal and state law enforcement agencies are not included. Second, it is necessary to add the manpower resources of several municipalities not specifically listed under Prince George's and Montgomery Counties, since these agencies contribute to the overall totals of reported crime reflected in the county totals. This situation does not present itself in Northern Virginia area since in Virginia figures for the cities are not included in county totals because Virginia cities are independent. The figures illustrating the percentage of policemen in relation to area population are not completely accurate, however, because they do not take into account the several Federal Police Agencies or the State Police of Maryland and Virginia which, at the very least, have some jurisdiction in the Metropolitan Washington area.

This table shows that the population of the area increased from 2,881,897 in 1970 to 2,937,900 in 1971, and to 3,021,700 in 1972, roughly a 10% increase in 1972 over 1970 making this SMSA the seventh largest in the nation. The size of the Metropolitan area is 2,399 square miles, with Loudoun County in Virginia occupying the largest land area (517 square miles).

The District of Columbia with an estimated 1972 population of 748,000 and an actual police strength of 4,932 constitutes the jurisdiction in the Metropolitan area which has the highest ratio of actual sworn police officers per

POPULATION OF WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA FOR 1970, 1971, 1972  
 COMPARED WITH ACTUAL STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCES \*

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Population</u>			<u>Area in Sq. Miles</u>	<u>Sworn Authorized Strength - Police</u>			<u>Sworn Actual Strength - Police</u>		
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>		<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
District of Columbia	756,510	741,000	748,000	67	5,100	5,100	5,100	4,856	4,910	4,932
Montgomery County	522,809	543,300	568,000	506	635	635	635	585	585	585
Takoma Park (part)	12,470	12,500	12,500	.	18	18	18	18	18	18
Prince George's County	660,567	680,400	697,700	496	602	602	602	537	537	537
Laurel	10,525	10,525	10,525		20	20	20	20	20	20
Hyattsville	14,998	14,998	14,998		16	16	16	16	16	16
Greenbelt	18,199	18,200	18,200		14	14	14	14	14	14
Takoma Park (part)	5,985	6,000	6,000		9	9	9	9	9	9
TOTAL MD. SUBURBS	1,183,376	1,223,700	1,265,700		1,314	1,314	1,314	1,199	1,199	1,199
Vienna	17,152	17,300	17,300		24	24	27	18	21	24
Alexandria	110,938	112,100	114,600	15	196	212	212	189	196	209
Arlington County	174,282	172,000	174,500	26	254	319	321	242	267	286
Fairfax City	21,970	23,400	22,300	6	42	47	47	40	44	44
Fairfax County	455,021	485,900	516,800	410	443	467	513	391	451	495
Falls Church	10,800	10,800	10,800	2	24	26	26	24	26	26
Loudoun County	40,000	40,000	40,000	517	Not Available			Not Available		
Prince William County	129,000	129,000	129,000	354	Not Available			Not Available		
TOTAL VA. SUBURBS	942,011	973,200	1,008,000	1,330	983	1,095	1,146	904	1,005	1,084
TOTAL SMSA	2,899,049	2,955,200	3,039,000	2,399	7,397	7,509	7,560	6,959	7,114	7,215

\* - All 1970 population figures based upon U.S. Census.

- Population figures for the District of Columbia for 1971 and 1972 estimated by U.S. Bureau of the Census.

- Population figures for Maryland suburbs for 1971 and 1972 are estimated by the MNCPPC.

- Population figures for Virginia suburbs for 1971 and 1972 are estimated by the University of Virginia.

100,000 residents. This rate is approximately 659. Of the jurisdictions displayed in Table 1., Prince George's County shows the lowest ratio between sworn police officers and 100,000 population (84). The table shows that there were 438 vacancies in these police agencies in 1970, 395 in 1971, and 345 in 1972.

The total sworn police officers employed by the listed jurisdictions in 1972 was 7,215, or 237 per 100,000 population, or 3 officers per square mile. Of course, these figures are skewed by the manpower resources of the Metropolitan Police Department in the District of Columbia.

If the costs of crime include the costs of controlling crime and administering a criminal justice system, then it is clear from Table 1. that the costs are considerable in this metropolitan area. Police expenses are the largest single expense within the criminal justice system, frequently accounting for forty to seventy-five percent of the costs of such a system at the local government level.<sup>9</sup> With nearly 7,500 sworn local policeman on local forces in 1972, the people of the metropolitan area have chosen to pay a considerable price for police protection, which is, of course, a major cost of crime. The average annual cost per policeman in the metropolitan area is normally calculated at \$10,000 to \$20,000, if all departmental costs are attributed to the cost of placing a man in uniform on the street.

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<sup>9</sup> For example, the current budget of the District of Columbia provides approximately \$250 million for the criminal justice system in the city, of which approximately \$100 million is for the police department. The government of the District of Columbia, however, performs city, county, and state functions, and the cost of its police force is proportionately less than would be the case in a county or city in the suburbs, since the states of Maryland and Virginia pay the costs of corrections and some of the courts, leaving local governments with the costs of police, jails, prosecutors and some municipal courts.

#### IV. Crime Patterns and Trends: Historical and Comparative Data

##### A. Crime Index Offenses

Only those crimes generally referred to as major or serious crimes are treated in this report, since these are reported to the F.B.I. routinely by every local jurisdiction through the Uniform Crime Reports. The F.B.I. devised a "crime index" which is designed to provide an abbreviated measure of the extent of the crime problem, utilizing seven serious crimes. The seven are: murder, non-negligent manslaughter; forcible rape; aggravated assault; robbery; burglary; larceny over \$50; and auto theft. Data on these is reported here for the Washington, D.C. SMSA for calendar years 1970, 1971, and 1972.

Data are presented first for the metropolitan area as a whole for these crimes for the three years. Comparisons are then made with other SMSAs, and then there are data by jurisdiction thereafter. In the appendix are the complete tables for each crime for each jurisdiction by year.

##### B. The Metropolitan Crime Picture as a Whole

The table which follows next presents a fairly comprehensive picture. A total of 113,383 Crime Index Offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies included in this report in 1970; for 1971 and 1972 the totals were 111,796 and 96,921 respectively. There has been roughly a 14% decrease in the volume of reported offenses in 1972 over the level in 1970. Breaking these total figures down to volume reported in violent versus property crimes it is found that in 1970 there were a total of 22,801 violent crimes reported and 90,582 property crimes; in 1971 the figures were 23,165 and 88,631; and, in 1972 19,586 and 77,335. On the average for the three years violent offenses made up approximately twenty (20) percent of the total UCR index offenses for the area.

Using total population figures for 1970, 1971, 1972 (2,899,049; 2,955,200; 3,039,000) for the metropolitan area as the basis for computation of rates, and using reported crime data, the rate of reported offenses per 100,000 resident population was 3,911 in 1970, 3,783 in 1971, and 3,189 in 1972. Stated differently, there was an 18 percent decrease in the rate of index offenses reported in 1972 as compared with 1970. The breakdowns of the reported rates for violent versus property crimes are violent 186, property 3,125 in 1970; 784 and 2,999 in 1971; and 644 and 2,545 in 1972.

The following table indicates the percentage of the total of all reported index offenses which was reported by each of the major political subdivisions of the Washington SMSA. All major jurisdictions, except the District of Columbia, experienced an increase in the proportion of reported index offenses within the SMSA. The largest increase, comparing 1972 figures with those for 1970, was experienced by Prince George's County which showed a 7 percent increase. The District of Columbia, meanwhile, experienced a decrease of roughly 13 percent.

Crime rates relate the incidence of crime to population figures. More specifically, a crime rate should generally be considered as a count of victims. The risk of victimization arises from crime volume/population computations and provides a numerical result.

#### C. Comparison with Seven Other SMSAs with Similar Characteristics

It is essential to be able to review trend data by crime and by jurisdiction so that there is some understanding of the direction and nature of the problem over time.

It is also essential to be able to compare trends in this metropolitan area with other metropolitan areas with similar characteristics. That is, of



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL

D.C. SMSA CRIME INDEX BY MAJOR JURISDICTION

JURISDICTION	1970	1971	1972
District of Columbia	52%	46%	39%
Prince George's County*	16%	20%	23%
Montgomery County**	10%	11%	14%
Alexandria City	5%	5%	6%
Arlington County	5%	5%	5%
Fairfax County	9%	9%	10%
Vienna City	.2%	.2%	Not Available
Fairfax City	1%	1%	1%
Falls Church	1%	1%	.5%
Prince William County	1%	2%	1.5%
Loudoun County	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	.002%
TOTAL:	100.2	100.2	100.002

\*includes Hyattsville, Greenbelt, Laurel

\*\*Takoma Park counted totally in Montgomery County figures, though approximately one-third of the city is located within Prince George's County

ALL PERCENTAGES ARE ROUNDED

course, very risky. The differences between metropolitan areas are no doubt greater than the similarities even in the cases of those carefully selected for their similarities.

Thus, these comparative data ought to be viewed with great caution and no conclusions ought be easily drawn about either rates or trends based on these preliminary and limited data. They are presented for the purpose of offering another perspective on local experience. For a more detailed discussion and description of comparative data for the period through 1971, the District of Columbia's Comprehensive Plan for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice for 1972, Volume II., should be examined.<sup>10</sup> The graphs which follow show comparisons of total index offense data for 1970 and 1971 for seven SMSAs selected for their similarity in characteristics to the Washington SMSA.

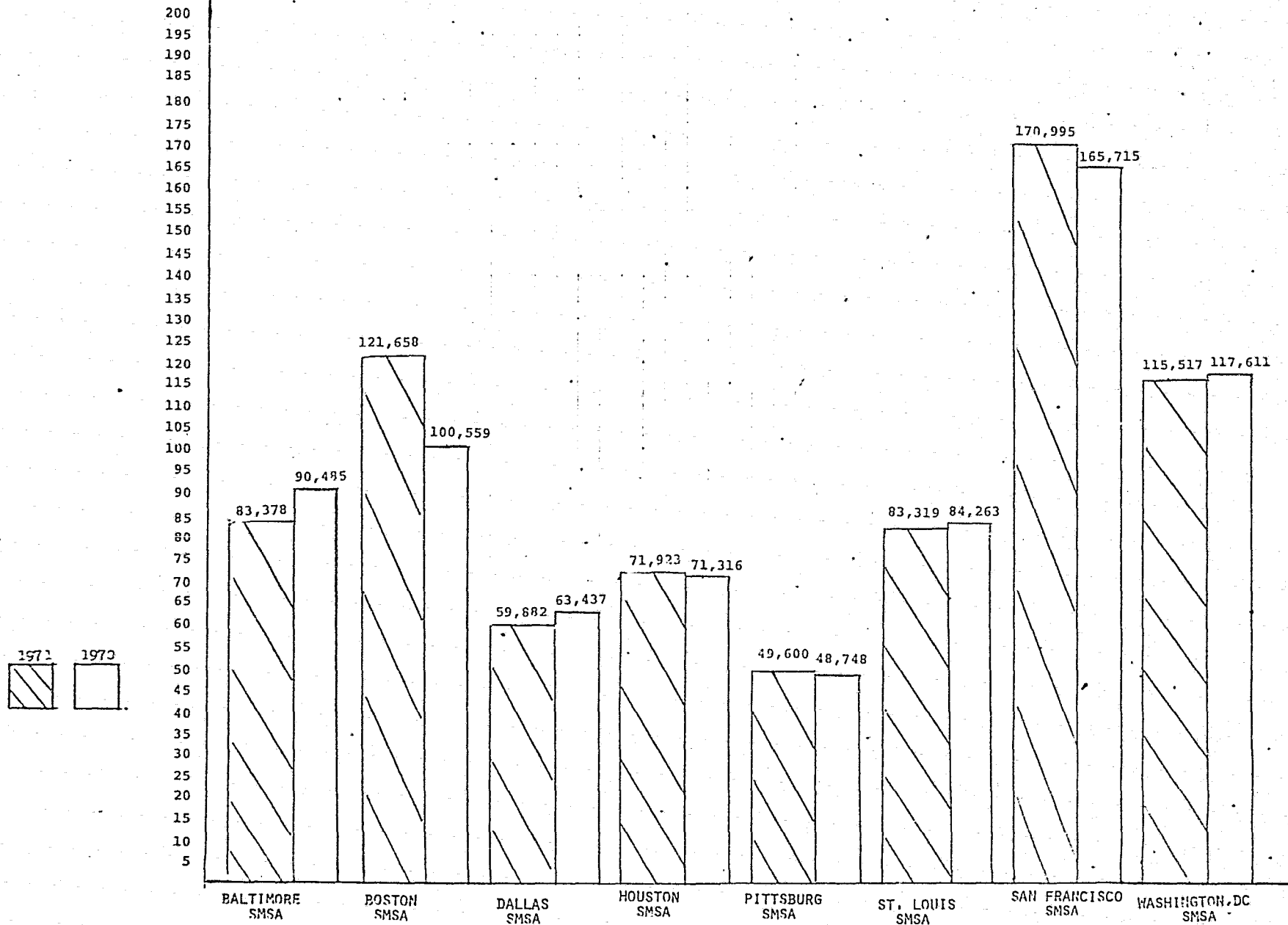
Data for individual SMSAs in 1972 have not been compiled. However, the preliminary data compiled by the F.B.I. does allow for comparison of the Metropolitan Washington SMSA with the national averages of volume and percentage change.

In 1970, there were 117,611 index offenses reported in the metropolitan Washington SMSA, resulting in a rate of 4,111 offenses reported per 100,000 population. In 1971, the figures were 115,517 offenses and a rate of 3,974 per 100,000, a drop of approximately two percent in volume and three percent in rate. The average volume reported index offenses for the group of SMSAs over the two-year period involved was 89,908 and the rate per 100,000 was 3,776.

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<sup>10</sup> See the 1972 District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. p. 26-121 and p. 655-660.

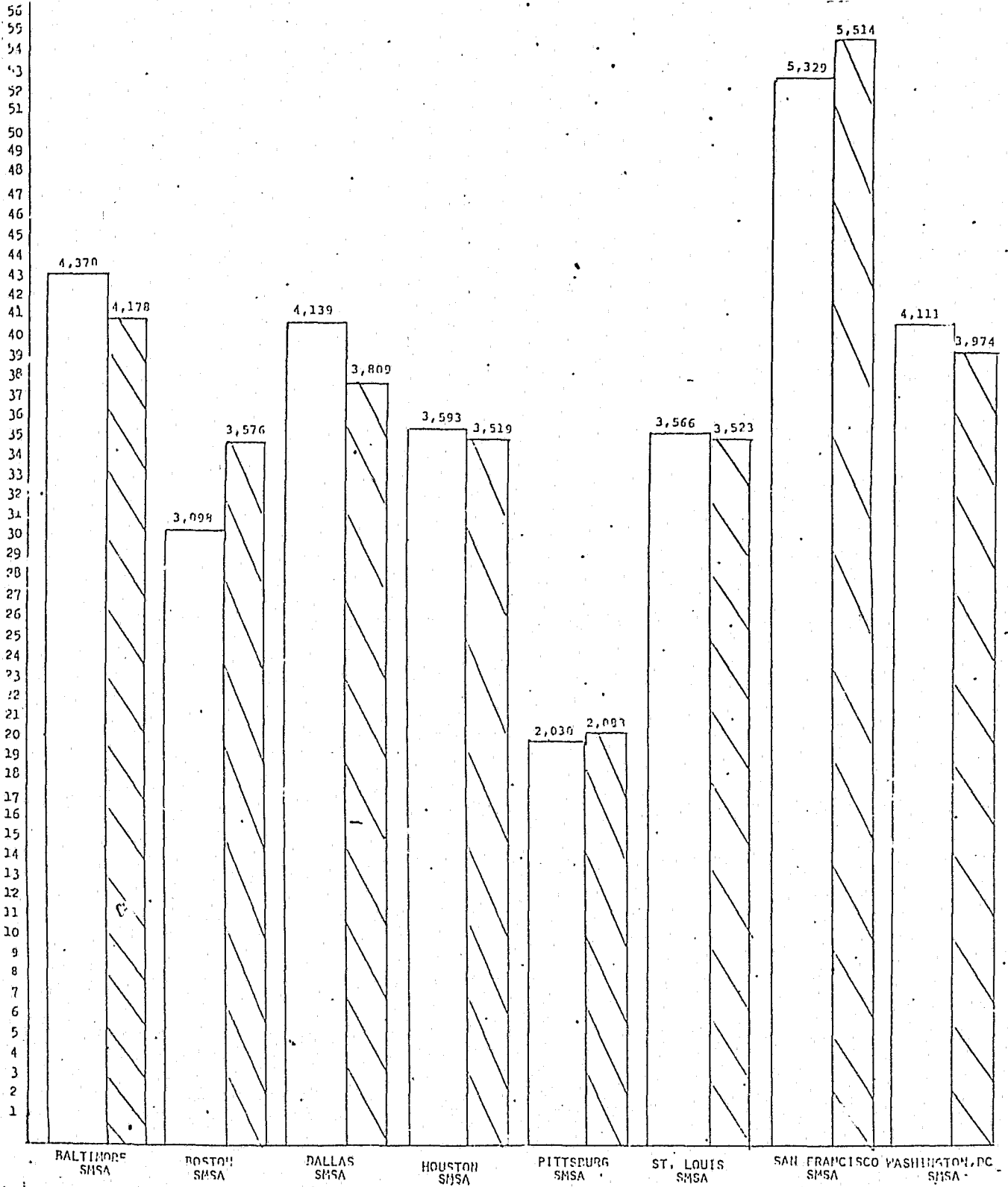
(IN THOUSANDS)



VOLUME OF TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1971 AS COMPARED TO 1970:

SELECTED SMSAs

(IN HUNDREDS)



RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION OF TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1970 & 1971;  
SELECTED SMSAs

#### D. Comparisons with Other Large Cities and with National Figures

According to the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports, 2,184,463 index offenses were reported in the fifty-five cities of the nation having populations of at least 250,000 and less than a million; in 1971 the figure was 2,308,040 for fifty-seven cities. Computation of the rates of reported offenses per 100,000 population (total population - 41,436,000 in 1970 and 42,663,000 in 1971) reveals a rate of 5,272 for 1970, and 5,410 in 1971. The rate for the District of Columbia for these two periods was 7,830 and 6,945.

Notwithstanding the absence of SMSA data for 1972, some significant comparisons can be made between the preliminary F.B.I. data for the nation and the data which has been compiled for the Washington, D.C. SMSA. Specifically, crime index offense volume declined 3 percent during 1972 over 1971. The volume in the Washington, D.C. SMSA declined by 13.3 percent during this same period. While the preliminary F.B.I. data show that suburban areas surrounding large core cities reported an increase of two percent the Washington, D.C. suburbs experienced a decline of one percent. Finally, the F.B.I. reports that cities with 250,000 or more inhabitants reported an average decrease of eight percent in the volume of crime index offenses, the District of Columbia experienced a 26.9 percent decrease.

#### V. Local Government Crime Rates Within the SMSA: Analysis of Reported Index Offenses by Offense Category

The crime picture in the metropolitan area as a whole reflects a composite of the pictures in each of the local jurisdictions within the metropolitan area. The local experiences vary considerably among themselves, however, and the trend lines by jurisdiction and by type of crime also show variation.

This section of this report is designed to provide data on serious crime jurisdiction by jurisdiction within the SMSA by offense category. Each of the seven index offenses will be analyzed separately. Both volume and rates are set forth for each of the jurisdictions in the metropolitan area for 1970, 1971, and 1972. Following the narrative analysis of each offense category are graphic portrayals of the offense volume reported in each jurisdiction. Contained in an appendix to this report are the data tables for each of the jurisdictions which indicate, by month, annual totals and the volume of offenses reported in 1970, 1971, and 1972. The rate of reported offenses per 100,000 population by offense category and by total index is indicated; and, the total index volume for each of the three years is given.

A. Murder

Murder is defined for F.B.I. UCR reporting purposes as the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. Any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault or commission of a crime is included. This index offense is reported by police on the basis of their investigation without regard to findings of a court or jury or the decision of a prosecutor. Traffic deaths caused by the negligence of someone other than the victim are not included. This category is more appropriately classified under manslaughter. Attempts to kill and assaults to kill are counted under aggravated assault. Suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are not included under the "Murder" category, neither in the UCR's nor in this report.

The volume of murder in the metropolitan Washington area for the three year report period (1970, 1971, 1972) was 317, 360 and 353 respectively. Between 1970 and 1972 there was an 11 percent increase. The rate of reported homicide per 100,000 resident population was 11, 12 and 12, a one percent

increase. The table on the following page lists the volume and rate for each jurisdiction reporting. Murder, on the basis of these data, accounted for .3 percent of the total index for the Washington, D.C. SMSA in 1970, .3 percent in 1971, and .4 percent in 1972. While the data are not readily available about the weapons used in all homicides in the metropolitan area, in the District of Columbia the Chief Medical Examiner reports that in 1972 firearms were used in 61 percent of all homicides.<sup>11</sup>

Murder continues to remain roughly the same or to increase or decrease slightly while other reported crimes are falling in the metropolitan area. It appears to be the case, based on police judgments, that at least in the core of the metropolitan area, an increasing proportion of murders are stranger-to-stranger crimes occurring on the streets or in semi-public places, a departure from the earlier pattern of murder as an indoor crime committed among family and friends. Further analysis needs to be done to determine the extent to which this is the case.

#### B. Forcible Rape

Forcible rape is defined by the F.B.I. for its reporting purposes as carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. All assaults and attempts to rape are counted, but carnal abuse, rape without force (statutory rape) and other sex offenses are not included.

Police in the Washington Metropolitan area received reports of 695 forcible rapes in 1970, 913 in 1971 and 1,143 in 1972. The volume increased by 448 in 1972 over 1970. This increase reflects roughly a 64 percent increase. Rape,

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<sup>11</sup> Office of the Chief Medical Examiner for the District of Columbia, Annual Report for 1972, p. 9, indicates that of 264 verified homicides 161 were caused by firearms.

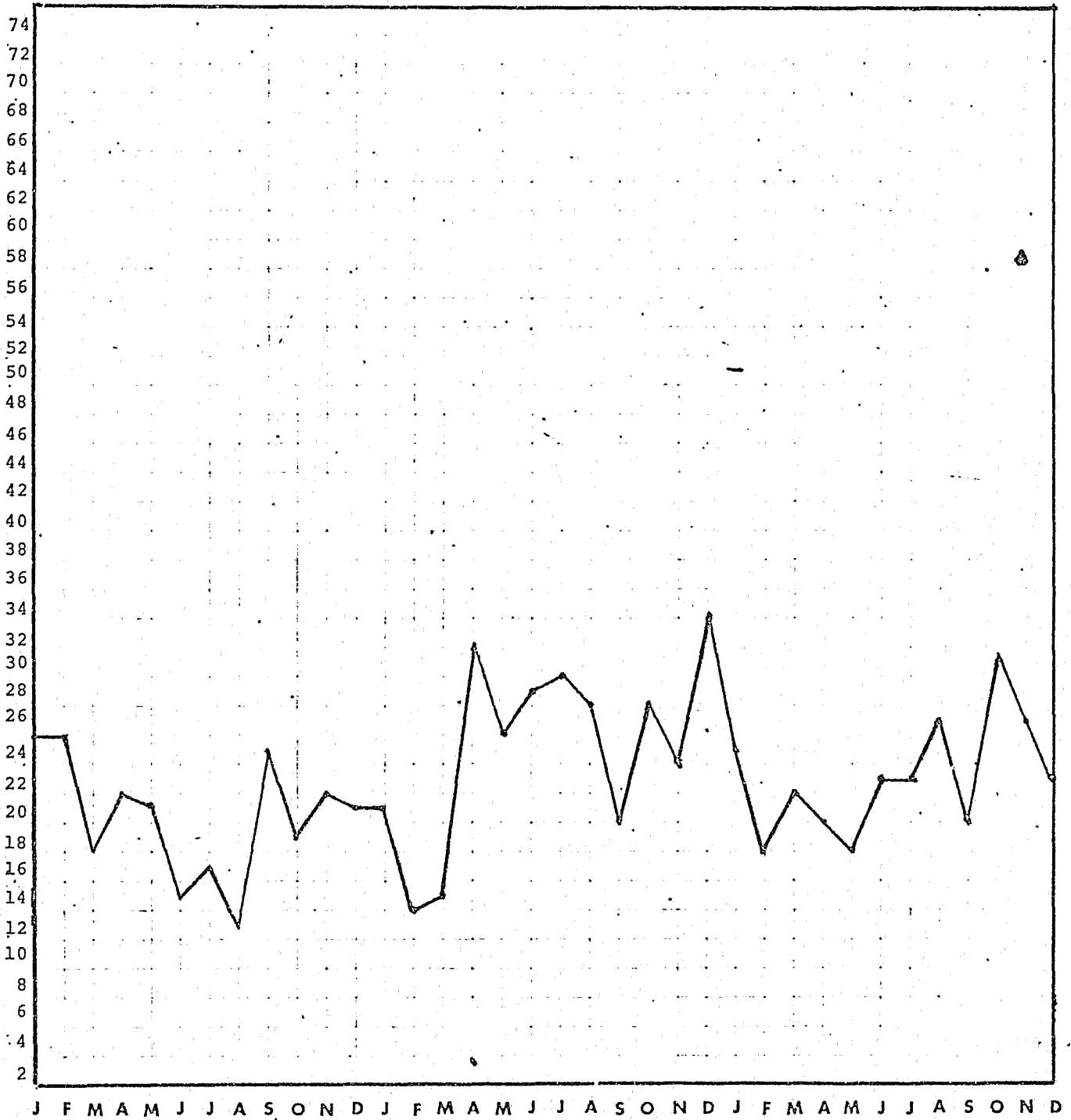
MURDER IN THE D.C. SMSA BY  
VOLUME AND RATE PER 100,000

JURISDICTION	1970	1971	1972
District of Columbia	221/29	277/37	245/33
Prince George's County*	39/6	35/4	55/8
Montgomery County**	14/3	9/2	15/3
Alexandria City	14/13	10/9	17/15
Arlington County	8/5	7/4	2/1
Fairfax County	17/4	15/3	13/3
Vienna City	0	0	0
Fairfax City	0	1/4	0
Falls Church	0	0	0
Prince William County	4/3	6/5	6/5
Loudoun County	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	1/2
TOTAL:	317/11	360/12	354/12

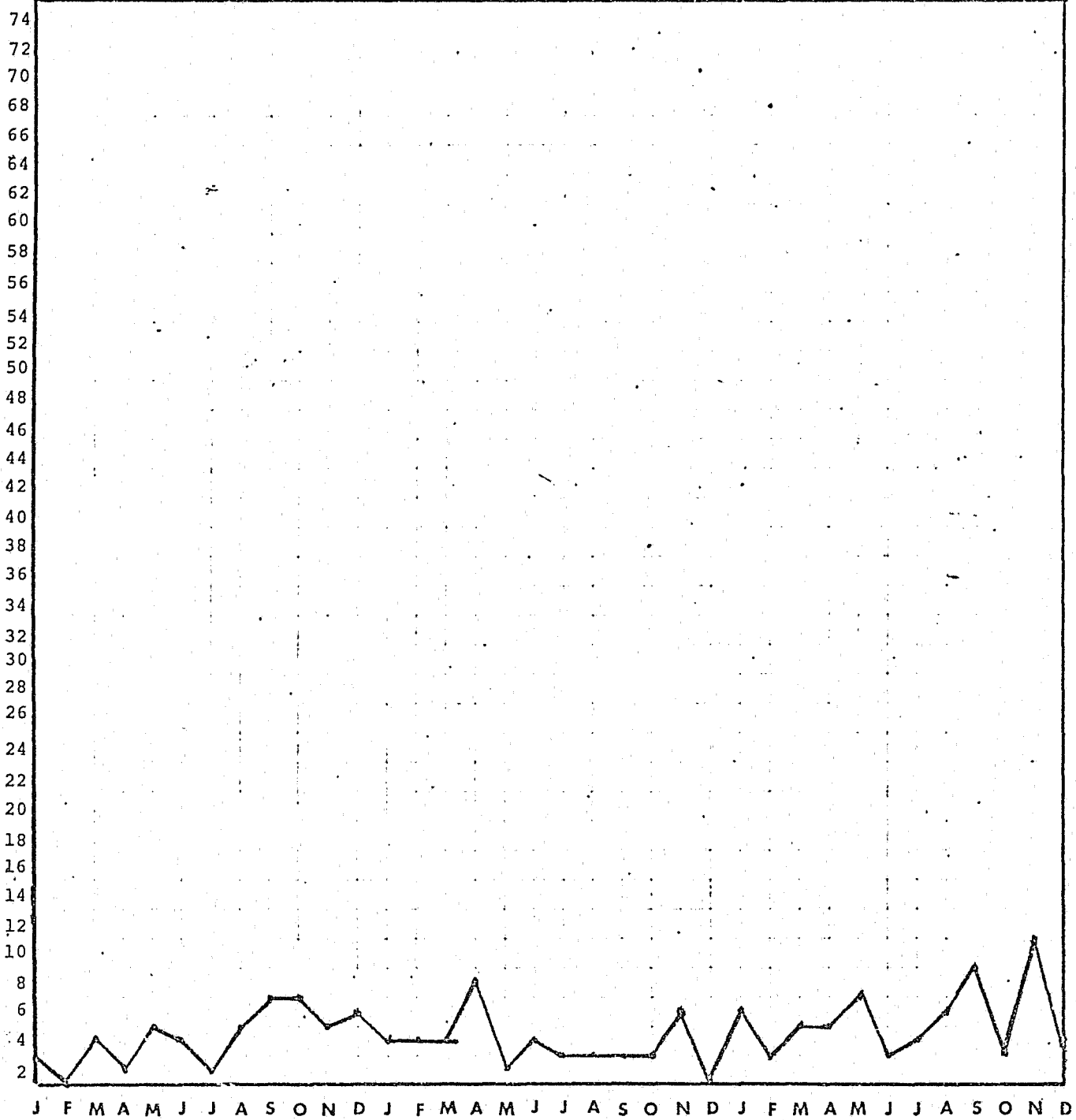
\*includes Hyattsville, Greenbelt, Laurel

\*\*Takoma Park counted totally in Montgomery County figures, though approximately one-third of the city is located within Prince George's County

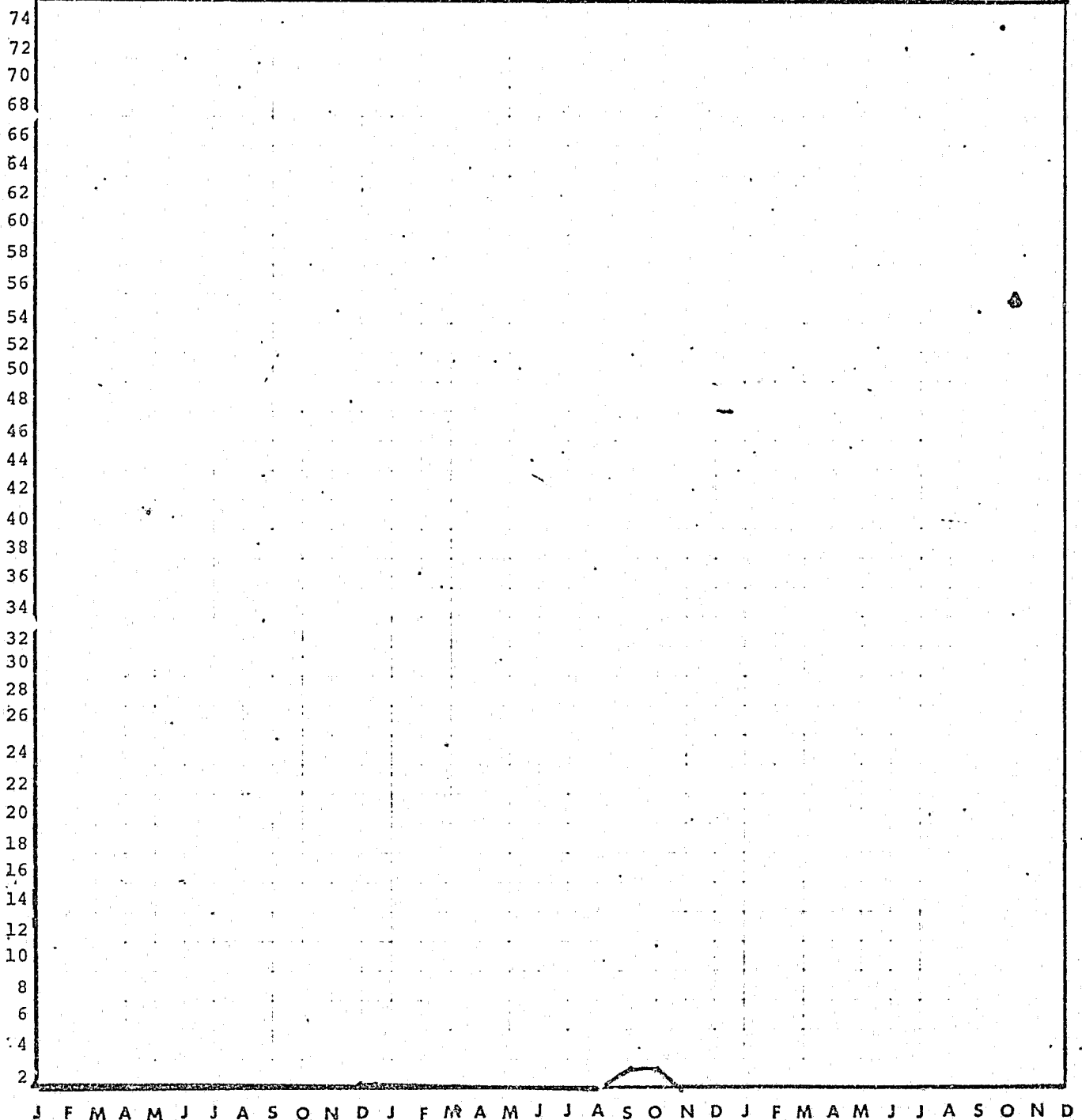




VOLUME OF REPORTED MURDER IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
 THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



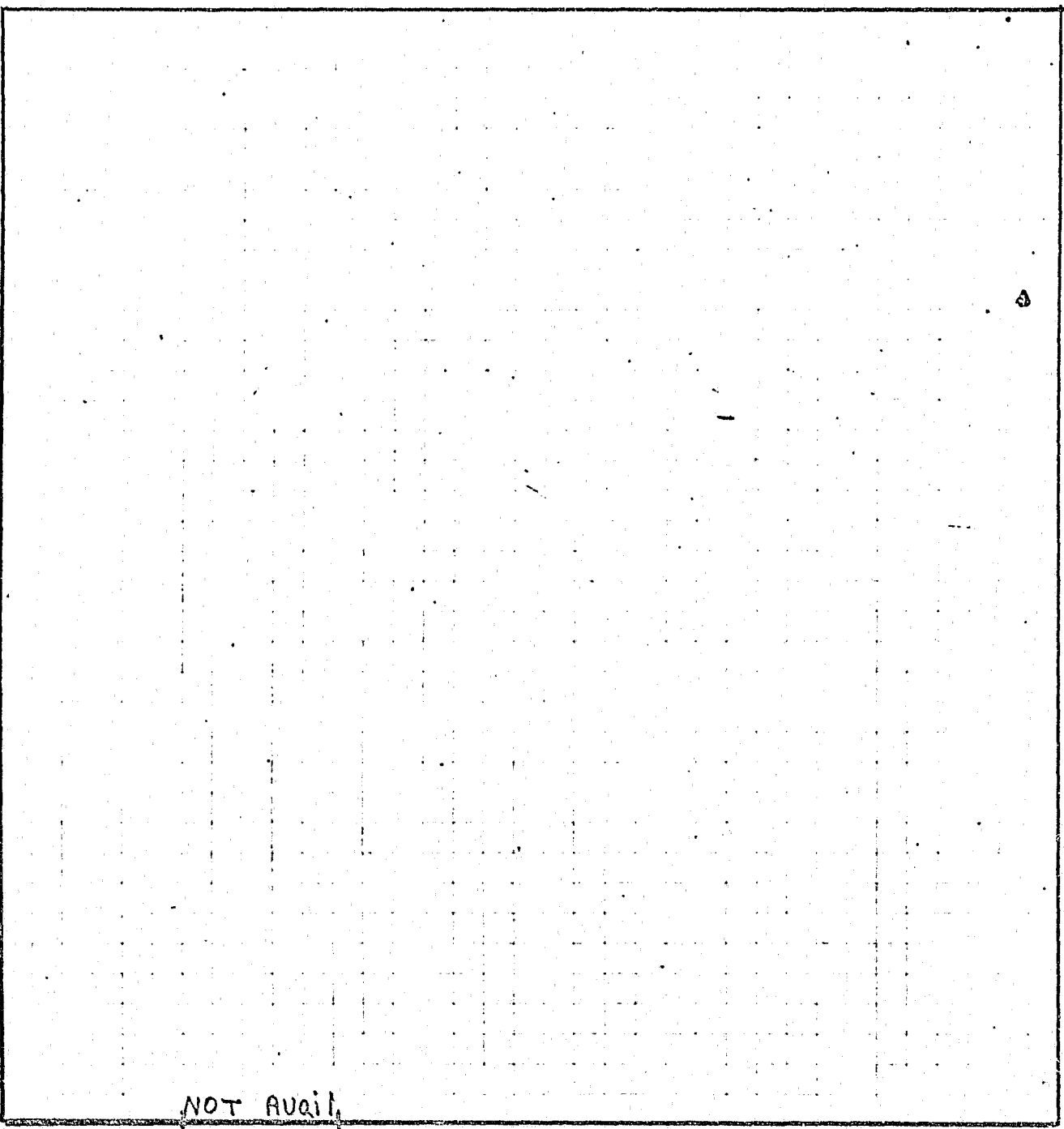
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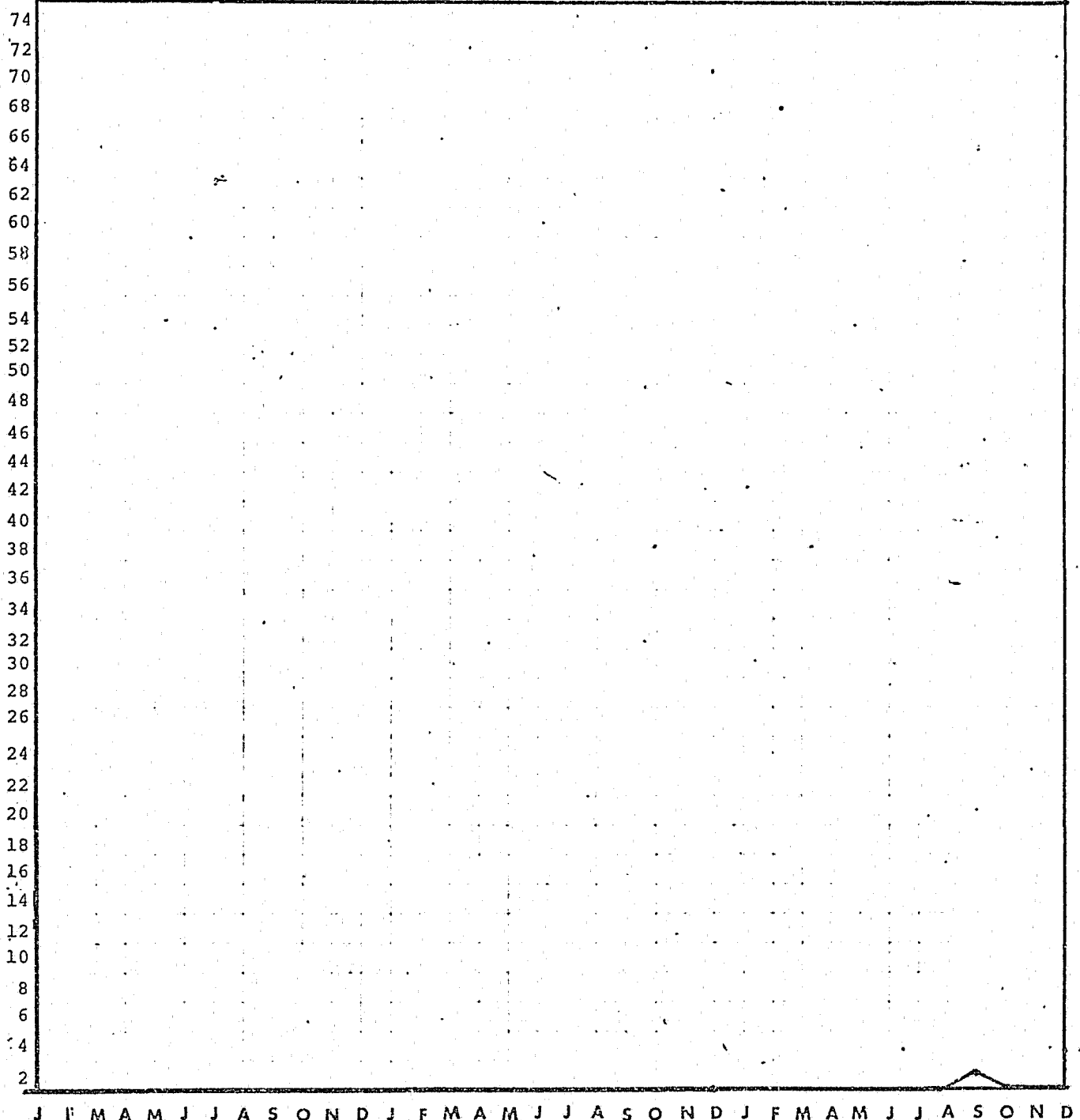
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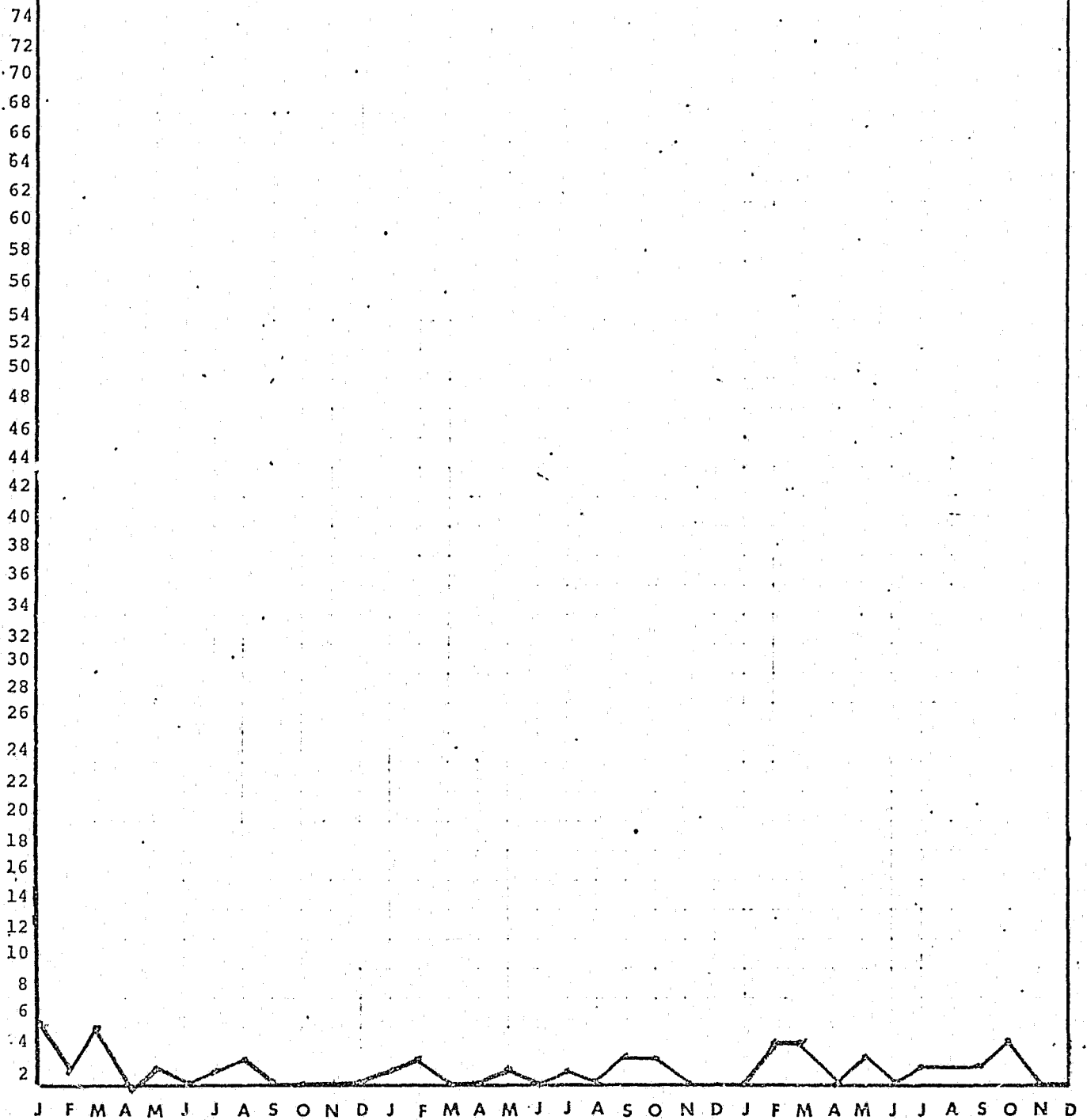
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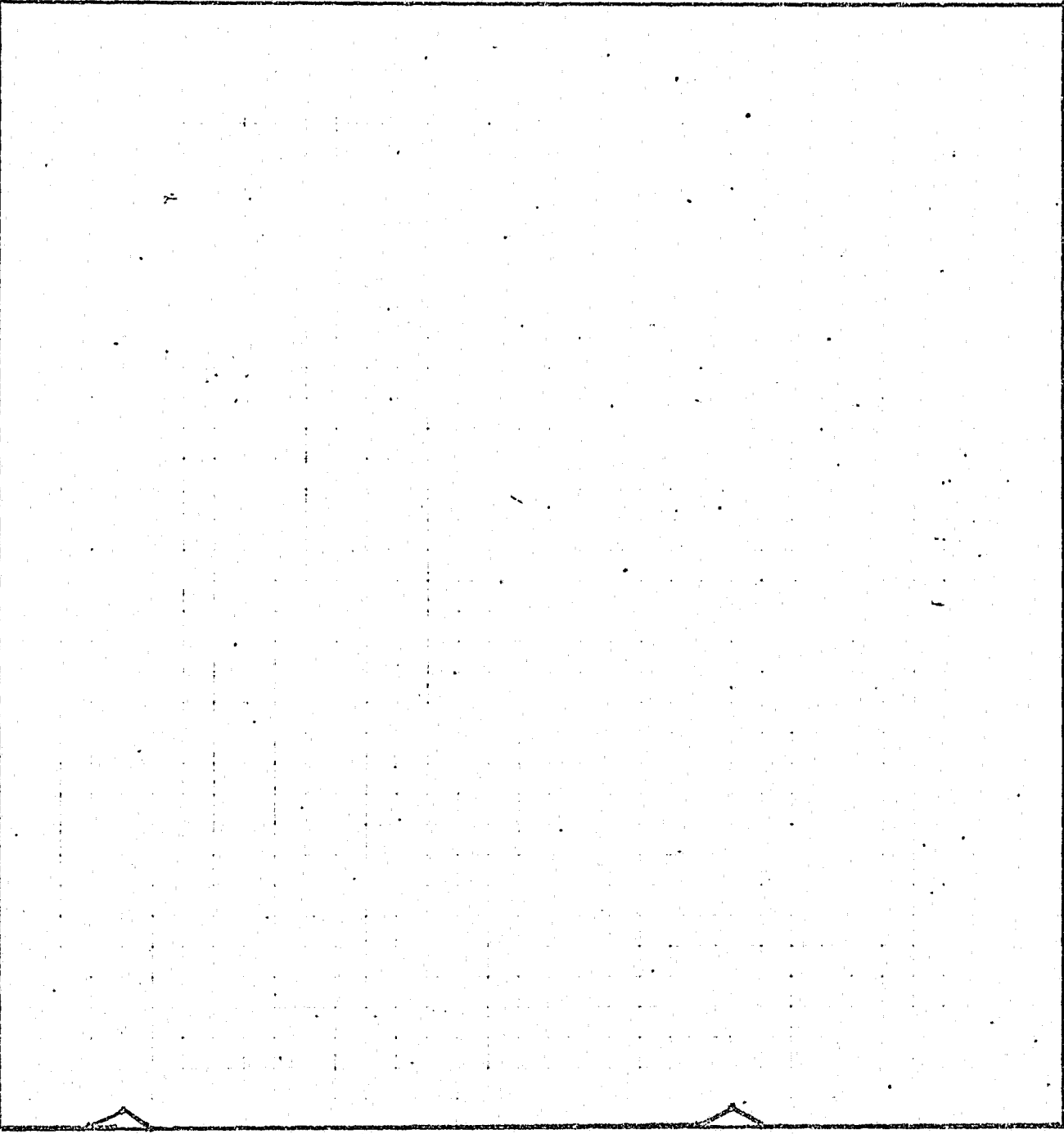
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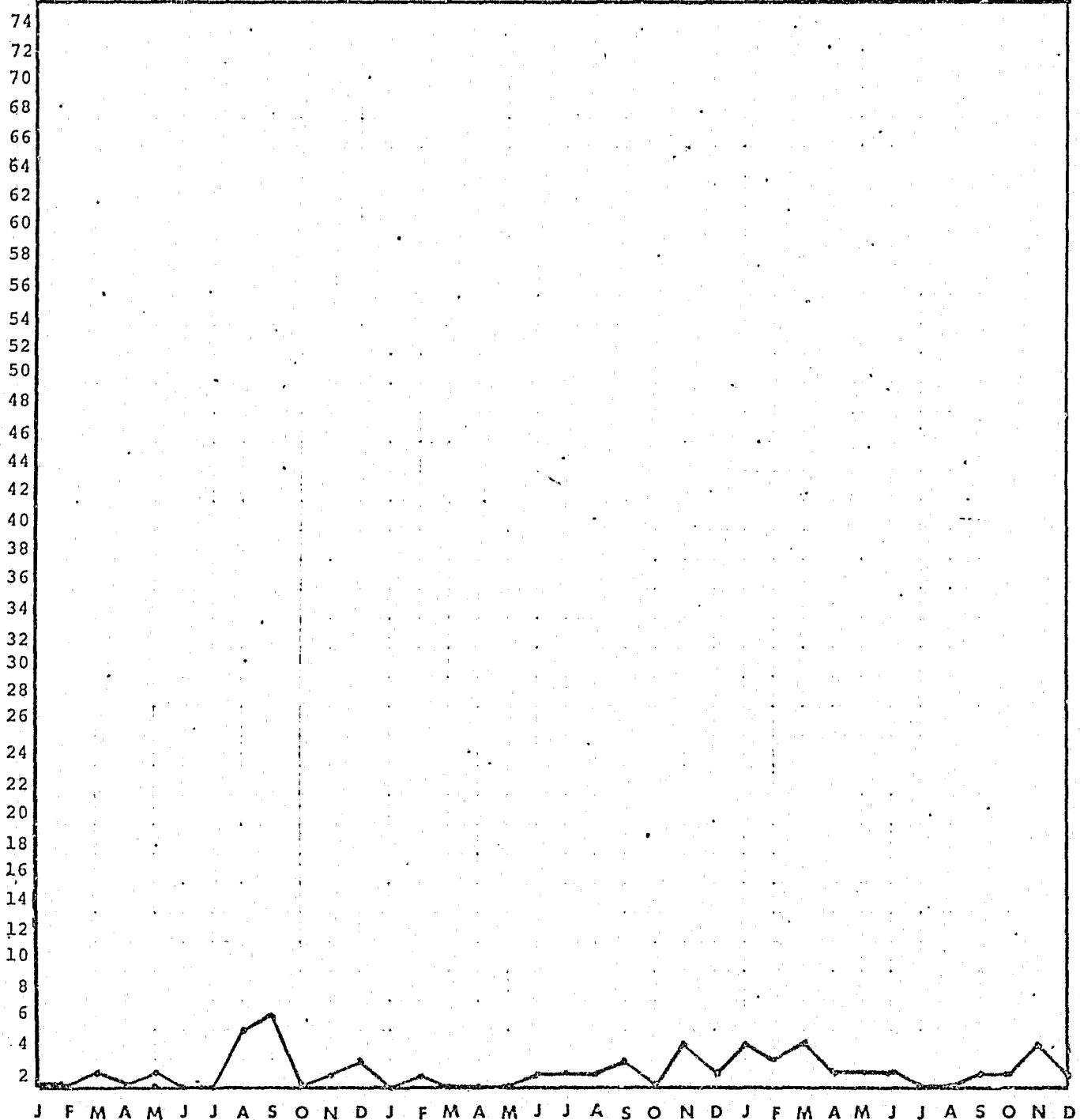
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VOLUME OF REPORTED MURDER IN 1970. 1971. 1972

TAKOMA PARK

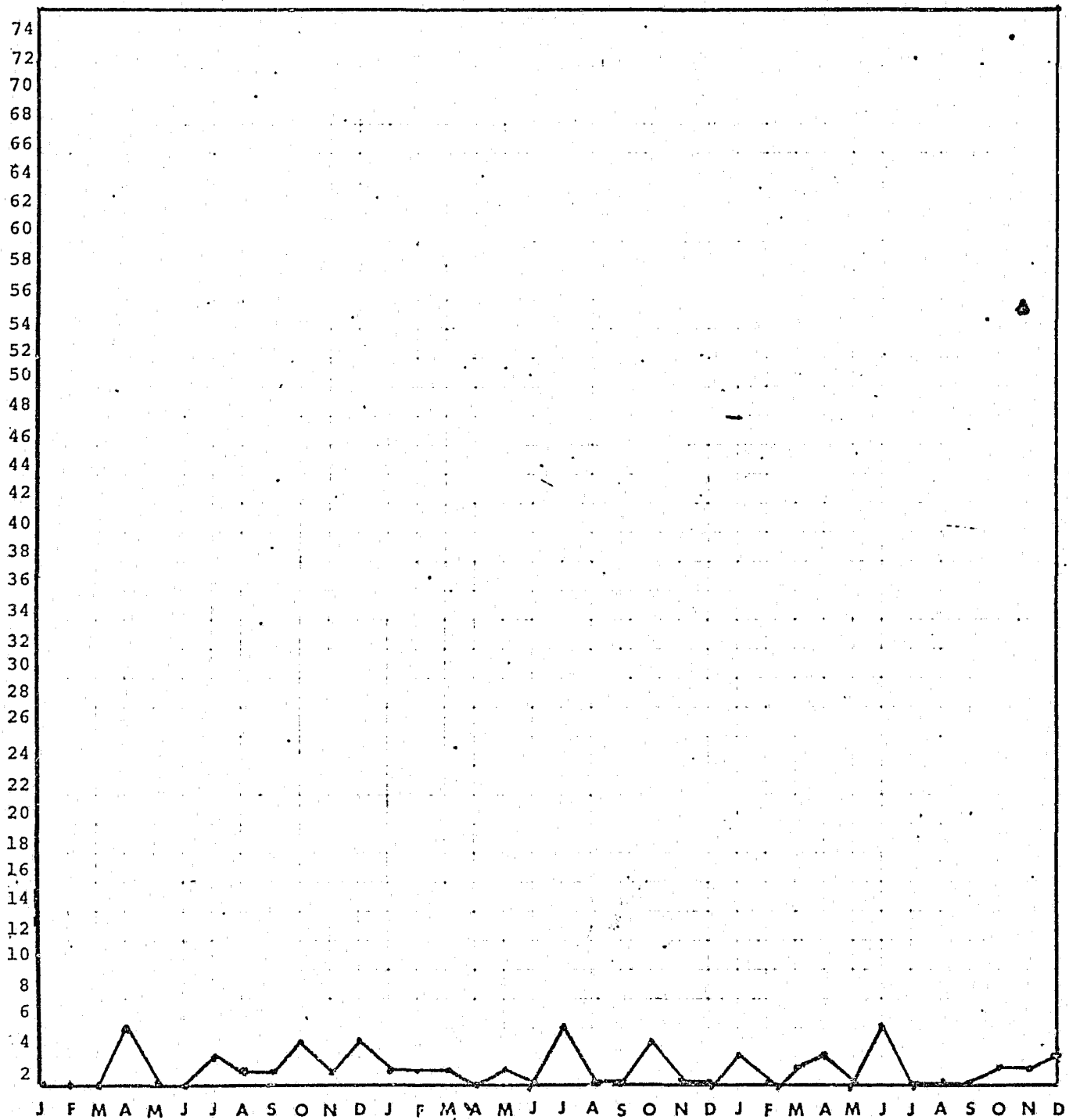


VOLUME OF REPORTED MURDER IN 1970. 1971. 1972

ALEXANDRIA



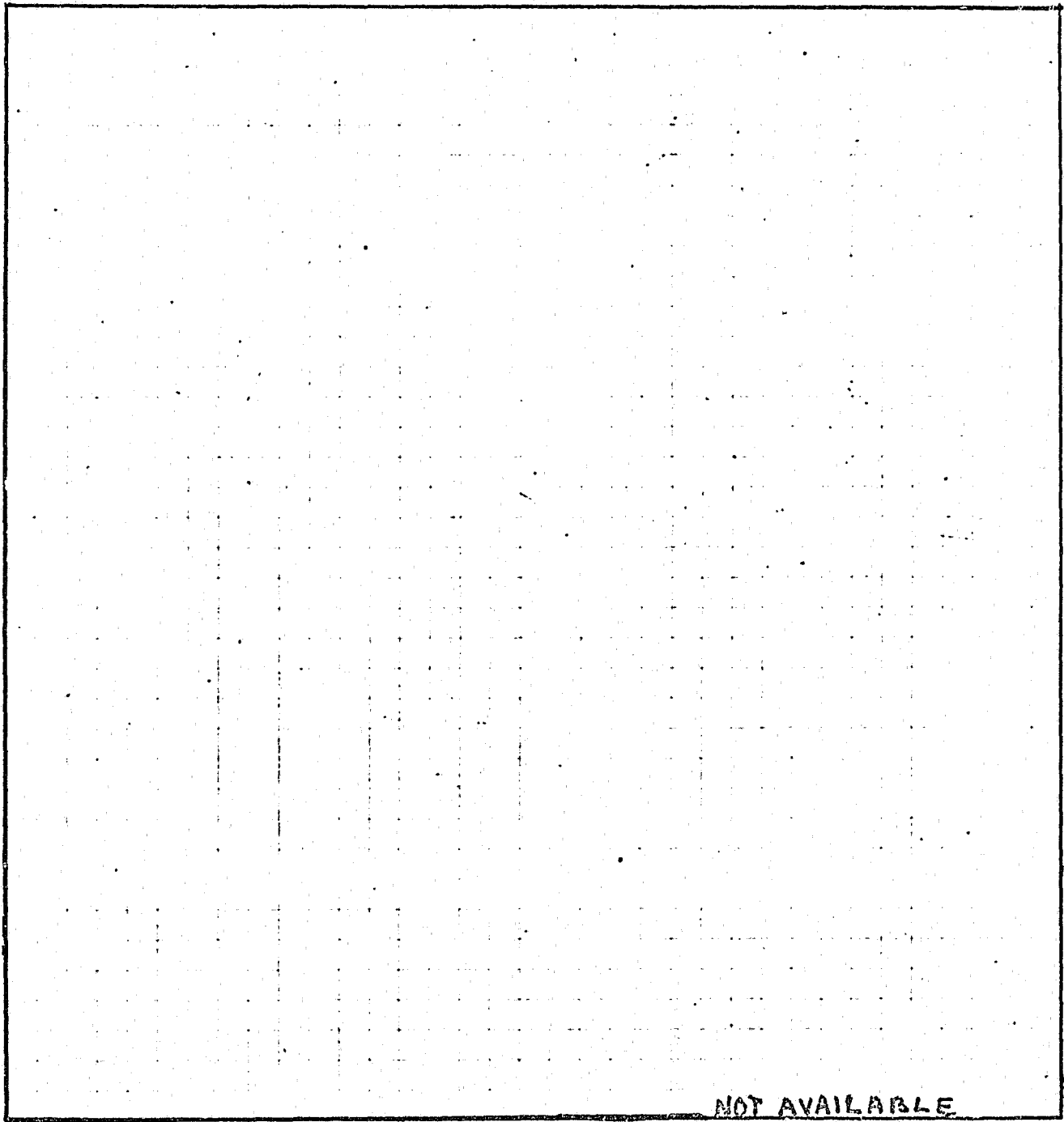




VOLUME OF REPORTED MURDER IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FAIRFAX COUNTY

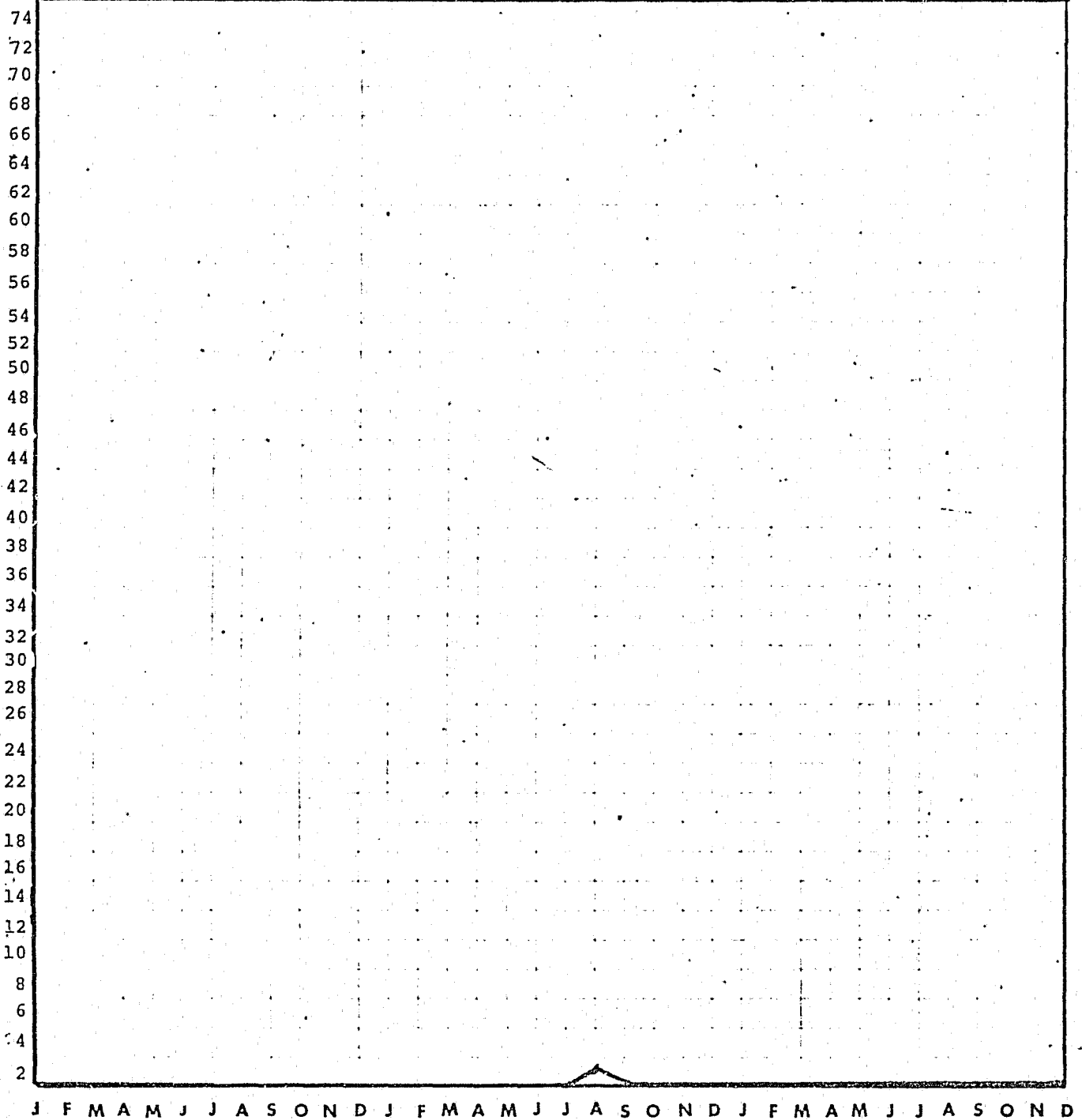
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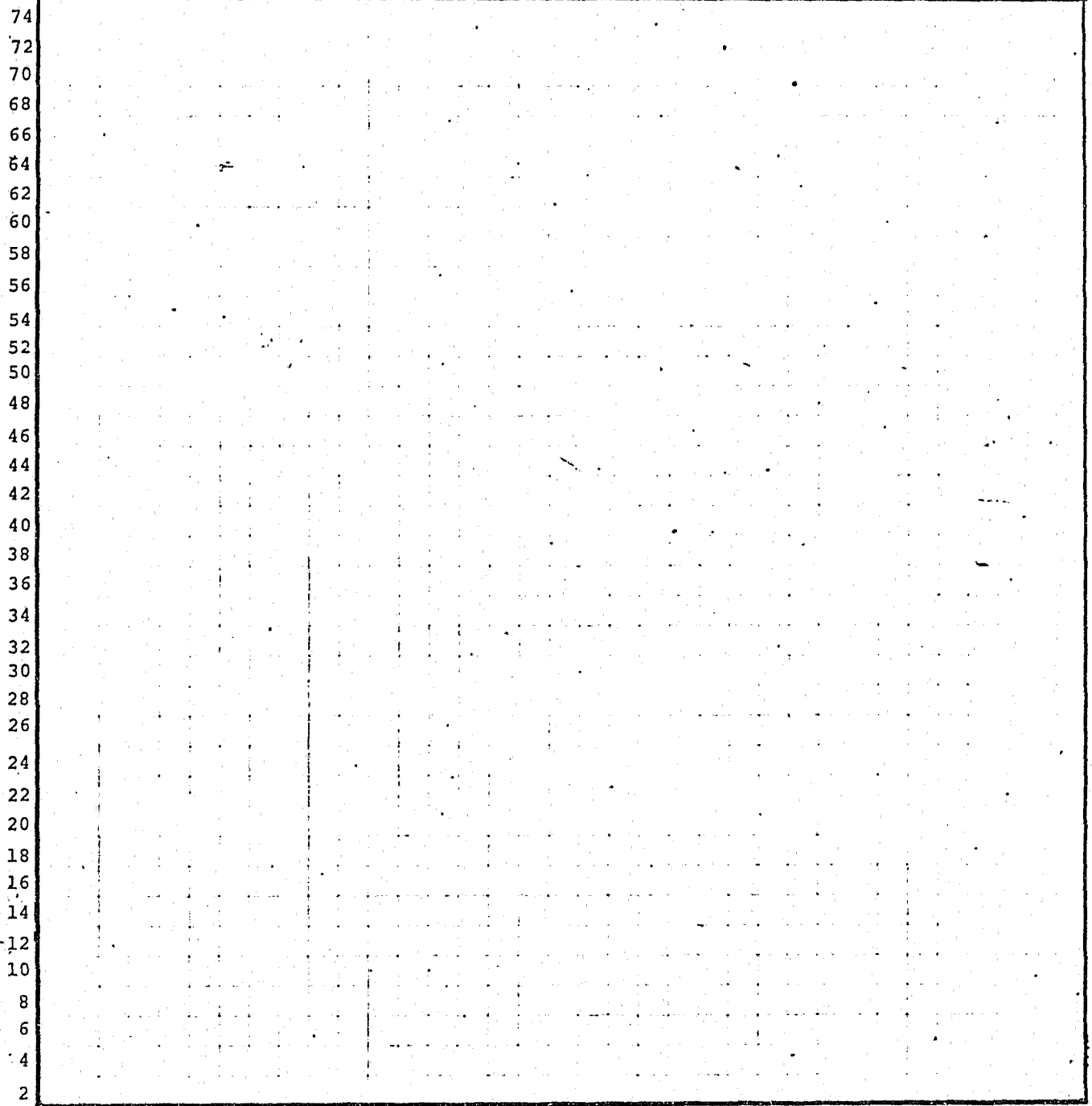
VOLUME OF REPORTED MURDER IN 1970. 1971. 1972

VIENNA



VOLUME OF REPORTED MURDER IN 1970. 1971. 1972

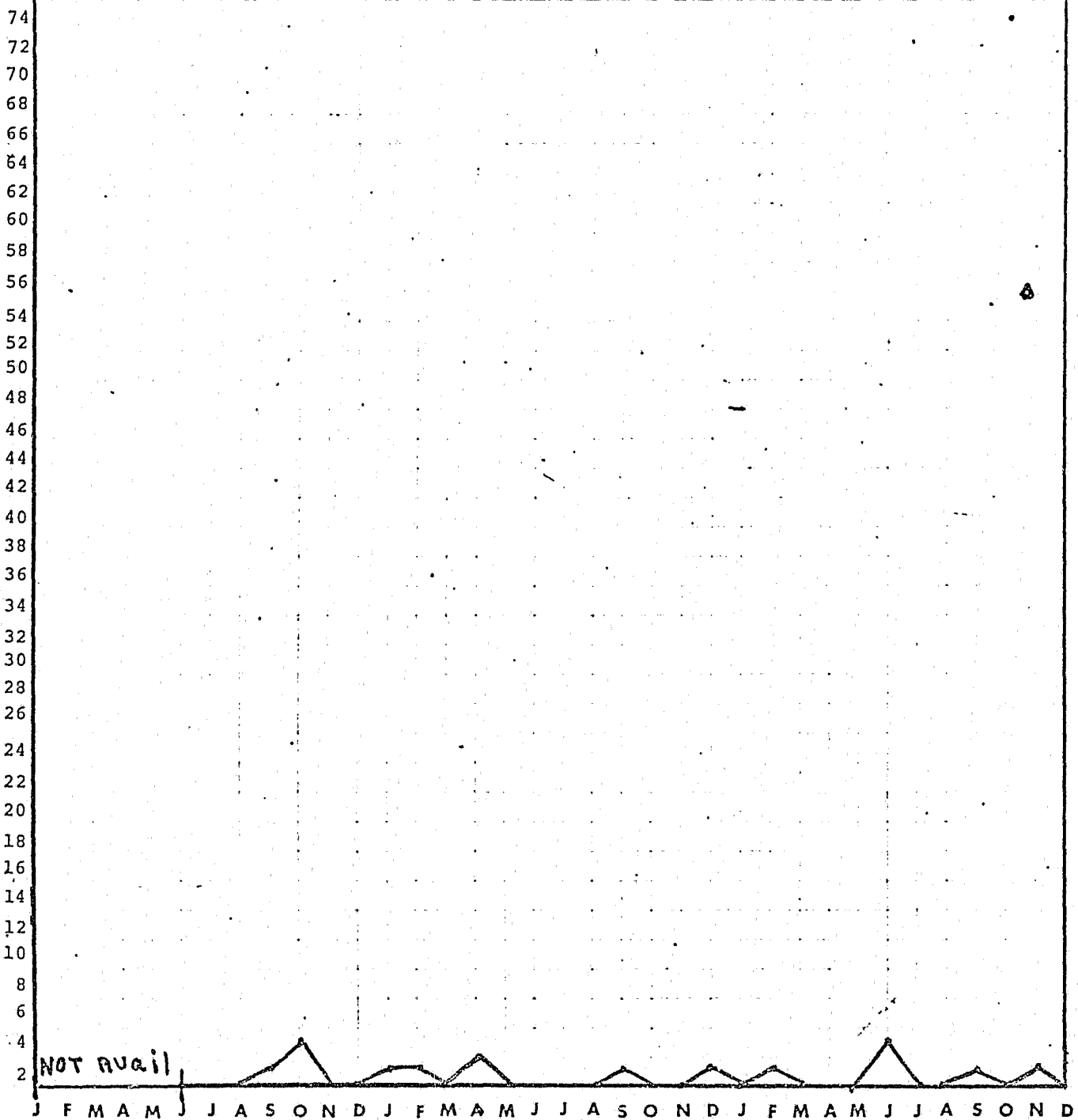
FAIRFAX CITY



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VOLUME OF REPORTED MURDER IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FALLS CHURCH



VOLUME OF REPORTED MURDER IN 1970. 1971. 1972

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

as an offense, accounted for .6 percent of the total index in 1970, .8 percent in 1971 and 1 percent in 1972. The rate of reported forcible rape per 100,000 population in 1970, 1971, 1972 was 24, 31 and 38. The table which follows illustrates the volume and rate of forcible rape by each major jurisdiction in this SMSA.

The victims of this violent crime in many cases are hesitant to report the offense to police due to fear and/or embarrassment when the possibility of court appearance confronts them, or the effect it may have on their reputations when the facts become known. Additionally, there is difficulty in establishing the act or element of force when there is the presence of a prior relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. Due to the usual clandestine nature of this offense it occurs most often out of reach of police patrols. The offense of forcible rape is no doubt the most underreported crime in the index.

### C. Robbery

Robbery is defined by the F.B.I. as the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another, against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear. The element of personal confrontation is always present. Robberies are reported in two general categories--armed, when any object is used as a weapon; and strong arm, which includes muggings and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but where strong arm tactics are employed.

During the period covered in this report (1970, 1971, 1972) there were a total of 14,077, 14,411, 10,649 robberies in the Metropolitan Area (the table which follows sets out the volume and rates for the major area jurisdictions). There was a 24 percent decrease in the 1972 level over that of 1970. This offense accounted for 12 percent of the total index in 1970, 13 percent in 1971

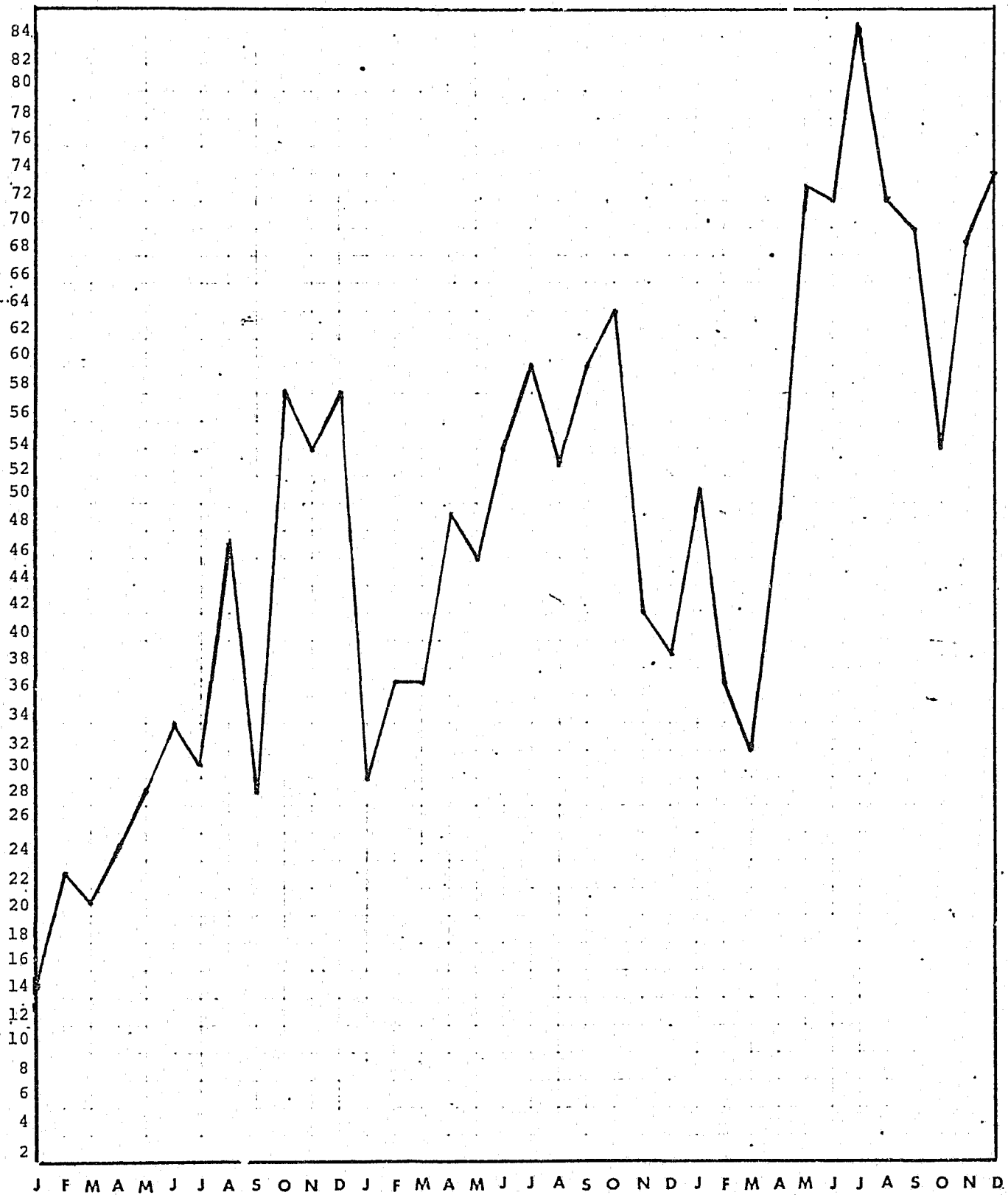
RAPE IN THE D.C. SMSA BY  
VOLUME AND RATE PER 100,000

JURISDICTION	1970	1971	1972
District of Columbia	400/53	547/74	714/95
Prince George's County*	120/18	117/17	188/27
Montgomery County**	29/6	57/10	81/14
Alexandria City	31/28	51/45	30/26
Arlington County	33/19	45/26	30/17
Fairfax County	66/15	74/15	77/15
Vienna City	0	0	Not Avail.
Fairfax City	0	4/17	2/9
Falls Church	5/46	1/9	3/28
Prince William County	11/9	17/13	18/14
Loudoun County	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	1/2
TOTAL:	695/24	913/31	1144/38

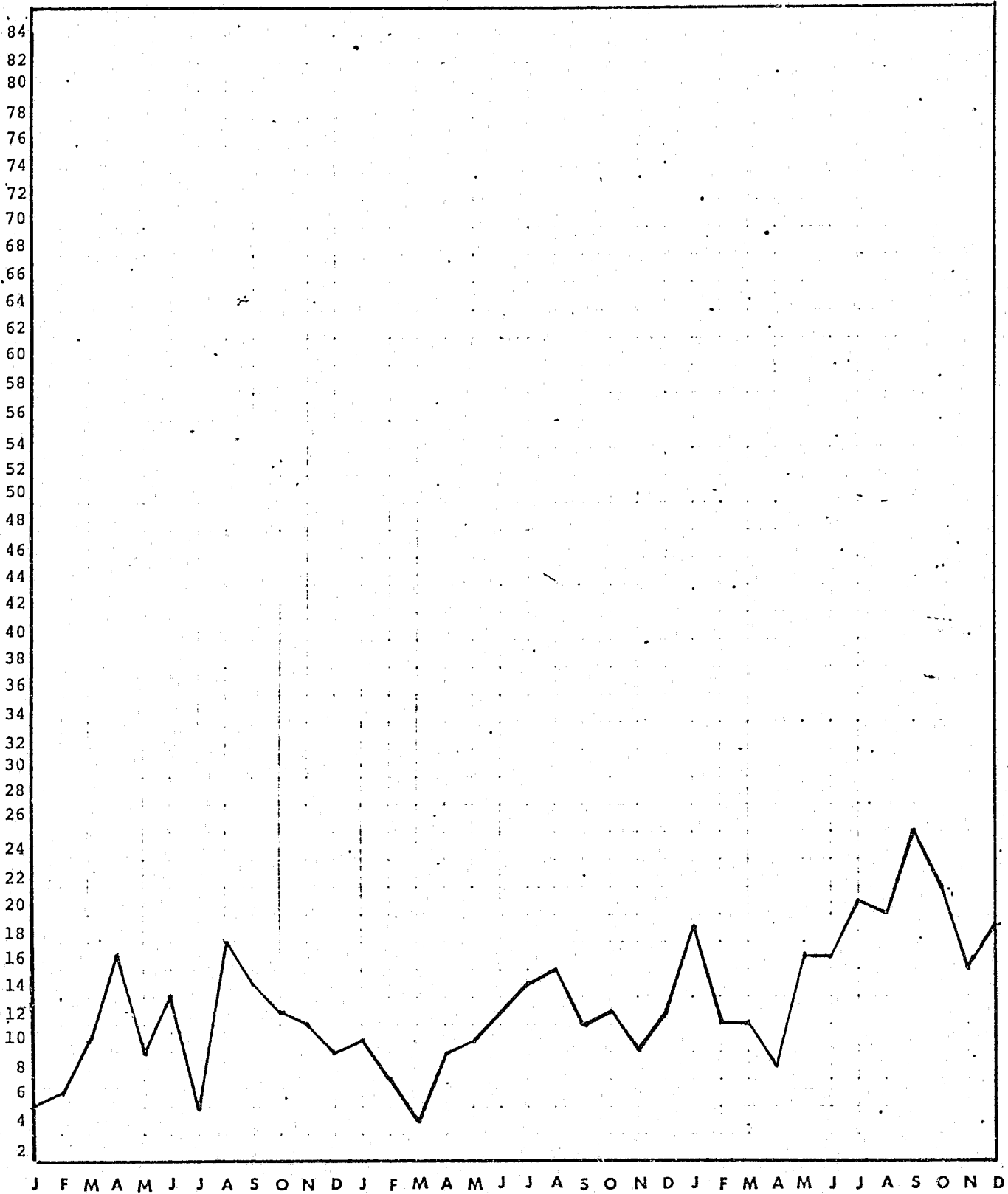
\*includes Hyattsville, Greenbelt, Laurel

\*\*Takoma Park counted totally in Montgomery County figures, though approximately one-third of the city is located within Prince George's County

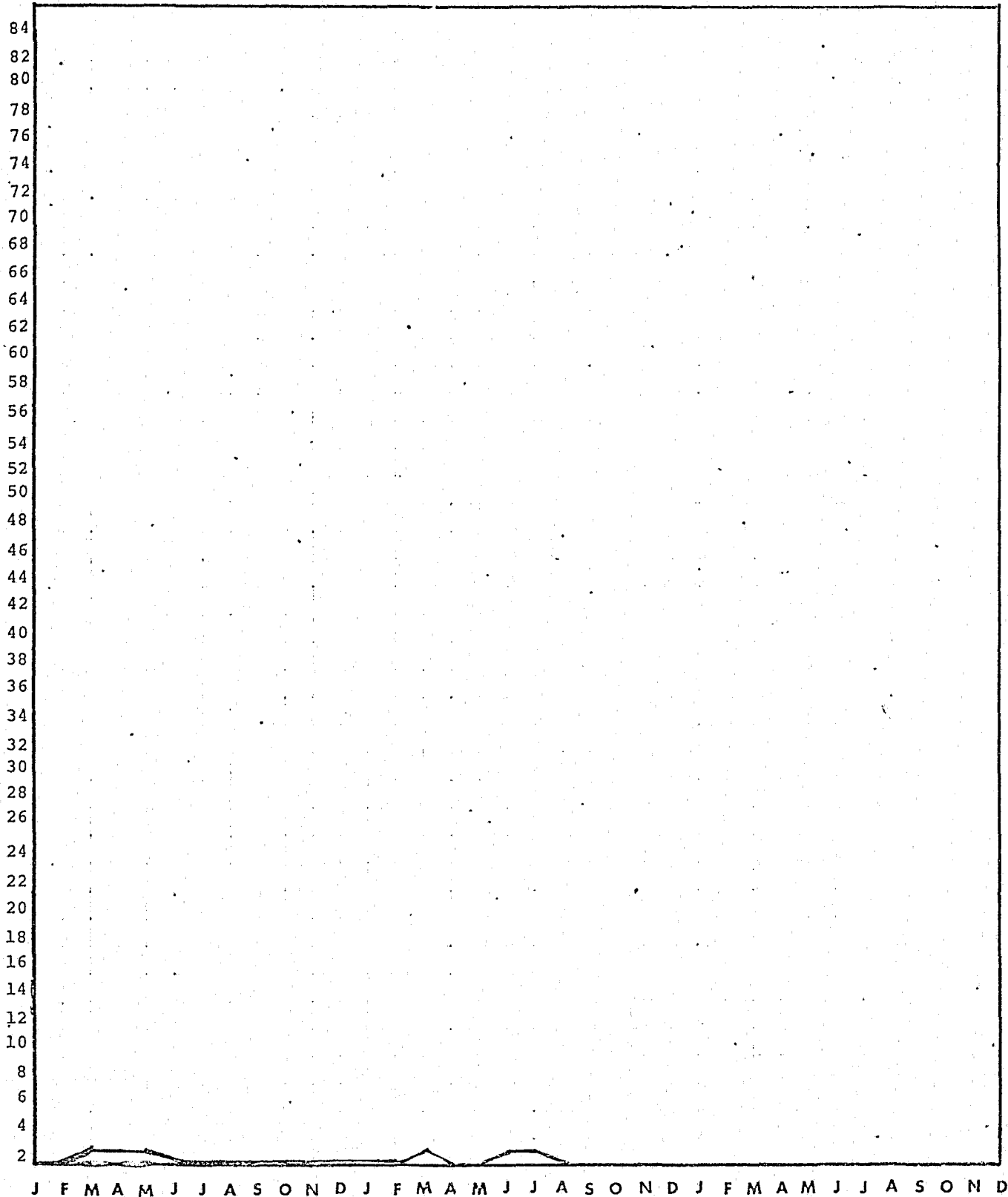




VOLUME OF REPORTED RAPE IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
 THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

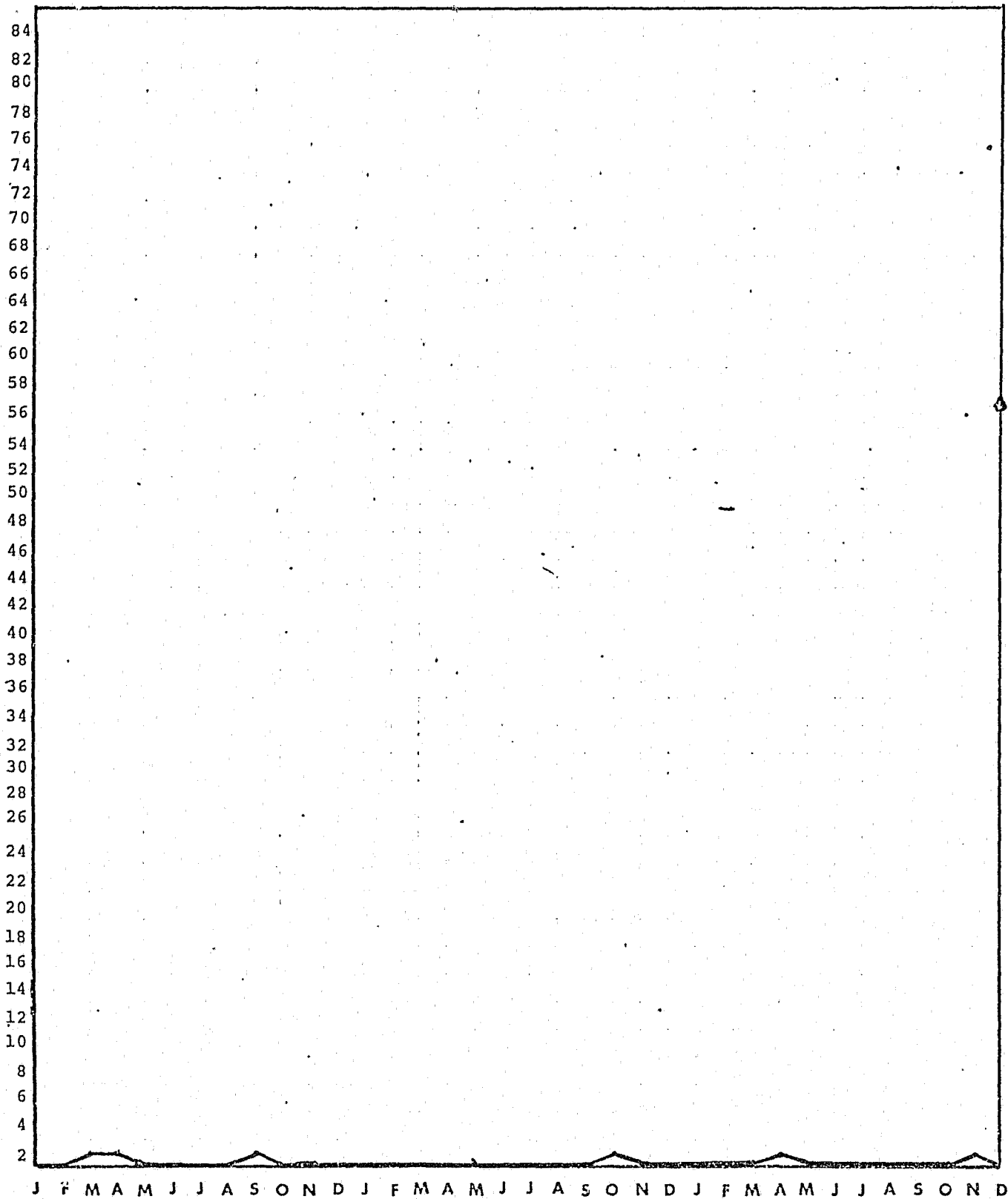


VOLUME OF REPORTED RAPE IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY



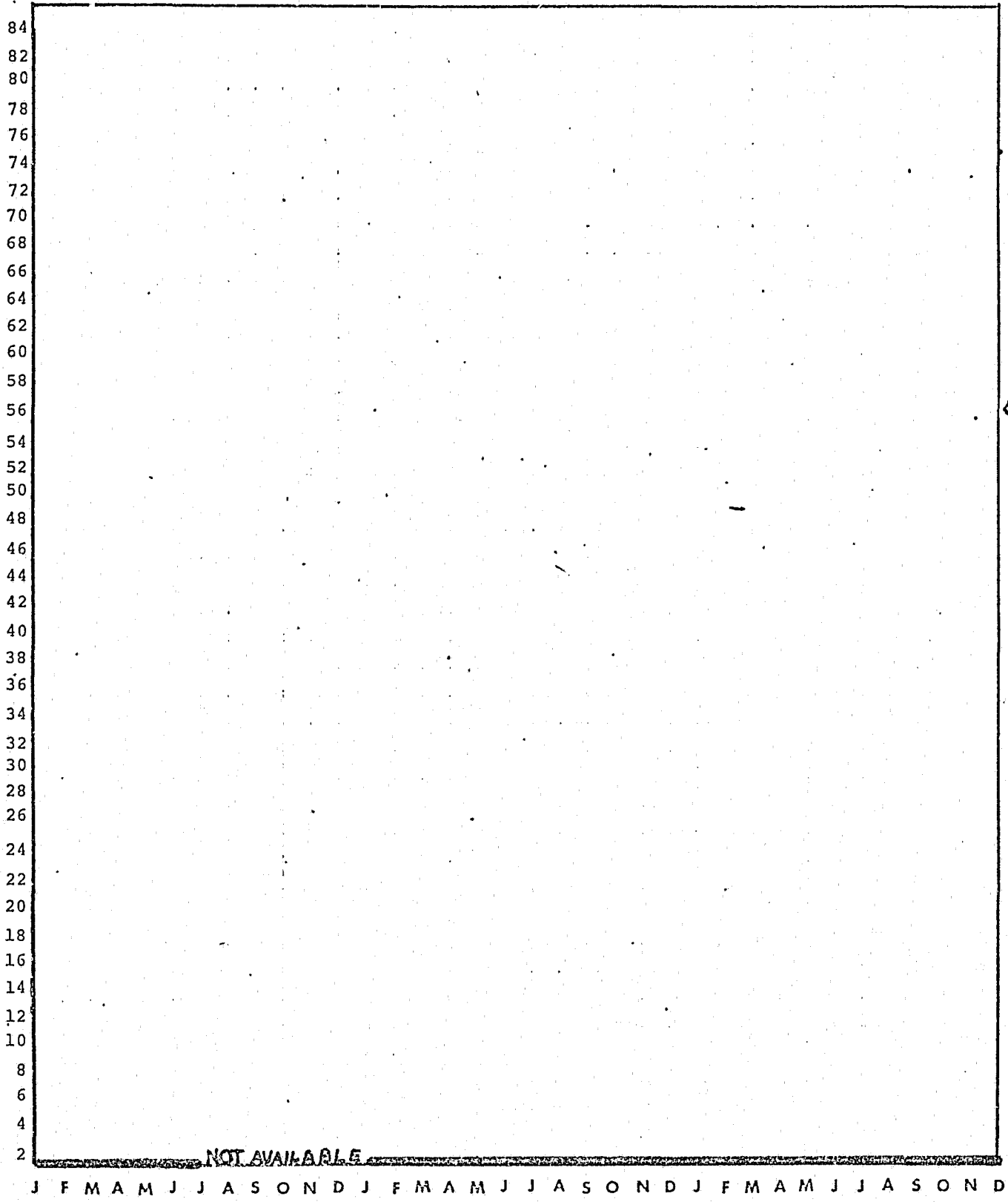
VOLUME OF REPORTED RAPE IN 1970. 1971. 1972

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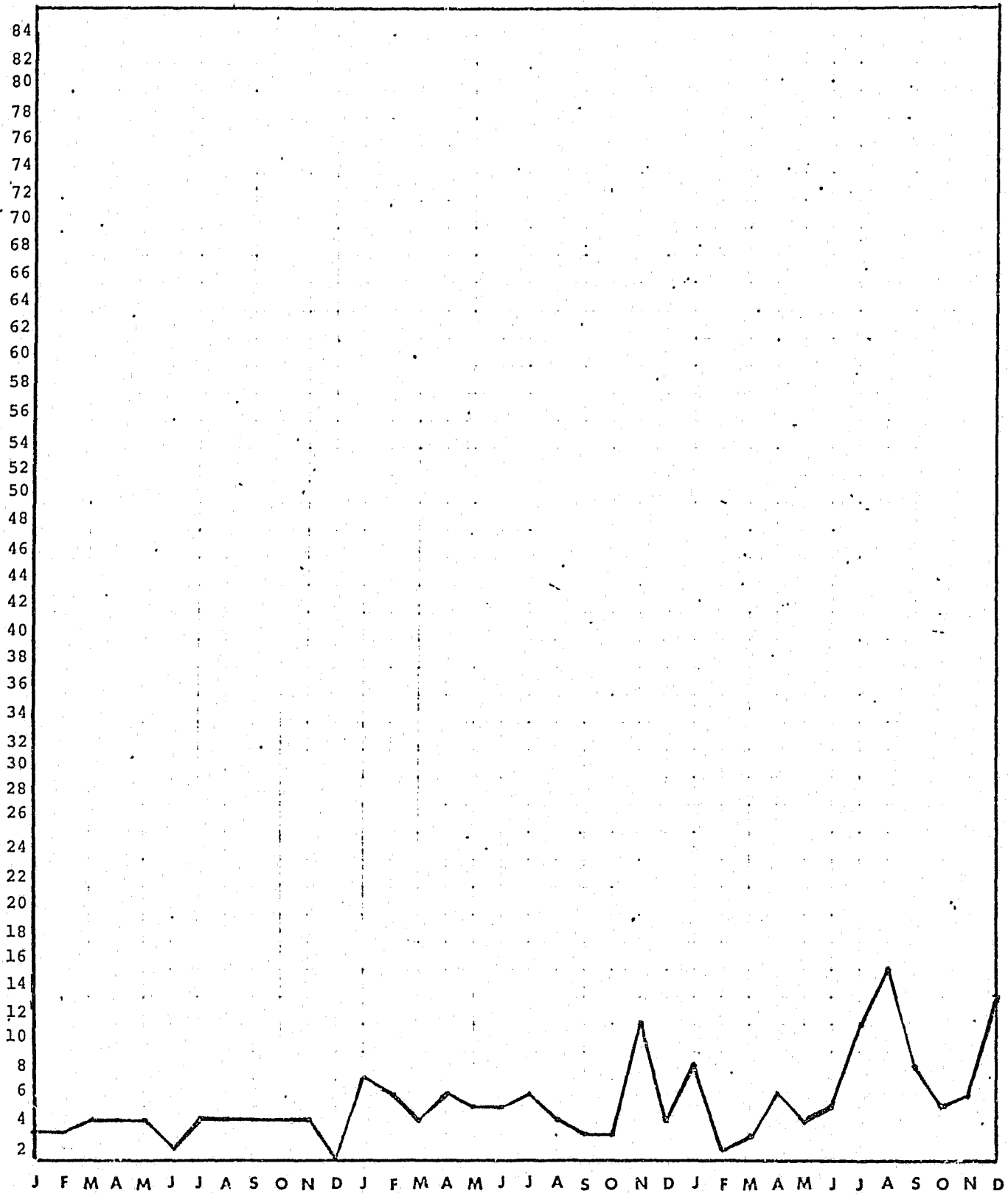


VOLUME OF REPORTED RAPE IN 1970. 1971. 1972

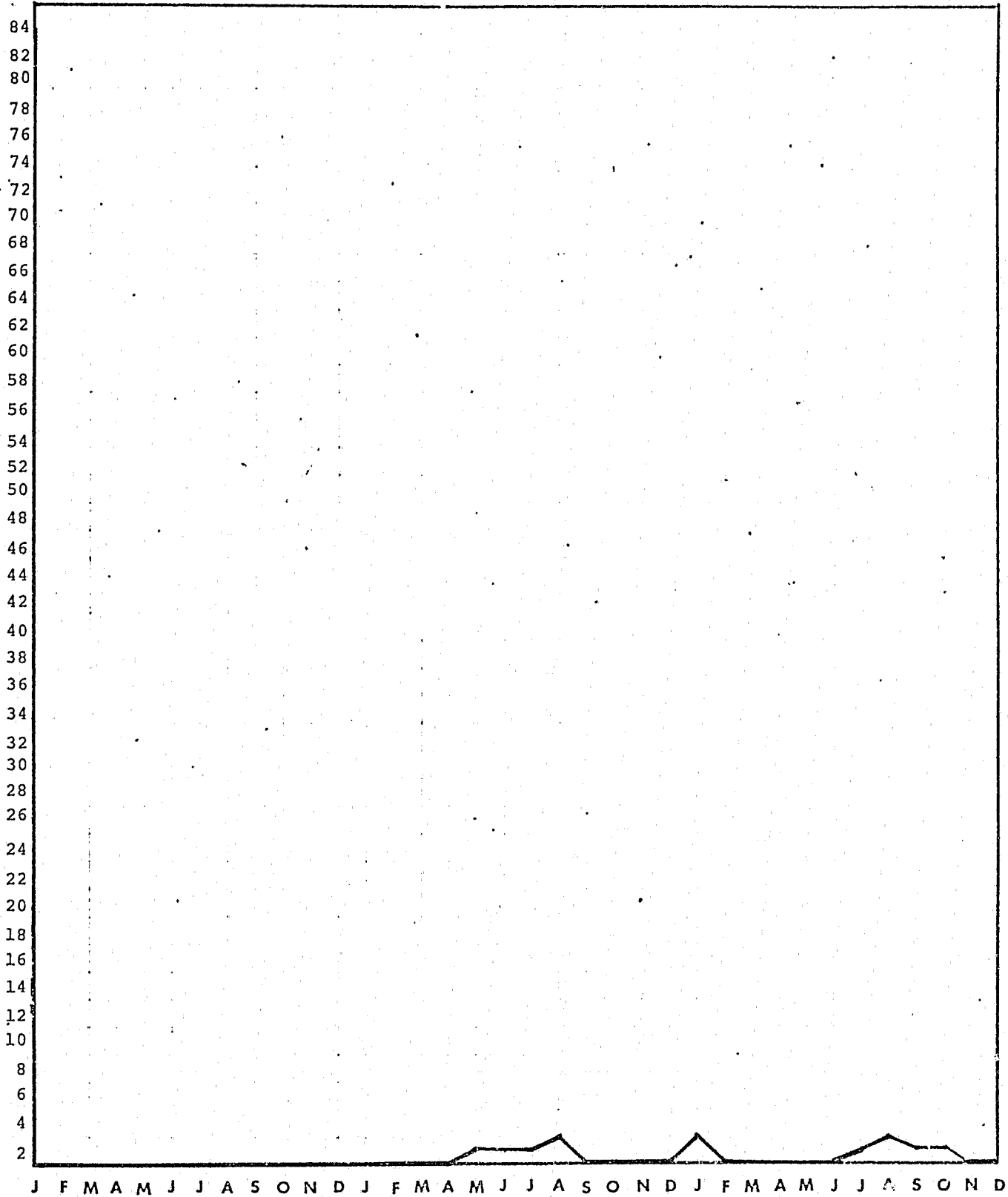
LAUREL



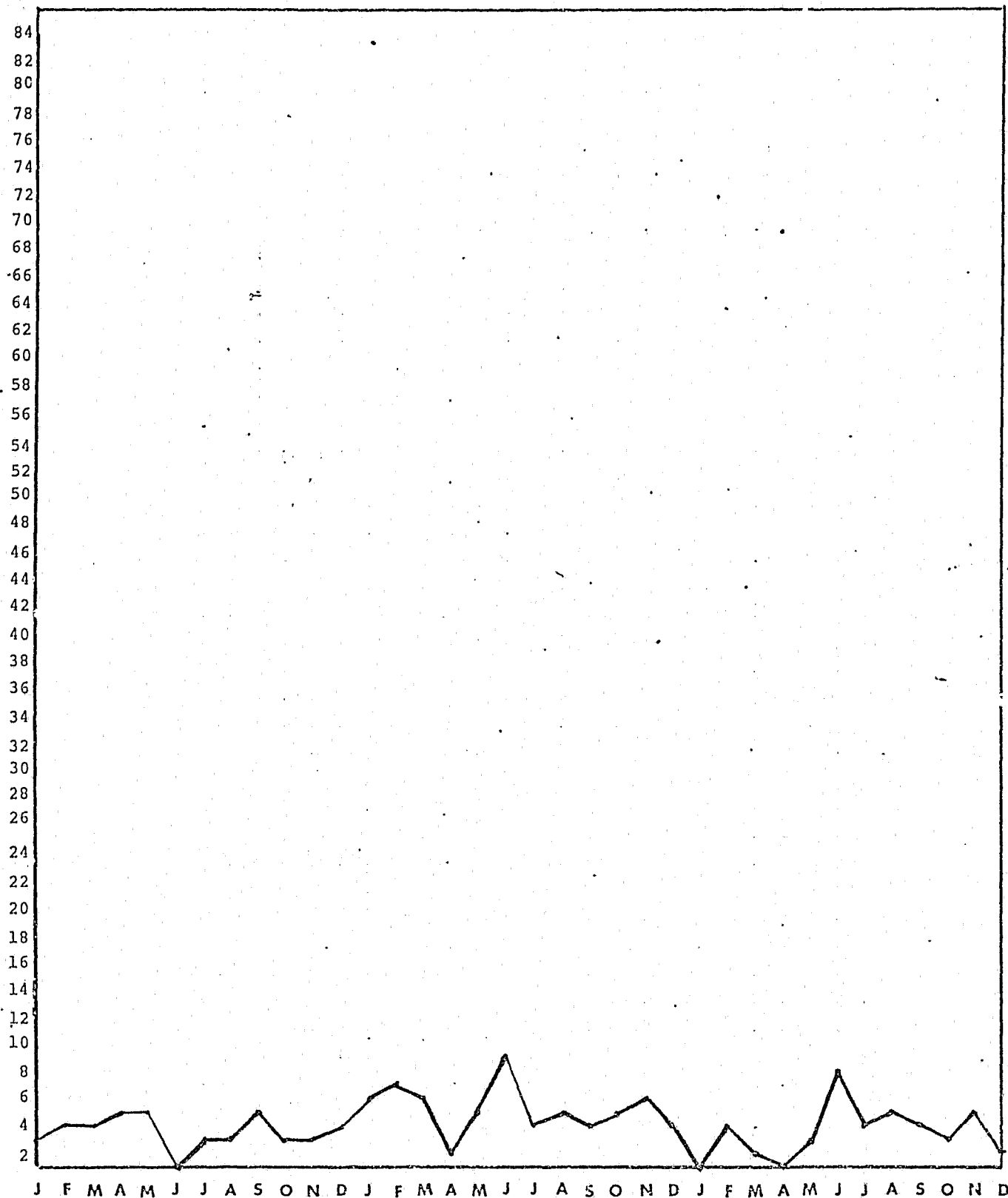
VOLUME OF REPORTED RAPE IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
 GREENBELT



VOLUME OF REPORTED RAPE IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY



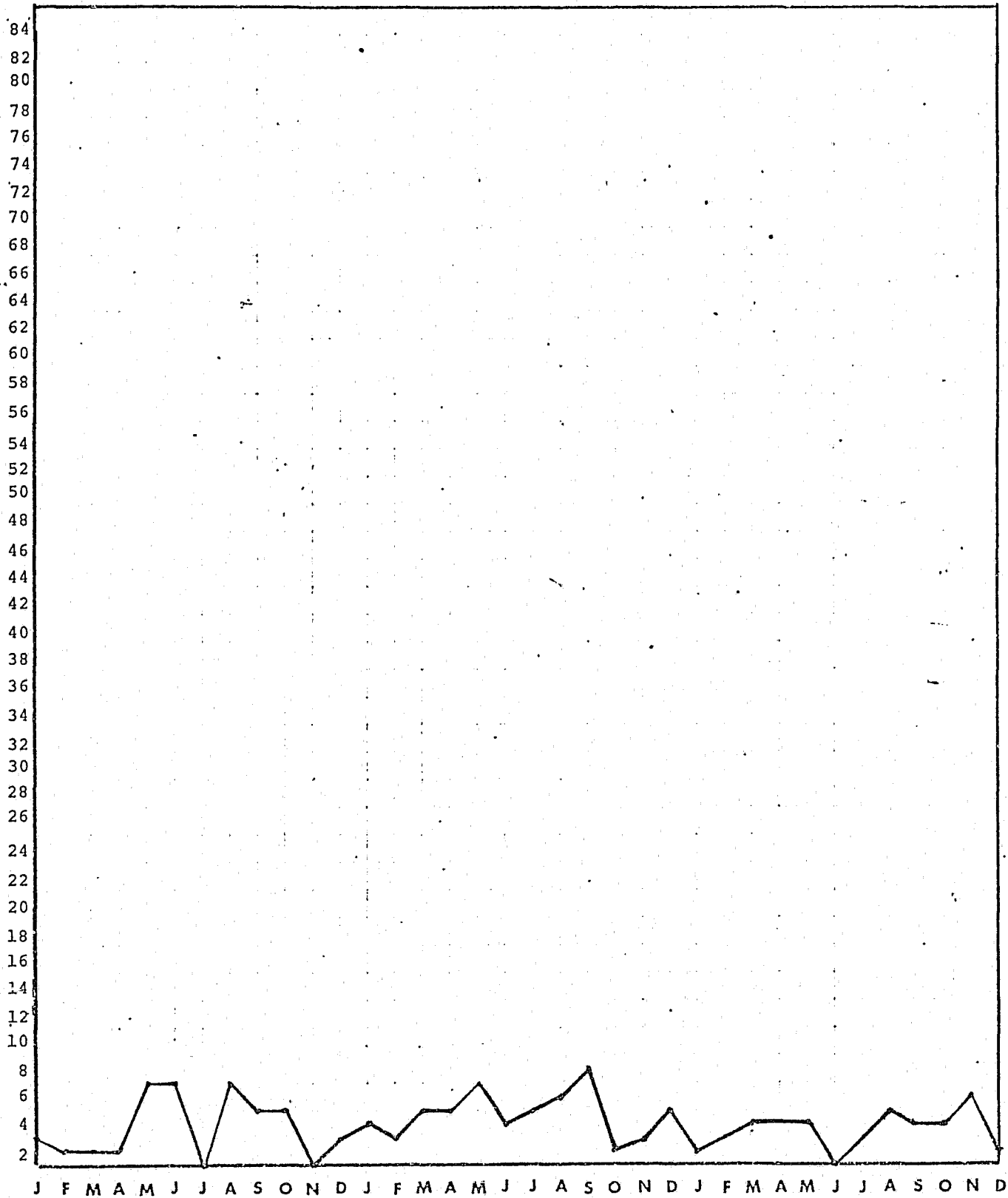
VOLUME OF REPORTED RAPE IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
TAKOMA PARK



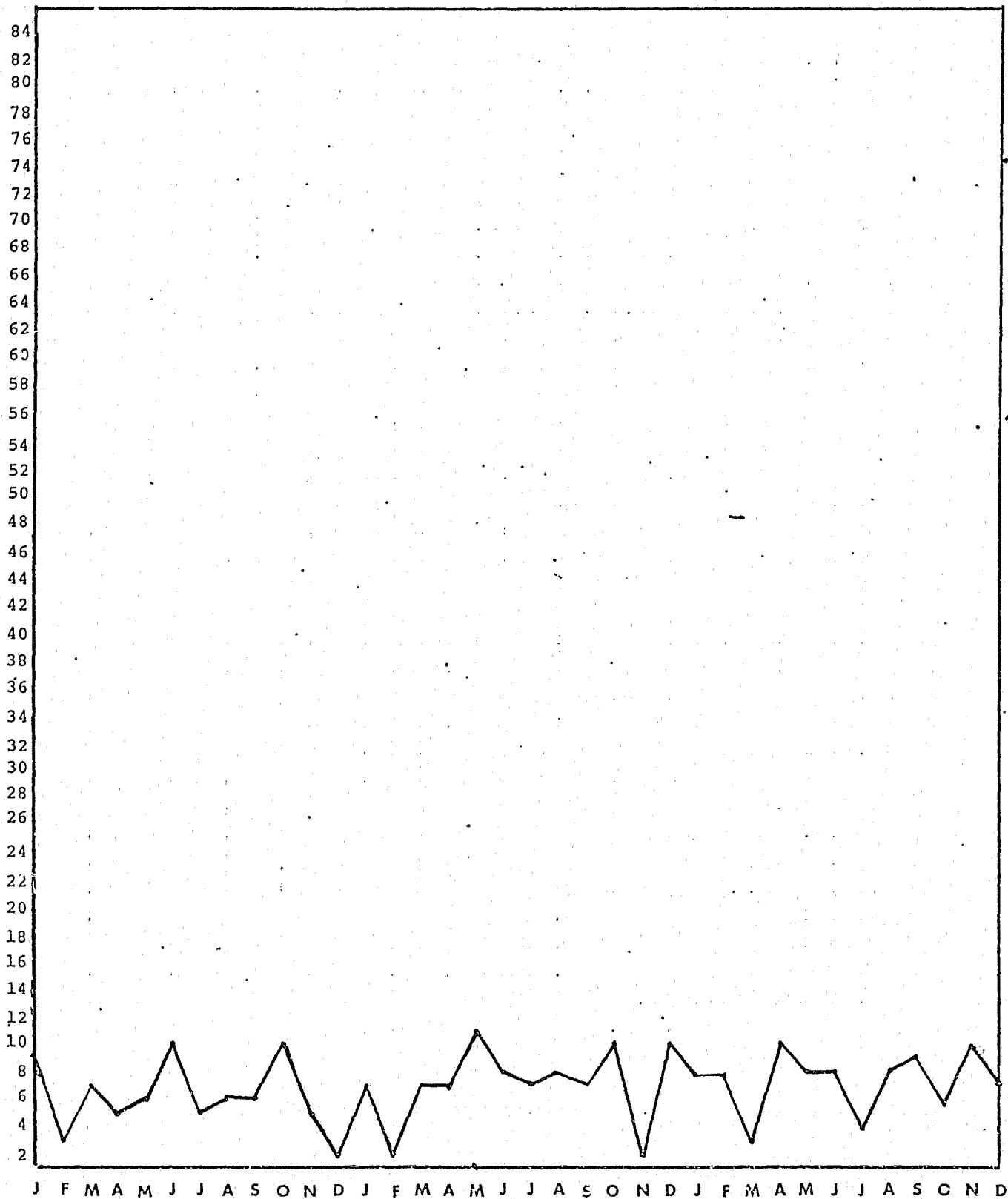
VOLUME OF REPORTED RAPE IN 1970. 1971. 1972

ALEXANDRIA



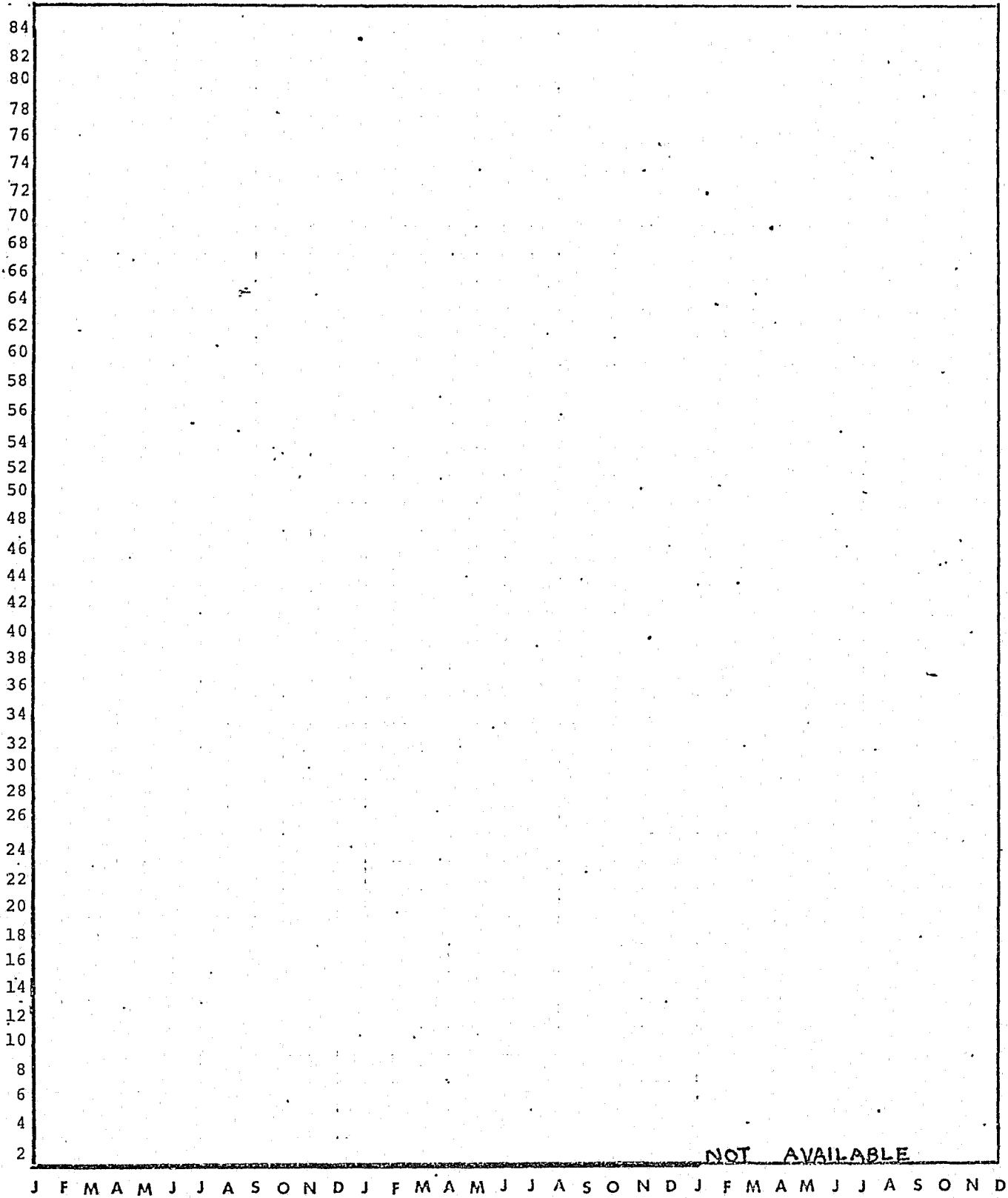


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 ARLINGTON COUNTY



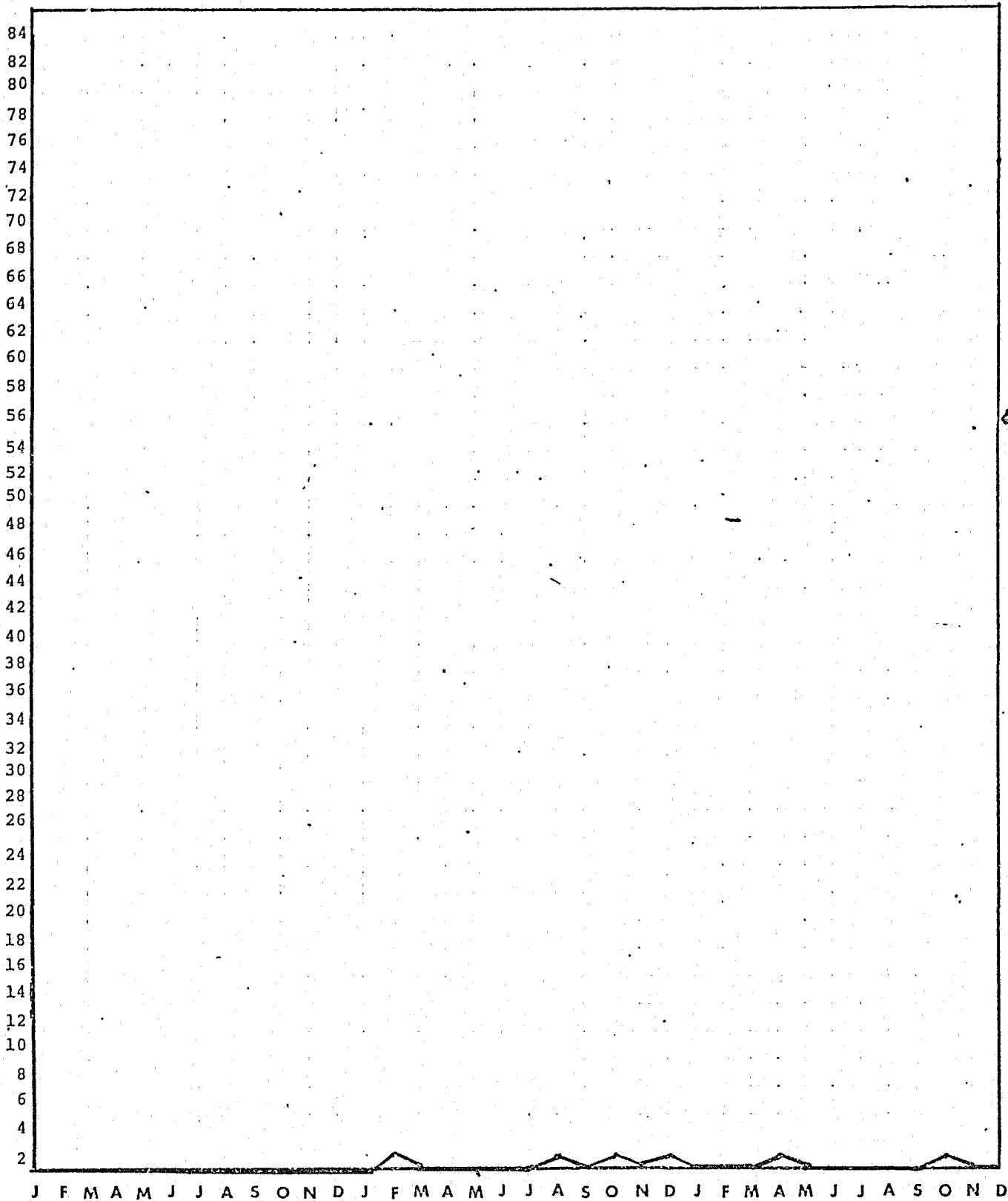
VOLUME OF REPORTED RAPE IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FAIRFAX COUNTY



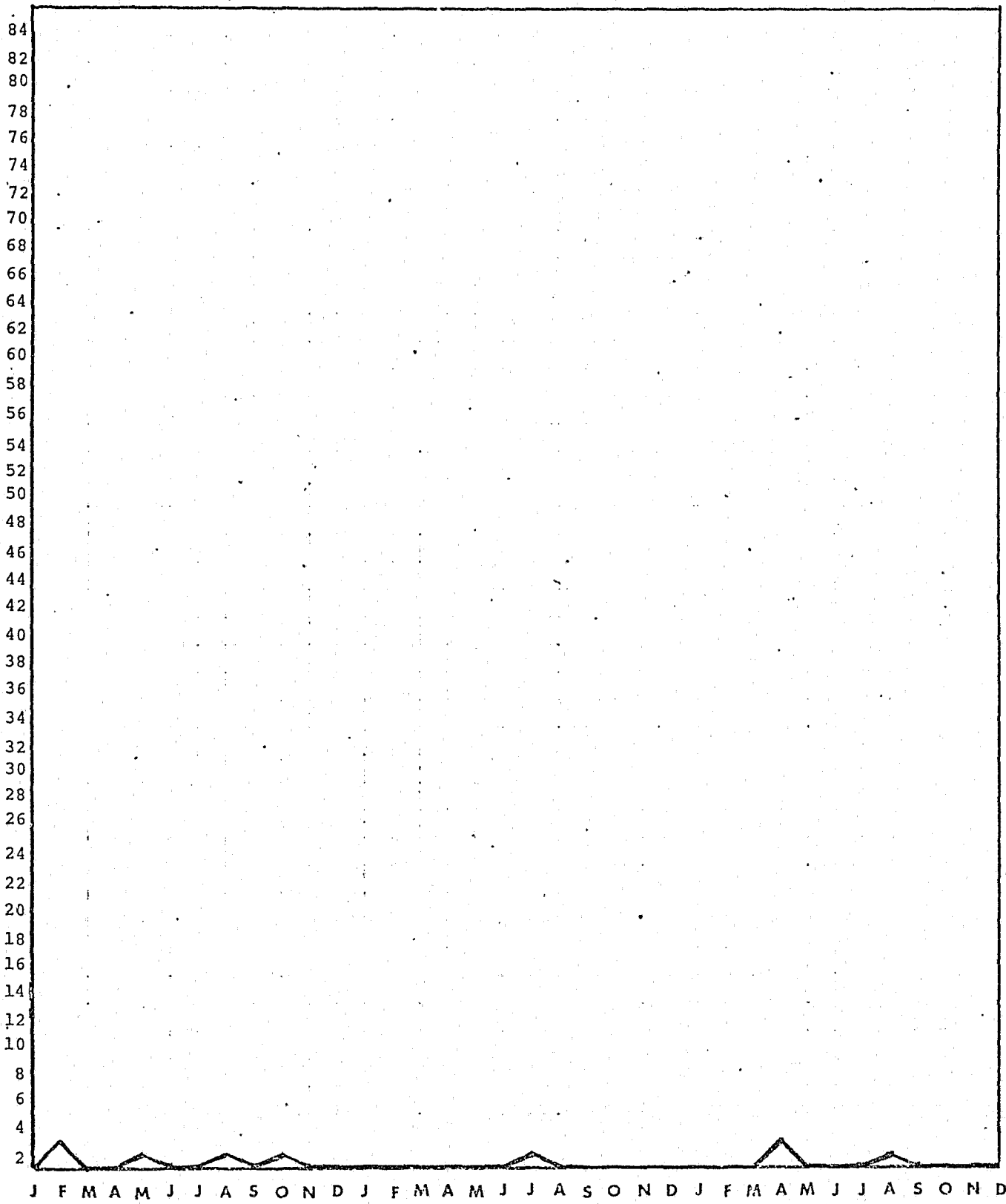
VOLUME OF REPORTED RAPE IN 1970. 1971. 1972

VIENNA



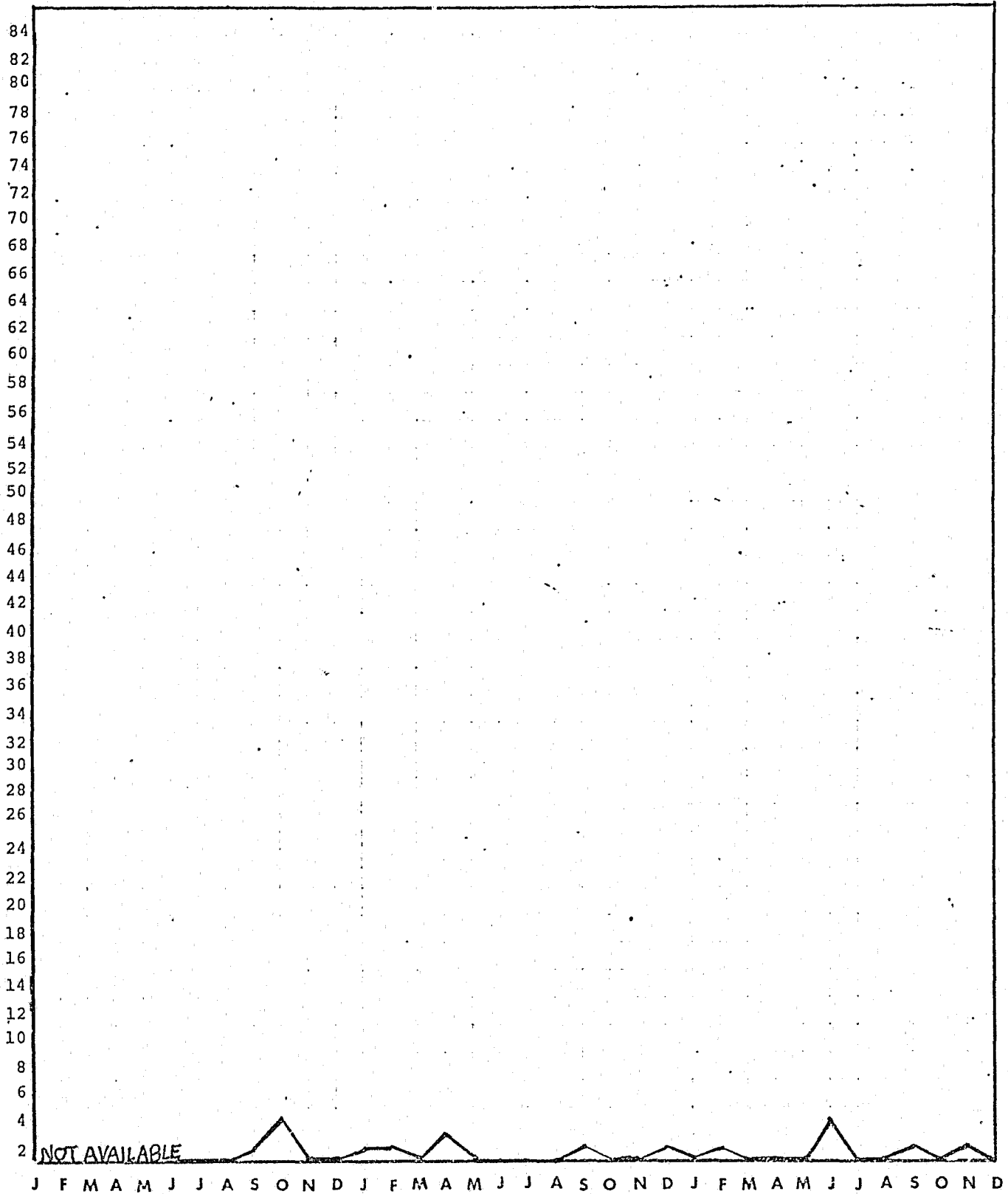
VOLUME OF REPORTED RAPE IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FAIRFAX CITY



VOLUME OF REPORTED RAPE IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FALLS CHURCH



VOLUME OF REPORTED RAPE IN 1970. 1971. 1972

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

and 11 percent in 1972. The rate of reported offenses per 100,000 population was 486, 488, 350 for 1970, 1971 and 1972 respectively; a 28 percent decrease in 1972 over 1970.

Analysis of robbery data is very difficult in light of the general unavailability at this time of comprehensive data regarding the value of property losses, use of weapons as opposed to strong arm tactics, and figures indicating the numbers of street robberies as opposed to bank robberies and other types. It can be said, however, that the impact of this crime on the victim cannot be measured in terms of money or property value losses alone. It is evident, nonetheless, that both the volume and rate recorded for this offense are steadily decreasing in this Metropolitan Area, at least insofar as these data reveal.

#### D. Aggravated Assault

Assault as referred to by the F.B.I., may be defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another. It is further defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully carried out.

In 1970, 1971 and 1972 there were a total of 7,714, 7,481 and 7,445 aggravated assaults reported. The rate reported per 100,000 population was 266 in 1970, 253 in 1971 and 245 in 1972. There was a decrease of 3 percent in volume and 8 percent in rate in 1972 over 1970.

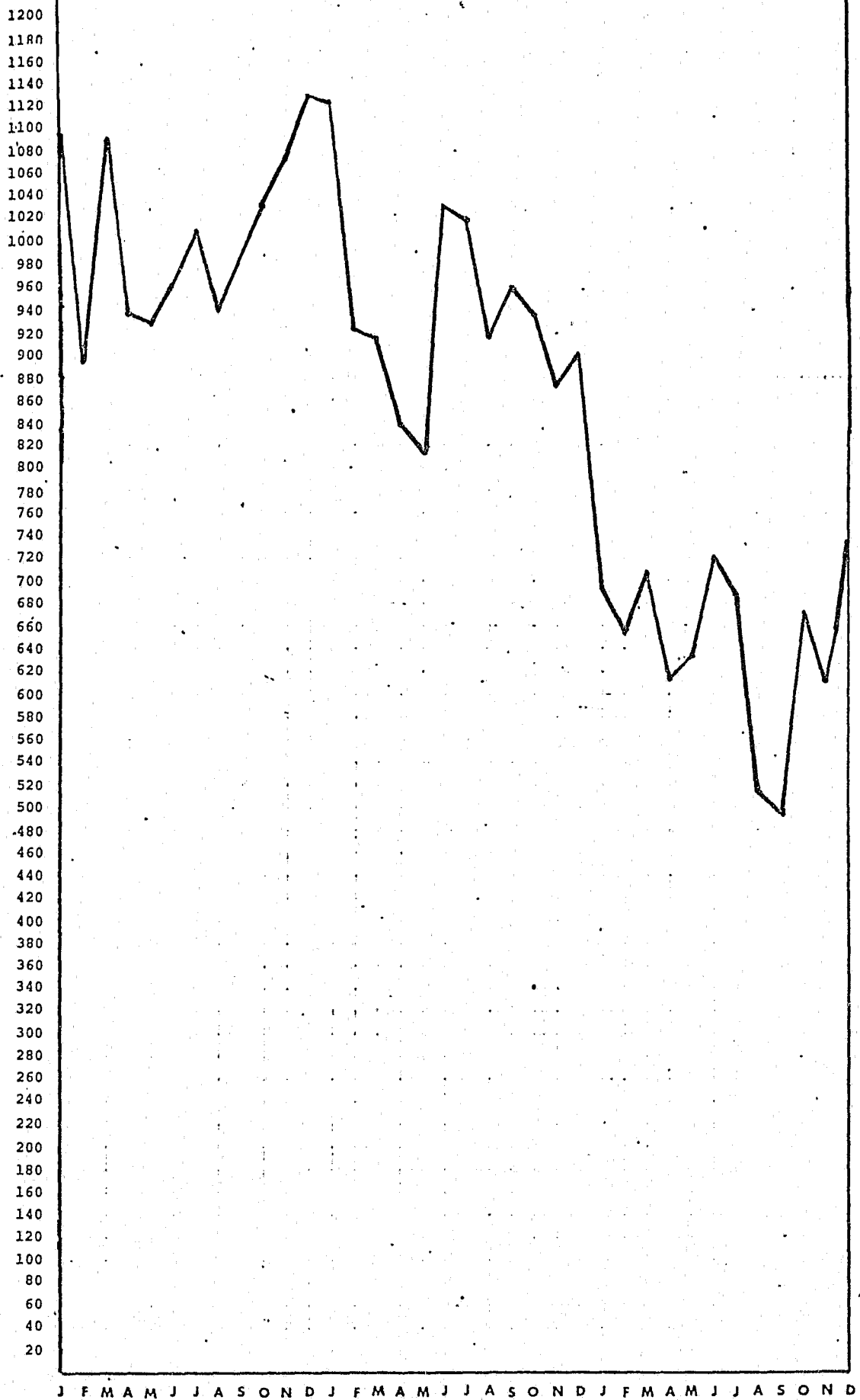
ROBBERY IN THE D.C. SMSA BY  
VOLUME AND RATE PER 100,000

JURISDICTION	1970	1971	1972
District of Columbia	11816/1562	11201/1512	7751/1036
Prince George's County*	929/141	1738/255	1435/206
Montgomery County**	340/65	414/76	422/74
Alexandria City	518/467	490/437	435/380
Arlington County	211/121	245/142	181/104
Fairfax County	222/49	259/53	346/67
Vienna City	4/23	6/35	Not Avail.
Fairfax City	4/18	11/47	9/40
Falls Church	24/222	14/130	27/250
Prince William County	9/7	33/26	43/33
Loudoun County	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	1/2
TOTAL:	14077/486	14411/488	10650/350

\*includes Hyattsville, Greenbelt, Laurel

\*\*Takoma Park counted totally in Montgomery County figures, though approximately one-third of the city is located within Prince George's County

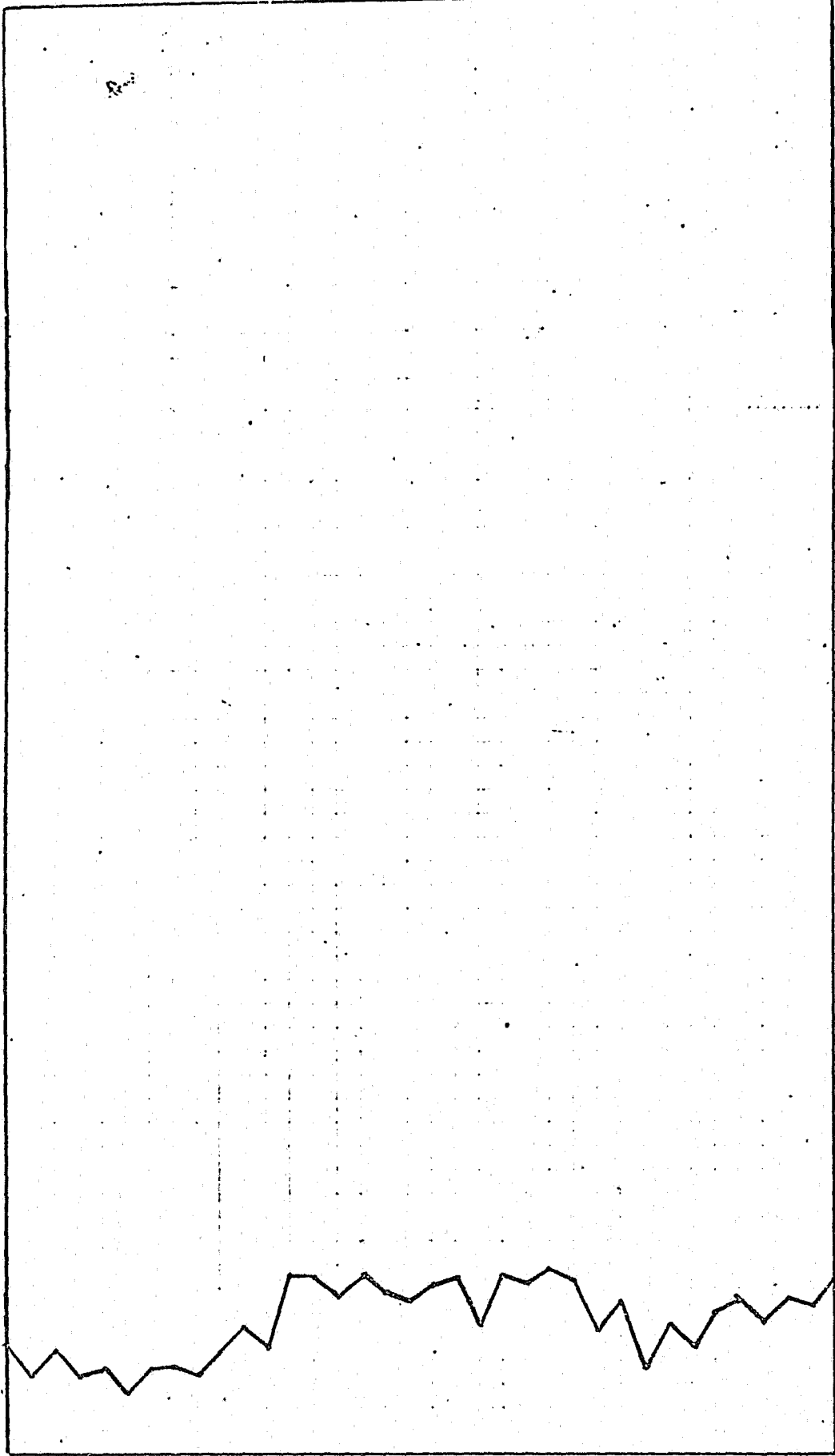




VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970. 1971. 1972

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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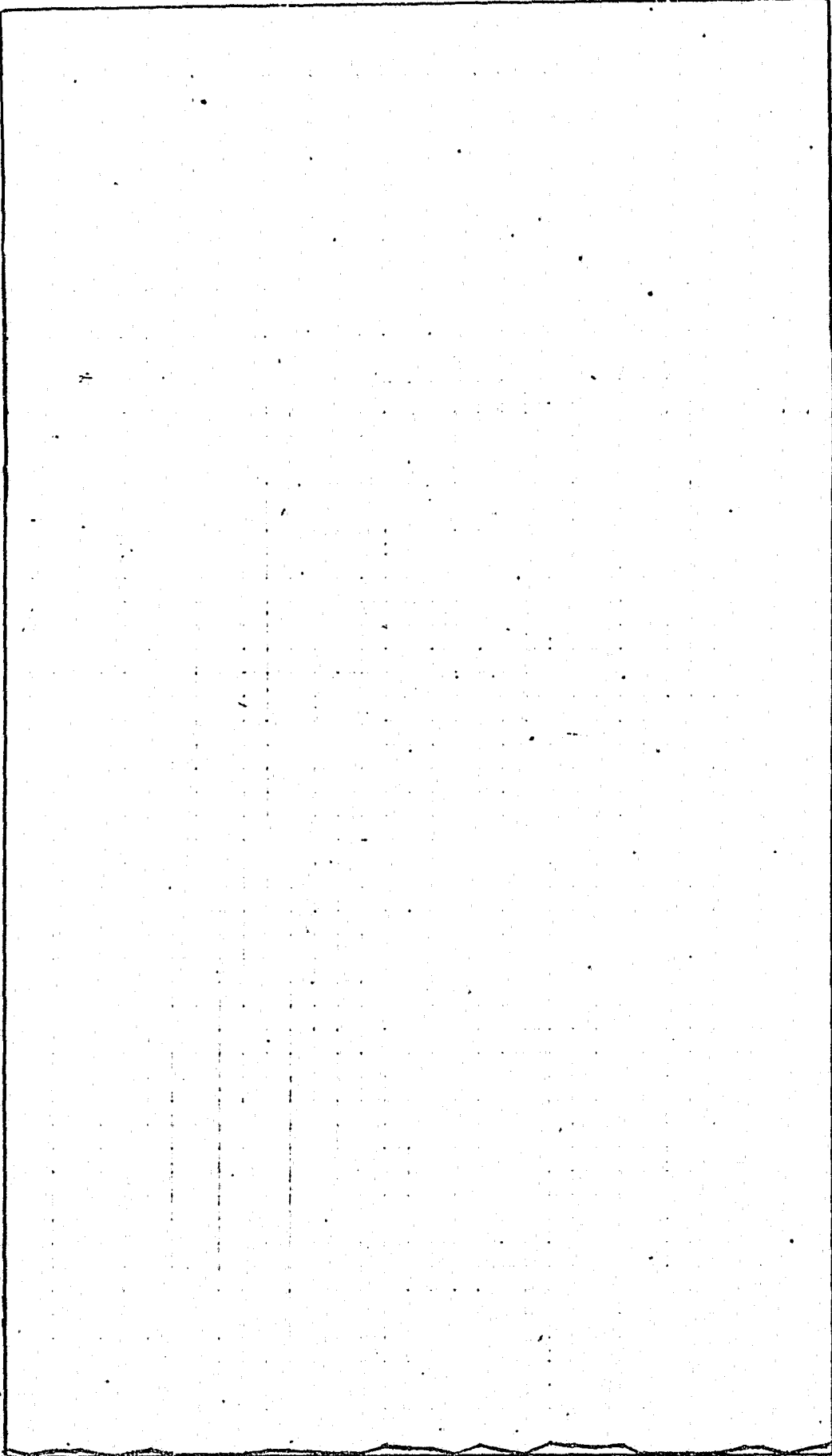


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VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970. 1971. 1972

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

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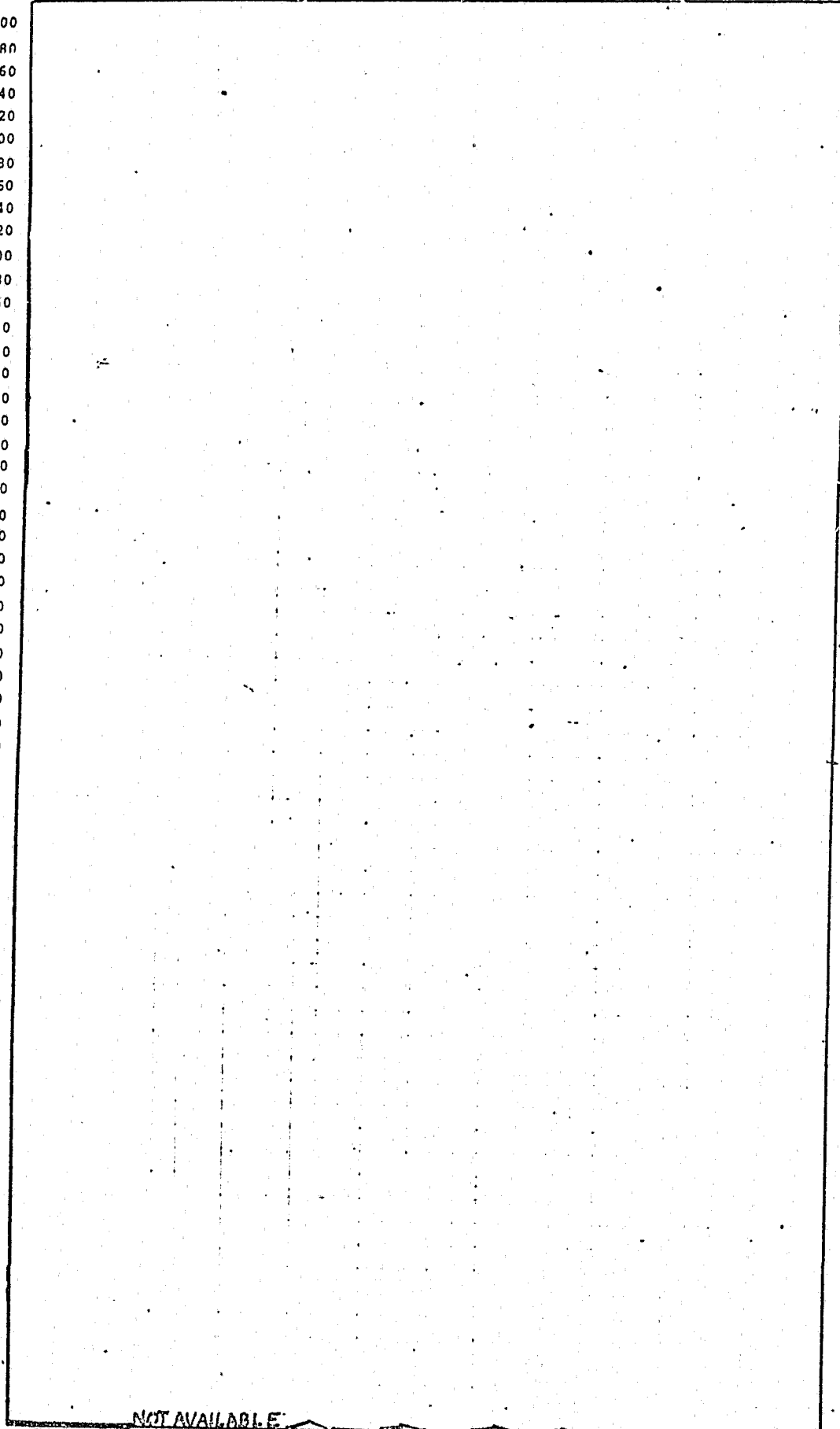


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VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970, 1971, 1972

HYATTSVILLE

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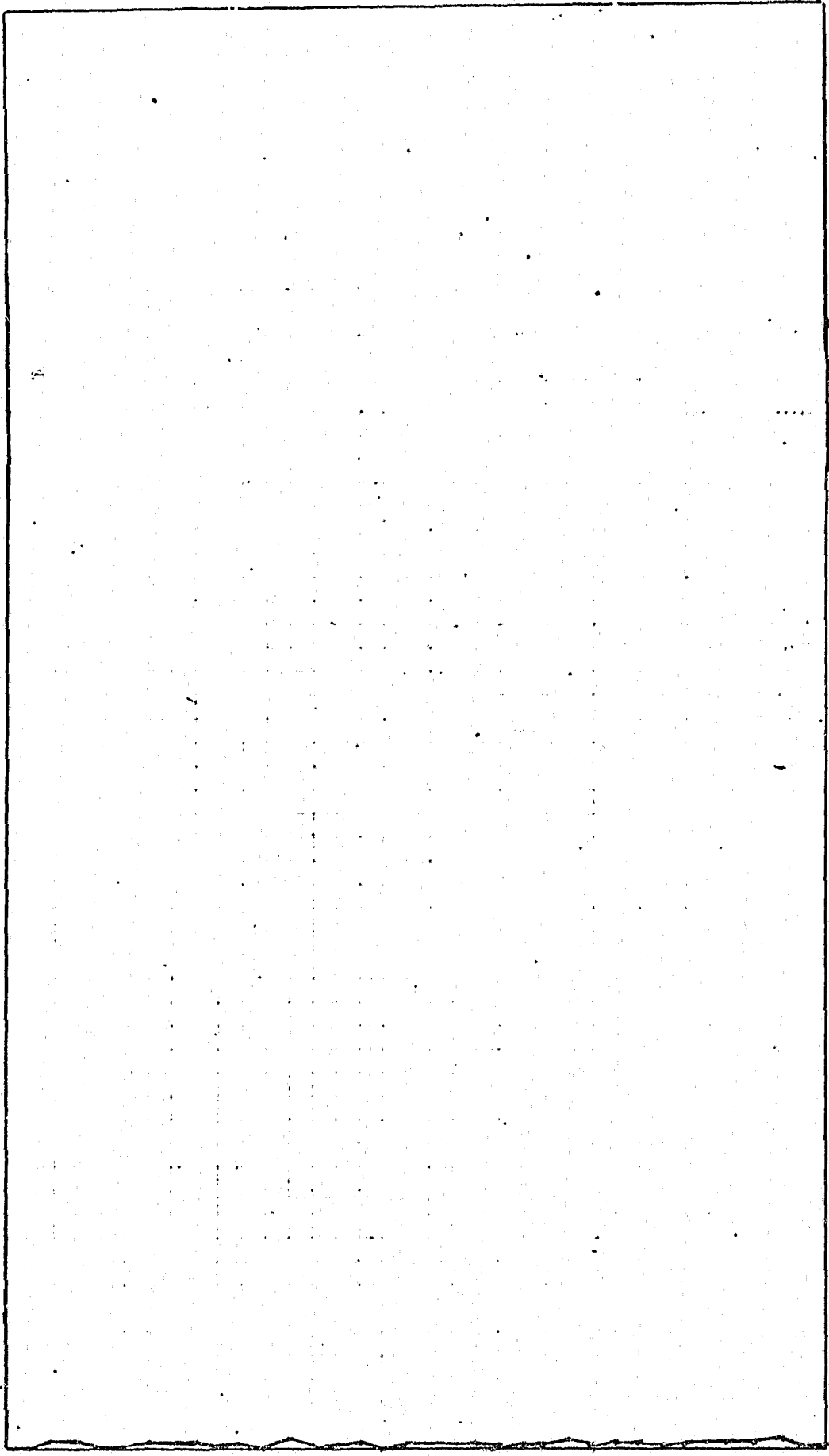


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VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970. 1971. 1972

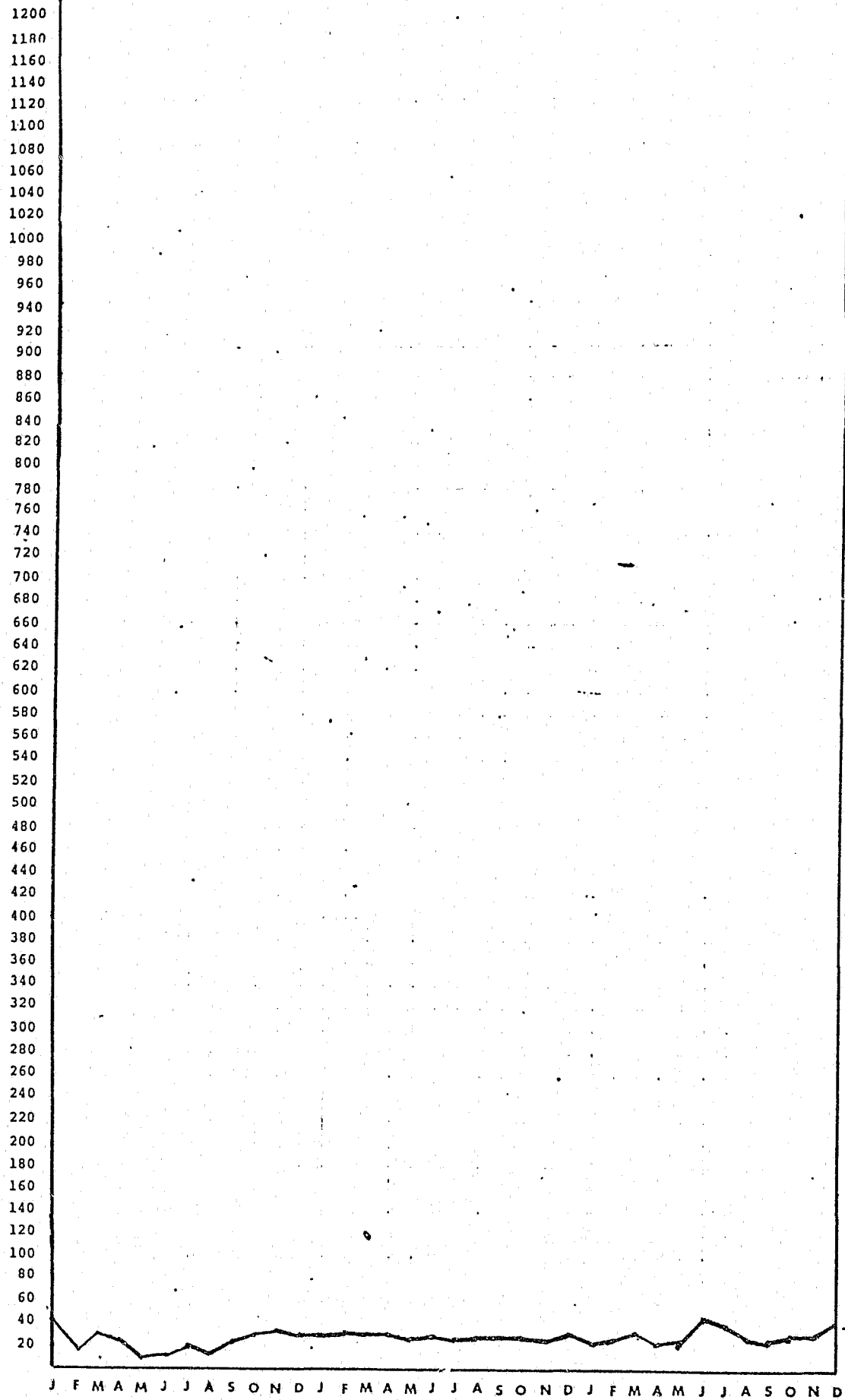
GREENBELT

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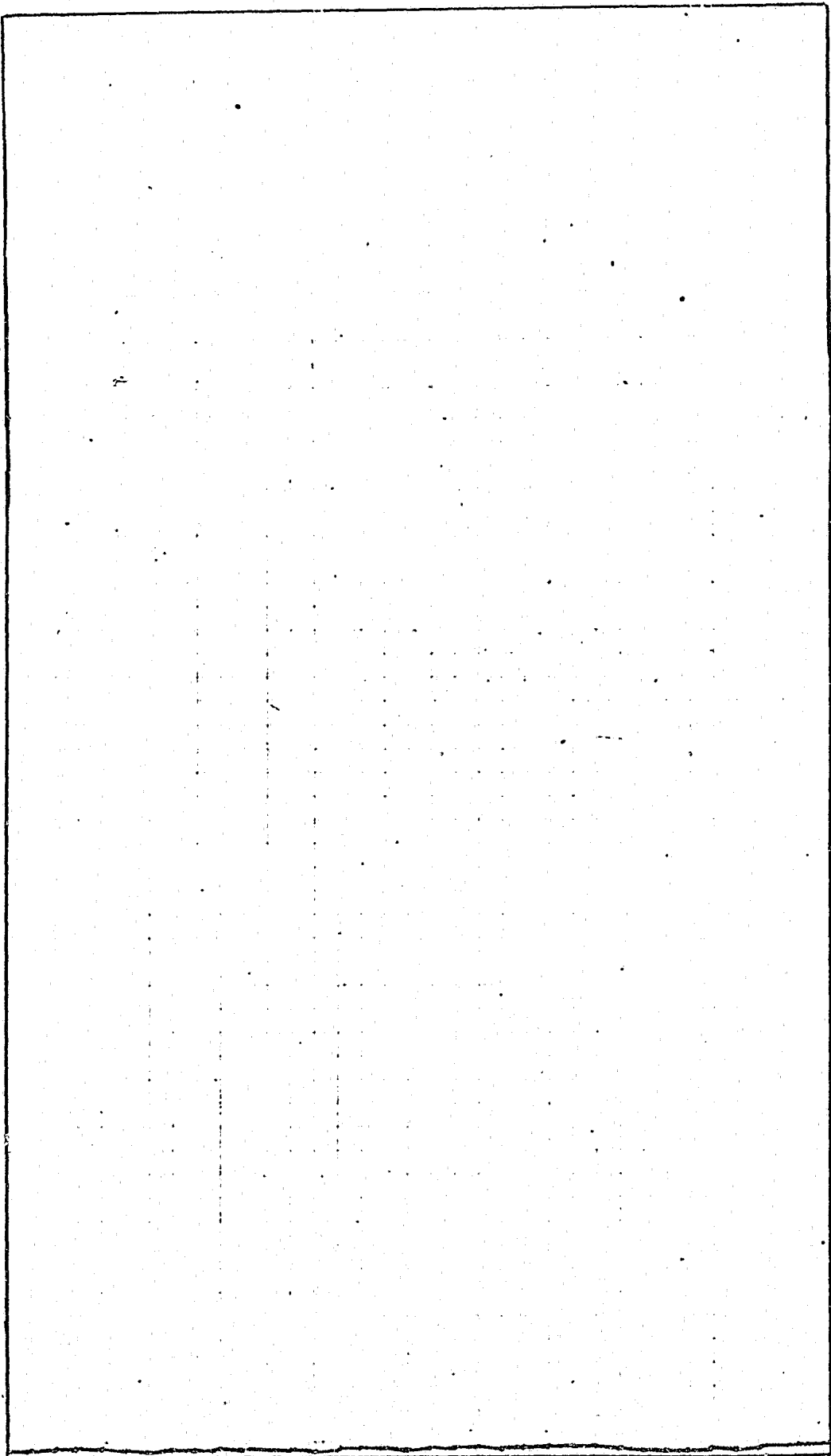
VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970, 1971, 1972



VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970. 1971. 1972

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

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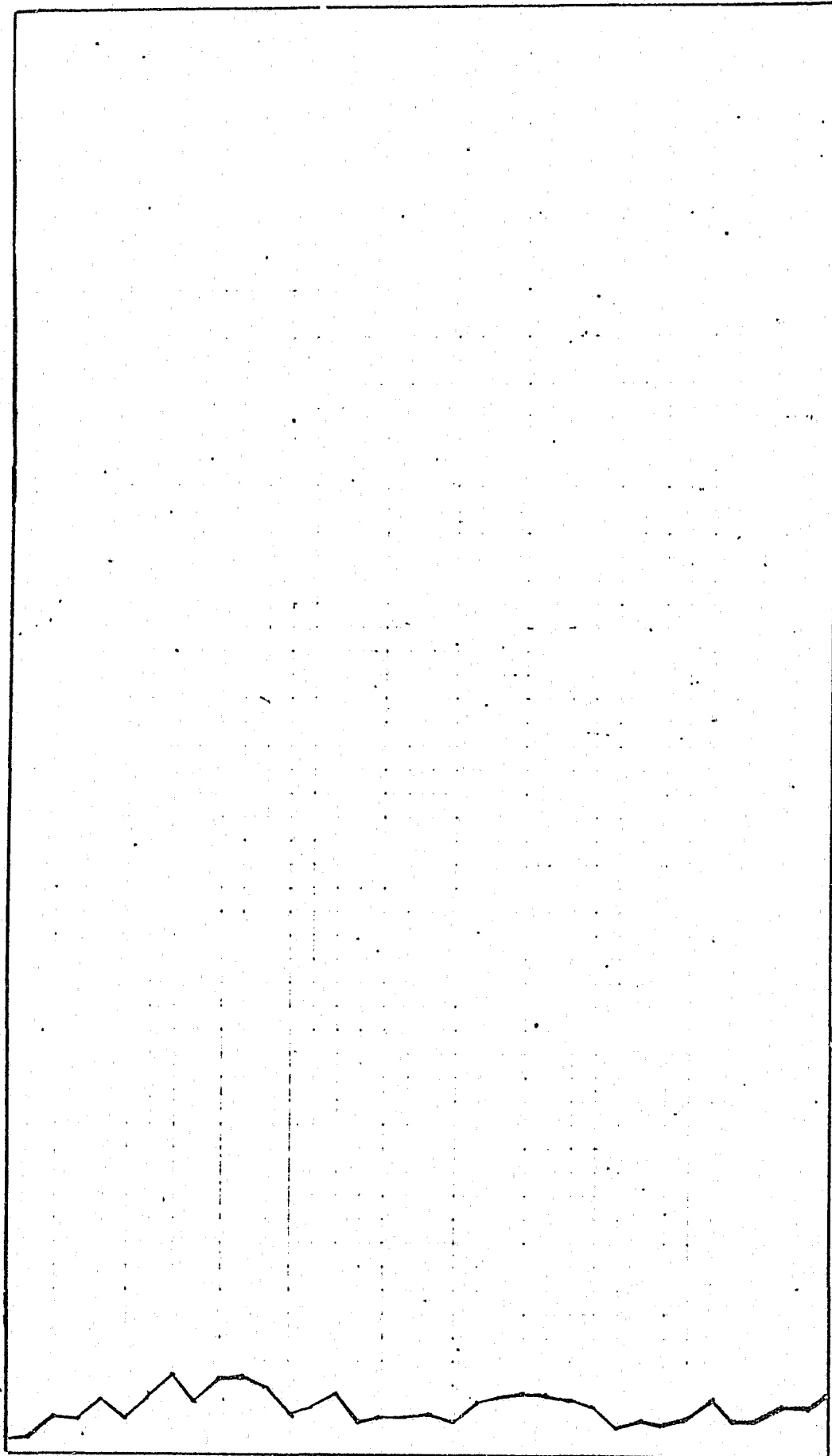


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VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970. 1971. 1972

TAKOMA PARK

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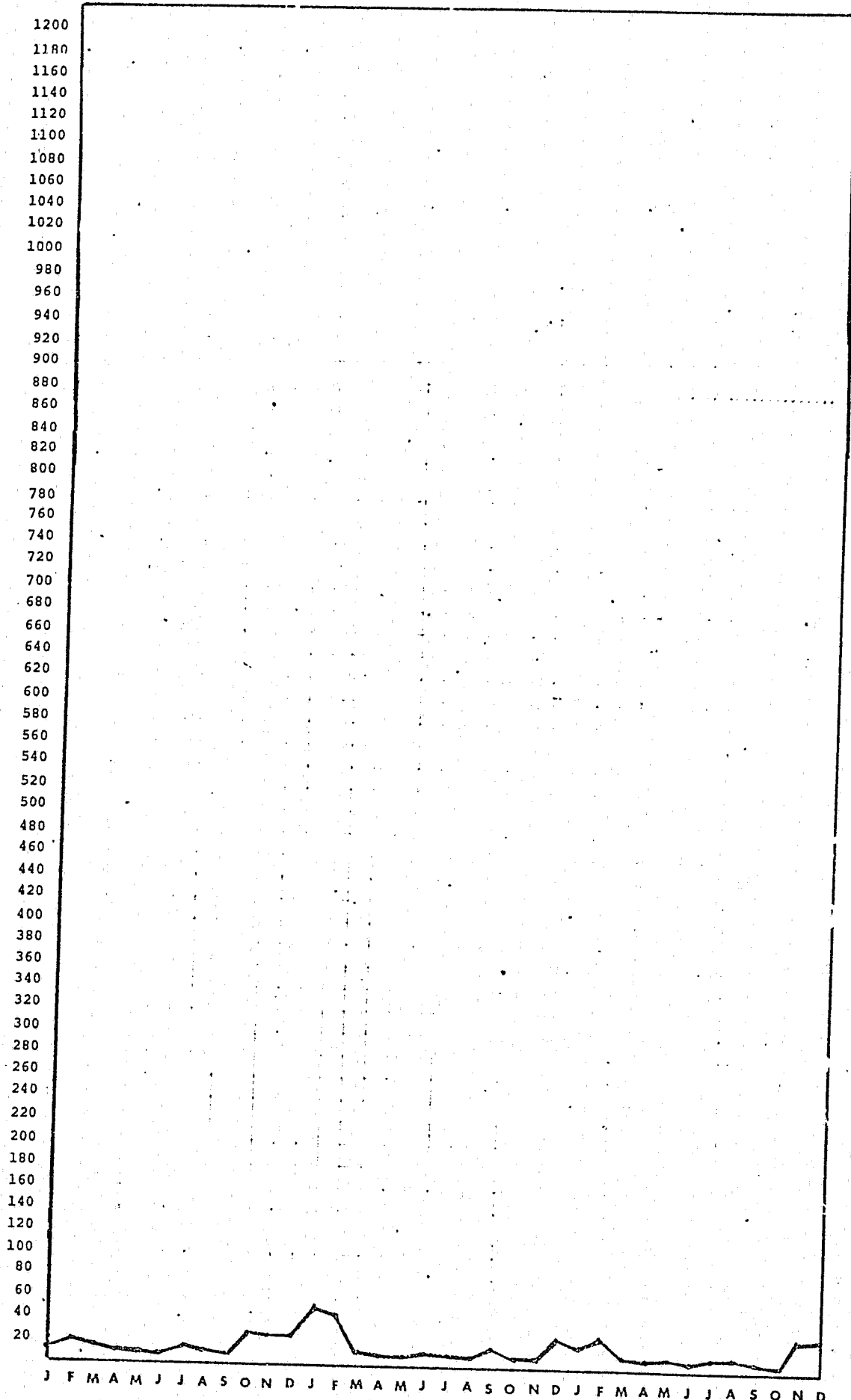


J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D

VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970. 1971. 1972

ALEXANDRIA





VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970. 1971. 1972

ARLINGTON COUNTY

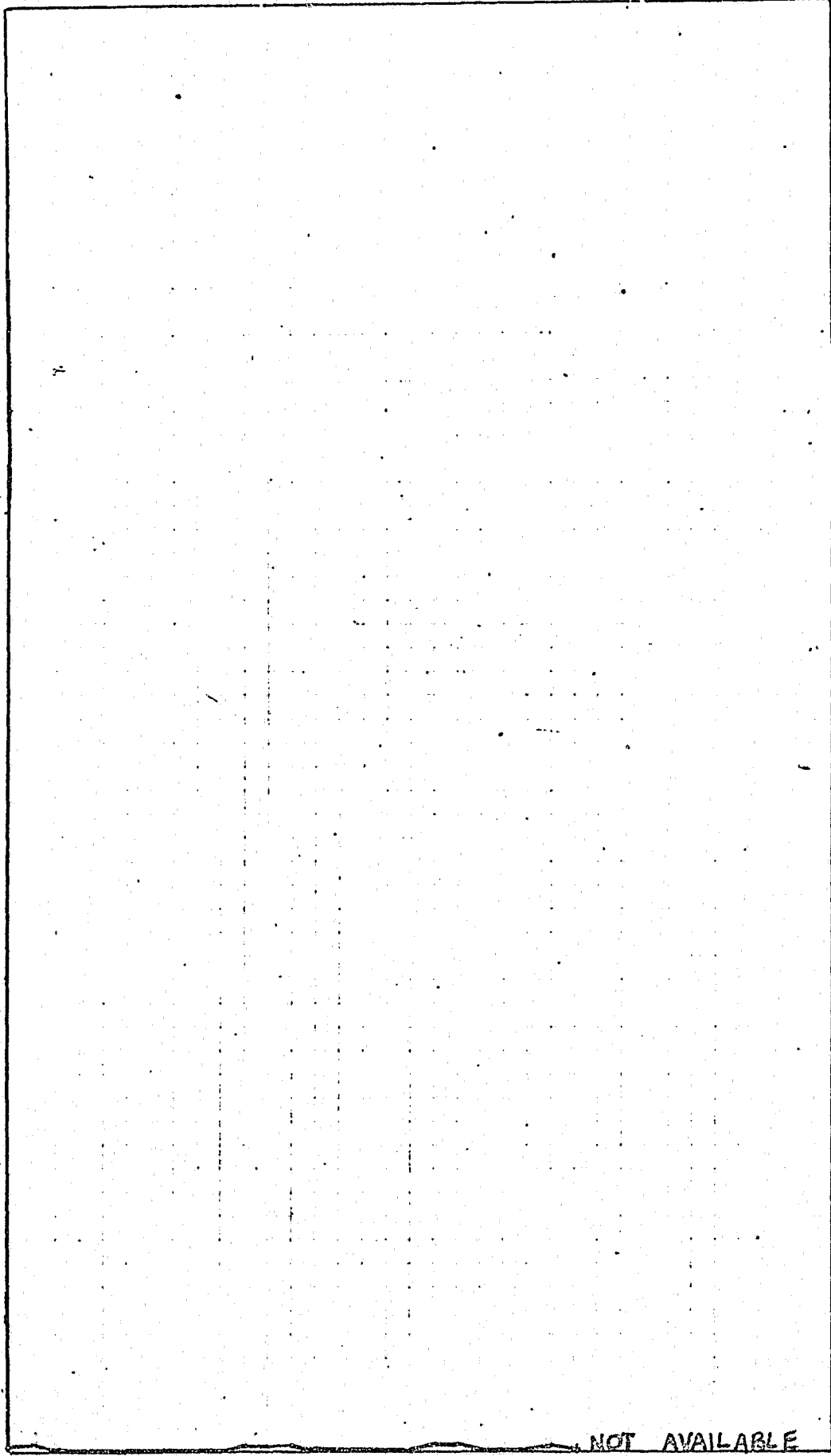
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VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970. 1971. 1972

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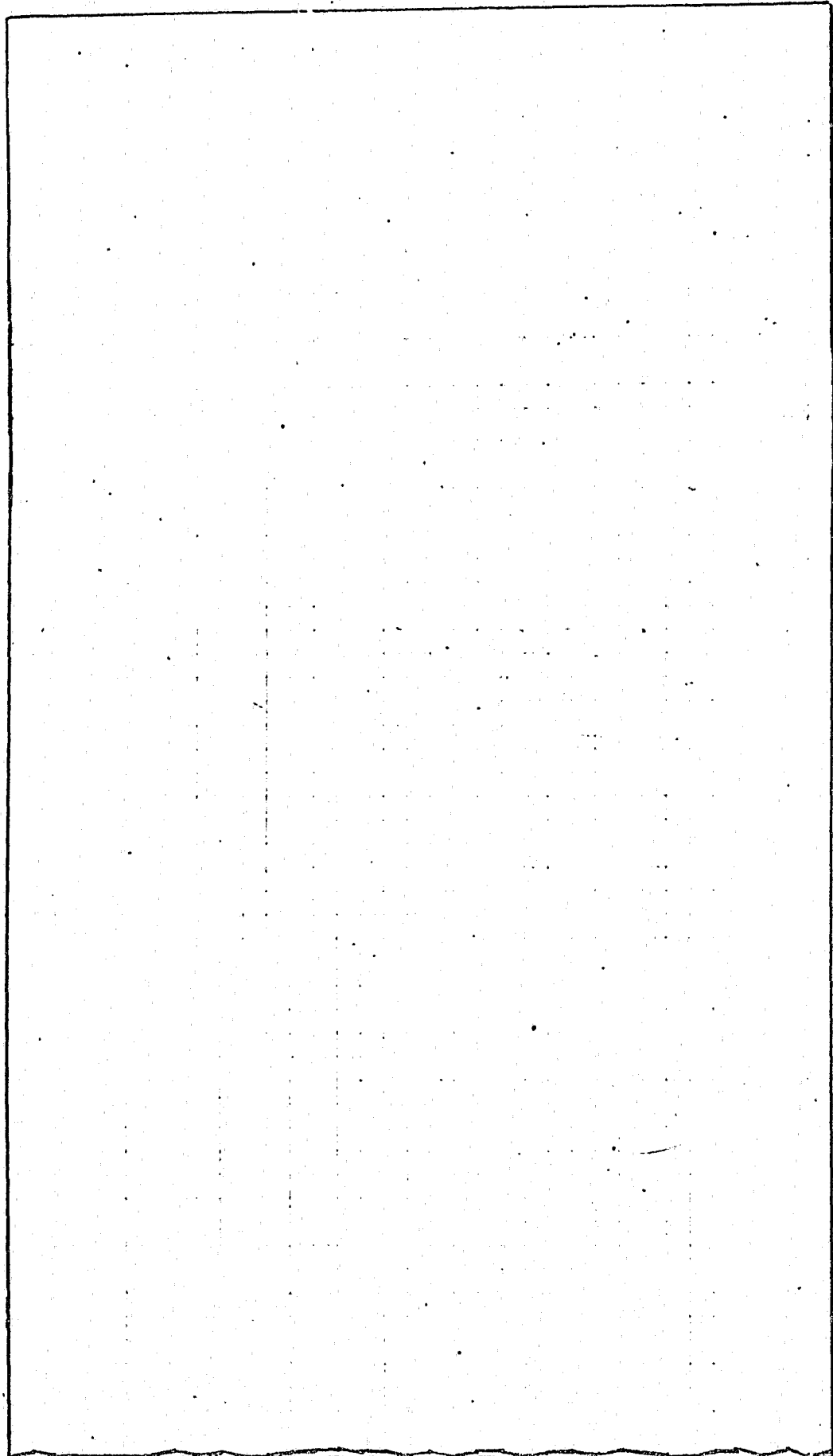


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VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970. 1971. 1972

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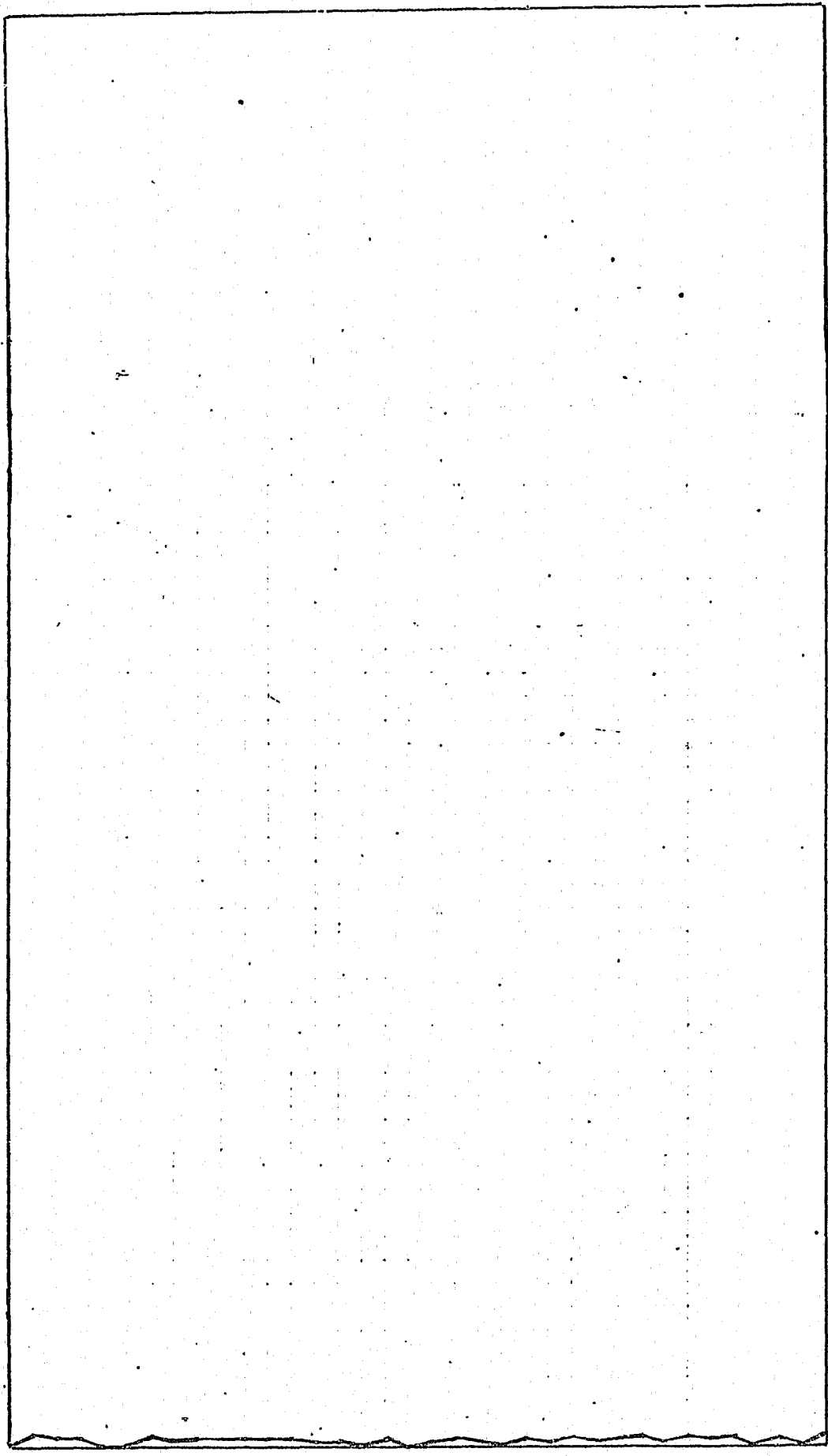


J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D

VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970. 1971. 1972

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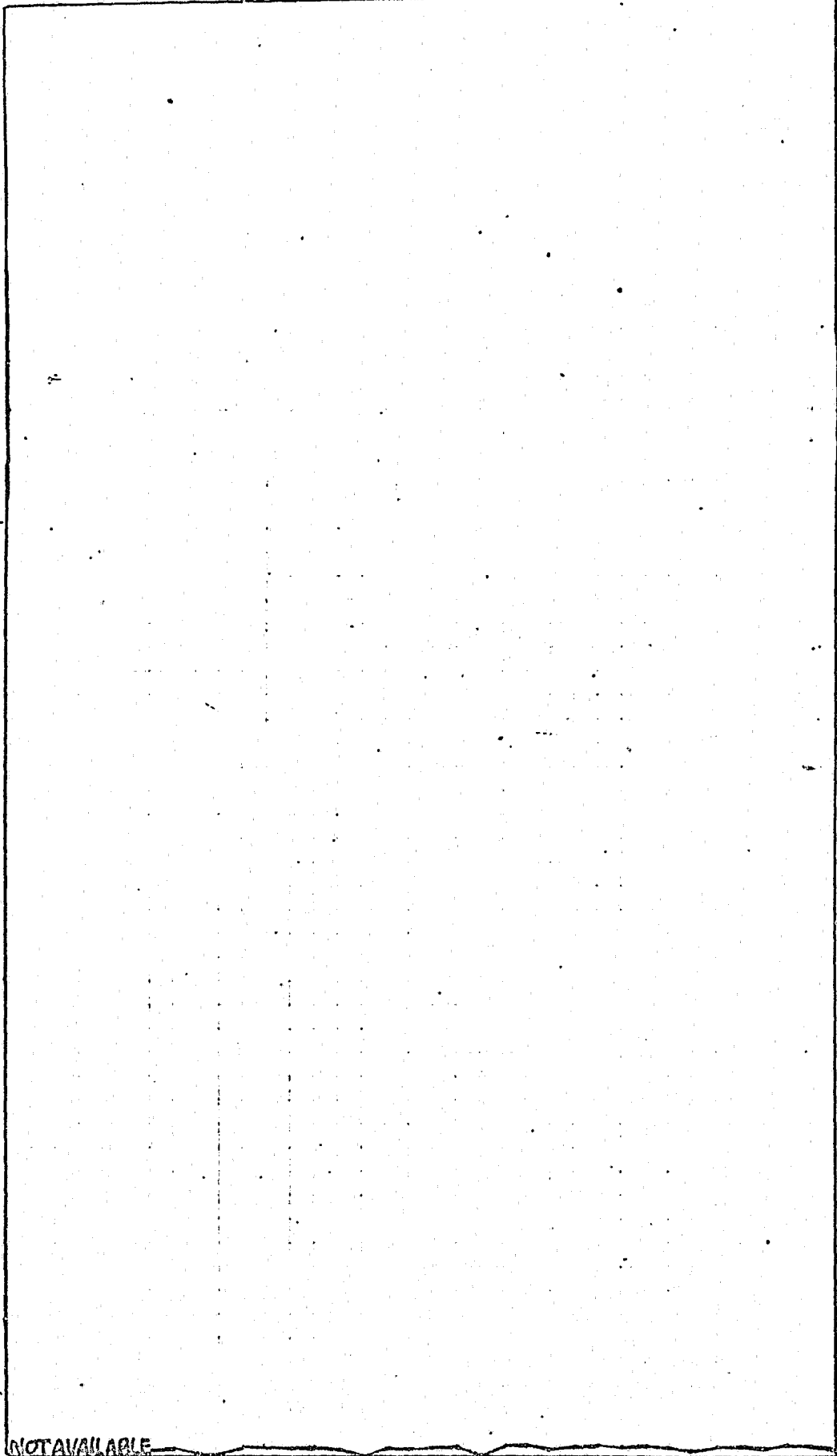


J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D

VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FALLS CHURCH

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VOLUME OF REPORTED ROBBERY IN 1970. 1971. 1972

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

While the volume of aggravated assaults reported within the District of Columbia far exceeds that of the other reporting jurisdictions, an examination of the rates reported by these jurisdictions reveals that the gap in rates is fairly small. (See the Table which follows.)

The absence of easily available data about the use of deadly weapons in assaults, type of weapon used, ages of both victims and assailants, time of day of attacks, attempts compared to successful completions, and closure rates, make analysis virtually impossible. Available data do, however, indicate a general downward trend in both volume and rates of this offense in this SMSA.

#### E. Burglary

Burglary, for the purpose of Uniform Crime Reporting, is defined by the F.B.I. as housebreaking, safecracking, or unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance.

The Table on the following page shows that the burglary offense category was reported at a level of 39,491 in 1970, 37,910 in 1971 and 31,564 in 1972. The rates reported per 100,000 population were 1,362, 1,283 and 1,039 respectively, a reduction in 1972 over 1970 of 24 percent. Of note is the fact that burglary contributed 35 percent of the volume for the total index in 1970, 34 in 1971 and 32 in 1972. It is also significant that while the volume and rate of reported burglaries in the District of Columbia greatly exceeded those of the other jurisdictions, the District experienced a 42 percent volume reduction and a 42 rate decrease in 1972 as compared with 1970.

#### F. Larceny Over \$50.

Larceny theft is defined by the F.B.I. as the taking of property of another with intent to deprive him of ownership. All larcenies and thefts resulting from pocket-picking, purse snatching (no force), shoplifting,

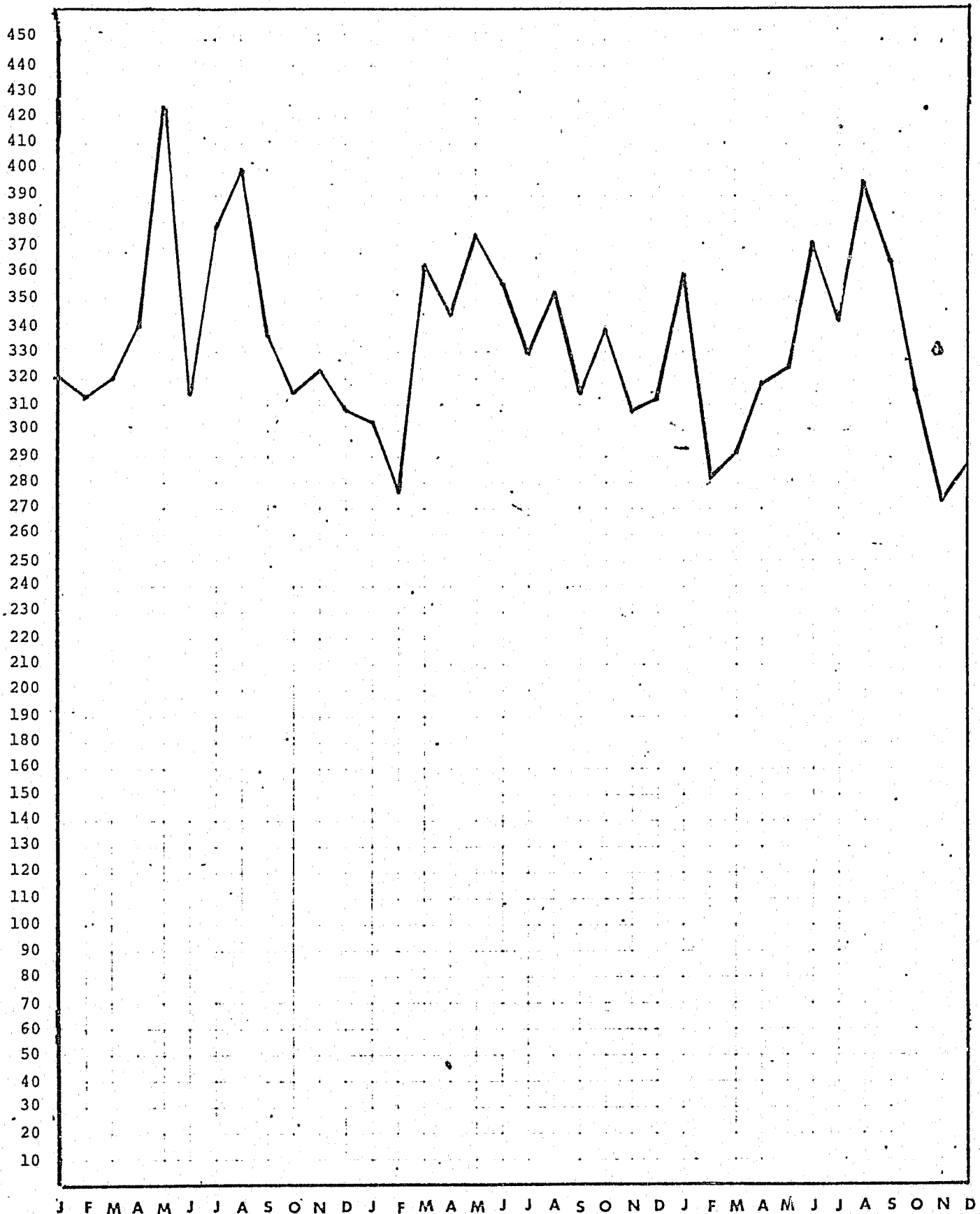
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN THE D.C. SMSA BY  
VOLUME AND RATE PER 100,000

JURISDICTION	1970	1971	1972
District of Columbia	4089/541	3978/537	3924/525
Prince George's County*	1576/239	1408/207	1460/209
Montgomery County**	190/36	247/45	259/46
Alexandria City	371/334	424/378	483/421
Arlington County	919/527	979/569	969/555
Fairfax County	377/83	256/53	198/38
Vienna City	29/169	14/80	Not Avail.
Fairfax City	44/200	21/90	31/139
Falls Church	82/759	71/657	68/630
Prince William County	37/29	83/64	49/38
Loudoun County	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	4/10
TOTAL:	7714/266	7481/253	7445/245

\*includes Hyattsville, Greenbelt, Laurel

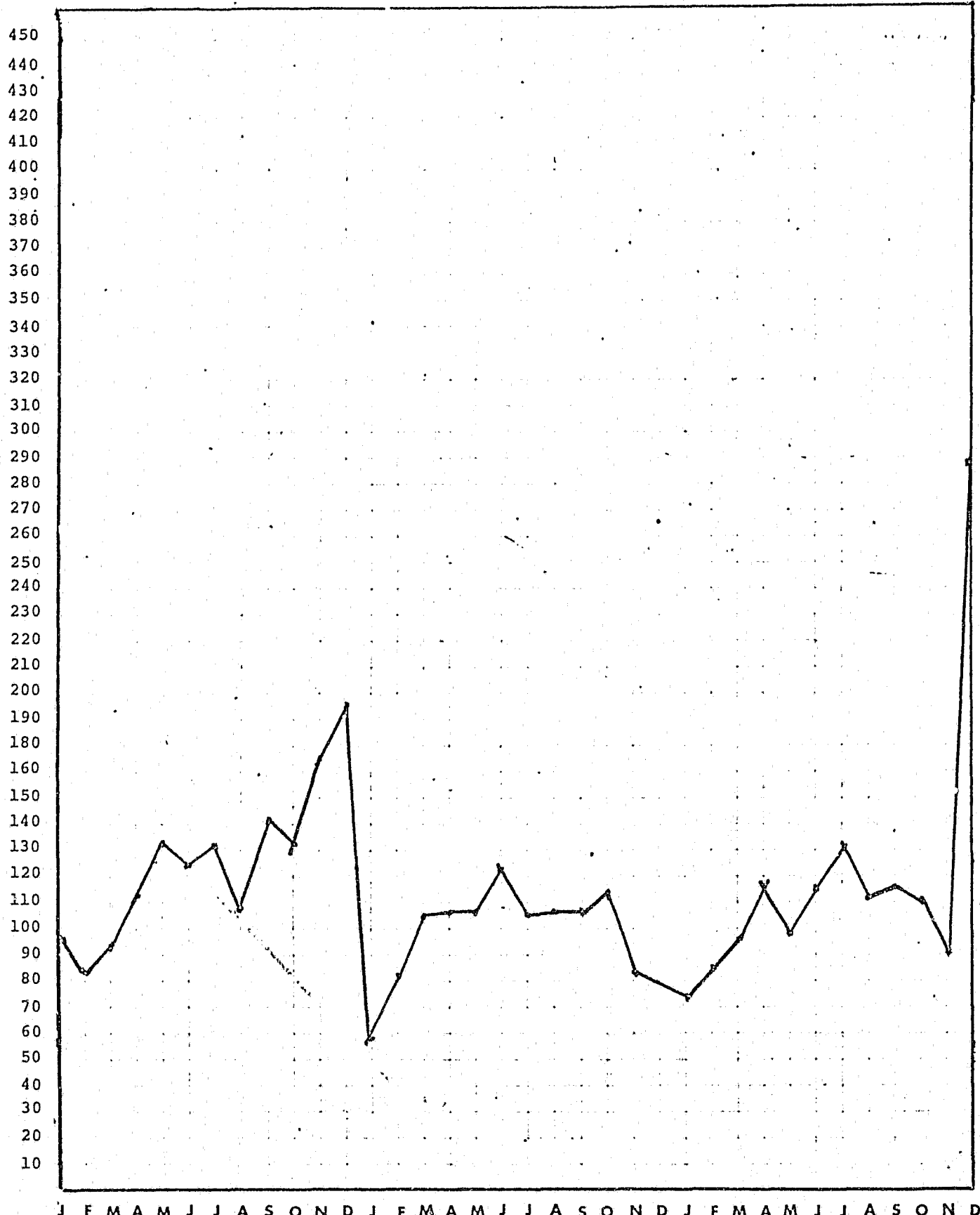
\*\*Takoma Park counted totally in Montgomery County figures, though approximately one-third of the city is located within Prince George's County



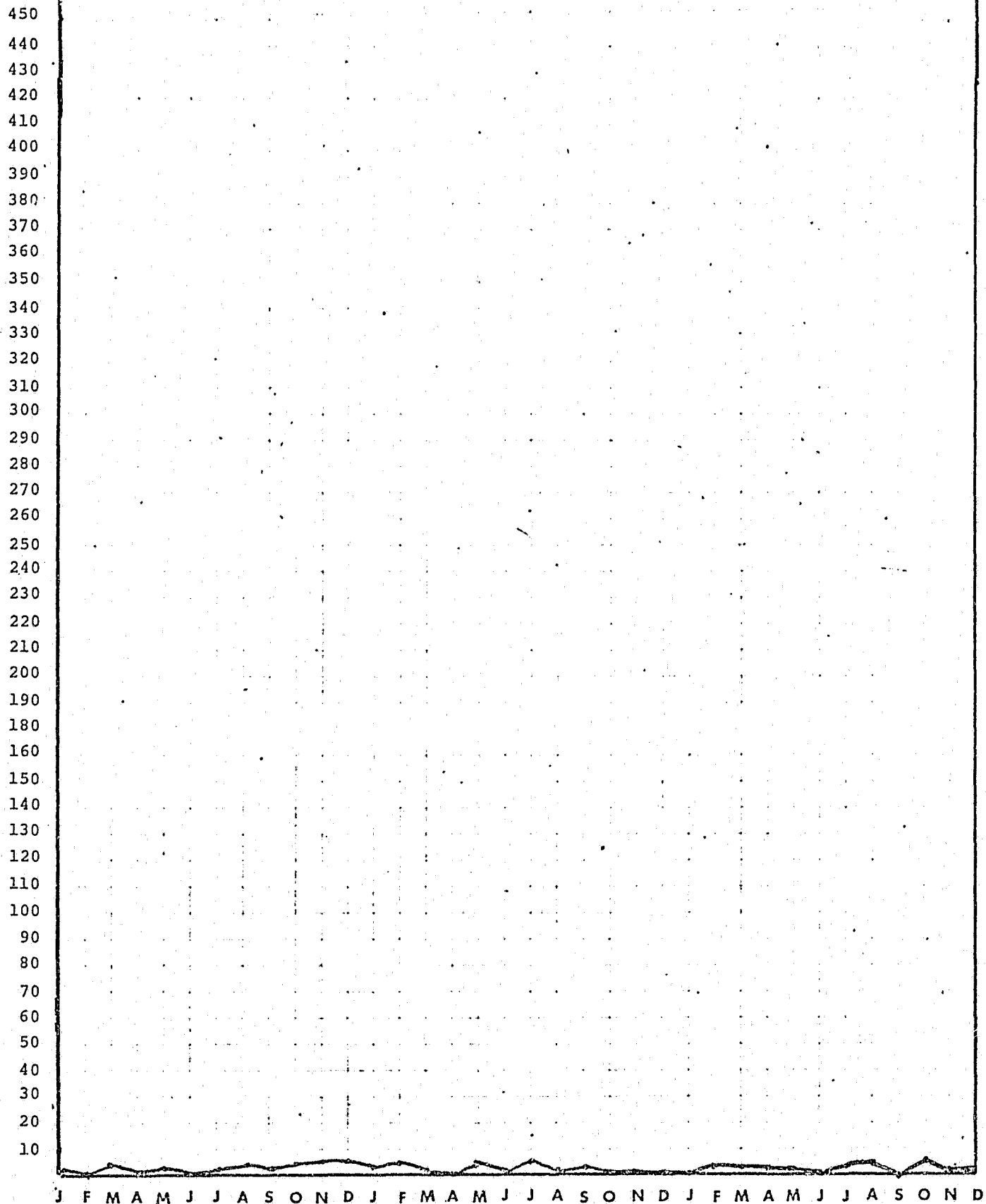


VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970. 1971. 1972

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

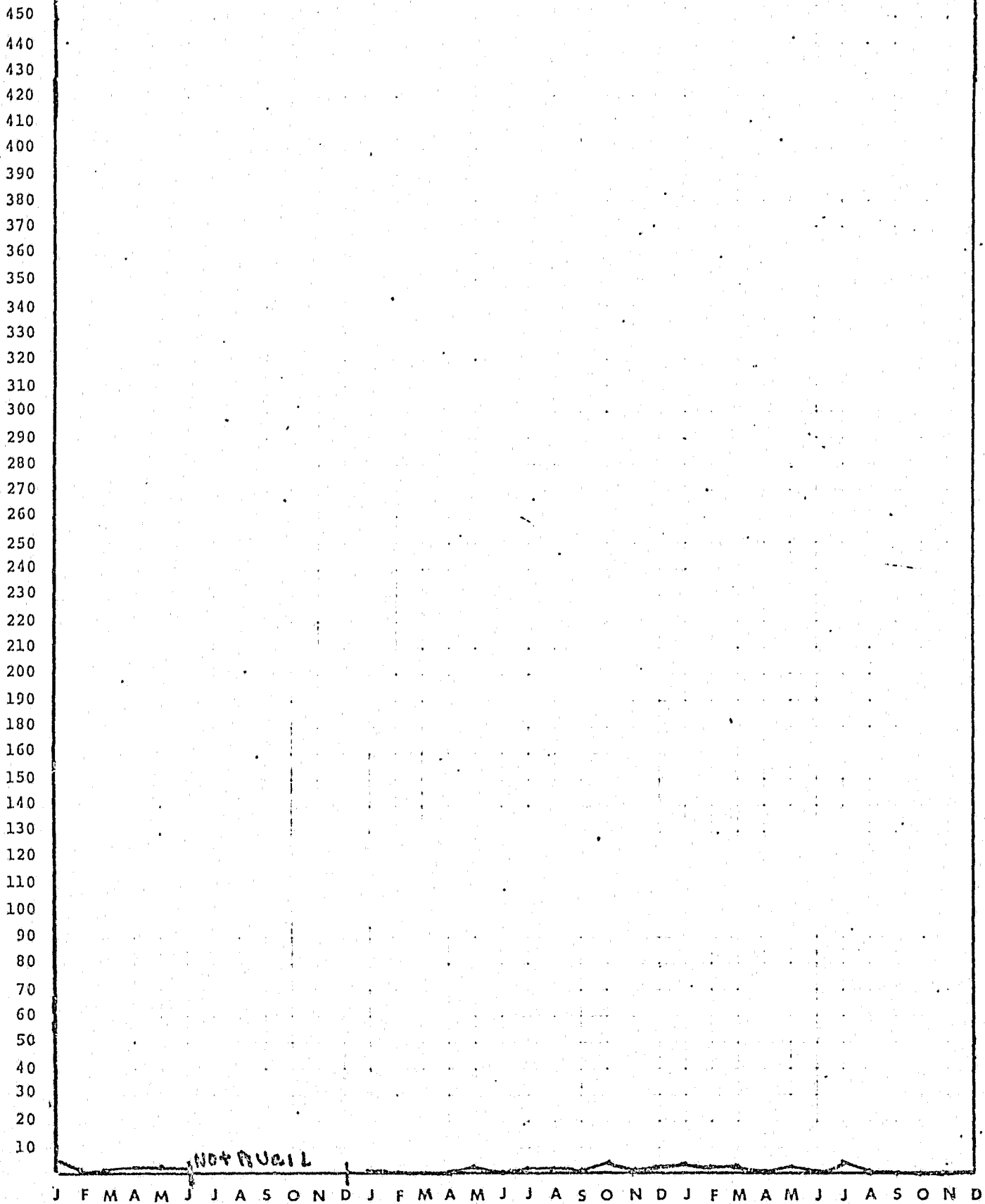


VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY



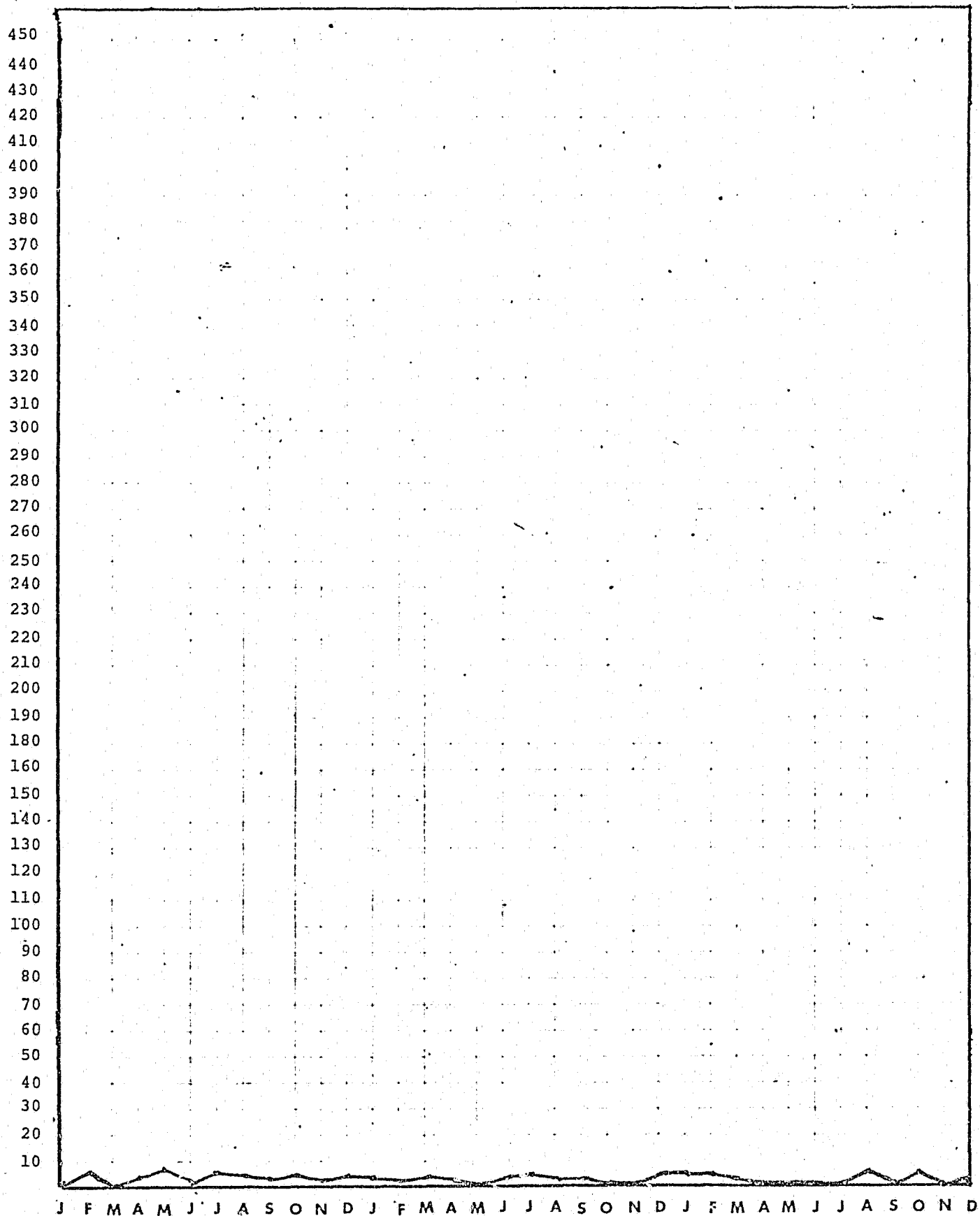
VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970, 1971, 1972

LAUREL

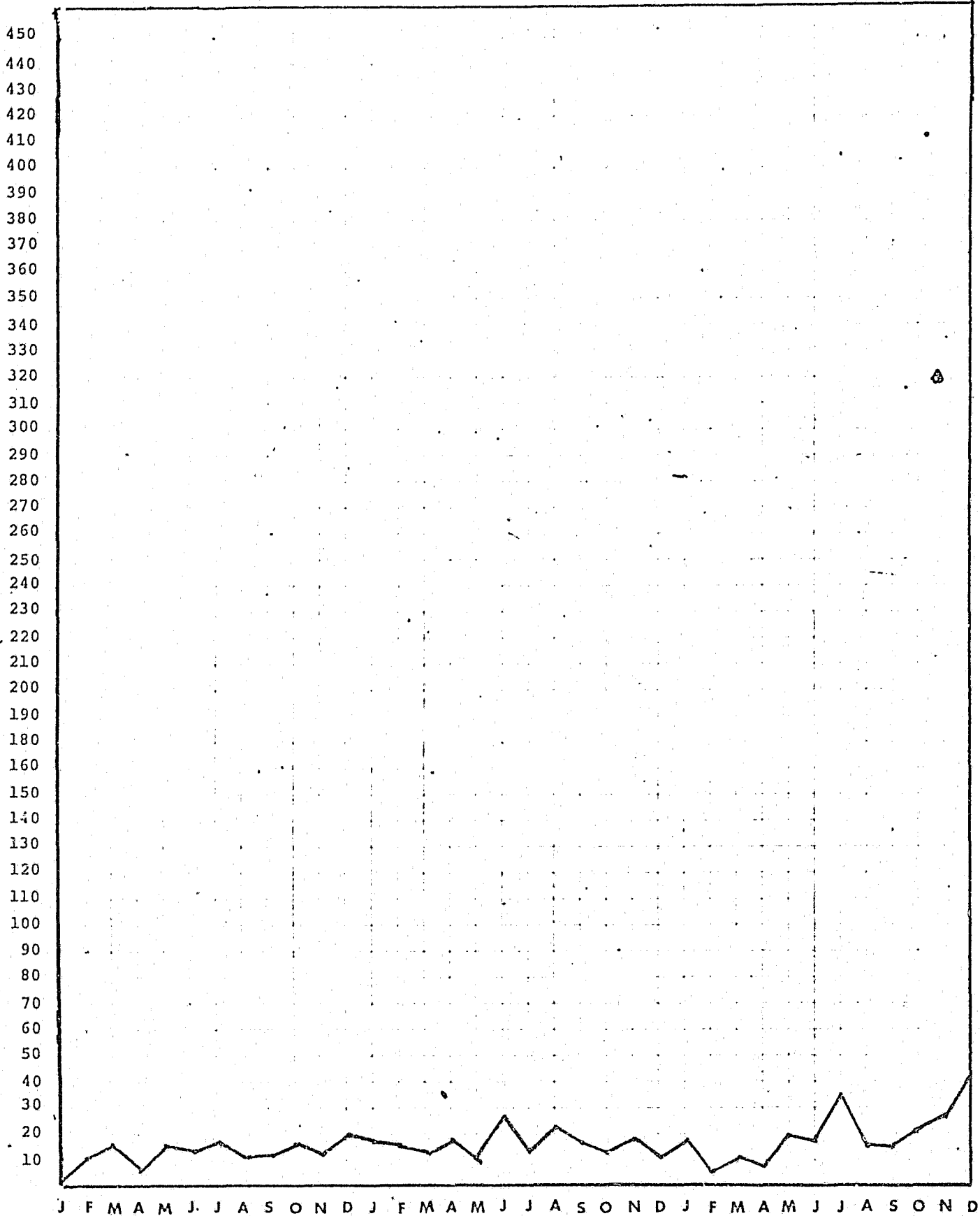


VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970. 1971. 1972

GREENBELT

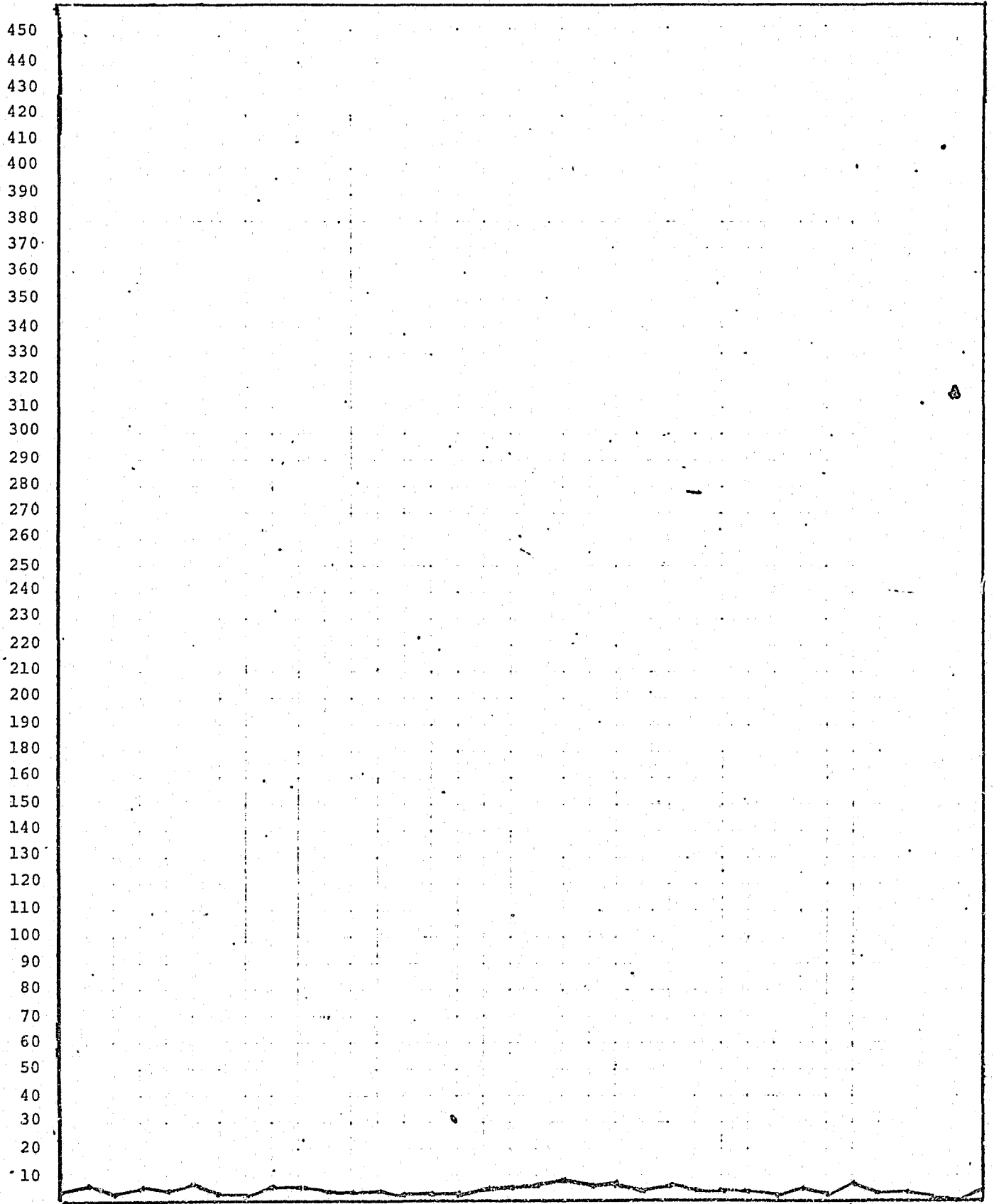


VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
 HYATTSVILLE

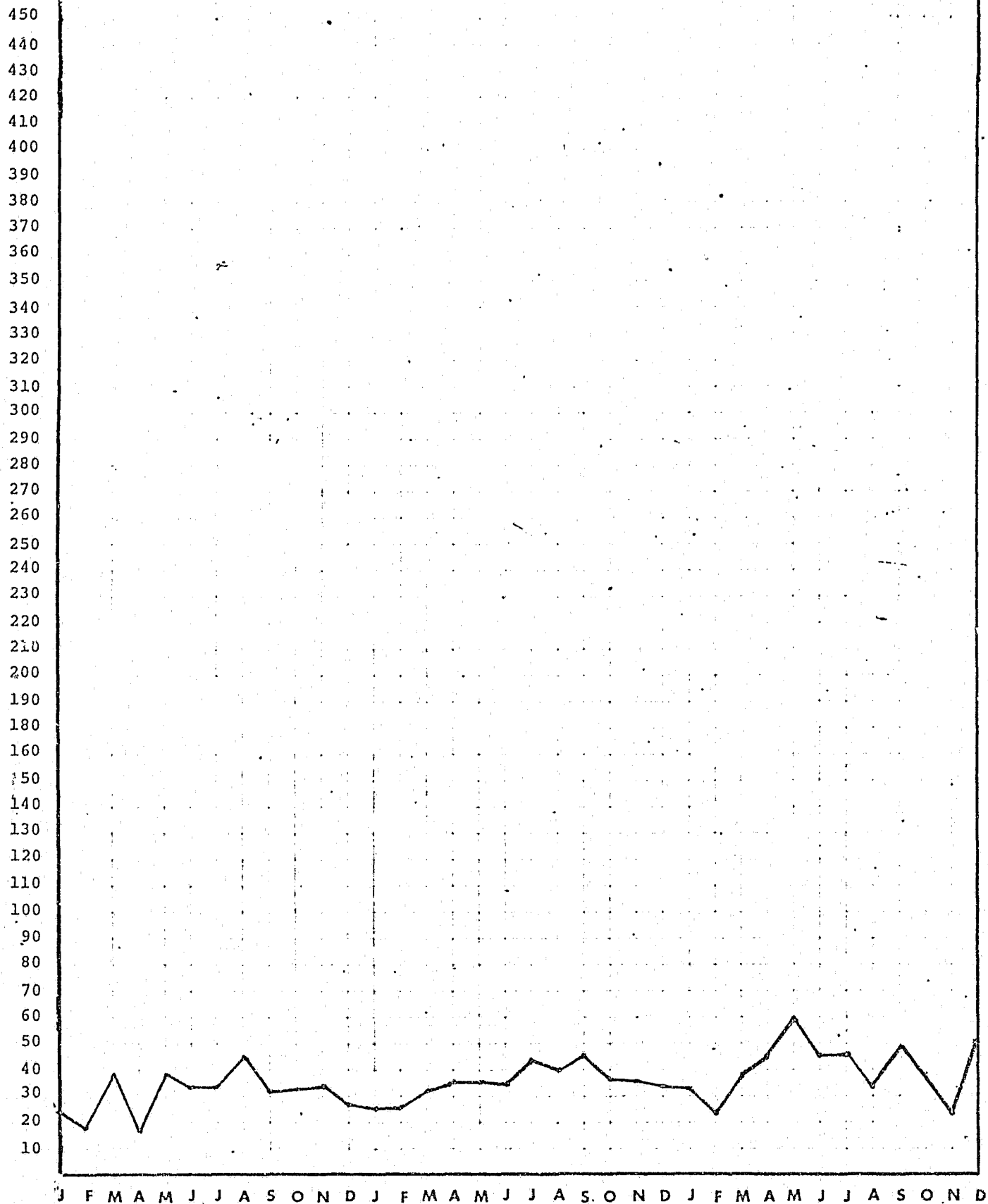


VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970. 1971. 1972

MONTGOMERY COUNTY



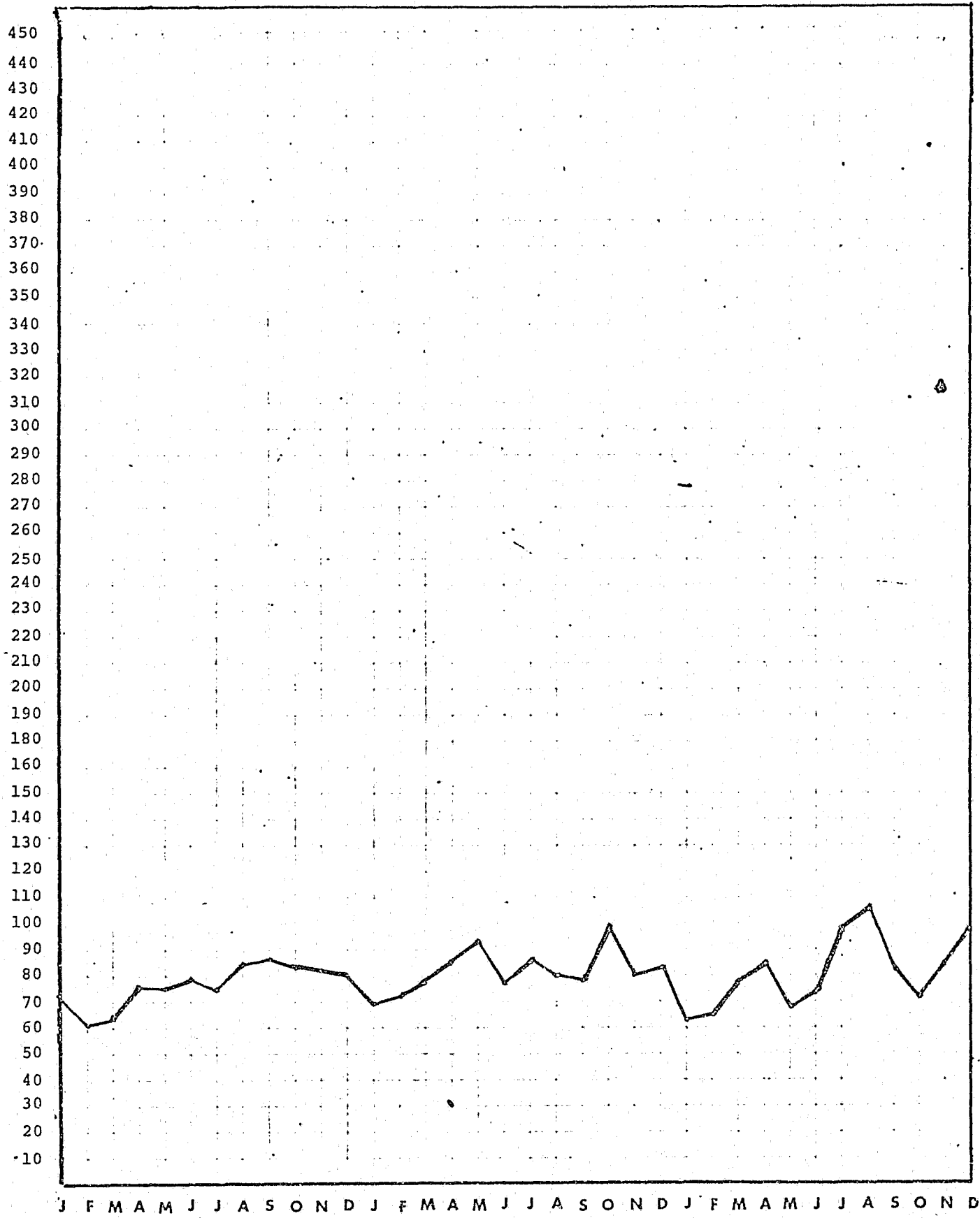
VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
 TAKOMA PARK



VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970. 1971. 1972

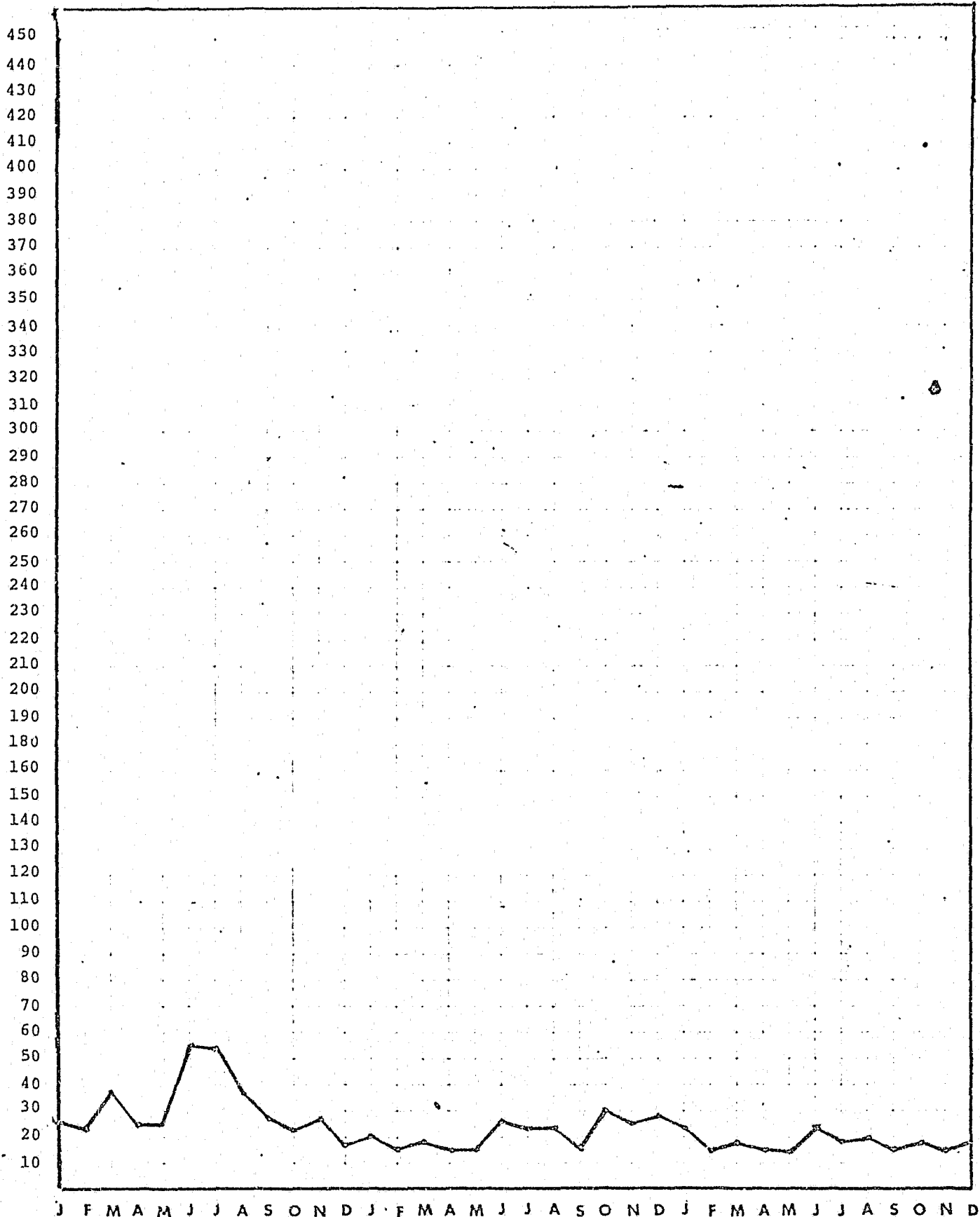
ALEXANDRIA





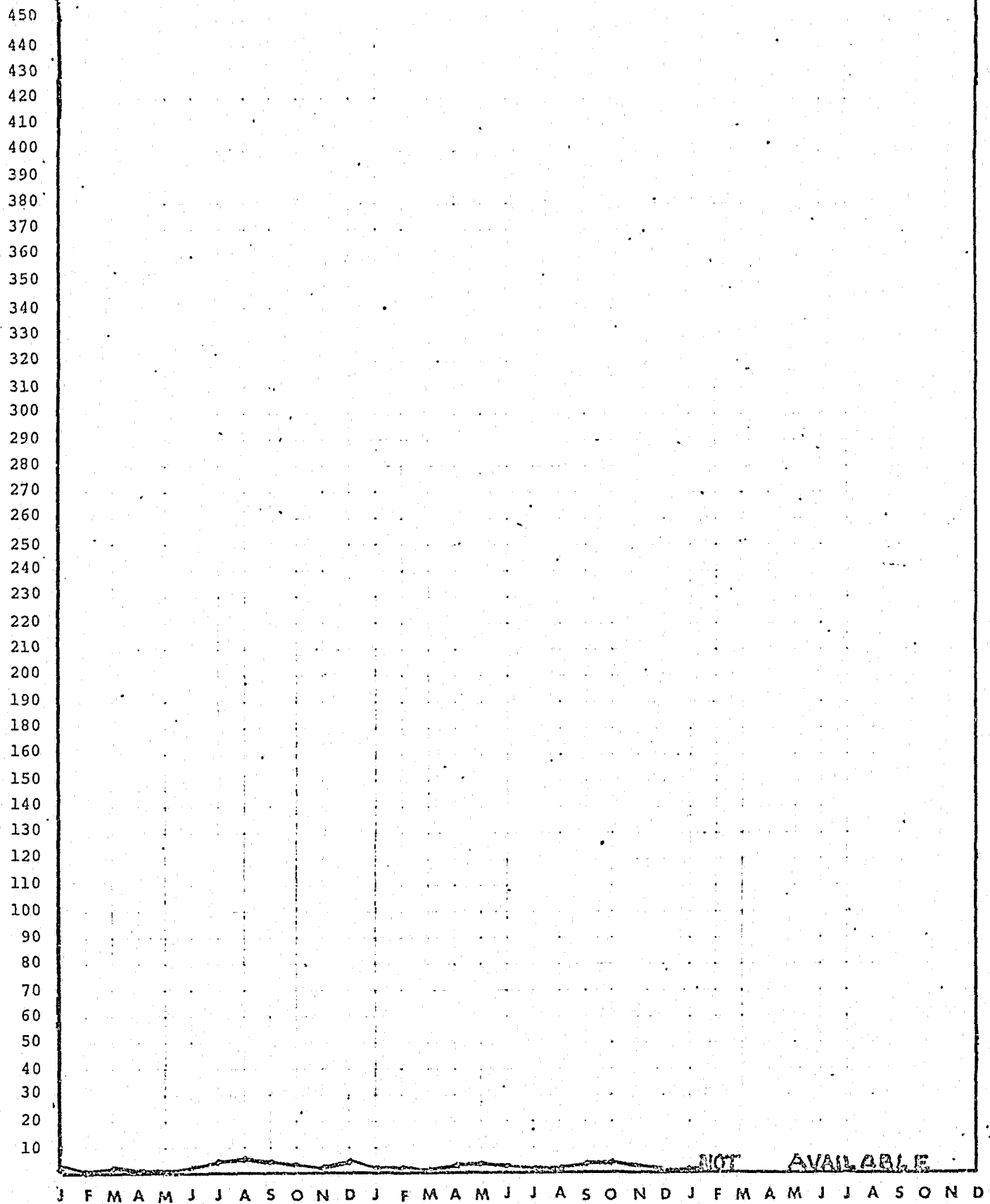
VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970. 1971. 1972

ARLINGTON COUNTY



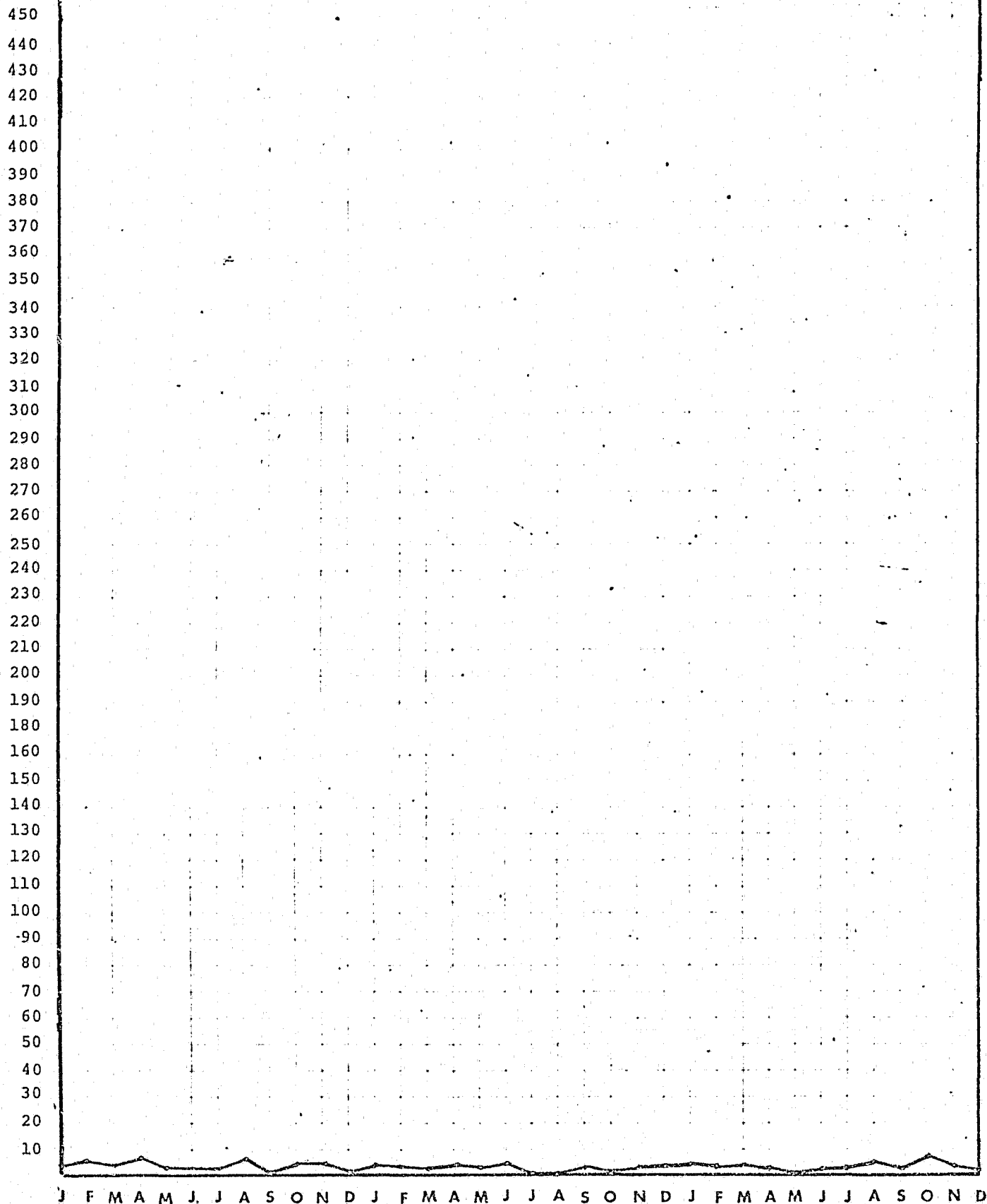
VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FAIRFAX COUNTY



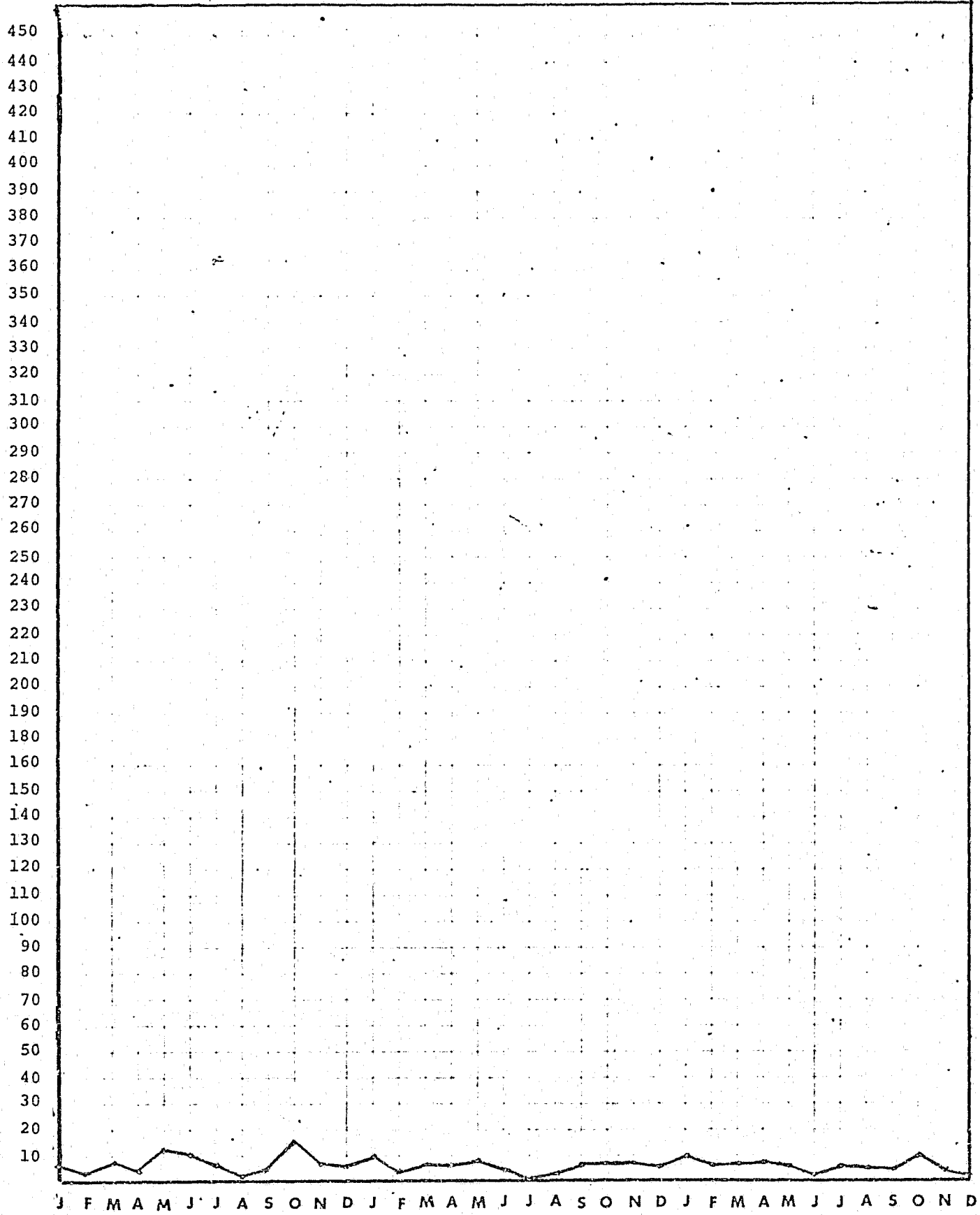
VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970. 1971. 1972

VIENNA



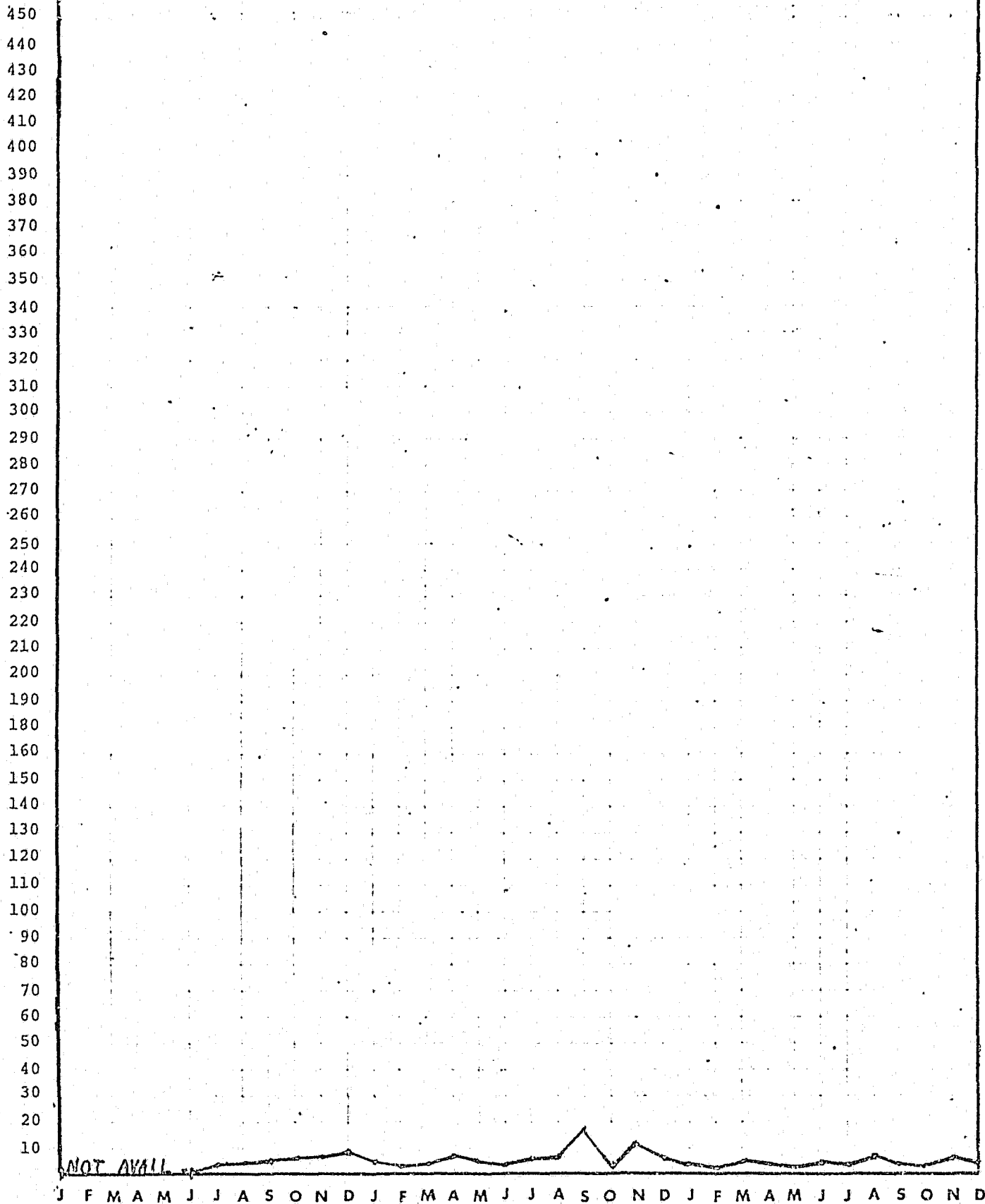
VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FAIRFAX CITY



VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FALLS CHURCH



VOLUME OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN 1970. 1971. 1972

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

BURGLARY IN THE D.C. SMSA BY  
VOLUME AND RATE PER 100,000

JURISDICTION	1970	1971	1972
District of Columbia	22183/2932	19119/2580	12801/1711
Prince George's County*	5706/864	6969/1024	6567/941
Montgomery County**	3616/692	3677/677	4302/757
Alexandria City	1663/1499	1864/1663	1861/1624
Arlington County	1493/857	1468/853	1230/705
Fairfax County	4054/891	3810/784	3752/726
Vienna City	86/501	65/376	Not Avail.
Fairfax City	129/587	171/731	145/650
Falls Church	179/1657	101/935	94/870
Prince William County	382/296	666/516	700/543
Loudoun County	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	112/280
TOTAL:	39491/1362	37910/1283	31564/1039

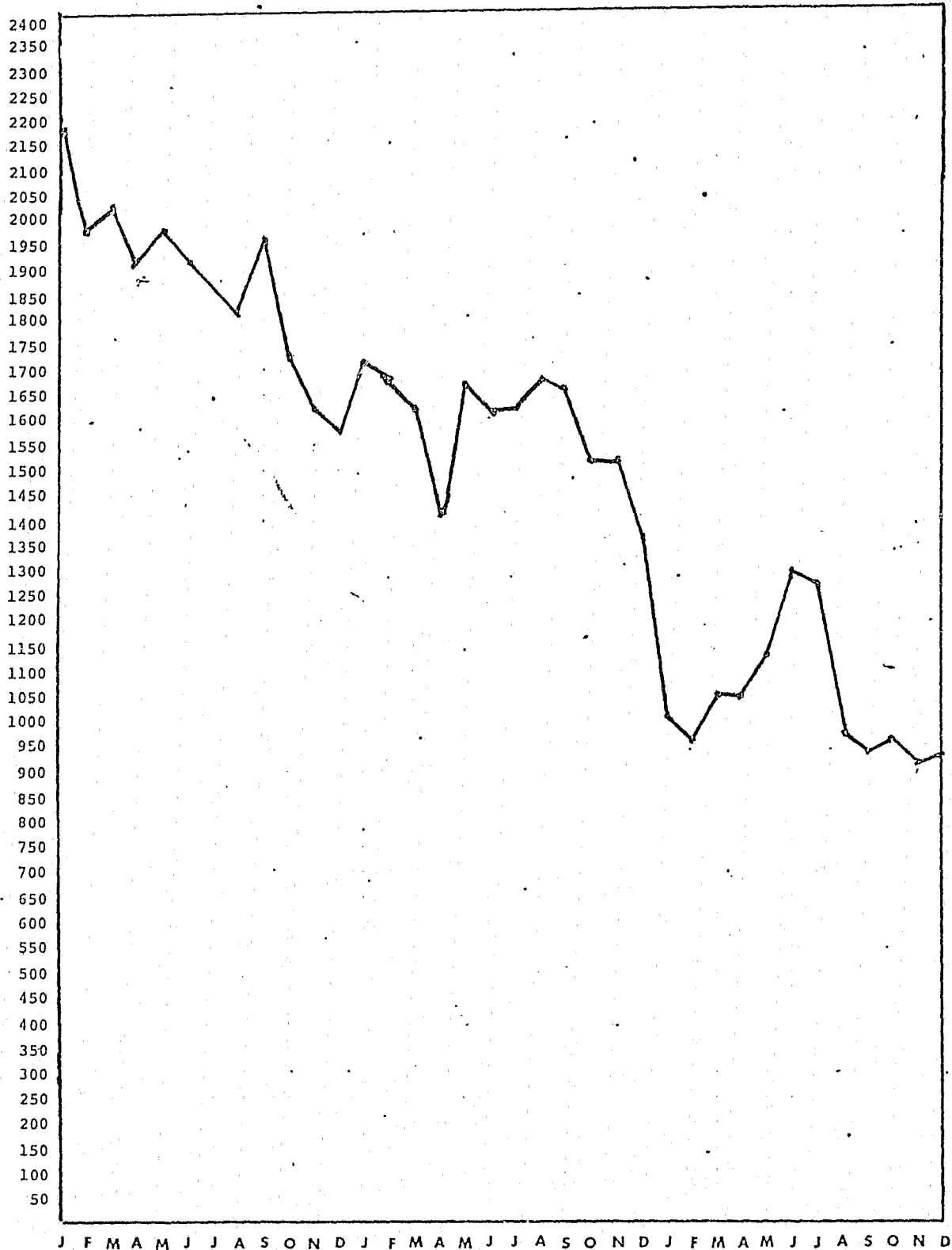
\*includes Hyattsville, Greenbelt, Laurel

\*\*Takoma Park counted totally in Montgomery County figures, though approximately one-third of the city is located within Prince George's County

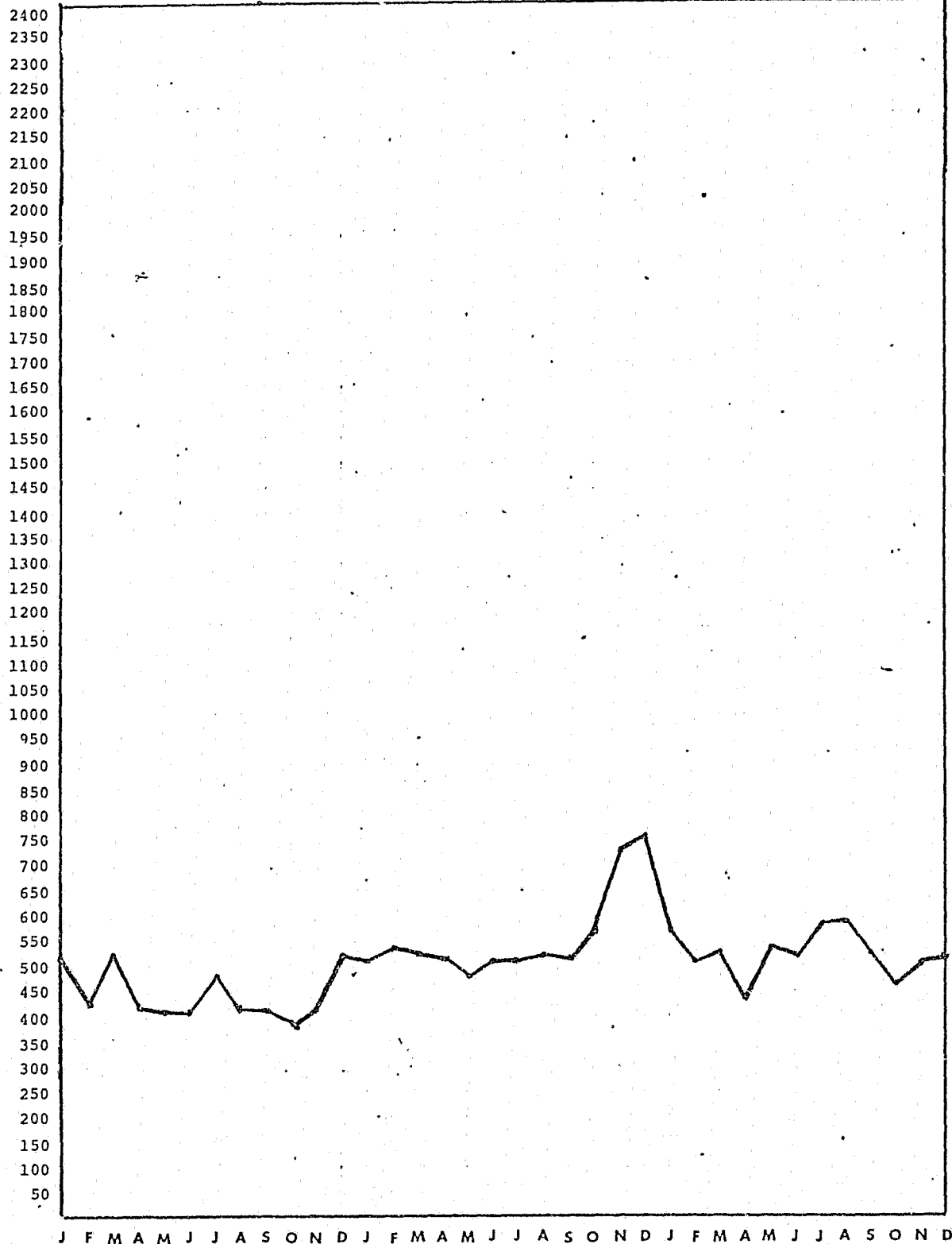
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**1 OF 2**

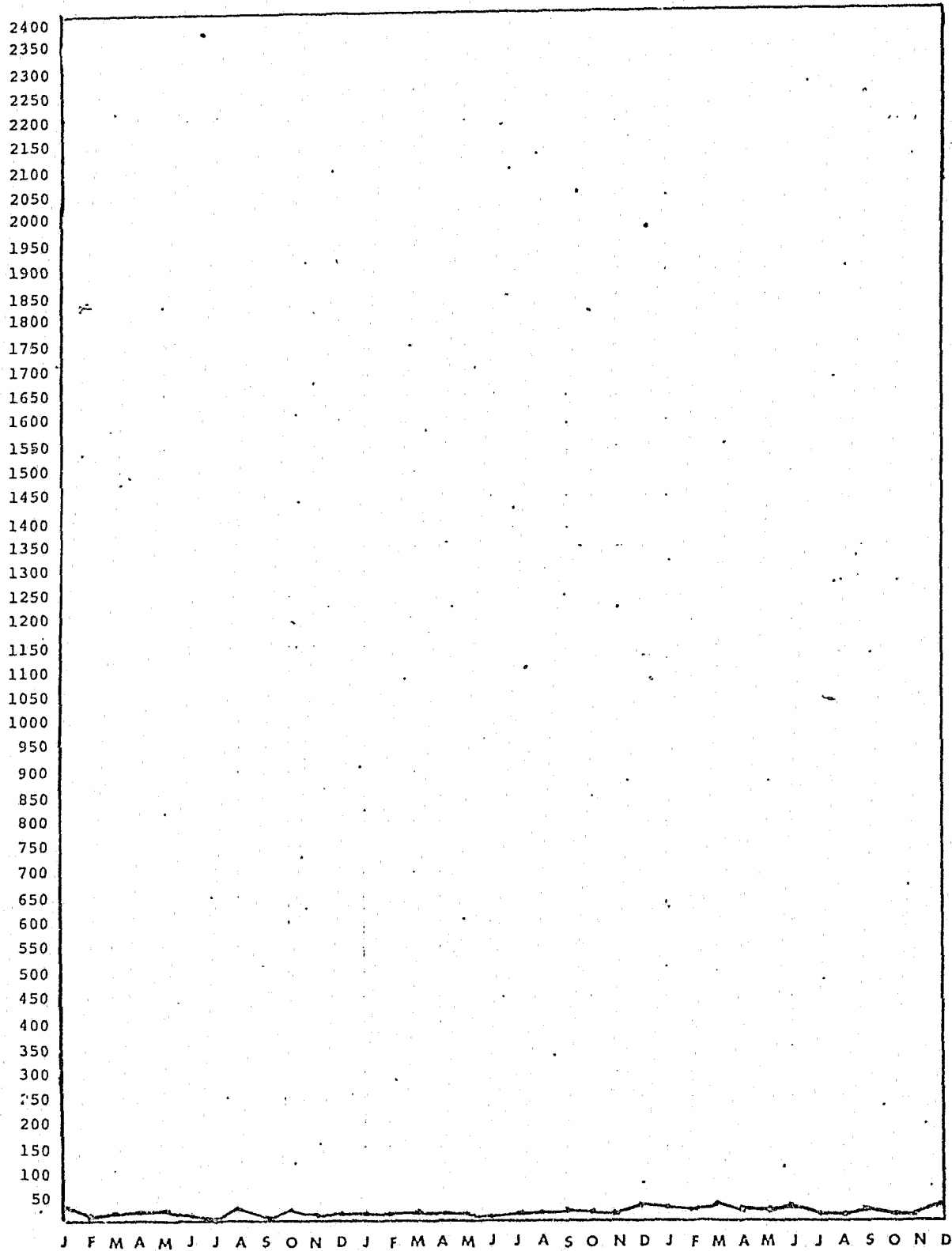




VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
 THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

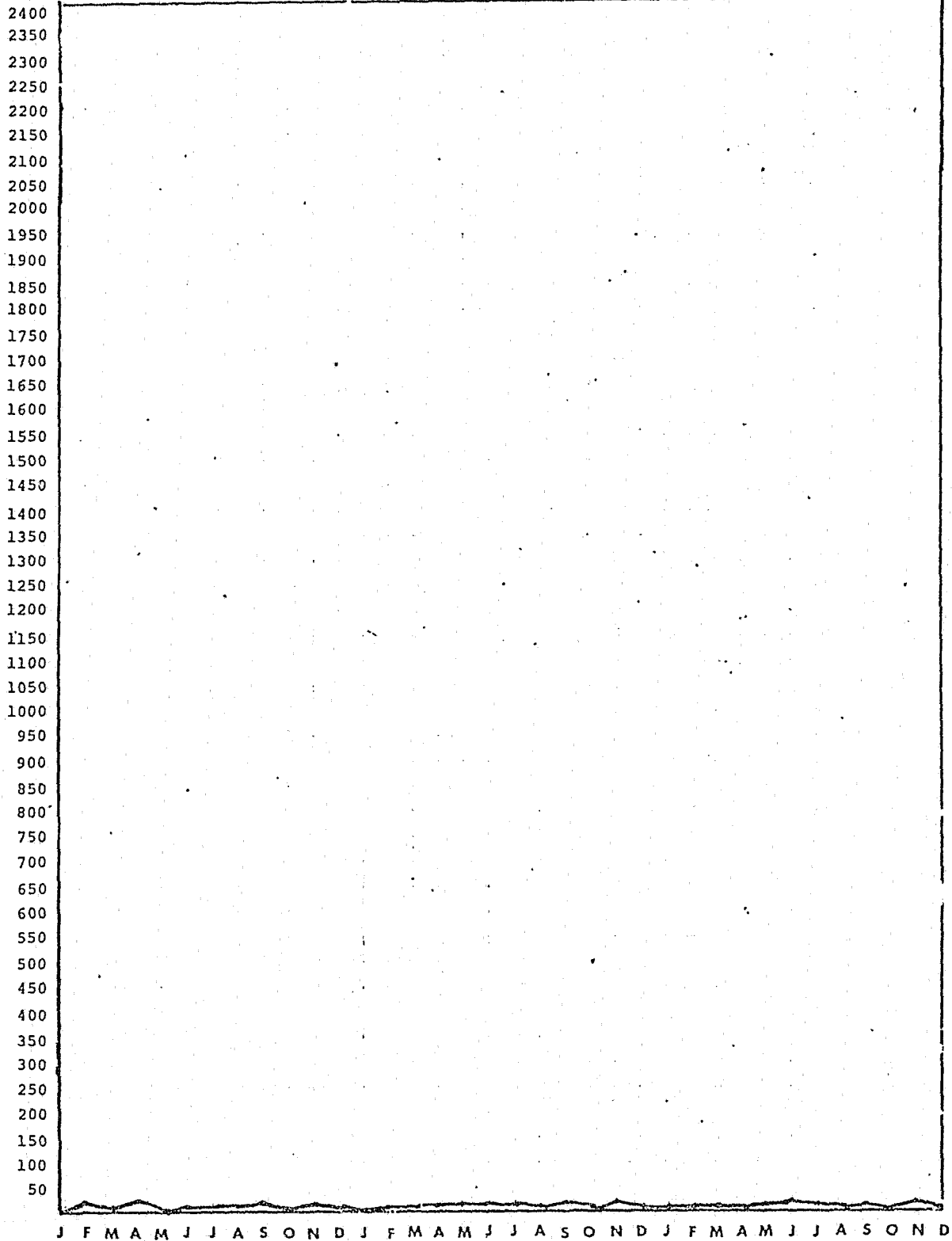


VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY



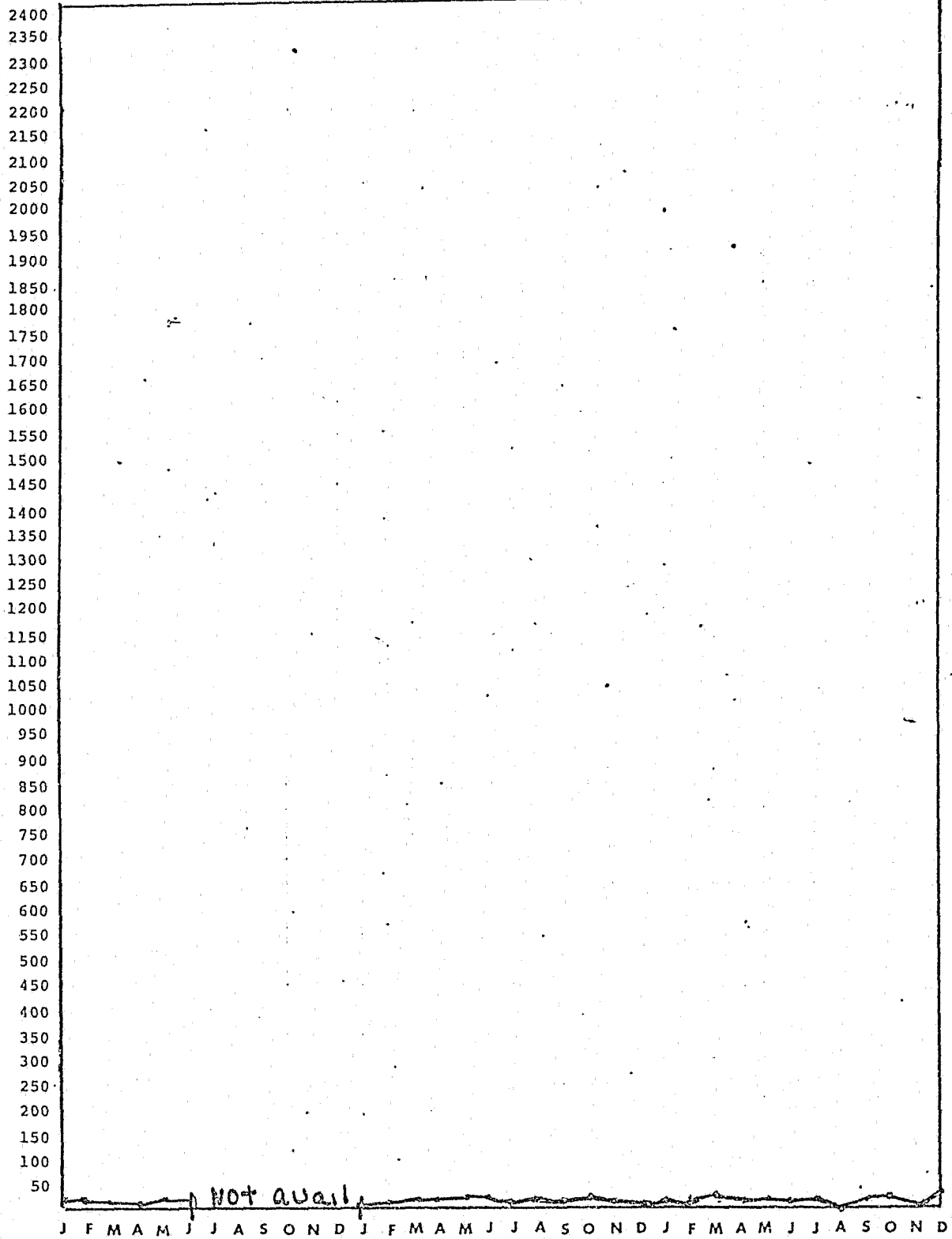
VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972

HYATTSVILLE

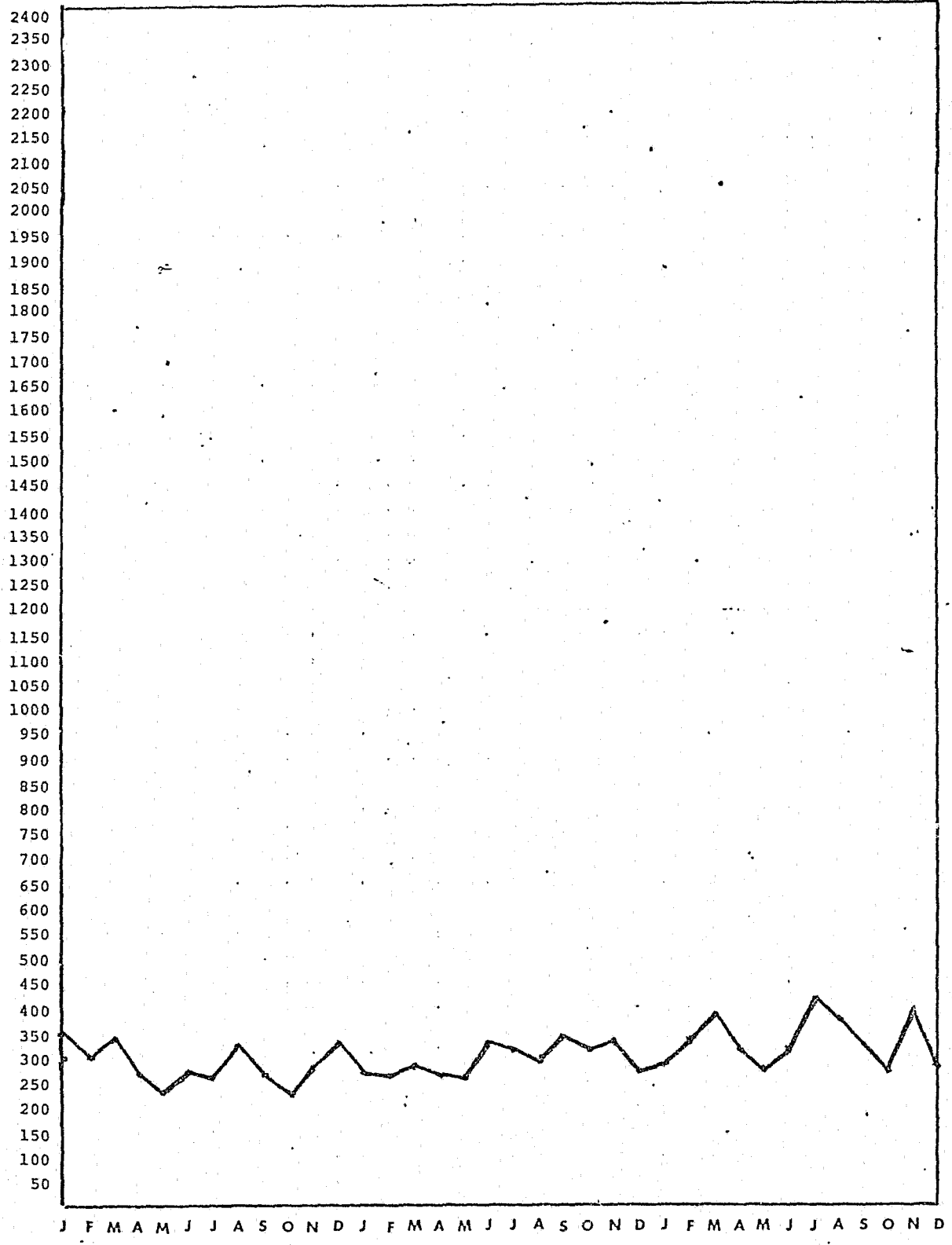


VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972

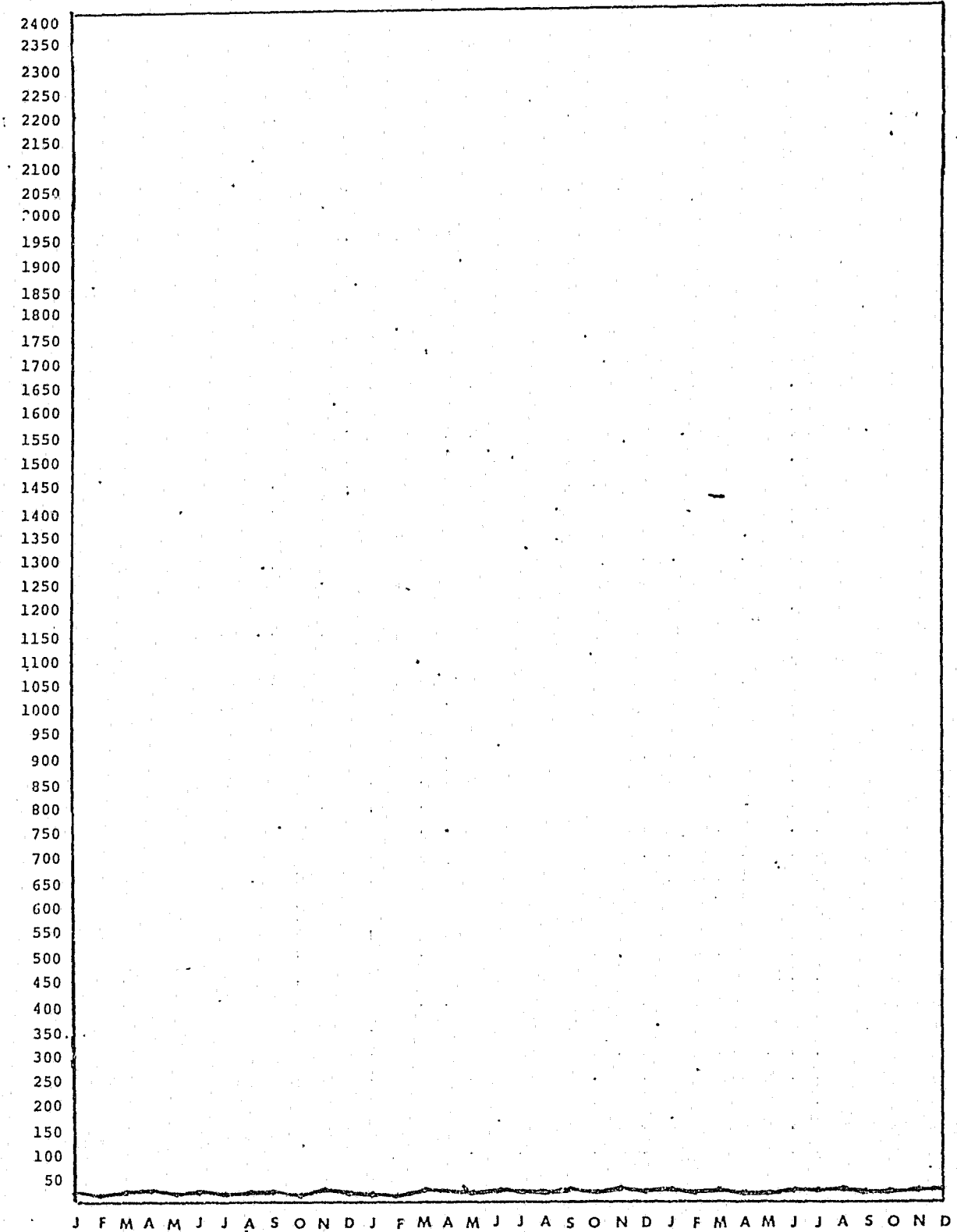
LAUREL



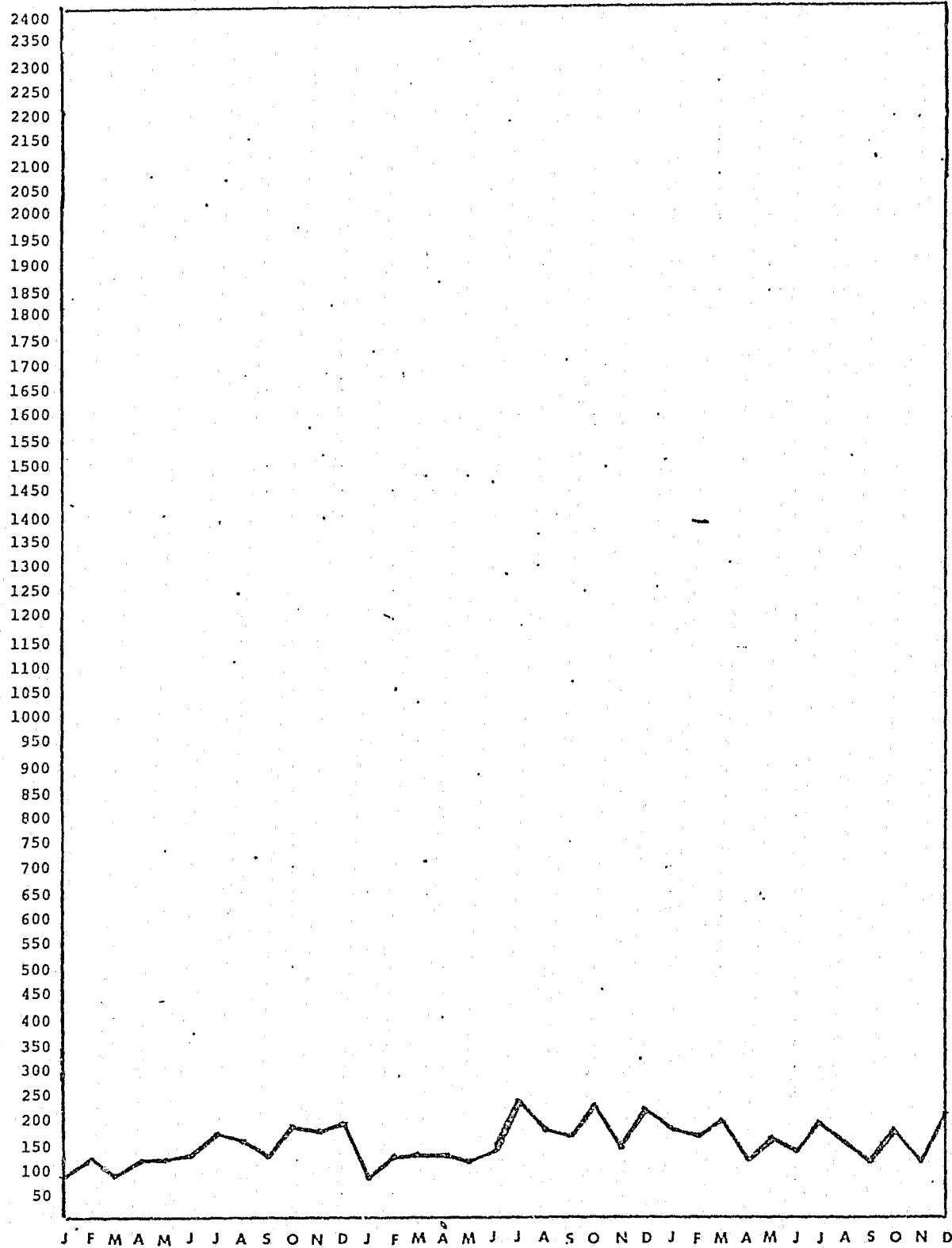
VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
GREENBELT



VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
 MONTGOMERY COUNTY

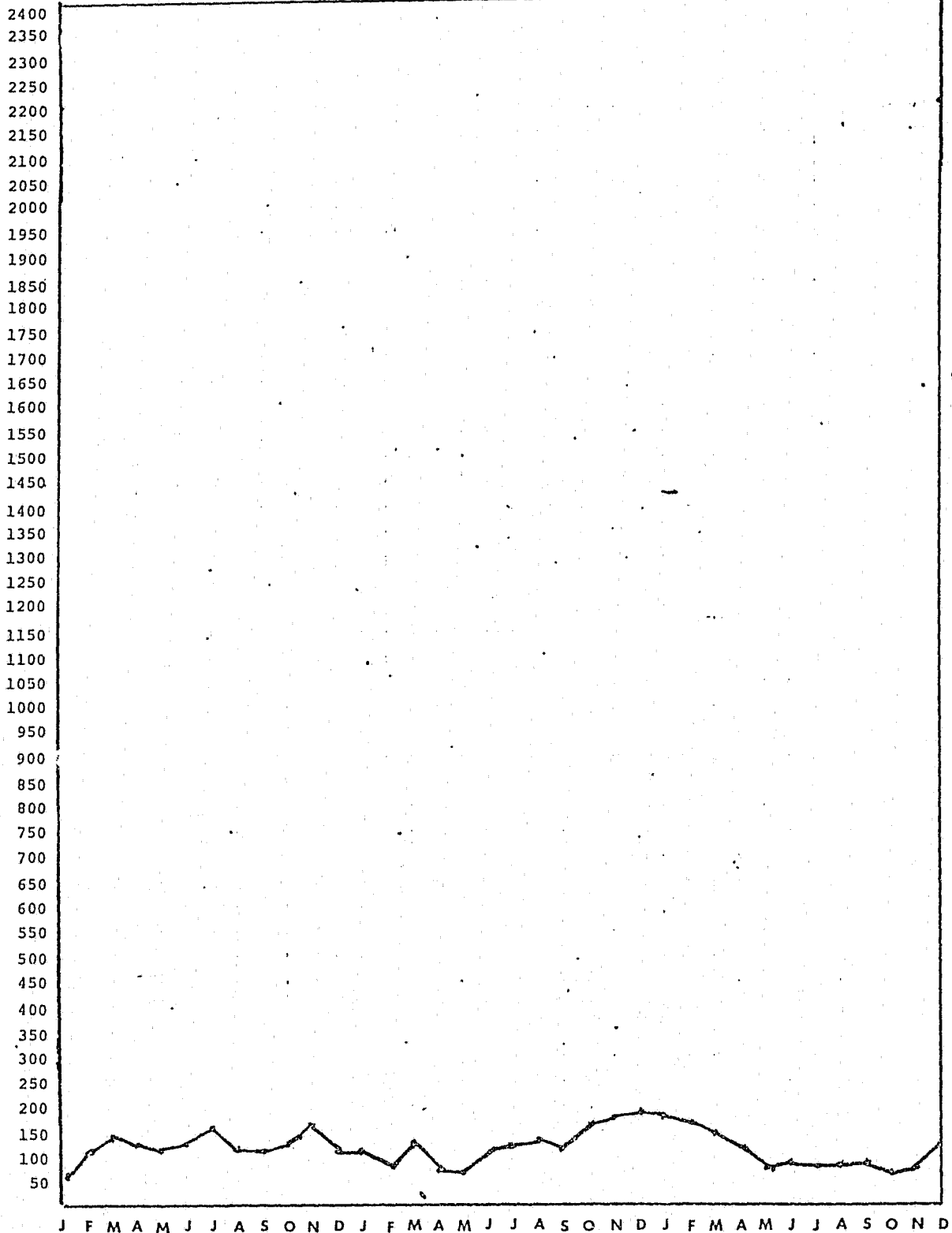


VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
 TAKOMA PARK

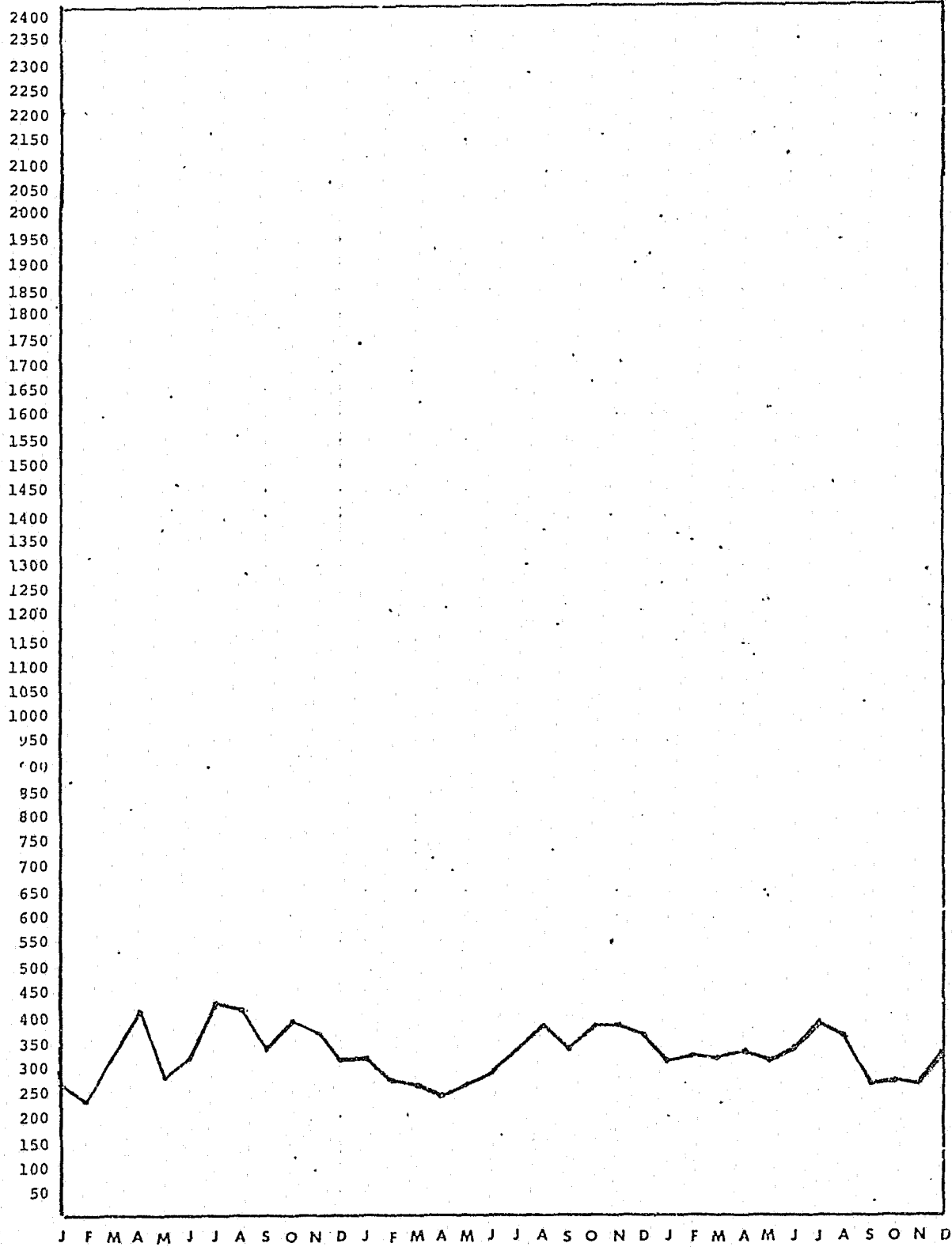


VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
ALEXANDRIA

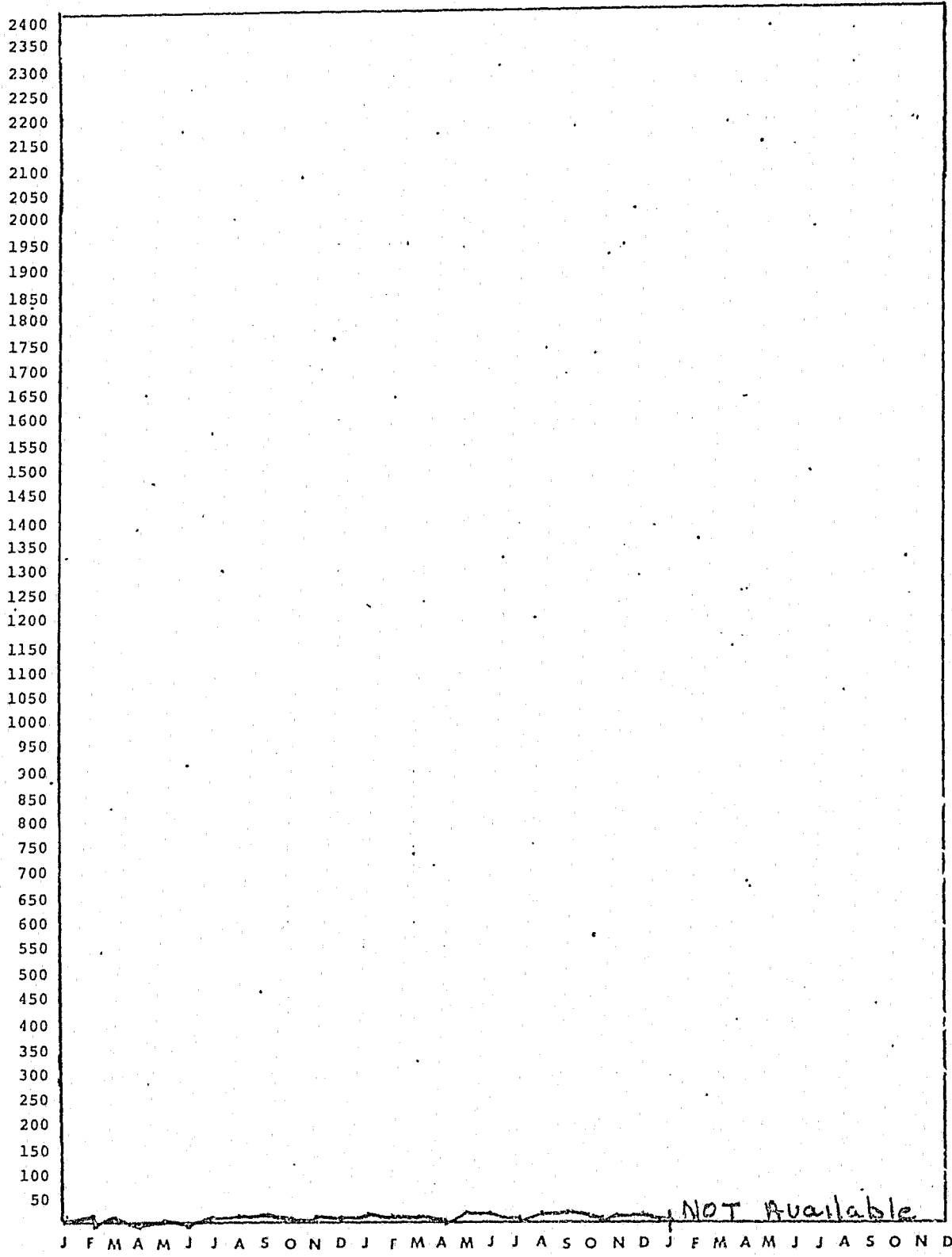




VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
 ARLINGTON COUNTY

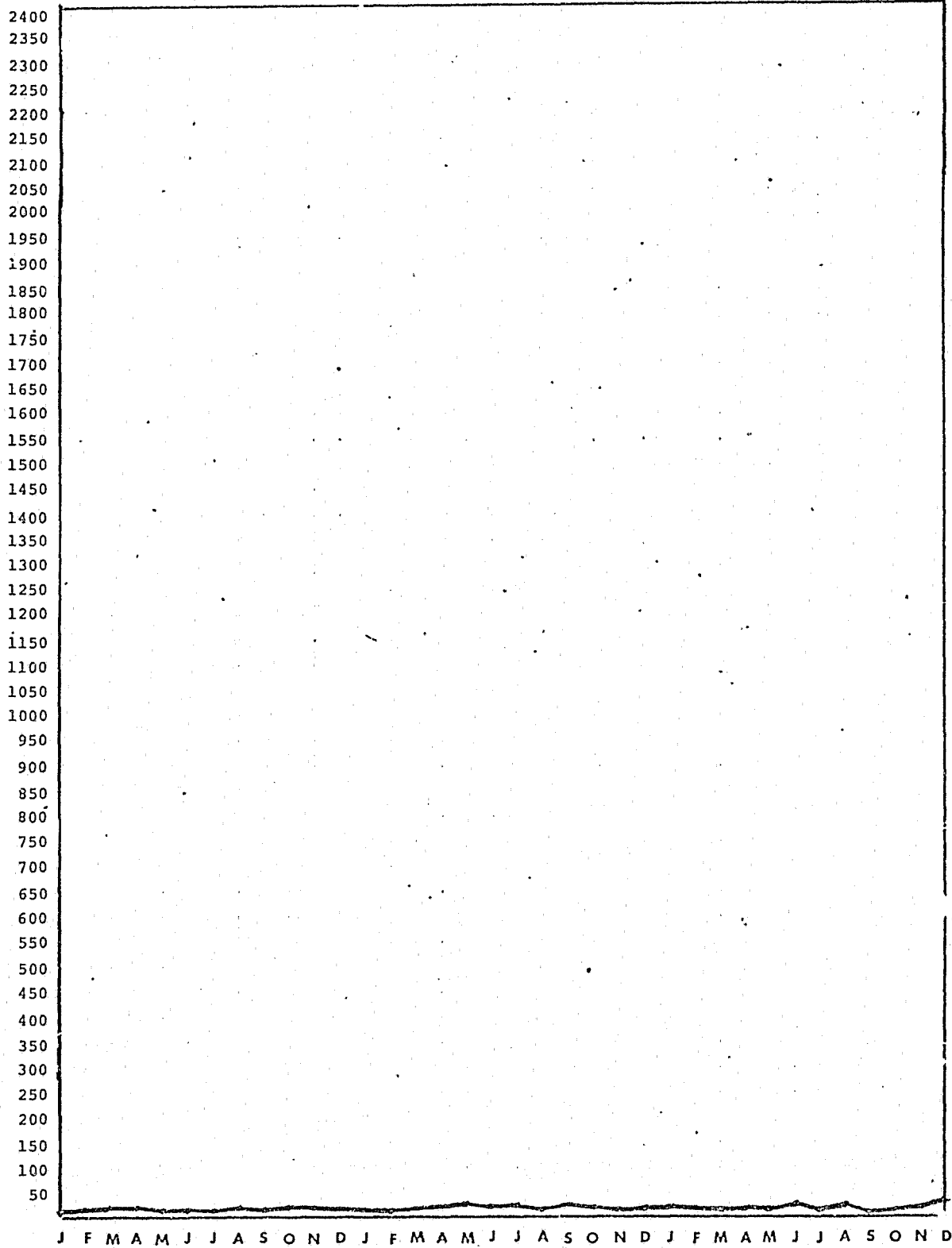


VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972  
 FAIRFAX COUNTY



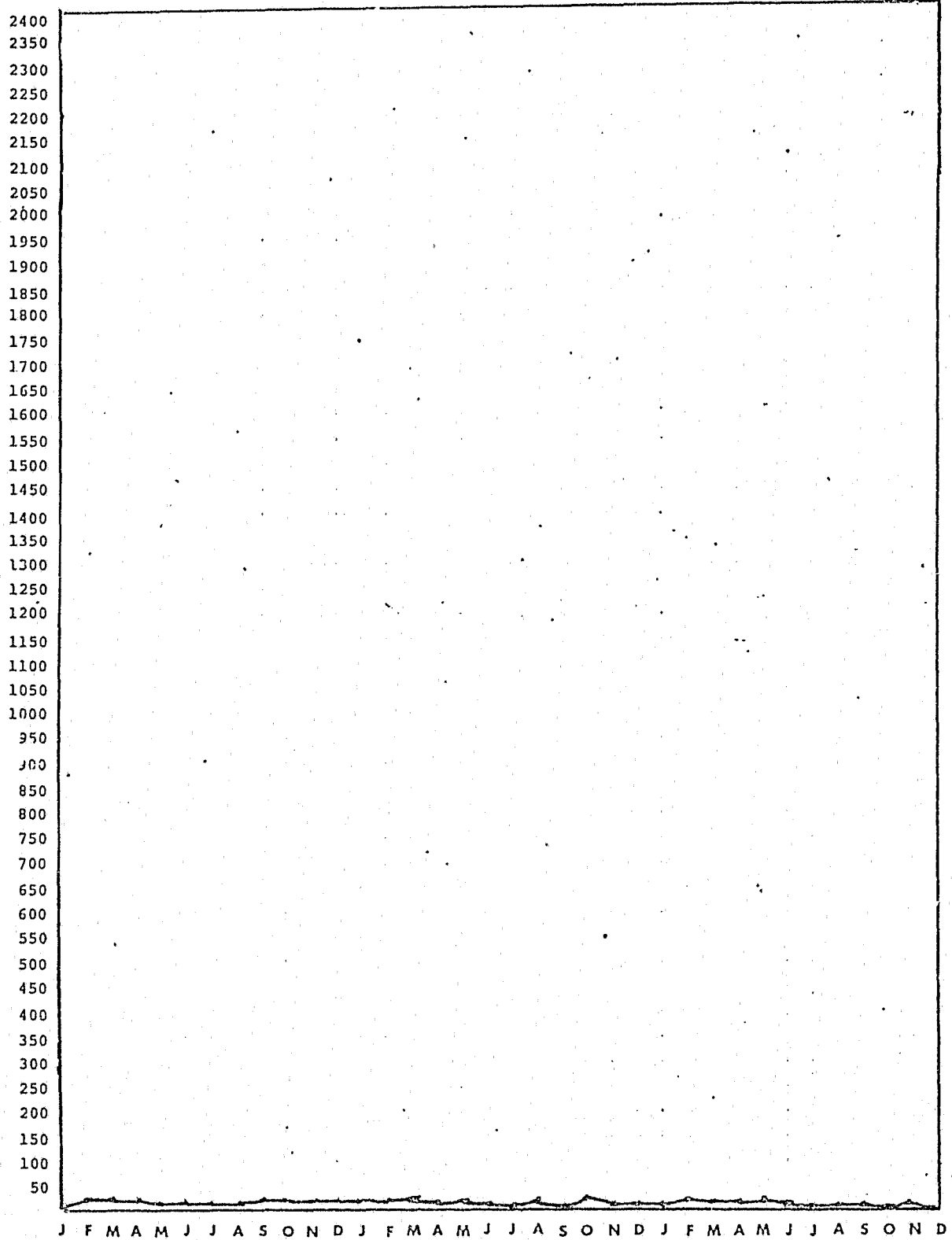
VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972

VIENNA



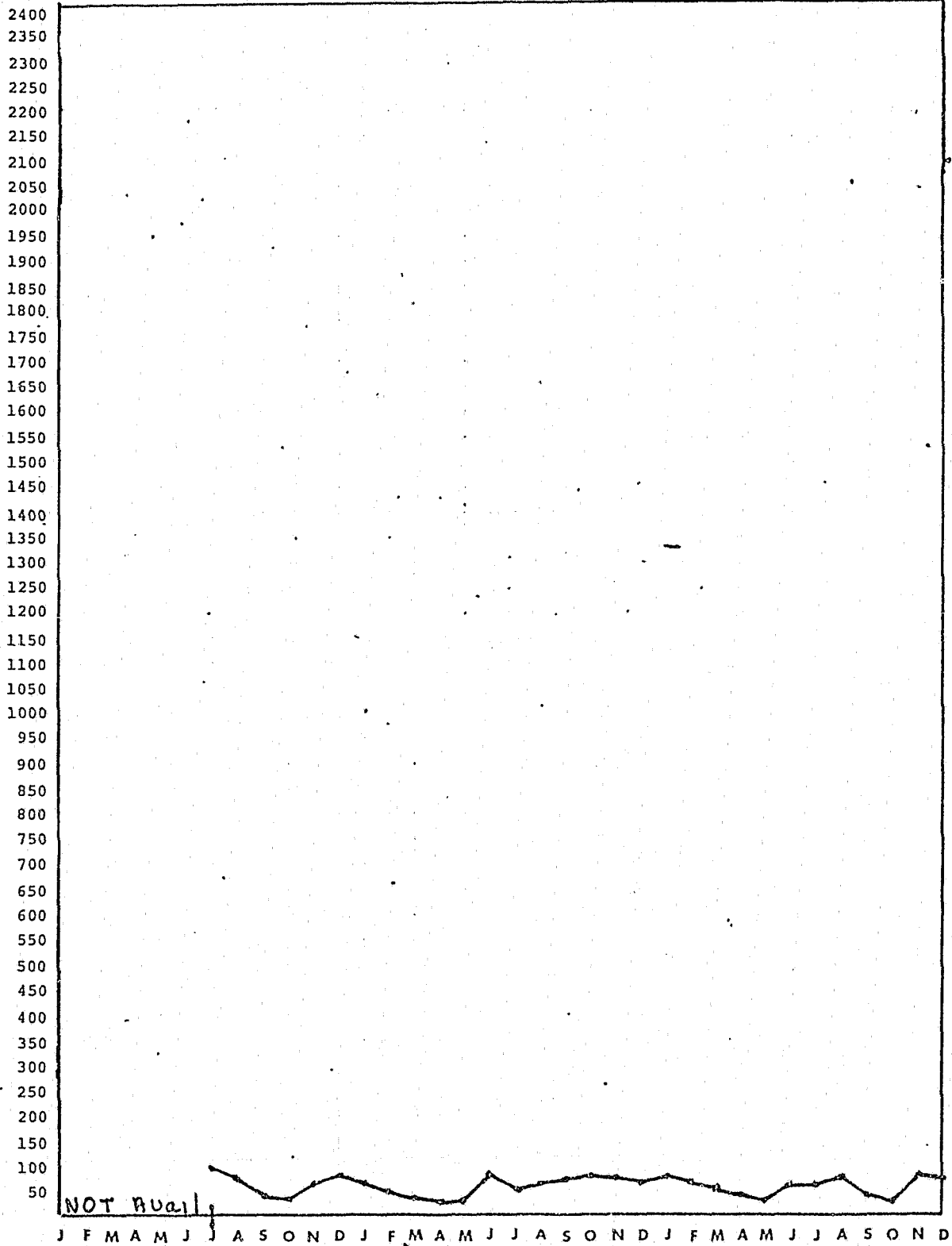
VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FAIRFAX CITY



VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FALLS CHURCH



VOLUME OF REPORTED BURGLARIES IN 1970. 1971. 1972

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

larcenies from autos, thefts of auto parts, etc., are included. The Crime Index Offense includes only thefts where the value of goods stolen is \$50. or more. This category has been modified by the F.B.I. beginning with calendar year 1973 to include all larcenies regardless of value of goods stolen.

In this Metropolitan Area Prince George's County, for at least a portion of this report period, did not break larceny down by value of goods stolen. The larceny data for Prince George's County, therefore, is inflated and may be very considerably inflated.

There were a total of 30,252 larcenies over \$50. reported to police agencies in this metropolitan area in 1970, 31,401 in 1971, and 29,313 in 1972. This volume constituted roughly 27 percent of the total index for 1970; 28 percent in 1971, and 30 percent in 1972. The rate of larceny offenses reported per 100,000 population was 1,044 in 1970, 1,063 in 1971 and 965 in 1972, a 9 percent decrease in the rate for 1972 over 1970.

The dollar value placed on property stolen determines whether a larceny becomes an index offense. The rising cost of living and the increased demand for more costly commodities most certainly influences the extent to which larcenies become index offenses. Because of economic fluctuations and other variables identification of larceny, without regard to value of goods lost, suggests a more realistic approach toward establishing the crime experience in this offense category.

#### G. Auto Theft

In F.B.I. uniform crime reporting auto theft includes all theft and attempted theft of motor vehicles. This includes all motor vehicles which can be registered as such. Excluded are the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use such as family situations, or unauthorized use by others having lawful access to the vehicle.

LARCENY OVER \$50. IN THE D.C. SMSA  
VOLUME AND RATE PER 100,000

JURISDICTION	1970	1971	1972
District of Columbia	9414/1244	7616/1028	6217/831
Prince George's County*	6314/956	8014/1178	8145/1167
Montgomery County**	5699/1090	6438/1185	6197/1091
Alexandria City	1936/1745	2186/1950	2309/2015
Arlington County	2473/1419	2431/1413	2124/1217
Fairfax County	3027/665	3013/620	2805/543
Vienna City	97/566	153/884	Not Avail.
Fairfax City	518/2358	437/1868	445/1996
Falls Church	376/3481	356/3296	205/1898
Prince William County	398/309	757/587	797/618
Loudoun County	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	69/173
TOTAL:	30252/1044	31401/1063	29313/965

\*includes Hyattsville, Greenbelt, Laurel

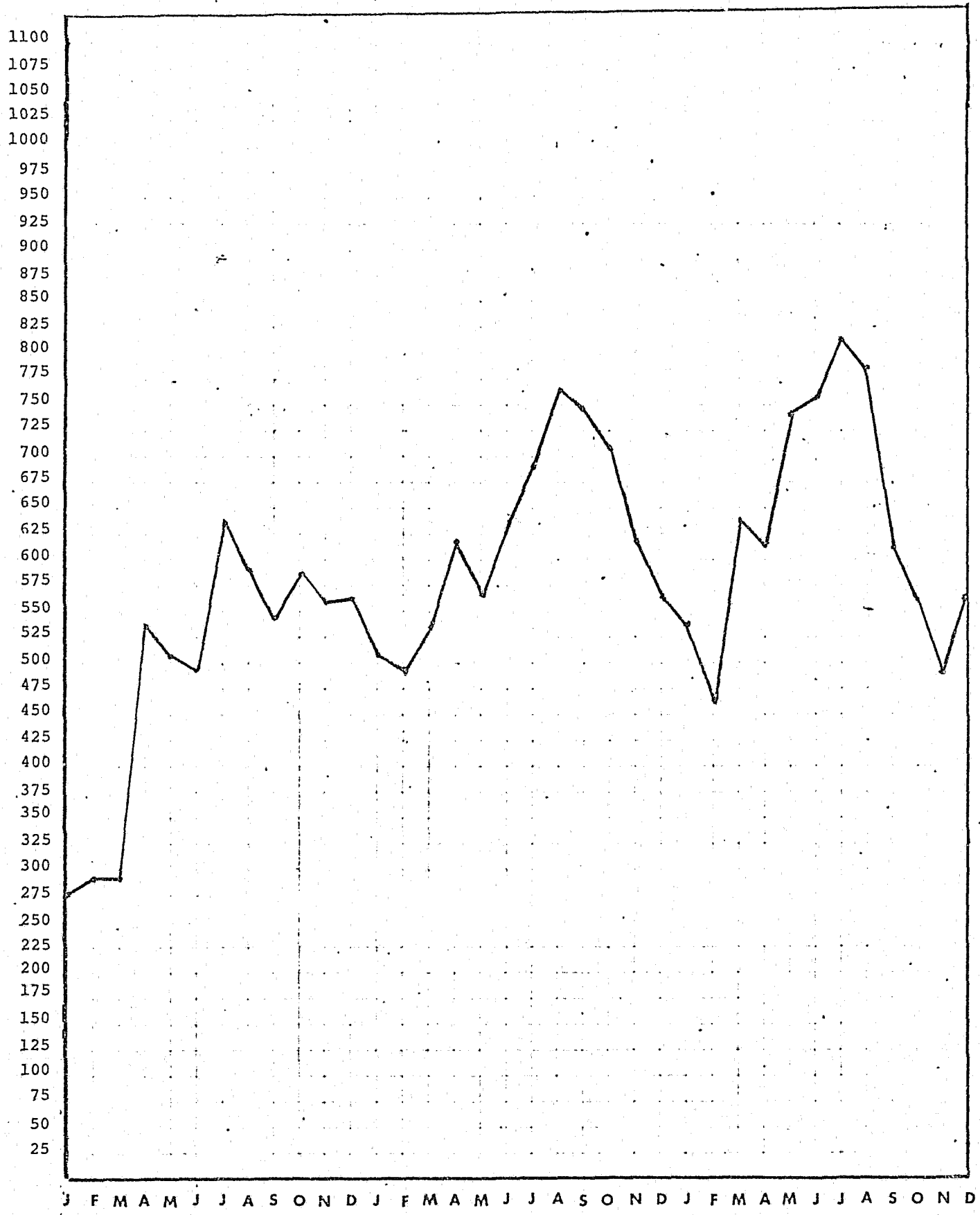
\*\*Takoma Park counted totally in Montgomery County figures, though approximately one-third of the city is located within Prince George's County





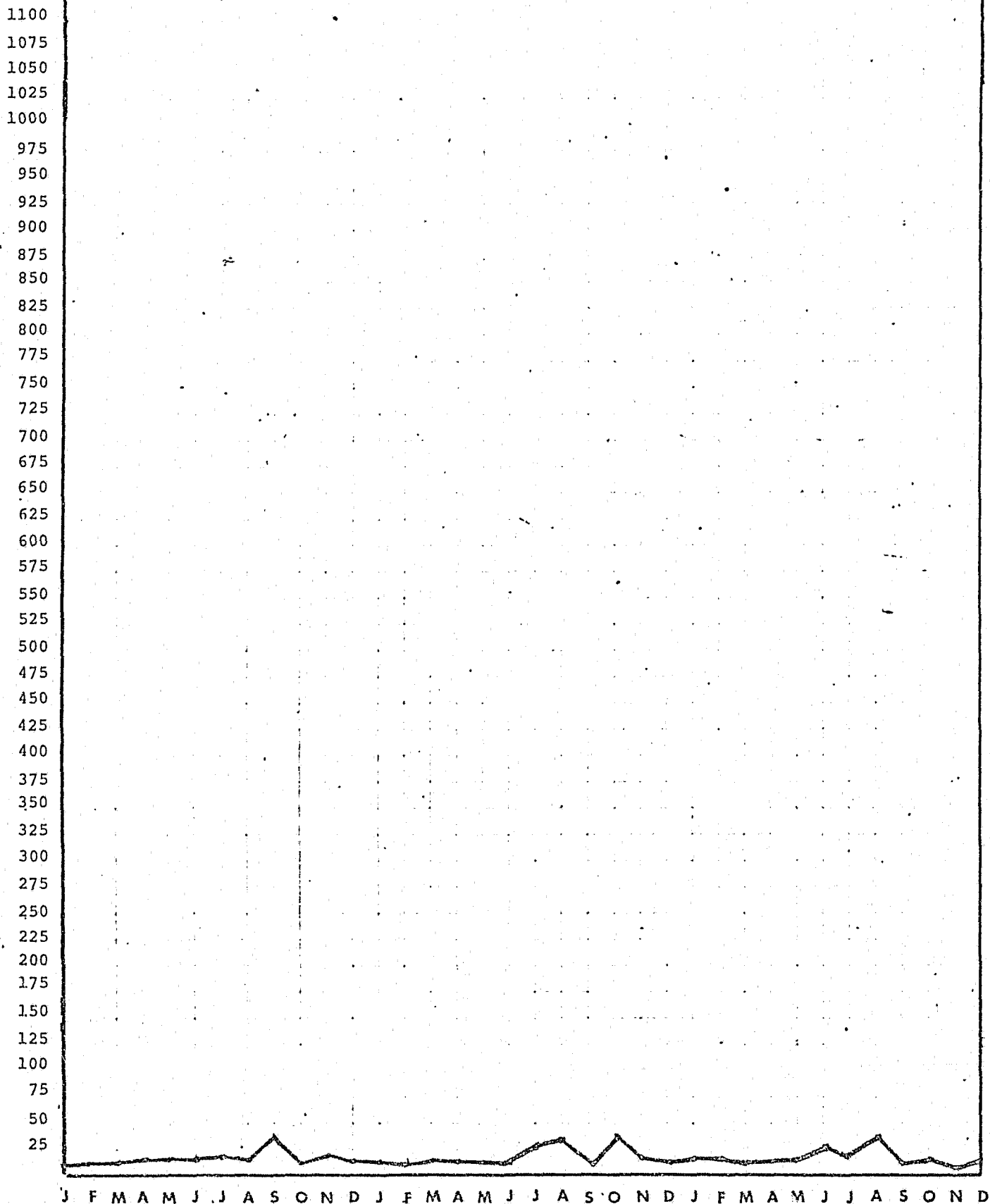
VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970. 1971. 1972

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



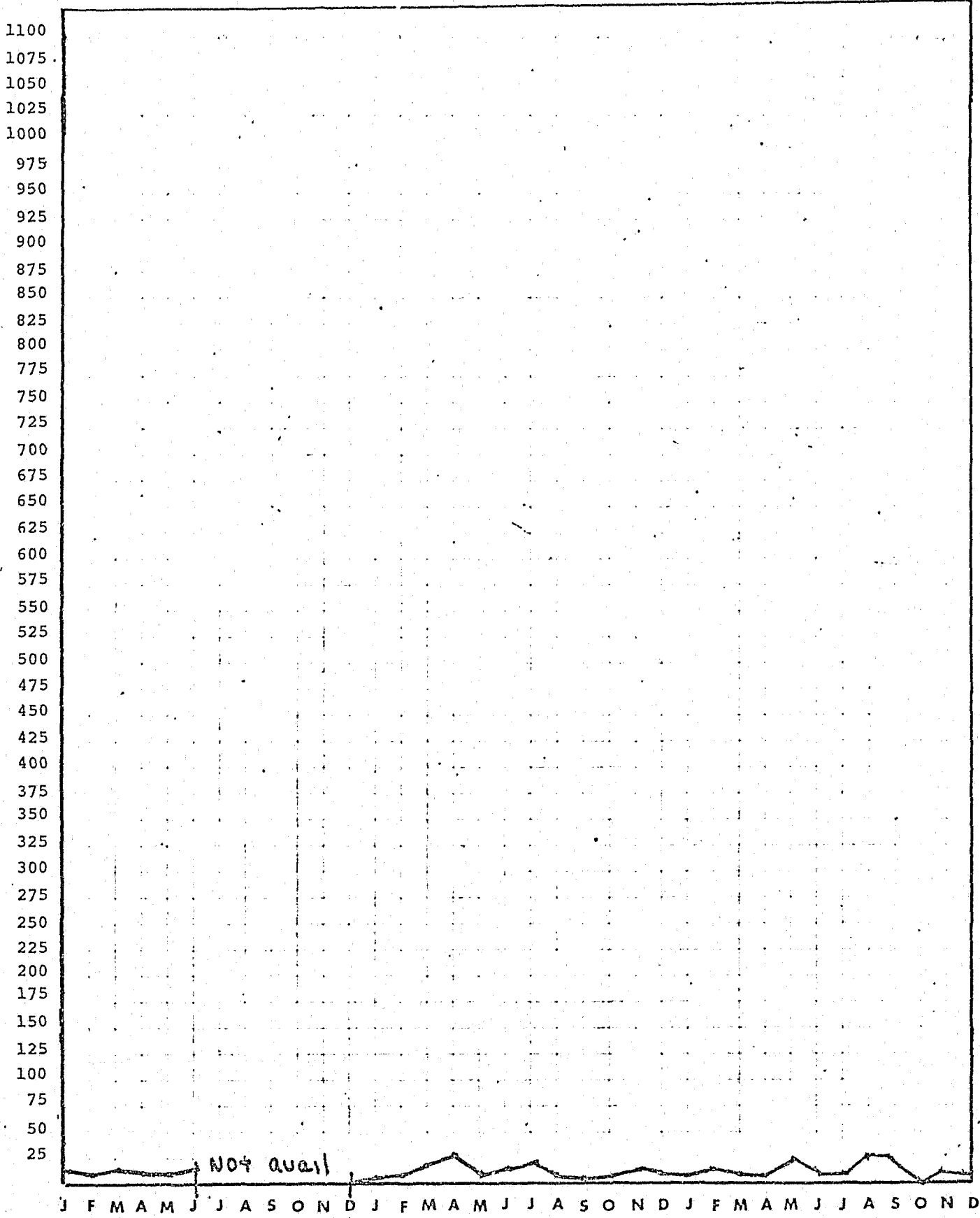
VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970. 1971. 1972

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY



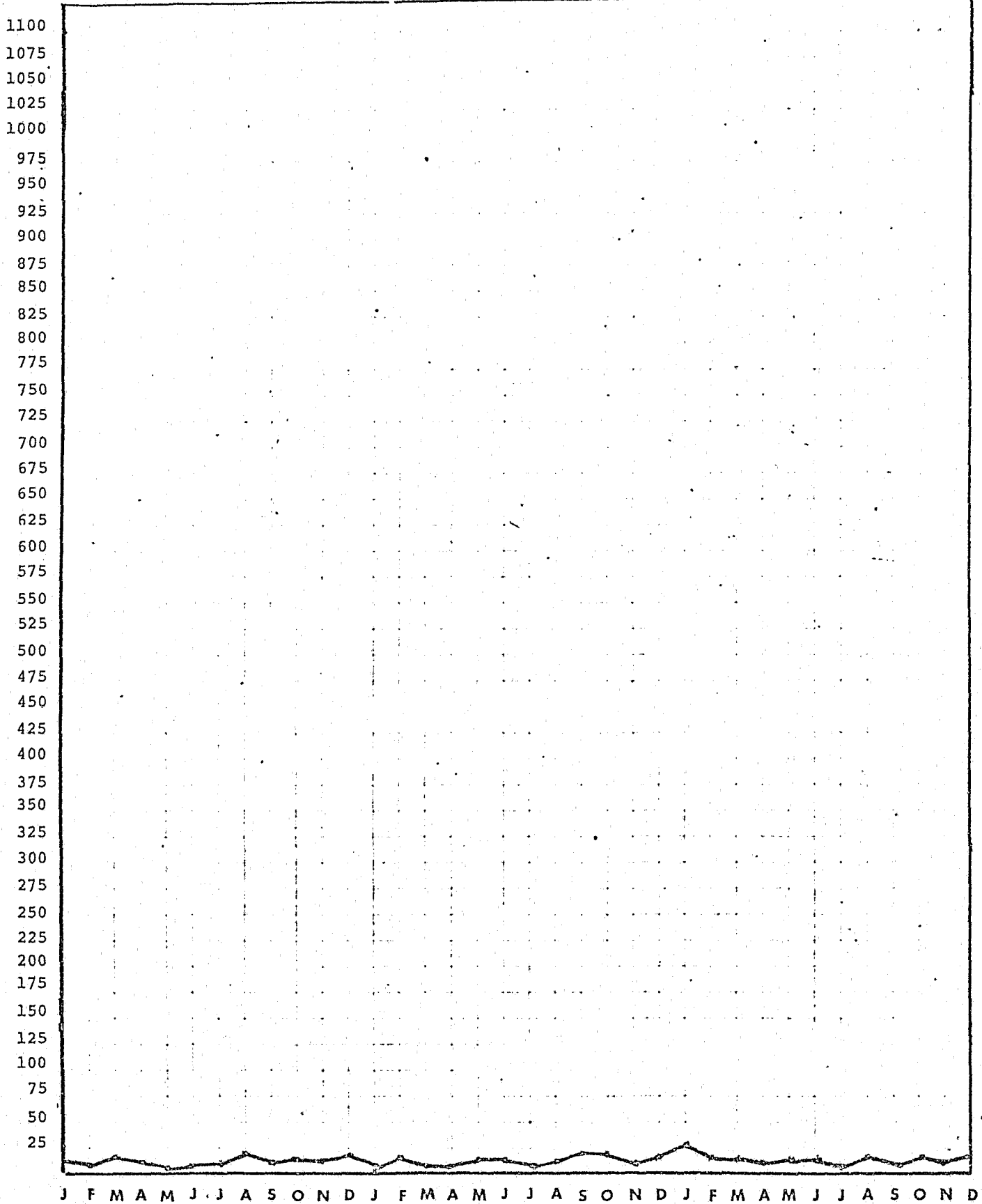
VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970. 1971. 1972

HYATTSVILLE



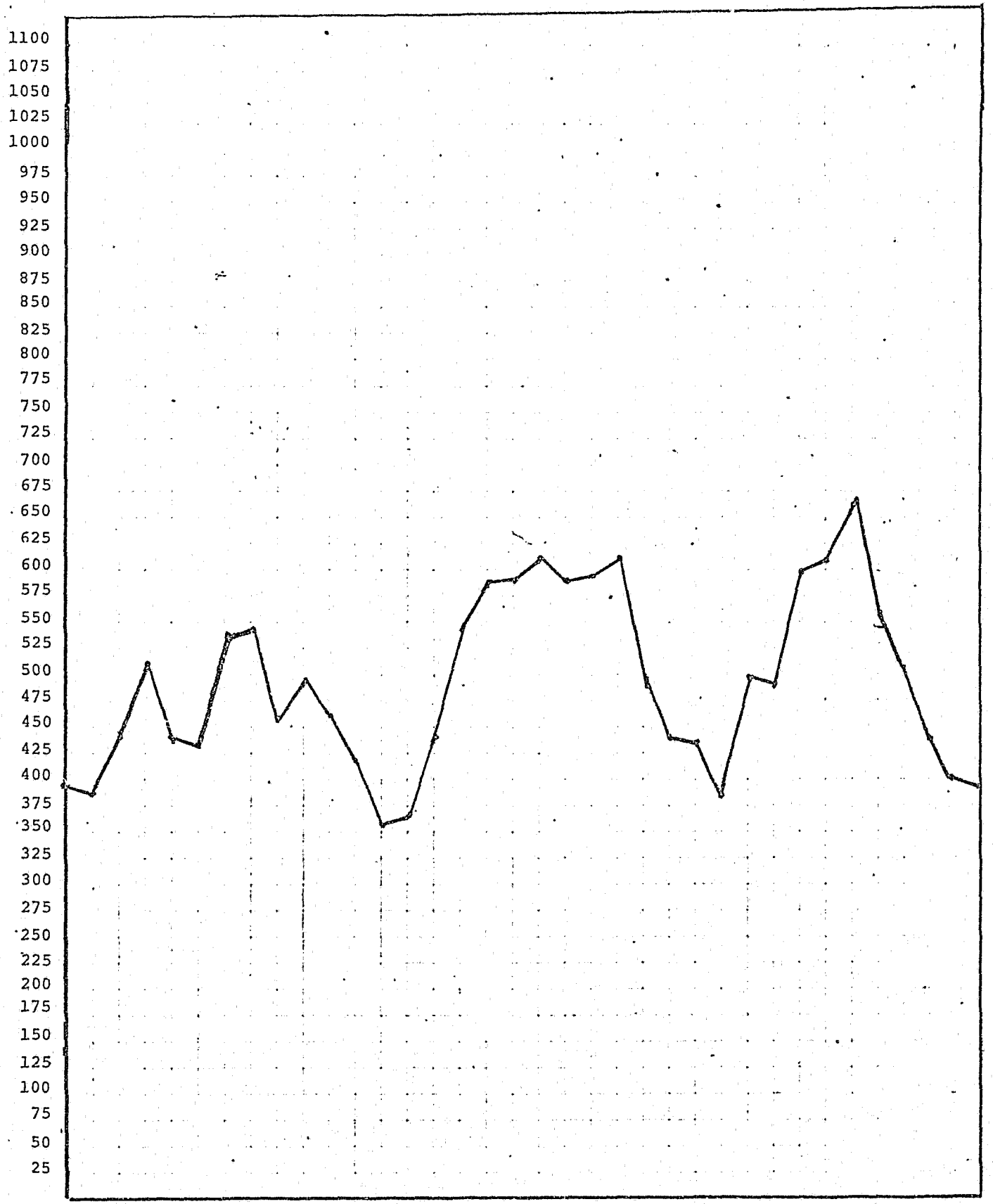
VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970. 1971. 1972

GREENBELT



VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970. 1971. 1972

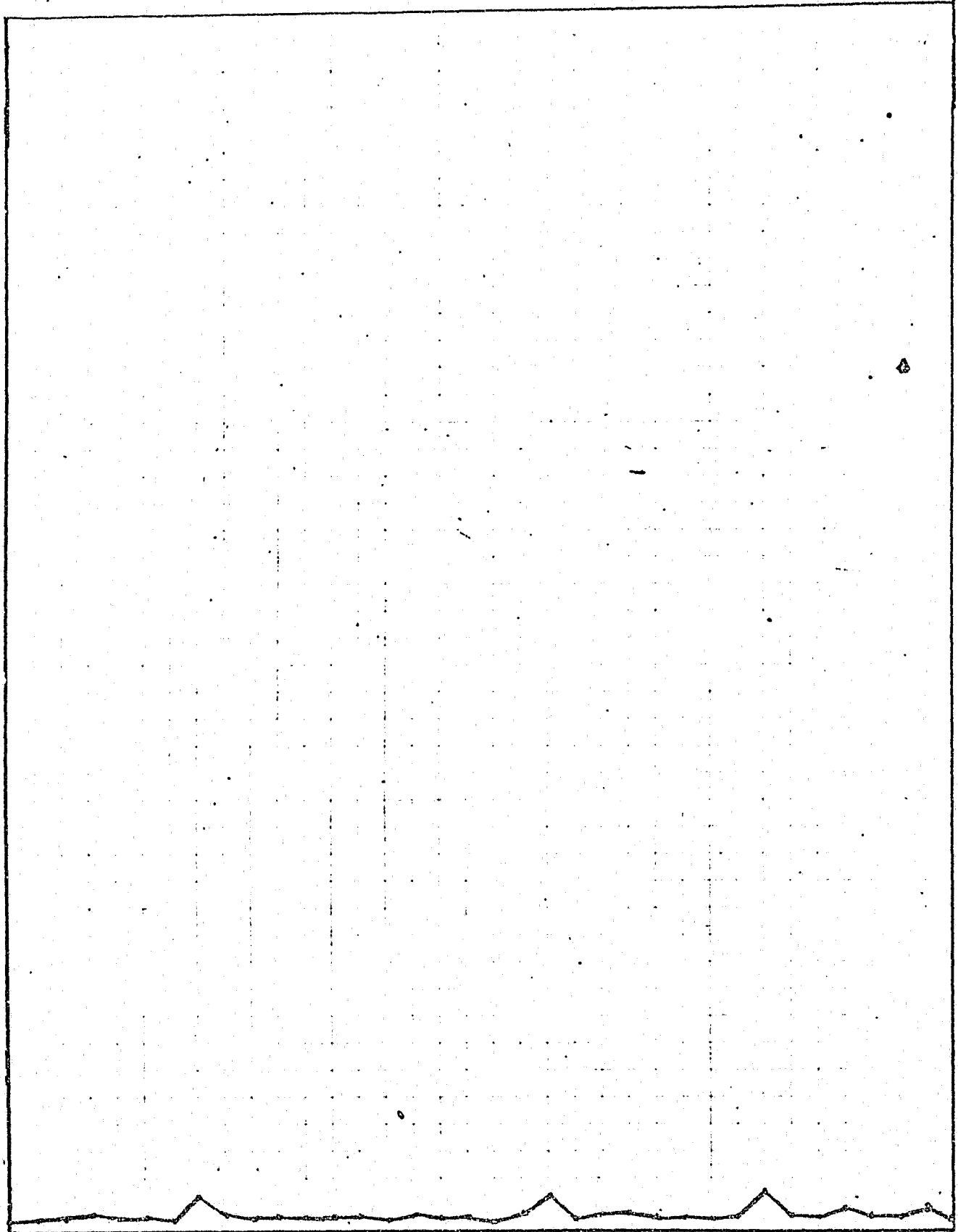
LAUREL



VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970. 1971. 1972

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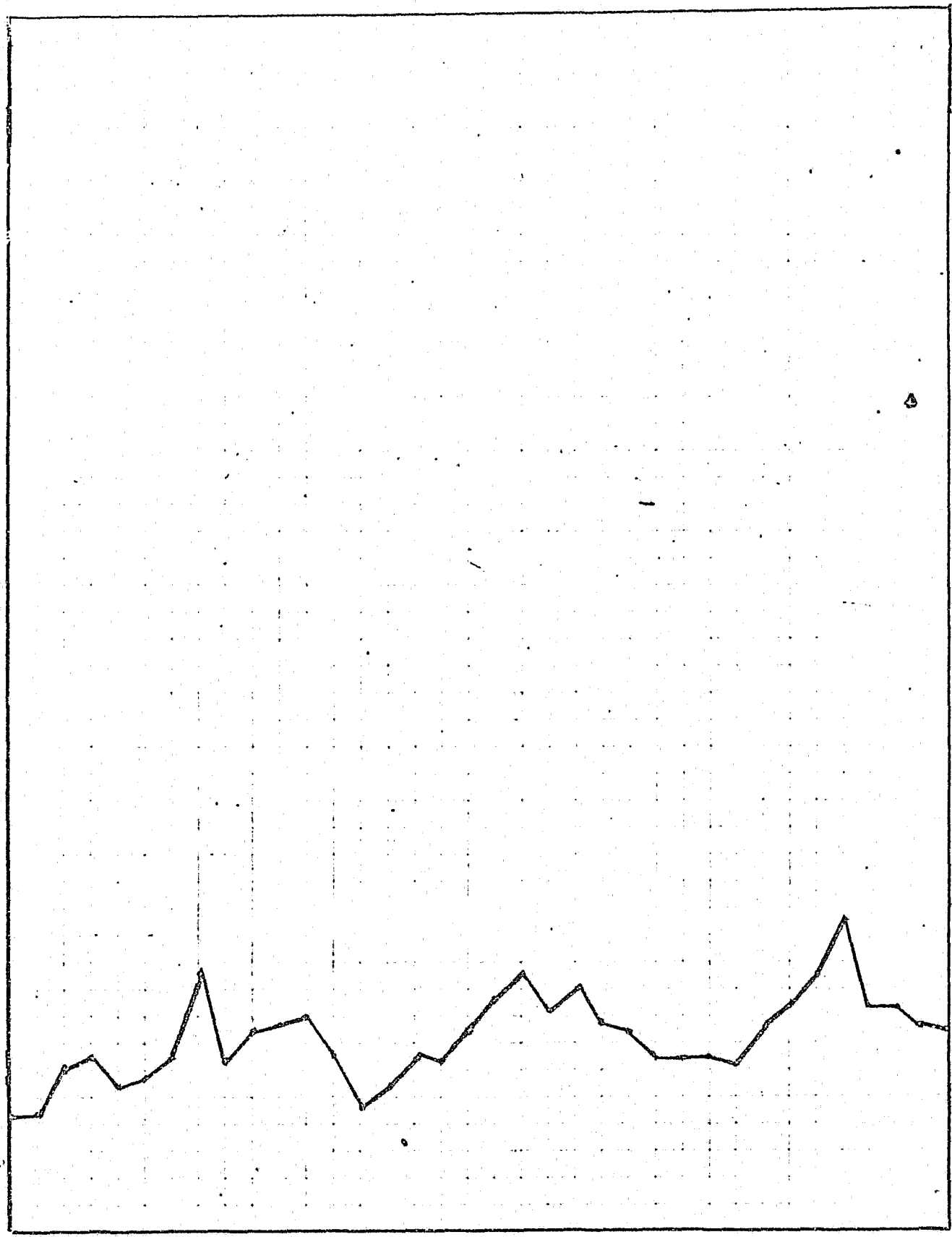


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VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970. 1971. 1972

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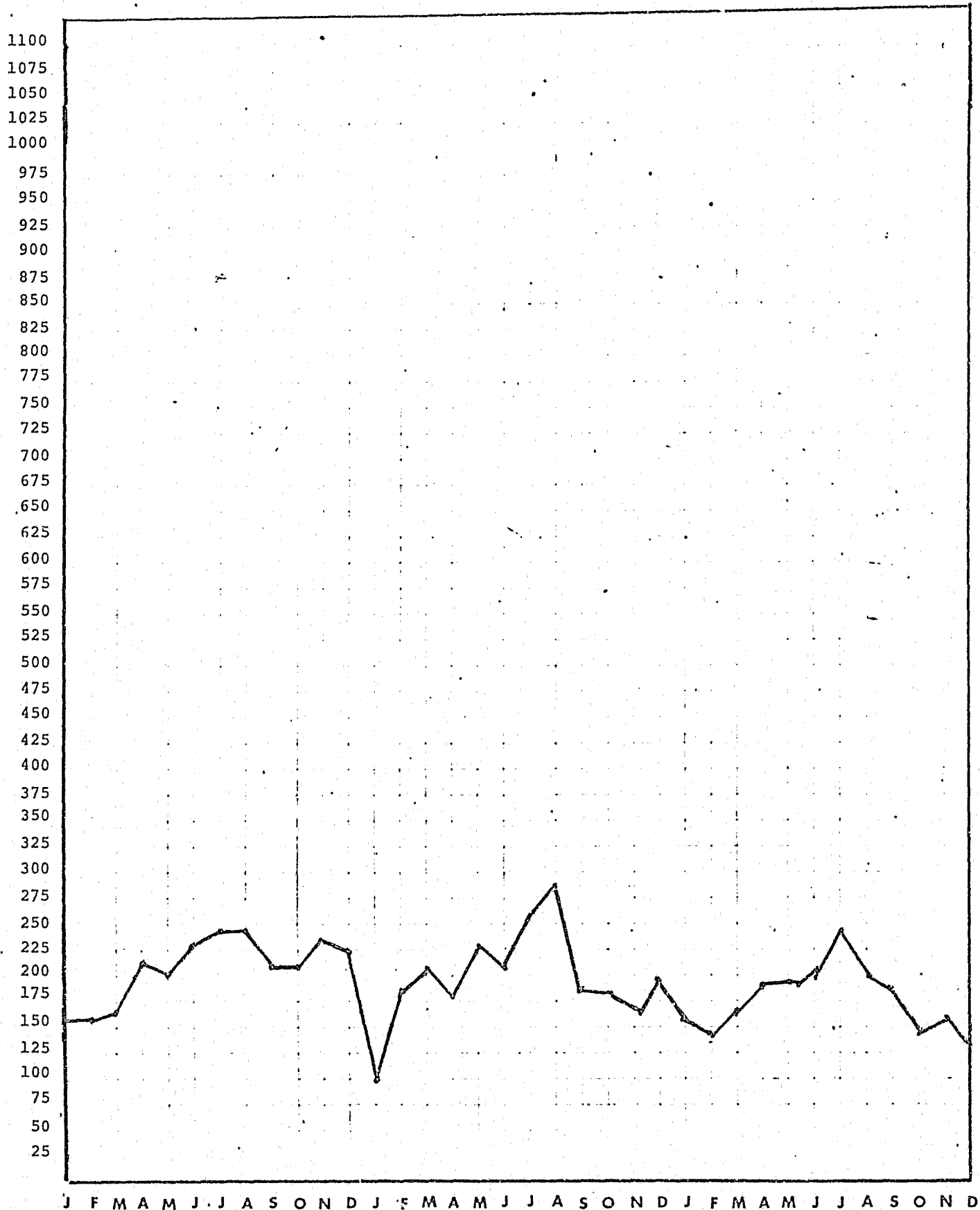


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VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970. 1971. 1972

ALEXANDRIA

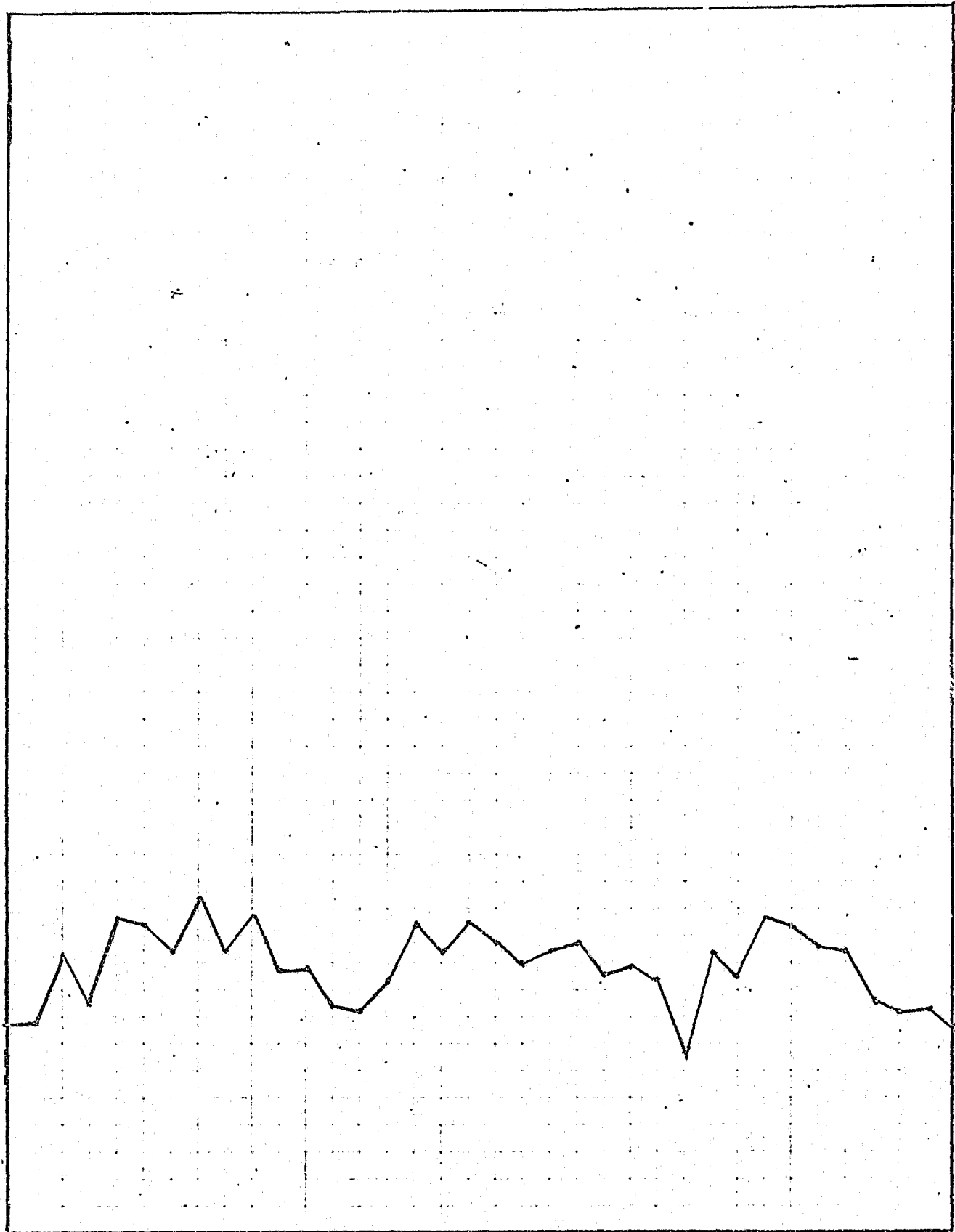




VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970, 1971, 1972

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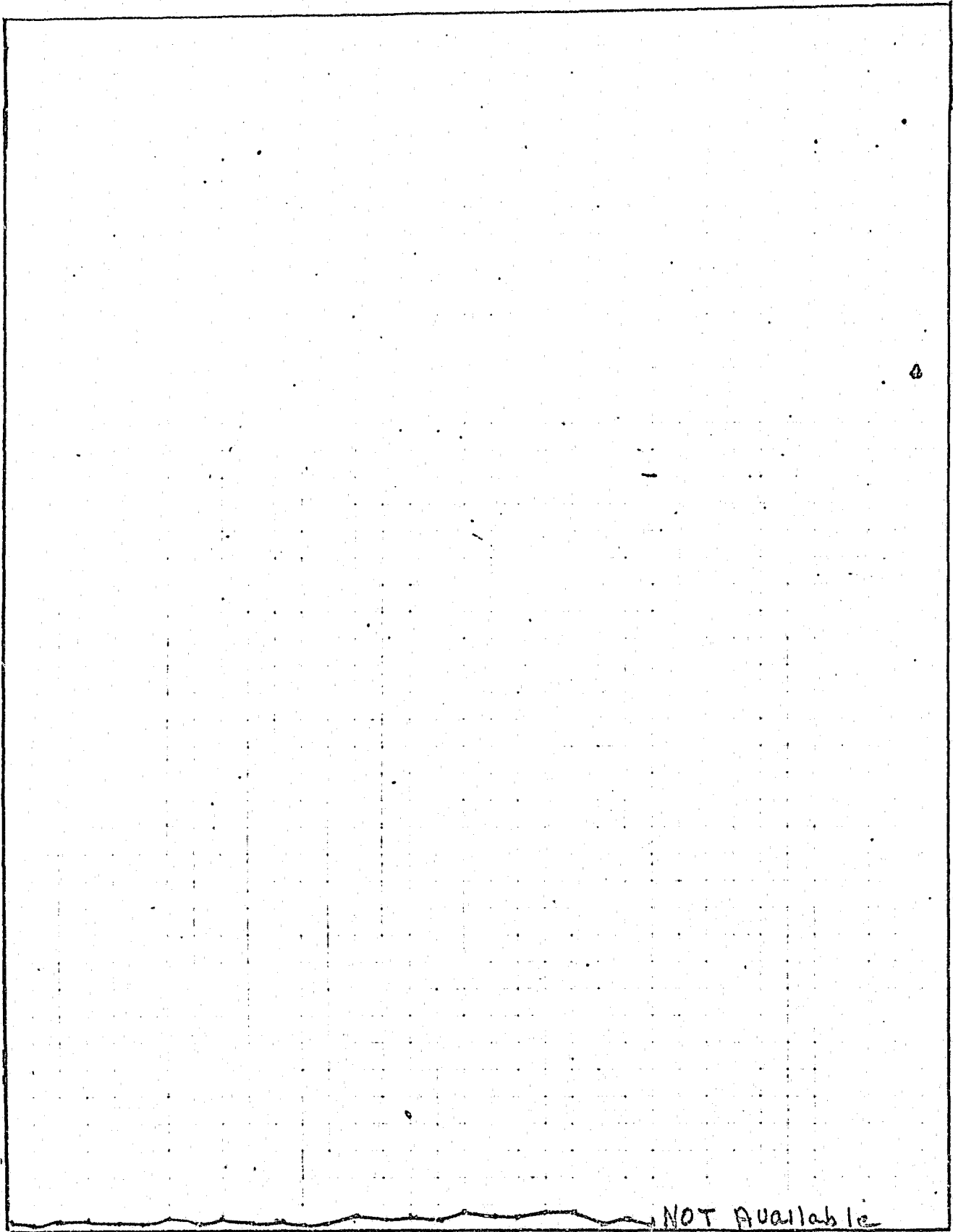


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VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FAIRFAX COUNTY

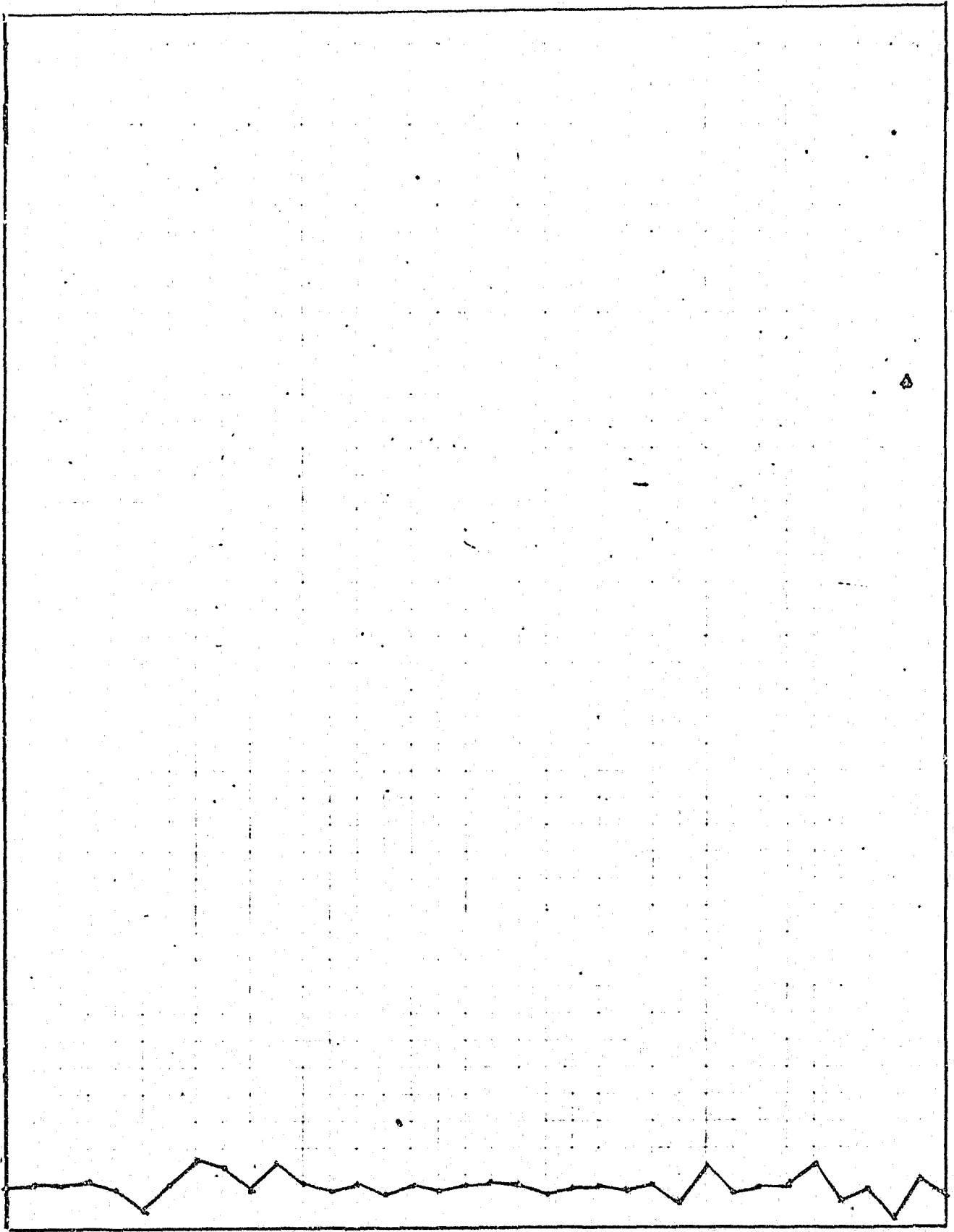
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VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970. 1971. 1972

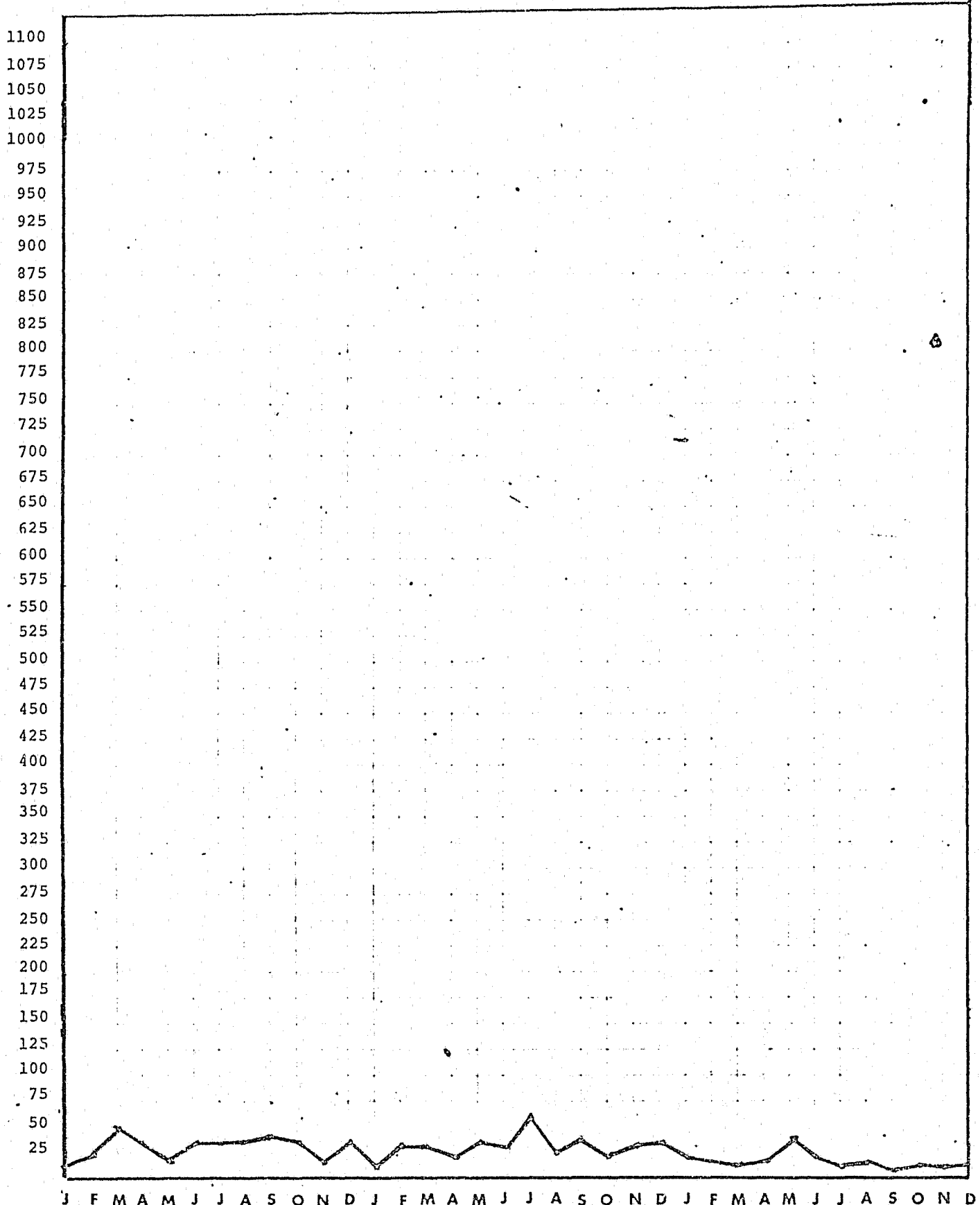
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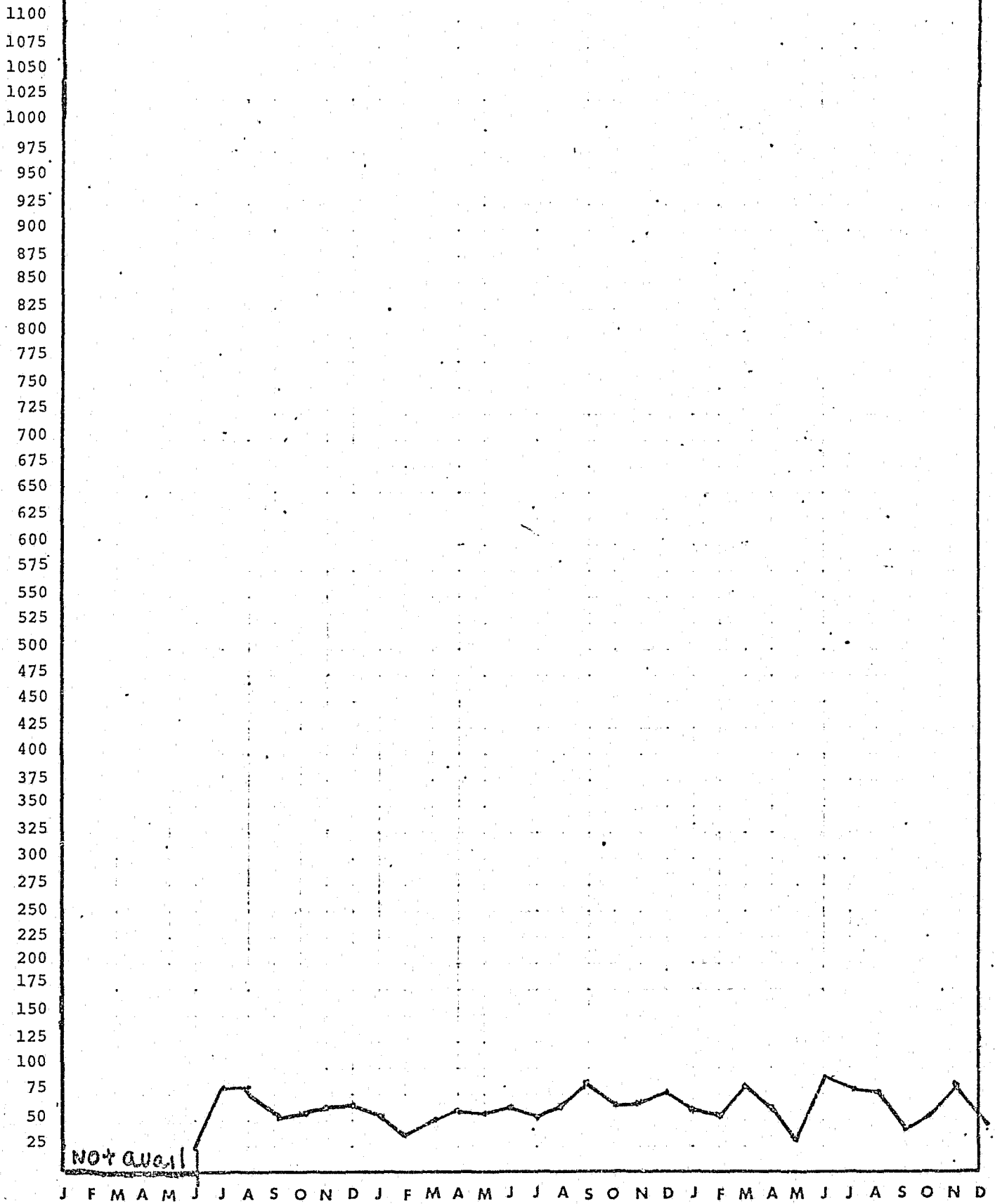
VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FAIRFAX CITY



VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970 1971, 1972

FALLS CHURCH  
-121-



VOLUME OF REPORTED LARCENY OVER \$50 IN 1970. 1971. 1972

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

The total number of reported auto thefts in the area for 1970 was 20,827, 19,312 in 1971 and 16,644 in 1972. A 20 percent decrease in 1972 over 1970 is revealed. Auto theft as a percentage of the total index was 18 percent in 1970, 17 percent in 1971 and 17 in 1972. Data comparing volume and rates of auto theft are found in the Table on the following page.

The analysis of auto theft alone does not completely measure the special problem caused by the availability of the auto as a target for larceny of auto parts and accessories, or its use as an escape or "getaway" car following the commission of other unlawful activity. This crime has been appropriately categorized as a crime of opportunity. Police agencies report that many auto thefts are committed by juveniles who take cars for "joy rides", and then abandon them after a short time. While this is still a serious crime, it is not in the same category as the organized auto theft rings which operate in some large cities. Organized auto theft does not appear to be the major source of car thefts in the metropolitan area, although the data are not conclusive on this matter.

AUTO THEFT IN THE D.C. SMSA BY

VOLUME AND RATE PER 100,000

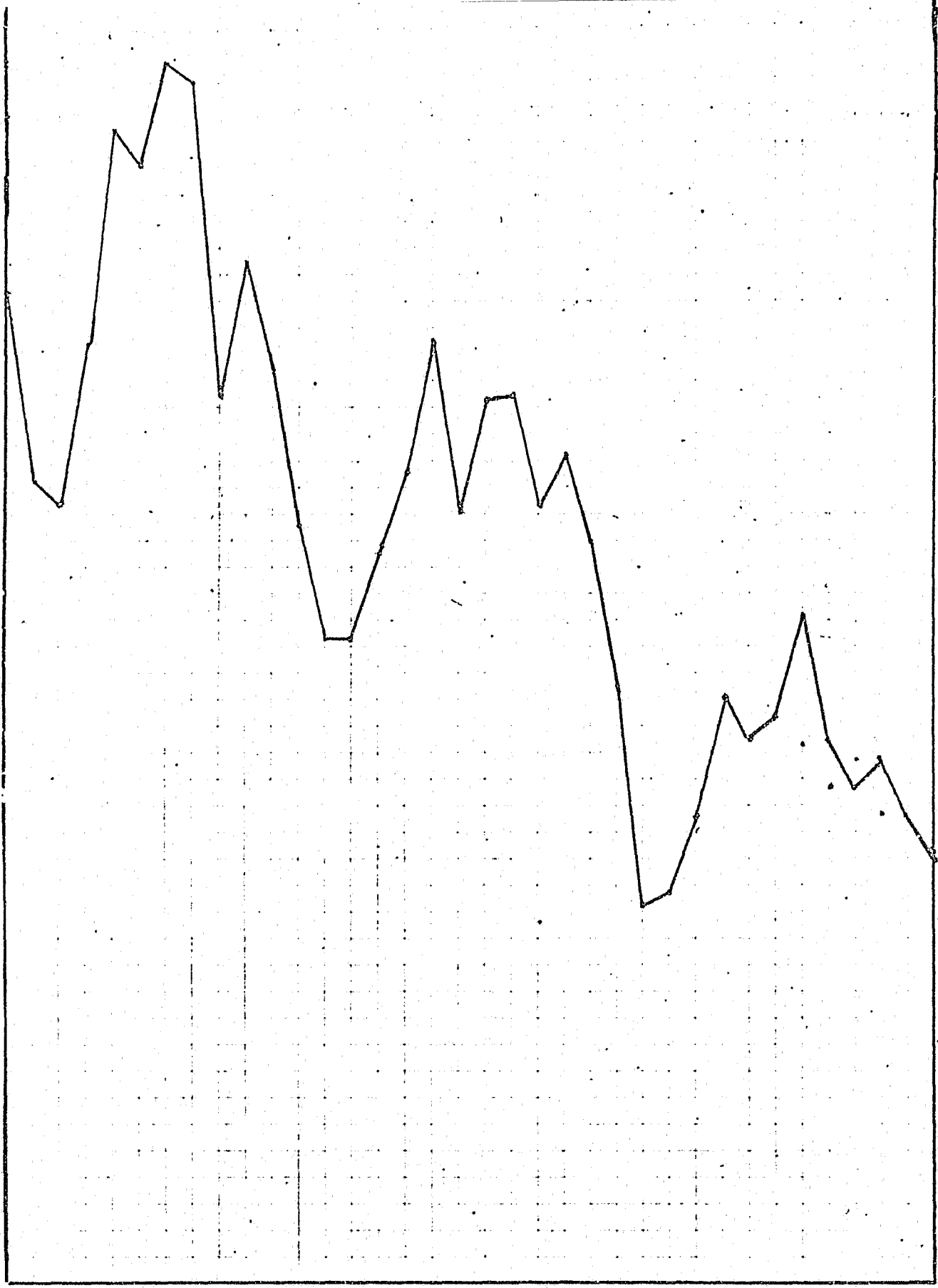
JURISDICTION	1970	1971	1972
District of Columbia	11110/1469	8721/1177	5821/778
Prince George's County*	3655/553	4212/619	4627/663
Montgomery County**	1728/331	1787/329	2011/354
Alexandria City	823/742	875/781	642/560
Arlington County	1061/609	830/483	680/390
Fairfax County	2001/440	2259/465	2375/460
Vienna City	27/157	41/237	Not Avail.
Fairfax City	160/728	230/983	154/691
Falls Church	111/1028	89/824	73/676
Prince William County	151/117	268/208	246/38
Loudoun County	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	15/38
TOTAL:	20827/718	19312/653	16644/548

\*includes Hyattsville, Greenbelt, Laurel

\*\*Takoma Park counted totally in Montgomery County figures, though approximately one-third of the city is located within Prince George's County



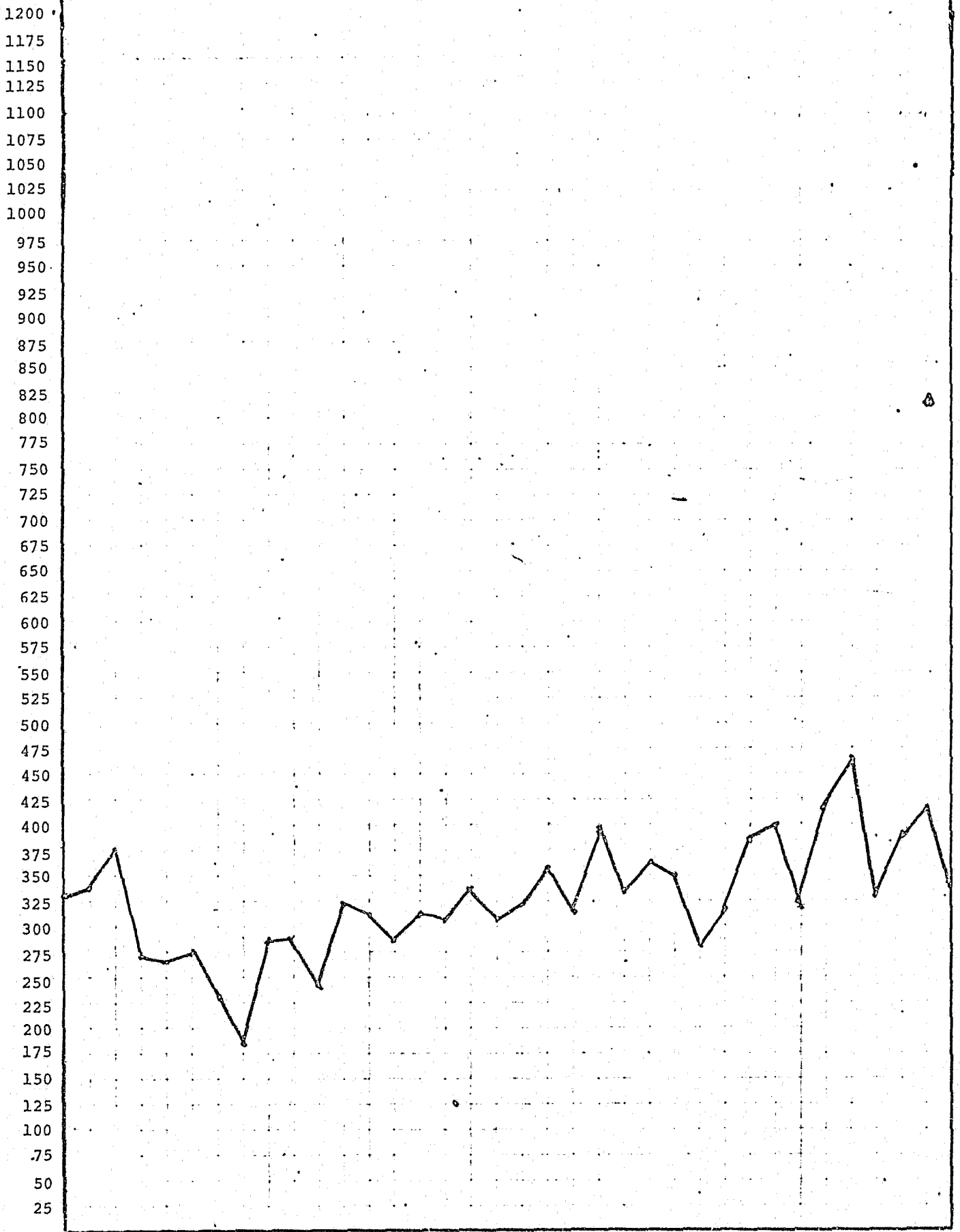
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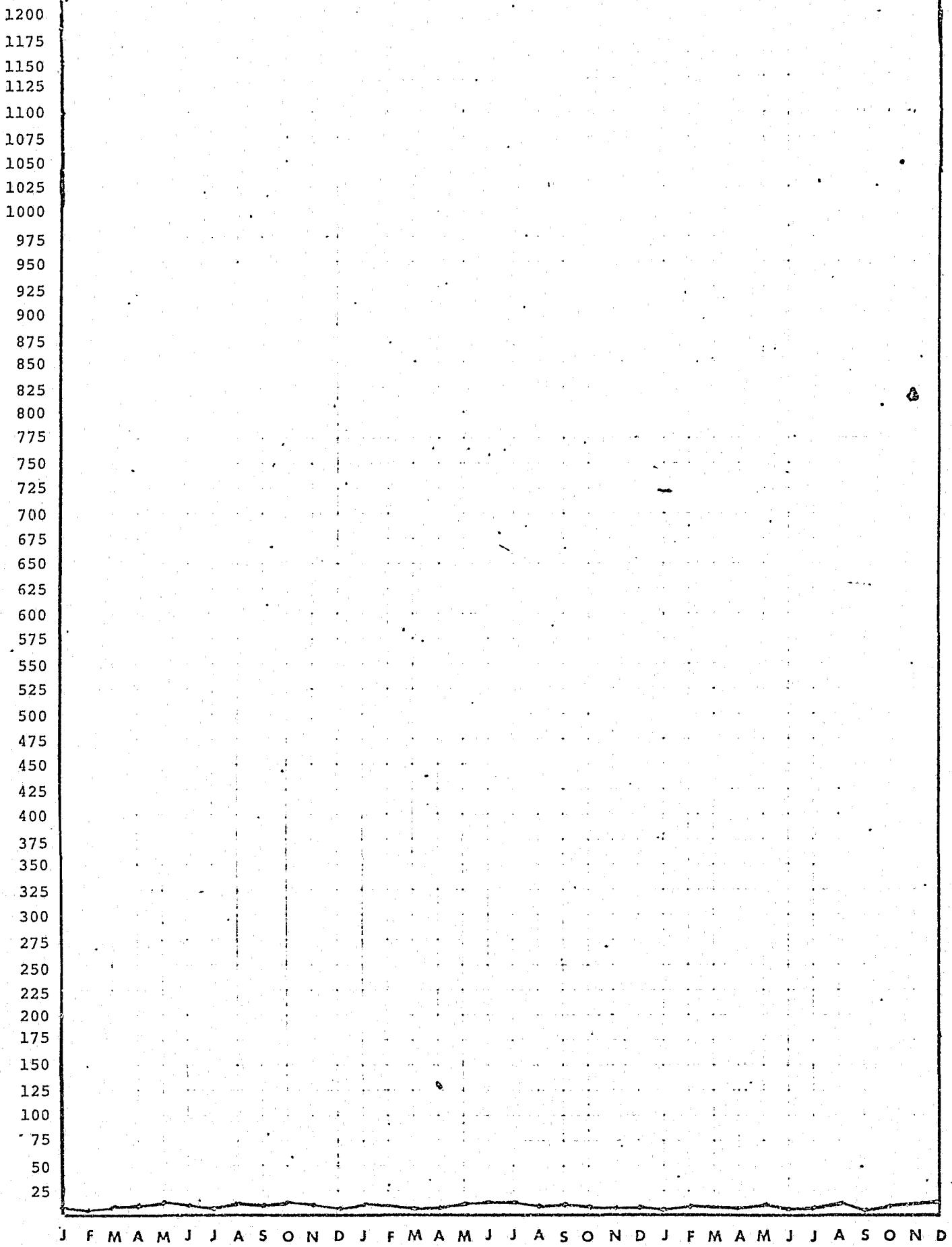
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VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970. 1971. 1972

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

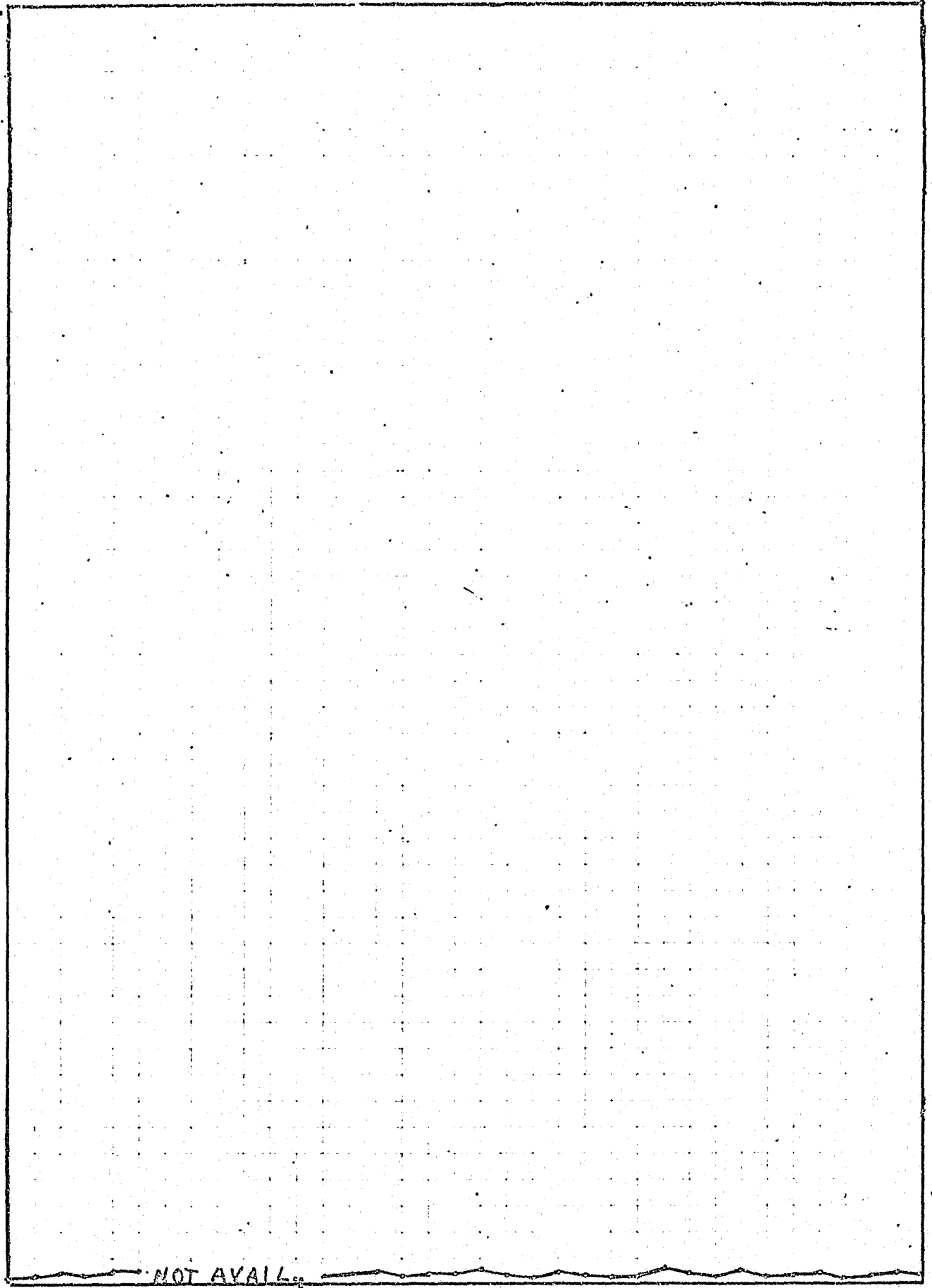


VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970. 1971. 1972



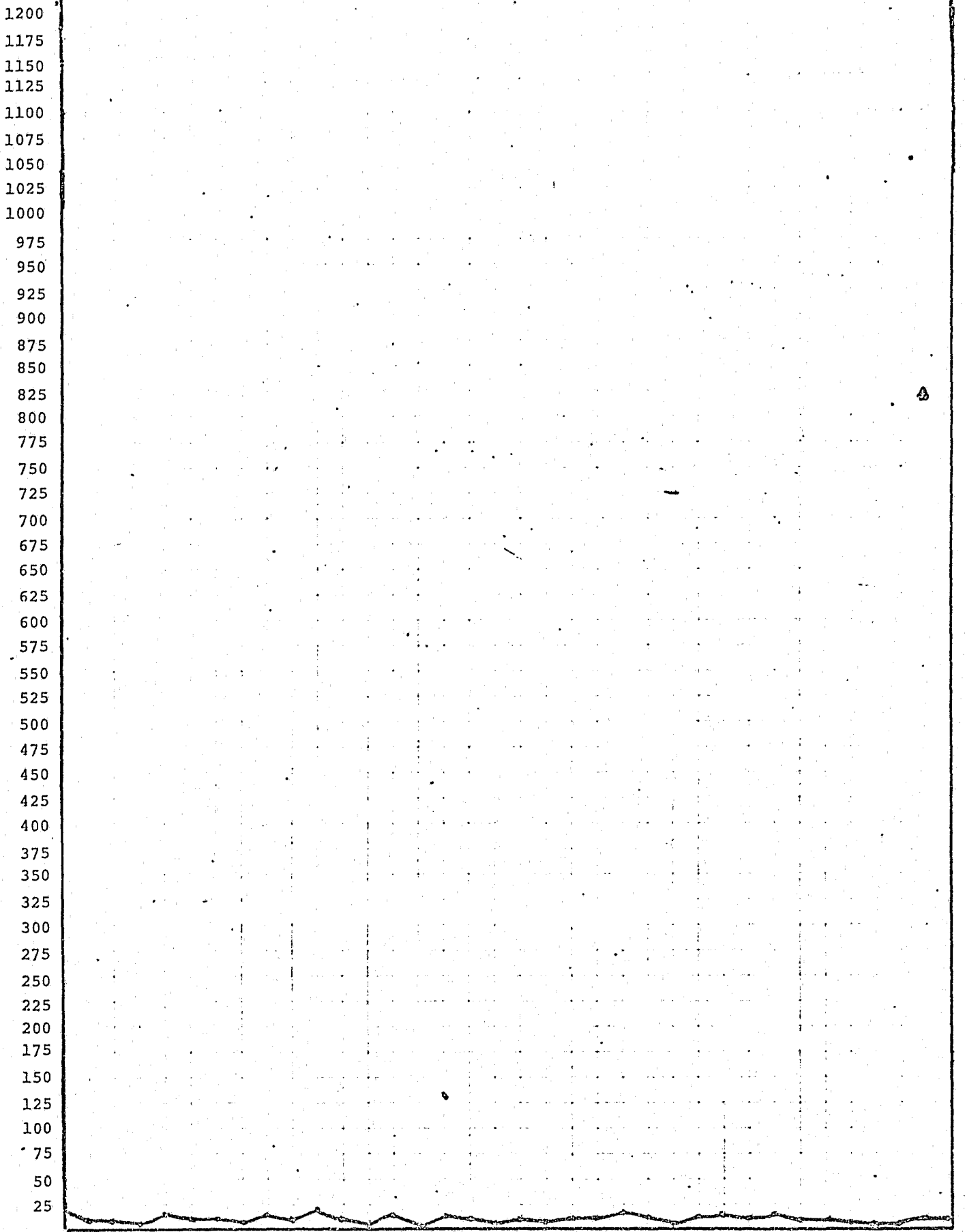
VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970. 1971. 1972

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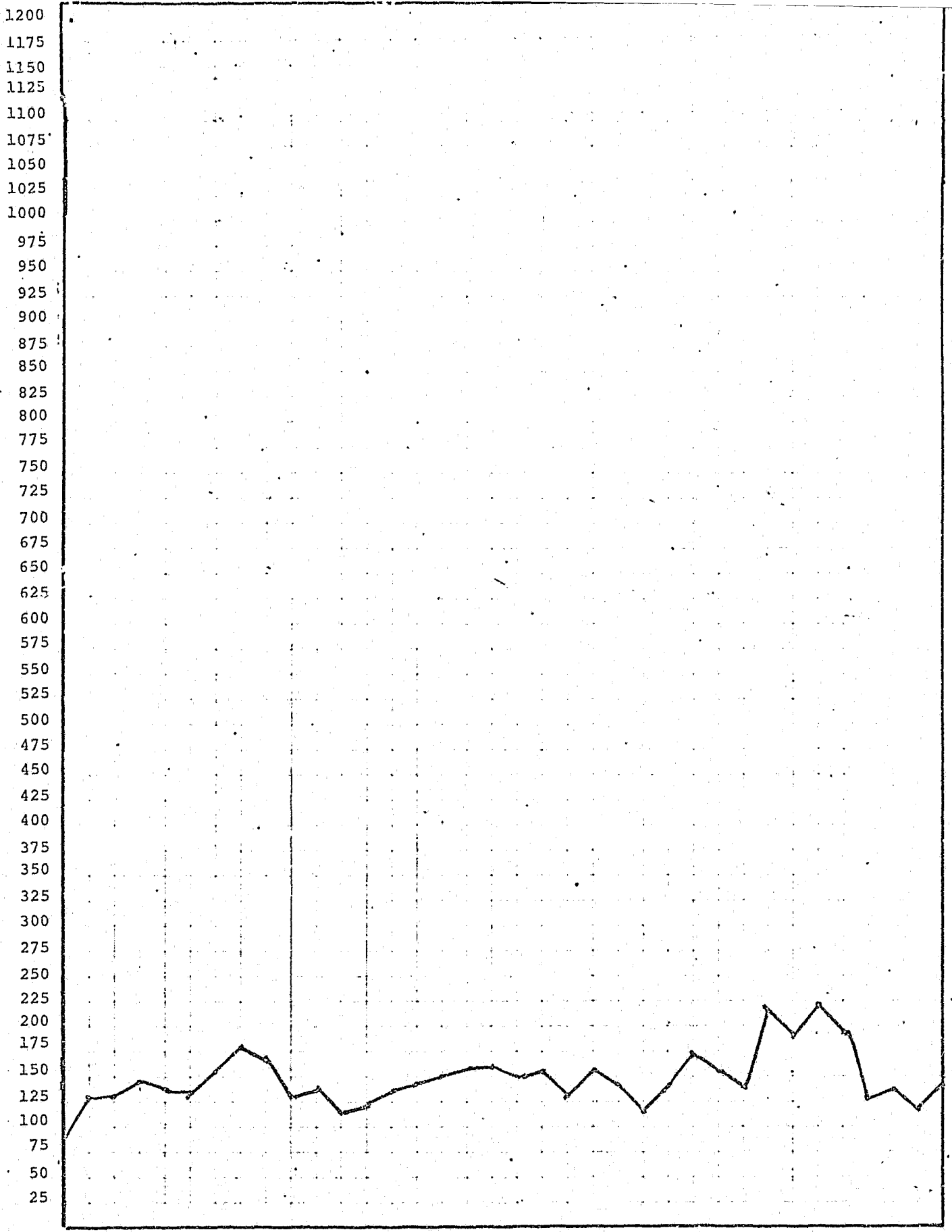
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VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970. 1971. 1972

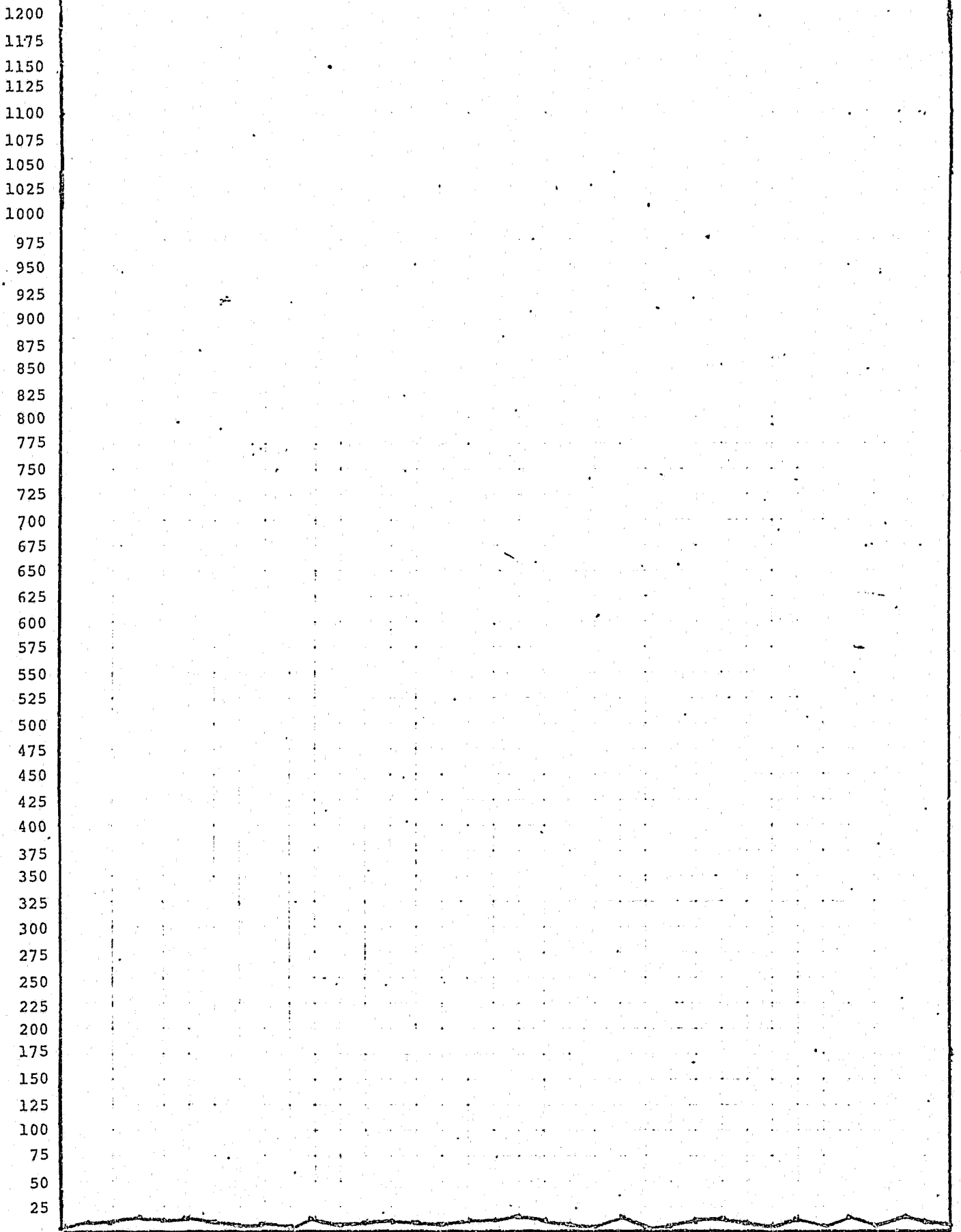


VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970. 1971. 1972

HYATTSVILLE



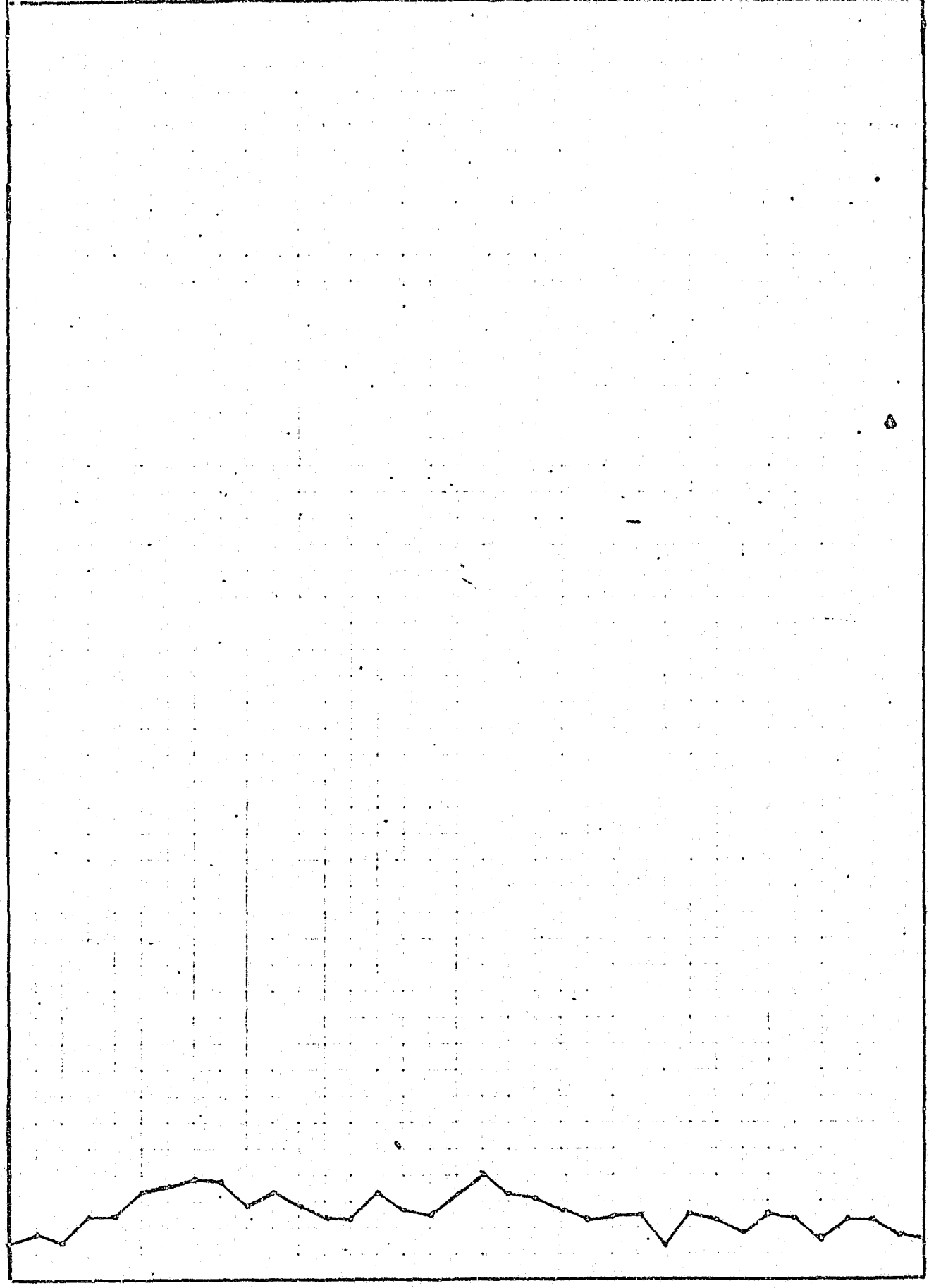
VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970, 1971, 1972 -



VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970. 1971. 1972

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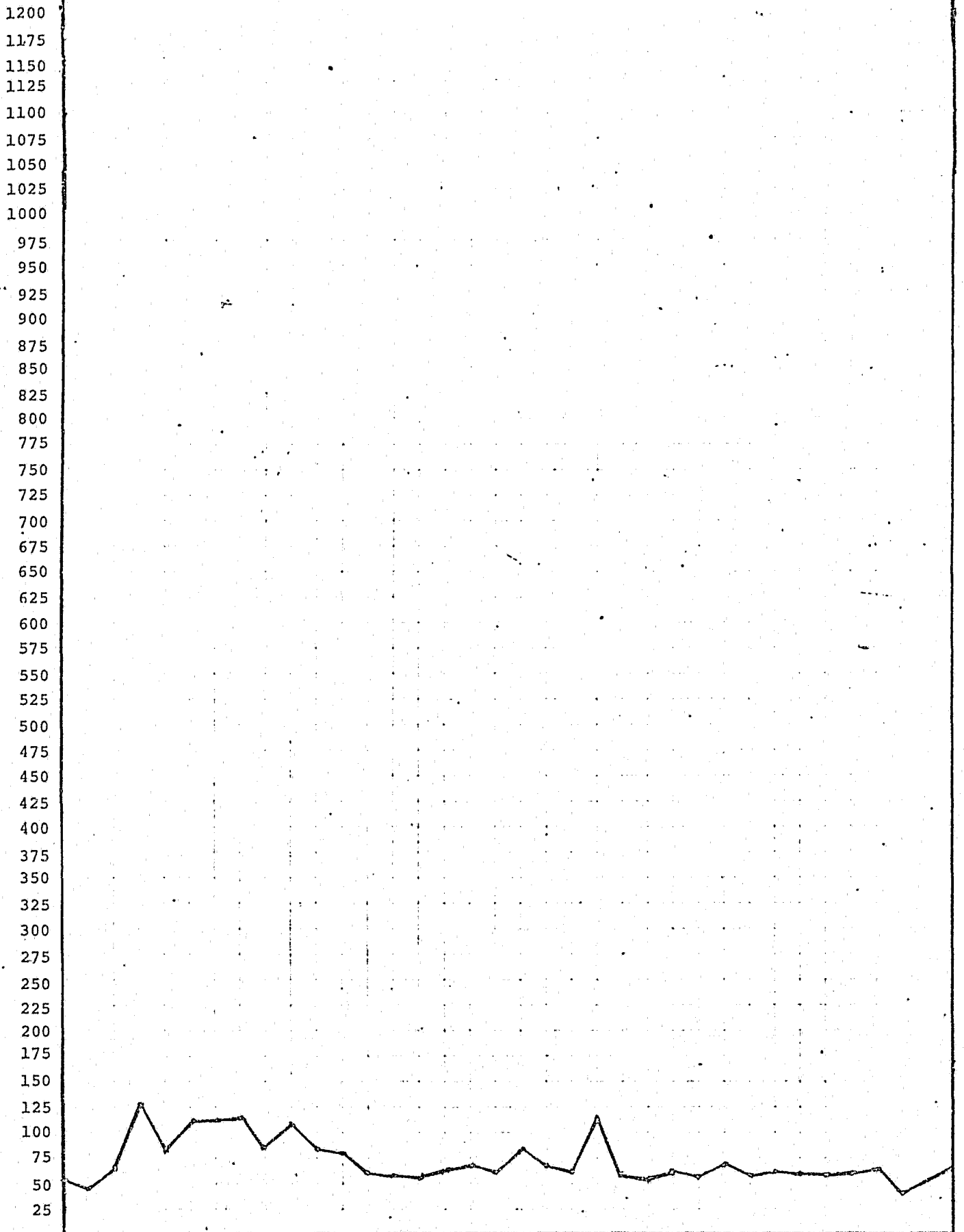


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VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970. 1971. 1972

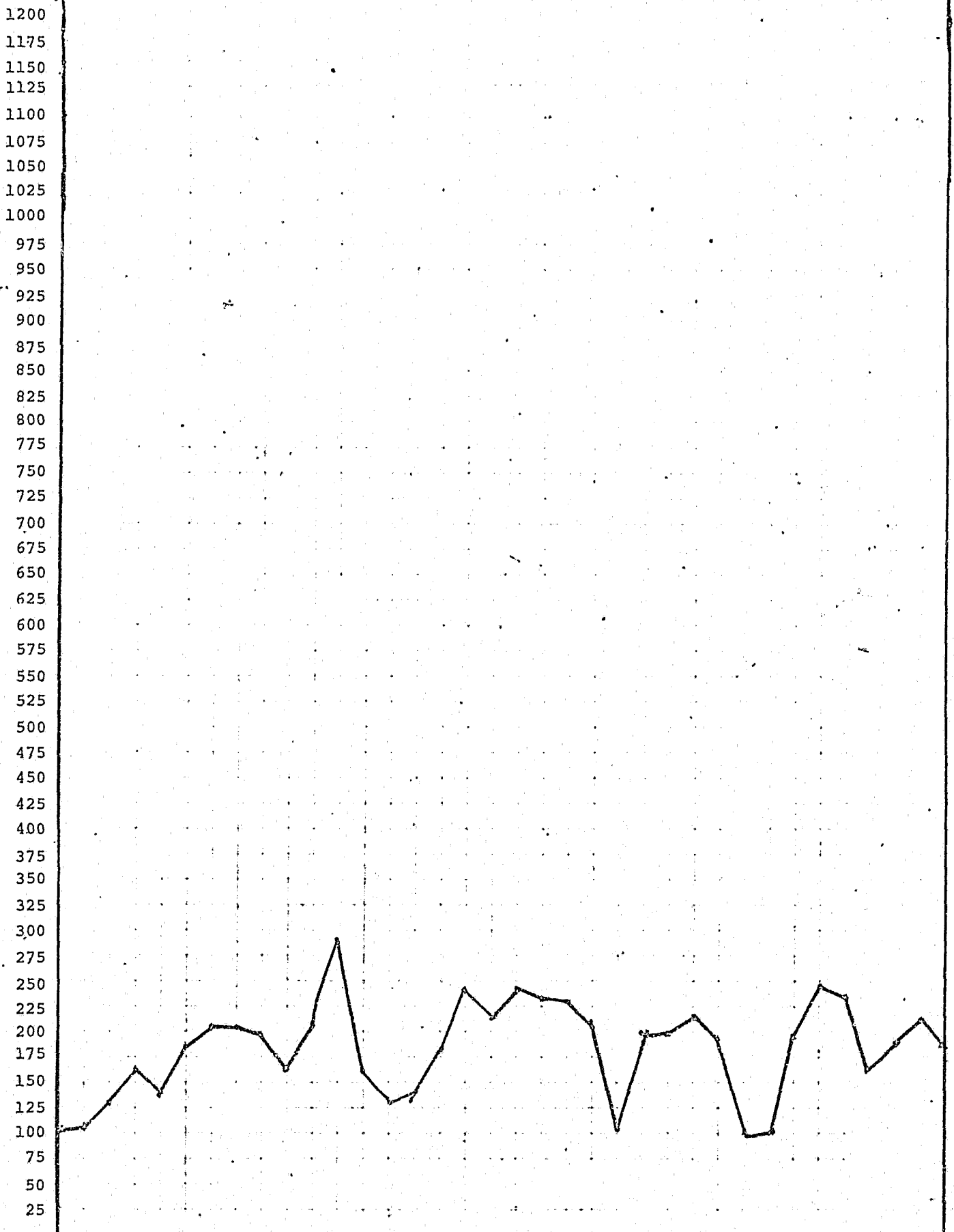
ALEXANDRIA



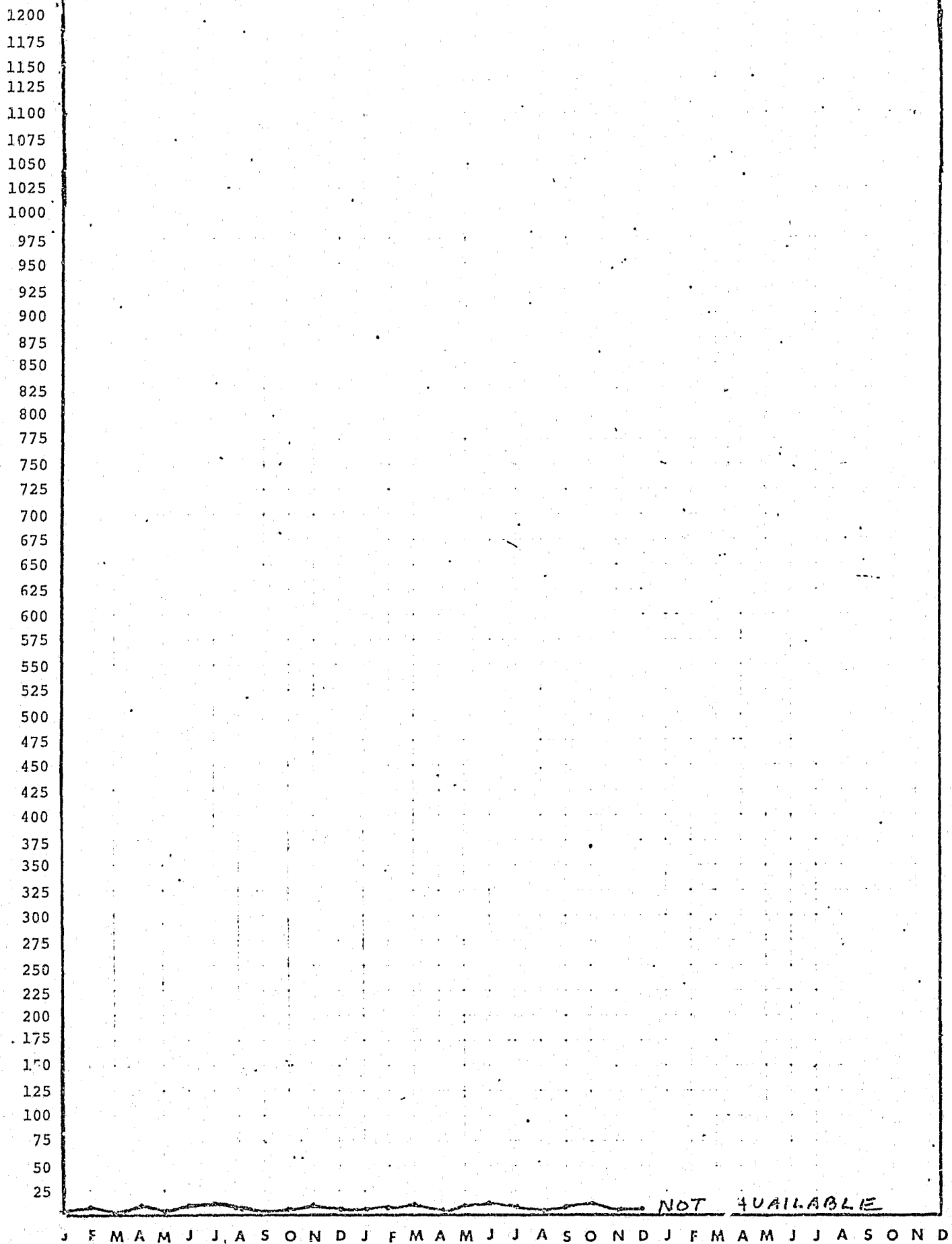


VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970. 1971. 1972

ARLINGTON COUNTY

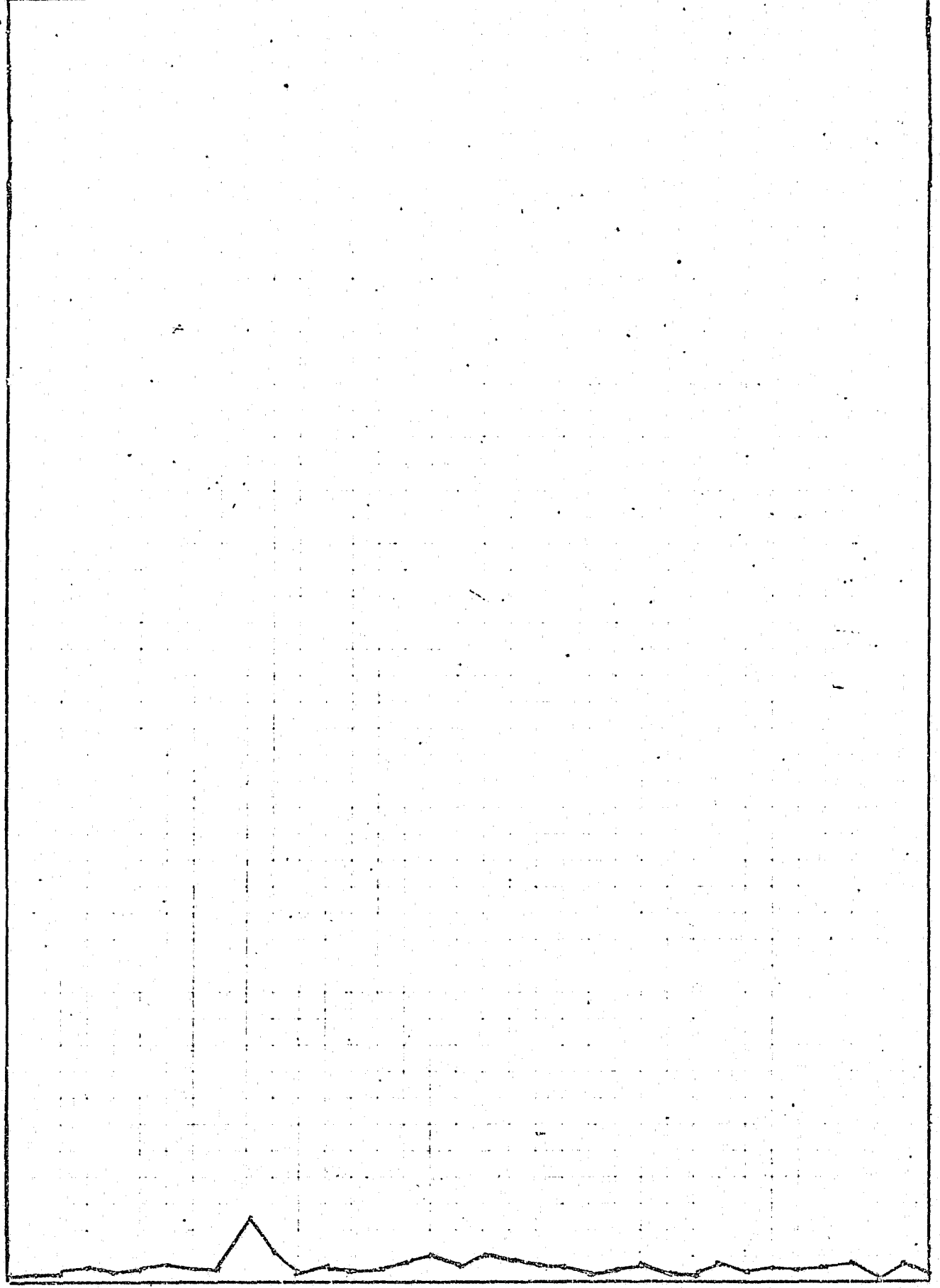


VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970. 1971. 1972



VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970. 1971. 1972

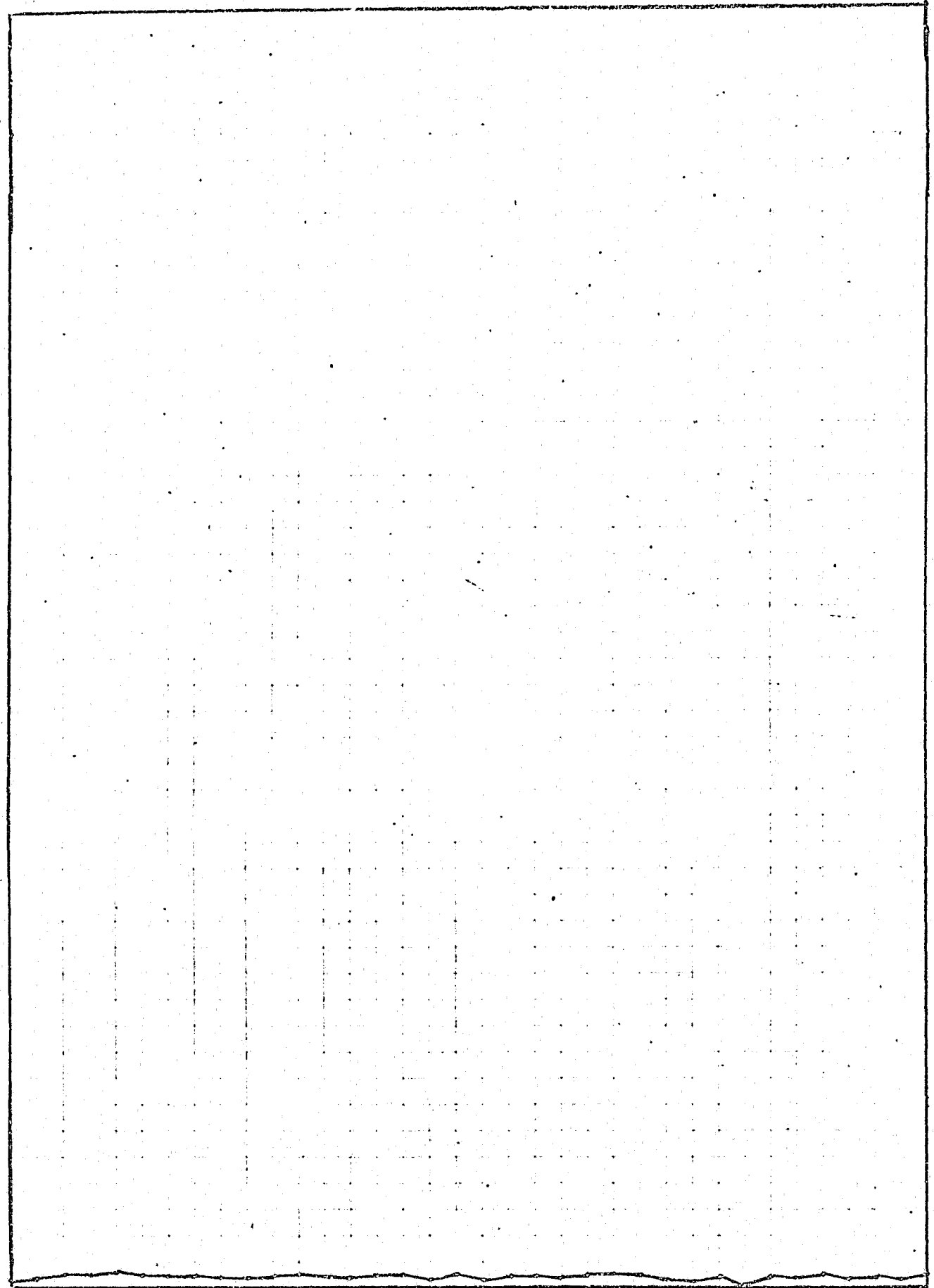
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VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970, 1971, 1972

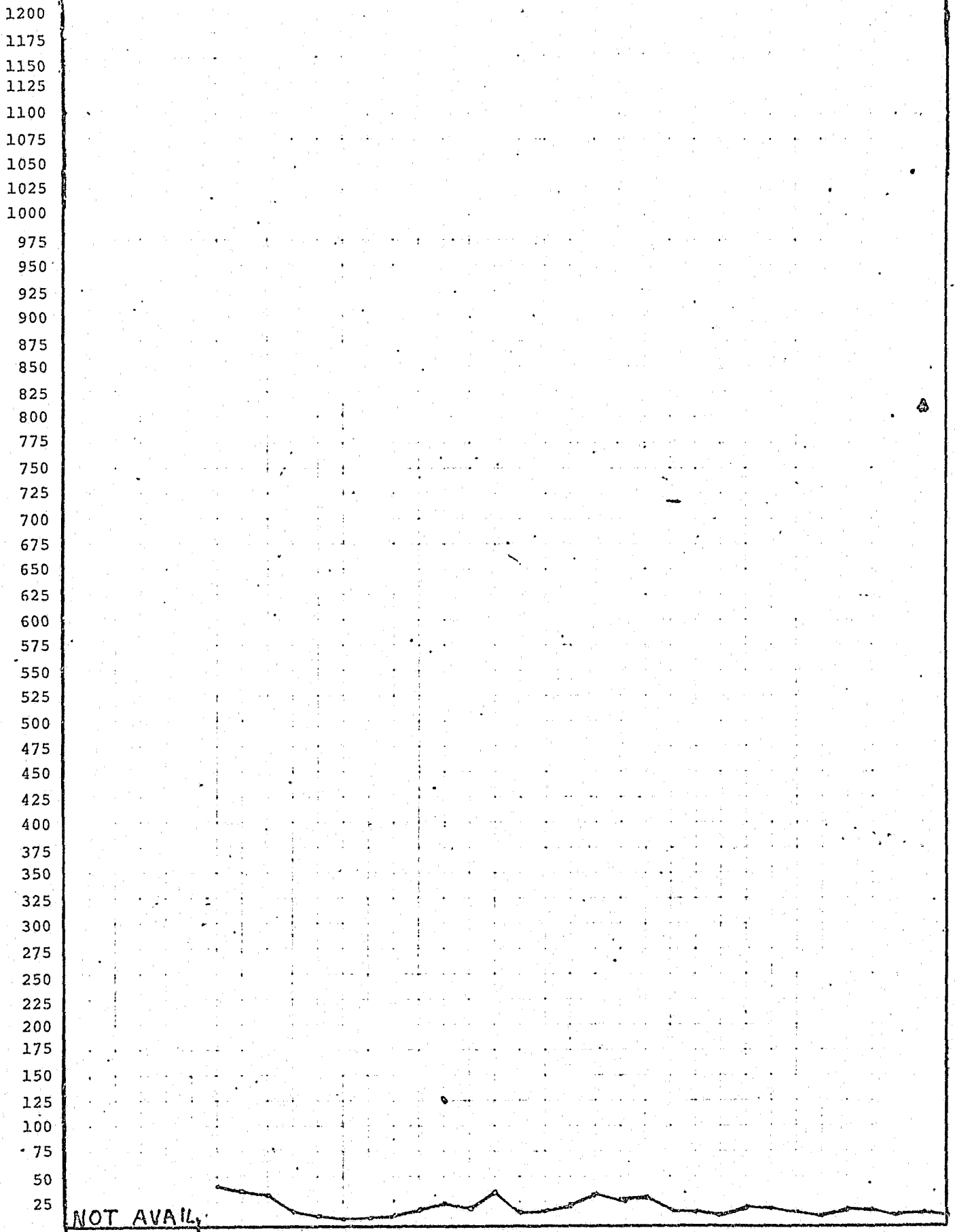
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VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970. 1971. 1972

FALLS CHURCH



VOLUME OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS IN 1970. 1971. 1972

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

A P P E N D I X

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: REPORTED INDEX OFFENSES

	MURDER			FORCIBLE RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			BURGLARY			LARCENY OVER \$50			AUTO THEFT			TOTAL		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
JANUARY	24	19	23	13	28	49	1097	1120	693	320	304	360	2175	1723	1124	919	654	457	936	606	354	5484	4454	306
FEBRUARY	24	12	16	21	35	35	891	919	659	312	277	282	1983	1681	952	803	561	424	758	606	392	4792	4091	276
MARCH	16	13	20	19	35	30	1088	912	703	320	363	291	2017	1618	1100	1078	659	494	737	686	439	5275	4286	307
APRIL	20	30	18	23	47	47	935	834	618	340	346	319	1919	1461	1100	827	670	476	883	770	550	4947	4158	312
MAY	19	24	16	27	44	71	923	817	637	422	376	324	1984	1685	1190	915	659	589	1081	885	516	5371	4490	334
JUNE	13	27	21	32	52	70	962	1022	720	313	357	371	1918	1610	1295	839	603	631	1053	728	628	5130	4309	373
JULY	15	28	21	29	58	83	1002	1018	684	379	330	341	1679	1619	1266	788	623	614	1148	828	626	5040	4504	363
AUGUST	11	26	25	45	51	70	939	913	518	400	351	396	1816	1695	968	666	654	526	1126	830	504	5003	4520	300
SEPTEMBER	23	18	16	27	58	68	767	948	494	337	315	365	1758	1605	942	615	645	516	839	736	472	4366	4325	287
OCTOBER	17	26	27	56	62	52	1024	928	674	315	339	316	1730	1534	1002	678	652	511	964	776	491	4784	4317	307
NOVEMBER	20	22	23	52	40	67	1066	875	613	322	309	272	1621	1508	925	692	623	476	868	706	445	4641	4083	282
DECEMBER	19	32	19	56	37	72	1122	895	738	309	311	287	1583	1380	937	594	613	503	717	564	404	4400	3832	296
TOTAL:	221	277	245	400	547	714	11816	11201	7751	4089	3978	3924	22183	19119	12801	9414	7616	6217	11110	8721	5821	59233	51451	3747
Rate Per 100,000	29	37	33	53	74	95	1562	1512	1036	541	537	525	2932	2580	1711	1244	1028	831	1469	1177	778	7829	6641	501



PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY: Reported Index Offenses

\*All larcencies except

	MURDER			FORCIBLE RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			BURGLARY			LARCENY OVER \$50			AUTO THEFT			TOTAL		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
JANUARY	2	3	5	4	9	17	92	151	144	96	59	74	533	504	559	275	505	539	331	315	325	1533	1546	1663
FEBRUARY	0	3	2	5	6	10	65	150	101	82	82	85	444	547	504	290	498	469	340	286	280	1226	1572	1451
MARCH	5	3	4	9	3	10	86	138	127	92	104	96	536	527	526	292	530	642	395	314	320	1413	1619	1725
APRIL	1	7	4	15	8	7	62	152	77	114	106	118	445	515	443	553	623	622	274	310	389	1444	1721	1651
MAY	4	1	6	8	9	15	70	139	107	132	106	99	414	470	544	502	570	748	262	336	400	1392	1631	1910
JUNE	3	3	2	12	11	15	49	128	94	124	132	118	415	508	523	498	643	752	271	308	320	1372	1733	1824
JULY	1	2	3	4	13	19	73	141	120	131	105	131	478	507	570	634	689	815	231	324	434	1552	1781	2092
AUGUST	4	2	5	16	14	18	76	147	130	109	108	111	446	522	585	596	762	781	185	359	465	1432	1914	2093
SEPTEMBER	6	2	8	13	10	24	66	107	92	141	108	116	445	516	529	549	749	606	284	315	330	1504	1807	1709
OCTOBER	6	2	2	11	11	20	83	147	134	132	112	100	392	557	459	583	715	561	287	399	384	1494	1943	1660
NOVEMBER	4	5	10	10	8	14	102	142	122	165	82	80	408	740	501	552	621	490	247	337	416	1488	1935	1633
DECEMBER	5	0	3	8	11	17	92	159	143	194	266	288	513	752	515	568	568	564	324	360	341	1704	2116	1871
TOTAL:	39	33	54	115	113	186	916	1701	1391	1512	1370	1416	5469	6665	6258	5872	7473	7589	3431	5065	4595	17554	21318	2128
Rate Per 100,000	6	5	8	17	17	27	139	250	199	229	201	203	828	980	897	889	1008	1088	519	502	670	2627	3118	275



\*Data for the last six months  
in 1970 not available.

GREENBELT, MARYLAND

	MURDER			FORCIBLE RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			BURGLARY			LARCENY OVER \$50			AUTO THEFT			TOTAL				
	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971
JANUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	9	1	5	17	3	6	1	5	5	30	9	19		
FEBRUARY	0			0			0	2	0	1	0	1	5	1	2	13	6	12	3	7	15	22	16	30		
MARCH	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	5	15	18	9	7	11	8	25	34	23		
APRIL	0			0			0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	3	10	25	8	4	4	5	18	35	16		
MAY	0			0			0	0	1	2	1	1	3	8	7	10	10	19	6	7	11	21	26	39		
JUNE	0			0			0	1	0	1	0	0	6	9	5	16	14	16	11	6	1	34	30	22		
JULY	Not Avail			Not Avail			Not Avail	0	0	Not Avail	1	1	Not Avail	3	8	Not Avail	18	10	Not Avail	10	2	Not Avail	32	21		
AUGUST								0	0		0	0		5	0		10	25		3	6		18	31		
SEPTEMBER								0	0		0	0		6	4		9	25		1	1		16	30		
OCTOBER								1	1		2	0		9	6		8	5		7	4		27	16		
NOVEMBER								0	0		0	0		6	0		15	15		4	10		25	25		
DECEMBER								0	0		1	0		6	11		12	13		3	7		22	31		
TOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	9	5	6	28	65	56	71	148	163	32	68	75	150	290	303		

Date Per  
100 000



MONTGOMERY COUNTY: REPORTED INDEX OFFENSES

	MURDER			FORCIBLE RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			BURGLARY			LARCENY OVER \$50			AUTO THEFT			TOTAL		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
JANUARY	4	1	0	2	6	7	41	30	24	3	18	17	359	268	290	391	354	435	86	94	141	886	771	91
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	2	5	1	19	33	28	11	16	6	315	255	329	381	369	379	130	133	174	859	813	92
MARCH	4	0	3	3	3	2	31	31	35	15	14	10	343	255	383	445	443	479	130	144	153	971	890	106
APRIL	0	0	0	3	5	5	22	33	21	8	17	8	265	281	316	509	548	493	148	150	140	955	1034	98
MAY	1	1	2	3	4	5	12	23	27	15	10	19	244	262	285	448	580	599	137	155	218	860	1035	115
JUNE	0	0	0	1	4	4	15	34	43	14	27	19	261	253	306	430	586	604	135	155	154	856	1059	113
JULY	1	1	1	3	5	10	20	25	40	16	12	33	254	328	415	528	614	664	153	150	221	975	1135	138
AUGUST	2	0	1	3	3	14	17	28	26	11	21	17	320	314	383	542	588	556	179	153	199	1074	1107	118
SEPTEMBER	0	2	1	3	2	7	21	29	23	11	18	15	260	298	338	456	596	510	159	134	129	910	1079	102
OCTOBER	0	2	3	3	2	4	29	34	27	16	14	21	231	347	274	495	614	444	131	153	132	905	1166	90
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	3	10	5	37	25	28	13	17	26	270	314	392	460	499	400	134	142	119	917	1007	97
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0	3	12	30	37	42	19	11	40	326	273	292	420	443	397	118	119	138	913	888	92
TOTAL:	13	9	14	29	52	74	294	362	364	152	195	231	3448	3450	4003	5505	6234	5960	1640	1682	1909	11081	11984	1255
Rate Per 100,000	3	2	3	6	10	13	56	67	64	29	30	41	669	633	705	1053	1147	1040	314	310	336	2129	2206	221

TAKOMA PARK: REPORTED INDEX OFFENSES

	MURDER			FORCIBLE RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			BURGLARY			LARCENY OVER \$50			AUTO THEFT			TOTAL		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
JANUARY	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	2	9	3	3	3	17	13	26	6	15	18	2	10	5	33	43	64
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	11	4	2	2	5	10	18	13	15	17	3	10	8	28	39	56
MARCH	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	5	1	2	2	17	28	21	15	13	14	7	8	9	45	56	51
APRIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	3	3	2	1	21	20	23	19	17	16	9	8	6	59	53	49
MAY	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	5	3	3	3	4	11	17	18	14	15	33	9	11	6	41	52	64
JUNE	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	5	5	2	14	21	27	17	16	21	12	11	13	50	56	66
JULY	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	2	2	6	6	11	19	24	16	11	20	9	14	8	40	55	61
AUGUST	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	4	4	1	9	2	13	17	27	28	23	24	6	11	9	53	66	69
SEPTEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	5	5	6	2	16	22	20	18	28	16	8	5	7	50	68	53
OCTOBER	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	2	5	7	1	7	19	21	16	14	15	4	4	14	37	48	54
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	3	3	0	23	31	36	17	19	25	13	16	10	58	62	70
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	6	3	4	3	13	20	38	17	21	18	6	3	7	41	56	70
TOTAL:	1	0	1	0	5	7	46	52	58	38	52	28	168	227	299	194	204	237	88	193	102	535	634	730
Date Per	5	0	5	0	27	30	243	231	314	206	281	151	910	1227	1616	1031	1133	1281	477	560	635	2819	3535	5324

ALEXANDRIA CITY: REPORTED INDEX OFFENSES

	MURDER			FORCIBLE RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			BURGLARY			LARCENY OVER \$50			AUTO THEFT			TOTAL		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
JANUARY	0	0	3	2	5	0	17	39	46	23	26	33	78	79	170	103	166	160	33	64	69	256	379	481
FEBRUARY	0	1	2	3	6	3	19	40	41	19	26	23	120	119	158	112	120	160	43	61	37	321	373	424
MARCH	1	0	3	3	5	1	30	52	21	38	31	38	87	136	198	150	131	166	37	82	68	346	437	495
APRIL	0	0	1	4	1	0	28	28	27	18	36	44	118	124	118	157	164	152	58	73	58	383	426	400
MAY	1	0	1	4	4	2	45	31	32	39	36	59	122	109	150	131	160	189	60	70	49	402	410	482
JUNE	0	1	1	0	8	7	31	35	35	33	34	46	136	146	143	148	182	204	78	77	67	426	463	503
JULY	0	1	0	2	5	3	50	58	45	33	42	46	161	225	194	165	221	236	86	100	60	495	630	584
AUGUST	4	1	0	2	4	4	70	29	29	44	40	53	151	181	150	243	235	282	99	78	44	615	568	542
SEPTEMBER	5	2	1	4	3	3	42	42	29	31	46	48	135	169	102	154	201	211	98	76	52	469	539	446
OCTOBER	0	0	1	2	4	2	61	49	41	32	37	39	184	218	162	180	225	209	74	72	52	555	605	506
NOVEMBER	1	3	3	2	5	4	66	54	40	34	36	24	179	149	111	195	197	172	78	56	45	555	509	399
DECEMBER	2	1	1	3	5	1	59	53	49	27	34	50	192	209	205	200	184	168	74	66	41	557	550	515
TOTAL:	14	10	17	51	51	30	518	490	455	371	424	483	1663	1864	1861	1936	2186	2309	823	875	642	5356	5999	5777
Rate Per 100,000	13	9	15	28	45	26	467	457	359	334	378	421	1499	1663	1624	1745	1959	2015	742	781	560	482	5268	3941

ARLINGTON COUNTY: REPORTED INDEX OFFENSES

\* Simple and Aggravated

	MURDER			FORCIBLE RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED * ASSAULT			BURGLARY			LARCENY OVER \$50			AUTO THEFT			TOTAL		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
JANUARY	3	2	0	2	3	1	16	48	20	72	69	62	77	110	187	156	160	159	51	58	63	377	450	492
FEBRUARY	1	0	0	1	2	2	20	41	27	61	71	66	105	90	158	158	179	149	49	55	55	395	438	457
MARCH	2	0	0	1	4	3	19	17	15	63	78	78	140	114	149	167	204	173	65	53	73	457	479	489
APRIL	0	0	0	1	4	3	15	13	9	77	85	85	135	88	120	219	171	188	126	65	57	573	426	460
MAY	1	1	0	6	6	3	13	14	14	76	92	69	121	87	69	198	225	193	82	71	62	497	496	410
JUNE	0	0	0	6	3	0	10	17	6	79	78	74	125	105	75	229	210	211	105	68	55	554	481	421
JULY	0	1	0	0	4	2	19	15	16	77	86	98	152	116	72	242	259	240	117	78	53	607	559	481
AUGUST	0	1	0	6	5	4	15	14	15	84	89	107	131	130	74	252	280	200	119	93	54	697	603	454
SEPTEMBER	1	0	0	4	7	3	11	19	8	87	79	82	109	118	81	213	189	169	80	64	50	505	470	492
OCTOBER	0	1	2	4	1	5	25	13	6	82	98	71	119	155	64	208	186	149	108	113	42	546	564	337
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0	2	5	24	12	23	81	80	85	154	173	70	231	173	153	80	60	51	570	500	385
DECEMBER	0	1	0	2	4	1	24	23	24	80	85	96	125	184	111	200	195	149	79	52	56	519	542	428
TOTAL:	8	7	2	35	45	30	211	245	181	919	979	969	1495	1468	1230	2473	2451	2124	1061	850	680	6198	6095	5216
Rate Per 1000	5	4	1	19	26	17	121	142	104	527	569	553	857	855	795	1412	1413	1217	609	483	390	5550	3491	2989



FAIRFAX COUNTY : REPORTED INDEX OFFENSES

	MURDER			FORCIBLE RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			BURGLARY			LARCENY OVER \$50			AUTO THEFT			TOTAL		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
JANUARY	0	1	2	8	6	7	23	31	19	25	20	23	259	310	303	189	206	229	106	132	198	610	706	78
FEBRUARY	0	1	0	2	1	7	23	23	35	22	15	14	232	268	313	198	203	173	108	115	217	585	626	75
MARCH	0	1	1	6	6	2	23	18	26	36	19	19	305	255	309	252	228	255	126	135	180	748	662	79
APRIL	4	0	2	4	6	9	17	16	25	25	15	10	402	249	331	218	277	234	169	177	166	839	740	77
MAY	1	1	0	5	10	7	19	15	20	26	15	9	276	259	309	273	263	290	141	240	160	741	803	79
JUNE	1	0	4	11	7	7	13	27	25	56	26	22	317	291	343	280	283	280	180	217	197	858	851	87
JULY	2	4	0	4	6	3	14	26	57	54	22	19	433	341	388	260	292	270	209	240	249	976	931	98
AUGUST	1	1	0	5	7	7	17	19	34	38	23	20	418	375	353	305	250	268	204	232	235	988	907	91
SEPTEMBER	0	1	0	5	6	8	13	15	11	28	16	14	340	349	264	259	259	215	179	218	165	824	864	67
OCTOBER	4	3	1	11	9	5	15	23	25	23	30	18	394	375	266	296	270	201	167	202	193	919	912	70
NOVEMBER	1	1	1	4	1	9	21	20	28	28	26	11	359	384	262	248	239	203	202	168	230	863	839	74
DECEMBER	3	1	2	1	9	6	24	26	41	16	29	19	319	354	311	249	243	187	210	183	183	822	845	75
TOTAL:	17	15	13	66	74	77	222	259	346	377	256	198	4054	3810	3752	3027	3013	2805	2001	2259	2375	9764	9686	956
Date Per	4	3	3	15	15	15	49	53	67	83	53	38	891	784	726	665	620	543	440	463	460	214	1997	165



FAIRFAX CITY, VIRGINIA

	MURDER			FORCIBLE RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			BURGLARY			LARCENY OVER \$50			AUTO THEFT			TOTAL		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
JANUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	4	4	11	11	38	32	43	6	18	15	51	65	7
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	6	2	3	12	8	11	40	45	25	7	16	11	66	74	5
MARCH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	3	18	13	10	38	28	55	10	17	7	70	61	7
APRIL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	3	1	15	13	9	47	35	29	14	21	16	84	73	5
MAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	7	25	8	37	31	43	9	25	9	55	84	6
JUNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	7	18	20	22	42	44	14	18	11	45	83	7
JULY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	6	20	12	40	47	53	21	26	14	69	94	8
AUGUST	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	7	0	6	16	8	22	69	40	25	15	24	17	109	74	7
SEPTEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	7	19	2	54	29	38	13	20	18	74	70	5
OCTOBER	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	0	8	14	14	5	30	34	13	12	19	6	62	69	3
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	12	11	10	56	39	49	26	12	19	99	65	8
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	11	11	25	47	35	28	13	14	11	71	65	6
TOTAL:	0	1	0	0	4	2	4	11	9	44	21	31	129	171	145	518	457	445	160	230	154	855	875	98



\* Data for first six months of 1970 not available.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

	MURDER			FORCIBLE RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			BURGLARY			LARCENY OVER \$50			AUTO THEFT			TOTAL		
	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972	1970 *	1971	1972
JANUARY	Not Avail	1	0	Not Avail	0	2	Not Avail	3	4	Not Avail	5	3	Not Avail	62	72	Not Avail	53	61	Not Avail	11	22	Not Avail	135	16
FEBRUARY		1	1		1	1		3	6		3	1		50	68		42	58		13	21		115	15
MARCH		0	0		0	1		1	3		4	6		43	53		50	81		20	15		118	15
APRIL		2	0		2	2		0	3		8	4		38	46		62	62		24	24		136	14
MAY		0	0		0	3		3	2		6	1		39	44		61	54		21	23		130	12
JUNE		0	3		1	0		2	1		4	5		69	58		63	83		29	22		168	17
JULY	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	3	4	4	7	4	98	51	54	76	56	80	40	19	19	222	137	16
AUGUST	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	4	5	8	7	70	53	72	78	68	76	34	21	21	190	155	18
SEPTEMBER	1	1	1	3	4	3	0	0	3	5	17	3	47	57	53	58	85	49	32	24	23	146	188	13
OCTOBER	3	0	0	2	4	2	0	4	6	7	3	2	42	75	36	59	69	51	18	33	19	131	188	11
NOVEMBER	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	8	5	7	11	8	52	68	71	63	72	85	14	26	20	139	186	19
DECEMBER	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	2	2	9	7	5	73	61	73	64	76	57	13	27	17	164	175	15
TOTAL:	4	6	6	11	17	18	9	33	43	37	83	49	382	666	700	393	757	797	151	268	246	992	1921	185

Rate Per 100,000

**END**

7-11-53-110-11