



**Institute for Public
Safety & Justice**

**CRIME IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
2008 REPORT**

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
2008 REPORT**

By

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and
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About Us

The Institute for Public Safety and Justice at the University of the District of Columbia has a tripartite mission of research, training, and evaluation; coupled with an aggressive service and outreach thrust to government agencies, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, and other non-profit entities.

The Institute seeks to address the University's urban land grant mission by strengthening communities to better resist crime, disorder, and social decay

This mission is directed towards addressing the issues of crime, its related causal factors, community capacity building, as well as broader issues of justice and inequity. The Institute is an integral component of the Administration of Justice Program at the University of the District of Columbia and has the responsibility for implementation of the Program's contribution to

the University's urban land grant mission.

The Institute has a primary role in strengthening and supporting the research and public policy components of the academic program in Administration of Justice at the University of the District of Columbia.

Established with enhancement funding and a legislative mandate from the Council of the District Columbia, the Institute for Public Safety and Justice was the successor institution to the District of Columbia Statistical Analysis Center formerly hosted at the University of the District of Columbia.

At present the Institute has three primary divisions:

- Law Enforcement Division
- Strengthening Communities Division
- Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division.

The Homeland Security Emergency Management Division is home of the Legal Issues Project (HSEM-LIP) the result of a \$2.9 million cooperative agreement between the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the University of the District of Columbia.

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The Crime in the District of Columbia 2008 Report is provided as a useful tool for Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, civic organizations and non-profits to discuss crime in their ward with law enforcement and human service agencies.

Some offenses are crimes of opportunity. For example, an unlocked car is easier to steal than a locked one. Neighborhoods with large numbers of restaurants are attractive targets for robbery. Other offenses are associated with social conditions requiring strategic intervention in terms of improved educational, recreational, and employment opportunities coupled with law enforcement strategies.

The Institute for Public Safety & Justice's "safe communities initiative" of its Strengthening Communities Division is premised on the belief that when communities have a sense of the type and amount of crime within their community, they feel empowered to work with government agencies and non-profits to create safe communities.

The first step in addressing a problem, is knowing the extent of the problem.

Executive Summary



34,629 index offenses were reported to the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department in 2007. Index offenses are classified as the most serious criminal offenses and are those that are reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigations, Uniform Crime Reports. In addition, this only includes those offenses that were actually reported to MPD. In 2007 the number of reported index increased 4% over 2006 reports. Assault with a Dangerous Weapon (ADW) and sex abuse were the only offenses registering a decline in the number of incidents at 8% and 20% respectively. The offense with the largest increase was arson with an increase of 127% in the number of reported offenses. The offenses with the next largest increase were robbery at 10% and homicide at 7%. The lowest increases were in stolen auto at 1% and theft from auto at 2%. Burglaries were essentially stagnant with an increase of 1/3 of 1%.

Three out of every four offenses reported to the Metropolitan Police Department in 2007 were property crimes. The offense most often reported was theft, followed closely by theft from auto, and then stolen auto. The least reported property crime was burglary. The largest number of burglaries occurred in Ward 6. The largest number of stolen autos occurred in Ward 7. Ward 2 reported the largest number of thefts, with Ward 1 reporting the largest number of thefts from autos. Reported property offenses increased almost 5% in 2007 as compared to 2006.

Robbery was the most frequently reported violent crime representing slightly more than half of all violent crimes reported. ADW was next at 40%. Homicide and sexual assault combined constituted less than 5% of all violent offenses. The largest number of ADW, homicide, and sexual abuse incidents occurred in Ward 8. The largest number of robberies occurred in Ward 1. Reported violent crimes increased almost 1% in 2007 as compared to 2006.

In examining offenses at a Ward level, robbery was the most frequently reported violent crime in all Wards in the District of Columbia with the exception of Ward 8, where it was tied with ADW. There was variation in regards to the prevalence of property crimes. Stolen auto was the property crime most frequently reported in Wards 7 and 8. Theft was the most frequently reported property crime in Wards 2, 3, 4, and 6. Theft from autos was the property crime most frequently reported in Wards 1 and 5.

When examined over time, it is noted that violent crimes and property crimes tend to move together. Spikes in violent crimes generally occurred concurrently with spikes in property crimes. Examination of 46 years of crime data from the District of Columbia reveal that in any given year, violent crimes represented between 18% to 25% of all reported offenses. This concurrent movement among property crimes and violent crimes suggests that individual offenses do not happen in isolation.

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Introduction and Explanations

Section I of this report places current offending in context through an overview of crime trends in the District of Columbia between 1960 and 2006.

This section contains data from the *Uniform Crime Reports* (UCR) begun by the FBI in response to a 1929 response from the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to develop a set of uniform crime statistics for use by law enforcement agencies and policymakers across the country.

Today, approximately 17,000 law enforcement agencies across the country contribute data to the UCR. To ensure uniformity in reporting, agencies report

crimes based on guidelines provided by the FBI and not according to the definitions of their local jurisdiction or agency.

Reports from the Zoological Police began to be included in the UCR in 1999, followed by those from Metro police in 2000.

UCR Index Offenses

The UCR initially contained seven major crime categories: murder & non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. These offenses are often referred to as “Part I offenses” Arson was added to the list in 1979 making a total of eight Part I offenses. For this reason, Arson was excluded from Section 1 of this Report.

Section II of this report looks at crimes reported to the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2007. The District of Columbia Index offenses include: homicide, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, stolen auto, larceny-theft, and theft from automobiles.

The data utilized in Section II was obtained from MPD’s website. The disclaimer contained on that website and associated with that data is reproduced below in its entirety.

MPD DISCLAIMER Regarding Data Usage

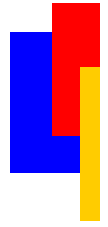
All statistics presented here are based on preliminary DC Index crime data. Data reflects crimes reported at least two business days before today’s date. The data do not represent official statistics submitted to the FBI under the Uniform Crime Reporting program (UCR). All preliminary offenses are coded based on DC criminal code and not the FBI offense classifications. All statistics are subject to change due to a variety of reasons, such as a change in classification, the determination that certain offense reports were unfounded, or late reporting. Please understand that any comparisons between MPD preliminary data as published on this website and the official crime statistics published by the FBI under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) are inaccurate and misleading. The MPDC does not guarantee (either expressed or implied) the accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or correct sequencing of the information.

General Comment

All data contained in this report is based on offenses **reported** to the police, not necessarily all offenses of a particular type which occurred.

Section I

Crime in Review



District of Columbia Crime Trends
1960—2006

*Offense Definitions for UCR Reporting **
(as described by the)
U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigations

Criminal homicide

a.) **Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:** the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded.

[The Program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen.]

b.) **Manslaughter by negligence:** the killing of another person through gross negligence. Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category Manslaughter by Negligence.

Forcible rape

The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included.

Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.

This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are ex-

Burglary (breaking or entering)

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.

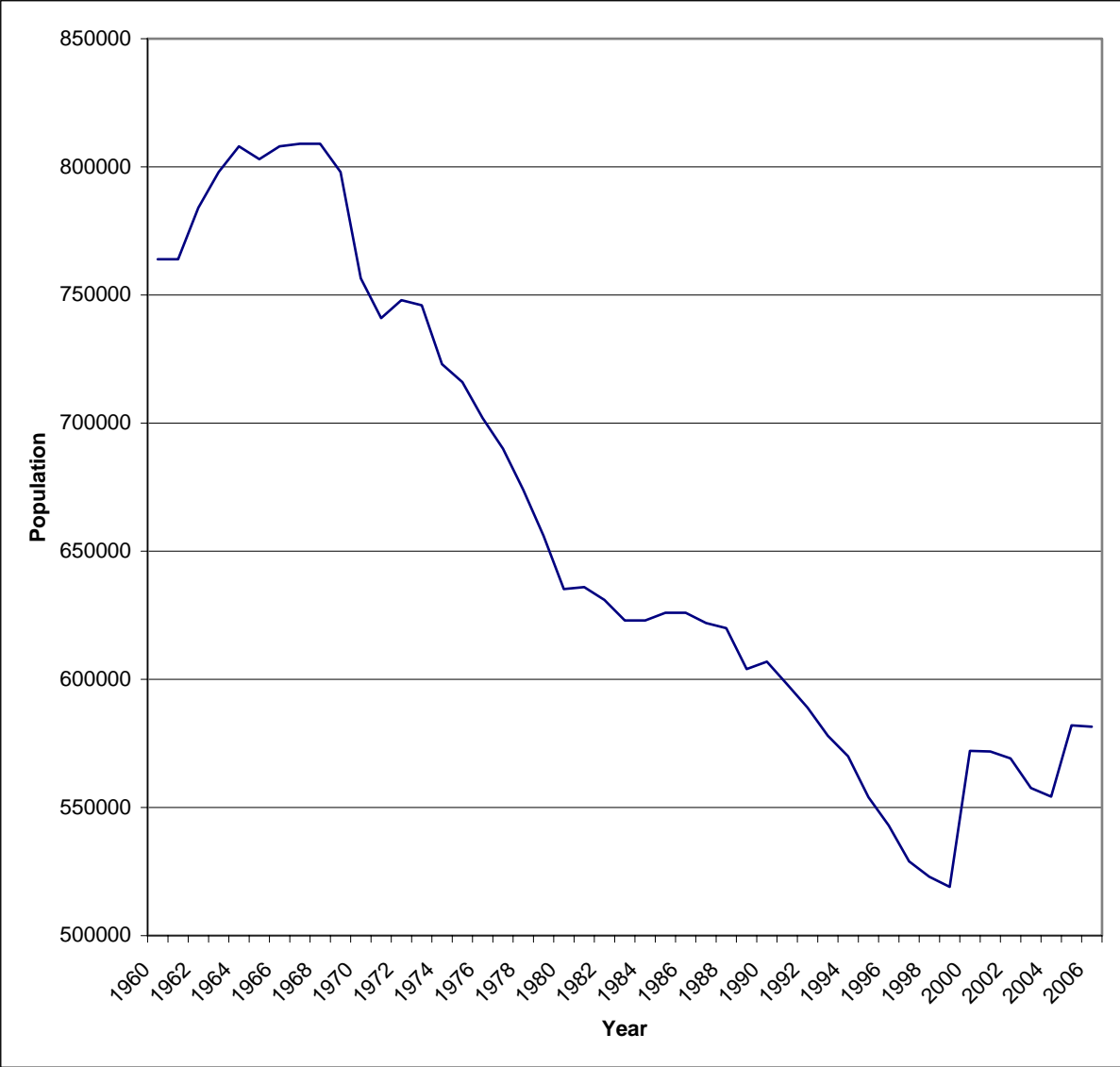
Motor vehicle theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Arson was not added to the list of UCR index offenses until the 1970s. For consistency, it has therefore been excluded from this trend analysis.

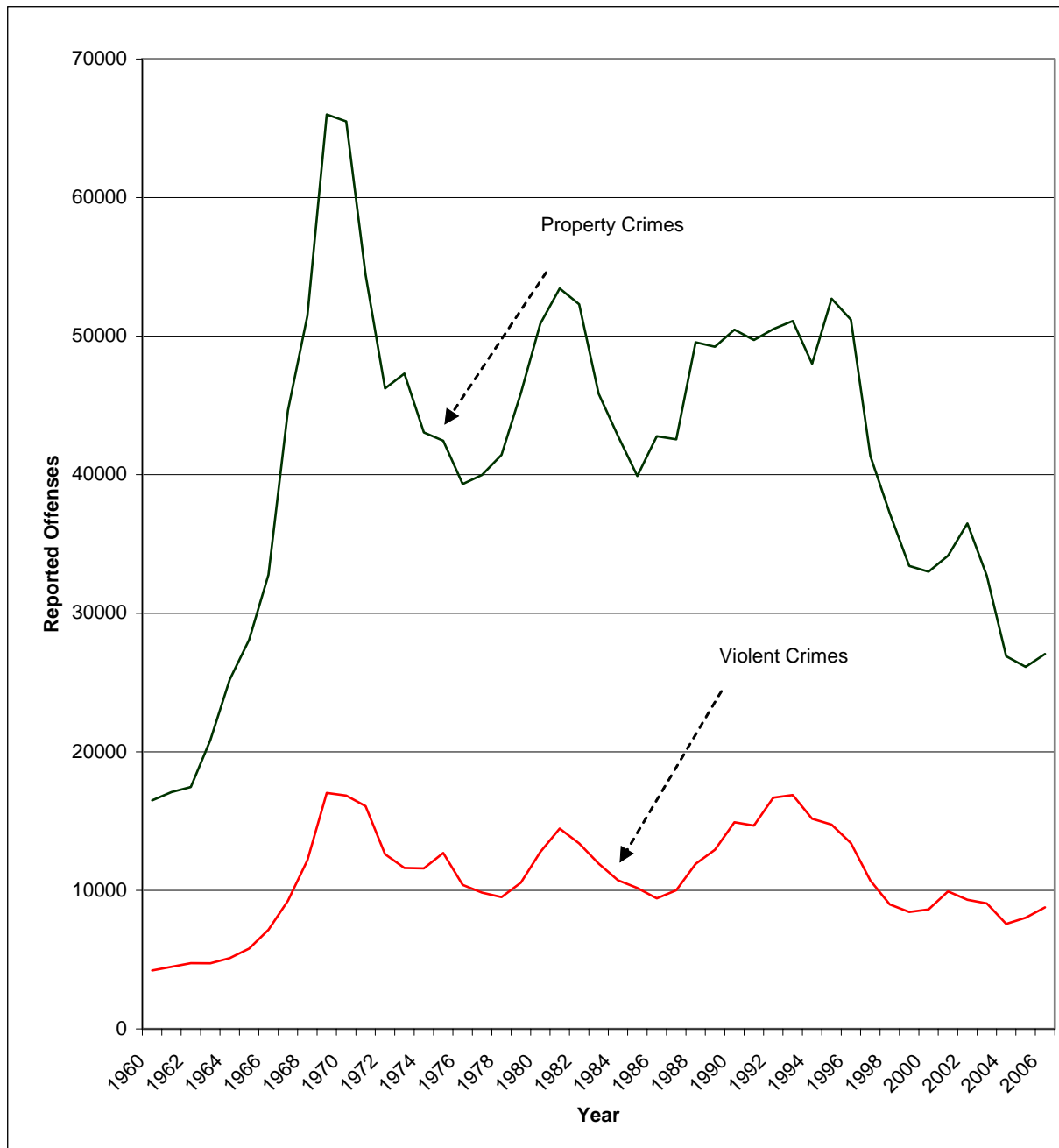
* U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Sept. 2007). "Offense Definitions for Uniform Crime Reporting". *Uniform Crime Report: Crime in the United States, 2006*. <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/documents/offensedefinitions.pdf>

Figure 1: Population in the District of Columbia 1960—2006



The population of the District of Columbia experienced a steady decline during the 40 year period between 1960 and 2000. While still too early to predict, since 2000, that trend appears to be reversing.

Figure 2: Comparison of Violent and Property Crime Totals from 1960—2006

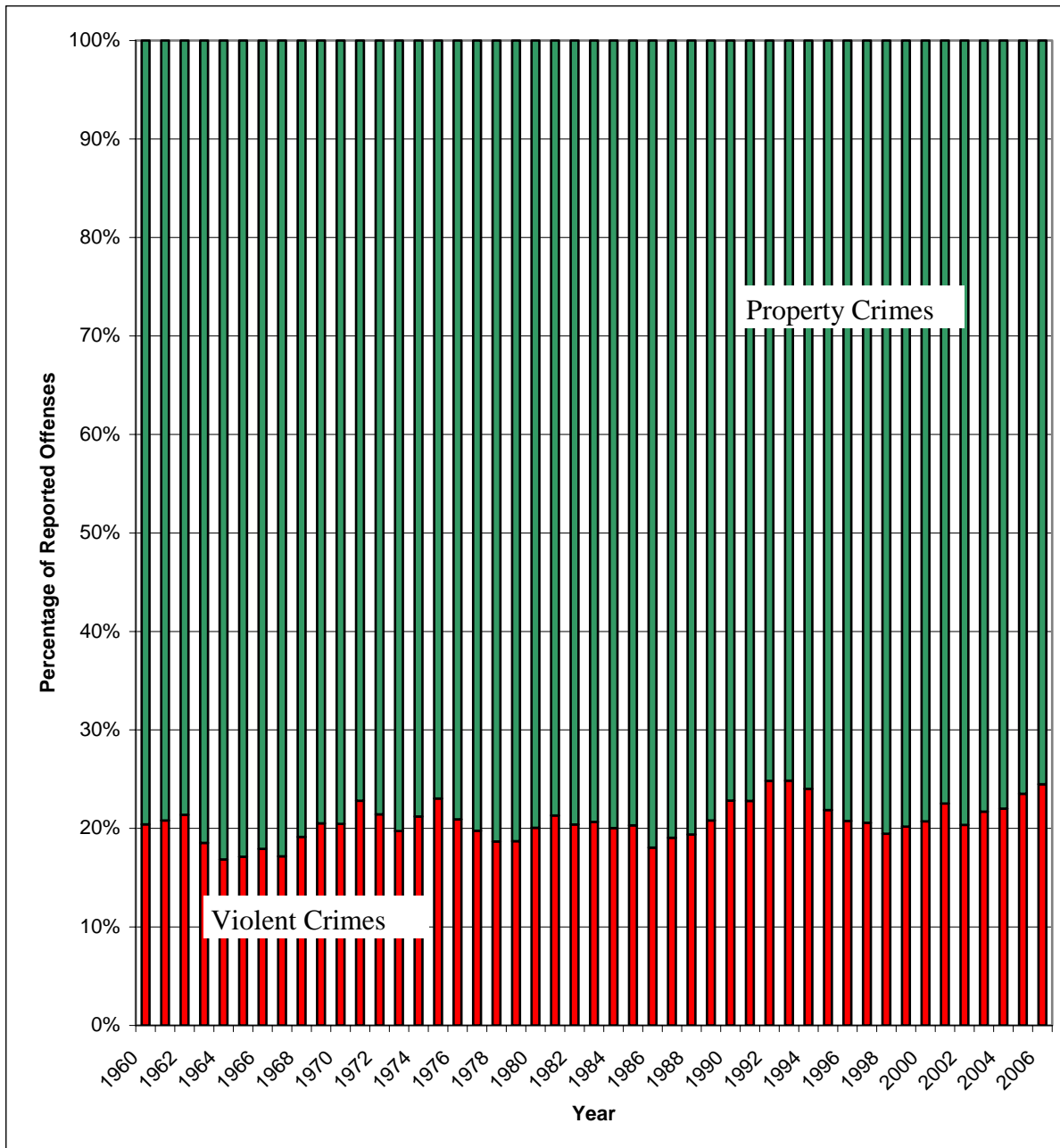


- The number of property crimes peaked in 1968 and 1969 when both years reached a reported high of 809,000.
- The number of violent crimes also peaked in 1969 with 17,038 violent crimes reported.
- **There was a parallel movement between property crimes and violent crimes which tended to rise and fall in tandem.**

Property Crimes

- Burglary
- Larceny-theft
- Motor Vehicle Theft

Figure 3: Violent and Property Crimes as a Percentage of Total Reported Crimes



- Violent Crimes:**
- Murder & non-negligent manslaughter
 - Forcible Rape
 - Robbery

As a percentage of overall crime, between 1960 and 2006 violent crimes represented between 18% - 25% of all reported offenses.

Table 1: Frequency of Offenses in the District of Columbia 1960 - 2006

Year	Murder and non-negligent Man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
1960	81	111	1,072	2,966	4,587	9,905	2,003
1961	88	100	1,348	2,955	4,902	9,732	2,459
1962	91	82	1,572	3,005	5,022	9,855	2,581
1963	95	87	1,707	2,851	6,984	10,395	3,465
1964	132	96	2,279	2,605	8,910	10,920	5,392
1965	148	140	2,881	2,635	9,886	12,576	5,619
1966	141	134	3,703	3,177	10,498	15,719	6,565
1967	178	172	5,759	3,143	14,702	21,425	8,507
1968	195	260	8,622	3,103	17,950	22,169	11,354
1969	287	776	12,366	3,609	22,902	31,910	11,190
1970	221	720	11,816	4,089	21,740	32,638	11,110
1971	275	615	11,222	3,972	18,818	26,882	8,732
1972	245	714	7,751	3,897	12,801	27,603	5,821
1973	268	596	7,171	3,591	11,801	30,781	4,713
1974	277	561	7,941	2,811	14,126	25,004	3,924
1975	235	520	9,137	2,812	13,164	25,892	3,397
1976	188	508	7,044	2,659	11,869	24,506	2,952
1977	192	402	6,655	2,594	11,590	25,646	2,742
1978	189	447	6,333	2,546	12,497	25,744	3,194
1979	180	489	6,920	2,964	13,452	28,819	3,606
1980	200	439	8,897	3,236	16,260	31,068	3,568
1981	223	414	10,399	3,432	16,832	32,845	3,765
1982	194	421	9,137	3,645	14,774	33,435	4,086
1983	183	406	7,698	3,646	12,483	29,405	3,955
1984	175	366	6,087	4,097	10,954	27,471	4,374
1985	147	337	5,230	4,457	10,005	24,874	5,025
1986	194	328	4,720	4,181	10,815	25,861	6,105
1987	225	245	4,462	5,084	11,244	25,012	6,297
1988	369	165	5,690	5,690	12,300	28,624	8,633
1989	434	186	6,542	5,775	11,780	29,164	8,291
1990	472	303	7,365	6,779	12,035	30,326	8,109
1991	482	214	7,269	6,706	12,405	29,182	8,135
1992	443	215	7,459	8,568	10,721	30,663	9,118
1993	454	324	7,107	9,003	11,534	31,495	8,062
1994	399	249	6,311	8,218	10,037	29,711	8,261
1995	360	292	6,864	7,228	10,185	32,319	10,193
1996	397	260	6,444	6,310	9,828	31,385	9,975
1997	301	218	4,501	5,688	6,963	26,809	7,569
1998	260	190	3,606	4,932	6,361	24,360	6,501
1999	241	248	3,344	4,615	5,067	21,701	6,652
2000	239	251	3,554	4,582	4,745	21,655	6,600
2001	232	188	3,943	5,568	5,011	21,473	7,670
2002	264	262	3,834	4,962	5,170	21,708	9,599
2003	249	274	3,941	4,597	4,671	18,119	9,906
2004	198	222	3,202	3,968	3,946	14,542	8,408
2005	195	166	3,700	3,971	3,577	14,836	7,720
2006	169	185	3,829	4,589	3,835	15,907	7,321

Crime levels can be examined in two ways, by frequency and by rate.

Frequency refers to the number of offenses. However, variable population sizes can make it difficult to compare by number of offenses among different jurisdictions or even within the same jurisdiction over different time periods.

Rates are used to compare levels of offending when population sizes are variable. They can be used to compare offending in jurisdictions of different sizes, or to examine offending in the same jurisdiction across time and population changes. Offense rates measure crime per 100,000 population.

Table 2: Offenses per 100,000 population in the District of Columbia 1960—2006

Year	Murder and non-negligent Man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
1960	11	15	140	388	600	1,297	262
1961	12	13	176	387	642	1,274	322
1962	12	11	201	383	641	1,257	329
1963	12	11	214	357	875	1,303	434
1964	16	12	282	322	1,103	1,352	667
1965	18	17	359	328	1,231	1,566	700
1966	18	17	458	393	1,299	1,945	813
1967	22	21	712	389	1,817	2,648	1,052
1968	24	32	1,066	384	2,219	2,740	1,404
1969	36	97	1,550	452	2,870	3,999	1,402
1970	29	95	1,562	541	2,874	4,314	1,469
1971	37	83	1,514	536	2,540	3,628	1,178
1972	33	96	1,036	521	1,711	3,690	778
1973	36	80	961	481	1,582	4,126	632
1974	38	78	1,098	389	1,954	3,458	543
1975	33	73	1,276	393	1,839	3,616	474
1976	27	72	1,003	379	1,691	3,491	421
1977	28	58	965	376	1,680	3,717	397
1978	28	66	940	378	1,854	3,820	474
1979	27	75	1,055	452	2,051	4,393	550
1980	32	69	1,401	509	2,560	4,891	562
1981	35	65	1,635	540	2,647	5,164	592
1982	31	67	1,448	578	2,341	5,299	648
1983	29	65	1,236	585	2,004	4,720	635
1984	28	59	977	658	1,758	4,410	702
1985	24	54	836	712	1,598	3,974	803
1986	31	52	754	668	1,728	4,131	975
1987	36	39	717	817	1,808	4,021	1,012
1988	60	27	918	918	1,984	4,617	1,392
1989	72	31	1,083	956	1,950	4,829	1,373
1990	78	50	1,214	1,117	1,983	4,997	1,336
1991	81	36	1,216	1,121	2,074	4,880	1,360
1992	75	37	1,266	1,455	1,820	5,206	1,548
1993	79	56	1,230	1,558	1,996	5,449	1,395
1994	70	44	1,107	1,442	1,761	5,213	1,449
1995	65	53	1,239	1,305	1,838	5,834	1,840
1996	73	48	1,187	1,162	1,810	5,780	1,837
1997	57	41	851	1,075	1,316	5,068	1,431
1998	50	36	690	943	1,216	4,658	1,243
1999	46	48	644	889	976	4,181	1,282
2000	42	44	621	801	830	3,785	1,154
2001	41	33	690	974	876	3,755	1,341
2002	46	46	674	872	908	3,814	1,687
2003	45	49	707	824	838	3,249	1,777
2004	36	40	578	716	712	2,624	1,517
2005	34	29	636	682	615	2,549	1,326
2006	29	32	658	789	660	2,735	1,259

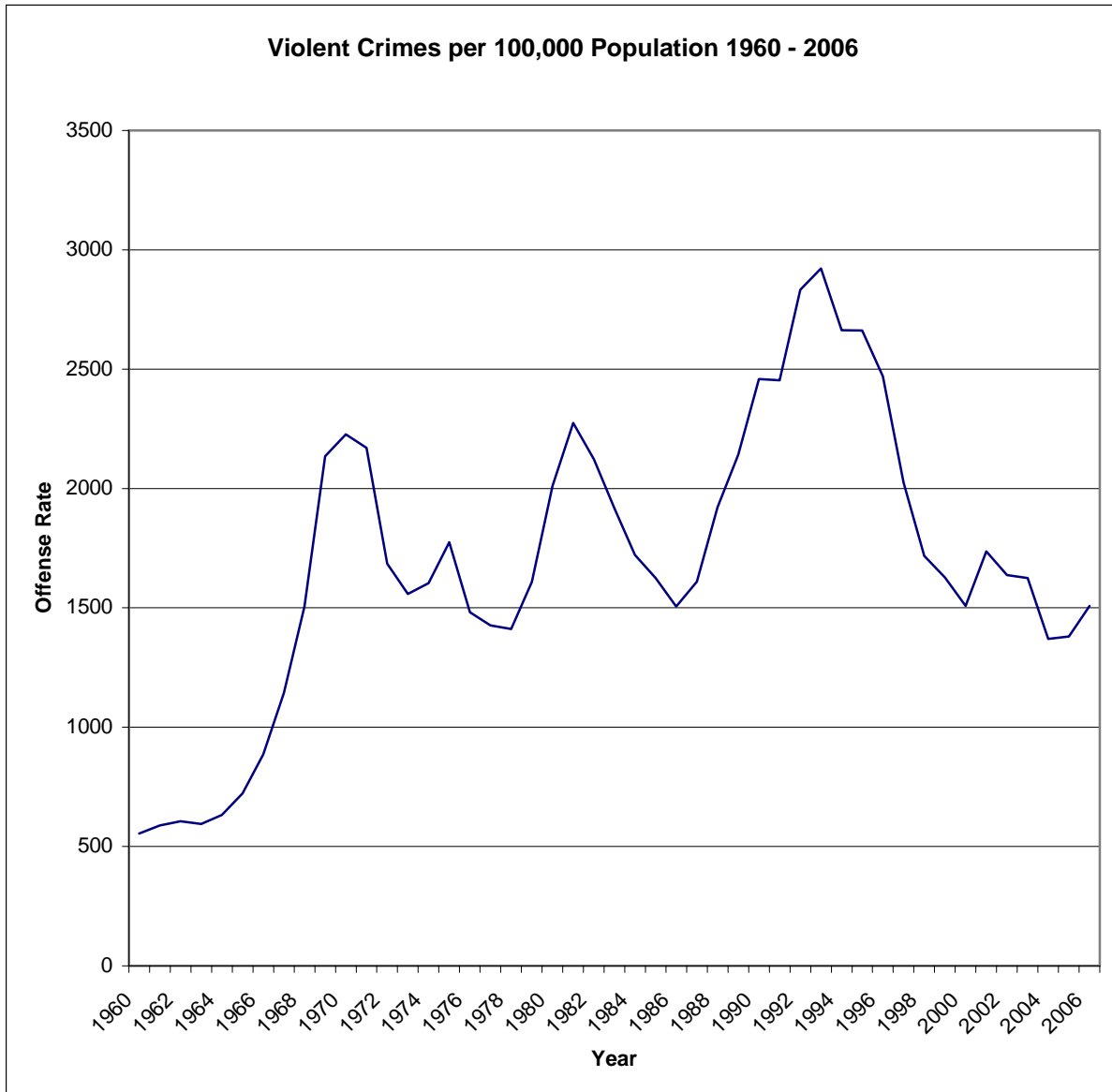
The highlighted areas in Tables 1 and 2 represent the five highest years of reported offenses.

Among the violent offenses murder & nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, and aggravated assault the year with the highest level was the same whether examined by frequency or rate. However, even with those offenses, there was variation among which years were the five highest years.

Among each of the property offenses, the years with highest level of offending differed depending on whether frequency or rate was utilized.

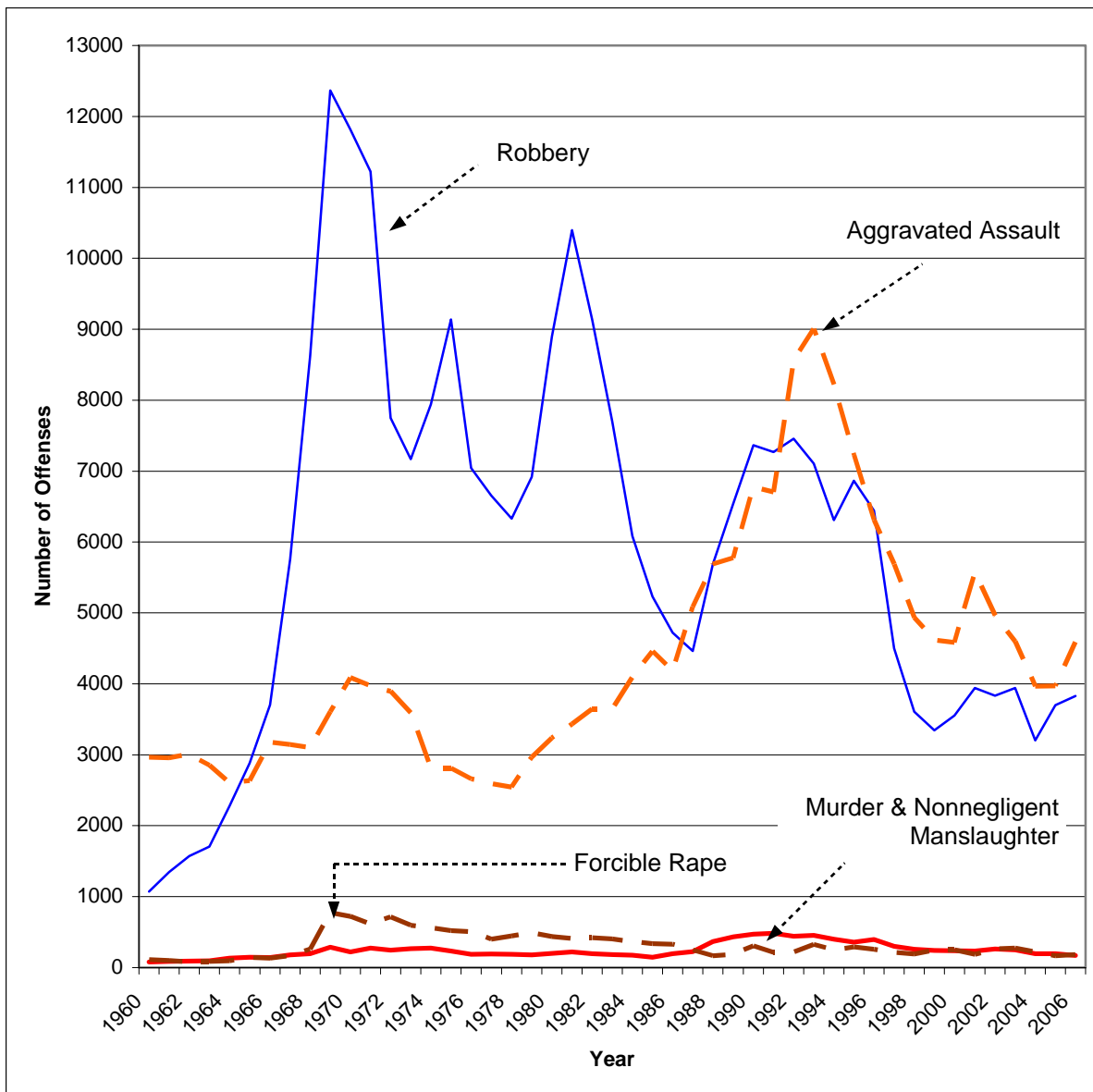
Violent Crimes 1960—2006

Figure 4: Violent Crime Rate 1960—2006



- The 30 year period stretching from the late 1960s to the late 1990s saw a fluctuating violent crime rate
- Despite fluctuations the pattern trended upward
- Following a precipitous drop in 2000, the earlier pattern appears to be re-asserting itself.

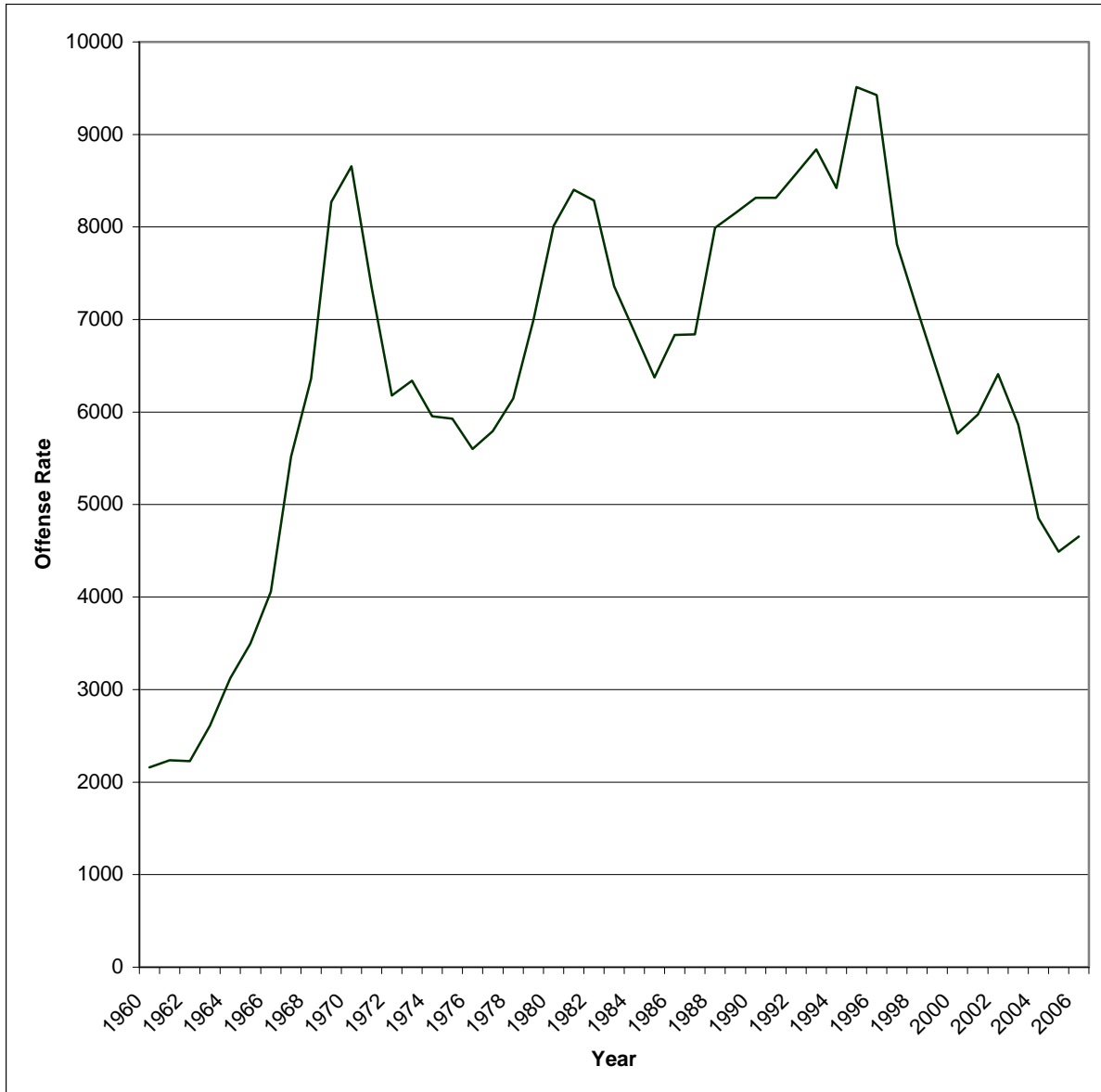
Figure 5: Violent Crime Comparison 1960—2006



- Until 1982, robbery was the most often reported violent crime, at which point it was overtaken by aggravated assault.
- The offenses with the lowest reported frequency of occurrence were murder & nonnegligent manslaughter and forcible rape.
- Overall aggravated assault and murder & nonnegligent manslaughter tended to rise and fall at the same time and inversely to robbery and forcible rape.

Property Crimes 1960—2006

Figure 6: Property Crimes per 100,000 population 1960—2006

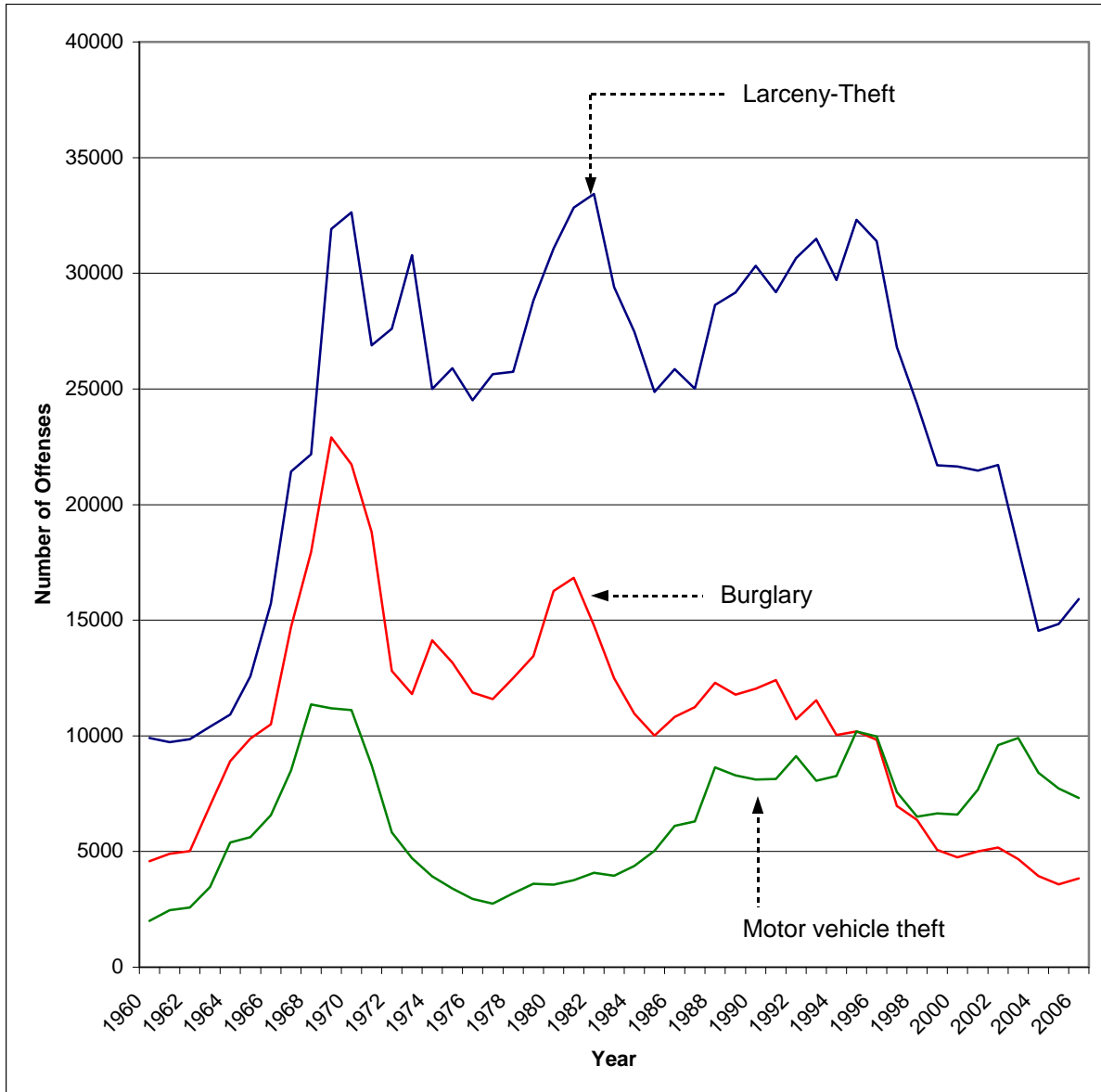


The movement in the property crime rate resembles that in the violent crime rate (See Figure 4) only on a much larger level.

Property Crimes:

- Burglary
- Larceny-theft
- Motor Vehicle Theft

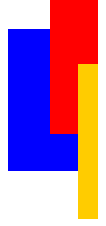
Figure 7: Property Crime Comparison 1960—2006



- Larceny-Theft has consistently been the most reported property crime, however, it has been declining since 1996.
- Burglary was a close second until its high point in 1969 at which time despite occasional resurgences, it continued to decline until now it is the least reported property offense.
- Motor vehicle theft surpassed burglary in 1995 to become the second most frequently reported property offense..

Section II

Crime Today



Crime in our Communities

*Offense Definitions **
(as described by the)
Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department

ADW (Assault with a Dangerous Weapon)

Knowingly or purposely causing serious bodily injury to another person, or threatening to do so; or under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to human life, knowingly engaging in conduct that creates a grave risk of serious bodily injury to another person, and thereby causes serious bodily injury. Weapons include, but are not limited to, firearms, knives, other objects, hands and feet.

Burglary

Breaking and entering, or entering without breaking, any dwelling, bank, store, warehouse, shop, stable, or other building or any apartment or room, whether at the time occupied or not, or any steamboat, canal boat, vessel, other watercraft, railroad car, or any yard where any lumber, coal, or other goods or chattels are deposited and kept for the purpose of trade, with intent to break and carry away any part thereof or any fixture or other thing attached to or connected with the same.

Homicide

Killing of another purposely, in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate an offense punishable by imprisonment, or otherwise with malice aforethought.

Robbery

The taking from another person, or immediate actual possession of another, anything of value, by force or violence, whether against resistance or by sudden or stealthy seizure or snatching, or by putting in fear. This category includes carjacking.

Sex Abuse

One of many sexual acts against another, either forcibly or without his/her permission, and/or against a child or someone who is otherwise incapable of communicating unwillingness. The severity ranges from forcible rape to other forms of sexual contact.

Stolen auto

Theft of a motor vehicle (any automobile, self-propelled mobile home, motorcycle, truck, truck tractor, truck tractor with semi trailer or trailer, or bus)

Theft

Theft of : This includes conduct previously known as larceny, larceny by trick, larceny by trust, embezzlement, theft of services and false pretenses. The Theft/Other category excludes theft of items from a motor vehicle or the motor vehicle itself, which are captured under other categories.

Theft from Auto

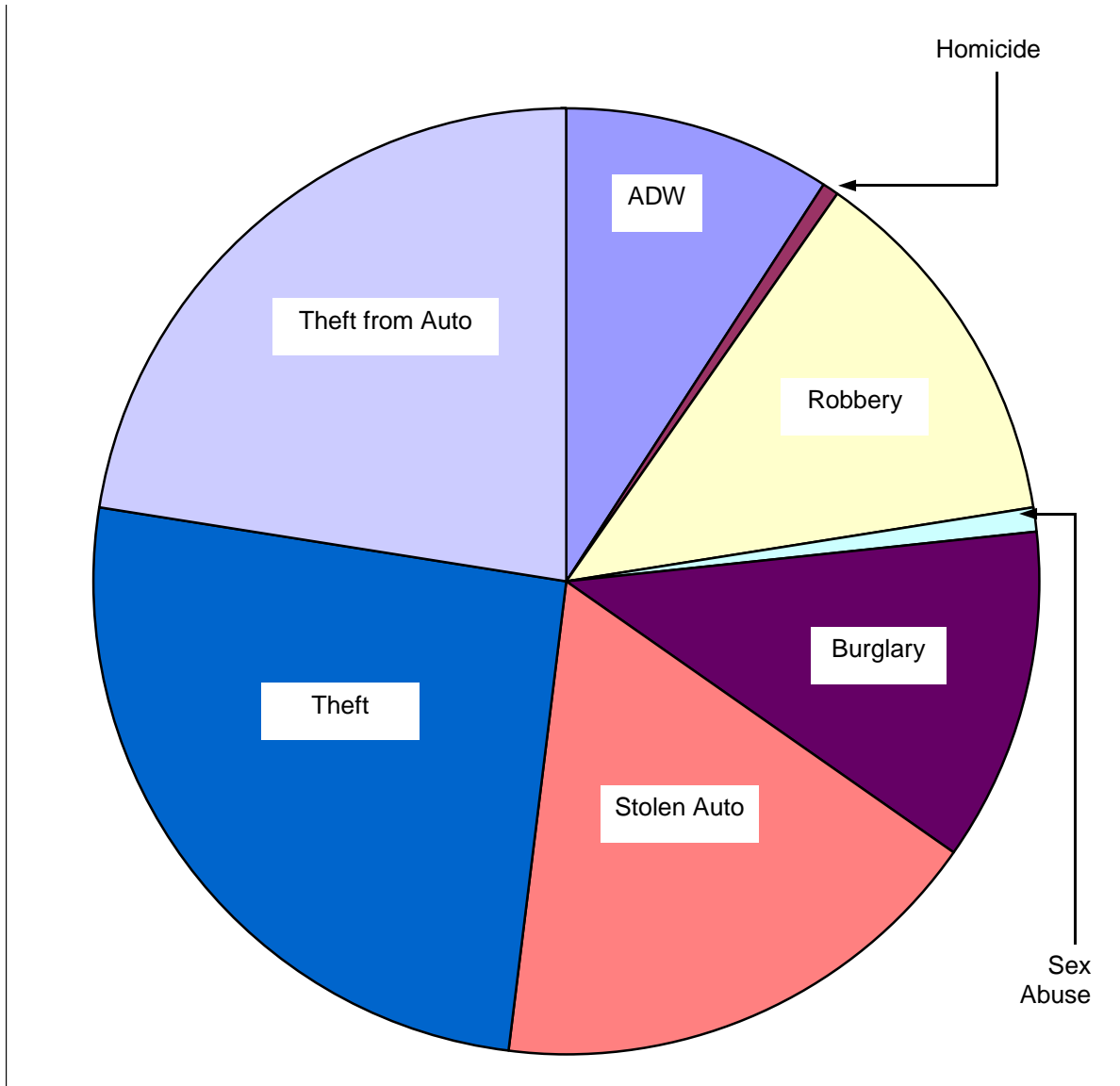
Theft of items from within a vehicle, excluding motor vehicle parts and accessories.

Hierarchy Rule

Like the UCR, the Metropolitan Police Department follows the Hierarchy Rule in counting offenses. The Hierarchy Rule specifies that when multiple offenses occur, the most serious offense is the one counted.

* Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department *Attributes—Offense—MPD*.
Download Date: August 22, 2008. <http://data.octo.dc.gov/Metadata.aspx?id=3>
(MPD Offense Definitions)

Figure 8: District of Columbia Crime Comparison



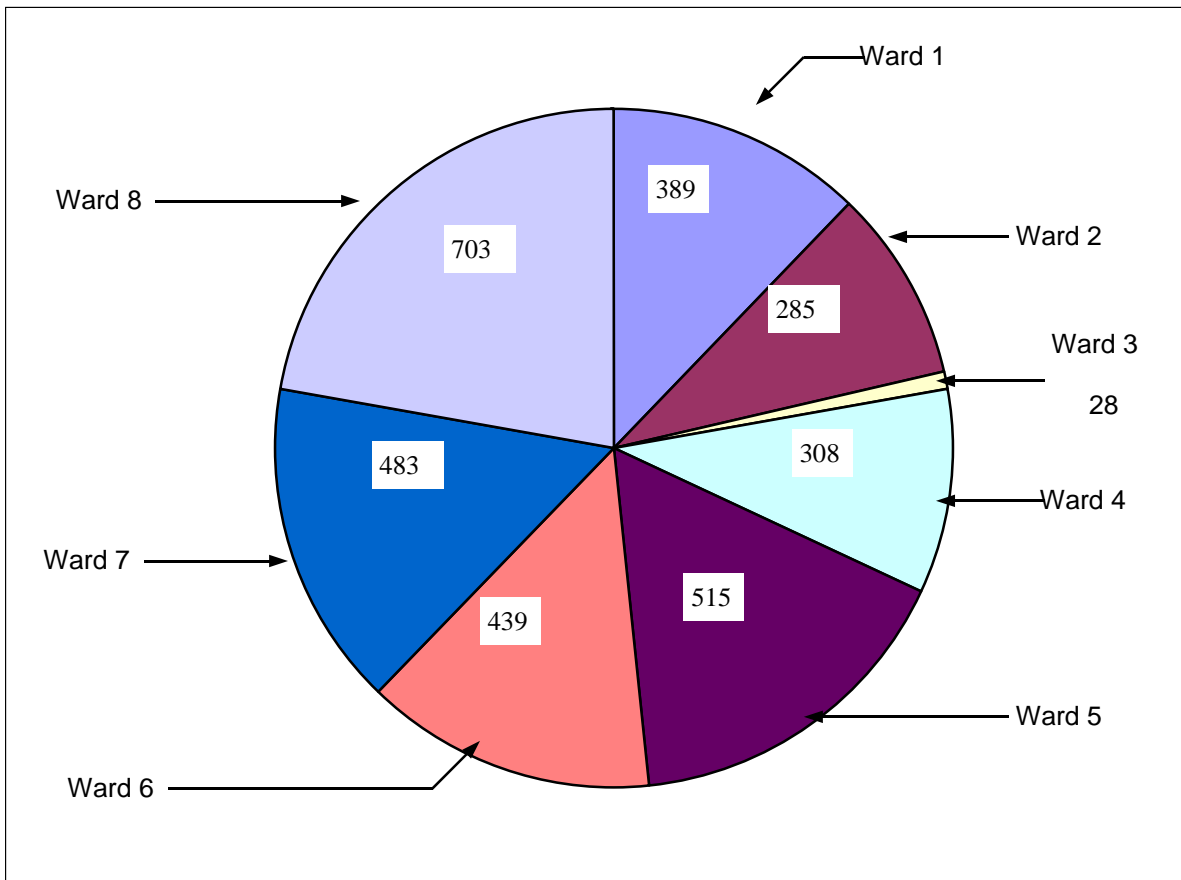
A total of 34,629 index offenses were reported to MPD in 2007. This includes the 50 arsons not included in Figure 8 above.

Property crimes constituted the overwhelming number of offenses representing approximately 75% of those reported.

Violent crimes constituted approximately 25% of those reported .

ADW	3,165
Arson	50
Burglary	3,946
Homicide	181
Robbery	4,423
Sex Abuse	280
Stolen Auto	6,005
Theft	8,833
Theft from Auto	7,746

Figure 9: The number* of ADW Ward



Among those offenses where the method was identified:

- 3% of assailants used a club
- 48% of assailants used a gun, and
- 49% of assailants used a knife

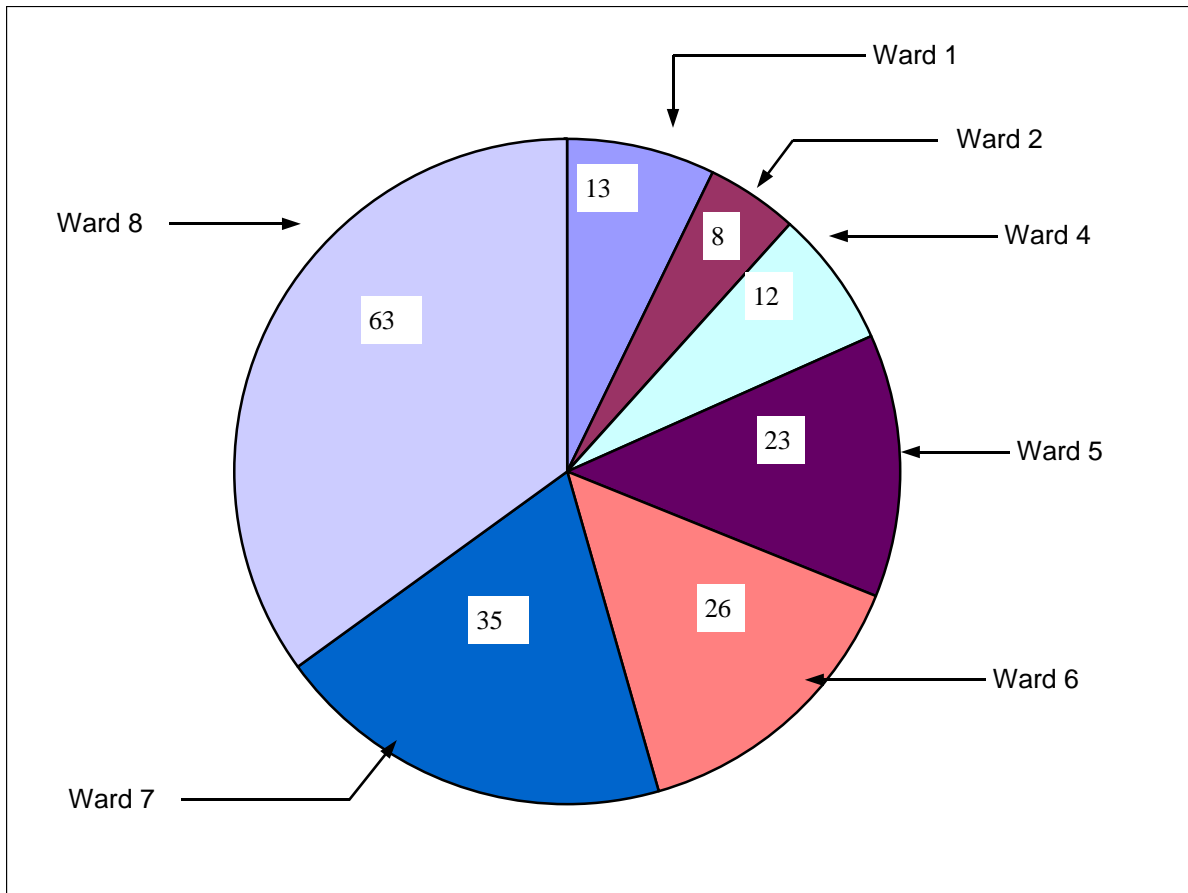
Method	%
Club	1.3%
Gun	27.2%
Knife	27.9%
Other	43.6%

ADW Ward Rankings	
Ward	Percentage
Ward 8	22.3%
Ward 5	16.3%
Ward 7	15.3%
Ward 6	13.9%
Ward 1	12.3%
Ward 4	9.8%
Ward 2	9.0%
Ward 3	0.9%

Frequently the only difference between an ADW and a homicide is the severity of the injuries. The fact that slightly more reported ADW involved a knife rather than a gun may be attributable to the fact that gun use was more likely to result in death.

* Excludes 15 ADW which did not include a Ward listing.

Figure 10: The number* of Homicides by Ward



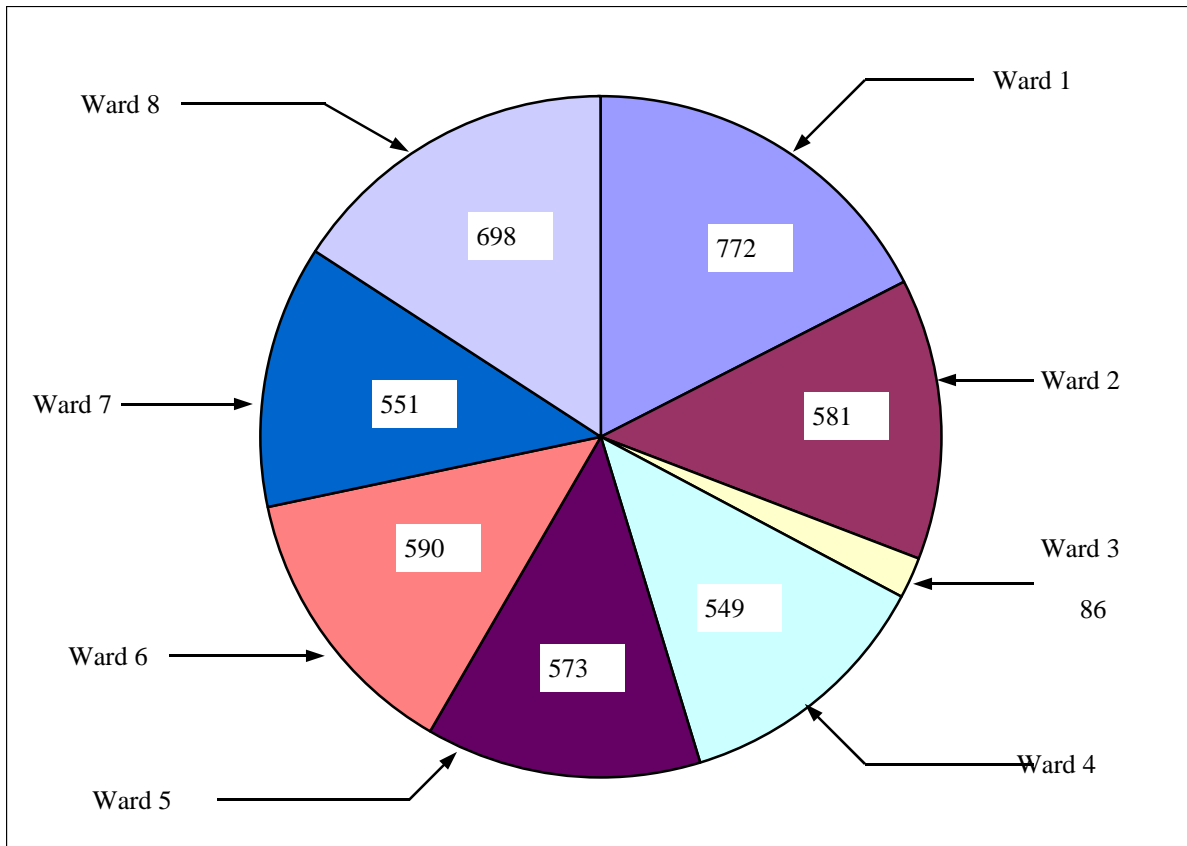
Slightly more than 3/4 of all homicides occurring in 2007 involved a gun.

Method	%
Blount Force Trauma	7.7%
Gun	77.9%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	12.7%
Other	1.1%
Unknown	0.6%

Homicide Ward Rankings	
Ward	Percentage
Ward 8	35.0%
Ward 7	19.4%
Ward 6	14.4%
Ward 5	12.8%
Ward 1	7.2%
Ward 4	6.7%
Ward 2	4.4%
Ward 3	0

* Excludes 1 homicide which did not have a Ward listing.

Figure 11: The number* of Robberies by Ward



Method	Percentage
Assault w/Intent	6.9%
Attempt	4.9%
Car Jacking	2.4%
Car Jacking—Gun	3.9%
Force & Violence	24.3%
Fear	5.7%
Gun	33.8%
Knife	3.6%
Other Armed	1.6%
Robbery Pickpocket	1.2%
Pocketbook Snatch	2.4%
Snatch	9.1%
Stealth	0.3%

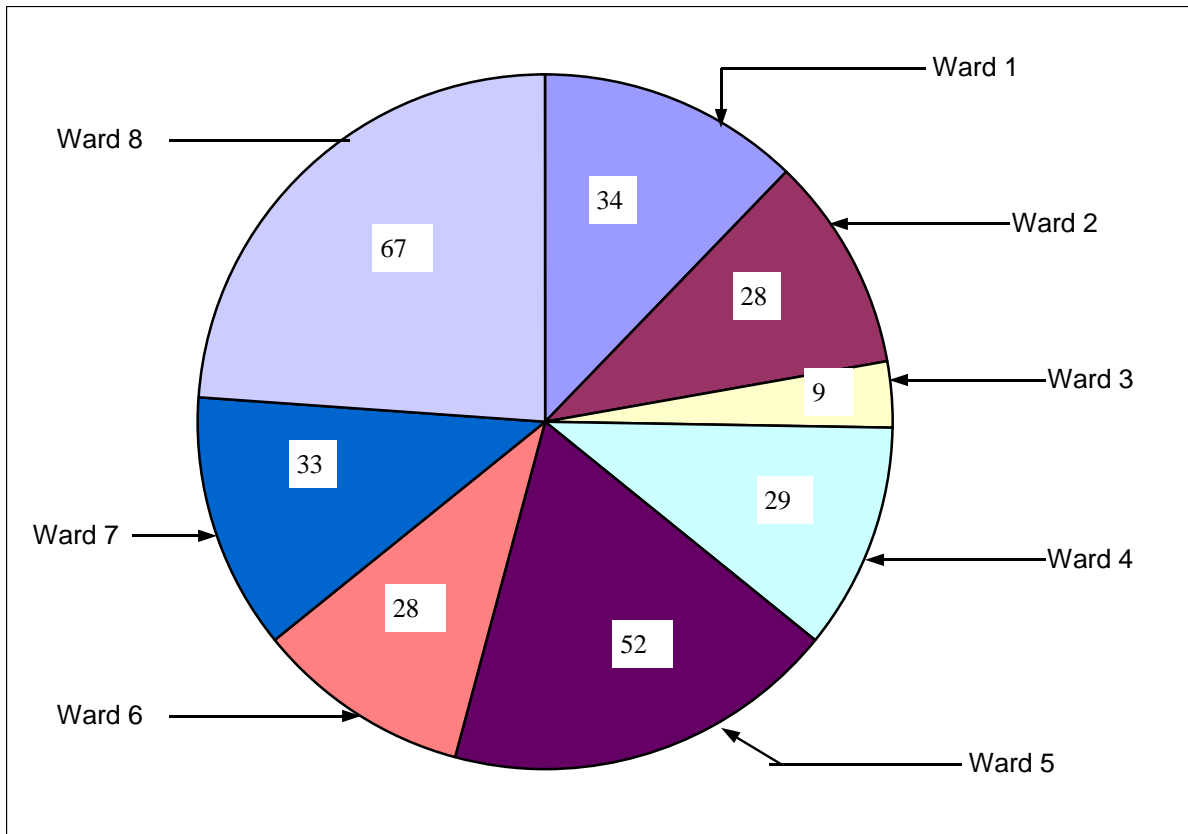
Guns were used in 1/3 of all robberies and 60% of all car jackings.

One-fourth of all robberies occurred through the use of “force & violence” which is the using or threatening to use strong arm tactics (those involving personal weapons such as: hands, feet, teeth, etc.)

Robbery Ward Rankings	
Ward	Percentage
Ward 1	17.5%
Ward 8	15.9%
Ward 6	13.4%
Ward 2	13.2%
Ward 5	13.0%
Ward 4 & Ward 7	12.5%
Ward 3	2.0%

* Excludes 23 robberies which did not have a Ward listing.

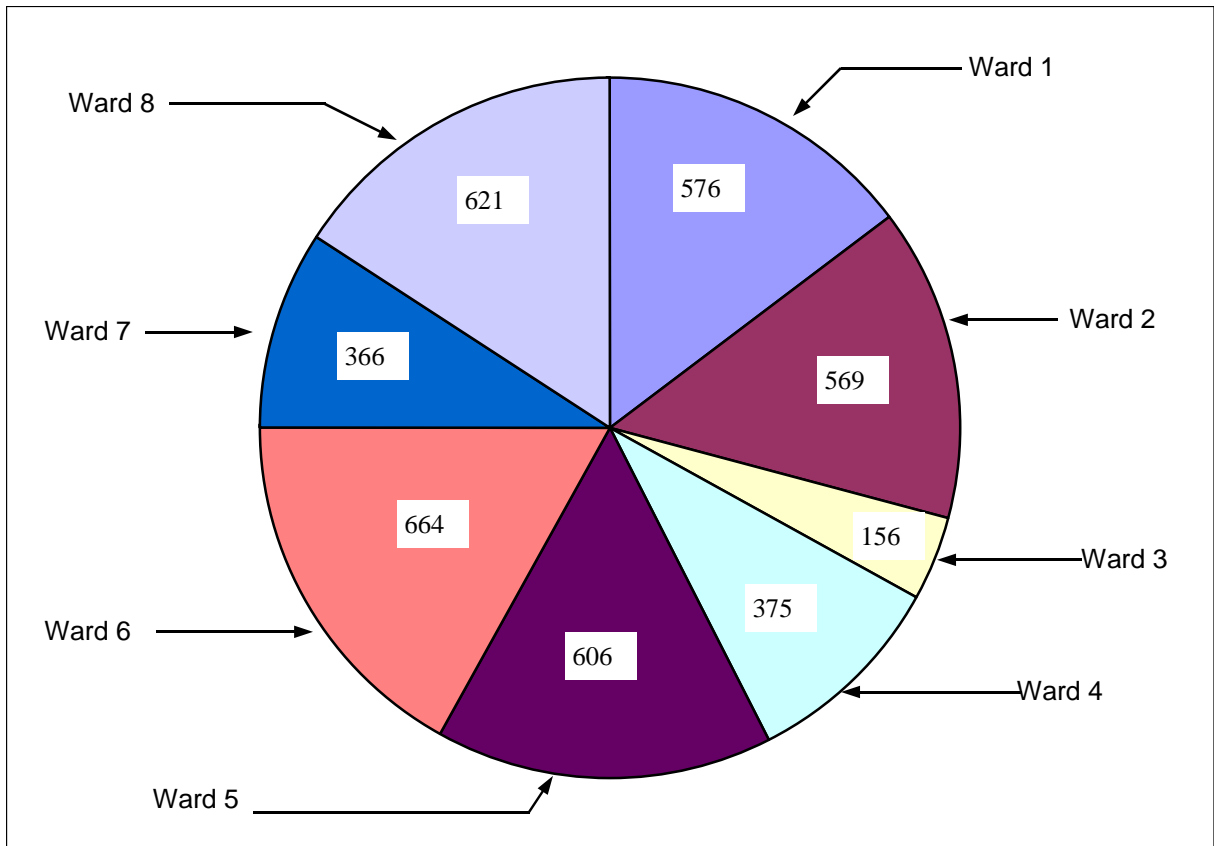
Figure 12: The number* of Sex Abuse incidents by Ward



- 51% of all sexual abuse reported in 2007 involved a **child victim**
- Among those sexual abuse incidents involving child victims:
 - 76% involved sexual acts, while
 - 24% involved sexual contact
- 47% of all sexual abuse reported in 2007 involved an **adult victim**
- Among those sexual abuse incidents involving adults
 - 88% involved sexual acts, while
 - 12% involved sexual contact

Sex Abuse Ward Rankings	
Ward	Percentage
Ward 8	23.9%
Ward 5	18.6%
Ward 1	17.5%
Ward 7	11.8%
Ward 4	10.4%
Ward 2 & Ward 6	10.0%
Ward 3	3.2%

Figure 13: The number* of Burglaries by Ward

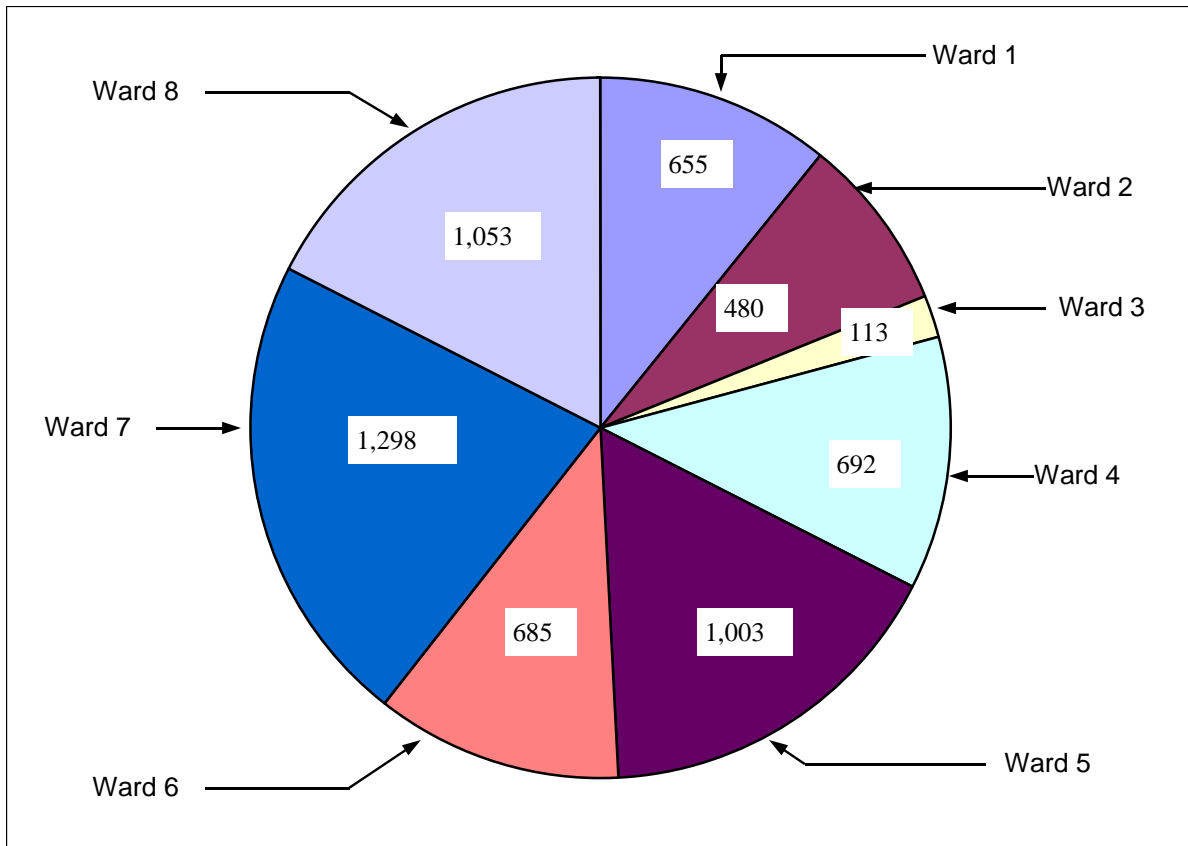


- 83% of burglaries reported during 2007 involved an unoccupied dwelling
- 3% of burglaries involved the use of a gun

* Excludes 13 burglaries which did not include a Ward listing.

Burglary Ward Rankings	
Ward	Percentage
Ward 6	16.9%
Ward 8	15.8%
Ward 5	15.4%
Ward 1	14.6%
Ward 2	14.5%
Ward 4	9.5%
Ward 7	9.3%
Ward 3	4.0%

Figure 14: The number* of Stolen Autos by Ward

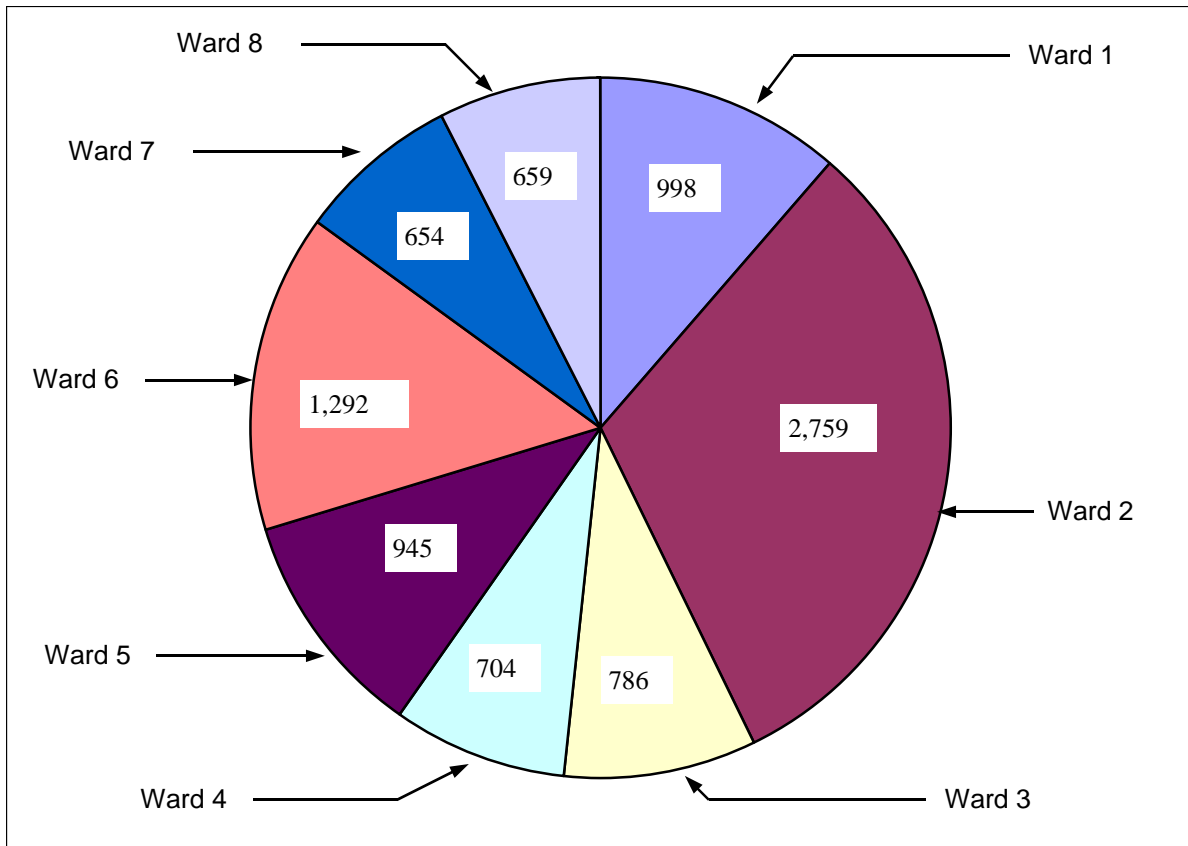


- Wards 7, 8, and 5 are the three wards with the largest number of reported stolen autos in 2007
- 56% of the automobiles stolen in 2007 were stolen from these wards

Stolen Auto Ward Rankings	
Ward	Percentage
Ward 7	21.7%
Ward 8	17.6%
Ward 5	16.6%
Ward 4	11.6%
Ward 6	11.5%
Ward 1	11.0%
Ward 2	8.0%
Ward 3	1.9%

* Excludes 26 stolen autos which did not include a Ward listing.

Figure 15: The number* of Thefts by Ward



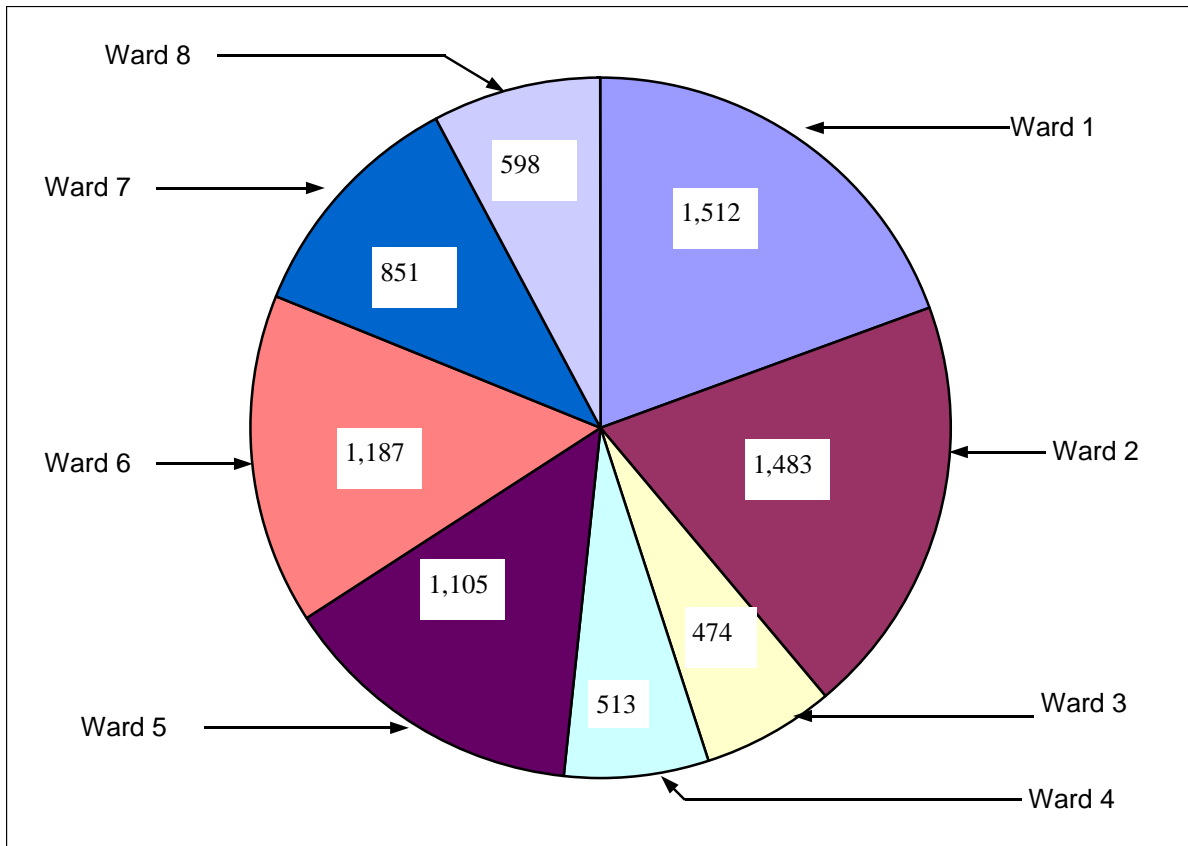
Method	%
Theft 1	32.1%
Theft 2	49.1%
Attempt	0.7%
B & E Vending	0.1%
Bicycle	7.1%
From Mail	0.3%
Shoplifting	2.8%
Tags	7.8%

Almost one-third of reported thefts in 2007 occurred in Ward 2. This may be attributable to the large number of commercial, office, and entertainment establishments in this Ward.

Theft Ward Rankings	
Ward	Percentage
Ward 2	31.4%
Ward 6	14.7%
Ward 1	11.3%
Ward 5	10.7%
Ward 3	8.9%
Ward 4	8.0%
Ward 8	7.5%
Ward 7	7.4%

* Excludes 36 Thefts which did not include a Ward listing.

Figure 16: The number* of Theft from Autos by Ward



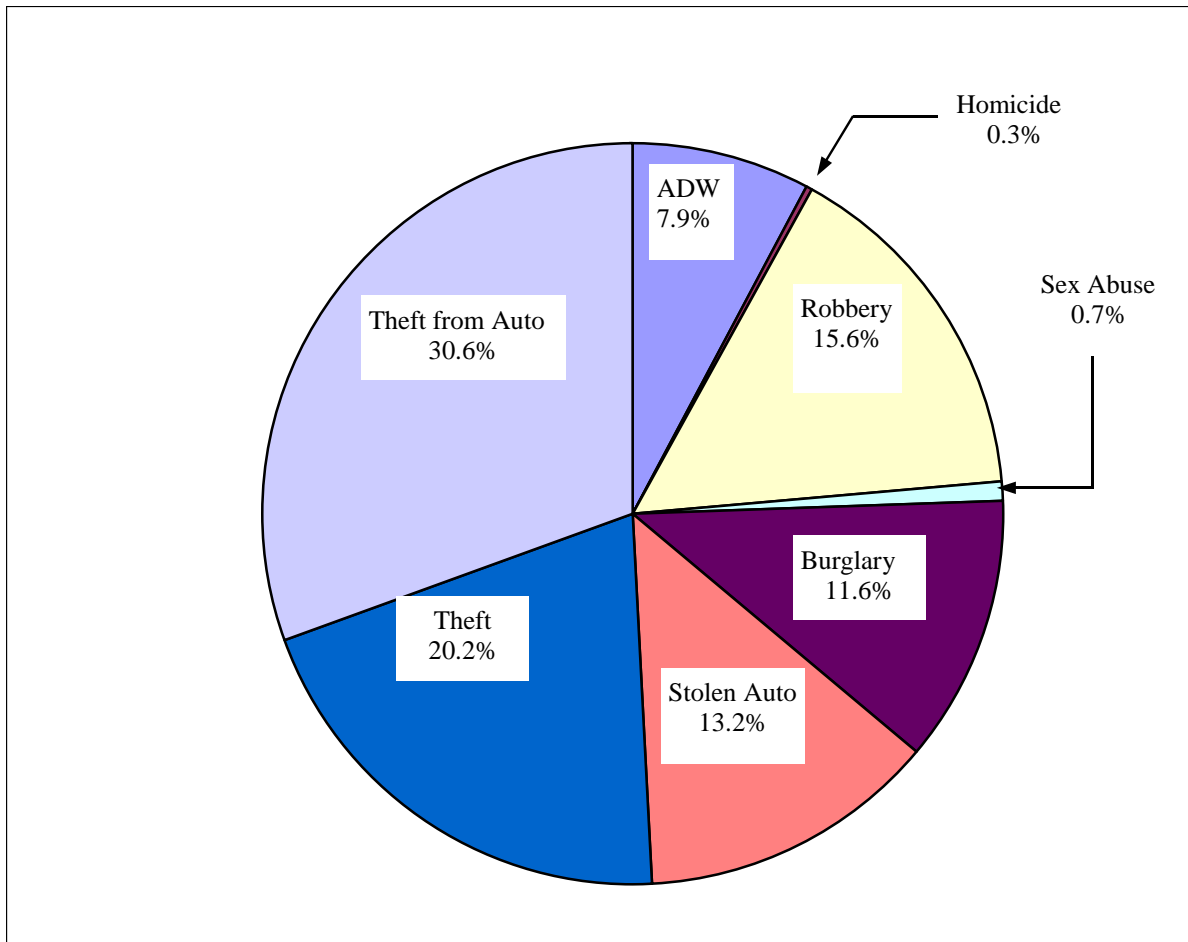
Method	%
Theft from Auto 1	34%
Theft from Auto 2	64%
Attempt	2%

Theft from Auto Ward Rankings	
Ward	Percentage
Ward 1	19.6%
Ward 2	19.2%
Ward 6	15.4%
Ward 5	14.3%
Ward 7	11.0%
Ward 8	7.7%
Ward 4	6.6%
Ward 3	6.1%

Almost 40% of the thefts from autos reported in 2007 occurred in Wards 1 and 2.

* Excludes 23 Thefts which did not include a Ward listing.

Figure 17: Ward 1 Offenses

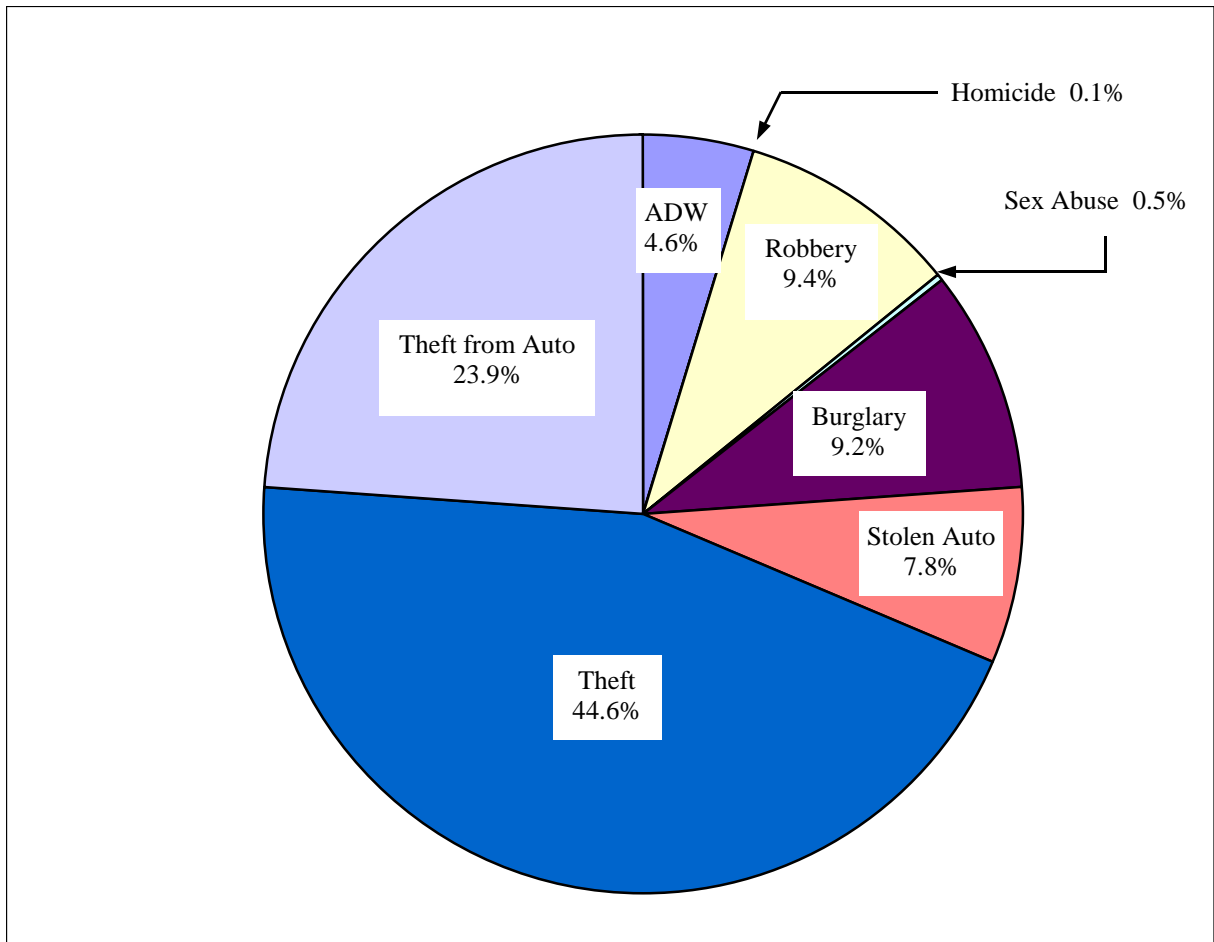


- Almost 1/3 of all reported offenses in Ward 1 were thefts from autos
- Violent crimes in total represented approximately 1/4 of reported offenses

Violent Crimes in Ward 1	
ADW	32%
Homicide	0.1%
Robbery	64%
Sex Abuse	0.3%
Total	100%

Property Crimes in Ward 1	
Burglary	15%
Stolen Auto	17%
Theft	27%
Theft from Auto	41%
Total	100%

Figure 18: Ward 2 Offenses

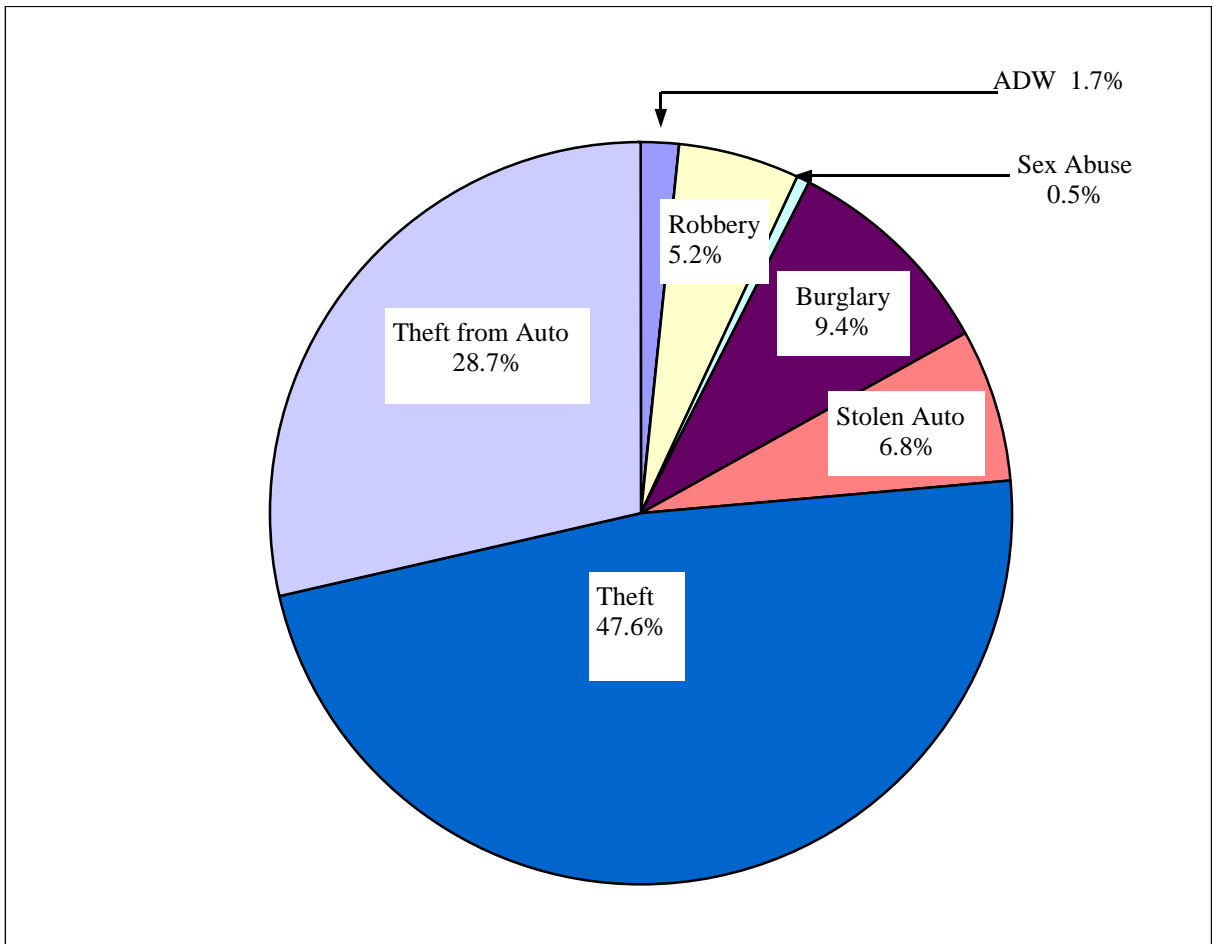


- Almost half the reported offenses in Ward 2 during 2007 were thefts
- Violent crimes represented approximately 15% of all reported offenses

Violent Crimes in Ward 2	
ADW	32%
Homicide	0.6%
Robbery	64%
Sex Abuse	3.4%
Total	100%

Property Crimes in Ward 2	
Burglary	11%
Stolen Auto	9%
Theft	52%
Theft from Auto	28%
Total	100%

Figure 19: Ward 3 Offenses

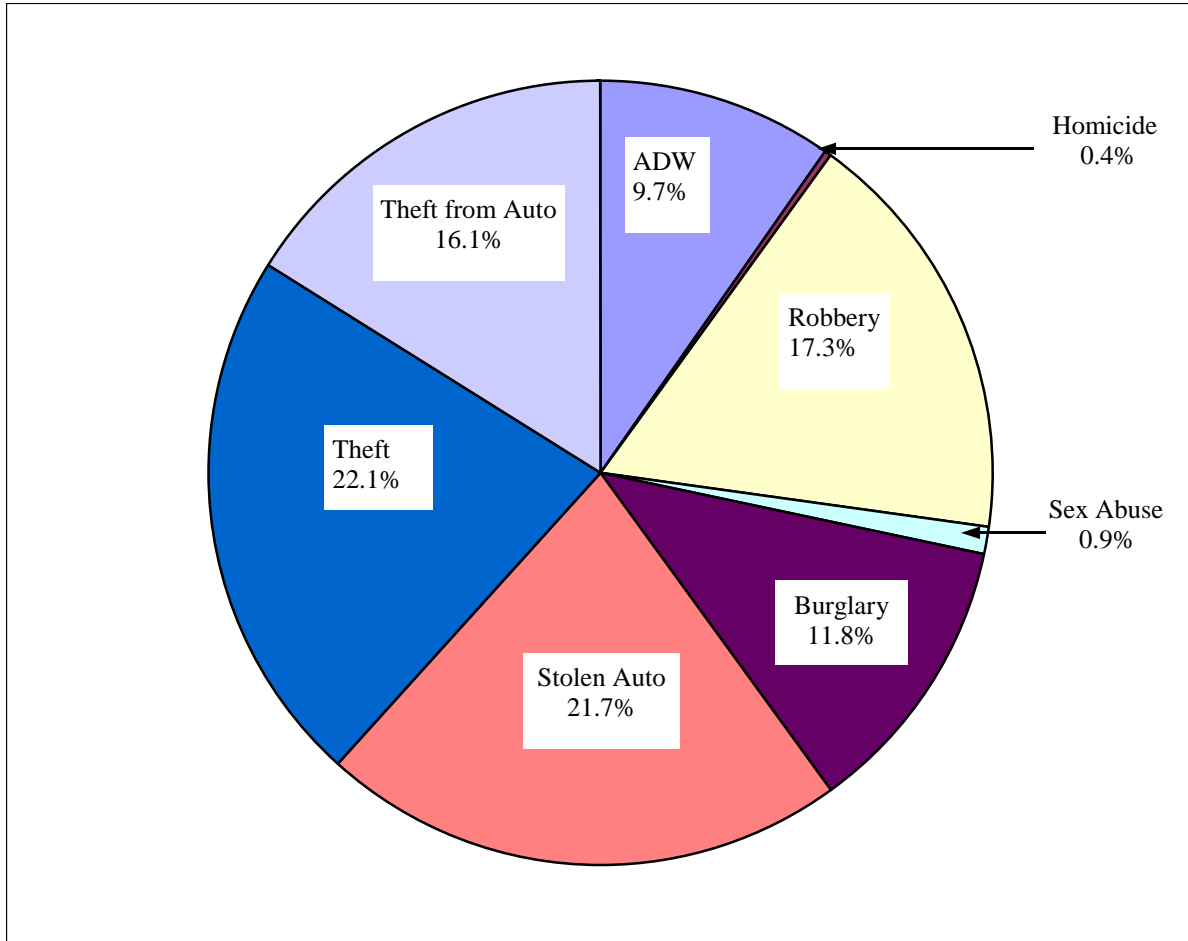


- Almost half the reported offenses in Ward 3 during 2007 were thefts
- Less than 10% of the offenses reported were violent crimes

Violent Crimes in Ward 3	
ADW	23%
Homicide	0
Robbery	70%
Sex Abuse	7%
Total	100%

Property Crimes in Ward 3	
Burglary	10%
Stolen Auto	8%
Theft	51%
Theft from Auto	31%
Total	100%

Figure 20: Ward 4 Offenses

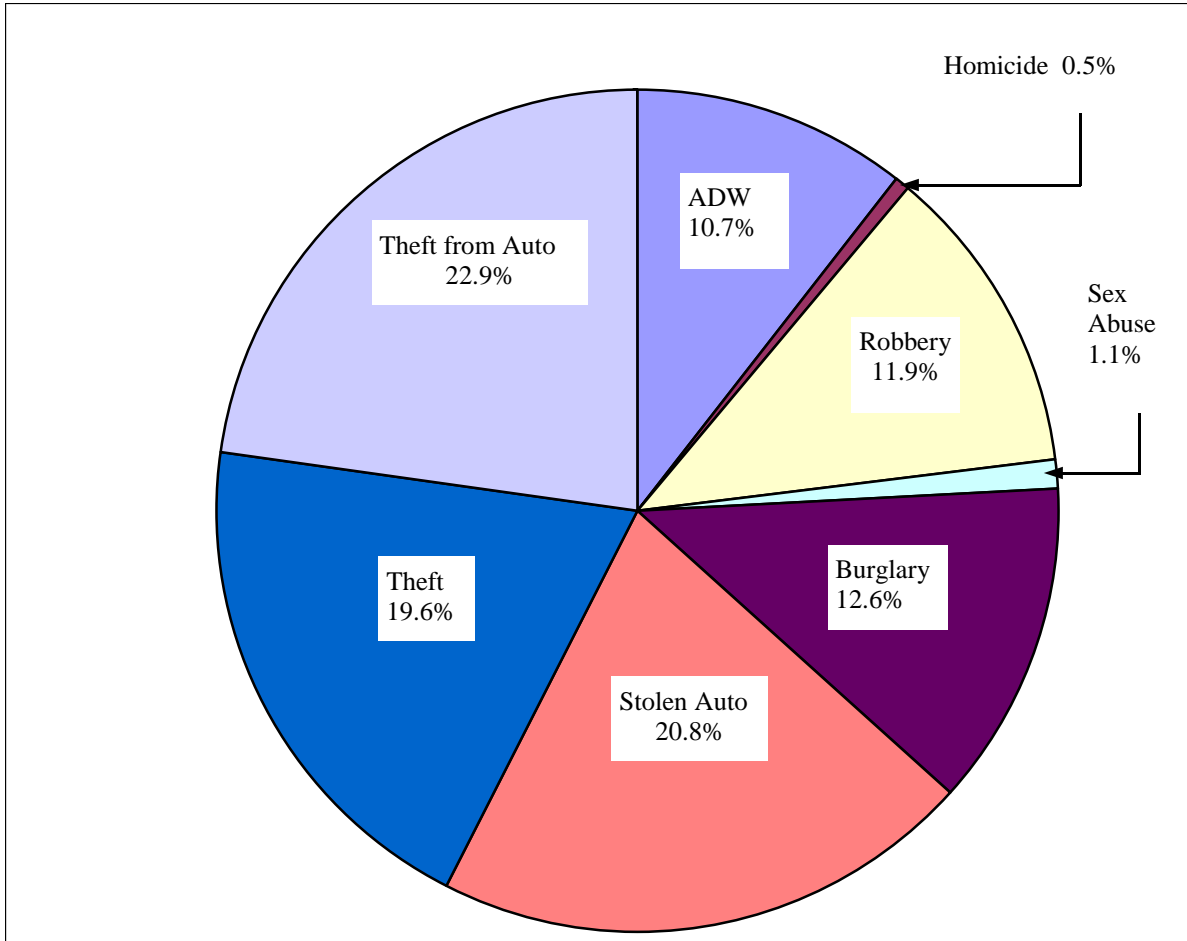


- The largest number of reported offenses in Ward 4 during 2007 were thefts at 22.1%, followed closely by stolen autos at 21.7%
- Slightly more than 1/4 of reported offenses were violent crimes

Violent Crimes in Ward 4	
ADW	34%
Homicide	2%
Robbery	61%
Sex Abuse	.3%
Total	100%

Property Crimes in Ward 4	
Burglary	16%
Stolen Auto	30%
Theft	31%
Theft from Auto	23%
Total	100%

Figure 21: Ward 5 Offenses

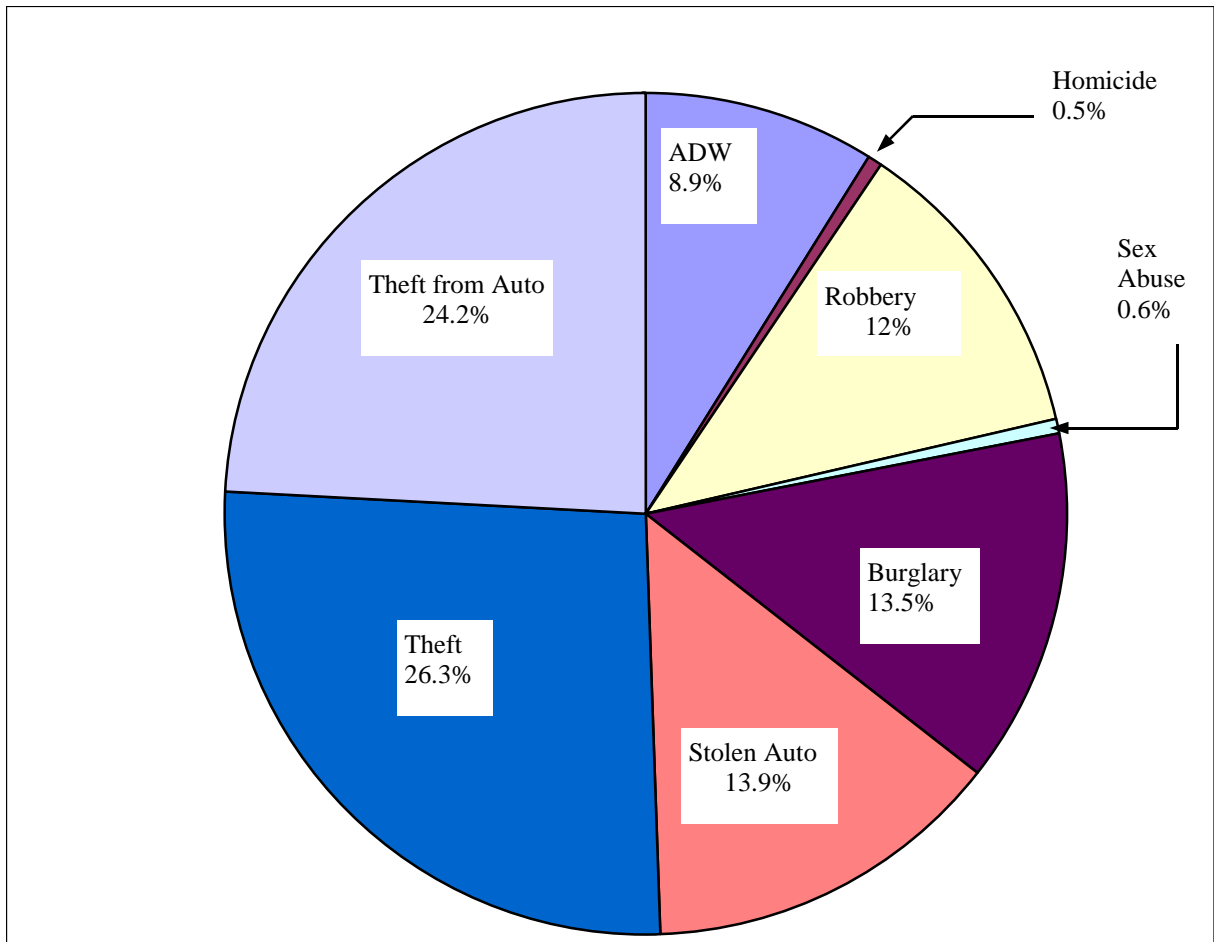


- Theft from autos was the single largest reported offense in Ward 5 during 2007, representing slightly more than 1/5 of the total
- Almost 1/4 of the crimes reported in Ward 5 during 2007 were violent crimes

Violent Crimes in Ward 5	
ADW	44%
Homicide	2%
Robbery	49%
Sex Abuse	5%
Total	100%

Property Crimes in Ward 5	
Burglary	16%
Stolen Auto	28%
Theft	26%
Theft from Auto	30%
Total	100%

Figure 22: Ward 6 Offenses

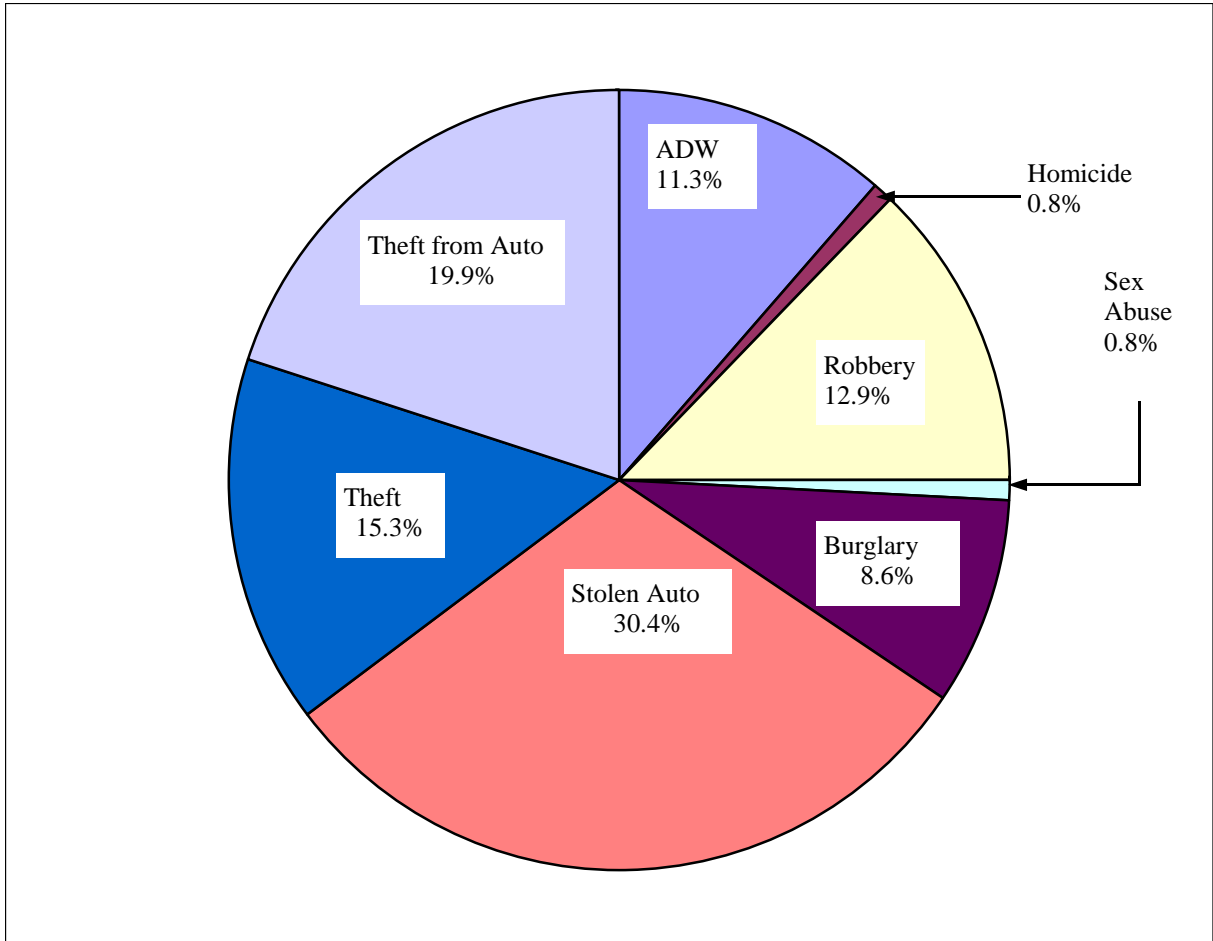


- The largest number of offenses reported from Ward 6 during 2007 were thefts
- Violent crimes represented slightly more than 1/5 of reported offenses

Violent Crimes in Ward 6	
ADW	40%
Homicide	2%
Robbery	55%
Sex Abuse	3%
Total	100%

Property Crimes in Ward 6	
Burglary	17%
Stolen Auto	18%
Theft	34%
Theft from Auto	31%
Total	100%

Figure 23: Ward 7 Offenses

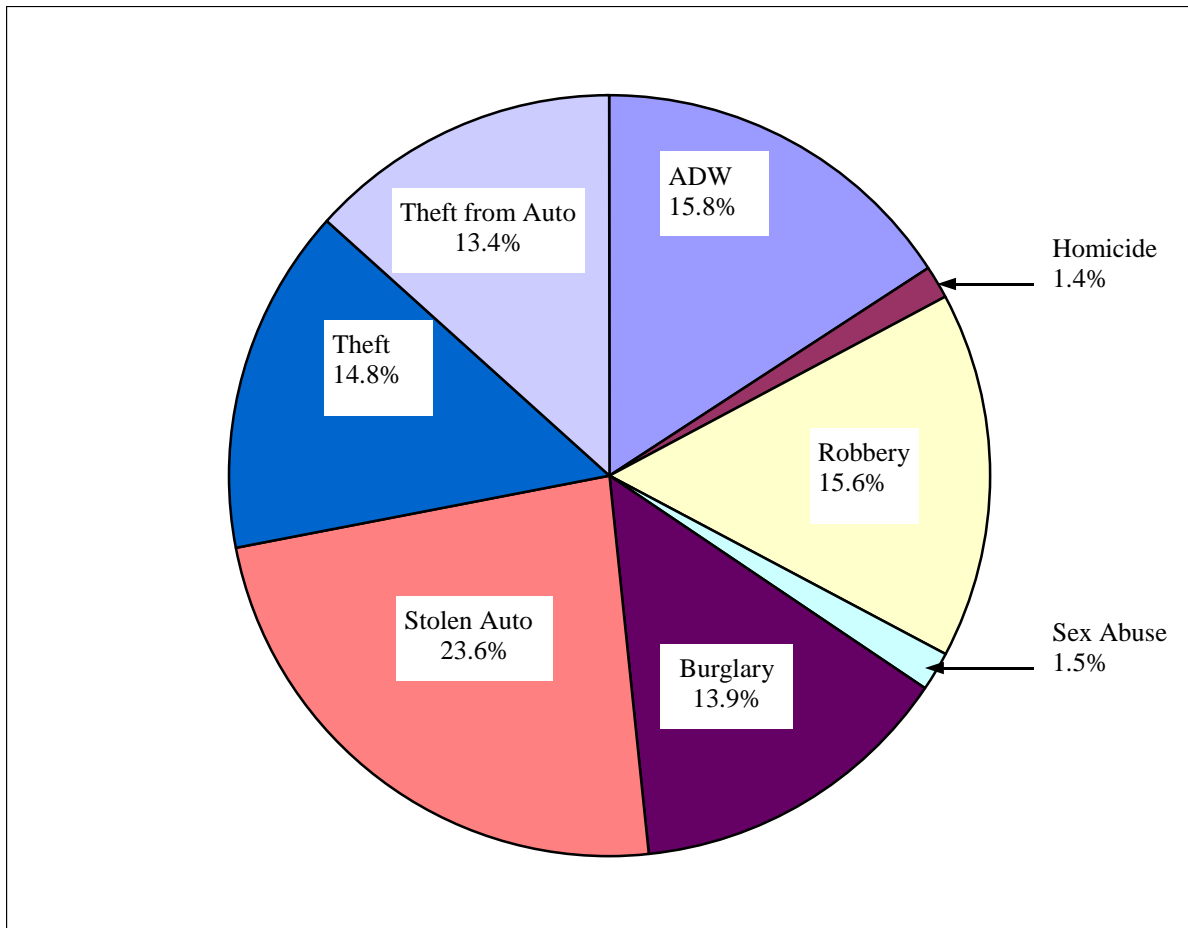


- Almost 1/3 of the total reported offenses in Ward 7 during 2007 were stolen autos
- Violent crimes represented 1/4 of reported offenses during 2007

Violent Crimes in Ward 7	
ADW	44%
Homicide	3%
Robbery	50%
Sex Abuse	3%
Total	100%

Property Crimes in Ward 7	
Burglary	12%
Stolen Auto	41%
Theft	20%
Theft from Auto	27%
Total	100%

Figure 24: Ward 8 Offenses



- Stolen autos were the largest reported offense in Ward 8 during 2007, representing almost 1/4 of reported offenses
- Approximately 1/3 of all reported offenses were violent crimes

Violent Crimes in Ward 8	
ADW	46%
Homicide	4%
Robbery	46%
Sex Abuse	4%
Total	100%

Property Crimes in Ward 8	
Burglary	21%
Stolen Auto	36%
Theft	23%
Theft from Auto	20%
Total	100%



Recommendations

Something you should do

Visit the Metropolitan Police Department's crime mapping application at:

<http://crimemap.dc.gov/presentation/query.asp>

It provides detailed information and maps that are specific in regards to the type of crime, as well as the frequency, location, and date of occurrence, enabling you to search for the specifics of crime for any geographic area of the city, including your neighborhood or individual block.



Some questions you should ask

at your Civic Association, Citizens Association, Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC), Patrol Service Area (PSA), Block Group, Tenants Association, or other community meeting:



- ⇒ What times do most of these high crime types occur in my neighborhood?
- ⇒ What recreational services are available in my neighborhood?
- ⇒ What after school activities are available for children and adolescents in my neighborhood?
- ⇒ What educational services are available in my community?
- ⇒ What after school jobs are available for high school youth?
- ⇒ What's available for males between 18-34?
- ⇒ What employment opportunities are available?
- ⇒ What support services are available for families?

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