PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE REPORT

CJCC

District of Columbia
Statistical Analysis Center
April 2016

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for the District of Columbia

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) is an independent agency dedicated to continually improving the administration of criminal justice in the city. The mission of the CJCC is to serve as the forum for identifying issues and their solutions, proposing actions, and facilitating cooperation that will improve public safety and the related criminal and juvenile justice services for District of Columbia residents, visitors, victims and offenders. The CJCC draws upon local and federal agencies and individuals to develop recommendations and strategies for accomplishing this mission. The guiding principles are creative collaboration, community involvement and effective resource utilization. CJCC is committed to developing targeted funding strategies and the comprehensive management of information through the use of integrated information technology systems and social science research.

The Statistical Analysis Center for the District of Columbia (DC SAC), the research arm of the CJCC, was established in 2001 by a Mayoral Executive Order to provide a division dedicated to the collection, analysis, and dissemination of criminal justice system information. The work of the DC SAC is guided by the Interagency Research Advisory Committee (IRAC), which consists of researchers and program representatives from justice system agencies. The IRAC serves as the advisory body for the DC SAC and supports its efforts to collect, analyze, and disseminate relevant research and analysis that can impact the District's adult and juvenile justice systems.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between 2009 and 2014, the District of Columbia (District) saw positive advances across many of its key social, economic, public safety, and justice system indicators. While District-wide social indicators showed encouraging progress, this was not experienced evenly across the District's eight Wards. Similarly, as the District experienced reductions in violent crime, an examination of crime types and crime across Wards demonstrates that progress was uneven. Data from local and federal criminal justice partners reveals that despite declines across justice agencies' populations and District-wide demographic shifts, the demographic composition of those involved in the District's justice system remained the same.

THE DISTRICT'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Between 2009 and 2014, the population grew 10% District-wide. Population has increased in all Wards, except in Ward 7. During this period, the number of African American residents decreased, while the number of Caucasian, Asian, Native American, Pacific Islander, and mixed race residents increased. The average household income in the District rose 12% from $90,580 in 2009 to $101,076 in 2013. In 2013, the household income in Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 averaged $113,165. In contrast, the average yearly household income in Wards 7 and 8 was $46,717. The District experienced gains in educational achievement. In 2013, the percentage of District residents with a high school diploma was 88%, compared to 76% in 2009. While the District experienced gains in socioeconomic indicators, those gains have not been equal across the eight Wards.

CRIME IN THE DISTRICT

From 2009 to 2014, the District experienced a 15% decrease in violent crime, with seven of the eight Wards seeing declines, ranging from an 8% reduction in Ward 8 to a 36% reduction in Ward 1. Though most of the District experienced declines, Ward 7 saw a 28% increase in violent crime; by 2014, Ward 7 accounted for 24% of all violent crime in the District. While robbery was the most common violent crime every year between 2009 and 2014, data from the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) indicates that reported robberies decreased 23% city-wide, with Ward 1 (44% decline) and Ward 2 (45% decline) experiencing the steepest reductions. Despite the city-wide decline in violent crime, Wards 7 and 8 represented 45% of District-wide violent crime in 2014, compared to 35% in 2009. In contrast with the declines in violent crime,

there was a 22.5% increase in property crime between 2009 and 2014, with six of the eight Wards reporting increases ranging from 18% in Ward 2 to 43% in Ward 4. Unlike violent crime, which became increasingly concentrated between 2009 and 2014, property crime continues to be spread across the city with the main hot spots co-located with the city's shopping and entertainment districts.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Between 2009 and 2014, the number of individuals moving through the District's adult criminal justice system decreased. At the front-end of the system, there was a 22% reduction in arrests by MPD and a 14% decrease in the Pretrial Supervision Agency's (PSA) supervised population. The total number of cases filed and disposed fell in both U.S. District Court and the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. The corrections and community corrections populations also declined. The Department of Correction's average daily population declined by 33%, and the Bureau of Prison's one-day population count of U.S. District and DC Superior Court inmates decreased 13%. Among the community corrections agencies, average daily populations decreased 18% at Court Services and Offender Services Agency (CSOSA) and 49% at U.S. Probation Office (USPO). Declining population sizes have been met with improved outcomes, with CSOSA and USPO reporting fewer individuals being revoked and more individuals successfully completing supervision. Demographic data from corrections and community corrections agencies demonstrate that while the proportion of African Americans in the District shrank between 2009 and 2014, their representation within the client populations of these agencies either remained the same (PSA 85% and BOP 95%) or increased slightly (DOC 89% to 91%, and USPO 84% to 86%).
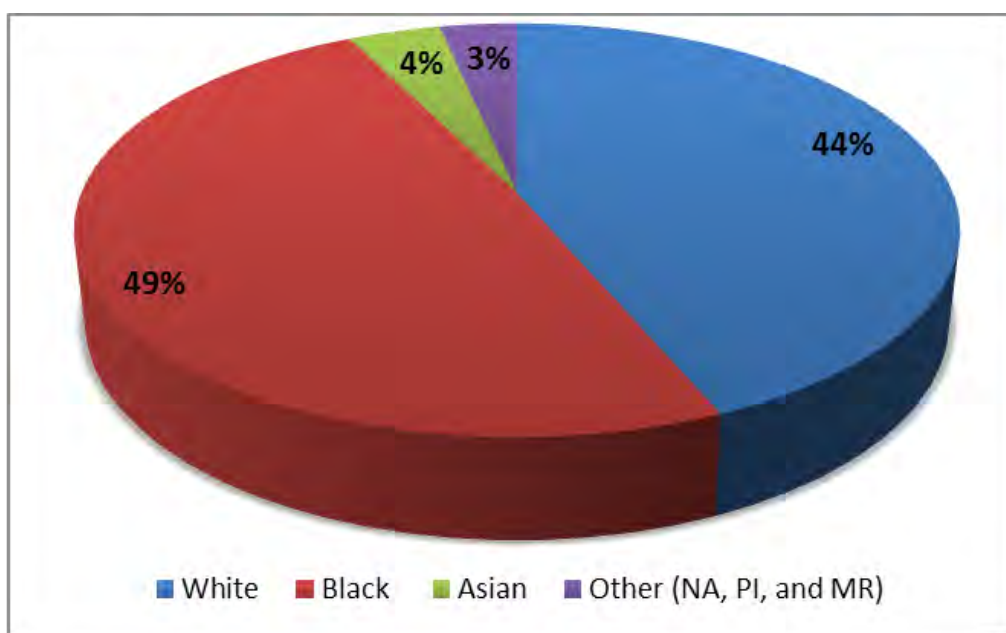
SECTION 1: THE DISTRICT'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT

To understand crime and the state of the District's justice and public safety infrastructure, it is important to begin with an appreciation for the social and economic factors influencing the city. While social factors are not always predictive of individual outcomes, they do impact opportunity and the likelihood that a person is impacted by crime. The following section will examine population, socio-economic, and educational trends impacting residents, Wards, and the District as a whole. Data in this section has been extracted from the U.S. Decennial Census Bureau and the agency's American Community Survey.[1] Due to data availability, some of the information presented below covers the time period of 2009-2014, while other information covers 2009-2013 or 2010-2013.

THE DISTRICT'S POPULATION

Between 2009 and 2014, the city-wide population grew 10%, from 599,657 residents in 2009 to 658,893 residents in 2014.[2] While this growth has been consistent over time,[3] population changes have not been proportional across Wards. For example, between 2009 and 2013 (the last year where Ward-level data was available) every Ward saw a population increase, except for Ward 7 which saw a 10% population decrease. Demographically, the District's proportion of African American residents decreased from 54% in 2009 to 49% in 2014. During this same period, the number of Caucasian residents increased by 15%, and by 2014 they accounted for 44% of the District's population. Moreover, the city also had increases in both the number and proportion of Asians and those identifying as Native American, Pacific Islander, and mixed race.[4,5] Figure 1 shows a breakdown of the District's 2014 population by race.

Figure 1: 2014 Population by Race (N=658,893)[6]

Legend: ■ White   ■ Black   ■ Asian   ■ Other (NA, PI, and MR)

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1   Factfinder.census.gov
2   Ibid. "Annual Estimates of Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015"
3   While the District's population is still below the peak levels seen during the 1940's, the District has experienced consistent growth since the mid-2000s. Sources: https://www.census.gov/popest/data/historical/pre-1980/state.html; http://www.census.gov/popest/data/intercensal/state/state2010.html
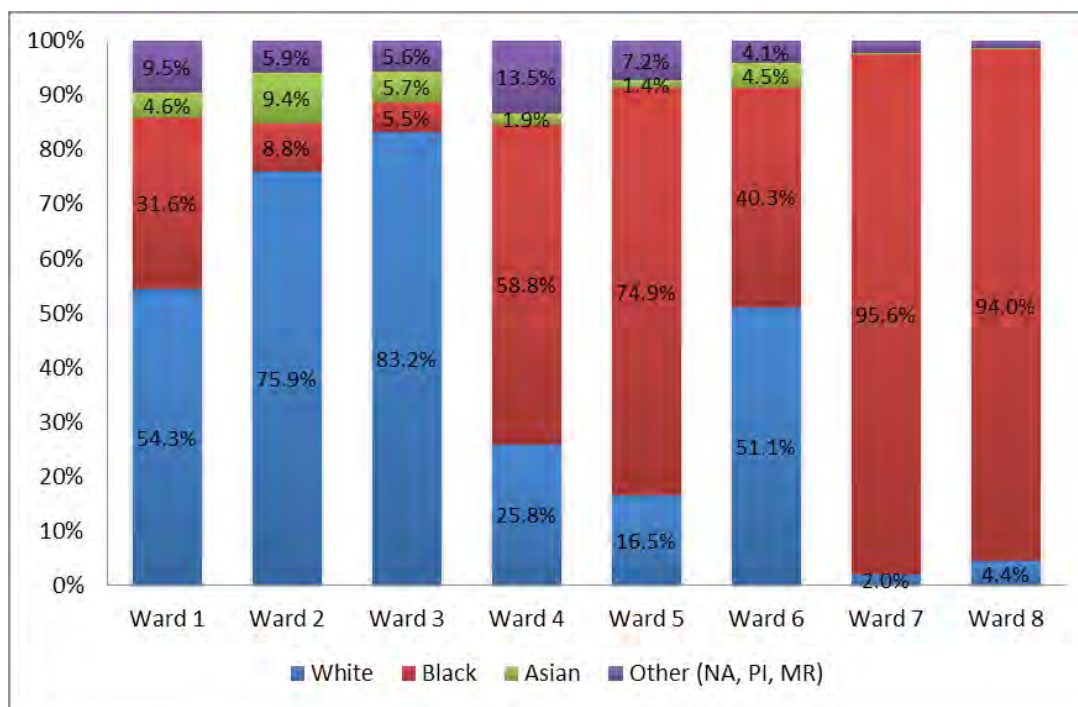4   Factfinder.census.gov "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates 2009-2013, 5-Year Estimates"
5   The U.S. Census Bureau does not consider Hispanic or Latino to be a racial grouping.
6   Ibid.

In addition to the aforementioned demographic shifts, racial distribution across the city's eight Wards varied greatly. In 2013, the District's most diverse Wards were 1, 4, and 6; Wards 5, 7, and 8 were predominantly African American, and Wards 2 and 3 were predominantly Caucasian.[7] Figure 2 shows the District's 2014 racial distribution across all Wards.

Figure 2: 2013 Population – by Race by Ward[8]

Income, Poverty, and Education

The average household income in the District rose 12% from $90,580 in 2009 to $101,076 in 2013. The 2013 household income in Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 averaged $113,165. In contrast, the average yearly household income in Wards 7 and 8 was $46,717. In the same timeframe, household income grew considerably in Wards 1 and 2, with 14% and 19% increases, respectively. Wards 3 and 8 experienced the lowest growth in household income. The lack of growth in Ward 3 was mostly due to average household incomes being the highest in the city ($162,267), while Ward 8 had the District's lowest average household income ($42,615).[9]

Along with average household income, the percent of children living in poverty (also known as child or childhood poverty) is an important socio-economic indicator. From 2009 to 2013, childhood poverty decreased across the District overall, except in Wards 4 and 8 where childhood poverty rates increased by 6% and 3%, respectively. Childhood poverty was most concentrated in Wards 7 and 8, with 40% of Ward 7 and 51% of Ward 8 children under the age of 18 living in poverty. In contrast, only 2% of Ward 3 and 5% of Ward 2 children under the age of 18 were living in poverty.[10,11]

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7   Ibid.
8   Ibid.
9   Factfinder.census.gov "Income in the Past 12 Months, 5-Year Estimates"
10   Factfinder.census.gov "Selected Economic Characteristics 2009-2013, 5-Year Estimates"
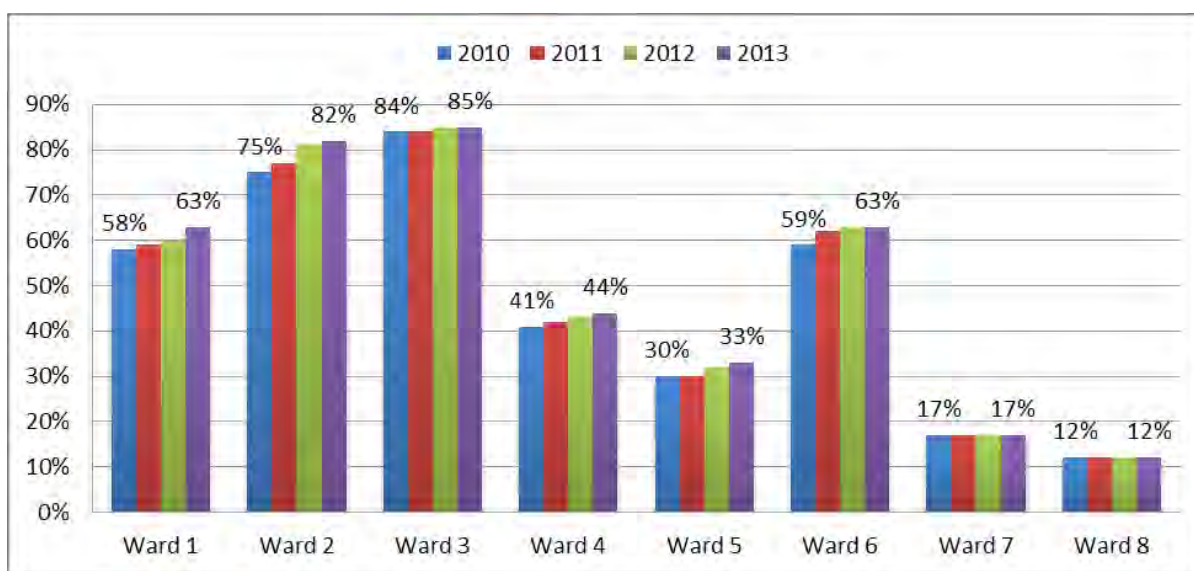11   The poverty threshold for 2013 according to the Census for families with 1 child was $18,751, 2 children was $23,707, 3 children was $24,091, 4 children $27,376, 5 children was $30,545, 6 children was $33,493, 7 children was $38,006, and 8 or more children was $45,037. Source: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html

These socio-economic differences between wards are further deomonstrated by a related and important measure – infant mortality. In 2013, the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was highest in Ward 5 (11.9), Ward 8 (10.9) and Ward 7 (9.7); infant mortality was lowest in Ward 3 (1.7). The District's overall infant mortality rate was 6.8 per 1,000 live births, compared to the national rate of 6.0 per 1,000 live births. Additionally, African Americans experienced the highest infant mortality rates in the District, with 9.9 per 1,000 live births, compared to 6.4 for Hispanics and 1.7 for Caucasians. Widely used as a measure of advantage and community wellness, these differences in infant mortality are often associated with many of the social, economic, and educational factors discussed above.[12]

Educational achievement is yet another social determinant of long-term outcomes. In 2013, the percentage of District residents with a high school diploma was 88%, compared to 76% in 2009. While the District has experienced considerable gains in educational achievement, gaps persist across Wards, which largely mirror the variances noted above for other socioeconomic indicators. In 2013, Wards 7 and 8 had the lowest rates of high school achievement in the District, with 82% of Ward 7 residents and 79% Ward 8 residents having a high school diploma or equivalent. Wards 2, 3, and 6 had the highest achievement rates, with at least 90% of residents obtaining at least a high school education.[13]

It is widely accepted that a college education increases employability and lifetime earning potential, and is correlated with a host of other social, health, and economic mobility indicators.[14] Figure 3 illustrates that Wards 7 and 8 have the city's lowest attainment rates of college degrees. Just 17% of Ward 7 residents and 12% of Ward 8 residents have a college degree or greater. Between 2010 and 2013, these Wards did not experience any growth in the rate of residents attaining a bachelor's degree. This contrasts not only with the city average of 52%, but also to the percentages of bachelor's degree attainment seen in Ward 2 (82%) and Ward 3 (85%).[15]

Figure 3: 2010-2013 Washington, DC Ward Populations with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher by ward[16]

12 http://doh.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/doh/publication/attachments/IMR%202013%20%28Final%20Report%2005%2007%202015%29.pdf
13 Factfinder.census.gov "Educational Attainment 2009-2013, 5-Year Estimates"
14 www.brookings.edu/~/media/Research/Files/Reports/2008/2/economic-mobility-sawhill/02_economic_mobility_sawhill_ch8.PDF
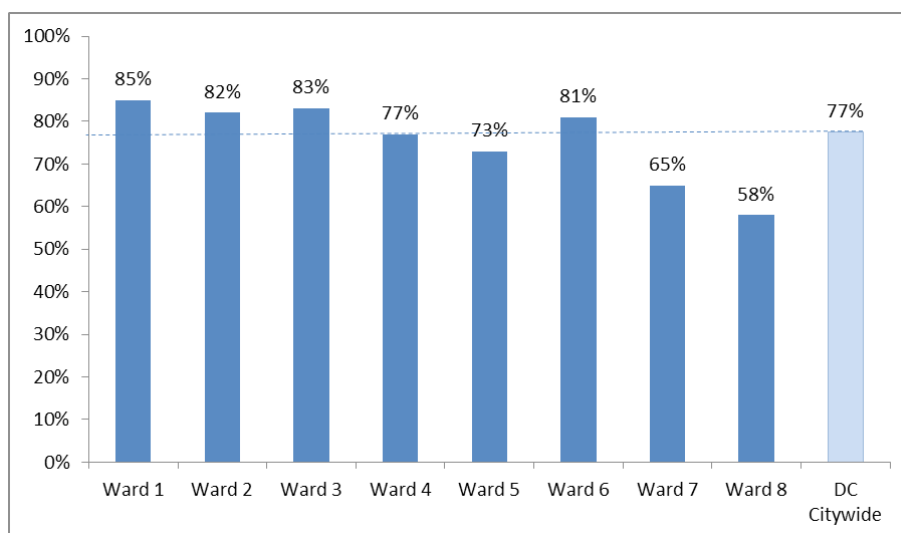15 Factfinder.census.gov "Educational Attainment 2009-2013, 5-Year Estimates"
16 Ibid.

While the District experienced small gains in the overall percentage of residents employed (74% in 2009 versus 75% in 2013), there were notable differences in employment rates among the Wards. As seen in Figure 4, Wards 7 and 8 have the lowest proportion of employed adult residents, with 65% of Ward 7 residents and 58% of Ward 8 residents employed either full- or part-time. In addition, between 2009 and 2013, the percentage of employed residents in Ward 8 decreased 6%.[17]

Figure 4: 2013 Population Employed by ward[18]

CONCLUSION

Between 2009 and 2013, the District experienced positive gains in its social, economic, and educational indicators. An examination of indicators such as childhood poverty rates indicates that the city as a whole has continued to see slow but steady progress; despite these advances, 51% of children in Ward 8 and 40% of children in Ward 7 were living in poverty in 2013. A similar pattern is observed when examining household income. The District as a whole and every Ward individually, saw rising incomes, pushing the city average to $101,076 in 2013, up 12% from $90,580 in 2009.[19] Even with rising city-wide averages, household incomes in Wards 7 and 8 averaged $46,717. In 2013, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated that 52% of District residents had a bachelor's degree or higher; this percentage varied greatly across Wards. Between 2009 and 2013, six of the city's eight Wards experienced an increase between 1% (Ward 3) and 7% (Ward 2) of residents with a bachelor's degree or higher. In contrast, no change was observed in either Ward 7 (17%) or Ward 8 (12%). While none of the aforementioned indicators is individually predictive of the District's social and economic conditions, an examination of various factors reveals that while the District is changing as a whole, that change has not been felt equally across the eight Wards.

SECTION 2: CRIME IN THE DISTRICT

17   Factfinder.census.gov "Employment Status 2009-2013, 5-Year Estimates"
18   Ibid.
19   Factfinder.census.gov "Mean Income Past 12 Months – 2009/2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars"

An initial examination of crime in the District should begin with an understanding of police activity, calls for service, complaints, and arrests. The Office of Unified Communications (OUC)[20] reports that there has been a general downward trend in service calls to 911. Since 2001, 911 call volume has decreased by 47%, with a 17% drop in the six years between 2009 and 2014.[21,22] Between 2009 and 2014 the occurrences of violent crime and property crime trended in opposite directions; during this period, violent crime decreased 15% while property crime increased 22.5%. To better understand these trends, the following section will examine where crime occurs in the District and provide trends for each of the DC Code offenses.[23]
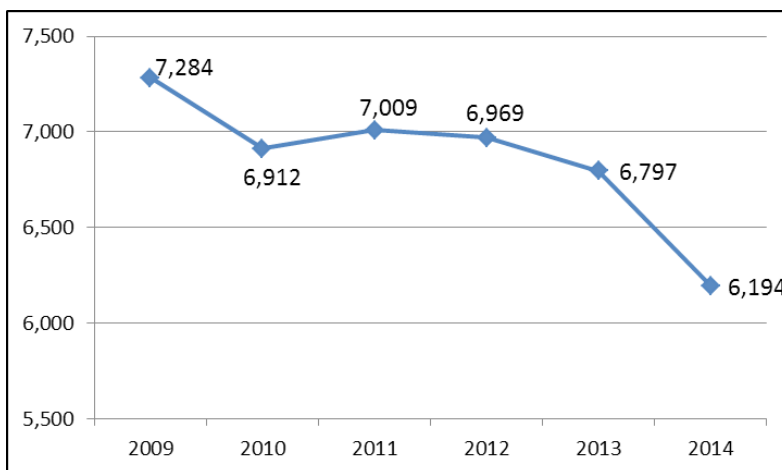
DC CODE OFFENSES

Data presented in the following section was extracted from Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) annual reports on DC criminal code offenses.[24] According to the DC Official Code,[25] the following are considered violent offenses: homicide, sex assault/abuse,[26] robbery, and assault with a dangerous weapon (ADW). The following are considered property offenses: burglary, theft/other, theft from auto, stolen auto, and arson.

Violent Crime

From 2009 to 2014, the District experienced a 15% decrease in violent crime, with seven of the eight Wards seeing declines ranging from an 8% reduction in Ward 8 to a 36% reduction in Ward 1. While most of the District experienced declining rates of violent crime, Ward 7 moved in the opposite direction with a 28% increase in violent crime. In 2009, violent crime offenses in Ward 7 represented 16% of all violent crime across the District; however, by 2014 violent crime in Ward 7 represented 24% of all violent crime in the District. Overall, violent crime has consistently been highest in Wards 7 and 8, which in 2014 had 1,467 and 1,262 reported violent crime offenses, respectively. By comparison, the Ward average for 2014 was 756 reported violent crime offenses. These trends are deomstrated in Figures 5 and 6.
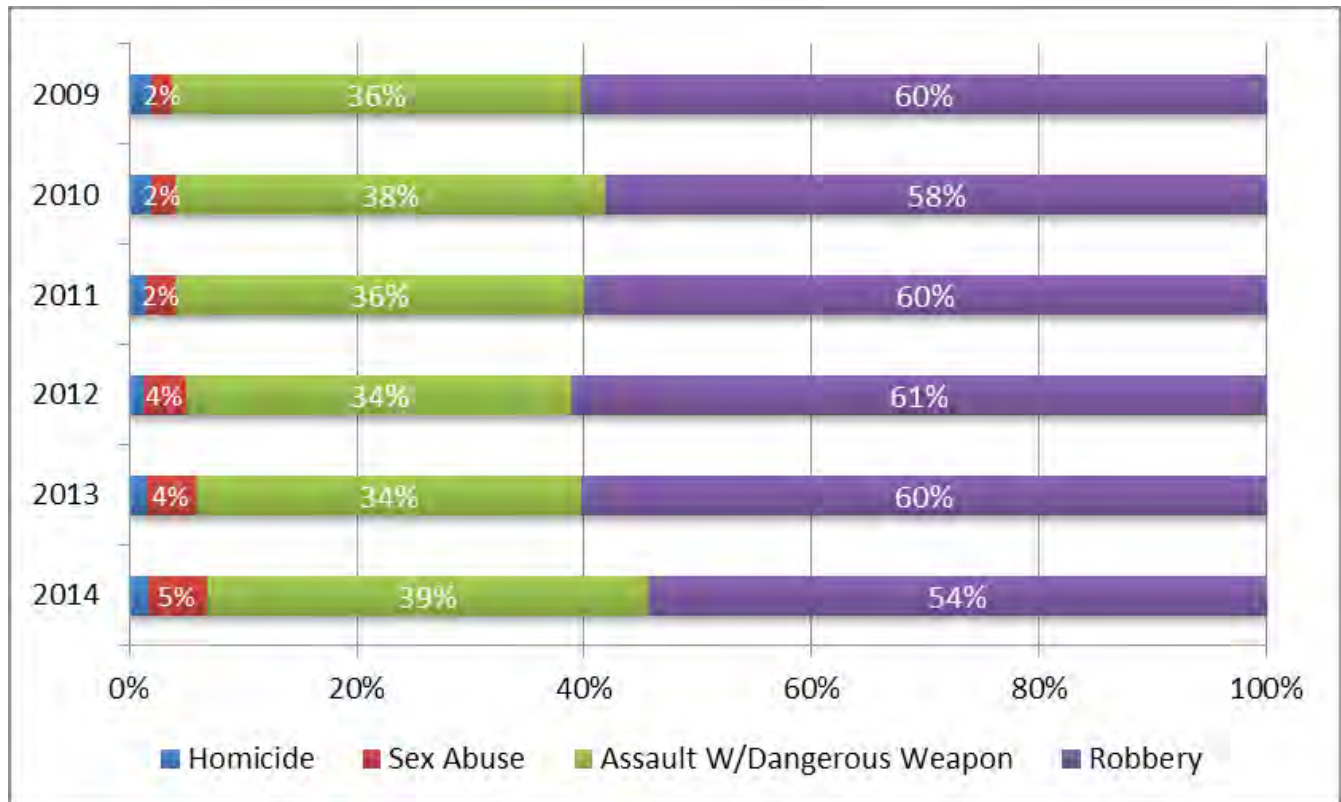
Figure 5: 2009-2014 Reported Violent Offenses

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20   OUC consolidates the emergency 911, non-emergency, and 311 call activities from the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Fire and Emergency Medical Services (FEMS) and customer service operations.
21   In 2012 the Wards were redrawn, resulting in some changes in the borders of various Wards that geographically are minimal, but acted to balance out findings in the U.S. Census around population sizes in each Ward.
22   Trend data has been extracted from MPD's 2001-2014 Annual Reports.
23   Trend data in this section has been extracted from MPD's 2009-2014 Annual Reports. Location data has been compiled for calendar years 2011-2014 from MPD's DC Crime Map online data set; Ward level data cited here from 2009-2010 has been drawn from the Public Safety and Justice Report: 2005-2011. http://cjcc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/cjcc/page_content/attachments/Public%20Safety%20and%20Justice%20in%20the%20District%202005-2011%20Report.pdf
24   While there are other offenses that occur in the District that are recorded by entities other than MPD, MPD data is both available and consistent, and MPD handles and reports a large majority of criminal incidents.
25   http://mpdc.dc.gov/service/definition-offenses
26   District-level data on sexual offenses include all forms of sexual assault captured by MPD in their annual reports, while Ward and other location-specific data refers to sex abuse, which is a more restrictive measure (and a subset of sexual assault) that includes only first- and second-degree offenses and attempts with adult victims. Both are considered indicative of a similar trend.
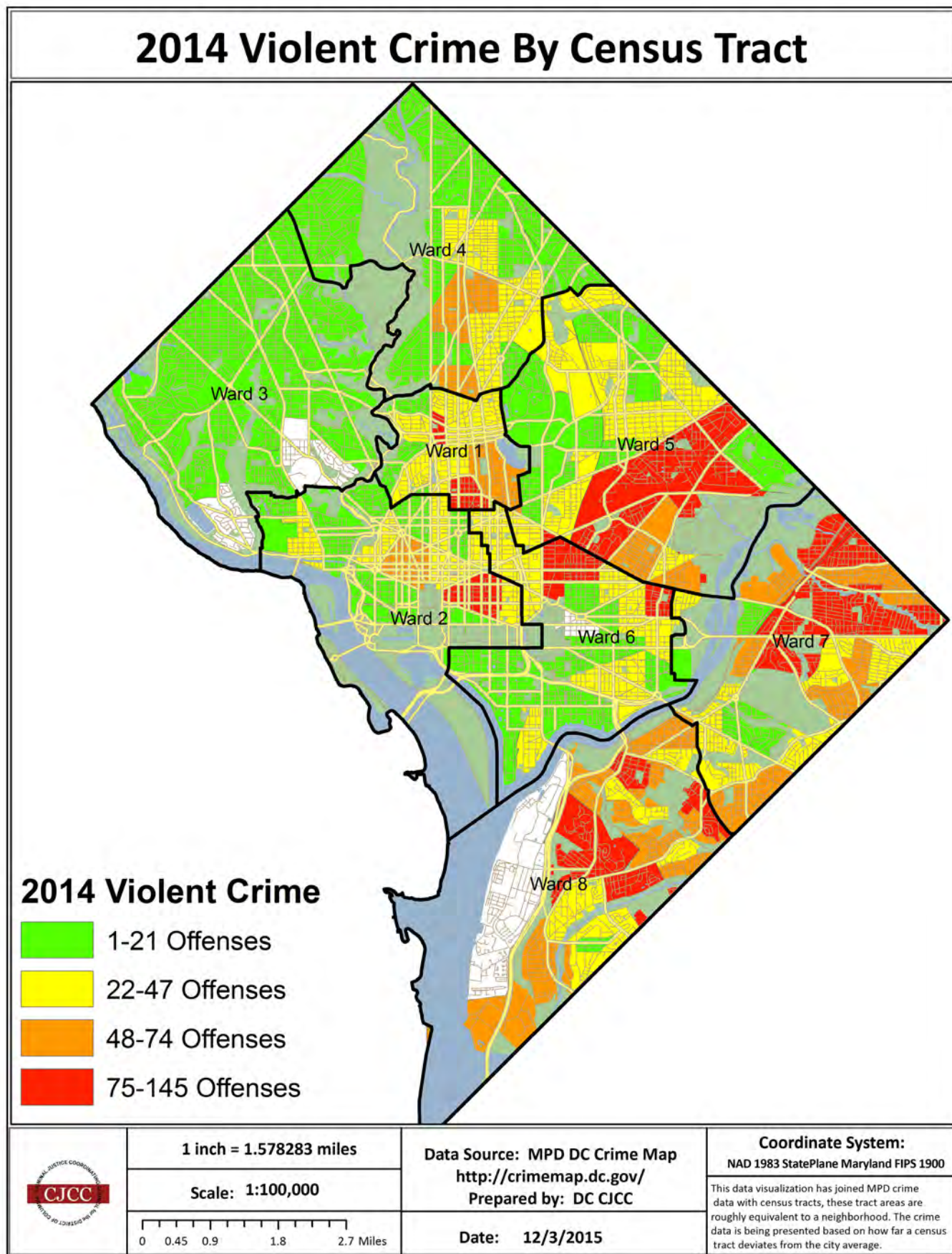
Figure 6: 2009-2014 Percent Violent Crime by Crime Type

While a Ward-level scan reveals violent crime to be concentrated in Ward 7, more detailed in-formation can be obtained by examining the District's 179 census tracts.[27] Map 1 shows 2014 reported violent crime offenses mapped across the District's census tracts. In 2014, more than 60% of the District's violent crime was concentrated in 64 of the District's 179 census tracts. The highest concentration of reported violent offenses was observed in the census tracts that include the areas of Benning,[28] St. Elizabeth's/North Congress Heights,[29] and Hillbrook/Benning Heights.[30]

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27   Defined as small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity, census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features and are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.
28   Census tract 009603
29   Census tract 010400
30   Census tract 007804

2014 Violent Crime By Census Tract

2014 Violent Crime

- 1-21 Offenses
- 22-47 Offenses
- 48-74 Offenses
- 75-145 Offenses

1 inch = 1.578283 miles	
Scale: 1:100,000	
0 0.45 0.9 1.8 2.7 Miles	

Data Source: MPD DC Crime Map
http://crimemap.dc.gov/
Prepared by: DC CJCC

Date: 12/3/2015

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 StatePlane Maryland FIPS 1900

This data visualization has joined MPD crime data with census tracts, these tract areas are roughly equivalent to a neighborhood. The crime data is being presented based on how far a census tract deviates from the city average.

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2011-2014 Homicides By Census Tract

2011-2014 Homicides

- 1 Homicide
- 2-4 Homicides
- 5-7 Homicides
- 8-9 Homicides
- 9-12 Homicides

1 inch = 1.578283 miles

Scale: 1:100,000

0 0.375 0.75 1.5 2.25 Miles

Data Source: MPD CDC Crime Map
http://crimemap.dc.gov/
Prepared by: DC CJCC

Date: 12/4/2015

Coordinate System:

NAD 1983 StatePlane Maryland FIPS 1900

This data visualization has joined MPD crime data with census tracts, these tract areas are roughly equivalent to a neighborhood. The crime data is being presented based on how far a census tract deviates from the city average.

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Homicide

District-wide homicides declined 27% between 2009 and 2014. During this time period, 71% of the District's homicides were reported in Wards 5, 7, and 8. Five District census tracts had more than 10 homicides each between 2011 and 2014.[31] Four of these five census tracts are located in Ward 8; the remaining census tract includes the location of the 2013 Navy Yard shooting.[32] The four tracts with more than 10 homicides included the Shipley Terrace,[33] North Fairlawn,[34] Barry Farm,[35] and North Bueno Vista/Woodland Terrace/Skyland[36] neighborhoods. Approximately 70% of homicides during this time were concentrated in 47 of the city's 179 census tracts. Meanwhile, 58 of the District's census tracts did not report a single homicide during the aforementioned 4-year period. Map 2 shows the reported homicides between 2011 and 2014 in each of the District's census tracts. Census tracts that have no color indicated had no reported homicides during this time period.[37]

Assault with a Dangerous Weapon

Between 2009 and 2014, assault with a dangerous weapon (ADW) offenses decreased 8% District-wide. Seven of the District's eight Wards experienced this decline, except for Ward 7 which saw a 27% increase in ADW's. Furthermore, in 2014 the number of reported ADW's in Ward 7 (631) and Ward 8 (606) were more than twice the District Ward average of 299. The ADW trends in Wards 7 and 8 contrast with the trends seen in Wards 1, 2, 3, and 4, which saw decreases of over 20% in reported ADW offenses during this 6-year period. The three census tracts that include the Benning,[38] Fort Dupont,[39] and Kenilworth/Eastland Gardens[40] neighborhoods reported the highest number of ADW offenses in 2014.

Robbery

As with homicides and ADW's; the number of reported robberies declined in every Ward except for Ward 7, where reported robberies increased by 22% between 2009 and 2014. District-wide reported robberies decreased 23% with Ward 1 and Ward 2 experienced the highest decreases, with 44% and 45% reductions, respectively. In 2014, the District averaged 417 reported robbery offenses per Ward; by comparison, Ward 7 reported 752 robberies and Ward 8 reported 560 robberies. Census tracts that include the Benning,[41] NOMA/Sursum Corda & Atlas District,[42] and West Columbia Heights[43] neighborhoods had the highest numbers of reported robberies in 2014.

Sex Assault/Abuse

Unlike other DC Code violent offenses, between 2009 and 2014, reported sexual offenses have increased in every Ward. Reported sexual offenses increased 132% District-wide during this

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31   Over the period 2011-2014, there were a total of 405 homicides District-wide.
32   Census tract 007200
33   Census tract 007304
34   Census tract 007601
35   Census tract 007401
36   Census tract 007502
37   MPD Crime Map data provides location information for 390 of the 405 homicides reported between 2011-2014.
38   Census tract 009603
39   Census tract 007703
40   Census tract 009601
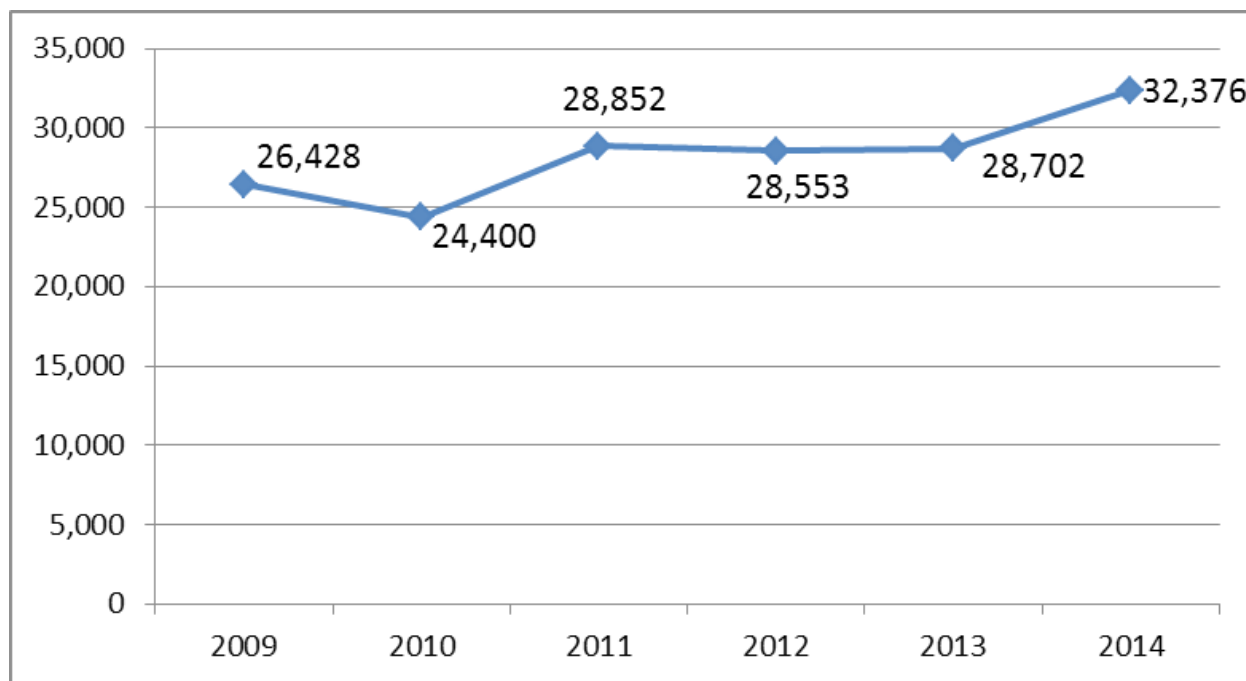41   Census tract 009603
42   Census tract 009601
43   Census tract 002802

time period. Ward 5 and Ward 7 reported the highest increases, with a 100% increase in Ward 5 and a 164% increase in Ward 7. In 2014, there were on average 38 sexual offenses per Ward; Ward 8 reported the highest number of sexual abuse offenses (61), followed by Ward 7 (58). Concurrently, census tracts that include the Hillbrook/Benning Heights,[44] Gallaudet/Ivy District,[45] and St. Elizabeth's/North Congress Heights[46] neighborhoods reported the highest numbers of sexual abuse offenses in 2014.
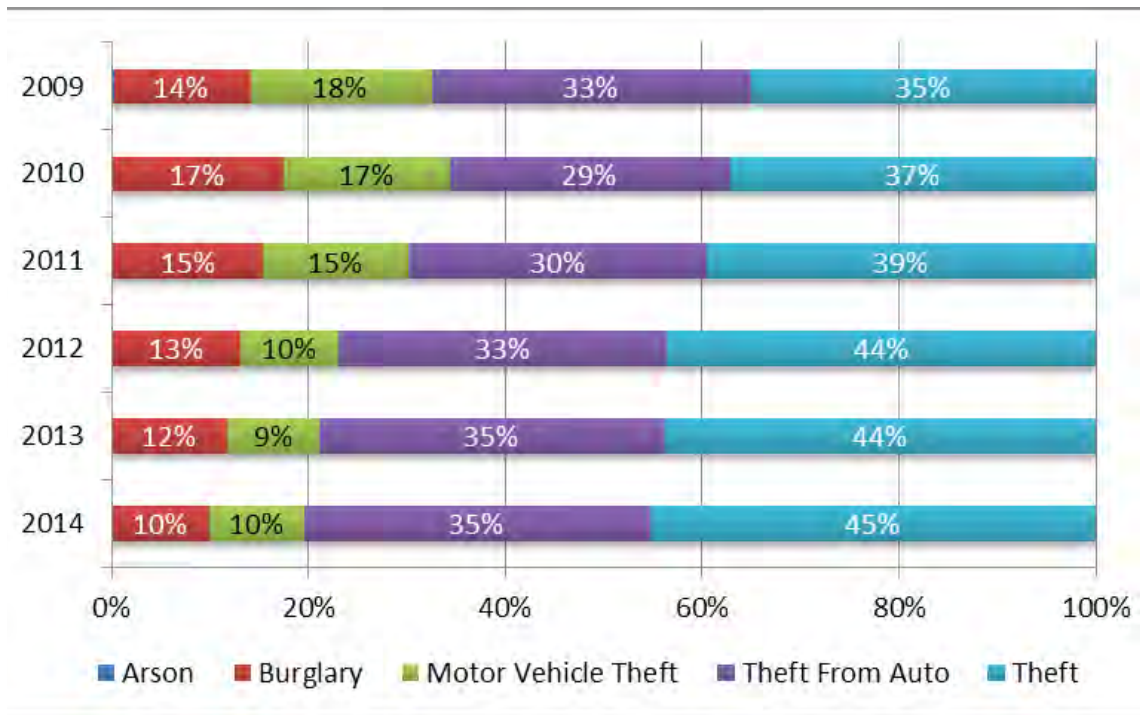
Property Crime

As seen in Figures 7 and 8, between 2009 and 2014, property crimes in the District increased 22.5%. Six of the eight Wards saw increases in property crime, ranging from an 18% increase in Ward 2 to a 43% increase in Ward 4. During this period, Wards 2 and 6 consistently reported the highest number of property offenses in the city. In 2014, the average number of property crime offenses per Ward was 4,031, with Wards 2 and 6 reporting 6,320 and 5,280 offenses, respectively. This growth in property crime has mostly been driven by an increase in the number of reported thefts, which grew 59% between 2009 and 2014. In addition, 2014 data reveals a higher number of property crimes in neighborhoods which are home to the city's business districts. However, despite District-wide increases in property crime, Ward 3 experienced a 9% decrease and Ward 8 a 6% decrease during this time period. Unlike violent crime, which is more concentrated in a handful of neighborhoods and census tracts, property crime offenses were much more geographically dispersed. This is depicted in Map 3.

Figure 7: 2009-2014 Reported Property Offenses

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44   Census tract 007804
45   Census tract 008803
46   Census tract 010400

Figure 8: 2009-2014 Percent Property Crime by Crime Type

Burglary

While burglary offenses decreased 13% across the District between 2009 and 2014, three of the District's eight Wards experienced increases. Ward 8 experienced a 4% increase, Ward 4 saw an 18% increase, and Ward 5 had a 24% increase. In 2014, every Ward reported at least 200 burglaries, with the highest numbers of burglaries reported in Ward 8 (598), Ward 5 (564), and Ward 7 (476). The census tracts which include the Carver Langston,[47] Southern Benning Ridge,[48] and Historic Anacostia[49] neighborhoods reported the highest number of burglary offenses in 2014.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Between 2009 and 2014, motor vehicle theft (MVT) declined 35% District-wide; each Ward observed at least a 20% reduction. Ward 8 and Ward 1 experienced the largest decreases, with 52% and 44% decreases, respectively. While the average number of MVT's per Ward was 390 in 2014, Ward 7 (814) and Ward 5 (567) reported the highest numbers of stolen vehicles. The census tracts which include the Gateway/Langdon,[50] North Deanwood,[51] and Kenilworth/Eastland Gardens[52] neighborhoods reported the highest numbers of MVT's in 2014.

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47   Census tract 009603
48   Census tract 007707
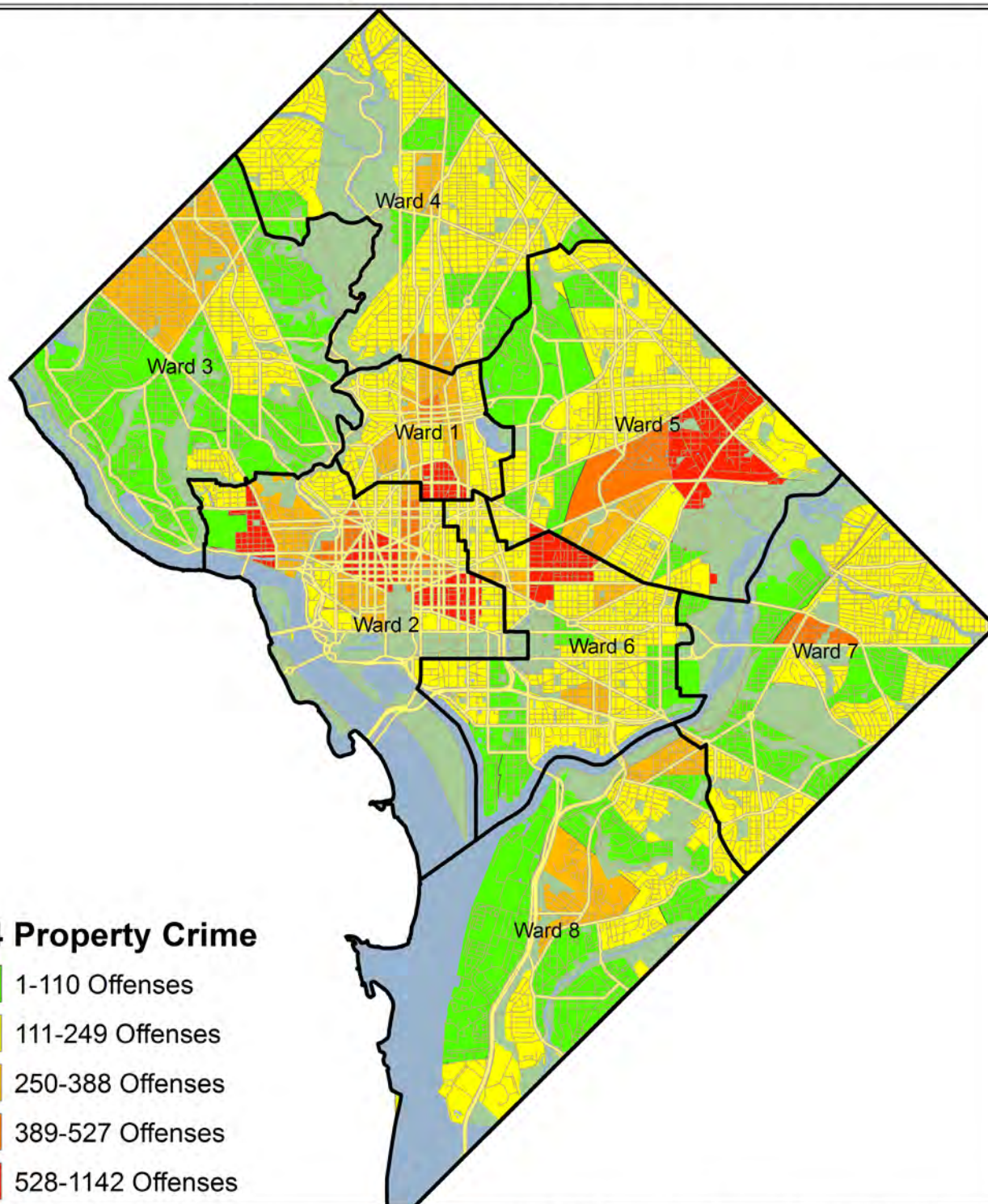49   Census tract 007504
50   Census tract 011100
51   Census tract 007806
52   Census tract 009601

Map 3: 2014 Property Crime By Census Tract

2014 Property Crime By Census Tract

2014 Property Crime

- ▉ 1-110 Offenses
- ▉ 111-249 Offenses
- ▉ 250-388 Offenses
- ▉ 389-527 Offenses
- ▉ 528-1142 Offenses

1 inch = 1.578283 miles	**Data Source: MPD CDC Crime Map** http://crimemap.dc.gov/ **Prepared by: DC CJCC**	**Coordinate System:** NAD 1983 StatePlane Maryland FIPS 1900
Scale: 1:100,000		This data visualization has joined MPD crime data with census tracts, these tract areas are roughly equivalent to a neighborhood. The crime data is being presented based on how far a census tract deviates from the city average.
0 0.375 0.75 1.5 2.25 Miles	**Date:** 12/3/2015	

Theft from Auto (TFA)

From 2009 to 2014, theft from auto (TFA) was one of the two offense types contributing to the rise in property crime across the District. During this time period, TFA's increased 32%. Six of the eight Wards reported TFA increases, with the highest increases occurring in Ward 4 (120% increase) and Ward 5 (71% increase). In 2014, Ward 1 experienced the greatest number of TFA's with 2,080, while Ward 3 reported 574 TFA's. During this same year, census tracts that include the U Street/North Shaw,[53] Gateway/Langdon,[54] and NOMA/Sursum Corda and Atlas District[55] neighborhoods reported the highest numbers of TFA's.
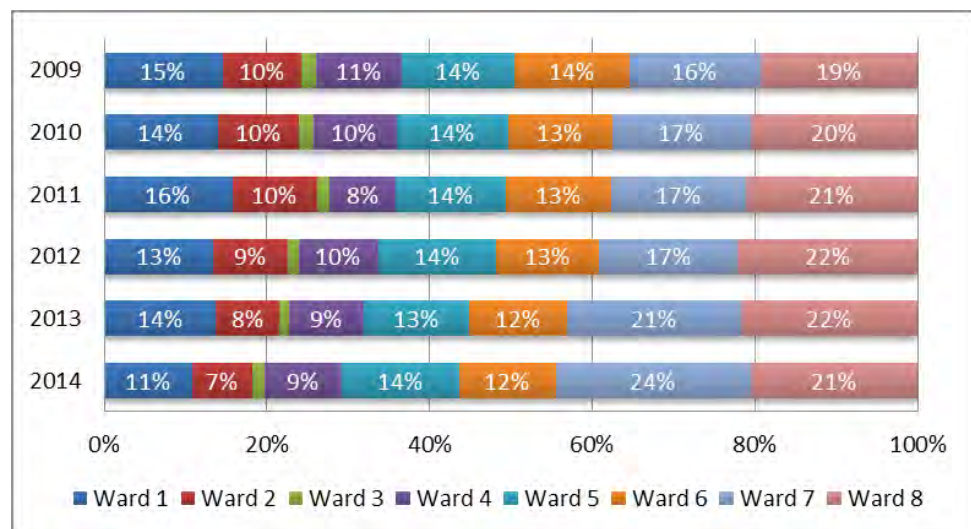
Theft

From 2009 to 2014 theft offenses across the District increased steadily; this upward trend in thefts was one of the major driving factors for the overall growth in property crime. During this period, thefts in the District increased 59%, with every Ward reporting increases. Seven Wards reported increases of more than 40%, with the highest increases seen in Ward 7 (107% increase), Ward 6 (88% increase), and Ward 1 (78% increase). In 2014, there was an average of 1,828 thefts per Ward. Ward 2 reported the highest number of thefts, with 4,128 reported offenses. In the same year, the census tracts that include the Penn Quarter/China Town, [56] Downtown/South Dupont,[57] and Georgetown[58] neighborhoods reported the highest numbers of thefts.

CONCLUSION

Between 2009 and 2014, violent crime decreased 15% across the District. In Ward 7, violent crime increased 28%, mostly driven by increases in both robberies and ADW's. As shown in Figure 9, violent crime in Ward 7 account-ed for 24% of all violent crime across the District in 2014. While the dis-tribution of violent crime across the Wards changed from 2009 to 2014, rob-bery was the District's most common violent

Figure 9: 2009-2014 Percent of District-wide Violent Crime by Ward

crime offense. In 2014, the District had 3,333 robberies, averaging nine reported offenses per day, compared to 4,370 robberies in 2009 or 12 reported offenses per day. Violent crime con-tinues to be concentrated in Wards 7 and 8, with offenses in these two Wards representing 45% of District-wide violent crime in 2014, compared to 35% in 2009.

53   Census tract 004400
54   Census tract 011100
55   Census tract 009601
56   Census tract 005800
57   Census tract 010700
58   Census tract 000202

In contrast to the declines in violent crime, there was a 22.5% increase in property crime in the District. Most of the increase is attributable to a 59% increase in thefts. In 2014, a total of 14,670 thefts were reported across the District, compared to 9,238 reported thefts in 2009. While most property crime hot spots are co-located with business and commercial districts, the rise in property crime has been relatively evenly distributed across the District.

SECTION 3: THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

INTRODUCTION

The District of Columbia's adult criminal justice system is a unique hybrid of local and federal justice agencies. Due in large part to the District of Columbia Home Rule Act of 1973[59] and the 1997 National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act,[60] the majority of the District's justice agencies are federal agencies, with the exception of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), and the Department of Corrections (DOC). This bifurcated system has increased the complexity of the justice system, and has implications on the ability of the District's legislative and executive branches to impact the work of federal partners.
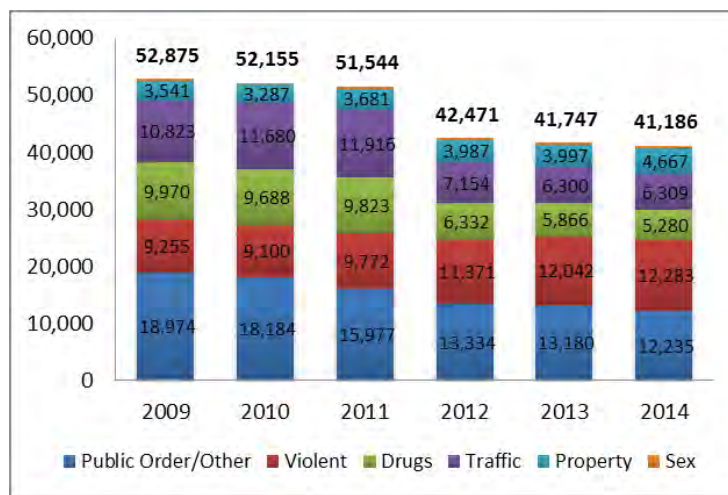
This section will highlight trends related to arrests, pretrial supervision, court processing, as well as the incarcerated and community corrections populations. This section will describe the flow of individuals through the local and federal justice systems between 2009 and 2014 by examining high level indicators and trends across the system.

SYSTEM ENTRY

Arrests

Between 2009 and 2014, the number of arrests reported by MPD decreased by 22%, from 52,875 in 2009 to 41,186 in 2014. Ass seen in Figure 10, the overall city-wide reduction in the number of arrests was driven by declines in drug, traffic, and public order/other arrests, which dropped by 47%, 42%, and 36%, respectively. Conversely, between 2009 and 2014, arrests for violent offenses increased by 33%, while arrests for property offenses and sexual offenses both increased by 32%. In 2014, the number of arrests for violent offenses and public order/other offenses was higher than for any other crime type; violent offense and public order/other offense arrests each represented 30% of all arrests for the calendar year.[61]

Figure 10: 2009-2014 MPD Arrests by Type

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59   http://dccouncil.us/pages/dc-home-rule
60   http://scdc.dc.gov/page/revitalization-act
61   Trend data in this section has been extracted from the Metropolitan Police Department's 2009-2014 Annual Reports.
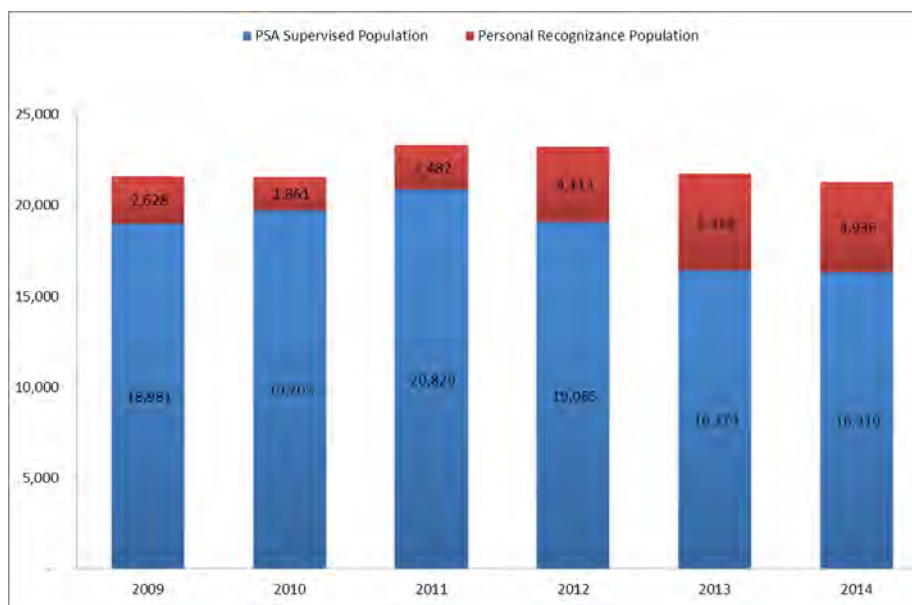
PRETRIAL SERVICES

After an arrest, MPD presents information about each case and the arrested individual to either the U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO) or the Office of the Attorney General (OAG). USAO handles both U.S. Code and DC Code felonies and most misdemeanors, while OAG handles select DC Code misdemeanors and all juvenile matters. Upon receiving a case, prosecuting agencies decide if formal charges will be filed in the court. If formal charges are filed, the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) for the District of Columbia formulates release and supervision recommendations. PSA also provides supervision and services to defendants awaiting trial in both the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The U.S. District Court (USDC) hears matters when the most serious charge is a felony U.S. Code violation, while the District of Columbia Superior Court (DCSC) hears all other cases.

PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY (PSA)

Based on the instant charge and PSA's release recommendations, defendants can be held without bond, placed on supervised conditional release, or re¬leased on personal recognizance. In 2014, PSA's supervised population was 14% smaller than it was in 2009, while the number of defendants released on personal recognizance increased in size by 88% (see Figure 11). In 2014, PSA supervised 77% of all defendants released while awaiting trial. PSA's supervised population in 2014 was 85% African American, 8% Caucasian, 5% Hispanic or Latino, and 2% Asian and other ethnicities.[62]

Figure 11: 2009-2014 Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) Client Population

In addition to release recommendations, PSA's most significant public safety responsibilities include ensuring that their supervised population desists from criminal activity and appear for scheduled court dates as required. Between 2009 and 2014, PSA's client population showed consistently low rates of both rearrest and failure to appear for court. In 2014, 88% of released defendants made all scheduled court appearances and 88% remained arrest-free while on re-

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62   Source: Pretrial Services Agency data submission.

lease. These high compliance rates demonstrate that the vast majority of PSA's supervised populations not only meet the conditions of their release, but also return to court.
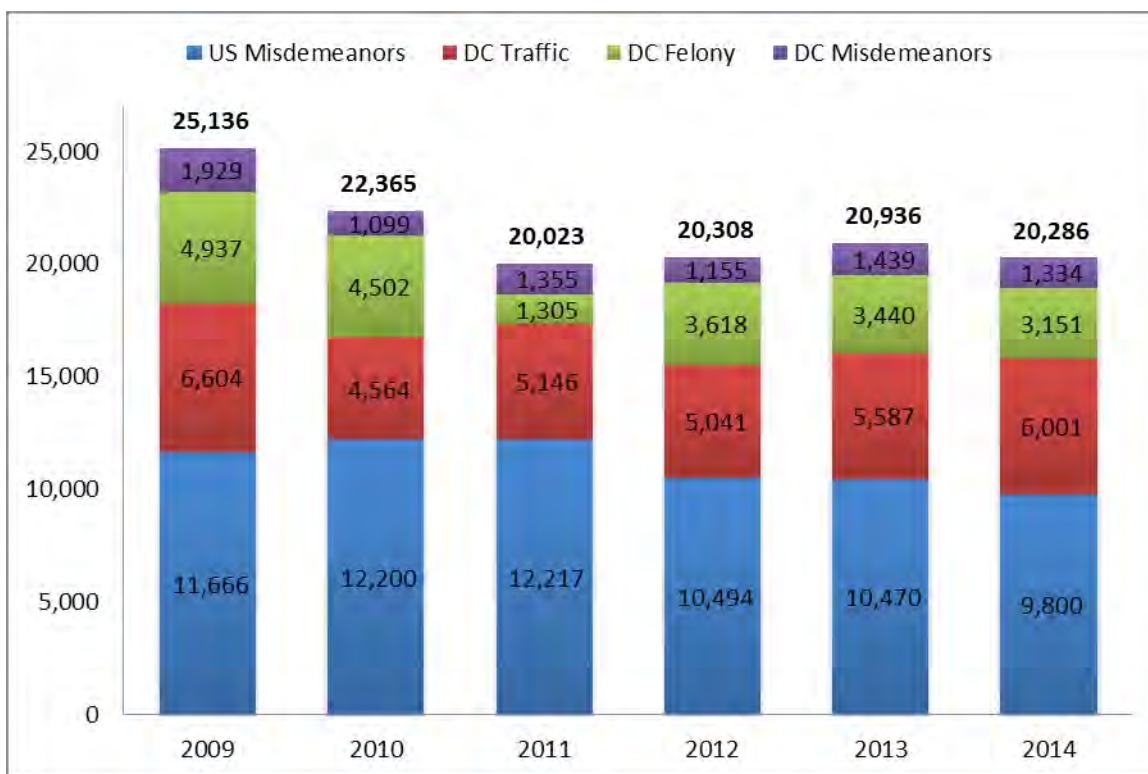
CASE PROCESSING AND DISPOSITIONS

In the District of Columbia, individuals are processed either through the District of Columbia Superior Court (DCSC) or United States District Court (USDC). The District of Columbia Superior Court is the local trial court for the District and is responsible for processing persons arrested for DC Code or misdemeanor United States Code offenses. The USDC, on the other hand, is a federal district court responsible for processing a selection of misdemeanor offenses and all felony United States Code offenses.[63] Following the downward trend in arrests and the PSA's population, the total number of cases filed in USDC and DCSC decreased by 36% and 19% respectively, while the number of cases disposed[64] fell 21% in USDC and 26% in DCSC between 2009 and 2014. In 2014, DCSC processed 99% of all cases filed in the District, and 99% of all cases disposed.[65]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUPERIOR COURT (DCSC)

As shown in Figure 12, the total number of cases filed declined by 19% from 2009 to 2014. The number of U.S. Code misdemeanors decreased 16%, traffic cases decreased 9%, felony cases decreased 36%, and DC Code misdemeanors decreased 31%. Decreases in the number of cases filed for DC felonies and DC misdemeanors have been the largest factors contributing the overall reduction in cases filed over this time period in DCSC.

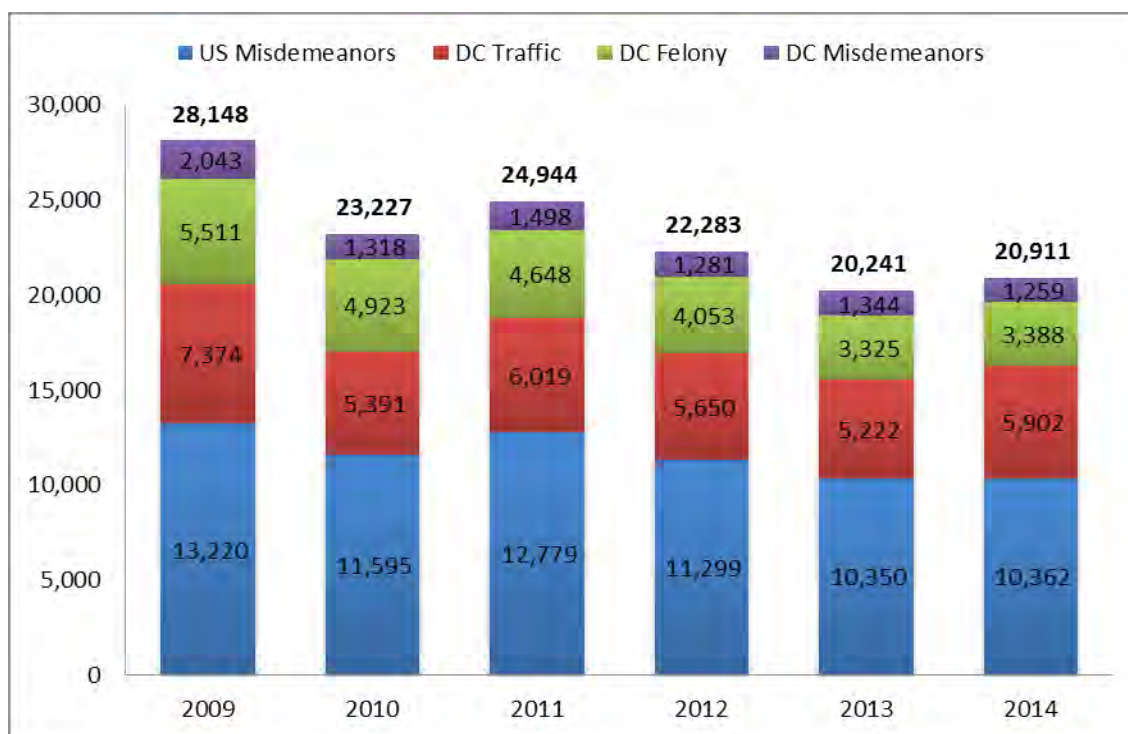*Figure 12: 2009-2014 DCSC Cases Filed by Type*

Figure 13 shows a 26% decrease in the total number of cases disposed between 2009 and 2014. The greatest percentage change occurred among DC felony cases, which decreased 39% and DC misde-meanors which decreased 38%. In 2014, 90% of disposed felony cases were disposed without a trail.

Figure 13: 2009-2014 DCSC Cases Disposed by Type

SENTENCING

Sentencing follows a guilty plea or guilty verdict. Possible sentences include: 1) incarceration in prison or jail; 2) supervision in the community; 3) a combination of both incarceration and community supervision; or 4) a deferred disposition.[66]

As with arrests and cases filed, the number of cases sentenced to prison by DCSC decreased from 1,550 in 2011 to 1,210 in 2014.[67] Despite an overall decrease in the number of cases with prison sentences, the proportion of sex-related offense cases receiving prison sentences increased by 11% and the proportion of weapons cases receiving prison sentences increased by 13%. In 2014, there were 504 guilty verdicts for drug offenses, 471 for violent offenses, 201 for weapon offenses, 163 for property offenses, 39 for sex offenses and 171 for all other types of offenses. Additionally, 72% of violent crime cases, 67% of weapons cases, and 83% of sex offense cases with guilty verdicts received prison sentences.

The overall number of cases sentenced to prison in USDC decreased between 2011 and 2014 by 22%. During this time period, the percentage of weapons and drug cases that were sentenced
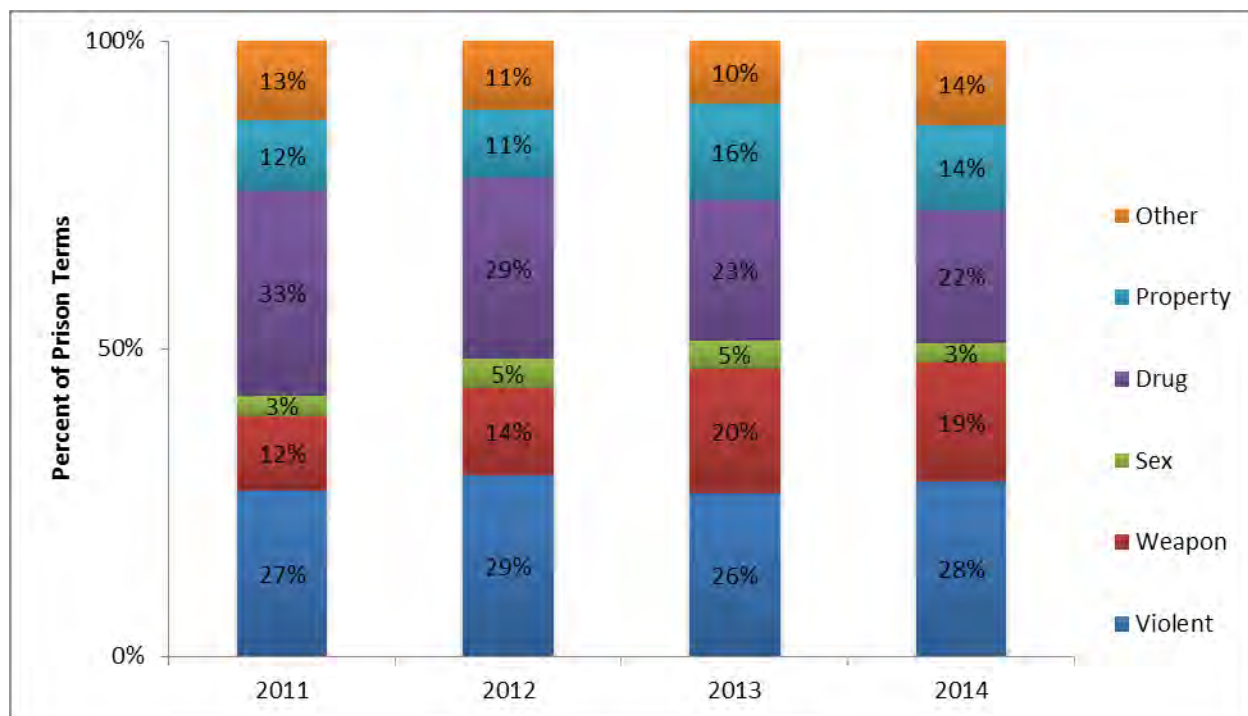
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66   A deferred disposition is any case in which the defendant is required to complete some terms and conditions; if the conditions are satisfied the judge will dismiss the charge at some future date.
67   Reported data by the Sentencing Commission was only available for 2011-2014.

to prison increased 18% and 6%, respectively. In 2014, 90% of weapons cases and 83% of drug cases that were sentenced received prison sentences. It should be noted that in 2014, drug cases represented 109 of 241 (45%) cases sentenced to prison by USDC.

Figure 14 shows that drug offenders constituted a smaller proportion of those imprisoned between 2011 and 2014, while property and weapons offenders made up a larger portion of those imprisoned. In 2011, drug offenders represented one-third of those sent to prison, and by 2014 they represented 22%.

Figure 14: 2011-2014 DCSC and USDC Offense Profile of All Prison Terms

CORRECTIONS AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

In the District, the corrections and community corrections responsibilities are split between four distinct agencies. The corrections agencies are the DC Department of Corrections (DOC), and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The community corrections agencies are the Court Services and Offender Services Agency (CSOSA) and the U.S. Probation Office (USPO).[68]
Between 2009 and 2014, the populations of all four corrections and community corrections agencies decreased. During this period, the BOP one-day population count of U.S. District and D.C. Superior Court inmates declined by 13%, and the average daily populations for the DOC, CSOSA and USPO declined by 33%, 18% and 49% respectively.
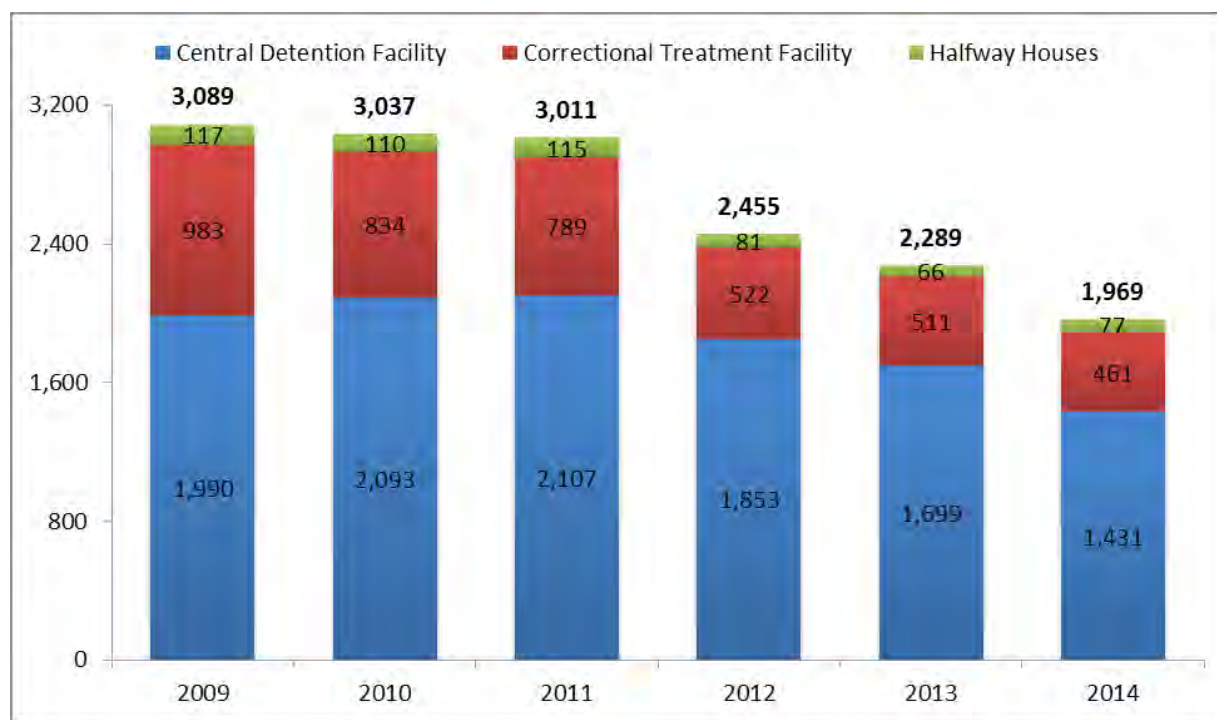
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (DOC)

The DOC provides care, custody, and control of pretrial detainees and sentenced individuals.

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68   Each agency will be described in their respective sections below.

The DOC system is comprised of two primary correctional facilities—the Central Detention Facility (CDF) – also known as the DC Jail – and the privately operated Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF). The CDF houses maximum security inmates, individuals with special management needs and individuals who have unresolved legal matters. The CTF serves individuals who are sentenced misdemeanants, all female offenders, Title 16[69] offenders under the age of 18, the short-term BOP felon program and individuals participating in drug treatment and reentry programs. In addition, DOC contracts two privately operated halfway houses. The halfway houses serve as incarceration alternatives and reentry points for a small number of the DOC offenders in an effort to ease their transition back into the community through supervision, treatment, and exposure to the community through work opportunities.[70]

Overall, the DOC's average daily population[71] decreased 33% between 2009 and 2014.[72] As seen in Figure 15, the greatest decline during this time was reported by the CTF, which had a daily population decline of 53%. Population characteristics have remained constant between 2009 and 2014; the DOC population in 2014 was 91% African American and 90% male.

Figure 15: 2009-2014 DOC Average Daily Population

The reduction in average daily population was matched by similar declines in the numbers of intakes and releases. Between 2009 and 2014, the number of intakes to DOC facilities decreased by 41% from 17,903 in 2009 to 10,603 in 2014. Processed releases decreased by 28% from 17,903 in 2009 to 11,007 in 2014. DOC defines admissions and releases to include anyone that enters or leaves DOC custody.[73] During this same time, the average number of offenders re-incarcerated within one year was 21%.[74]
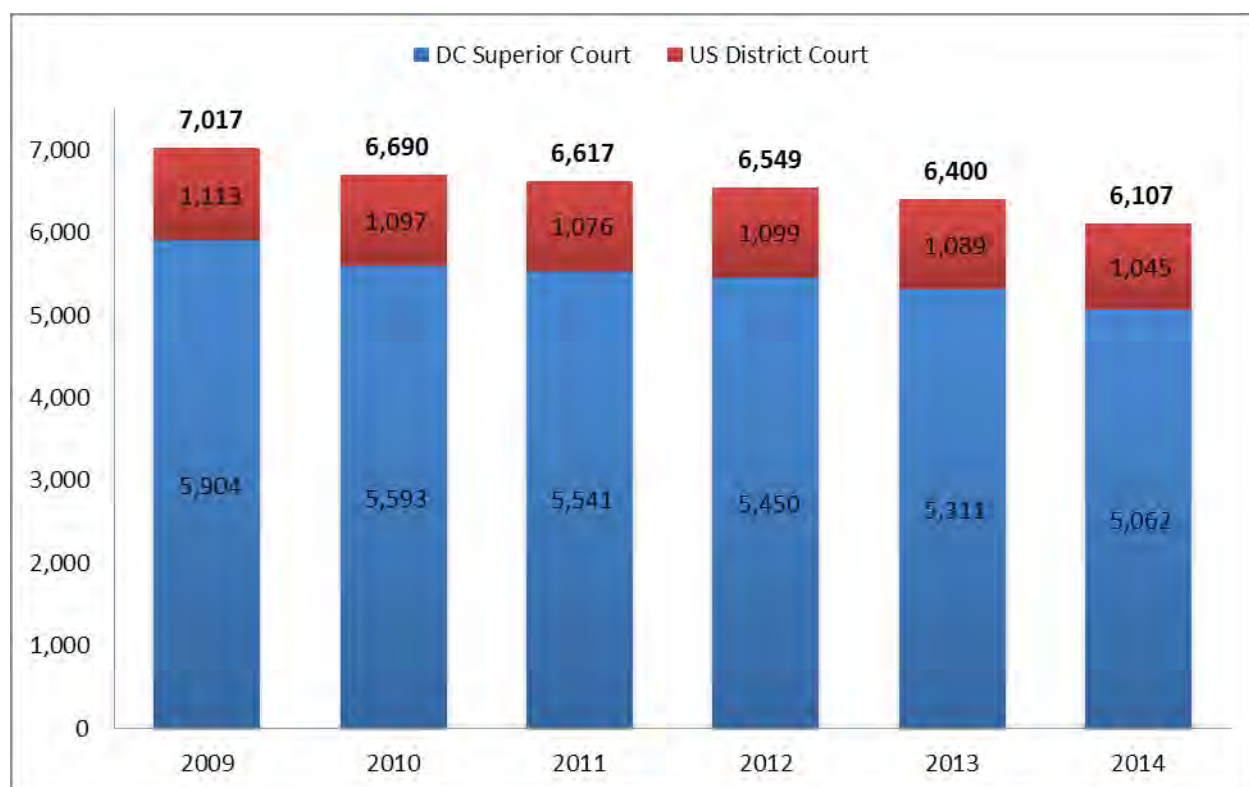
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69   Title 16 refers to the part of the DC Code that allows the United States Attorney's Office to charge a 16- or 17-year old youth as an adult rather than leave the case in the juvenile court, in cases where the youth is charged with murder, first degree sexual abuse, burglary in the first degree, armed robbery, or assault with intent to commit one of the aforementioned offenses.
70   Source: DC DOC data submission.
71   The DOC Average Daily Population is defined as the total inmate population for the CTF, CDF, and halfway houses.
72   A precipitous drop is seen after 2011 – a likely result of FY2011 DOC efforts to work with federal partners to identify roadblocks to prompt removal of eligible inmates, improving the exchange of information on a regular basis to facilitate removal of eligible federal inmates, and resulting in a more efficient transfer.
73   In the case of a given offender or arrestee, this means that they may be released to another agency or simply released to be unsupervised. Admission and release are terms referring to an individual's custodial status, rather than supervision status.
74   DOC re-incarceration rate includes anyone who is committed to the DOC for a new offense, or is committed to the DOC because of terminated community supervision for a subsequent violation in the year following release from DOC custody.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS (BOP)

The Federal BOP has custody and care of all individuals receiving a prison sentence from the U.S. District Court and individuals sentenced to a prison term of more than one year from the DC Superior Court. Once sentenced, individuals are designated to an appropriate facility. In addition, the BOP has contracts with halfway houses to provide housing and community transition services to individuals who are nearing release.[75]

As seen in Figure 16, between 2009 and 2014, the end of the year population count of U.S. District and DC Superior Court inmates decreased by 13% from 7,017 to 6,107 individuals. In addition, there was a 26% decrease in the number of U.S. District and DC Superior Court inmates sentenced. Moreover admissions decreased 22% and releases decreased 24%. The average length of stay decreased from 30 months in 2009 to 23 months in 2014 for DC Superior Court Individuals, while the average length of stay increased for U.S. District Court cases from 41 months to 44 months during the same time period. Lastly, the race and gender characteristics of the BOP's sentenced individuals (District and Superior Court) remained constant between 2009 and 2014; in 2014 approximately 95% of the admitted population was African American and 93% male.

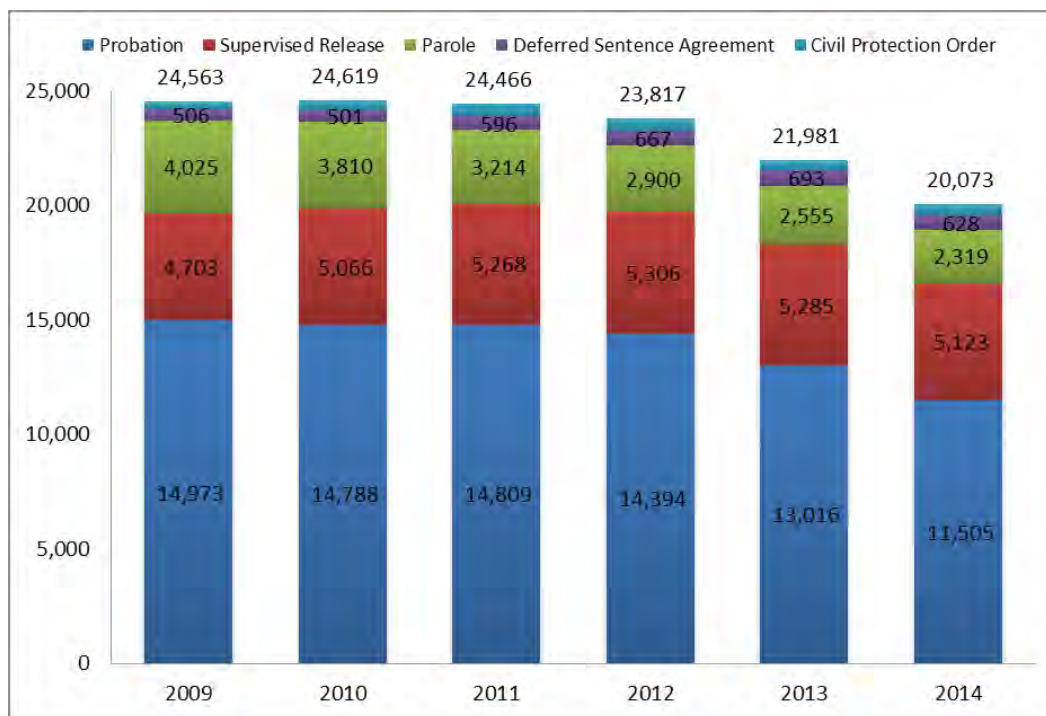*Figure 16: 2009-2014 BOP End of Year Population Snapshot*

COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY (CSOSA)

CSOSA is a Federal agency that primarily supervises persons on probation, parole, and supervised release following a conviction for an offense in the District, as well as a smaller number of persons convicted in other jurisdictions that have been approved for transfer to the District under the guidelines of the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision. In addition, the agency is responsible for supervising individuals with deferred sentence agreements[76] and those that have been served with a civil protection order. Offenders may be sentenced to a term of supervision with CSOSA as an alternative to secure detention or after a period of incarceration.

Between 2009 and 2014, CSOSA's total supervised population (i.e., the number of persons supervised one or more days during each year) decreased by 18%, from 24,564 to 20,073 persons (see Figure 17).[77] During this time, CSOSA's probation population decreased by 23% from 14,973 in 2009 to 11,505 in 2014, while those supervised post-incarceration decreased by 15%, from 8,728 in 2009 to 7,442 in 2014.[78] The civil protection and deferred sentence populations increased from 2009 through 2014; however, these supervisee subgroups represent only a small fraction of CSOSA's population.

Figure 17: 2009-2014 CSOSA Population

In 2014, CSOSA'S population was comprised of 57% probationers, 26% supervised releasees, 12% parolees, and the remaining 6% of supervised persons were subject to civil protection orders and deferred sentences.   During the same year, 70% of probationers, 65% of parolees, and 60% of those on supervised release had a high school diploma or GED, compared to 88% of District residents. Among those beginning supervision in 2013, 73% remained arrest-free in DC

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76   A deferred sentence agreement allows a defendant to enter a guilty plea in a domestic violence matter, and after successful completion of a set term the case may be dismissed.
77   Source: Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency data submission.
78   Offenders convicted of felony offenses in DC **prior to** August 5, 2000 serve a portion of their sentence in prison before becoming eligible for parole at the discretion of the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC); offenders convicted of felony offenses in DC **on or after** August 5, 2000 serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance in the community supervision under supervised release. The abolition of parole in DC explains both the reduction of parolees and increase of supervised releases within CSOSA's total supervised population.
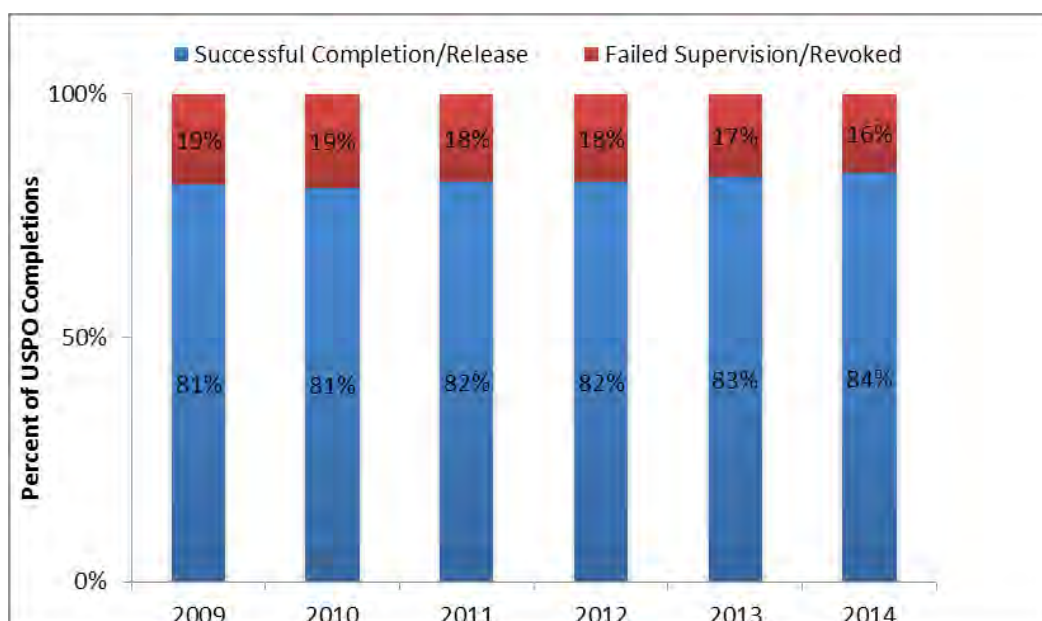
within one year, as compared to 71% in 2011. Seventy-five percent of probationers remained arrest-free in 2013 as compared to 72% in 2011; and from 64% to 67% among those on supervised release. As rearrests do not necessarily result in revocation to incarceration, CSOSA uses measures of revocation to incarceration and successful completion of supervision as more valid indicators of success.

CSOSA's revocation rates have been steadily declining over the past several years. The percentage of persons beginning CSOSA supervision revoked to incarceration within one year decreased from 13% in 2011 to 12% in 2013.[79] Among probationers, the percentage revoked to incarceration during the first year decreased from 14% in 2011 to 12% in 2013. Revocations also decreased among persons on supervised release, from 16% in 2011 to 15% in 2013. Successful completion of supervision is an outcome measure that continues to increase. Among those completing supervision in 2014, 65% completed successfully, an increase from 2011 when 61% were successful.

U.S. PROBATION OFFICE (USPO)

The USPO is a federal community corrections agency responsible for supervising U.S. and DC Code offenders who are sentenced in the USDC. USPO also supervises military parolees, convicted witness protection program participants, and conditionally released offenders.[80] In addition, pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding with CSOSA, the USPO also supervises individuals who are serving simultaneous supervised release terms for sentences that were imposed in DCSC and the USDC. Between 2009 and 2014, USPO's average daily supervised population decreased 49% and the total number of individuals supervised declined 42% from 1,883 in 2009 to 1,089 in 2014. In 2014, the USPO population was 86% African American and 84% male. As shown in Figure 18, the percentage of supervisees successfully completing supervision increased from 81% in 2009 to 84% in 2014.

Figure 18: 2009-2014 USPO Successful and Revoked Supervision 2009-2014

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79   When a supervised person fails to comply with the conditions of their release (e.g., commits a new offense or fails to report to their supervision officer), the authority that ordered their supervision (e.g., a court) may terminate the supervision sentence and order the person to incarceration (e.g., in jail or prison).

80   The vast majority of conditionally released offenders are persons found not guilty by reason of insanity, or are those found to be incompetent to stand trial.

Conclusion

Between 2009 and 2014, the number of individuals moving through the District of Columbia's adult criminal justice system decreased. At the front-end of the system, there was a 22% reduction in arrests and a 14% decrease in PSA's supervised population. With respect to the Courts, the total number of cases filed in USDC and DCSC decreased by 36% and 19% respectively, while the number of cases disposed fell 21% in USDC and 26% in DCSC. As the number of individuals entering the system and being processed through the courts decreased, the corrections and community corrections populations also declined. With respect to the corrections agencies, the DOC's average daily population declined by 33%, and the BOP end-of-year, one-day count decreased of U.S. District and DC Superior Court inmates 13%. Among the community corrections agencies, average daily populations decreased 18% at CSOSA and 49% at USPO. Declining population sizes have been met with improved outcomes, with CSOSA and USPO reporting fewer individuals being revoked and more individuals successfully completing supervision.

While the aforementioned population reductions and improvements in individual outcomes are promising, there are a few challenges that should be noted. In 2013, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated that 88% of the District's residents had a high school diploma or GED; however, CSOSA data shows lower rates of educational attainment among persons under (post-conviction) community supervision, with 68% of supervised persons having a high school diploma or GED in 2014. In addition, data from PSA, DOC, BOP, and USPO show that the District's justice-involved population has remained almost entirely African American and male despite the District-wide demographic shifts discussed in Section 1. While the proportion of African Americans in the District shrank between 2009 and 2014, their representation within the client populations of these agencies either remained the same (PSA 85% and BOP 95%) or increased slightly (DOC 89% to 91%, and USPO 84% to 86%).

About This Report

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2009 to 2014 seeks to provide a high-level overview of the social, economic, public safety, and adult criminal justice system trends in the District of Columbia from 2009 to 2014. The DC SAC strives to provide decision-makers and the public at large with an easily accessible and fact-based report on crime and the administration of justice across the District of Columbia.

Acknowledgements

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2009 to 2014 represents the collective work, input, and guidance from justice agencies spanning the course of eleven months. The CJCC would like to acknowledge all who contributed to the development and publication of this report. We are especially grateful for the careful review provided by IRAC members and staff from our local and federal criminal justice partners.

Methodology

This report is based on both publically available statistics and on data provided by local and federal justice system partners.

Individual data requests were made from the following agencies:	Publicly available data was utilized from the following agencies:
• Pretrial Services Agency • U.S. Sentencing Commission • DC Department of Corrections • Federal Bureau of Prisons • Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency • U.S. Probation Office	• U.S. Census Bureau • Metropolitan Police Department • Superior Court of the District of Columbia • U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia • DC Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision Commission • DC Department of Health

Planning and Implementation:

This report is the culmination of eleven months of work by the DC SAC, the IRAC and the CJCC's local and federal partners, with planning efforts initiated in the spring of 2015. The DC SAC first sought publicly available data from all agencies, followed by requests to select partners for agency-specific data, where necessary. Requests were made beginning in June 2015, with most data received by September. In October, visualizations of the data were created and reviewed by partner agencies. Based on feedback from the IRAC, revisions were made and additional data was collected, with data collection being finalized in December 2015. In the first quarter of 2016, partners were provided two separate review periods – the first in February for agency-specific sections, and the second in March for a full review of the report.

Definitions and methodology for agency-specific data appear within the relevant sections of the report and in related footnotes.

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