Metropolitan Police Department

Annual Report 2008

Cathy L. Lanier
Chief of Police

Adrian M. Fenty
Mayor

Contents

Mission of the Metropolitan Police Department

It is the mission of the Metropolitan Police Department to safeguard the District of Columbia and protect its residents and visitors by providing the highest quality of police service with integrity, compassion, and a commitment to innovation that integrates people, technology and progressive business systems.

Guiding Principles of Chief of Police Cathy L. Lanier

- ❧ Reduce crime and the fear of crime in the community.

- ❧ Change the culture of the MPD from reacting to crime to building and sustaining safe neighborhoods.

- ❧ Position the MPD to be viewed and respected nationally and internationally as a model for how it serves the community.

- ❧ Build homeland security into the culture of the MPD and the community without creating fear.

- ❧ Make the relationship between police and neighborhoods paramount ⬜ tailoring policing to neighborhoods.

- ❧ Build on what the MPD is doing right.

- ❧ Focus on MPD's routine activities, fostering innovation and initiative, all the while maintaining fiscal accountability.

- ❧ Encourage teamwork and leadership at every level of the police Department and throughout the community.

- ❧ Emphasize that every MPD employee has the power to influence positive change ⬜ and encourage them to improve the service they provide to both the Department and community.

- ❧ Throughout the Department, focus on how the MPD can address youth issues.

- ❧ Enhance follow-up in all aspects of the Department to meet community needs.

A Message
from the Mayor

The programs and priorities implemented under my administration are leading the people in the District of Columbia in the right direction. With a focus on education and employment combined with reforms in the social and human service, agencies are beginning to make a difference. Creative policing initiatives are bringing the police and community members closer together and helping in the fight against crime. The MPD has been able to direct the focus of many of the other local government agencies through Focused Improvement Areas and citywide All Hands On Deck initiatives, which bring critical city services to the people who need them most.

I am pleased with the progress the Metropolitan Police Department has made in 2008 and I look forward to more successes in the future.

Adrian M. Fenty

A Message from the Chief

As we look back on 2008 and take stock of our efforts, we will turn to data to evaluate our performance and measure our successes. But first, let's briefly reflect on those moments when a member of the community takes measure of an officer – and, in turn, the Department – somewhere beneath the numbers. The officer who soothes a lost child, comforts a distraught parent, assists an elderly gentleman, or calms an angry neighbor might not be publically recognized, but will be remembered fondly. The officer who greets the residents on her beat, listens to the concerns of her community members, runs towards the sound of gun fire, or thwarts a violent robbery is "just doing her job." These critical moments are not captured in the numbers, but are fundamental to what we do.

I would like to take a moment to express my gratitude for the hard work and dedication of the sworn and civilian members of this police Department who work around the clock to keep the people of this city safe and secure. It is their tireless effort, their sacrifice, their spirit of service, and their devotion to the community that ultimately define this agency.

From their day-to-day activities to the numerous high-profile events that occurred in DC over the past year, I am eternally grateful to all of MPD's employees and their families for the sacrifices they make every day.

Cathy L. Lanier

Year in Review

2008

I t is not uncommon for events in Washington, DC to take a national—or international—stage. At times, literally the whole world is watching. In 2008, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) continued to receive accolades—local, national and international—for its management of major events. In April, just as the first full season of baseball at the new Nationals Stadium was about to kick off, Pope Benedict the XVI made a historic visit to Washington, DC. During the Pope's visit, he met with political and religious leaders and held the largest Mass the District of Columbia has ever seen. Later, in November, the G20 Summit on the global financial crisis was held. With 20 of the world's premier leaders in attendance, the MPD and numerous other local law enforcement agencies were tasked with ensuring the safety of these important dignitaries. But, day-to-day policing remains one of the key priorities of the sworn and civilian members of the Metropolitan Police Department. The initiatives taken and the successes measured show that customized community policing efforts have taken hold and are having an impact on the people who live, work, and visit DC on a regular basis.

"DC is no longer a city where one can get away with murder."

Homicide Closure Rate One of the Highest in 27 Years

In 2008, the District of Columbia recorded fewer than 200 homicides for the fifth year in a row and the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) had one of the highest homicide case closure rates seen in Washington in 27 years. At 75 percent, the homicide case closure rate is more than 15 percent above the national average for similar-sized cities. The MPD's 65 percent cold case homicide closure rate also sends a clear message: "DC is no longer a city where one can get away with murder; cold cases will not be forgotten." The members of this Department work tirelessly to close every homicide case possible.

Violent crime as a whole was down five percent in 2008, with a more significant decrease in gun crimes. Innovative MPD programs, including the Summer of Safety, All Hands on Deck, Operation Full Stride, and Neighborhood Safety Zones, made June through August 2008 the safest summer in the past five years. There were fewer violent crimes—and fewer violent gun crimes—in the summer of 2008 than any summer since 2003.

In 2008, there was also a marked decrease in officers' response time to calls for service. Throughout all seven police districts, response times to dispatched Priority One calls decreased. This is true even though call volume was up. The average response time for Priority One calls decreased nine percent, while the volume increased by 11 percent.

Engaging With the Community

The MPD is dedicated to reconnecting the community and police through numerous initiatives that focus on enhanced police visibility, improved outreach and collaboration, and new crime solving efforts. Initiatives like Operation Free and All Hands On Deck got more officers on the street. Other programs which focused on neighborhood safety and improved partnerships fostered even stronger relationships between MPD and community members. Finally, innovative crime-solving initiatives have provided alternatives for people who want to remain anonymous while still helping the police fight crime.

Enhanced Police Visibility. In an effort to increase community-police interaction, crime prevention, and visibility in all of the city's neighborhoods, the Metropolitan Police Department introduced two programs to help re-connect members with the citizens they serve on a daily basis. "Operation FREE" (Focused Redeployment Enhancement Effort) gives recruits nearing graduation the opportunity to meet members of the communities they will soon serve, increase visibility in the neighborhoods, and provide face-to-face interactions. Operation Full Stride, which added foot patrols to all seven police districts to increase foot patrols across the city, helps citizens get to know the foot beat officers and the leadership team — the sergeants and lieutenants — in their police service area so they can call on them in a time of need or when they have a question. Full Stride will also help MPD increase citizen participation by assisting MPD officers in preventing and solving crimes in the Nation's Capital.

Since January 2007, the MPD has implemented more than 250 foot patrol assignments through Full Stride foot patrols. The MPD continues to expand those beats as new officers complete their training, which has been revised to teach them the value of not only working *in* the community, but *with* the community. Through initiatives such as All Hands on Deck and Operation FREE,

★ **2008 Violent Crimes Facts** ★

★ One of the higest homicide closure rates in 27 years
★ Overall violent crime down 5%
★ Assaults involving guns down 14%
★ Robberies involving guns down 12%
★ Safest summer in the past 5 years

each and every officer is learning how meaningful and valuable relationships with the community are created and fostered.

The total number of arrests and the total number of arrests for violent offenses during All Hands on Deck weekends have consistently and substantially increased. Since the start of the Full Stride foot patrol program, officers assigned to foot patrol alone, made over 1,000 arrests, recovered 22 guns, and distributed over 11,000 PSA flyers and 69,000 Full Stride cards.

In 2008, the MPD also re-structured the take-home car program, ensuring more vehicles go to patrol officers who live in the city. This improves police visibility in DC, and, at the same time, reduces fuel consumption.

Outreach and Collaboration. In 2008, Mayor Fenty launched an initiative aimed at reducing criminal activity and increasing quality of life in at-risk communities. The effort involves several District agencies in cooperation with non-governmental community-based organizations. It combines existing community policing efforts with the delivery of other city services. Ob-

jectives include increasing employment opportunities, engaging youth in meaningful activities, increasing school attendance and improving neighborhood appearance.

MPD recognizes the importance of engaging the community in policing efforts, including providing them with a better understanding of the criminal justice process. The MPD's School Security Division implemented several new police-youth partnership programs and enhanced existing ones to expand support to schools and DC youth. Programs include the Secure Our School Program, Safe At All Times Program, Back to Basics, and the Youth Advisory Council.

In addition to partnering with DC agencies, MPD collaborated with other local criminal justice agencies—like law enforcement partners in Maryland and Virginia, as well as the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency and Pretrial Services—to increase community awareness about the courts, and encourage greater understanding of and engagement with the full criminal justice cycle.

The MPD hosted numerous special events to further outreach and collaboration efforts. During one such event, MPD joined with regional law enforcement to recognize 25 years of nationwide community policing. The National Night Out 2008 celebration on the National Mall was a huge success. Agencies from across the Washington region showed their cooperative spirit and created a memorable event on the National Mall. Additionally, exciting neighborhood activities took place across the area. Residents came out to thank their

police and communities spent the evening greeting one another and enjoying the atmosphere that National Night Out generates each August. In November 2008, the National Capital Region received 3rd Place for their efforts in coordinating the 25th Anniversary Celebration of National Night Out in Washington, DC.

Cadet Program. The MPD's Police Cadet Program continues to develop and foster the values required in community-based, customer-oriented policing. The program helps young district residents develop the analytical thinking skills required to meet the challenges of today's law enforcement officer. The program pays for 60 college credits while employing the cadets part time. More importantly, the Cadet Program puts the youth of DC on a true career path—giving both the opportunity to get an education and a real career afterward. It works to ensure that prospective members of the MPD will be drawn from the communities it serves. The number of youth—mainly from the Sixth and Seventh Police Districts—who study and train through the MPD's Cadet Program has grown significantly. After having only three cadets in 2006, the class size grew to 21 in 2008. Almost one third of these cadets is likely to become full-time, sworn members of the Department before the end of summer 2009.

Homicide Task Force. A clear objective of the MPD is to reduce crime and the fear of crime in the community. But, regardless of how hard the Department works, some crimes will still occur. When a crime occurs—especially a violent crime—various resources are utilized

to try to solve the crime. The homicide task force is an innovative law enforcement strategy used to support homicide investigations and prevent retaliatory violence. The task force analyzes key factors related to shootings immediately after they occur. It also supports detectives by analyzing this information for relevant trends and providing ready access to pertinent information. Members of the task force then quickly disseminate information about potential areas or groups that might be involved in retaliatory violence so that MPD and its partners can respond by enhancing police presence, increasing visits to individuals on probation or parole, or working to mediate conflicts.

Community Support and Cooperation. Even as the Department's relationship with the community continues to grow through enhanced police visibility, outreach and collaboration, and our Homicide Task Force efforts, the MPD understands that some community members remain reluctant to come forward with vital crime information for a variety of reasons. As a result, additional ways for residents to reach out to the police anonymously have been created. Through the MPD's new toll-free crime tip line—1-888-919-CRIME, anyone who has information concerning a homicide, gangs, guns, or other violent offenses can report it anonymously. Additionally, community members can now provide the police with information, or "give 5-0 the 411," anonymously with the new Text Tip Line: 50411.The new anonymous tip lines, as well as the existing Crime Solvers anonymous tip and reward program, which offers up to $25,000 for informa-

tion that leads to the arrest and conviction of a homicide suspect, has yielded results—information helped closed at least nine homicide cases in 2008. The total disbursed payouts for information was $225,000.

Innovative Policing

By utilizing new technologies and streamlining ineffective processes, the MPD is becoming a more efficient police Department. Portable technologies allow members to do field activities and paperless reporting, and officers now have more options available to them for training—both in-service and online.

Using Enhanced Portable Technology. The MPD recognizes the importance of utilizing the newest technologies in its ongoing efforts to provide the best police service available. The Department has improved police efficiency by deploying resources such as laptop computers, PDA devices, and take-home cars to patrol members in order to support field activities. Over 800 "tough book" laptops were deployed to police officers in the field and to detectives investigating violent crimes. The laptops enable members to perform basic police functions, like filling out reports and identifying suspects, without returning to a police facility, thus increasing police efficiency and visibility in our neighborhoods.

New Training and Distance Learning Opportunities. The MPD is committed to the ongoing training and professional development of its members. In 2008, the Professional Development Training program was streamlined by reducing the

number of in-service training hours, from 40 to 32. At the same time, the Metropolitan Police Academy launched a new distance learning initiative with on-line training modules so that officers can complete a significant portion

of their required professional development training remotely, and thus can spend more time on police functions. The Academy can quickly update existing training modules and develop new training modules, including trainings for civilian members of the Department. Members are now immediately tested on new information to confirm that everyone has received essential training. By going to this new model of enhanced in-service training coupled with on-line training options, the MPD has saved almost 30,000 work hours of training back to patrol.

Improved Efficiency in the MPD. The Department has worked aggressively to improve the efficiency of the papering process—specifically the time officers spend preparing paperwork for court— and to control other overtime funded by the District budget. As a result, in FY 2008, locally funded overtime hours were down by nine percent, or more than

57,000 hours. These overtime hours would have cost the city an additional over $2 million. Fuel costs in FY2008 increased by 35.8 percent from the previous year. To help the Department save money and to reduce MPD's impact on the environment, steps to decrease fuel usage have been implemented.

	2007	2008	Percent Change
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	31	14	-54.8%
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	8	3	-62.5%
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	12	4	-66.7%
Instances of Firarm Discharges at Animals	12	14	16.7%
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	2	1	-50.0%

The number of officers who discharged a firearm decreased by 55% in 2008.

Other Successes

The Department has made significant progress in a number of other areas: the US Department of Justice (DOJ) recognized the advances the MPD made in its efforts to reduce the use of force among our members; numerous dangerous weapons were taken off the streets of DC, many of which had been used in violent crimes; and recruiting efforts continue to bring the MPD closer to its goal of having 4,200 sworn members serving the city.

Use-of-Force. In April 2008, Mayor Fenty and Chief Lanier announced that the Department of Justice (DOJ) agreed to terminate its Memorandum of Agreement on use of force after nearly seven years. As a result, MPD is no longer subject to review by an Independent Monitor. The Department's use-of-force data further reinforces the DOJ's decision. At the close of 2008, the number of police officers who discharged a firearm decreased by 55 percent overall, and there was a 63 percent reduction in fatal shootings.

Dangerous Weapons Removed from DC Streets. Getting dangerous weapons off the streets of DC is integral to further reducing the amount of violent crime in the District of Columbia. In FY 2008, the

Department re-established the Gun Recovery Unit, a citywide unit designed to seize firearms. It is staffed with officers who have enhanced training on identifying and recovering illegal guns and who work closely with other jurisdictions. MPD's increased efforts in 2008 netted a 10 percent increase in the number of illegal guns recovered and more than 700 arrests than in 2007.

Recruiting Efforts Bring MPD Closer to Goal of 4,200 Sworn Members. In September 2008, MPD reached a key milestone—the total number of sworn members exceeded 4,000. In addition to increasing sworn membership, resignations among sworn membership decreased 45 percent. Alone, these figures demonstrate the positive steps the Department has taken to attract and retain the highest quality personnel. When highlighted against the backdrop of an ex-

ceedingly competitive recruiting environment and our greater standards of hire, these numbers reflect an astounding achievement.

The Path That Lies Before Us

The Metropolitan Police Department has made much progress over the past year. This is not to say that there are no problems or challenges ahead, but, through our enhanced police visibility, improved outreach and collaboration, and new crime solving efforts, the MPD and the District of Columbia will be in an even stronger position to further reduce crime – thanks to the hard work and dedication of our employees and our partners in the community.

★ Other Significant Facts ★

★ The number of police officers who discharged a firearm in 2008 decreased by 55%

★ Pedestrian fatalities dropped 40% in 2008; total fatalities dropped 26%

★ Average response time to calls for service decreased 9%

Customized Community Policing and Police Patrols

To support customized community policing in the MPD, the District of Columbia is divided into seven police districts. Each district is further divided into 5-8 Police Service Areas (PSAs), for a total of 46 PSAs citywide. The PSA is the basic building block of customized community policing in DC. More than two-thirds of all officers are assigned to patrols.
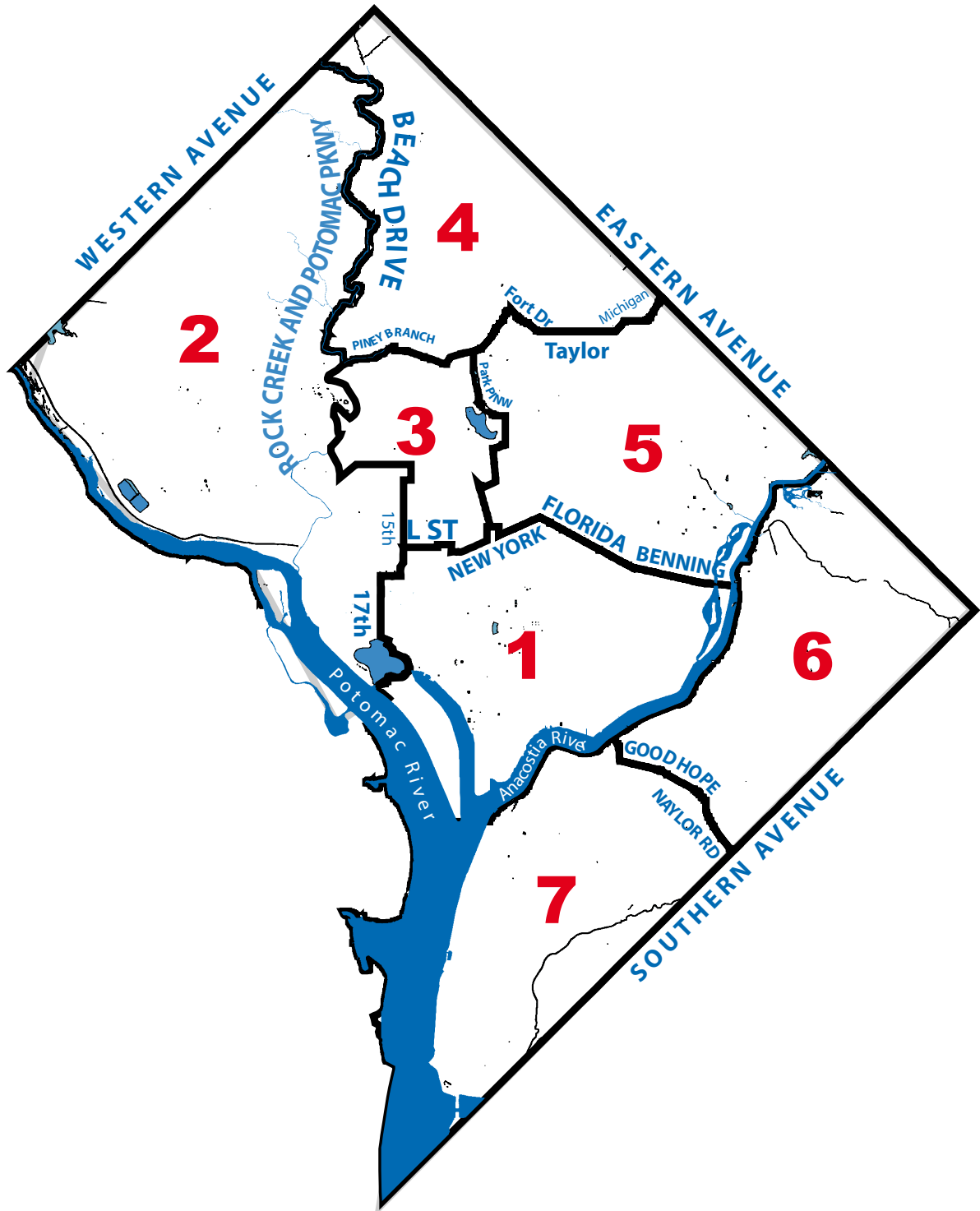
Organization of the Metropolitan Police Department

The organization of the Metropolitan Police Department consists of the Executive Office of the Chief of Police and includes seven bureaus:

Patrol Services and School Security Bureau
Professional Development Bureau
Homeland Security Bureau
Internal Affairs Bureau
Investigative Services Bureau
Strategic Services Bureau
Corporate Support Bureau

CHIEF OF POLICE

Cathy L. Lanier

"I am excited about the direction of this Department and look forward to making MPD the model police department in the country."
Chief of Police
Cathy L. Lanier

ASSISTANT CHIEF EXEC. OFFICER OF MPD

Assistant Chief
Alfred Durham

Patrol Services & School Security Bureau

Assistant Chief
Diane Groomes

Professional Development Bureau
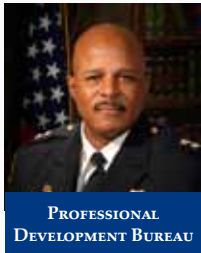
Assistant Chief
Winston Robinson

Homeland Security Bureau

Assistant Chief
Patrick Burke

Internal Affairs Bureau

Assistant Chief
Peter Newsham

Investigative Services Bureau

Acting Assistant Chief
Michael Anzallo

Strategic Services Bureau

Executive Director
Polly Hanson

Corporate Support Bureau

Executive Director
Ed Hamiltion

Executive Officer

Commander
Melvin Scott

Fourth District

Commander
Linda Brown

First District

Commander
David Kamperin

Fifth District

Commander
Lamar Greene

Second District

Acting Commander
Matthew Klein

Sixth District
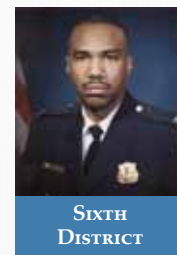
Commander
Robert Contee

Third District

Commander
George Kucik

Seventh District

Commander
Joel Maupin

Organization of MPD, December 2008

DC Code Index Offenses vs. FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Offenses

Like most other jurisdictions, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) reports crime two different ways. Primarily, the Department reports crimes that are defined in the District of Columbia Criminal Code (**DC Code Index Offenses**). This is according to local law and is how officers classify offenses and makes arrests. The MPD also generates crime data using uniformly established guidelines that were developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the **Uniform Crime Reporting System,** or **UCR**.

The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offense information for daily operational and deployment decisions. Residents access this same information to make informed decisions. The

MPD has included DC Code Index Offenses in this Annual Report in order to provide a clear picture of crime trends as they are actually happening in the District of Columbia, and because that is how crime is reported to the MPD by residents. It is also how crime information is shared with the residents of the District of Columbia.

UCR Crime information is also included in Appendix B so that residents have access to that standardized crime data as well. To compare crime trends to other jurisdictions using UCR data, please visit the FBI website **www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr. htm.**

DC Code vs. FBI Uniform Crime Definitions

DC Code Index Offense Definitions	FBI UCR Part I Crime Definitions
The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offenses for daily operational and deployment decisions. Offenders who are arrested in the District of Columbia are prosecuted for the offenses represented in the DC Code.	The UCR provides a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared across police agencies.
Homicide: Killing of another purposely, in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate an offense punishable by imprisonment, or otherwise with malice aforethought.	**Murder**: The willful non-negligent killing of a person.
Sex Assault: 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 1st Degree Sexual Assault to other forms of sexual contact.	**Forcible Rape**: The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.
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 carjackings.	**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.
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon (ADW): 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 and other objects.	**Aggravated Assault**: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
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.	**Burglary**: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
Theft/Other: 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.	**Larceny/Theft**: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
Theft F/Auto: Theft of items from within a vehicle, excluding motor vehicle parts and accessories.	
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).	**Motor Vehicle Theft**: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" includes automobiles, trucks and buses, and other self-propelled vehicles that run on land surfaces and not rails.
Arson: The malicious burning or attempt to burn any dwelling, house, barn, or stable adjoining thereto, or any store, barn, or outhouse, or any shop, office, stable, store, warehouse, or any other building, or any steamboat, vessel, canal boat, or other watercraft, or any railroad car, the property, in whole or in part, of another person, or any church, meetinghouse, schoolhouse, or any of the public buildings in the District, belonging to the United States or to the District of Columbia.	**Arson**: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Crime in the District of Columbia (DC Code)

Crime by District
Crime decreased in more than half of DC's seven police districts.

Crime	First District 2007	2008	% Change	Second District 2007	2008	% Change	Third District 2007	2008	% Change	Fourth District 2007	2008	% Change
Homicide	28	16	-42.9%	0	6	*	20	22	10.0%	14	17	21.4%
Sexual Assault	48	39	-18.8%	27	23	-14.8%	60	65	8.3%	46	41	-10.9%
Robbery	720	751	4.3%	376	334	-11.2%	969	974	0.5%	619	525	-15.2%
ADW	512	419	-18.2%	160	165	3.1%	498	401	-19.5%	353	342	-3.1%
Total Violent Crime	1,308	1,225	-6.3%	563	528	-6.2%	1,547	1,462	-5.5%	1,032	925	-10.4%
Burglary	738	594	-19.5%	474	552	16.5%	790	573	-27.5%	413	417	1.0%
Theft Other	2,053	2,048	-0.2%	2,503	2,724	8.8%	1,383	1,391	0.6%	724	723	-0.1%
Theft F/Vehicle	1,417	1,698	19.8%	1,370	1,662	21.3%	1,917	2,229	16.3%	555	747	34.6%
Stolen Auto	809	720	-11.0%	357	346	-3.1%	807	722	-10.5%	815	575	-29.4%
Arson	19	5	-73.7%	3	3	0.0%	3	3	0.0%	7	4	-42.9%
Total Property Crime	5,036	5,065	0.6%	4,707	5,287	12.3%	4,900	4,918	0.4%	2,514	2,466	-1.9%
Total	6,344	6,290	-0.9%	5,270	5,815	10.3%	6,447	6,380	-1.0%	3,546	3,391	-4.4%

DC Code Crime Rates (per 100,000)
Violent crimes decreased by five percent in 2008.

	2004 Total	Rate	2005 Total	Rate	2006 Total	Rate	2007 Total	Rate	2008 Total	Rate
Estimated Population	579,621		582,049		585,459		588,292		591,833	
Violent Crimes	7,782	1,343	7,820	1,344	7,900	1,349	8,227	1,398	7,806	1,319
Homicide	198	34	196	34	169	29	181	31	186	31
Sexual Assault	305	53	267	46	316	54	404	69	375	63
Robbery	3,827	660	4,036	693	3,997	683	4,447	756	4,402	744
Assault w/ a Dangerous Weapon	3,452	596	3,321	571	3,418	584	3,195	543	2,843	480
Property Crime	27,694	4,778	25,004	4,296	25,309	4,323	26,700	4,539	27,122	4,583
Burglary	4,475	772	3,837	659	3,927	671	3,958	673	3,751	634
Theft Other	7,837	1,352	7,455	1,281	7,917	1,352	8,849	1,504	9,031	1,526
Theft f/ Vehicle	7,308	1,261	7,028	1,207	7,550	1,290	7,792	1,325	8,968	1,515
Stolen Auto	8,009	1,382	6,638	1,140	5,893	1,007	6,050	1,028	5,328	900
Arson	65	11	46	8	22	4	51	9	44	7
Total	35,476	6,121	32,824	5,639	33,209	5,672	34,927	5,937	34,928	5,902

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Unmatched Address			City-Wide		
2007	2008	% Change	2007	2008	% Change	2007	2008	% Change	2007	2008	% Change	2007	2008	% Change
21	35	66.7%	38	43	13.2%	60	47	-21.7%	0	0	*	181	186	2.8%
60	64	6.7%	58	55	-5.2%	99	86	-13.1%	6	2	-66.7%	404	375	-7.2%
515	532	3.3%	579	635	9.7%	653	643	-1.5%	16	8	-50.0%	4,447	4,402	-1.0%
476	365	-23.3%	502	517	3.0%	685	627	-8.5%	9	7	-22.2%	3,195	2,843	-11.0%
1,072	**996**	**-7.1%**	**1,177**	**1,250**	**6.2%**	**1,497**	**1,403**	**-6.3%**	**31**	**17**	**-45.2%**	**8,227**	**7,806**	**-5.1%**
560	441	-21.3%	376	475	26.3%	602	689	14.5%	5	10	100.0%	3,958	3,751	-5.2%
891	863	-3.1%	648	684	5.6%	631	583	-7.6%	16	15	-6.3%	8,849	9,031	2.1%
1,083	901	-16.8%	866	1,086	25.4%	568	616	8.5%	16	29	81.3%	7,792	8,968	15.1%
888	806	-9.2%	1,361	1,300	-4.5%	985	843	-14.4%	28	16	-42.9%	6,050	5,328	-11.9%
4	10	150.0%	9	8	-11.1%	6	10	66.7%	0	1	*	51	44	-13.7%
3,426	**3,021**	**-11.8%**	**3,260**	**3,553**	**9.0%**	**2,792**	**2,741**	**-1.8%**	**60**	**61**	**1.7%**	**22,742**	**23,371**	**2.8%**
4,498	**4,017**	**-10.7%**	**4,437**	**4,803**	**8.2%**	**4,289**	**4,144**	**-3.4%**	**96**	**88**	**-8.3%**	**34,927**	**34,928**	**0.0%**

Source: Summary based on Year-End DC Code Index Offenses, data query run on 1/5/09.
Note: Because this is preliminary data, queries for the same data sets, but run on different dates, may yield different data.
* Indicates a percentage that could not be calculated due to inability to divide by zero.

Violent Crimes (DC Code)

Homicide
For the first time since the mid-1980s, DC has recorded fewer than 200 homicides per year for the past five years.
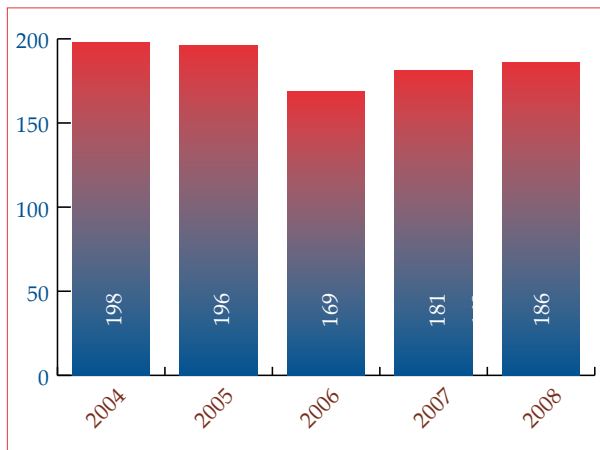
Sexual Assault
The number of sexual assaults in 2008 decreased by seven percent.
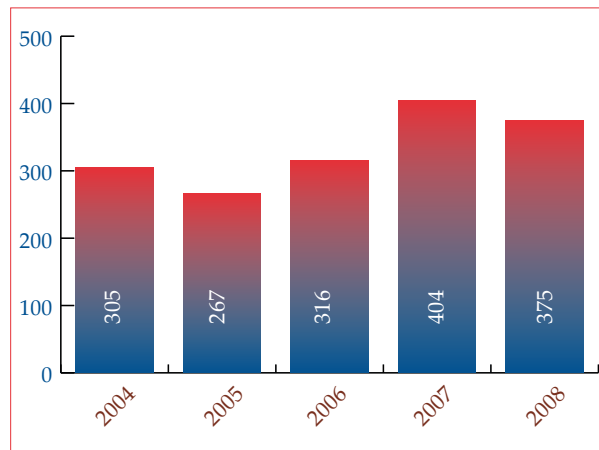
Robbery
The number of robberies citywide has decreased slightly from 2007.
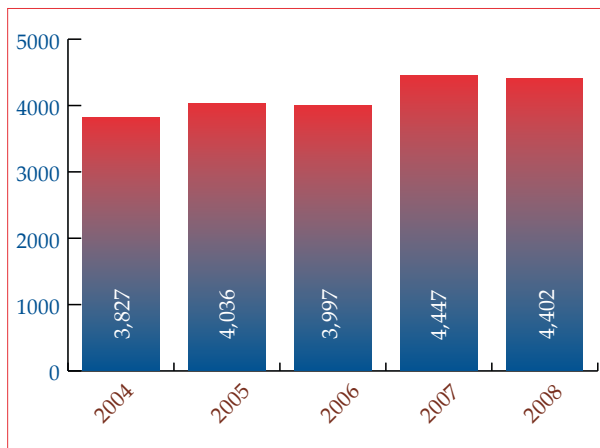
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon
Assaults with a Dangerous Weapon have declined 18 percent since 2004.
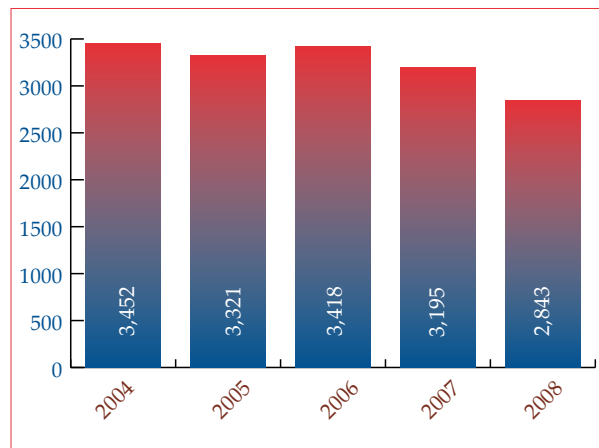
Homicide Analysis

Homicides by Month

In 2008, May and July were the deadliest months for homicide in DC.
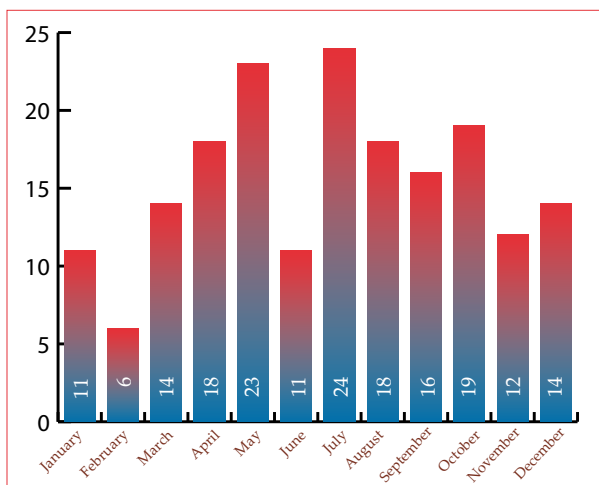
Homicide Rate

DC's homicide rate has remained below 40 per 100,000 residents since 2004.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Homicides	198	196	169	181	186
Rate per 100,000	36	34	29	31	31

Clearance Rate

The homicide clearance rate has exceeded 60 percent each of the last five years, exceeding 75 percent in 2008. It continues to remain higher than the national average for comparably–sized cities.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Homicides	198	196	169	181	186
UCR Clearance Rate	60.6%	60.7%	64.5%	70.2%	75.3%

Note: The clearance rate is calculated by dividing the total number of homicide cases closed in a calendar year by the total number of homicides that occurred in that year. The cases closed can be for homicides that occurred in the current year or in prior years.

Victim Profile

*The overwhelming majority of homicide victims continue to be black males; black females represent the second largest group.*

Victim	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
Black Males	167	84%	164	84%	146	86%	152	84%	145	78%
Black Females	24	12%	18	9%	13	8%	16	9%	21	11%
Hispanic Males	2	1%	4	2%	5	3%	8	4%	8	4%
Hispanic Females	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%
White Males	5	3%	4	2%	4	2%	2	1%	3	2%
White Females	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%
Other Males	0	0%	3	2%	1	1%	2	1%	3	2%
Other Females	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	198	100%	196	100%	169	100%	181	100%	186	100%

Type of Weapon Used

Over the past five years, nearly 4 out of 5 homicides have been committed with a firearm.

Weapon	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Firearm	157	157	137	141	141
Knife	19	14	17	23	21
Blunt Object	16	17	12	14	18
Hands, Fist, Feet	1	6	0	0	0
Other Weapon	3	2	3	2	1
Unknown	2	0	0	1	5
Total	198	196	169	181	186

Weapon Distribution

Firearms remain the primary type of weapon used to commit homicides in the district.

1% 2% 10% 76% 11%

- Firearm
- Knife
- Blunt Object
- Other
- Unknown
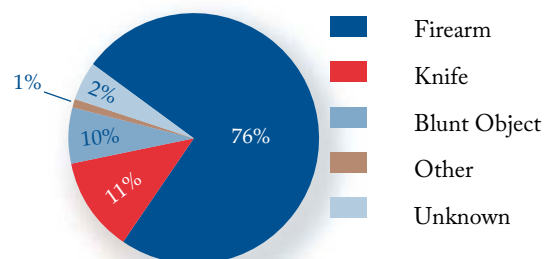
Juvenile Involvement

The number of juvenile homicide victims has increased over 50% from the previous year.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Juvenile Victims	24	12	17	13	20
Juveniles Arrested	10	2	7	10	17

Motive

Arguments were the motive for slightly more than one-fifth of all homicides in 2008.

Motive	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Drugs	33	19	28	20	24
Argument	50	57	50	52	46
Retaliation/Revenge	38	36	31	16	25
Robbery	18	17	22	29	26
Domestic	9	14	4	9	7
Child Abuse	4	3	3	2	7
Gang-Related	1	3	1	9	7
Other	7	17	8	21	20
Unknown	38	30	22	23	24
Total	198	196	169	181	186

Property Crimes

Burglary
Compared to 2007, there was a five percent decrease in burglaries.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
4,475	3,837	3,927	3,958	3,751
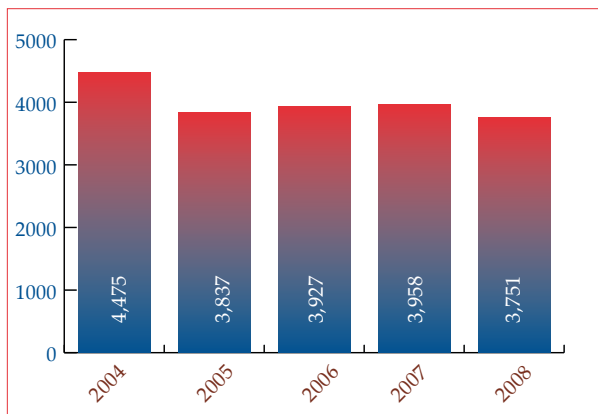
Theft Other
Thefts increased two percent in 2008.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
7,837	7,455	7,917	8,849	9,031
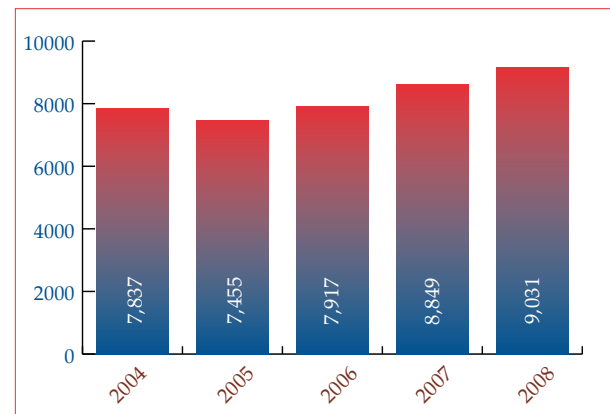
Theft From Vehicle
Theft from Vehicle rose 15 percent in 2008.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
7,308	7,028	7,550	7,792	8,968
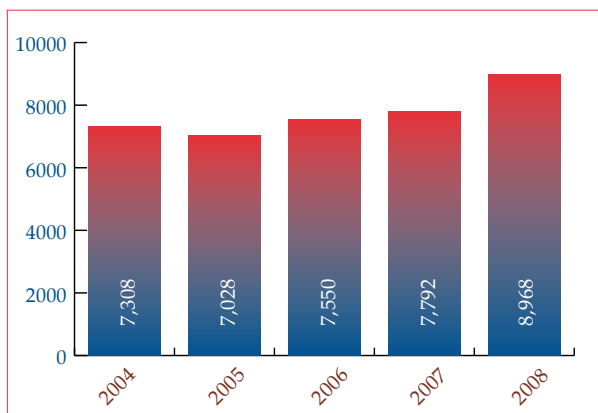
Stolen Auto
Auto thefts continue to decline; they decreased 33 percent since 2004.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
8,009	6,638	5,893	6,050	5,328
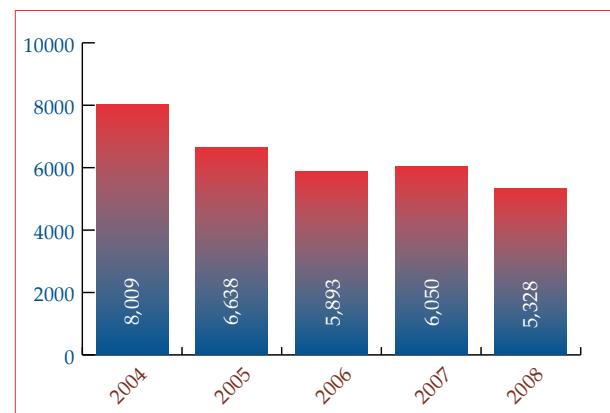
Arson (right)
Reported arson offenses have remained below 70 from 2004 through 2008.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
65	46	22	51	44
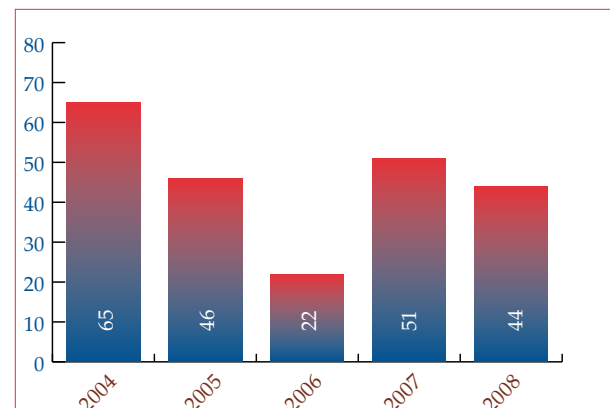
Other Crimes

Non-Index Crimes

Non-Index crimes were down 17 percent in 2008, with decreases in simple (non-index) assaults, vandalism, and other offenses.

	2007	2008
Non-Index Assaults	9,422	9,129
Vandalism	6,735	4,338
Weapons Violation	648	428
Prostitution	1,385	854
Drugs	5,246	4,359
Disorderly Conduct	104	480
Other	6,365	1221
Total	29,905	20,809

Crimes of Hate

A hate crime is any criminal act or attempted criminal act directed against a person based on the victim's actual or perveived race, nationality, religion, gender, disability, or sexual orientation.

	2007	2008
Ethnic	2	2
Racial	3	5
Religious	6	0
Sexual Orientation	26	30
Disability	0	0
Total	37	37

Firearm Recoveries

Total Recoveries 2004-2008
After rising for five years, firearms recoveries dropped slightly in 2008.

Bar chart values: 2004: 2,065; 2005: 2,344; 2006*: 2,319; 2007*: 2,296; 2008: 2,534
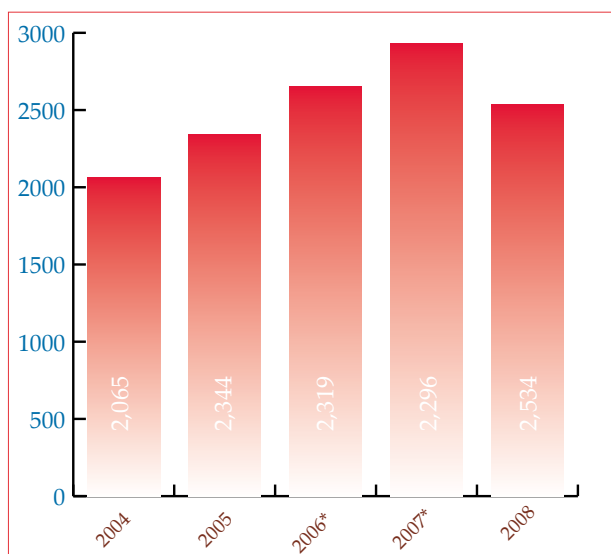
* Gun Amnesty firearms not included.

Top 10 Source States for Firearms Traced in 2008
Firearms recovered in the District were traced overwhelmingly to the two surrounding states, Maryland and Virginia, accounting for 55 percent of the total successful traces.

Bar chart values: MD: 396; VA: 399; DC: 46; NC: 61; FL: 52; MA: 76; SC: 50; WV: 47; CT: 52; PA: 55
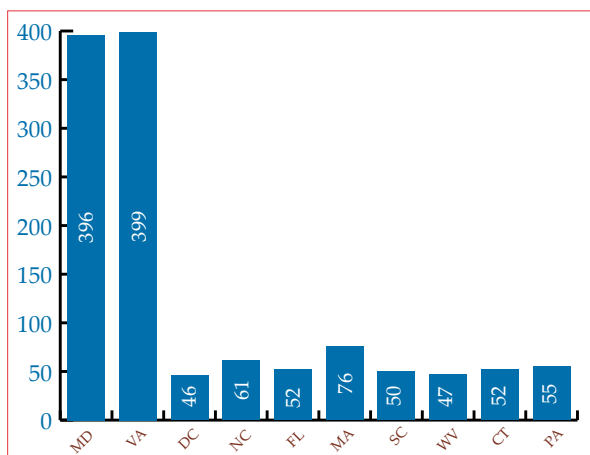
Location of Firearms Recovered in 2008
Almost 50 percent of the firearms were recovered in the sixth and seventh districts.

Pie chart: 3%, 10%, 12%, 14%, 22%, 24%, 1%, 14%

Legend:
- First District
- Second District
- Third District
- Fourth District
- Fifth District
- Sixth District
- Seventh District
- Other
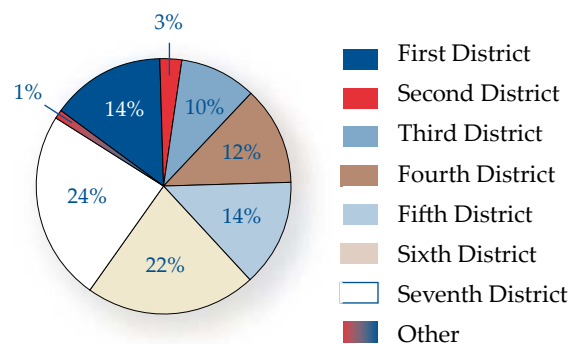
Firearms Comparison by District, 2007 vs. 2008
The Seventh District had the highest gun recovery rate in 2008, a rate which increased 19 percent from 2007.

Bar chart values (2008 / 2007):
1D: 363 / 371; 2D: 52 / 68; 3D: 257 / 247; 4D: 246 / 314; 5D: 325 / 347; 6D: 491 / 552; 7D: 493 / 608; OTHER: 69 / 27

Legend: 2007, 2008
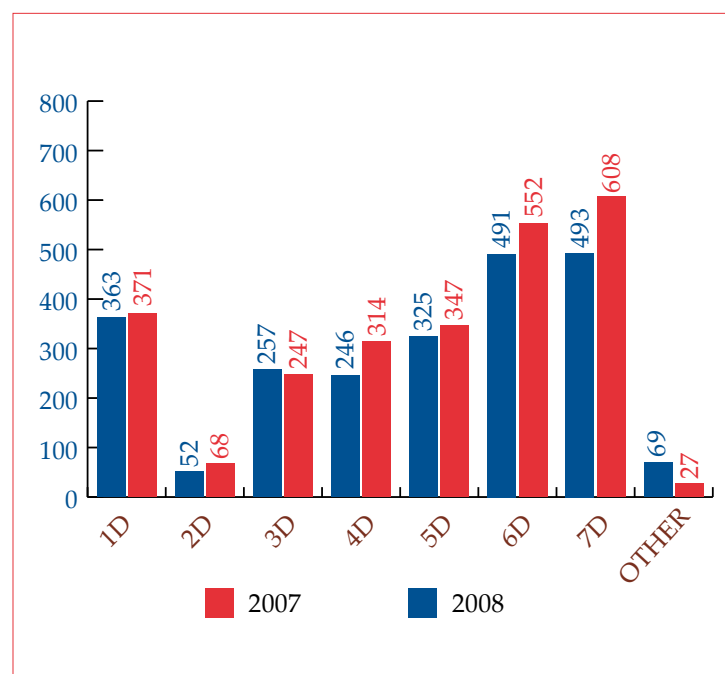
Excludes 2007 Amnesty Firearms
OTHER: Recovered in Maryland and/or Virginia

Arrest Trends

Total Arrests, 2004-2008
The total number of suspects arrested has remained above 50,000 since 2004.

51,019	51,543	52,799	50,013	50,692
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008

Adult Arrests, 2004-2008
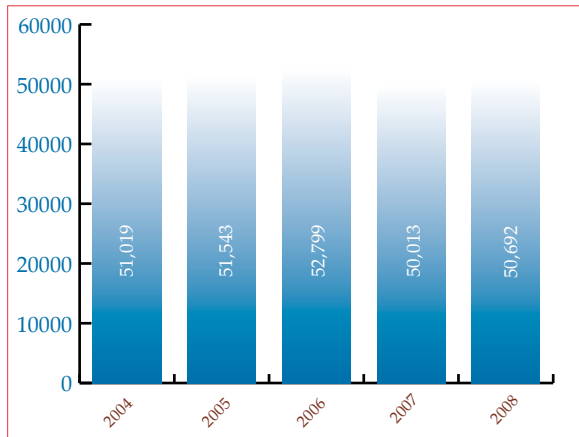
47,926	48,459	49,394	46,540	46,940
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
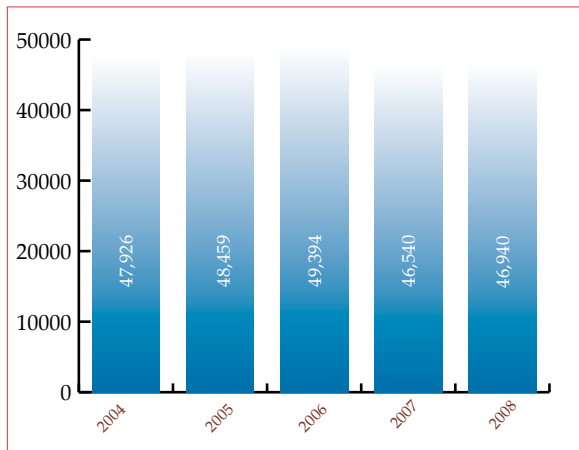
Juvenile Arrests, 2004-2008

3,093	3,084	3,405	3,472	3,752
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
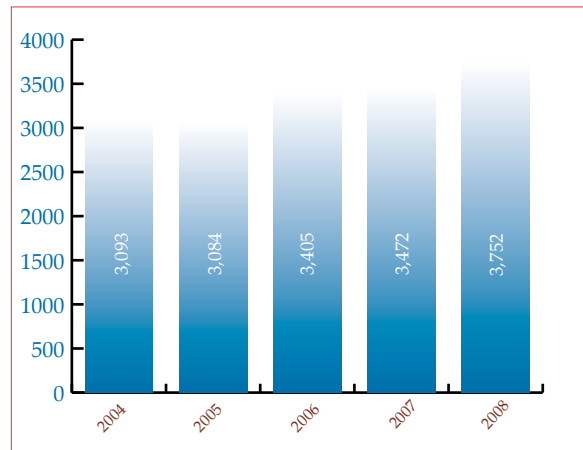
Arrests for Index and Non-Index Offenses, 2007-2008

Top Arrest Charge	Number and Percent	2007			2008		
		Adult (%)	Juvenile (%)	Total	Adult (%)	Juvenile (%)	Total
Aggravated Assault	Count % within Arrest Type	1,367 (86%)	218 (14%)	1,585	1,334 (88%)	182 (12%)	1,516
Arson	Count % within Arrest Type	8 (80%)	2 (20%)	10	16 (70%)	7 (30%)	23
Burglary	Count % within Arrest Type	298 (86%)	49 (14%)	347	285 (85%)	51 (15%)	336
Disorderly Conduct/POCA	Count % within Arrest Type	5,313 (98%)	111 (2%)	5,424	5,110 (97%)	151 (3%)	5,261
Forgery/Uttering Check	Count % within Arrest Type	69 (100%)	0 (0%)	69	44 (100%)	0 (0%)	44
Fraud	Count % within Arrest Type	44-100%	0 (0%)	44	49 (96%)	2 (4%)	51
Gambling	Count % within Arrest Type	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2	7 (100%)	0 (0%)	7
Homicide/Manslaughter	Count % within Arrest Type	108 (92%)	10 (8%)	118	110 (87%)	17 (13%)	127
Larceny/Theft	Count % within Arrest Type	1,058 (90%)	115 (10%)	1,173	1245 (92%)	109 (8%)	1,354
Liquor Laws	Count % within Arrest Type	97 (99%)	1 (1%)	98	89 (100%)	0 (0%)	89
Narcotic Drug Laws	Count % within Arrest Type	8,775 (97%)	308 (3%)	9,083	9,328 (96%)	350 (4%)	9,678
Offenses Against the Family and Children	Count % within Arrest Type	20 (95%)	1 (5%)	21	21 (100%)	0 (0%)	21
Other Assaults (non-Aggravated)	Count % within Arrest Type	4,808 (92%)	444 (8%)	5,252	4,856 (91%)	471 (9%)	5,327
Other Felonies	Count % within Arrest Type	1,296 (80%)	320 (20%)	1,616	1,367 (79%)	366 (21%)	1,733
Other Misdemeanors	Count % within Arrest Type	4,384 (89%)	555 (11%)	4,939	4,274 (84%)	818 (16%)	5,092
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	Count % within Arrest Type	1,806 (99%)	10 (1%)	1,816	1,626 (99%)	6 (1%)	1,632
Rape/Sexual Abuse	Count % within Arrest Type	12 (86%)	2 (14%)	14	9 (82%)	2 (18%)	11
Release Violations/Fugitive	Count % within Arrest Type	4,004 (98%)	102 (2%)	4,106	4,284 (97%)	116 (3%)	4,400
Robbery/Carjacking	Count % within Arrest Type	433 (63%)	257 (37%)	690	430 (63%)	255 (37%)	685
Sex Offenses	Count % within Arrest Type	160 (92%)	13 (8%)	173	176 (93%)	14 (7%)	190
Stolen Property	Count % within Arrest Type	271 (95%)	14 (5%)	285	255 (92%)	21 (8%)	276
Theft from Auto	Count % within Arrest Type	69 (88%)	9 (12%)	78	87 (94%)	6 (6%)	93
Traffic Violations	Count % within Arrest Type	9,716 (98%)	200 (2%)	9,916	9,375 (98%)	165 (2%)	9,540
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle (UUV)	Count % within Arrest Type	634 (56%)	506 (44%)	1,140	617 (61%)	390 (39%)	1,007
Vandalize/Tampering w/ Auto	Count % within Arrest Type	424 (85%)	77 (15%)	501	443 (88%)	62 (12%)	505
Vending Violations	Count % within Arrest Type	241 (100%)	0 (0%)	241	442 (99%)	6 (1%)	448
Weapons	Count % within Arrest Type	1,124 (88%)	148 (12%)	1,272	1,056 (85%)	186 (15%)	1,242
Total	Count % within Arrest Type	**46,541 (93%)**	**3,472 (7%)**	**50,013**	**46,935 (93%)**	**3,753 (7%)**	**50,688**

Source for non-homicide data: *Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) data as of 03/06/2009. Totals are based solely on the top arrest charge. One person may be booked on more than one arrest charge.*

Source for homicide and sex offense data: *Homicide and Sexual Offenses Branch (HSOB).*

For the purposes of the CJIS Weekly Arrest Report, the term "juvenile" used above is defined as individuals under the age of 18 years (≤ 17 years of age). These "juvenile" totals may include Title 16 cases where juveniles are tried as adults.

The above non–homicide arrests reflect arrests made by all agencies in the District of Columbia.

Traffic Safety

Fatalities, 2004–2008

Thirty–eight percent of the traffic fatalities in the District of Columbia have involved pedestrians. Pedestrian and total fatalities have dropped significantly in 2008 over 2007.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Pedestrian Fatalities	10	16	17	25	15
Total Traffic Fatalities	45	49	41	54	40

Arrests and Citations, 2004–2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Impaired Driving	1,780	1,807	2,143	2,275	1,225
Egregious Speeding†	1,304	677	642	760	2,300
Seatbelt/Child Restraint Violations	8,258	7,696	4,583	5,547	8,231
Distracted Driving‡	3,271	7,523	5,789	8,611	12,273

†30+ miles per hour over the posted speed limit.
‡Includes using a cellular phone without a hands-free device.

Note: The DC law that bans driving while using hand-held cell phones or other electronic devices went into effect in July 2004.

Speed-Related Fatalities

The number of fatalities on DC's roadways where speed was the primary contributing factor accounted for 35 percent of the total fatalities in 2008.

■ Total Fatalities   ■ Speed-related Fatalities
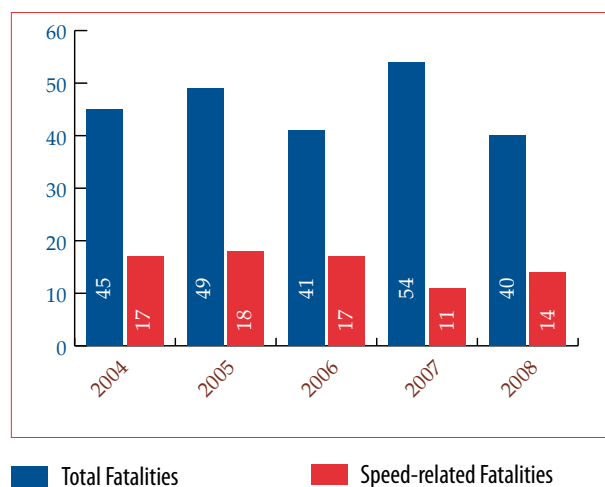
Pedestrian fatalities dropped 40 percent in 2008; total traffic fatalities were down 26 percent.

Calls For Service

Answering and dispatching both emergency and non-emergency calls are now the responsibility of the Office of Unified Communications, a District agency created in October 2004.

Calls for Service Trends
The total number of emergency calls for service in 2008 decreased two percent from 2007.

	2007	2008
Calls Received, Dispatched	620,565	619,193
Calls Received, Not Dispatched	33,303	22,823
Distribution of Calls (Dispatched)	94.9%	96.4%
Distribution of Calls (Not Dispatched)	5.1%	3.6%
Total 911 Calls for Service	653,868	642,016

A "call for service" is any call for which MPD action is initiated.

Priority I, II and III Calls for Service
While the number of Priority I and II calls for service increased between 2007 and 2008, the overall response time decreased.

Type of Call	2007		2008		Percent Change	
	Call Count	Avg. Response Time	Call Count	Avg. Response Time	Call Count	Avg. Response Time
Priority I	49,752	7.83 min	55,383	7.17 min	11.3%	-8.8%
Priority II	123,851	14.24 min	152,847	12.53 min	23.4%	-12.0%
Priority III	150,993	17.74 min	135,738	16.7 min	-10.1%	-5.9%

Definitions of Priority I, II and III Calls

Priority I calls involve circumstances where an imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage exists resulting in a Code 1 response being authorized. These calls will be dispatched without delay to any available unit within the PSA or police district, including to officials and watch commanders if no other unit is available. A sergeant, lieutenant and/or the watch commander will respond to the scene of all Priority I calls.

Priority II calls involve circumstances that require immediate dispatch and response, but most do not involve any imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage. In the event such a threat is identified in any Priority II call, a

Code 1 response can be authorized and it will be handled the same as a Priority I call. The dispatching of an MPD unit to a Priority II call shall not be delayed more than 15 minutes, at which time the dispatcher will advise the watch commander and the call will be assigned to any available unit.

Priority III calls involve routine requests for police services that involve no imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage. The dispatching of an MPD unit to a Priority III call will not be delayed more than one hour, at which time the dispatcher will advise the watch commander, and a decision will be made will be made on how to handle the call at that time.

Personnel

Total Personnel
In 2008, the MPD exceeded 4,000 sworn members.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sworn Personnel	3,773	3,768	3,803	3,915	4,022
Civilian Personnel	584	655	690	593	607
Total	4,357	4,423	4,493	4,508	4,629

Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race
Even as the MPD's overall sworn strength has increased, the Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
Gender										
Male	2,873	76%	2,882	77%	2,907	76%	3,000	77%	3,095	77%
Female	900	24%	886	23%	896	24%	915	23%	927	23%
Race										
Black	2,413	64%	2,370	63%	2,380	63%	2,411	62%	2,450	61%
White	1,082	29%	1,104	29%	1,115	29%	1,162	30%	1,215	30%
Hispanic	227	6%	242	6%	255	7%	279	7%	277	7%
Asian	51	1%	52	1%	53	1%	63	2%	78	2%
Native American	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	<1%
Total	3,773	100%	3,768	100%	3,803	100%	3,915	100%	4,022	100%

Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Sworn Personnel, by Rank
More than 3 out of every 4 sworn members are officers or detectives.

Recruits (208)
Officers/Detectives (3,070)
Investigator (37)
Sergeants (478)
Lieutenants (152)
Captains (40)
Command Personnel (37)
Includes Inspectors, Commanders, Assistant Chiefs, and the Chief of Police
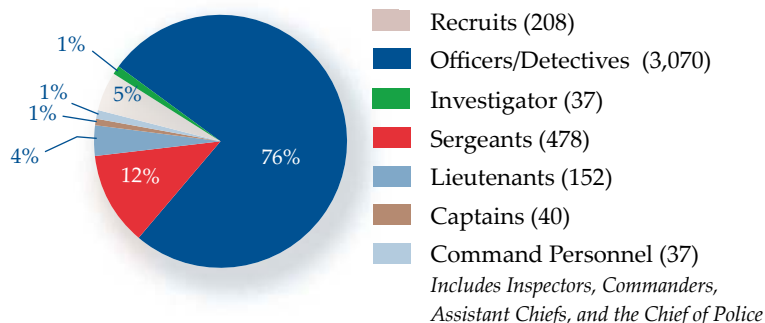
Sworn Attrition vs. Hiring

The MPD's Recruiting Branch has worked hard to keep up with attrition and expand the police force.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Members Lost to Attrition	245	228	210	174	171
Number of Members Hired	300	228	241	294	278

Ranks of the Metropolitan Police Department

While every sworn member of the Department is a police officer by profession, he or she is further identified by rank.

- Recruit Officer (attending the Metropolitan Police Academy)
- Officer/Master Patrol Officer/Senior Police Officer/Investigator
- Detective
- Sergeant
- Lieutenant
- Captain
- Inspector
- Commander
- Assistant Chief
- Chief of Police

Award Categories

In 2007, Chief Lanier implemented a new approach to recognizing the Department's sworn and civilian members. Rather than have one large ceremony at the end of the year, members now receive their awards shortly after the commendable action, at one of her regularly-held crime briefings. In 2008 over 400 members received awards.

- ★ Achievement Medal (210)
- ★ Chieft of Police Award of Merit Medal (3)
- ★ Department Blue Badge Medal (3)
- ★ Department Commendation Ribbon (8)
- ★ Department Lifesaving Medal (22)
- ★ Department Unit Citation Ribbon (120)
- ★ Detective of the Year Medal (1)
- ★ Medal of Valor (7)
- ★ Meritorious Service Medal (56)

Awards of the Metropolitan Police Department

Use of Force

	2007	2008	Percent Change
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	31	14	-54.8%
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	8	3	-62.5%
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	12	4	-66.7%
Instances of Firarm Discharges at Animals	12	14	16.7%
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	2	1	-50.0%

Budget, FY 2007-2008

Expenditures, FY 2007–2008
Spending on both personal and non–personal services increased from FY 2007 to FY 2008.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY2007 Appropriation Year Expenditures	FY2008 Appropriation Year Expenditures
Regular Pay	$287,781,362	$313,152,721
Regular Pay — Other	$4,476,813	$3,834,042
Additional Gross Pay	$18,816,850	$19,474,882
Fringe Benefits	$36,328,554	$38,853,258
Overtime	$36,477,754	$39,259,790
Total Personal Services	**$383,881,337**	**$414,574,695**
Supplies	$5,084,057	$4,966,496
Utilities, Communications, and Building Rental	$3,141,601	$3,392,534
Telephone, Teletype, Etc.	$4,934,971	$6,103,471
Rentals—Land, Buildings and Structures	$3,120,365	$11,275,597
Janitorial Services	$1,871,568	$1,909,990
Security Services	$1,093,924	$4,263,218
Occupancy Fixed Costs	$3,235,363	$3,900,480
Other Services and Charges	$30,027,219	$26,126,759
Contracts	$31,056,063	$38,327,201
Subsidies and Transfers	$1,424,433	$1,449,692
Purchased Assets, Minor Equipment and Rental	$3,160,903	$2,185,559
Other	$38,335	-
Debt Service	-	-
Total Non-Personal Services	**$88,188,801**	**$102,549,374**
Total	**$465,931,704.88**	**$517,124,069.91**

Note: Figures represent expenditures from all funding sources; all numbers rounded to the nearest dollar.

Expenditures, Personal vs. Non-Personal
Eighty percent of all MPD spending in FY 2008 was for Personal Services.

20%   80%

■ Personal Services ($414.6 million)

■ Non-Personal Services ($103.9 million)
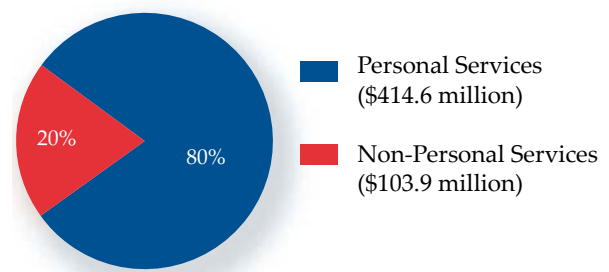
Fleet

MPD Fleet, FY 2004 – FY 2008
The MPD maintains a varied fleet of over 1,600 vehicles.

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Total Marked Cruisers	807	745	773	808	800
Total Unmarked Cruisers	411	435	443	422	414
Total Marked Other*	150	139	161	177	185
Total Unmarked Other**	66	48	40	42	44
Total Scooters (Honda)	169	161	169	122	121
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson)	50	52	51	53	59
Total Boats†	14	14	15	15	15
Miscellanous‡	7	55	32	28	22
Total Vehicles	**1,674**	**1,649**	**1,684**	**1,667**	**1,660**

Notes:
*Marked Other includes marked cargo vans, passenger vans, SUVs, trucks, wreckers, command buses, and prisoner transport vehicles.
**Unmarked Other includes unmarked SUVs, cargo vans, passenger vans, and trucks.
†Boat information provided by SOD Harbor.
‡Miscellaneous vehicles include forklifts, generators, and service equipment.

Appendices Index

Appendix A:
CCTV Use in the District (2008)

The Metropolitan Police Department has a Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system to support public safety operations in the nation's capital during major events, emergencies, or times of heightened alert for terrorism. The cameras in this CCTV system monitor public spaces only, with a focus on critical installations that have been identified as potential terrorism targets.

In addition to the 18 CCTV cameras activated during major events, the MPD has 74 Neighborhood Cameras designed to help combat crime in District of Columbia neighborhoods; the Neighborhood Cameras are active all the time.

JOCC/CCTV Activations
The following is a list of activations of the Department's Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) during calendar year 2008. During JOCC activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.

- **January 22** Right to Life March
- **January 28** State of the Union
- **March 29** National Marathon
- **March 30** National's Opening Day
- **April 11-13** World Bank/IMF Fall Meetings
- **April 15-19** Papal Visit
- **April 19** National Socialist Movement
- **May 2-3** All Hands on Deck I

- **June 27-28** All Hands on Deck II/Caribbean Festival
- **July 4** Fourth of July
- **August 4** All Hands on Deck III
- **October 11-13** World Bank/IMF Fall Meetings
- **November 14-16** G20 Summit
- **November 21-23** All Hands on Deck IV
- **November 4** Election Day
- **December 18-20** All Hands on Deck V

Appendix B:
FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Offenses

Like most other jurisdictions, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) reports crime two different ways. Primarily, the Department reports crimes that are defined in the District of Columbia Criminal Code. This is according to local law and is how officers classify offenses and makes arrests. The MPD also generates crime data using uniformly established guidelines that were developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the **Uniform Crime Reporting System,** or **UCR**.

The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offense information for daily operational and deployment decisions. Residents access this same information to make informed decisions. The MPD has included DC Code Index Offenses in this Annual Report in order to provide an accurate picture of crime trends as they are actually happening in the District of Columbia and because that is how crime is reported to the MPD by residents (see page 14). It is also how crime information is shared with the residents of the District of Columbia.

UCR Crime information has been included here so that residents have access to that standardized crime data. To compare crime trends to other jurisdictions using UCR data, please visit the FBI website.

FBI UCR Part I Crime Definitions

The UCR provides a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared across police agencies.

Murder: The willful non-negligent killing of a person.

Forcible Rape: The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

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 is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.

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

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" includes automobiles, trucks and buses, and other self-propelled vehicles that run on land surfaces and not rails.

Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

FBI UCR Citywide Crime Trends

UCR Part I Crime

Overall crime increased 4.5 percent from 2007 to 2008, but it remains 11 percent lower than in 2003.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Murder	198	196	169	181	186
Forcible Rape	218	165	182	192	186
Robbery	3,057	3,502	3,604	3,985	4,154
Aggravated Assault	3,863	3,854	4,453	3,566	3,609
Burglary	3,943	3,571	3,826	3,920	3,781
Larceny/Theft	13,756	14,162	15,132	16,476	18,787
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,136	7,467	7,057	7,323	6,191
Arson	81	61	34	63	51
Total	33,252	32,978	34,457	35,706	36,945
% Change Over Previous Year	-18.0%	-0.8%	+4.5%	+3.6%	+4.5%

Source: These statistics reflect official UCR Part I crime totals as reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program.

Note: Figures reported here may not match exactly what was published in the FBI's *Crime in the United States* because of modifications — such as late reporting, re-classification of some offenses, and discovery that some offenses were unfounded — made after the FBI's deadline.

UCR Part I Crime Rates (per 100,000)

The District's per–capita Index crime rate in 2008 was 23 percent less than what it was just 10 years earlier.
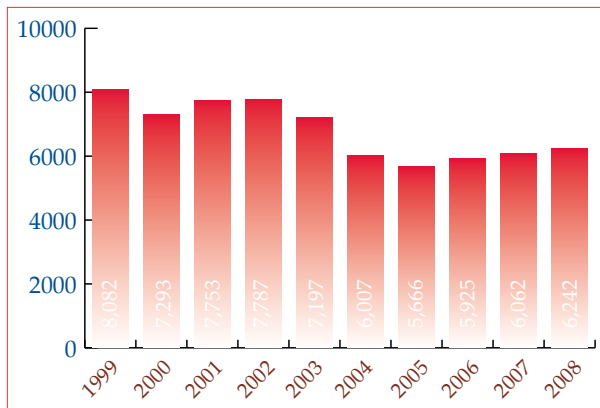
UCR Part I Crime Rates

The District's crime rate has decreased by nearly 23 percent over the past decade.

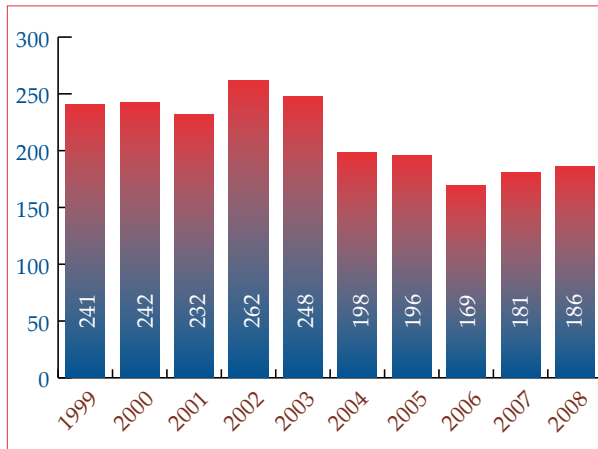|	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
Estimated Population	519,000		572,059		573,822		570,898		563,384	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Violent Crimes	8,448	1,628	8,628	1,508	9,193	1,602	9,109	1,596	8,839	1,569
Murder	241	46	242	42	232	40	262	46	248	44
Forcible Rape	248	48	251	44	181	32	262	46	273	48
Robbery	3,344	644	3,553	621	3,777	658	3,731	654	3,836	681
Aggravated Assault	4,615	889	4,582	801	5,003	872	4,854	850	4,482	796
Property Crimes	33,497	6,454	33,090	5,784	35,295	6,151	35,347	6,191	31,707	5,628
Burglary	5,067	976	4,745	829	4,947	862	5,167	905	4,670	829
Larceny/Theft	21,673	4,176	21,637	3,782	22,274	3,882	20,903	3,661	17,362	3,082
Motor Vehicle Theft	6,652	1,282	6,600	1,154	7,970	1,389	9,168	1,606	9,549	1,695
Arson	105	20	108	19	104	18	109	19	126	22
Total Index Crimes	41,945	8,082	41,718	7,293	44,488	7,753	44,456	7,787	40,546	7,197

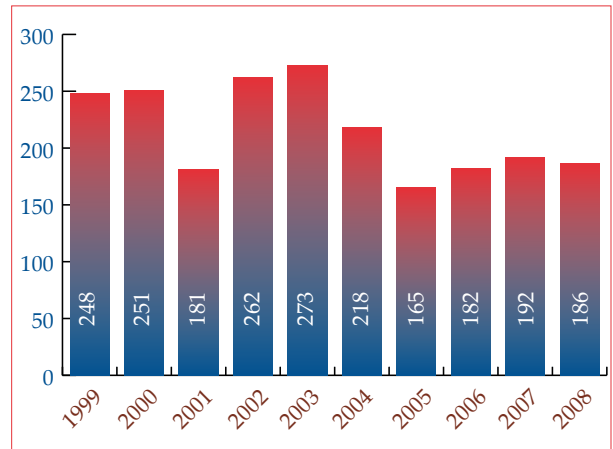|	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
Estimated Population	553,523		582,049		581,530		588,292		591,833	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Violent Crimes	7,336	1,325	7,717	1,326	8,408	1,449	7,924	1,347	8,135	1,375
Murder	198	36	196	34	169	29	181	31	186	31
Forcible Rape	218	39	165	28	182	31	192	33	186	31
Robbery	3,057	552	3,502	602	3,604	620	3,985	677	4,154	702
Aggravated Assault	3,863	698	3,854	662	4,453	766	3,566	606	3,609	610
Property Crimes	25,916	4,682	25,261	4,340	26,049	4,479	27,782	4,722	28,810	4,868
Burglary	3,943	712	3,571	614	3,826	658	3,920	666	3,781	639
Larceny/Theft	13,756	2,485	14,162	2,433	15,132	2,602	16,476	2,801	18,787	3,174
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,136	1,470	7,467	1,283	7,057	1,214	7,323	1,245	6,191	1,046
Arson	81	15	61	10	34	6	63	11	51	9
Total Index Crimes	33,252	6,007	32,978	5,666	34,457	5,925	35,706	6,062	36,945	6,242

FBI UCR Part I Violent Crimes

Murder
For the first time since the mid-1980s, DC has recorded fewer than 200 homicides per year for the past five years.

Year	Value
1999	241
2000	242
2001	232
2002	262
2003	248
2004	198
2005	196
2006	169
2007	181
2008	186

Forcible Rape
The number of forcible rapes in 2008 has decreased 32 percent since its peak in 2003.

Year	Value
1999	248
2000	251
2001	181
2002	262
2003	273
2004	218
2005	165
2006	182
2007	192
2008	186

Robbery
The number of robberies citywide has increased slightly in recent years.

Year	Value
1999	3,344
2000	3,553
2001	3,777
2002	3,731
2003	3,836
2004	3,057
2005	3,502
2006	3,604
2007	3,985
2008	4,154
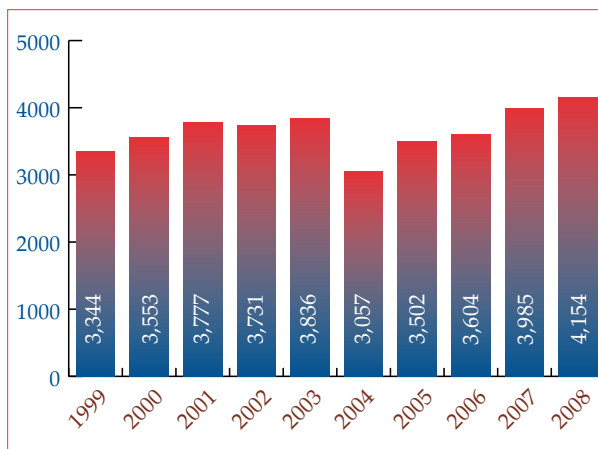
Aggravated Assault
Aggravated assaults have declined 19 percent since 2006 28 precent since 2001.

Year	Value
1999	4,615
2000	4,582
2001	5,003
2002	4,854
2003	4,482
2004	3,863
2005	3,854
2006	4,453
2007	3,566
2008	3,609
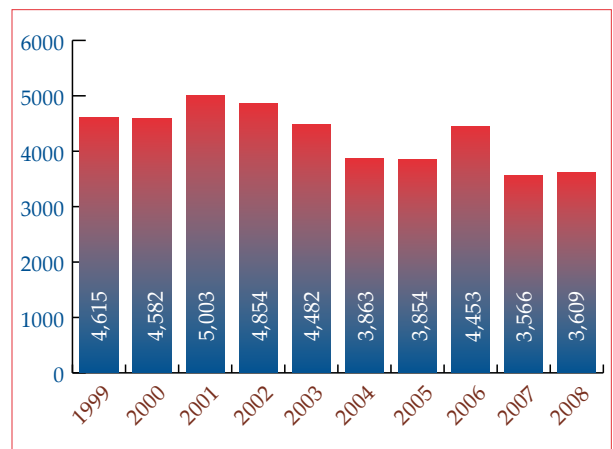
FBI UCR Part I Property Crimes

Burglary
There were 27 percent fewer burglaries in 2008 than in 2002.

Year	Value
1999	5,067
2000	4,745
2001	4,947
2002	5,167
2003	4,670
2004	3,943
2005	3,571
2006	3,826
2007	3,920
2008	3,781
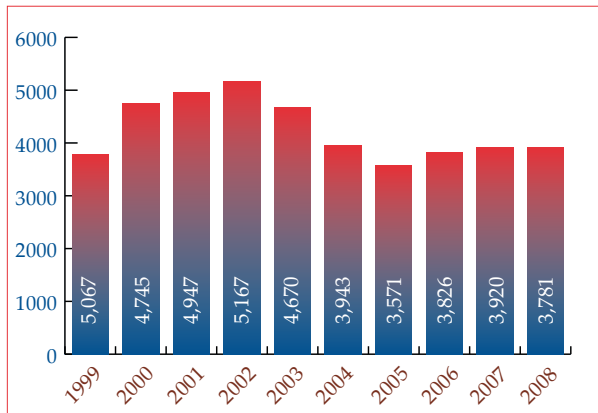
Larceny/Theft
Larceny/thefts rose slightly in 2008, but still declined 13 percent over the past decade.

Year	Value
1999	21,673
2000	21,637
2001	22,274
2002	20,903
2003	17,362
2004	13,756
2005	14,162
2006	15,132
2007	16,476
2008	18,787
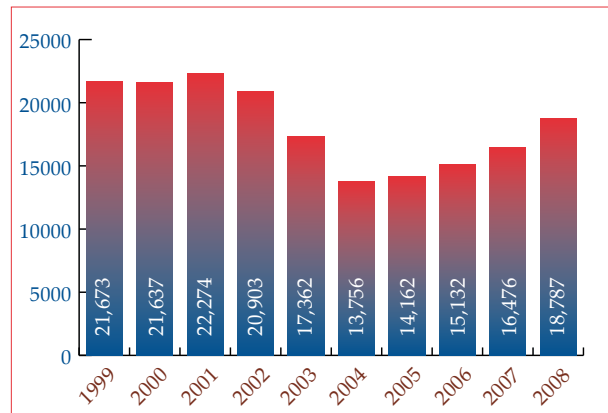
Motor Vehicle Theft
Auto thefts have declined 15 percent from 2007.

Year	Value
1999	6,652
2000	6,600
2001	7,970
2002	9,168
2003	9,549
2004	8,136
2005	7,467
2006	7,057
2007	7,323
2008	6,191
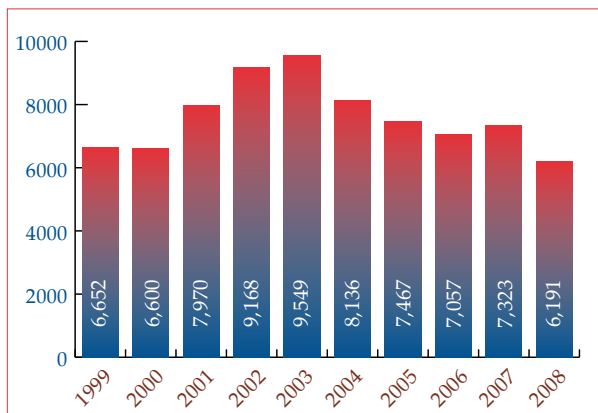
Arson
After rising in 2003, reported arson offenses has remained below 100 from 2004 through 2007

Year	Value
1999	105
2000	108
2001	104
2002	109
2003	126
2004	81
2005	61
2006	34
2007	63
2008	51
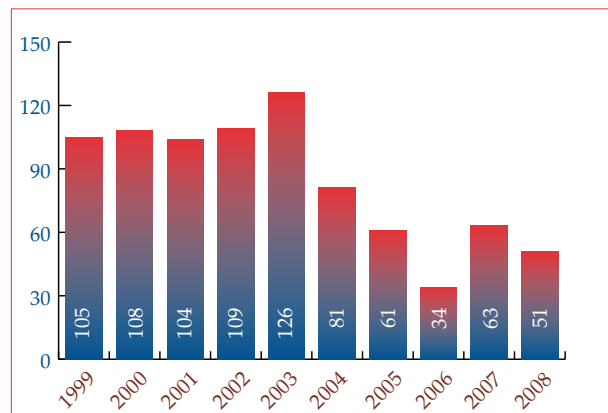
Appendix C:
Remembering Our Fallen Heroes

The Metropolitan Police Department dedicates this report to the outstanding and heroic members who died in the line of duty. Their service and sacrifice are deeply appreciated and forever remembered.

For more information on these officers, and all MPD members who have died in the line of duty, visit the MPD website at **www.mpdc.dc.gov/memorial**.

Officer	Date of Death	Officer	Date of Death
2000-Present			
Wayne C. Pitt	April 11, 2007	Joseph Pozell	May 17, 2005
Gerard W. Burke	March 23, 2006	Clifton Rife II	June 2, 2004
James McBride	August 10, 2005	John S. Ashley	May 30, 2004
1975-1999			
Thomas Hamlette, Jr.	July 18, 1998	Kevin Welsh	August 4, 1986
Robert L. Johnson, Jr.	April 27, 1997	Joseph M. Cournoyer	January 29, 1985
Oliver W. Smith	February 26, 1997	Raymond E. Mumford	March 11, 1983
Brian T. Gibson	February 5, 1997	Robert K. Best	December 15, 1982
Anthony W. Simms	May 25, 1996	Donald G. Luning	September 14, 1982
Scott S. Lewis	October 6, 1995	Arthur P. Snyder	February 12, 1980
James McGee, Jr.	February 7, 1995	Richard F. Giguere	June 6, 1979
Henry J. Daly	November 22, 1994	Alfred V. Jackson	June 6, 1979
Jason E. White	December 30, 1993	Bernis Carr, Jr.	February 16, 1978
Ernest C. Ricks	May 17, 1989	Bruce W. Wilson	April 26, 1977
Robert Remington	May 19, 1987	Michael J. Acri	October 16, 1976
1950-1974			
Gail A. Cobb	September 20, 1974	Lawrence L. Dorsey	February 2, 1968
George D. Jones, Jr.	March 24, 1973	Gilbert M. Silvia	November 25, 1967
Ronnie W. Hassell	December 2, 1972	Russell W. Ponton	May 2, 1967
Dana E. Harwood	September 25, 1972	Marvin L. Stocker	March 23, 1966
William L. Sigmon	May 25, 1971	Marcus P. Willis	December 27, 1965
Jerrard F. Young	May 21, 1971	Martin I. Donovan	July 9, 1964
Glen Fisher	March 10, 1971	Robert D. Handwerk	January 24, 1964
David H. Rose	February 20, 1971	David C. Higginbotham	December 7, 1963
Allan L. Nairn	November 30, 1969	Elmer L. Hunter	March 20, 1963
Michael J. Cody	July 14, 1969	Terrell M. Dodson	April 17, 1960
David C. Hawfield	July 14, 1969	Donald J. Brereton	January 7, 1960
Willie C. Ivery	November 15, 1968	Harold K. Shelton	May 3, 1959
Stephen A. Williams	July 2, 1968	Lester G. Myers	November 13, 1958
Eugene I. Williams	February 27, 1968	George W. Cassels	July 12, 1953

Officer	Date of Death	Officer	Date of Death
1925-1949			
Grady A. Beacham	December 2, 1948	Raymond V. Sinclair	December 28, 1934
Mortimer P. Donoghue	September 15, 1948	George W. Shinault	August 14, 1932
Hubert W. Estes	May 16, 1947	Elmer A. Swanson	July 6, 1932
Richard H. Taylor	December 13, 1946	Arthur H. Gelhar	August 8, 1931
Harry E. Hamilton	November 1, 1946	Charles D. Poole	August 4, 1931
Donald W. Downs	September 1, 1946	Frank J. Scoville	September 24, 1930
William J. Weston Jr.	March 4, 1945	Frederick W. Bauer	June 6, 1930
Charles R. Johnston	May 9, 1943	Ross H. Kaylor	December 10, 1929
Irving Rosenburg	February 15, 1942	Edgar P. Alexander	November 16, 1929
Uel M. Gaile	August 19, 1940	Harry J. McDonald	July 22, 1929
Charles F. Cummings	June 12, 1940	William S. Buchanan	April 18, 1929
Robert W. Davis	January 1, 1940	John F. McAuliffe	January 21, 1929
Raymond E. Grant	August 14, 1939	Claude O. Rupe	October 14, 1928
Richard T. Conklin	June 5, 1938	James G. Helm	February 11, 1928
Earnest T. Wessells	April 23, 1938	Leo W. Busch	September 28, 1926
Paul W. Jones	March 14, 1936	Earl A. Skinner	June 9, 1926
Frank L. Nussbaum	February 16, 1936	Claude C. Koontz	November 30, 1925
Jessie L. Taylor	May 1, 1931		
1900-1924			
Raymond C. Leisinger	August 28, 1924	Harry Wilson	July 21, 1919
John W. Purcell	October 17, 1923	Lester M. Kidwell	July 11, 1918
Frederick G. Stange	February 28, 1923	John A. Conrad	May 21, 1918
Edmund P. Keleher	January 10, 1922	David T. Dunigan	May 21, 1918
George C. Chinn	October 20, 1921	Willie R. Gawen	March 2, 1915
Samuel C. Hayden	February 27, 1921	William H. Mathews	March 5, 1909
Preston E. Bradley	February 21, 1921	William E. Yetton	November 9, 1908
Oscar A. McKimmie	January 17, 1920	John J. Smith	July 7, 1904
James E. Armstrong	December 20, 1919		
1800's			
Junius B. Slack	November 27, 1891	Frederick M. Passau	May 17, 1889
Adolphus Constantine	September 10, 1891	John H. Fowler	September 9, 1884
Americus N. Crippen	November 5, 1889	Francis M. Doyle	December 29, 1871

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