

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 to 2011

February 2014

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Acknowledgements

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's Statistical Analysis Center 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 staff from our local and federal criminal justice partners. In particular, staff from the Metropolitan Police Department, the Office of Attorney General, the Department of Corrections, the US Attorney General's Office for the District of Columbia, the US District Court Criminal Division, the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the US Administrative Office of the Courts, the US Probation Office of the District of Columbia, the Court Services Offender Supervision Agency, the Pretrial Service Agency for the District of Columbia, and the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

About this Report

This report is based on publicly obtained information from District of Columbia (District) criminal justice agencies. The report provides an overview of crime and the administration of justice in the District's criminal justice system between 2005 and 2011. The purpose is to provide readers with an easily accessible document that brings together in a single report social, economic, and crime justice trends on local and federal criminal justice partners in the District.

This report begins with an executive summary that summarizes the research highlights. The body of the report is organized into seven sections:

- I. Population Change and Social and Economic Well-being in the District
- II. Adult Crime and Public Safety
- III. Administration of Justice in the Adult System
- IV. Adult Corrections and Reentry
- V. Juvenile Crime and Public Safety
- VI. Administration of Justice in the Juvenile System
- VII. Committed Youth and Juvenile Reentry

Each section includes tabular information obtained from the respective criminal and juvenile justice agencies in the District of Columbia. For further information on specific agencies, readers are encouraged to visit the agency websites provided in this report.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS	5
INTRODUCTION	8
DATA COLLECTION AND METHODOLOGY	9
I. POPULATION CHANGE AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12
RACE, GENDER, AND AGE DIVERSITY	12
POPULATION CHANGE	12
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING	12
SUBSTANCE USE, MENTAL HEALTH, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE-INVOLVED INDIVIDUALS	13
II. ADULT CRIME AND PUBLIC SAFETY	14
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	14
ADULT CRIME – DC CRIMINAL CODE VIOLATIONS	17
III. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE ADULT SYSTEM	18
RE-ARRESTS AND FAILURE TO APPEAR AMONG PRETRIAL DEFENDANTS	18
CRIMINAL CASE FILINGS, DISPOSITION, AND PROCESSING IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	19
CRIMINAL CASE FILINGS AND PROCESSING IN THE US DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	20
JUDICIAL SENTENCING COMPLIANCE AND PERIOD OF INCARCERATION IN DC SUPERIOR COURT	22
INDIGENT DEFENSE	23
IV. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS AND REENTRY	24
OFFENDERS SUPERVISED BY COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY	24
POST CONVICTION SUPERVISION FOR THE US PROBATION OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	25
DC OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISON FACILITIES	27
V. JUVENILE CRIME AND PUBLIC SAFETY	29
JUVENILE CONTACT, MPD DIVERSIONS, AND JUVENILE DETENTION	30
VI. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE JUVENILE SYSTEM	31
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REFERRAL AND CASE PROCESSING	31
VII. COMMITTED YOUTH AND JUVENILE REENTRY	32
COMMITTED YOUTH AND RECIDIVISM	32
APPENDICES	34
APPENDIX TABLE A. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DC OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS BY OFFENSE TYPE, US DISTRICT COURT 2005 2011	34
APPENDIX TABLE B. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DC OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS BY OFFENSE TYPE, DC SUPERIOR COURT 2005 2011	34
APPENDIX TABLE C. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES INVOLVING DEFENDANTS REPRESENTED BY THE PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES, 2008 TO 2011 ..	35
APPENDIX TABLE D. CSOSA TOTAL SUPERVISED POPULATION, FISCAL YEARS 2005 AND 2010 ¹	35
APPENDIX TABLE F. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASE CLEARANCE RATE, DC SUPERIOR COURT 2005 TO 2010	35

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

APPENDIX TABLE G. MEDIAN NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN TRIAL EVENTS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES REFERRED/PETITIONED TO DCSC FAMILY COURT, 2005 TO 2011	36
APPENDIX TABLE I. TOTAL YOUTH SERVICES CENTER POPULATION, 2009 TO 2011	36
APPENDIX TABLE J. WARD LEVEL DISTRIBUTION OF DC CODE OFFENSES REPORTED BY MPD, 2005 TO 2011	37

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POPULATION AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELL BEING INDICATORS BY WARD, 2005 TO 2010	12
TABLE 2. SUBSTANCE USE AND SELF-REPORTED MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT EXPERIENCES AMONG ARRESTEES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 2009 TO 2011	13
TABLE 3. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DC CODE OFFENSES REPORTED BY MPD, 2005 TO 2011	18
TABLE 4. RE-ARREST AND FAILURE TO APPEAR AMONG OFFENDERS SUPERVISED BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY, FY 2008 TO 2011	19
TABLE 5. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED IN DC SUPERIOR COURT, 2007 TO 2011	20
TABLE 6. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PENDING CRIMINAL CASE IN DC SUPERIOR COURT, 2007 TO 2011	20
TABLE 7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMINAL CASES COMMENCED IN US DISTRICT COURT, DC DEFENDANTS BY OFFENSE TYPE, 2006 TO 2011	21
TABLE 8. NUMBER AND MEDIAN TIME (IN MONTHS) FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION FOR CASES COMMENCED IN US DISTRICT, DC DEFENDANTS BY DISPOSITION TYPE 2006 TO 2011	21
TABLE 9. MEDIAN NUMBER OF DAYS FROM CONVICTION TO SENTENCING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEFENDANTS CONVICTED IN US DISTRICT COURT, 2005 TO 2011	22
TABLE 10. JUDICIAL SENTENCING COMPLIANCE FOR SENTENCES IMPOSED IN DC SUPERIOR COURT, 2005 TO 2011	22
TABLE 11. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR DEFENDANTS SENTENCED IN DC SUPERIOR COURT BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 2005 AND 2011	23
TABLE 12. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RE-INCARCERATION AND RE-ARREST, AND NUMBER OF TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS AMONG CSOSA OFFENDERS, FISCAL YEARS 2005 TO 2010	24
TABLE 13. SUBSTANCE USE, EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF OFFENDERS SUPERVISED BY CSOSA, 2005 TO 2010	25
TABLE 14. DC OFFENDERS SUPERVISED BY THE US PROBATION OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 2006 TO 2011	26
TABLE 15. DC OFFENDERS SUPERVISED BY US PROBATION OFFICE WITH SUBSTANCE USE CONDITIONS, 2006 TO 2011	26
TABLE 16. OFFENDERS INCARCERATED IN THE DC DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 2006 TO 2011	27
TABLE 17. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DC OFFENDERS INCARCERATED IN THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS BY GENDER, 2005 TO 2011 .	27
TABLE 18. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DC OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS RACE, 2005 TO 2011	28
TABLE 19. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DC OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS BY AGE, 2005 TO 2011	28
TABLE 20. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILES ARRESTED AND DIVERTED BY MPD, 2009 TO 2011	30
TABLE 21. JUVENILE CASES PETITIONED IN DC SUPERIOR COURT BY MAJOR OFFENSE CATEGORY, 2005 TO 2011	31
TABLE 22. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITTED YOUTH BY AGE AND COMMITTING OFFENSE TYPE, 2005 TO 2011	32
TABLE 23. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECIDIVISM FOR COMMITTED YOUTH BY AGE, FY2005 TO FY2010	32
TABLE 24. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECIDIVISM FOR COMMITTED YOUTH BY PLACEMENT TYPE, FY2005 TO FY2011	33

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1. OAG ADULT MISDEMEANORS	15
FIGURE 2. USAO ADULT MISDEMEANORS	16
FIGURE 3. USAO ADULT FELONIES	16
FIGURE 4. JUVENILE ARREST AND PAPERING PROCESS.....	29

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Executive Summary

The District's criminal justice system has a unique blend of local and federal agencies that work to preserve public safety and ensure fair and equitable justice in the city. This report provides an overview of crime and the administration of justice in the District between 2005 and 2011. This analysis is based primarily on publicly available information. A listing of the District's criminal and juvenile justice agencies is provided and readers are advised to visit agency websites for further information about their functions and duties.

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

Population Change and the Social and Economic Well-being in the District

- The population in the District was estimated to have increased by 5.2 percent between 2005 and 2010.
- Black or African Americans represent a majority of the population in Wards 4, 5, 7 and 8; Whites represent a majority in Wards 1, 2, 3, and Ward 6; Wards 1 and Ward 2 have the largest populations of Hispanics.
- In 2010, the sex ratios¹ for Wards 2 and 6 were close to an even proportion among male and females (99.9 and 99.7 males per 100 females respectively). By contrast, the sex ratio for Ward 3 was 78.5 males per 100 females.
- Between 2000 and 2010, the population under 18 years of age decreased by a rate of 12.3 percent. By contrast, the population aged 18 to 44 grew at a rate of 11.6 percent; the population aged 45 to 64 grew at a rate of 11.7 percent.
- Wards 2, 3, 6, and 4 are among the highest in key socioeconomic indicators (*e.g.*, education, employment, income, homeownership). Conversely, Wards 8, 7, 6, and 1 are among the highest with children living in poverty.

Adult Crime and Public Safety

- Between 2005 and 2011, overall crime increased by 2.8 percent but decreased for four major crime categories (*e.g.*, assault with a deadly weapon, arson, homicide, and auto theft).

Administration of Justice in the Adult System

- The percentage of pretrial defendants rearrested for drugs or violent crimes was less than 5 percent between 2008 and 2011.
- The percentage of pretrial defendants for violent crimes that failed to appear for at least one court hearing decreased by 2 percent between 2008 and 2011.
- Fraud cases represented the highest percentage of those heard in US District Court between 2006 and 2011.
- The median time it took to dispose cases in the US District Court dropped by 2 percent between 2006 and 2011.
- The number of DC defendants convicted in US District Court dropped by 32 percent and the median number of days between sentencing and conviction dropped by 15 percent between 2006 and 2011.
- The DC Superior Court compliance rate with the Voluntary Sentencing Guidelines was approximately 90 percent between 2005 and 2011.

¹ The sex ratio is a common measure used to describe the balance between males and females in the population. It is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio at birth in the United States has been around 105 males for every 100 females.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

- The total number of defendants sentenced in the District's Superior Court increased by 31 percent between 2005 and 2011.

Community Corrections and Reentry

- The overall re-incarceration rate for Court Supervision Offender Services Agency's (CSOSA) Community Supervision Program decreased by 4 percent between 2005 and 2010².
- The percentage of offenders who tested positive for alcohol or drugs in CSOSA's Community Supervision Program also decreased between 2005 and 2010.
- The number of District offenders supervised by US Probation (for the District of Columbia) decreased by 9 percent between 2006 and 2011.
- Overall, the population of the District's Department of Corrections (DOC) decreased by 13.9 percent between 2006 and 2011³. The DOC's Correctional Treatment Facility⁴ population decreased by 33.3 percent during this time.
- Twenty-one percent of DOC inmates are re-incarcerated at DOC within one year and 51 percent within three years.
- Most US District Court defendants incarcerated in Federal Bureau of Prison facilities between 2005 and 2011 were 30 to 39 years old, and most DC Superior Court defendants were 20 to 29 years old.

Juvenile Crime and Public Safety

- Most juveniles diverted between 2009 and 2011 were seized for low-level violent offenses such as simple assault.
- Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) juvenile arrests decreased by approximately 5 percent between 2009 and 2011.
- The population at the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) Youth Services Center (YSC) decreased by 37 percent between 2009 and 2011.

Administration of Justice in the Juvenile System

- The average clearance rate for juvenile cases petitioned in DC Superior Court was 97 percent between 2005 and 2011.
- Most of these cases involved youth between 15 to 17 years old and were for allegations of acts against persons.
- The percentage of Public Defender Service (PDS) cases where an attorney consulted with their client within 48 hours of initial appearance in court increased by 5 percent and the percentage of cases in which a reduction in pretrial restraint (detention) was obtained decreased by 13 percent.

² The Community Supervision program is comprised of approximately 470 Community Supervision Officers and other staff organized into nine branches which provide case management, offender investigations, diagnostics and evaluations, intake, supervision, drug testing and related support services.

³ The decrease in DOC's population makes sense because the misdemeanor population decreased in the District during this period and the violent crimes have also decreased, and consequently the numbers of persons requiring detention have also decreased. The DOC population reflects the trends in citationable and, in particular, violent crimes; effects of improved pre-trial and post-release supervision; community based treatment, services and support; and, diversion initiatives.

⁴ The Central Treatment Facility (CTF) is a medium security facility within the DOC that is operated and managed by the Correctional Corporation of America. The capacity reduction was a result of reduced incarceration rates among female inmates and adult male sentenced misdemeanants.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Committed Youth and Juvenile Reentry

- The average daily population for committed youth more than doubled from 418 to 1,005 between 2007 and 2011.
- Most youth committed between 2007 and 2011 were 16 or 17 years old and committed for offenses other than violent felonies.
- The average reconviction rate for committed youth was 34 percent between 2005 and 2010 and the average re-arrest rate was 57 percent.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Introduction

Public safety and the fair administration of justice are important to District criminal justice stakeholders and residents alike. Regardless of the circumstances that bring them in contact with the criminal justice system, court-involved individuals have a right to fair and equal justice under the law. Conversely, residents of the District of Columbia have a reasonable expectation of safety in the comfort of their homes, while conducting business or leisurely enjoying life around town. Striking the right balance between the equitable treatment of court-involved individuals and effective crime reduction strategies is fundamental.

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council⁵ presents this *Public Safety and Justice Report* to provide a descriptive account of the criminal and juvenile justice system landscape in the District between 2005 and 2011.

The period between 2005 and 2011 is important for a number of reasons. First, the District experienced its highest level of population growth in decades during this time. Second, ubiquitous economic development projects were either completed or commenced, spawning more vitality into the city. Third, the geographic realignment of District Wards has made neighborhoods more culturally diverse. Lastly, a number of criminal justice agencies implemented broad sweeping crime and justice related strategies during this time.

Because this report relies heavily on descriptive information, causal linkages cannot be made regarding the respective agencies' initiatives and the variation in crime between 2005 and 2011. Also, since crime information was not available for all agencies between 2005 and 2011, numbers may vary across tables. The most recent data available are presented in this report.

⁵ In 2001, The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) became an independent agency in the District of Columbia in 2001 with a dedicated mission to continually improve the administration of criminal justice in the District.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Data Collection and Methodology

The following report relied upon secondary data from multiple sources to provide a descriptive account of public safety and justice in the District of Columbia between 2005 and 2011.

American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates. ACS information is based on population estimates and was accessed online via the Neighborhood Info DC website on September 14, 2012. The ACS is a national survey of households and housing units, administered by the U.S. Census Bureau on an ongoing basis. The ACS replaces the decennial Census long form, which was administered only once every ten years and collected much of the same information on demographics, poverty, employment, housing, and other detailed characteristics as the ACS. While the ACS offers the advantage of more frequent data collection, it has a smaller sample size than the Census long form. To obtain reliable estimates for small areas, multiple years of ACS data must be combined to produce a single indicator. For subareas in the District, we must use the ACS 5-year estimates, which combine data for 60 consecutive months of surveys. The ACS data in the neighborhood profiles are based on the first release of 5-year ACS data for 2005 through 2009. These indicators are labeled as "2005-09" in the profiles. The actual value can be thought of as an average over this 5-year period (www.census.gov/acs/www/).

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) of the District of Columbia DC Code Offenses - Adult. The information was received via email communication on November 7, 2012 from MPD staff. All MPD statistics presented in this report are based on preliminary District Index crime data between 2005 and 2011. The data do not represent official statistics submitted to the FBI under the Uniform Crime Reporting program (UCR). UCR information is typically used by MPD for federal reporting purposes and DC Code is used to make local law enforcement decisions. All preliminary offenses are coded based on DC criminal code and not the FBI offense classifications. All statistics are subject to change due to a variety of reasons, such as a change in classification, the determination that certain offense reports were unfounded, or late reporting. In 2010, MPD changed the way it reports Sexual Assaults in the DC Code Index Offenses. The most serious sex abuse categories are included in the DC Code Index Violent Crimes: Sexual Assault reports. The figures reported in this category include First Degree Sex Abuse, Second Degree Sex Abuse, Attempted First Degree Sex Abuse and Assault with Intent to Commit First Degree Sex Abuse against adults.

Metropolitan Police Department Diversion and Arrest - Juvenile. MPD data was received via electronic file transfer from staff at the Juvenile Processing Center on September 25, 2012 and is based on MPD diversion information which was only available for 2009 to 2011. The MPD juvenile arrest information was accessed online on October 1, 2012 and is based upon data provided in the agency's annual reports for 2009 to 2011. Although juvenile arrest information was available for previous years, for consistency with the juvenile diversion information, only 2009 to 2011 information was used.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA). CSOSA information was accessed online on September 25, 2012 and is based on the agency's *Community Supervision Program Congressional Budget Justification and Performance Report Fiscal Year 2012*. The data presented in this report are based on five outcomes CSOSA uses to assess its immediate and long-term goals: (1) re-arrests, (2) technical violations, (3) drug use, (4) employment/job retention, and (5) education. More details about the report can be found at the following link (www.csosa.gov).

The Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Family Court Division. Family Court information was accessed online via the agency's website on October 1, 2012 and is based on information taken from their annual reports for 2005 to 2011. The data is based on the number of juvenile cases petitioned by major offense category and the clearance rates for juvenile delinquency cases. Data for some categories from some years were not available (2008-2011 number of petitioned cases listed as other).

Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS). This information was accessed online on June 16, 2013 via the agency's website and is based on their 2011 and 2012 Annual Performance Reports. The data presented in this report is based upon information between fiscal years 2005 and 2011 on the average daily population of committed youth; the information is sorted by age and offense type, re-arrest and reconviction among committed youth by age and placement type, and offense severity (<http://dyrs.dc.gov/page/annual-performance-report>).

The Administrative Office of the US Courts (AO). This information was accessed online via the agency's website on September 11, 2012 and is based upon data taken from the Judicial Business Reports for 2006 to 2011. The reports shed light on the business of the federal Judiciary for each fiscal year, provide statistical data on the work of the federal Judiciary, compare data for this year to that of previous fiscal years, and, wherever possible, explain why increases or decreases occurred in the judicial caseload. Specific sections discuss the work of the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts; the probation and pretrial services system; and other components of the federal Judiciary. More information on these reports can be found at the following link (www.uscourts.gov/Statistics.aspx).

Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The information was received via email from the Bureau of Prisons staff on October 3, 2012. The data is based on defendants who were convicted and sentenced in the US District Court or DC Superior Court between 2005 to 2011 and were incarcerated in the Federal Bureau of Prisons by race, age, gender, and offense type.

Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA). PSA information was accessed online on September 25, 2012, from the agency's fiscal year 2012 strategic plan, entitled *A Case for the Future: Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia FY 2012 - 2016 Strategic Plan*.

The Superior Court of the District of Columbia (DC Superior Court). DC Superior Court information was accessed online via the agency's website on September 25, 2012 and is taken from their report titled the *2011 District of Columbia Court's Statistical Summary Report*. The information includes criminal case dispositions and pending caseloads between 2007 and 2011 for adult DC and US misdemeanors, felonies, and traffic cases.

United States District Court of the District of Columbia (USDC). USDC information was accessed from the Administrative Office of the Courts website on September 11, 2012 and was taken from its Judicial Business report for 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011. The information includes the number of defendants commenced, by offense and the median number of days from filing to case dispositions. The median time interval was computed from the date a case was filed to the date the defendant was either found not guilty or was sentenced. Because single-case profiles often do not capture the characteristics and complexity of multi-defendant cases, the following criminal case tables will no longer

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

be created and published beginning with the quarter ending December 31, 2011: Criminal Cases Commenced, by Offense. Beginning in 2005, defendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during the reporting period are counted separately for each case. Previously, such defendants were counted only once. Therefore, data for 2005 and thereafter are not comparable to data published in previous years.

District of Columbia Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision Commission (Commission). The Commission information was received via email communication from the agency's staff on September 25, 2012 and reflects judicial sentencing compliance in the DC Superior Court and the period of incarceration for defendants sentenced in DC Superior Court between 2005 and 2011. A word of caution is offered with interpreting the Commission data. For instance, the Voluntary Sentencing Guidelines were introduced in June 2004 as a pilot project and fully implemented in 2006. During the Pilot Project period, not all sentences imposed followed the Voluntary Guidelines, thus there is a data reliability issue with the number of sentences reported between 2004 and 2006. Between 2007 and 2009, data relating to the sentence imposed, criminal history and compliance is not consistent with the reporting period or fully inclusive of all felony sentences imposed during a stated timeframe. Since 2011, structured data error detection and correction processes have been implemented that have significantly improved data quality. For more detailed information on the data limitations please visit (www.acs.dc.gov).

The District of Columbia Department of Corrections (DOC). The information was received via email communication on October 1, 2012 from the DC Department of Corrections staff. The recidivism and population data reflects DC offenders incarcerated in the DOC between 2006 and 2011.

Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia (PDS). PDS information was accessed on the agency's website on October 17, 2012 and is based on information from PDS's *FY2013 Congressional Budget Justification Report* (www.pdsdc.org).

Methodological Note. The period to period change information presented in this report was calculated based on the difference between the first and last year crime information (e.g., 2011 versus 2005). When total numbers were solely reported, the period to period change information reflects the percent change in total number between the first and last years. However, when percentages only or percentage and numbers were simultaneously reported, the period to period change reflects the percent difference of the share of crime between the first and last years (e.g., share of 2011 minus share of 2005). Where percentage change or difference could not be calculated, "NA" appears (not applicable).

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

I. Population Change and Social and Economic Well-being in the District of Columbia

Race, Gender, and Age Diversity⁶

In 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau counted 601,723 residents in the District of Columbia. Approximately, 50.7 percent were Black or African American, 38.5 percent White, 3.5 percent Asian, 0.3 percent American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.1 percent Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, 4.1 percent some other race, 2.9 percent individuals from two or more races; and 9.1 percent were Hispanics or Latinos. Blacks or African Americans represented a majority in Wards 4, 5, 7 and 8; Whites represented a majority in Wards 1, 2, 3, and Ward 6; most Hispanics resided in Wards 1 and Ward 2. As for gender, in 2010 there were 89.5 males per 100 females in the District of Columbia; this represents an increase from the year 2000, when the sex ratio was 89 males per 100 females⁷. The sex ratio for Wards 2 and 6 were close to equal for male and females (99.9 and 99.7 males per 100 females). By contrast, the sex ratio for Ward 3 was 78.5 males per 100 females. As for age, between 2000 and 2010, the population under 18 years of age decreased by a rate of 12.3 percent. By contrast, the population aged 18 to 44 grew by a rate of 11.6 percent, and the population aged 45 to 64 grew at a rate of 11.7 percent.

Population Change

A city's population is an important indicator of its vitality and is suggestive of its vibrancy and desirability⁸. Based on combined 2005 to 2009 estimates, the overall population of the District of Columbia grew by approximately 5 percent (see Table 1). While some District of Columbia wards have experienced population growth, others have not. Seven of the District's eight wards experienced population growth between 2005 and 2010, with Wards 2 and 6 being among the highest. Ward 8 saw its population decline between 2005 and 2010 (Table 1).

Table 1. District of Columbia Population and Social and Economic Well Being Indicators by Ward, 2005 to 2010

Ward	Pop change (Percent)	Population 16+ Employed (Percent)	Person without High school Diploma (Percent)	Home-ownership (Percent)	Children Living in Poverty (Percent)	Average Family Income
Ward 1	3.9	71	19	37	23	\$98,485
Ward 2	16	67	8.1	40	18	\$190,692
Ward 3	4.6	67	3.4	57	3.1	\$257,386
Ward 4	3.9	61	17	63	12	\$116,668
Ward 5	3.8	54	19	49	17	\$78,558
Ward 6	13	65	12	47	31	\$120,526
Ward 7	0.7	49	20	40	40	\$54,677
Ward 8	-0.3	47	21	24	48	\$44,076
DC	5.2	60	15	45	29	\$115,016

Social and Economic Well-Being

Educational attainment, income, and homeownership are important correlates of one's social and economic well-being. As Table 1 illustrates, the District of Columbia varied greatly by Ward based on several important social economic well-being indicators (see Table 1). Fifteen percent of those who reside in the District of Columbia do not have a high school diploma; the average family income for the District of Columbia is approximately \$115,016; 60 percent of District of

⁶ The District of Columbia Office of Planning 2011 Indices Report

⁷ The sex ratio is a common measure used to describe the balance between males and females in the population. It is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio at birth in the United States has been around 105 males for every 100 females.

⁸ The 2010 State of Washington DC Neighborhoods Report, Prepared by the Urban Institute for the DC Office of Planning.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Columbia residents 16 years and older are employed; 45 percent are homeowners. However, 29 percent of children in the District of Columbia are living in poverty. As Table 1 illustrates, there is differentiation among the Wards. Wards 2, 3, 6, and 4 are among the highest in key socioeconomic indicators (e.g., education, employment, income, homeownership). Conversely, Wards 8, 7, 6, and 1 are highest among those with children living in poverty.

Substance Use, Mental Health, and Criminal Justice-Involved Individuals

Like many jurisdictions across the country, identifying and servicing individuals with co-occurring disorders at each stage of the criminal justice system in the District has been a challenging feat. According to multiple sources, the percentage of individuals with co-occurring disorders varies at each stage of the criminal justice system. For example, a 2005 survey of DC Superior Court misdemeanants found that 24 percent had a need for mental health services⁹; a 2006 survey of 859 arrestees in the District found that 38 percent displayed some signs of mental health problems¹⁰; and approximately 32 percent of Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) clients reported some indication of mental illness during an interview with probation and parole officers¹¹. A similar pattern was observed among the portion of arrestees in the District who self-reported access to mental health treatment between 2009 and 2011. As Table 2 illustrates, the percentage of arrestees with crack cocaine that reported ever receiving mental health services ranged from 9.2 to 29.4 percent between 2009 and 2011; from 0 to 100 percent for powder cocaine; 11.5 to 13.6 percent for marijuana; and 0 to 26.8 percent for heroin.

Table 2. Substance Use and Self-Reported Mental Health Treatment Experiences among Arrestees in the District of Columbia, 2009 to 2011¹²

Illicit Drug Type	2009 (N=147)	2010 (N=331)	2011 (N=418)	Average
Crack Cocaine	29.4	9.2	26.1	21.6
Powder Cocaine	100	1.9	0	34.0
Marijuana	11.5	13.6	13.5	12.9
Heroin	0	11.6	26.8	12.8
Meth	100	0	0	NA

District officials have given high priority to servicing criminal justice-involved individuals with co-occurring disorders. While there have been many initiatives launched over the last several years there are a few that perhaps best exemplify District officials' commitment to servicing this special population. In 2006 the multi-agency Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce (SATMHSIT) was created to identify ways to enhance the quality of care. In January 2013, Mayor Vincent C. Gray announced the formation of a new Department of Behavioral Health. The new agency will be a merger between DMH and APRA and will integrate both mental health and addiction services in collaboration with community-based providers and people with co-occurring disorders and their families¹³. These efforts, along with the ongoing work of the District's criminal justice partners, are designed to close the gap in identifying mental health and addiction services, and accurately reporting on the number of individuals with co-occurring disorders that cycle through the local criminal justice system.

⁹ Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Social Service Needs of Defendants in D.C. Cases (Washington, DC: District of Columbia Superior Court, 2006).

¹⁰ National Opinion Research Council at the University of Chicago (NORC), Screening Arrestees for Indicators of Co-Occurring Disorders (Chicago: NORC, 2006).

¹¹ Personal correspondence between Vera Institute of Justice and CSOSA Office of Research and Evaluation, September 2011.

¹² 2011 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program II (ADAM II) Annual Report. Office of the National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President.

¹³ In the District of Columbia, the Department of Mental Health (DMH) and Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration (APRA) provide services to residents with substance use and mental health treatment needs.

II. Adult Crime and Public Safety

Criminal Justice Process in the District of Columbia

The District's criminal justice system refers to all the agencies involved in the work of adults who are arrested for a crime, convicted, serves his or her sentence in the community or who is incarcerated and returns to society. This system involves Federal and local District agencies¹⁴, as well as private and non-governmental organizations. MPD, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Capital Police, Metro Police, Park Police, and a plethora of private security agencies form part of law enforcement agencies. In addition, the court system and their linkages as well as the BOP and other detention centers and many other agencies maintain a presence in the District of Columbia.

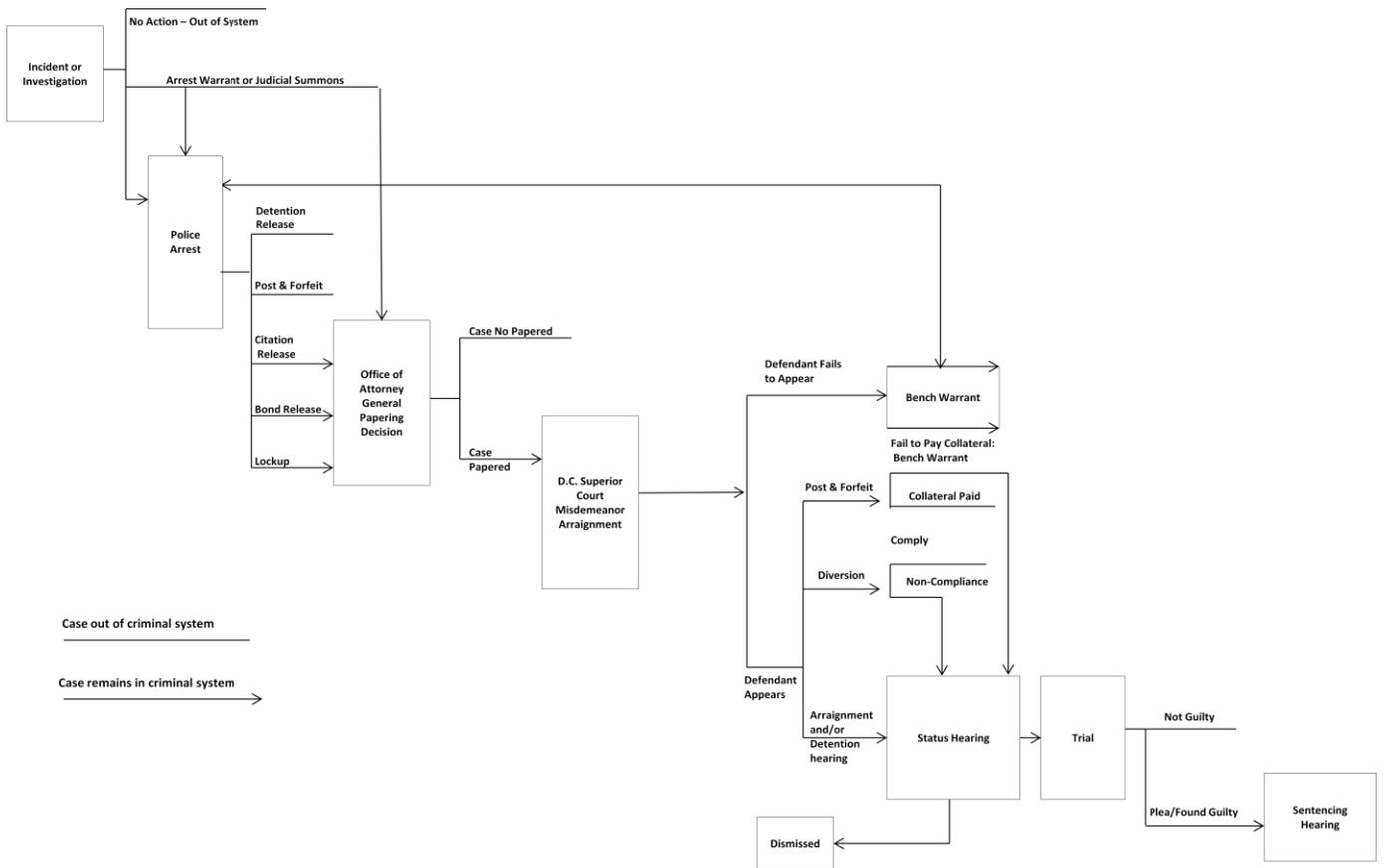
As Figures 1, 2 and 3 illustrate, the District has two prosecutorial bodies for local crime: The US Attorneys General Office for the District of Columbia (USAO) and the Office of Attorney General (OAG)¹⁵. The USAO prosecutes felonies such as homicides or armed robbery, and "serious" misdemeanor violations (e.g., petty theft, assault, weapons offenses, and narcotic possession). The USAO also prosecutes federal crimes in the US District Court for the District of Columbia as well. The OAG prosecutes "minor" misdemeanors such as driving while intoxicated and disorderly conduct. The OAG also prosecutes persons under the age of 18 who commit crimes.

¹⁴ The Revitalization Act of 1997 reorganized the DC criminal justice system in the following ways: mandated the closure of Lorton Correctional Complex; transferred felons to the Federal Bureau of Prisons; transferred parole matters to the US Parole Commission; established the local pretrial and community supervision agencies as federal entities; and directed funding to the DC Courts system from the federal government.

¹⁵ For a detailed description of the function of these two prosecutorial agencies please see the 2001 US GAO Report DC Criminal Justice System: Better Coordination Needed Among Participating Agencies.

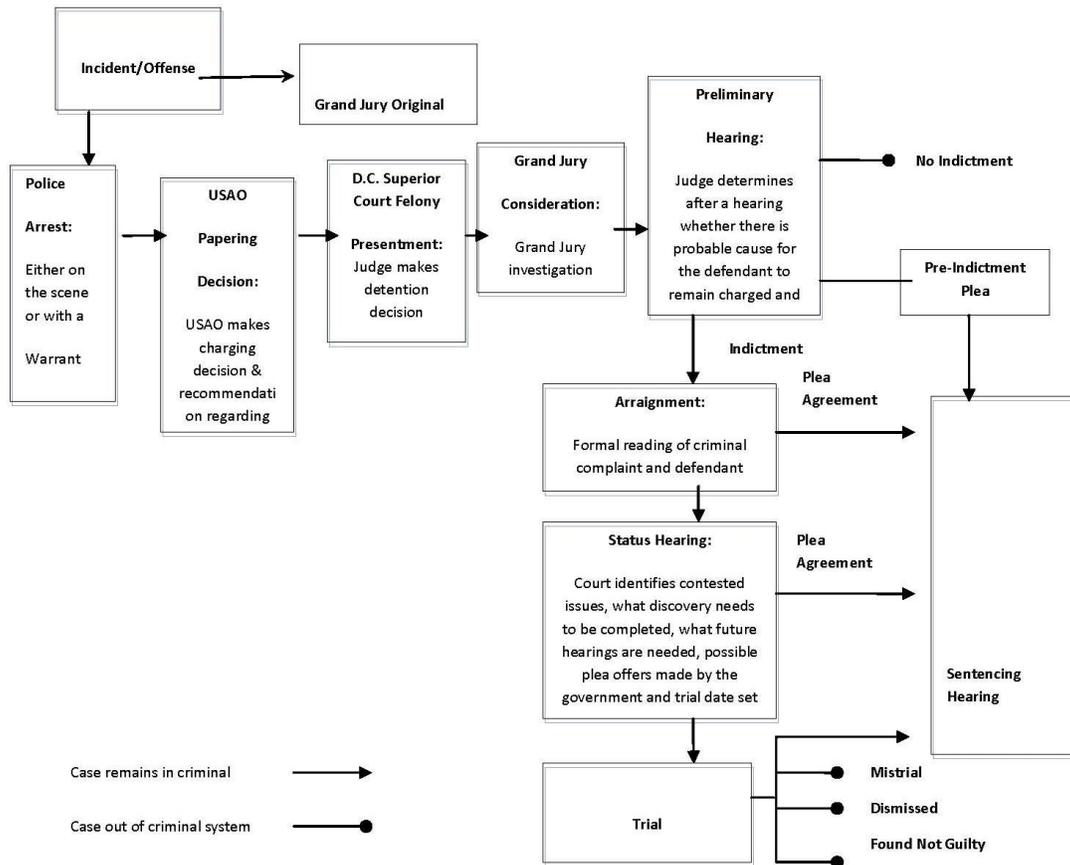
Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Figure 1. OAG Adult Misdemeanors



Source: DC Office of the Attorney General

Figure 3. USAO Adult Felonies



Source: US Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia

Adult Crime – DC Criminal Code Violations

MPD is the primary law enforcement agency for crimes that violate the DC Criminal Code. Over the last several years, MPD has made a number of management decisions and launched new initiatives that target crime and violence in the District. For example, MPD realigned its Police Service Areas to ensure that crime and calls for service were equally distributed among Wards; community policing initiatives were added; All Hands on Deck (AHOD) was continued, and the Summer Crime prevention Initiative was continued.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Table 3. Number and Percentage Distribution of DC Code Offenses Reported by MPD, 2005 to 2011

Crime	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Difference ¹⁶
ADW	3,296(10)	3,435(10)	3,202(9)	2,862(8)	2,624(8)	2,624(8)	2,213(6)	-4
Arson	46(<1)	22(<1)	51(<1)	47(<1)	58(<1)	44(<1)	44(<1)	-.2
Burglary	3,859(12)	3,930(12)	3,965(11)	3,765(11)	3,669(11)	4,229(13)	3,968(12)	0
Homicide	196(1)	169(1)	181(1)	186(1)	144(<1)	132(<1)	108(<1)	-0.25
Robbery	4,071(13)	4,016(12)	4,461(13)	4,415(13)	4,390(13)	4,028(13)	4,256(12)	-1
Sex Abuse ¹⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	174(1)	NA
Stolen								
Auto	6,049(19)	5,937(18)	6,073(18)	5,325(15)	4,858(14)	4,138(13)	3,414(10)	-9
Theft	7,613(24)	7,988(24)	8,880(26)	9,164(26)	9,263(27)	9,142(29)	10,870(32)	8
Theft								
F/Auto	6,938(22)	7,623(23)	7,820(23)	8,999(26)	8,604(26)	7,034(22)	9,302(27)	5
Total	32,066	33,120	34,633	34,763	33,735	31,515	34,349	7

Between 2005 and 2011, overall crime in the District of Columbia increased by 7 percent from 32,066 to 34,349. As Table 3 illustrates, the greatest difference from 2005 to 2011 occurred with stolen autos that saw a decreased of 9 percent). During this same time, the share of “violent” crimes decreased for each category (e.g., assaults with a dangerous weapon, arson, and homicides).

III. Administration of Justice in the Adult System

Re-arrests and Failure to Appear Among Pretrial Defendants

The mission of the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) is to promote pretrial justice and enhance community safety. Over the last several years, PSA has instituted a number of changes to ensure the highest rate of defendant return to court and community safety. Some recent changes are as follows: risk assessment validation, expanding supervision resources for high risk defendants, enhancing substance dependence treatment resources, supervising serious traffic offenses, expansion of diversion opportunities, partnership expansion, and human capital development.

PSA measures its success by using three performance outcome measures: 1) the percentage of defendants re-arrested for all crimes and violent or drug crimes pretrial; 2) the percentage of cases in which a defendant failed to appear for at least one court hearing¹⁸; and 3) the percentage of defendants who remain on release at the conclusion of their pretrial status without a pending request for removal or revocation due to noncompliance. Between Fiscal Years 2008 and 2011, the percentage of pretrial defendants re-arrested for violent crimes varied between 1 to 3 percent. During this same time, substance-using defendants were rearrested more than all others (17 percent). Defendants initially charged with violent crimes were among the highest percentage (approximately 15 percent) who failed to appear for at least one

¹⁶ Percentage change was calculated based on the share of each crime category relative to the overall crime for the given year. This methodology maybe different than the way MPD calculate percentage change in its crime statistics.

¹⁷ Over the years, there have been revisions to the definition of “Sexual Abuse”. For example, since 2011, sexual abuse only includes first and second degree offenses and attempts with adult victims. Due the changes in the definition over the years, this results in previous years not being comparable; therefore the previous years were omitted.

¹⁸ After 2011, PSA classified this information as appearance rates.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

court hearing between fiscal years 2008 and 2011. The percentage of pretrial defendants who remained in the community without a request for removal or revocation was approximately 86 percent.

Table 4. Re-arrest and Failure to Appear Among Offenders Supervised by the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency, FY 2008 to 2011

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Difference
Percentage of Defendants Re-arrested for Violent Crimes During Pretrial Supervision					
<i>Re-arrest for All Defendants</i>					
Any Crimes	12	12	12	12	0
Violent Crimes	2	2	3	1	-1
Drug Crimes	4	4	4	4	0
<i>Re-arrest for drug using defendants</i>					
Any Crimes	17	17	16	16	-1
Violent Crimes	3	4	4	1	-2
Drug Crimes	6	6	6	6	0
<i>Re-arrest for non-drug using defendants</i>					
Any Crimes	5	6	7	7	2
Violent Crimes	1	1	1	1	0
Drug Crimes	1	1	1	1	0
Percentage of Defendants Failed to Appear for at least one Court hearing					
Any Crimes	12	12	12	12	0
Violent Crimes	16	15	14	14	-2
Drug Crimes	7	8	9	9	2
Percentage of Defendants Who Remain on Release at the Conclusion of the Their Pretrial Status Without a Pending Request for Removal or Revocation Due to Noncompliance					
	NA	NA	83	88	5

Criminal Case Filings, Disposition, and Processing in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia

The District of Columbia Superior Court Criminal Division (DCSC) is responsible for processing matters which are in violation of the United States Code, the District of Columbia Code, and municipal and traffic regulations. Over the last several years through extensive strategic planning, DCSC has enhanced the administration of justice, broadened access to justice services to the public, promoted competence and professionalism, improved court facilities and technology, and, most importantly, worked diligently to build public trust and confidence. The most recent strategic plan contains 18 goals that cut across each of the five areas previously mentioned.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Table 5. Number and Percentage Distribution of Criminal Cases Disposed in DC Superior Court, 2007 to 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Difference
DC Misdemeanors	3,231(12)	2,844(11)	2,043(7)	1,318(6)	1,498(6)	-6
Felony	5,534(20)	5,548(21)	5,511(20)	4,923(21)	4,648(19)	-2
Traffic	7,761(29)	7,545(28)	7,374(26)	5,391(23)	6,019(24)	-5
US Misdemeanors	10,523(39)	10,783(40)	13,220(47)	11,595(50)	12,779(51)	12
Total	27,049	26,720	28,148	23,227	24,944	-7.7

Between 2007 and 2011, the DCSC has disposed of a total of 130,088 DC and US misdemeanors, felony, and traffic cases. During this same time, the percentage of DC misdemeanors, felony, and traffic cases declined between 2 and 6 percent. Conversely, the percentage of US misdemeanor cases increased by 12 percent.

Table 6. Number and Percentage Distribution of Pending Criminal Case in DC Superior Court, 2007 to 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Difference
DC Misdemeanors	902(9)	595(5)	416(5)	318(4)	317(4)	-5
Felony	2,498(24)	2,405(22)	2,073(25)	1,946(23)	1,848(23)	-1
Traffic	3,602(34)	4,035(37)	2,590(31)	2,204(26)	1,884(23)	-11
US Misdemeanors	3,508(33)	3,965(36)	3,313(39)	3,975(47)	4,015(50)	17
Total	10,510	11,000	8,392	8,443	8,064	-23.2

A similar pattern of change was observed in the percentage of pending cases before the DCSC between 2007 and 2011. The percentage of pending DC misdemeanor, felony, and traffic cases all declined between one and 11 percent. The greatest percentage change occurred among US misdemeanor cases, which increased by 17 percent.

Criminal Case Filings and Processing in the US District Court of the District of Columbia

The United States District Court for the District of Columbia (USDC) is the local and federal trial courts. The district courts have jurisdiction to hear all categories of federal cases, including both civil and criminal matters. Between 2006 and 2011, the greatest percentage of cases heard in USDC was fraud cases, ranging between 69 and 89 percent (see Table 7). The greatest change in the types of cases heard in the US District Court, however, occurred with embezzlement cases, which decreased by 12 percent. Robbery, burglary, and fraud cases were the second greatest change during this same time with a 9 percent increase.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Table 7. Percentage Distribution of Criminal Cases Commenced in US District Court, DC Defendants by Offense Type, 2006 to 2011

Offense	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Difference
Homicide	0	1	2	5	0	3	3
Robbery	6	7	6	4	7	15	9
Assault	1	2	2	2	6	1	0
Other Violent Offense	13	7	9	10	9	6	-7
Burglary, Larceny, Theft	13	19	14	29	15	22	9
Embezzlement	13	8	9	5	2	1	-12
Fraud	78	69	85	77	89	69	-9
Forgery and Counterfeiting	2	3	6	6	10	2	0
Other Property	0	0	1	0	0	1	1

Table 8. Number and Median Time (in months) from Filing to Disposition for Cases Commenced in US District, DC Defendants by Disposition Type 2006 to 2011

Disposition		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change
Total	Number	582	553	533	477	489	489	-15
	Median	14.3	14.7	17.8	11.7	12	12	-2
Dismissed	Number	59	64	76	35	68	94	46
	Median	15	16.2	21.6	19.7	28.6	23.5	9
Guilty Plea	Number	469	453	411	406	393	375	-23
	Median	12.9	14.1	16.3	10.4	10.8	9.6	-3
Bench Trial ¹⁹	Number	-	1	1	-	-	-	NA
	Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Jury Trial	Number	54	35	45	36	28	29	-56
	Median	21.4	32.1	30.1	24.9	20.9	34.5	13

Between 2006 and 2011, the total number of criminal cases disposed in the US District Court decreased by 15 percent, and the median time from filing to disposal decreased by 2 months (see Table 8). As Table 8 illustrates, the greatest change in the number of cases between 2006 and 2011 occurred with jury trials (decreased by 56 percent) and dismissals (increased by 46 percent). Although the number of total cases decreased for cases disposed by jury trials, the median time from filing to disposition increased by 13 months.

¹⁹ The median time could not be calculated based on the fact there were either too few or no bench trials held.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Table 9. Median Number of Days from Conviction to Sentencing in the District of Columbia Defendants Convicted in US District Court, 2005 to 2011

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change
Total Convicted Defendants		518	487	452	439	414	393	-24.1
Median		129	171	199	129	125	114	-15
Defendants Sentenced to 45 Days or Less After Conviction	Total	14	21	33	39	22	27	48
	Median	10	1	1	1	1	1	-9
Defendants Sentence More than 45 Days After Conviction	Total	504	466	419	400	392	366	-38
	Median	135	193	271	142	132	124	-11

The total number of District criminal defendants convicted in the US District Court for the District of Columbia decreased by 24.1 percent between 2006 and 2011. The greatest change during this time occurred with defendants sentenced to 45 days or less after conviction, which increased by 48 percent. The median number of days for defendants sentenced to 45 days or less decreased by 9 during this time. As for defendants sentenced more than 45 days after conviction, the percentage of defendants convicted (decreased by 32 percent) and median number days to sentence after conviction (decreased by 11) both decreased between 2006 and 2011.

Judicial Sentencing Compliance and Period of Incarceration in DC Superior Court

The District of Columbia Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision Commission (the Commission) is responsible for the implementation, monitoring, and support for the District's voluntary sentencing guidelines. By researching, analyzing, and proposing reform to the District of Columbia's existing criminal codes, the Commission promotes fair and consistent sentencing policies, increases public understanding of sentencing policies and practices, and ensures that criminal codes are coherent and uniform. In June of 2004, the Voluntary Sentencing Guidelines were introduced as a pilot project and fully implemented in 2006. Since 2006, the Commission has taken a number of steps to improve both the validity and reliability of its data²⁰.

Table 10. Judicial Sentencing Compliance for Sentences Imposed in DC Superior Court, 2005 to 2011

	Jun '04 - Sep '05	Jul '06 - Dec '07	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Difference
Compliance Rate	90.0	89.5	89.8	88.1	96	95.6	5.6
Total Compliant Sentences	2,316	2,383	1,777	4,139	4,245	3,174	37.0
Total Sentences with CHS	2,574	2,663	1,979	4,699	4,422	3,321	29

The Commission routinely analyzes sentences that fall outside of the "in-the-box" sentencing range to gain perspective as to when and why judges depart from the Guidelines²¹. The information, in turn, is useful for helping the Commission to identify problematic sentencing trends and areas of the Guidelines that may need to be revised or modified. As Table 10 illustrates, the sentencing compliance rate for each year between 2005 and 2011 ranged from 88.1 to 96 percent.

²⁰ For example, the agency implemented a new data system, began using the Sentencing Guideline Form completed by CSOSA, began receiving a daily electronic feed of disposition and sentencing information for all felony cases, and implemented a structured data error detection and correction process to improve data quality.

²¹ The "in-the-box" sentencing range is the range of compliant sentences for each offense in the Sentencing Guideline's Guideline Grid.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Table 11. Number and Percentage Distribution for Defendants Sentenced in DC Superior Court by Length of Sentence, 2005 and 2011

Length of Sentence	2005	2011	Percent Difference
< 12 months	435(27)	636(25)	-2
12 to 35 months	772(48)	967 (38)	-10
36 months +	402(25)	928(36)	11
Total	1,609	2,531	31

The total number defendants sentenced in the DC Superior Court increased by 31 percent between 2005 and 2011. Of this group, the number of defendants sentenced to 36 months or more experienced the greatest change, which differed by 11 percent. The percentage difference among defendants sentenced to 12 to 35 months was 10 percent less and those sentenced less than 12 months was 2 percent less.

Indigent Defense

The Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia (PDS) provides legal representation to indigent adults and children facing a loss of liberty in the District of Columbia justice system, and thereby protects society's interest in the fair administration of justice.

A major portion of PDS' work is representing individuals in the District of Columbia's local criminal justice system charged with committing criminal acts. PDS attorneys represent indigent clients in the majority of the most serious adult felony cases filed in the Superior Court at the trial and appellate level. PDS also provides legal representation to people facing involuntary civil commitment in the mental health system, children charged with serious delinquency offenses, children charged with delinquency offenses who have special education needs due to learning disabilities, nearly all individuals convicted pursuant to the DC Code facing revocation of their parole grants or supervised release, and most DC defendants requiring "stand in" counsel at Drug Court sanctions hearings. In addition, PDS provides technical assistance to the local criminal justice system; training for Superior Court panel and pro bono attorneys, and additional legal services to indigent clients in accordance with PDS's enabling statute.

PDS has also created a "Forensic Practice Group" to address the increasing use of forensic evidence; they have hired a mental health specialist to pair with trial lawyers handling cases with clients with mental illnesses; maintains a translator and a forensic scientist on staff; and has created a technology group to address digital evidence and multimedia presentations in court.

PDS's ability to track performance data will expand with the next generation of its case management system. Currently, PDS tracks two performance measures: (1) the percentage of clients visited within 48 hours from initial appearance in court and (2) the percentage of cases in which a reduction in pretrial restraint was obtained. Between fiscal years 2008 and 2011, the percentage of cases in which an attorney consulted with a client within 48 hours of initial appearance in court increased by six percent, and the percentage of cases in which a reduction in pretrial restraint (pretrial detention) was obtained decreased by 13 percent (see Appendix Table C).²²

²² Achieving the first goal is less subject to third-party influence, but the combination of prosecutorial charging decisions, release arguments, detention laws, and the disproportionate number of serious cases PDS handles makes the second goal – limiting the restraint on liberty imposed on all PDS client pre-trial – essentially unattainable.

IV. Community Corrections and Reentry

Offenders Supervised by Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

CSOSA’s mission is to increase public safety, prevent crime, and reduce recidivism by enabling offenders to become productive members of society. Through its Community Supervision Program (CSP), the agency provides supervision in the community for roughly 25,000 adult offenders adjudicated by the District of Columbia Superior Court and sentenced to probation, as well as those sentenced to a term of imprisonment with the Federal Bureau of Prisons with a post-release community supervision obligation. The total number of offenders supervised by CSOSA has increased by approximately 32 percent between 2005 and 2010, which was driven primarily by supervised release offenders – increased by approximately 34 percent (see Appendix Table D).

The CSP strategy emphasizes public safety and successful re-entry into the community through an integrated system of close supervision, routine drug testing, treatment and support services, and graduated sanctions. The CSP also provides the Courts and the U.S. Parole Commission with critical information needed for probation, parole, and supervised release decisions. The CSP, in part, assesses its long-term goal of reducing recidivism through the establishment of five intermediate outcome measures: (1) re-arrest, (2) technical violations, (3) drug use, (4) employment/job retention, and (5) education.

Table 12. Percentage Distribution of Re-incarceration and Re-arrest, and Number of Technical Violations among CSOSA Offenders, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Percent Difference
Reincarceration							
Probation	10	10	9	9	10	9	1
Parole/Supervised Release	13	15	12	9	9	6	-7
Total Supervised	11	11	10	9	9	7	-4
Rearrest²³							
Probation	17	18	16	16	21 (26)	20 (26)	3
Parole/Supervised Release	22	23	19	19	18 (21)	20 (23)	-2
Total Supervised	31	30	28	29	31 (36)	30 (35)	-1
Technical Violations²⁴							
Number of Violations Recorded in SMART	60,439	57,517	61,808	80,910	175,395	192,910	219

²³For FY2005 – 2008, the percentage of CSOSA’s supervised population rearrested was based only on DC arrest data, as provided by the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). Beginning in FY 2009, CSOSA was able to obtain daily MD and VA state-wide arrest records. The values in parentheses for FY 2009 and FY 2010 represent the percent of the supervised population rearrested based on this expanded dataset.

²⁴³In FY 2009, data recording enhancements changed the way violations were captured in their Supervision and Management Automated Record Tracking (SMART) system. Prior to these enhancements, all violations incurred during a single event were recorded as one violation; beginning in FY 2009, CSOSA was able to capture each violation separately. Additionally, any urinalysis with a preliminary positive screen resulted in a system-generated violation that automatically populated the case management system.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

In FY2010 (compared to FY2005), the overall percent of CSOSA offenders whose community supervision status was revoked resulting in a new period of re-incarceration was one percent higher for those on probation and 7 percent less for those on parole or supervised release. Despite the modest difference between 2005 and 2010, offenders on community supervision post-prison release experienced a reduction in the rate of revocation to incarceration – 13 percent in 2005 to 6 percent in 2010. As for technical violations, between FY05 and FY10 there was a 219 percent increase in the number of violations recorded in CSOSA’s case management system. Although this seems to contradict the re-arrest and re-incarceration data, this increase is largely a result of changes in the violation recording requirements, as well as technological enhancements with respect to recording positive drug tests. Beginning in FY09, supervision officers were required to record a separate entry per violation event. Prior to that point, supervision officers often grouped violations under a single record at point of discovery.

Table 13. Substance Use, Education and Employment Status of Offenders Supervised by CSOSA, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Percent Difference
Substance Use²⁵							
Testing Including Alcohol	52	51	51	52	59 (49)	(48)	7
Tests Excluding Alcohol	48	46	46	47	53 (43)	(42)	-4
Employment²⁶							
Employed Offenders	52	53	50	48	50 (72)	(68)	-2
Education (Percentage of the Supervised Population Reporting No GED/High School Diploma Attainment)							
Probation	45	43	40	39	34	33	-12
Parole	48	39	43	42	41	40	-8
Supervised Release	56	51	52	51	50	50	-6

From FY2005 -2010, CSOSA supervised offenders who tested positive for drugs (excluding alcohol) dropped by 4 percent, and those who were employed decreased by 2 percent (FY05 to FY09). Given the new method of capturing and reporting employment status in FY10, nearly 70 percent of CSOSA’s employable offenders were employed. Finally, between FY2005 -2010, the percentage of CSOSA offenders who did not have a high school diploma or equivalent degree decreased for each supervision type.

Post Conviction Supervision for the US Probation Office of the District of Columbia

BOP contracts with Residential Reentry Centers (i.e. halfway houses) to provide assistance to inmates who are pending release from incarceration. In the District, the US Probation Office’s Custody & Corrections Specialist assumes responsibility for supervising DC offenders remanded to the Bureau of Prisons Sanctions Center Program and other RRC programs.

²⁵ In FY2005 – 2008, substance use was measured based on all offenders who were on active supervision status at some point during the fiscal year (even if they were not necessarily active for the whole year). In FY 2009, methodology changed to only include offenders who had been on active status in the previous year, continued into the current year, and remained on active status through the current year. It is believed that this would provide for more stable year-to-year comparisons for this measure. Percentages in parentheses reflect the new methodology. The new methodology accounts for the results of urinalysis performed on all samples submitted per policy.

²⁶ In FY2005 – 2008, employment was calculated as the number of supervised offenders employed on the last day of the fiscal year as a function of all offenders under CSOSA supervision on that day. Beginning in FY 2009, methodology changed so that only offenders considered “employable” were included in this metric. Percentages in parentheses reflect the new methodology. The new methodology excludes offenders who are retired, disabled, confined temporarily, in residential treatment, or otherwise incapacitated and unavailable to work.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Table 14. DC Offenders Supervised by the US Probation Office of the District of Columbia, 2006 to 2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change
Persons Under Supervision	1,464	1,397	1,323	1,327	1,376	1,348	-8
Total Received	605	607	598	600	563	546	-10
Total Less Transfers	536	541	548	541	513	476	-11
Probation	174	165	121	156	148	141	-19
Term of Supervised Release	356	363	415	348	349	324	-9
Parole	6	13	12	37	16	11	83
Received by Transfer	69	66	50	59	50	70	1
Total	3,210	3,152	3,067	3,068	3,015	2,916	-9

The number of District offenders supervised by the US Probation Office in the District of Columbia decreased by 9 percent from 2006 to 2011. The greatest change during this time occurred among offenders on probation, which decreased by 19 percent and the number of offenders serving terms of supervised released decreased by 9 percent.

Table 15. DC Offenders Supervised by US Probation Office with Substance Use Conditions, 2006 to 2011²⁷

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change
Defendants Under Supervision With Substance Use Condition	921	899	845	854	807	795	-13
Offenders Receiving Judiciary-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment	339	358	433	361	325	277	-18
Total Expenditures	\$683,736	\$565,423	\$698,272	\$575,316	\$560,531	\$476,581	-\$207,155
Average Cost Per Offender	\$2,017	\$1,579	\$1,613	\$1,594	\$1,725	\$1,721	-\$296

As Table 15 illustrates, the number of District defendants with substance use conditions being supervised by the US probation office decreased by 13 percent from 2006 to 2011. The number of these offenders receiving judiciary-funded substance abuse treatment also decreased during this time (decreased by 18 percent). Similarly, the total Federal Judiciary total expenditures (\$207,155) as well as the average cost per offender (\$296) also between 2006 and 2011 (see Table 15).

²⁷ The data presented here reflect only judiciary-funded substance abuse treatment for DC offenders supervised by the US Probation Office and exclude costs associated with substance abuse testing.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Table 16. Offenders Incarcerated in the DC Department of Corrections, 2006 to 2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change
Average Daily Population²⁸							
Total	3,520	3,272	2,991	3,057	3,083	3,030	-13.9
Correctional Treatment Facility	1,234	1,137	943	979	878	823	-33.3
Central Detention Facility	2,144	2,014	1,933	1,962	2,092	2,095	-2
Recidivism (Percent)²⁹							
Re-incarcerated within 12 months	23	23	23	20.4	17	22.6	21*
Re-incarcerated within 3 years	51	51	53	52	51	53	51*

*Average

Overall, the DOC's average daily population decreased by 13.9 percent between 2006 and 2011. The greatest decline during this time was reported by its Correctional Treatment Facility, which dropped by 33.3 percent. During this same time, the average number of offenders re-incarcerated with one year was 21 percent and average number of offenders re-incarcerated within three years was 51 percent.

DC Offenders Sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prison Facilities

Table 17. Number and Percentage Distribution of DC Offenders Incarcerated in the Federal Bureau of Prisons by Gender, 2005 to 2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Difference
US District Court								
Female	27(7)	34(8)	22(7)	30(10)	32(11)	33(11)	21(8)	1
Male	362(93)	387(92)	291(93)	271(90)	247(89)	280(89)	240(92)	-1
DC Superior Court								
Female	284(9)	300(9)	291(10)	257(9)	203(8)	238(9)	191(7)	-2
Male	3,044(91)	3,175(91)	2,706(90)	2,568(91)	2,394(92)	2,360(91)	2,387(93)	2

Most DC offenders sentenced to Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities between 2005 and 2011 were male, with most cases originating in the DC Superior Court. The percentage of DC Superior Court defendants sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prisons declined by 2 percent for females from 2005 to 2011, and increased by 2 percent for males. For the US District Court, from 2005 to 2011 the percentage of females sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prisons increased by 1 percent, while males sentenced decreased by 1 percent.

²⁸ The drop in FY 2006 to FY 2007 was due to fewer parole violators housed. In FY 2011, DOC worked with Federal partners to identify roadblocks to prompt removal of eligible inmates and exchanged information on a regular basis to facilitate removal of eligible federal inmates.

²⁹ DOC's 3 year re-incarceration rates are lower than the re-arrest rate but higher than the reconviction rate for federal prisoners according to that study. DOC's 12 month re-incarceration rates are currently approximately 3 times higher than comparable rates reported by CSOSA for the supervised felon population, 23% vs. 8%. The only major variable on which the DOC and CSOSA populations can be distinguished is the rate of prevalence of mental illness (considerably higher among the DOC inmate population compared to the CSOSA inmate population; in 2007 it was 39% for DOC inmates and 27% for CSOSA inmates).

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Table 18. Number and Percentage Distribution of DC Offenders Sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prisons Race, 2005 to 2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Difference
US District Court								
Asian/Pacific Islander	4(1)	8(2)	2(1)	7(2)	2(1)	2(1)	1(.38)	1
Black	323(83)	328(78)	216(69)	220(73)	198(71)	187(60)	167(64)	-19
American Indian	0	0	1(0.3)	0	0	0	0	NA
White	62(16)	85(20)	94(30)	74(25)	79(28)	124(40)	93(36)	20
DC Superior Court								
Asian/Pacific Islander	3(0.09)	3(0.09)	3(0.1)	1(0.04)	0	0	3(0.12)	0.03
Black	3,222(97)	3,383(97)	2,914(97)	2,729(97)	2,500(96)	2,518(97)	2,505(97)	0
White	103(3)	89(3)	80(3)	95(3)	97(4)	80(3)	70(3)	0

Most US District Court and DC Superior Court defendants sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prisons between 2005 and 2011 were Black. For US District Court defendants, the percentage of DC offenders sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prisons was 20 percent higher in 2011 than in 2005 for Whites and 19 percent lower for Blacks. For DC Superior Court defendants, the percentage of Blacks and Whites sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not change between 2005 and 2011.

Table 19. Number and Percentage Distribution of DC Offenders Sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prisons by Age, 2005 to 2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Difference
US District Court								
19 or less	1(0.3)	1(0.2)	1(0.3)	0	1(0.4)	3(1)	1(0.4)	0.1
20-29	126(32)	150(36)	75(24)	71(24)	71(25)	65(21)	54(21)	-11
30-39	128(33)	141(33)	107(34)	97(32)	87(31)	116(37)	85(33)	0
40-49	92(24)	73(17)	72(23)	78(26)	73(26)	64(20)	70(27)	3
50-59	29(7)	38(9)	45(14)	44(15)	38(14)	46(15)	38(15)	8
60-69	12(3)	15(4)	13(4)	9(3)	8(3)	13(4)	12(5)	2
70 and up	1(0.3)	3(0.7)	0	2(0.7)	1(0.4)	6(2)	1(0.4)	0.1
DC Superior Court								
19 or Less	93(3)	112(3)	120(4)	133(5)	150(6)	172(7)	172(7)	4
20-29	1,007(30)	1,086(31)	952(32)	902(32)	930(36)	898(35)	896(35)	5
30-39	822(25)	753(22)	638(21)	621(22)	550(21)	541(21)	566(22)	-3
40-49	998(30)	1,079(31)	906(30)	780(28)	659(25)	632(24)	580(23)	-7
50-59	364(11)	396(11)	345(12)	345(12)	277(11)	310(12)	322(12)	1
60-69	42(1)	48(1)	32(1)	42(1)	29(1)	45(2)	40(2)	1
70 and up	2(0.1)	1(0)	4(0.1)	2(0.1)	2(0.1)	0(0)	2(0.1)	0

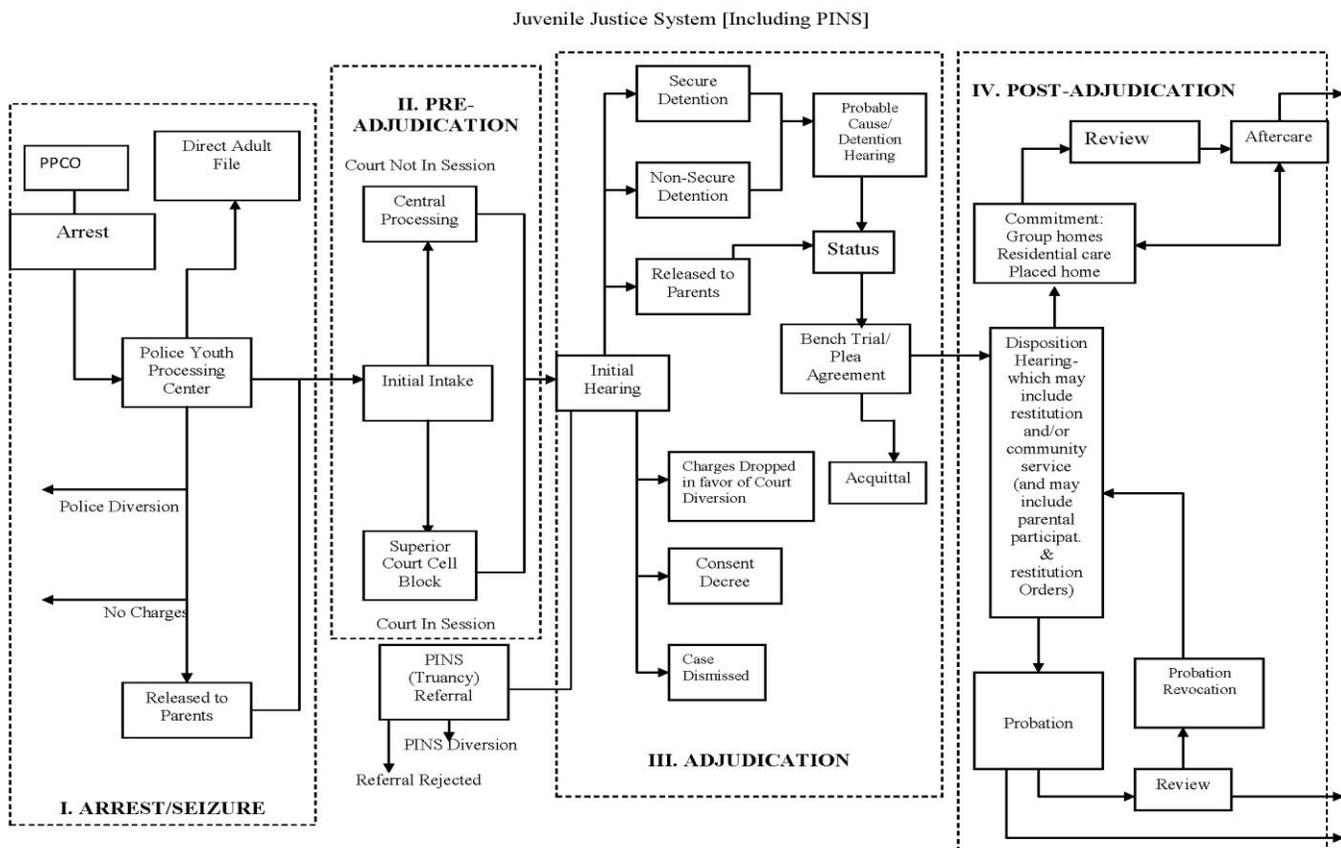
Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

US District Court defendants sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prisons between 2005 and 2011 between 30 and 39 years of age were the most numerous of any age group. The greatest change was experienced by 20 to 29 year olds, which was 11 percent less in 2011 than 2005. Conversely, most DC Superior Court defendants sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prisons were 20 to 29 years of age. The greatest change in population from 2005 to 2011 was experienced by 40 to 49 year olds, which decreased by 7 percent.

V. Juvenile Crime and Public Safety

The District’s juvenile justice system is unique in that it involves local and federal government agencies. The core of the District’s juvenile justice system includes the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), the DC Superior Family Court and its Social Services Division (CSSD), the Office of Attorney General (OAG), the Public Defender Service (PDS), and the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS). Each agency performs distinct roles as they all work to ensure that court-involved youth are adequately served starting from the time a youth is taken into custody by the police until there is a final decision in the case. Figure 4 provide an illustration of the District’s juvenile justice case process.

Figure 4. Juvenile Arrest and Papering Process



Source: DC Office of the Attorney General

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Juvenile Contact, MPD Diversions, and Juvenile Detention

As Figure 4 illustrates, juvenile contact begins with MPD, who is responsible for processing juvenile arrests and maintaining public order. Between 2009 and 2011 the Juvenile Processing Center³⁰ diverted 2,209 youth who were accused of minor crimes³¹. These youth were diverted either to ACCESS Youth or the Youth Court of the District of Columbia. As Table 20 illustrates, the number of juveniles arrested in the District of Columbia decreased by approximately 5 percent between 2009 and 2011, but the percentage of youth diverted by MPD remained the same. Although a higher percentage of males than females were diverted by MPD during this time, the percentage of females was 5.7 percent lower in 2011 than 2009. Most juveniles diverted by MPD between 2009 and 2011 were seized for low-level violent offenses. However, the greatest change in MPD diversions during this time occurred with juveniles seized for public disorder offenses, which decreased by 20 percent. It should be noted that between 2009 and 2011, the total population at the Youth Services Center³² (YSC) decreased by 37 percent from 1,573 to 1,149 (see Appendix Table I).

Table 20. Number and Percentage Distribution of Juveniles Arrested and Diverted by MPD, 2009 to 2011

	2009	2010	2011	Percent ³³ Change
Juvenile Arrests				
MPD Arrests	3,813	4,086	3,636	-4.9
Overall Youth Diverted, Number (Percent)				
Youth Diverted	736(18)	811(22)	632(18)	0
Gender (Percent)*				
Female	39.5	41.7	45.3	5.7
Male	60.3	58.3	54.7	-5.6
Unknown	0.1	0	0	-0.1
Diversion Program Type (Percent)*				
ACCESS Youth	-	15.0	47.5	NA
Youth Court	98.8	84.9	50.6	-48.1
Unknown/Other	1.3	0.1	1.9	0.6
Major Offense Categories (Percent)*				
Violent ³⁴	24.5	34.9	41.1	16.5
Weapon	0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.3
Drugs	9.8	10.0	14.5	4.7
Property	20.6	24.9	19.7	-0.8
Disorder	44.4	29.6	24.4	-20.0
Traffic	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Status	0.0	0.1	0.0	NA
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	NA

*Percent difference calculated

³⁰ The Youth Investigations Branch, Juvenile Processing Center (JPC) is responsible for the processing of all juveniles that are arrested within the District of Columbia, even those arrested by other law enforcement agencies. This includes booking, fingerprinting, photographing, and reviewing the circumstances of the arrest to determine the appropriate charge or if the youth should be diverted. The Juvenile Processing Center is co-located inside the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services Center (DYRS), Youth Services Center (YSC) located at 1000 Mount Olivet Road, NE, Washington, DC.

³¹ Youth seized by MPD are diverted into one of two programs: Access Youth DC or Team Dollar Youth Court.

³² YSC is an 88-bed secure detention facility that provides youth with 24-hour supervision, care, and custody. Services include diagnostic screenings, on-site medical care, individual and group counseling, education provided by the DC Public Schools (DCPS), structured recreational activities, and family visits.

³³ To determine "percent change", the percent difference between the first and last years was calculated.

³⁴ Most of these are low-level violent offenses such as simple assault. This is based on MPD offense categories for diverted youth.

VI. Administration of Justice in the Juvenile System

Juvenile Delinquency Referral and Case Processing

The Superior Court of the District of Columbia’s Family Court Juvenile and Neglect Branch handles referrals of youth who are alleged to be delinquent, neglected, abused or otherwise in need of supervision. Over the last several years, the Family Court has worked to ensure fair and adequate justice by training and recruiting more knowledgeable judicial and non-judicial staff, increasing the use of alternative dispute resolution, enhancing diversion programs, improving decision making regarding detention in cases of dual-jacketed youth, enhancing truancy intervention initiatives, implementing and tracking case processing standards, and improving cooperation and collaboration with its juvenile justice partners. The Court Social Services Division (CSSD) of the Family Court is responsible for the initial juvenile intake through probation and supervision of youth referred to court³⁵.

Table 21. Juvenile Cases Petitioned in DC Superior Court by Major Offense Category, 2005 to 2011

Offense Category	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change
Acts against persons	1,073	1,279	834	957	1,011	877	866	-19.2
Acts against property	775	805	665	637	576	434	487	-37.6
Acts against public order	296	327	184	219	220	150	168	-43.2
Drug Law Violations	353	350	246	300	269	193	141	-60
PINS	114	28	16	182	135	72	316	177
Interstate Compact	136	157	66	64	108	81	92	-32.3
Other Offenses ³⁶	25	32	1	–	–	–	–	NA

Between 2005 and 2011, the average clearance rate for delinquency cases petitioned in DCSC was 97 percent³⁷. During this same time, the median number of days between initial hearing and disposition declined for youth detained on the most serious charges and non-securely detained youth³⁸ (see Appendix G). As Table 21 illustrates, most of these cases involved allegations for acts against persons and property. The most drastic change in delinquency cases petitioned involved allegations of drug violations, which decreased by 60 percent between 2005 and 2011.

³⁵ Although CSS and OAG can directly divert youth referred to the court the information was not available by the completion of this report and was therefore excluded.

³⁶ Information was not available for 2008-2011, therefore the percentage change was not calculated.

³⁷ The clearance rate is a measure of court efficiency and is calculated by dividing the number of cases disposed by the number filed. Clearance rates over 100% indicate the court disposed of more cases than were added in a given reporting cycle (see Appendix Table F).

³⁸ For securely detained juveniles charged with murder, assault with intent to kill, armed robbery, first degree sex abuse, and first degree burglary -- the D.C. Code § 16-2310 requires that the fact finding hearing commence within 45 days of detention and Juvenile Rule 32 allows 15 days from finding of guilt, for a total of 60 days from initial hearing to disposition; securely detained juveniles with any offense other than those listed as most serious --the statute allows 30 days from initial hearing to adjudication and Juvenile Rule 32 allows 15 days from adjudication to disposition, for a total of 45 days from initial hearing to disposition; non-securely detained juveniles charged with any offense -- the statute allows 45 days from initial hearing to finding of guilt and Juvenile Rule 32 allows 15 days from adjudication to disposition, for a total of 60 days from initial hearing to disposition; and released youth --Administrative Order 08-13 issued by Chief Judge King in 2008 allows 270 days for disposition.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

VII. Committed Youth and Juvenile Reentry

Committed Youth and Recidivism

DYRS operates the detention facility for pre-adjudicated youth and the secure facility and aftercare services for post-adjudicated committed youth. Over the last several years, DYRS has implemented a multi-pronged reform effort that included closure of the Oak Hill Youth Center, the opening of the New Beginnings Youth Development Center, the establishment of a new treatment model grounded in therapeutic principles, and launched two lead entities to better serve youth in the community³⁹.

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Committed Youth by Age and Committing Offense Type, 2005 to 2011

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010 ⁴⁰	FY2011	Average	Percent Difference
Age									
14 and Under	19	15	11	16	15	14	18	15	-1
15	21	21	20	20	21	20	20	20	-1
16	21	27	27	30	25	31	25	27	4
17	17	27	27	26	26	25	24	25	7
18 and Older	22	11	15	9	14	11	14	14	-8
Offense Type									
Violent Felonies (Including Weapons)	33	29	40	36	37	35	57	38	24
All Others	67	71	60	64	63	65	43	62	-24

Between 2007 and 2011 the average daily committed population for DYRS more than doubled from 418 to 1,005⁴¹. As Table 22 illustrates, most youth committed during this time were 16 or 17 years old, and were committed for offenses other than violent felonies.

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Recidivism for Committed Youth by Age, FY2005 to FY2010

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010 ⁴²	Average	Percent Difference
Overall								
Re-Conviction	26	20	39	45	42	37	34	11
Re-arrest	37	34	52	62	56	59	50	22
Age								
Over 18	18	9	31	39	40	46	29	28
Under 18	29	22	41	46	42	36	36	7

³⁹ In 2010, the two lead entities were replaced with the DC YouthLink Initiative. For more information see DYRS 2012 Annual Performance Report.

⁴⁰ FY2010 data reported only for youth whose initial placement was in the community. Data for youth whose initial placement was in a secure setting was pending at the time this report was complete.

⁴¹ See DYRS 2012 Annual Performance Report.

⁴² FY2010 data reported only for youth whose initial placement was in the community. Data for youth whose initial placement was in a secure setting was pending at the time this report was complete.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

As Table 23 illustrates, the average re-conviction rate for youth committed between 2005 and 2010 was 34 percent. The reconviction rate and re-arrest rate crested for the agency's FY2008 cohort of committed youth and has fallen with each subsequent cohort. The majority of youth committed to DYRS during this time were not reconvicted; those who were reconvicted (average of 14.8 percent) were convicted of a lesser offense (see *DYRS FY 2011 Annual Performance Report*).

Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Recidivism for Committed Youth by Placement Type, FY2005 to FY2011

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009 ⁴³	FY2010	Fy2011 ⁴⁴	Average	Percent Difference
Home	25	24	36	54	42	44	43	38	18
Community-based Residential Facility	20	15	42	38	42	35	28	31	8
Oak Hill ⁴⁵	26	18	45	51	NA	NA	–	32	25
New Beginnings	NA	NA	NA	NA	45	35	–	39	-10
Residential Treatment Facility	31	25	27	34	41	42	–	32	11

Between 2005 and 2011 the average recidivism rate for committed youth placed at home (38 percent) was higher than those placed in a community-based residential facility -31 percent- (see Table 24). According to the *DYRS FY2012 Annual Performance Report*, approximately half of youth committed to the agency since FY2009 have had a community-based residential facility as their initial placement. In that time, the recidivism rate for these youth has fallen from 42% to 28%. For youth placed in a more secure setting the average recidivism rate for youth initially placed at residential treatment centers between FY2005 and FY2010 was 32%. However, this rate has risen each year since FY2006. The recidivism rate for youth detained at New Beginnings and its predecessor facility, Oak Hill, rose from 26% in FY2005 to a peak of 51% in FY2008, and has since fallen to 35%.

⁴³ In FY2009, 12 youth were initially placed at Oak Hill before being transferred to New Beginnings in June of the same year.

⁴⁴ FY2011 data reported only for youth whose initial placement was in the community. Data for youth whose initial placement was in secured setting was pending by the time this report was complete. Therefore recidivism information for youth whose initial placement was in a residential treatment facility or Oak Hill/New Beginnings was not available.

⁴⁵ In 2009, Oak Hill was closed and New Beginnings Youth Development Center was opened in June of the same year.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Appendices

Appendix Table A. Number and Percentage Distribution of DC Offenders Sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prisons by Offense Type, US District Court 2005 2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Drugs	160(41)	157(37)	132(42)	147(49)	119(43)	148(47)	94(36)	957
Weapons/Explosives	114(29)	96(23)	44(14)	40(13)	26(9)	34(11)	24(9)	378
Homicide/Aggravated Assault	15(4)	21(5)	12(4)	8(3)	11(4)	7(2)	12(5)	86
Burglary/Larceny	12(3)	33(8)	17(5)	15(5)	22(8)	10(3)	23(9)	132
Counterfeit/Embezzlement	2(1)	5(1)	7(2)	5(2)	4(1)	2(1)	3(1)	28
Court/Corrections	1(0)	0(0)	2(1)	2(1)	4(1)	4(1)	3(1)	16
Immigration	7(2)	6(1)	15(5)	1(0)	3(1)	14(4)	11(4)	57
Fraud/Bribery/Extortion	61(16)	72(17)	58(19)	51(17)	54(19)	54(17)	46(18)	396
Sex Offenses	4(1)	8(2)	18(6)	18(6)	22(8)	21(7)	23(9)	114
National Security	0(0)	2(0.5)	0(0)	2(0.7)	0(0)	2(0.6)	0(0)	6
Robbery	6(2)	17(4)	7(2)	9(3)	11(4)	11(4)	18(7)	79
Miscellaneous	7(2)	4(1)	1(0)	3(1)	3(1)	6(2)	4(2)	28
Total	389	421	313	301	279	313	261	2,277

Appendix Table B. Number and Percentage Distribution of DC Offenders Sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prisons by Offense Type, DC Superior Court 2005 2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Drugs	1,464(44)	1,537(44)	1,288(43)	1,182(42)	1,027(40)	1,053(41)	937(36)
Weapons/Explosives	200(6)	222(6)	215(7)	246(9)	279(11)	256(10)	262(10)
Homicide/Aggravated Assault	438(13)	420(12)	365(12)	370(13)	371(14)	365(14)	430(17)
Burglary/larceny	326(10)	374(11)	331(11)	332(12)	272(10)	306(12)	305(12)
Counterfeit/Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	1(0)	0	0
Court/Corrections	188(6)	223(6)	196(7)	157(6)	108(4)	107(4)	92(4)
Fraud/Bribery	11(0.3)	12(0.4)	12(0.4)	7(0.3)	6(0.2)	8(0.3)	5(0.2)
Sex Offense	94(3)	104(3)	100(3)	72(3)	91(4)	73(3)	84(3)
Robbery	412(12)	400(12)	335(11)	326(12)	341(13)	319(12)	343(13)
Miscellaneous	195(6)	183(5)	155(5)	133(5)	101(4)	111(4)	120(5)
Total	3,328	3,475	2,997	2,825	2,597	2,598	2,578

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Appendix Table C. Percentage Distribution of Cases Involving Defendants Represented by the Public Defender Services, 2008 to 2011

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Difference
Attorney Consulted with Client With 48 Hours	95	92	93	100	5
Reduction in Pretrial Restraint Was Obtained	66	64	59 ⁴⁶	53 ⁴⁷	-13

Appendix Table D. CSOSA Total Supervised Population, Fiscal Years 2005 and 2010¹

Supervision Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Percent Change
Probation	15,216	15,035	14,958	15,443	15,832	15,874	6
Parole	4,348	4,399	3,971	3,569	3,743	3,559	-7
Supervised Release	1,405	2,319	3,198	3,838	4,572	4,821	34
Total Supervised Population	20,969	21,753	22,127	22,850	24,147	24,254	32

¹Totals for fiscal years 2005 – 2008 are estimated

Appendix Table F. Juvenile Delinquency Case Clearance Rate, DC Superior Court 2005 to 2010

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
90	90	106	98	106	97

⁴⁶ 66.5 percent within the first 21 days after initial hearing.

⁴⁷ 60.7 percent within the first 21 days after initial hearing.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Appendix Table G. Median Number of Days Between Trial Events for Juvenile Delinquency Cases Referred/Petitioned to DCSC Family Court, 2005 to 2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁴⁸	2011 ⁴⁹	Median Change
Serious-Detained⁵⁰								
Initial Hearing to Adjudication (30 days)	24	23	27	25	25	27	28	8
Adjudication to Disposition (15 Days)	45	34	39	16	27	30	–	-15
Initial Hearing Disposition (45Days)	77	67	66	44	45	52	30	-47
Most Serious-Detained								
Initial Hearing to Adjudication (45 days)	63	136	42	33	41	41	44	-19
Adjudication to Disposition (15 Days)	17	48	42	27	34	34	–	17
Initial Hearing Disposition (60 Days)	119	185	101	73	65	63	53	-66
Non-Securely Detained⁵¹								
Initial Hearing to Adjudication (45 days)	–	–	–	30	37	37	36	6
Adjudication to Disposition (15 days)	–	–	–	28	34	37	–	9
Initial Hearing to Disposition (60 days)	–	–	–	53	60	73	37	-16

Appendix Table I. Total Youth Services Center Population, 2009 to 2011

2009	2010	2011	Percent Change
1,573	1,367	1,149	-37

⁴⁸ Beginning in 2010, the court began monitoring the adjudication and disposition timeframes for youth released prior to disposition however; this information was excluded from this analysis.

⁴⁹ During 2011, a number of factors contributed to the inability to adjudicate cases of securely detained youth in a timely manner. Those factors include but are not limited to: the absence of an essential witness, unavailability of evidence, attorney unavailability, incomplete psychological, psychiatric and neurological tests, and difficulties in scheduling. Therefore the median number of days between adjudication and disposition for 2011 was not available. In 2011, the method of calculating time to disposition for each detention status was modified to reflect a youth's detention status at the time of disposition.

⁵⁰ Includes juveniles charged with murder, assault with intent to kill, first degree sex abuse, armed robbery, and first degree burglary (i.e. Most Serious Detained).

⁵¹ During 2007 the Court expanded its monitoring of compliance with statutory case processing standards in juvenile cases. The Family Court for the first time displayed data on time between events for juveniles held in non-secure detention facilities or shelter houses, in addition to data on juveniles held in secure detention facilities. Therefore, data on between time events for non-securely held juveniles was not available for 2005-2007.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Appendix Table J. Ward Level Distribution of DC Code Offenses Reported by MPD, 2005 to 2011

Ward	ADW	Arson	Burglary	Homicide	Robbery	Sex Abuse ⁵²	Stolen Auto	Theft	Theft F/Auto
2005									
	3,224(10)	43(0.14)	3,711(12)	186(0.59)	3,939(13)	–	6,343(20)	7,277(23)	6724(21)
Ward 1	397(9)	2(0.05)	458(10)	19(0.43)	776(18)	–	807(18)	841(19)	1,102(25)
Ward 2	244(4)	1(0.02)	685(13)	6(0.11)	424(8)	–	470(9)	2,526(46)	1,095(20)
Ward 3	42(3)	0	243(15)	0	90(5)	–	124(7)	758(45)	412(25)
Ward 4	333(11)	6(0.2)	285(10)	7(0.23)	358(12)	–	819(27)	641(21)	551(18)
Ward 5	568(12)	10(0.22)	495(11)	40(0.86)	594(13)	–	1,096(24)	796(17)	1,026(22)
Ward 6	447(9)	8(0.16)	677(13)	19(0.37)	613(12)	–	950(19)	1028(20)	1,356(27)
Ward 7	561(15)	7(0.19)	360(10)	27(0.75)	535(15)	–	1,213(33)	324(9)	596(16)
Ward 8	632(18)	9(0.25)	508(14)	68(1.9)	549(15)	–	864(24)	363(10)	586(16)
2006									
	3,424(10)	22(0.07)	3,889(12)	166(0.51)	3,977(12)	–	5,851(18)	7,886(24)	7,489(23)
Ward 1	453(9)	2(0.04)	601(12)	20(0.39)	768(15)	–	821(16)	931(18)	1,477(29)
Ward 2	292(5)	2(0.03)	629(11)	2(0.03)	462(8)	–	425(7)	2,447(42)	1,635(28)
Ward 3	32(2)	1(0.06)	231(15)	2(0.13)	88(6)	–	79(5)	745(48)	382(24)
Ward 4	291(11)	0	305(11)	7(0.26)	413(15)	–	629(23)	612(22)	482(18)
Ward 5	561(12)	4(0.09)	566(12)	26(0.57)	623(14)	–	990(22)	842(19)	928(20)
Ward 6	521(10)	3(0.06)	568(11)	24(0.45)	614(11)	–	854(16)	1,287(24)	1,491(28)
Ward 7	559(15)	3(0.08)	455(12)	37(1.01)	448(12)	–	1,021(28)	454(12)	669(18)
Ward 8	715(18)	7(0.18)	534(14)	48(1.23)	561(14)	–	1,032(27)	568(15)	425(11)
2007									
	3,164(9)	51(0.15)	3,946(12)	171(0.5)	4,413(13)	–	5,990(17)	8,802(26)	7,734(23)
Ward 1	388(8)	2(0.04)	572(12)	13(0.27)	779(16)	–	642(13)	983(20)	1,494(31)
Ward 2	245(4)	4(0.07)	511(9)	4(0.07)	492(8)	–	428(7)	2,715(47)	1,406(24)
Ward 3	28(2)	0	161(10)	0	90(5)	–	121(7)	793(47)	493(29)
Ward 4	311(10)	7(0.22)	376(12)	12(0.38)	549(17)	–	693(22)	705(22)	513(16)
Ward 5	516(11)	4(0.08)	608(13)	22(0.46)	569(12)	–	1,001(21)	946(20)	1,100(23)
Ward 6	475(9)	19(0.36)	729(14)	28(0.53)	677(13)	–	742(14)	1,341(25)	1,276(24)
Ward 7	476(12)	4(0.1)	356(9)	35(0.85)	536(13)	–	1,260(31)	634(15)	805(20)
Ward 8	725(16)	11(0.24)	633(14)	57(1.24)	721(16)	–	1,103(24)	685(15)	647(14)
2008									
	2,838(8)	47(0.14)	3,723(11)	182(0.53)	4,369(13)	–	5,271(15)	9,097(26)	8,900(26)
Ward 1	327(7)	5(0.1)	436(9)	16(0.33)	825(17)	–	580(12)	1,042(21)	1,669(34)
Ward 2	235(4)	3(0.05)	449(7)	5(0.08)	473(8)	–	380(6)	2,775(45)	1,844(30)
Ward 3	34(2)	0	225(12)	2(0.1)	72(4)	–	106(5)	924(48)	572(30)
Ward 4	297(10)	3(0.1)	372(12)	14(0.47)	469(16)	–	466(16)	673(23)	693(23)
Ward 5	407(9)	10(0.23)	500(12)	36(0.83)	574(13)	–	905(21)	947(22)	959(22)
Ward 6	364(7)	6(0.12)	571(11)	19(0.37)	670(13)	–	676(13)	1,427(28)	1,448(28)
Ward 7	503(11)	6(0.13)	428(10)	40(0.89)	596(13)	–	1,214(27)	654(15)	1,029(23)
Ward 8	671(15)	14(0.31)	742(17)	50(1.12)	690(15)	–	944(21)	655(15)	686(15)
2009									

⁵² Over the years, there have been revisions to the definition of “Sexual Abuse”. For example, since 2011, sexual abuse only includes first and second degree offenses and attempts with adult victims. Due the changes in the definition over the years, this results in previous years not being comparable; therefore the previous years were omitted.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Ward	ADW	Arson	Burglary	Homicide	Robbery	Sex Abuse ⁵²	Stolen Auto	Theft	Theft F/Auto
	2,591(8)	58(0.17)	3,640(11)	137(0.41)	4,370(13)	–	4,786(14)	9,197(28)	8,493(25)
Ward 1	286(6)	5(0.11)	362(8)	15(0.32)	734(15)	–	471(10)	1,185(25)	1,677(35)
Ward 2	203(3)	0	391(6)	1(0.02)	476(8)	–	306(5)	2,930(48)	1,730(29)
Ward 3	38(2)	0	238(12)	0	92(5)	–	134(7)	825(40)	716(35)
Ward 4	277(9)	6(0.2)	349(12)	14(0.46)	463(15)	–	489(16)	726(24)	681(23)
Ward 5	361(9)	11(0.26)	456(11)	27(0.64)	598(14)	–	769(18)	934(22)	1,024(24)
Ward 6	307(6)	3(0.06)	545(11)	10(0.2)	681(14)	–	624(13)	1,302(26)	1,443(29)
Ward 7	497(12)	9(0.22)	459(11)	29(0.72)	618(15)	–	1,028(26)	672(17)	673(17)
Ward 8	622(14)	24(0.55)	840(19)	41(0.93)	708(16)	–	965(22)	623(14)	549(13)
2010									
	2,569(8)	42(0.14)	4,165(13)	130(0.42)	3,951(13)	–	4,063(13)	8,958(29)	6,896(22)
Ward 1	280(7)	2(0.05)	344(8)	16(0.37)	631(15)	–	358(8)	1,163(27)	1,469(34)
Ward 2	193(4)	0	396(7)	2(0.04)	471(9)	–	301(6)	2821(53)	1,117(21)
Ward 3	32(2)	0	286(16)	1(0.05)	85(5)	–	110(6)	823(45)	502(27)
Ward 4	257(9)	5(0.17)	381(13)	9(0.3)	416(14)	–	470(16)	649(22)	762(26)
Ward 5	385(10)	10(0.25)	609(15)	20(0.5)	499(12)	–	669(17)	882(22)	929(23)
Ward 6	275(6)	1(0.02)	487(11)	8(0.19)	571(13)	–	446(11)	1,339(32)	1,095(26)
Ward 7	495(13)	10(0.25)	630(16)	25(0.63)	614(16)	–	921(23)	656(17)	578(15)
Ward 8	652(15)	14(0.33)	1,032(24)	49(1.14)	664(16)	–	788(18)	625(15)	444(10)
2011									
	2,485(8)	38(0.12)	3,914(12)	108(0.33)	4,166(13)	170(1)	3,744(12)	1,0064(31)	7,752(24)
Ward 1	239(5)	4(0.08)	460(10)	10(0.21)	794(17)	27(1)	302(6)	1,433(30)	1,516(32)
Ward 2	256(4)	1(0.02)	375(6)	6(0.1)	454(8)	17(0)	288(5)	2,855(49)	1,605(27)
Ward 3	39(2)	0	227(13)	0	73(4)	8(0)	110(6)	775(43)	560(31)
Ward 4	194(7)	3(0.11)	335(12)	13(0.46)	331(12)	19(1)	398(14)	792(28)	758(27)
Ward 5	361(8)	11(0.25)	594(14)	25(0.58)	534(12)	21(0)	661(15)	961(22)	1,159(27)
Ward 6	246(5)	4(0.09)	432(9)	4(0.09)	619(13)	22(0)	496(11)	1,582(34)	1,219(26)
Ward 7	522(13)	11(0.28)	553(14)	25(0.63)	605(15)	22(1)	789(20)	910(23)	534(13)
Ward 8	628(15)	4(0.09)	938(22)	25(0.59)	756(18)	34(1)	700(17)	756(18)	401(9)

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Key Terms

Abscondence: The status of a young person who is not where he or she is supposed to be according to the provisions in his or her Community Placement Agreement.

Adjudication: The final judgment in a legal proceeding and the term used to describe the result of a juvenile sentencing hearing.

Aftercare Services: Programs and services designed to provide care, supervision, and services over youth released from facilities.

Awaiting Placement: An intermediary stage for youth transitioning from one treatment locality to another.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO): The federal agency responsible for collecting court statistics, administering the federal courts' budget, and performing many other administrative and programmatic functions, under the direction and supervision of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Adjudicated cases resulting in probation: The number of delinquency referrals disposed in the calendar year that were petitioned and the court adjudicated the youth to be a delinquent and ordered the youth to a period of formal probation.

Adjudicated cases resulting in placement: The number of delinquency referrals disposed in the calendar year that were petitioned and the court adjudicated the youth to be a delinquent and ordered the youth to a period of secure confinement.

Cases referred to juvenile court: The number of delinquency referrals disposed in the calendar year.

Cases petitioned: The number of delinquency referrals disposed in the calendar year in which a petition was filed with the court requesting either a transfer or an adjudicatory hearing.

Cases adjudicated: The number of delinquency referrals disposed in the calendar year that were petitioned and the court adjudicated the youth to be a delinquent.

Cases judicially waived: The number of delinquency referrals disposed in the calendar year that were petitioned and the juvenile court judge waived jurisdiction over the matter and sent the case to criminal court.

Case Manager: The staff person assigned specific oversight responsibility for a particular youth.

Clearance Rate: The clearance rate is a measure of court efficiency and is calculated by dividing the number of cases disposed by the number filed. Clearance rates over 100% indicate the court disposed of more cases than were added in a given reporting cycle

Commitment: A legal order of disposition and placement into the care and custody of the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services.

Community-Based Residential Facility (CBRF): A residential facility for youth that is a community-based, home-like single dwelling or its acceptable equivalent (e.g., group homes, therapeutic group homes, and therapeutic family homes).

Continuum of Care: The range of programs, services, and interventions available to the agency for rehabilitating youth in its custody.

Conviction: A judicial finding, jury verdict, or final administrative order, including a finding of guilt, a plea of nolo contendere, or a plea of guilty to a criminal charge.

Court Social Services (CSS): Part of the District of Columbia Superior Court Family Court, Court Social Services is the District's juvenile probation agency.

Custody: The legal status created by a Family Court order which vests in the Department the responsibility for the custody of a minor.

Delinquent Act: As defined in D.C. Code § 16-2301(7), an act designated as an offense under the law of the District of Columbia, or of a State if the act occurred in a State, or under Federal law.

Public Safety and Justice in the District of Columbia: 2005 -2011

Descriptive Analysis: Statistics that are used to provide details on a given population. Descriptive statistics can only be used to describe the group that is being studying. That is, the results cannot be generalized to any larger group.

Detained: The temporary, secure custody of a youth in facilities designated by the Family Court and placed in the care of DYRS, pending a final disposition of a petition and following a hearing in accordance with D.C. Code § 16-2312.

Direct Care Staff: Staff members who have significant and ongoing contact with youth.

Disposition: The term used to describe the sentencing hearing in the juvenile justice system.

Diversion: covers a wide range of interventions that are alternatives to initial or continued formal processing in the adult or juvenile justice systems.

Factfinding: The term given to a trial in the juvenile justice system.

Fiscal Year (FY): The time period measured from October 1st of one year to September 30th of the following year. For instance, FY2011 begins October 1, 2010, and ends September 30, 2011.

Judiciary-Funded Substance Use Treatment: Treatment program funded by the Federal Judiciary.

Person in Need of Supervision (PINS): As defined in D.C. Code § 16-2301(8), a “child in need of supervision” is a child who is in need of care or rehabilitation and: (1) is habitually truant from school without justification; (2) has committed an offense committable only by children; or (3) is habitually disobedient of the reasonable and lawful commands of his or her parent, guardian, or other custodian and is ungovernable. PINS youth are also referred to as “status offenders.”

Petition: The charging document in a delinquency or PINS matter.

Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility (PRTF): Any non-hospital facility with a provider agreement with a State Medicaid Agency to provide the in-patient

services benefit to Medicaid eligible individuals under the age of 21.

Positive Youth Development (PYD): A comprehensive framework for thinking about the development of adolescents and the factors that facilitate their successful transition from adolescence to adulthood.

Pretrial services: A function of the courts that takes place after a person has been arrested and charged with a crime until disposition.

Probation: A legal status created by an order of 1) the Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia following an adjudication of delinquency or need of supervision, whereby a minor is permitted to remain in the community while being supervised by Court Social Services; or 2) a judge of the US District Court or Superior Court of the District of Columbia granting a period of community supervision over a convicted adult and supervised by CSOSA.

Sentencing Compliance Rate: The degree to which judges sentence defendants to jail or prison in compliance with the Federal or District of Columbia Sentencing guidelines:

Sentencing guidelines: A set of rules and principles established by the United States Sentencing Commission or the DC Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision Commission that trial judges use to determine the sentence for a convicted defendant.

Supervised release: Term of supervision served after a person is released from prison

Agency Websites

Bureau of Prisons (BOP)

www.bop.gov

Council of the District of Columbia

www.dccouncil.us

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA)

www.csosa.gov

DC Department of Corrections (DOC)

www.doc.dc.gov

District of Columbia Office of the Mayor

www.dc.gov

DC Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)

www.mpdc.dc.gov

DC Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS)

www.dyrs.dc.gov

Justice Grants Administration (JGA)

www.jga.oca.dc.gov

Office of the Attorney General (OAG)

www.oag.dc.gov

Public Defender for the District of Columbia (PDS)

www.pdsdc.org

Pretrial Service Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA)

www.dcpsa.gov

Superior Court of the District of Columbia (DCSC)

www.dccourts.gov

United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO)

www.justice.gov/usao/dc

United States Parole Commission (USPC)

www.justice.gov/uspc

United States Marshals Service (USMS)

www.usmarshalls.gov/district/dc-sc/index.html