

MEMORANDUM

December 2, 2021

TO: Public Safety Committee
FROM: Susan J. Farag, Legislative Analyst
SUBJECT: Briefing: Crime Statistics Update and Violent Crime Trends
PURPOSE: Briefing – No Vote Expected

Today the Committee will receive a briefing and update on crime statistics, including violent crime trends. Topics to be discussed include:

- The increase in violent crime;
- Crimes with firearms including homicides, contact shootings, firearm discharges, and firearm recoveries;
- Carjackings;
- Domestic violence;
- Drug arrests and overdoses;
- Traffic-related injuries including pedestrian injuries;
- Calls for service to schools; and
- Nonviolent crime trends.

The Department will also provide updates on the various efforts it has undertaken to address violent crime.

Those expected to brief the Committee include:

Chief Marcus Jones, Montgomery County Police Department (MCPD)
Assistant Chief Darren Francke, Management Services Bureau (MCPD)
Assistant Chief Dinesh Patil, Investigative Services Bureau (MCPD)
Taman Morris, Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

Background

Over the past two years, violent crime has surged in many jurisdictions. The FBI’s 2020 annual report indicates that nationally, violent crime increased by 5.6% during 2020, and homicides as a subset increased by 29%.¹ This increase correlates with data reported by the Centers of Disease Control, which shows a 30% increase in murder for 2020.² Both of these sources show record-breaking increases. It is the largest single-year increase in murders since the FBI began tracking them in the 1960s. And for the CDC, the increase is the largest year-over-year murder rate increase since 1905.³

The increased violent crime is unusual in another significant regard – other types of crime, specifically nonviolent criminal offenses, are not similarly increasing. In fact, nonviolent crimes are down considerably, both here in the County and across the nation. Nationally, for example, property crimes fell by eight percent.⁴ This drop includes reductions in both larcenies and burglaries, although auto theft crimes have increased. Montgomery County’s experience has been similar.

The following table offers a brief snapshot of Montgomery County violent crimes and the percentage change from the first three quarters of this year (January 1 to September 30) compared to the same time last year (please see ©11 for complete data).

Overview of Violent Crime			
	2020 Full Year	Q1 - Q3 2021	% Change Year over Year Q1-Q3
Abduction	1	0	--
Arson	48	27	-22.9%
Aggravated Assault	677	589	23.5%
Simple Assault	3028	2380	3.2%
Homicide	17	22	29.4%
Human Trafficking	5	1	-66.7%
Kidnapping	4	12	500.0%
Rape	381	282	-9.9%
Robbery - Commercial	57	43	48.3%
Robbery - Carjacking	36	44	126.3%
Robbery - Individual	347	244	3.8%
Sex Offenses	173	168	34.4%
Weapon Offense	308	213	-7.4%
Total	5082	4025	6.1%

¹ [FBI Releases 2020 Crime Statistics](#) (September 2021)

² [Quarterly provisional estimates for selected indicators of mortality, 2019-Quarter 1, 2021](#). National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Vital Statistics Rapid Release Program, 2021

³ [What We Know About the 2020 Increase in Murders](#), Pew Research Center (October 2021)

⁴ [America Is Having a Violence Wave, Not a Crime Wave](#), The Atlantic (September 2021)

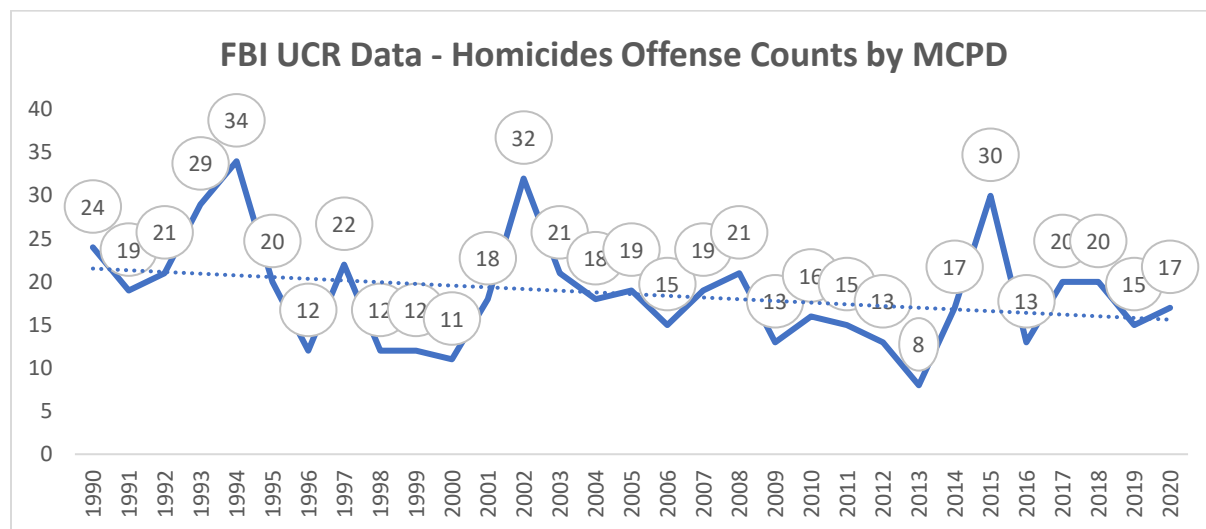
The table below shows Non-Violent Crimes and the percentage change from the first three quarters of this year (January 1 to September 30) compared to the same time last year (please see ©17 for complete data).

Overview of Non-Violent Crime			
	2020 Full Year	Q1 - Q3 2021	% Change Year over Year Q1-Q3
Auto Theft	1134	1020	22.9%
Burglary - Commercial	459	238	-30.6%
Burglary - Residential	800	527	-11.6%
Damage Property	3033	2132	-4.9%
Fraud	2210	1431	-11.1%
Identity Theft	1421	1842	73.0%
Larceny From Auto	5881	3942	-9.7%
Larceny - Shoplifting	2253	1633	-0.8%
Larceny - All Other	3875	2504	-11.8%
Total	21066	15269	-1.5%

Homicides

While homicides increased by 29% nationally during 2020, they increased by 21% in the County during the same time period. For this year, MCPD advises that there have been 30 homicides through 11/30/21, compared to 17 total in 2020. This does not include two homicides that were ruled as justifiable.

To put this year’s numbers in perspective, the following chart provides a look at expanded homicide offense counts for the County since 1990.⁵



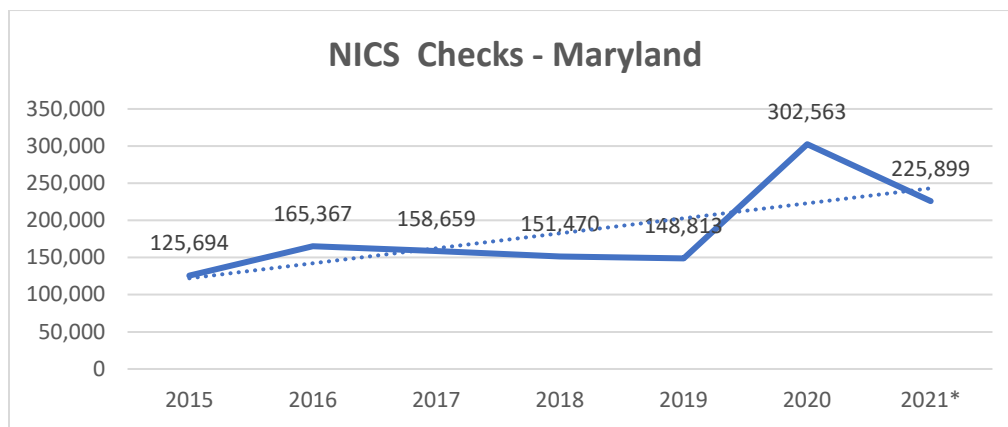
⁵ [Federal Bureau of Investigation Crime Data Explorer](#)

The overall trend line is down slightly from 1990 (the per capita homicide rate peaked in the U.S. in 1991). There were significant spikes in homicides in 1994 (34), 2002 (32), and 2015 (30). The spike in 2015 murders is attributed to increased gang violence, which was responsible for eight of the 30 homicides that year. The spike in 2002 homicides includes victims of the Beltway Snipers.

The current causes of homicides in the County vary. Of the 22 homicides reported through September 30, four were domestic violence, and 10 others occurred between persons known to one another. MCPD has made arrests related to 14 of the 22 homicides. During the first three quarters of the year, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Police Districts accounted for all but six homicides in the County.

The increasing role of firearms in violent crime

The prevalence of firearms: Nationally, gun violence began to rise significantly in April 2020, when massive shutdowns were put in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁶ There are various theories as to why gun violence has increased during the pandemic. Some hypotheses include pandemic stress, social unrest, fewer police on the streets, strained relations between police and the community, and what seems obvious, a large increase in the number of guns. According to the *Washington Post*, Americans purchased more than 23 million guns in 2020, which reflects a 66% increase over 2019 sales. Maryland NICS background checks, a proxy often used to gauge the magnitude of gun sales, increased significantly as well, from 148,813 in 2019 to 302,563 checks in 2020.⁷

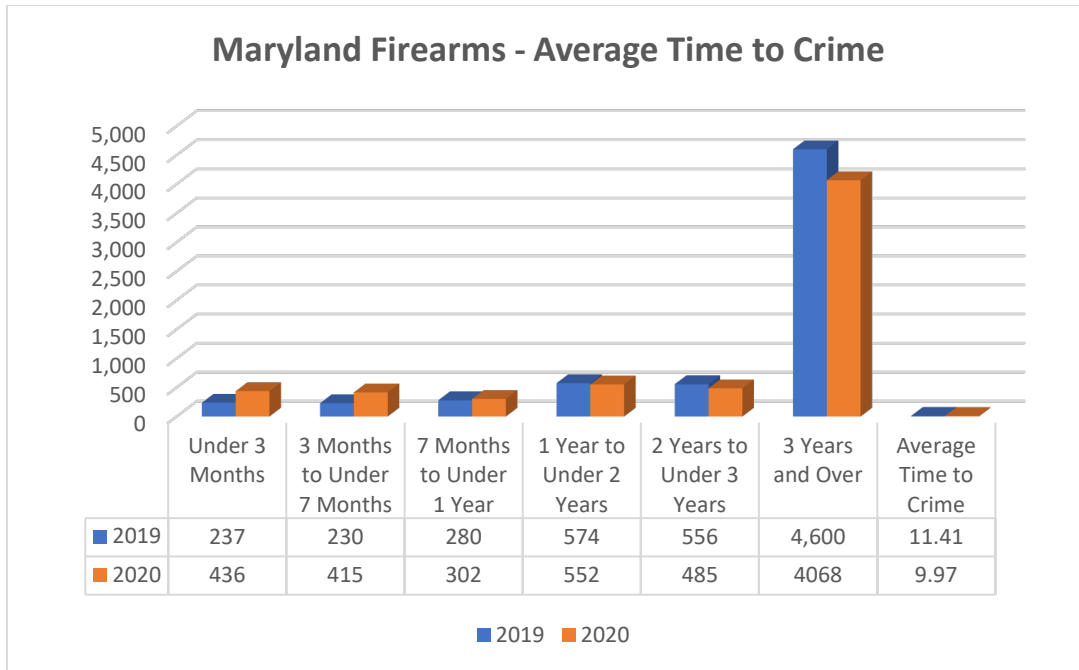


In general, though, newly purchased guns do not contribute to an immediate increase in crime. According to the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), nationally, the average “time to crime” from the purchase of a firearm until it is used illegally is 7.01 years.⁸ Maryland data is provided below.

⁶ [2020 was the deadliest gun violence year in decades. So far, 2021 is worse.](#) *Washington Post* (June 2021)

⁷ [NICS Firearms Checks by State \(Month/Year\)](#)

⁸ [2020 Firearms Trace Data](#), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms



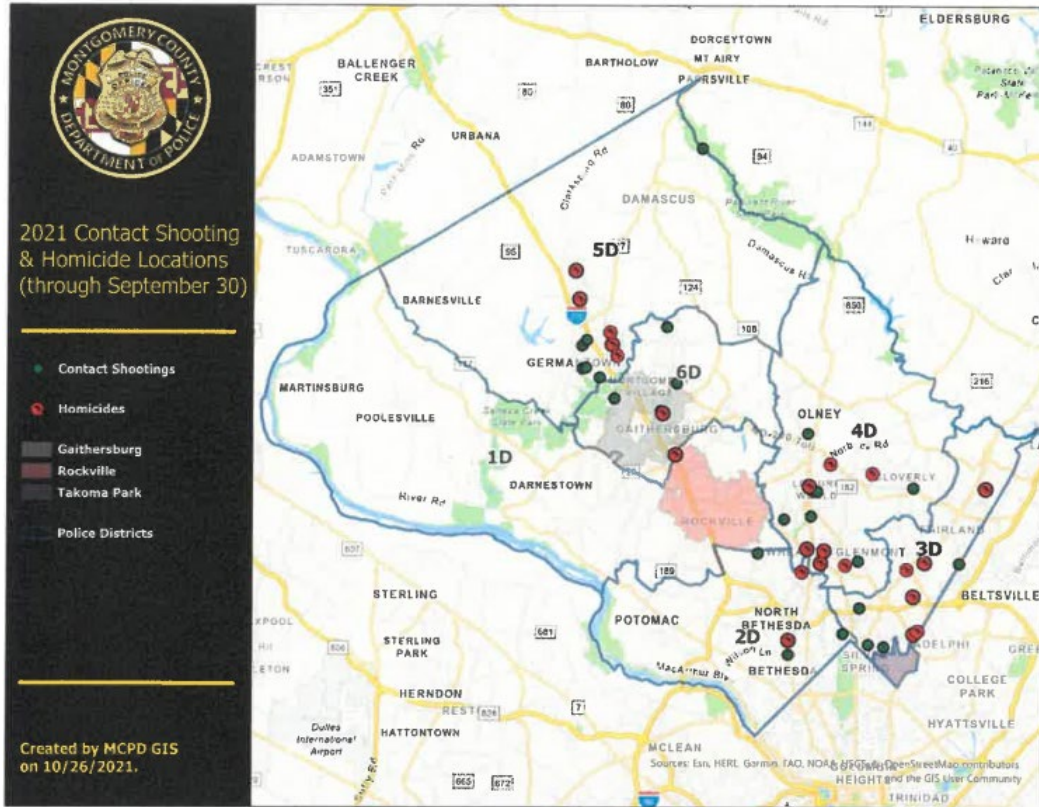
While two years of data is not enough to show trends, and 2020 data is an outlier in most data sets because of how significantly the pandemic changed community behavior, it is interesting to note that the average time to crime has decreased by a year and a half, and that more guns were recovered shortly after purchase.

In total, firearm-related violent crime has increased about 36% from the same reporting period last year. MCPD advises that this increase is primarily driven by an increase in robberies, aggravated assaults, and homicides. There was a 29% increase in aggravated assaults this year compared to last. Robberies in which a firearm was used have increased by 42%.

Firearms used in most homicides: Of the 30 homicides in the County through November 30, 2021, at least 20 were committed with handguns. Weapons offenses where firearms were discharged have also increased. Discharging offenses more than doubled from 2019 (23 incidents) to 2020 (49 incidents). So far this year, discharging of firearms offenses continue to increase, although that increase has slowed slightly (currently about 12%).

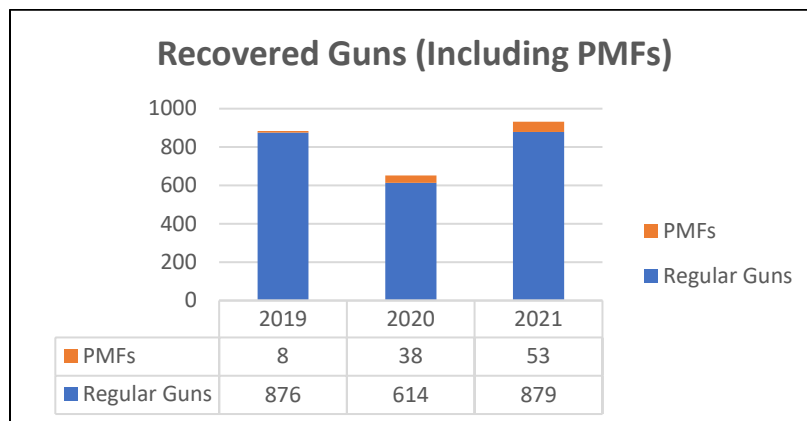
MCPD advises there have been several incidents where 10 or more shots were fired. A full list is attached on ©2. Two recent events in October had inordinately large numbers of shots fired. On October 3rd in a Central Business District drive-by/jump out incident on Georgia Avenue, more than 50 shots were fired from both handguns and a rifle. Two victims were hit, and multiple storefronts and parked cars were struck. On October 16th in the Central Business District on Fenton Street, 45 casings were recovered from a running shoot-out along the street. Several cars and apartments were also struck.

The following map identifies the locations of both contact shootings (a person was struck by gunfire but did not suffer fatal injuries) and homicides through September 30.



A contact shooting is defined as an incident where a person was struck with gunfire but did not suffer fatal injuries.

Recovered Firearms: The number of firearms recovered by police increased 43% from 2020 to 2021 year-to-date. So far in 2021, the Department has recovered 932 firearms, compared to 652 in 2020. In 2019, the Department recovered 884. Of those recovered this year, 53 were privately made firearms (PMFs, also known as ghost guns). The Department recovered 38 in 2020 and just eight in 2019. Most PMFs have been recovered in the 3rd District. The following chart illustrates the increasing number of PMFs recovered as a proportion of all guns recovered.

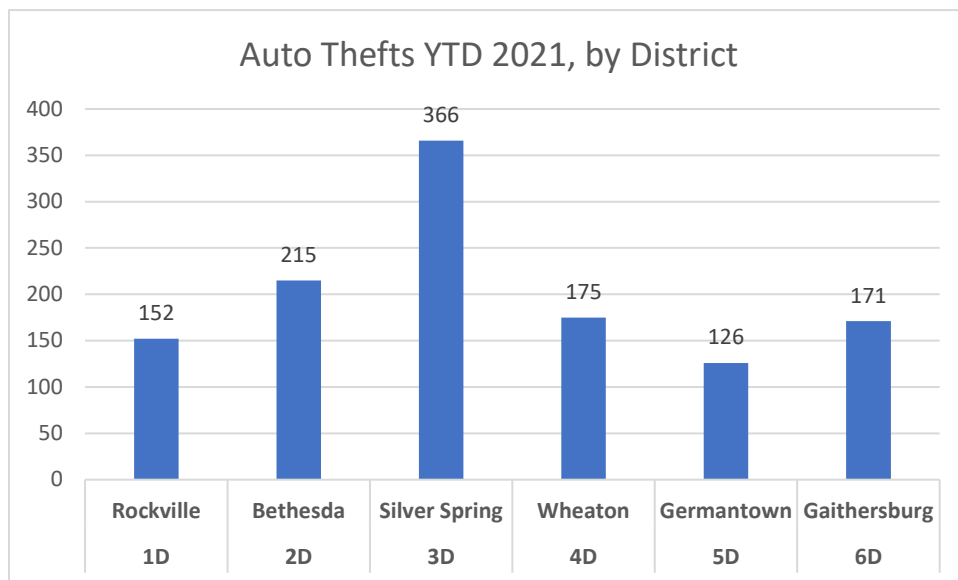


Carjackings

Carjackings have increased by 126% this year (through 9/30/21, compared to the same time period last year). Between January 1 and November 12, there were 56 carjackings in the County. The Department indicates that from January 2019 to September 2020, there was an average of 1.6 carjackings per month. Since December 2020, that average has jumped to 5.6 per month.

The Department has arrested individuals associated with 26 of those incidents. While 73% of the vehicles were recovered outside of Montgomery County, there does not appear to be a pattern of how vehicles are discarded. Only three individuals who have been arrested for carjacking were Montgomery County residents. Of the 28 individuals arrested in 2021, 13 were juveniles. At least one juvenile was arrested in 12 carjacking events. Handguns were displayed in half of all carjackings in the County.

Auto Thefts Increase: While most nonviolent crime has decreased over the past year and a half, auto thefts have gone up. There were 1,239 auto thefts year-to-date, compared to 1,134 in 2020. Most of these have occurred in Silver Spring and Bethesda. Silver Spring alone has had 366 auto theft cases. Most of these vehicles are recovered in Washington, DC, followed by Prince George’s County, and finally here in the County.



Domestic Violence

Domestic violence-related offenses dropped slightly (-3.95%) from 2019 to 2020 but have ticked back up this year (up 11% year-to-date). MCPD advises that the most significant trend is the increased severity of the violence associated with intimate partner violence. In October 2020, domestic strangulation became a felony in Maryland. It is a significant indicator of future lethality. A victim of strangulation is 750% more likely to become a homicide victim. Since this change,

the Domestic Violence Unit has seen a marked increase in the number of strangulations that they investigate.

Drug Arrests/Overdoses

Drug-related arrests are down significantly and have been trending down for some time. Drug-related arrests dropped most significantly in 2020 since there was a large reduction in traffic stops and person stops during the pandemic shut-downs.

Drug-Related Arrests				
Crime	2018	2019	2020	2021 YTD
Possession	5,682	4,393	1,884	696
Distribution	498	423	203	125
Drug Offense - Other	189	219	95	54
Total Arrests	6,369	5,035	2,182	875

Unfortunately, opioid overdoses have increased in the County during the same period. MCPD advises that the increase is attributed to increased distribution of pressed fentanyl and counterfeit pills containing fentanyl or fentanyl-related compounds. The following chart shows increases in both fatal and non-fatal overdoses during the first three quarters of each year. It reflects only the fatal and non-fatal overdoses for which MCPD was notified.

Opioid Overdoses (first three quarters of each year)					
	2019 YTD	2020 YTD	2021 YTD	% Change 2019-2020	% Change 2020-2021
Fatal	54	66	85	22%	29%
Non-Fatal	102	132	192	29%	45%
Total	156	198	277	27%	48%

Traffic Accidents/Injuries/Fatalities

In 2020, there were far fewer cars on the road as people were told to stay at home. MCPD traffic data shows there were far fewer collisions in 2020 (7,905 compared to 11,456 the year before). Unfortunately, among these, the number of fatal collisions rose from 32 to 39. Comprehensive data is attached on ©28. The following chart provides an overview of recorded vehicle collisions, injuries, and the number of fatal collisions.

Recorded Traffic Collisions				
	2018	2019	2020	2021 YTD
Total Collisions	11,659	11,456	7,905	7,758
Total Injuries	4,154	3,982	2,618	2,528
Fatal Collisions	27	32	39	28
Total Fatalities	30	33	41	31
Injuries as % of total collisions	35.63%	34.76%	33.12%	32.59%
Fatal as % of total collisions	0.23%	0.28%	0.49%	0.36%

As noted on ©28, the number of collisions tends to increase in the winter months (October through January).

Pedestrian crashes/injuries also decreased during 2020 when there were fewer cars on the road (see ©29). In 2018, there were 443 collisions that involved pedestrians. That number increased to 487 in 2019, but plummeted to 351 in 2020. So far this year, there have been 230 pedestrian collisions.

Just as fatal car crashes increased in 2020, so too did fatal pedestrian collisions. In 2018, there were 14 fatalities, and in 2019, there were 13. This number increased to 16 in 2020. So far this year, there have been five, which is much lower than average.

Calls for Service at Schools

Updated information on the number of police calls for service at public schools is provided on ©35-41. It is important to note that the data for the 2021-2022 school year is only through October 31. This represents 42 out of 182 official school days, or 23% of the school year. In addition, this year's service model has changed to reflect a new cluster-based Community Engagement Officer MOU, which removed School Resource Officers from the schools, and changed some of the types of service calls for which the police should be notified. Prior to this year, SROs would handle service requests directly, and there often was no call for service generated in the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. The Joint Education & Culture and Public Safety Committee will receive an update on School Safety Issues in January. More robust data will be provided at that time.

As of October 31, calls for service for Assaults, Harassment/Stalking, Sex Offenses, Sudden Death, and Weapons are outpacing calls for service in 2018-2019, the last full year of school. Other types of offenses, such as Aggravated Assaults, Drug Offenses, and Robbery have declined. Calls for service have no correlation to arrests or other formal dispositions.

Nonviolent Crime Trends

As mentioned before, nonviolent crime has decreased significantly over the past two years. Commercial burglaries are down 31% and residential burglaries are down 12%. Larceny from autos (including auto parts) is down almost 10%. Although most nonviolent crime has decreased, there are increases in two areas – auto thefts are up 23% and identify theft is up 73% in 2021 (comprehensive data provided on ©17).

MCPD Initiatives to Combat Crime

Crime Suppression Efforts in Silver Spring: Increasingly, there have been both crime and quality of life issues in the Central Business District (CBD), particularly on Veterans Plaza. In early October, 3D implemented a multi-pronged approach that addresses community concerns. The 3D Commander created a Crime Task Force with a primary focus on crime suppression, high visibility, and overall quicker responses to crimes in progress. This team is comprised of a Sergeant and 6 officers. This supplements the existing CBD team of one Sergeant and four officers. The 3D Commander has also added four additional officers on an overtime status to work 9pm-2am on Friday and Saturdays. These officers are specifically placed at "static" high visibility locations that have been pre-determined in the CBD according to crime spikes/calls for service/and potential the suppression of crime. These new initiatives have interrupted several crimes in progress.

3D has been working with other governmental entities and community partners to take a proactive approach to crime in the area. To address issues such as the recent car rally, the Department has employed license plate readers to help gather information on which cars were present. That information can then be reported to insurance companies.

Directed Patrol: The Department has implemented directed patrols county-wide. This is an intelligence-led policing initiative that analyzes crime data and “puts cops on dots” to prevent and interdict crime.

Carjackings: Carjackings are impacting the County and surrounding jurisdictions in the Metropolitan Washington, DC region. MCPD works on a regional carjacking task force that includes the FBI, Prince George’s Police Department, the Metropolitan Police Department and other law enforcement entities (please see ©32-34 for a comprehensive description). Since this type of crime often crosses jurisdictional boundaries, information sharing among jurisdictional partners is crucial for solving and preventing crime.

MCPD has detailed staff resources from their Special Assignment Teams (SAT), District Community Action Teams (DCAT), and Fugitive Teams to assist with carjacking prevention and apprehension. A crime analyst works with these teams to provide data on carjacking locations, recovery locations, suspects involved in multiple incidents, and provides this information to both the MCPD team as well as partner jurisdictions to help apprehension efforts.

Coordinated evidence collection and analysis: This effort is particularly important to address gun crimes. The Department uses the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network⁹ (NIBIN) to identify shell casings and match them to guns that may have been used in other crimes. This system facilitates coordinated efforts with neighboring jurisdictions if guns have been used in other crimes outside the County.

Expanded use of license plate readers: MCPD has expanded the use of license plate readers in areas where auto theft and carjackings are occurring. It is also using them to target major ingress/egress routes of the County as these crimes are regional.

Demographic Information

Arrestee Demographics. There has been ongoing conversation about the racial disparities in arrest rates for various crimes. Council staff requested demographic data, which the Department has provided on ©8-9. The Department cautions that the data is by arrest only, and not by person. The same person could be counted for multiple arrests within this data.

Approximately 30% of arrestees live outside the County. This significant number of out-of-county residents underscores the need for the Department to have the resources to work collaboratively with regional law enforcement.

County Resident	Residency of Arrestees			Total
	2019	2020	2021 YTD	
No	4,977	2,511	1,496	8,984
Yes	11,740	5,886	3,513	21,139
Total	16,717	8,397	5,009	30,123
% out of county	29.77%	29.90%	29.87%	29.82%

Homicide Victim Demographics: Another racial equity issue that the Council may wish to consider in future discussions is the disproportionate impact of violent crime on people of color. According to the Vera Institute of Justice, homicide is the leading cause of death for young Black males, ages 10 to 24.¹⁰ Below are the racial and sex demographics of homicide victims this year.

⁹ [NIBIN Website](#)

¹⁰ [Young Men of Color and the Other Side of Harm](#), Vera Institute of Justice

Race/Ethnicity	Victims
White	10
Black	16
Hispanic	3
Asian	1

Sex	Victims
Male	26
Female	4

These are important considerations when determining the appropriate governmental response to crime reduction, especially violent crime reduction.

Discussion Issues

1. What resources or additional collaborations with other governmental/private entities are needed to help the Department address violent crime?
2. The Department provides public service announcements and education on social media (see © 30 and 31 for examples of flyers). What other types of advertising/education initiatives would help with crime reduction, particular issues such as leaving car doors unlocked, passing school buses, etc.? Would advertisements on radio stations, buses, help?
3. Faced with a 25-officer budget cut in FY22, growing attrition, and difficulty hiring, how has low staffing impacted the ability to address crime? Has lower staffing impacted the ability to close cases?
4. 3D is using overtime to proactively address hotspots. Is overall overtime use up?
5. County bill 4-21, *Restrictions Against Ghost Guns and Undetectable Guns*,¹¹ limits ghost guns, or PMFs, in certain circumstances. During the 2021 Legislative Session, the Maryland General Assembly also considered SB624,¹² which would have prohibited untraceable guns in specific circumstances. It was not reported out of Committee. What is the Department seeing in terms of PMF use and possession? How are minors with PMFs addressed? What additional regulatory framework would be helpful to address the increased prevalence of PMFs in the County?
6. Could the Department provide a brief update on addressing car rallies?
7. Could the Department provide a brief update on how it continues to address school violence under its new CEO cluster model?

¹¹ [Bill 4-21](#), Restrictions Against Ghost Guns and Undetectable Guns

¹² [SB624](#), Public Safety - Untraceable and Undetectable Firearms, cross-filed with HB638.

This staff report contains:

Circle #

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COUNCIL DATA REQUEST

11/12/2021

Contributing Authors: Criminal Investigations Division, Special Investigations Division, Special Victims Investigation Division, Major Crimes Division, 3rd District Command Staff, Crime Analysis Section

Request:

1. Overall crime statistics through October 31, to compare to the same time period last year, and for the past 3 years
2. Information on homicides, contact shootings, and incidents where there are gun discharges that do not injure others
3. Number of mass shootings (if defined as four or more people injured/killed)
4. Information on recovered firearms
5. Information on carjackings and car thefts in the county
6. Information on drug-related arrests, and overdoses (fatal and non-fatal)
7. Information on domestic violence incidents
8. Information on 911 calls for service to all public schools
9. Information on traffic collisions, including pedestrian collisions, comparison to the past three years
10. Steps the department has taken (alone or in collaboration with neighboring jurisdictions) to address certain increases in crime, like carjackings
11. Information on any other type of crime issue you think the Committee should be aware of
12. Analysis as to why different types of crimes are occurring, who's committing them (age and location/residence)

#1 – Overall Crime Statistics

Please see attached Violent vs Non-Violent Crime Comparison through the 3rd Quarter of 2021

#2 – Information on homicides, contact shootings, and incidents where there are gun discharges that do not injure others

Homicides

Since January 1, 2021, there have been twenty-eight reported homicides in Montgomery County. This includes two homicides that have been identified as self-defense and one individual that died this year as a result of injuries sustained in a robbery in 1978. Sixteen of the incidents have been closed by arrest. There have been two homicides so far in November.

Most Recent Events:

- On Wednesday, 11/10/2021, at approximately 2256 hours, MCP units were dispatched to 13330 Turkey Branch Pkwy. The suspect called 911 to report his roommate (victim) was unresponsive on the bathroom floor. Officers found the victim face down on the floor, and a paramedic pronounced him deceased on the scene. The suspect confessed to the crime.
- On Wednesday, 11/03/2021, at approximately 2256, hours MCP units were dispatched to Lake Forest Mall @ 701 Russell Ave for a shooting. Upon arrival, they located the victim suffering from a gunshot wound to the chest. Lifesaving measures were attempted, but the victim was pronounced deceased on the scene. K9 was deployed with negative results. Witnesses were located but were mostly uncooperative.

The third, fourth, and fifth districts account for all but six homicides in the county.

Year by year, the majority reasons for homicides, when available, have changed with domestic events falling and disputes rising. However, there are still many unknown reasons that still exist, and this might change as cases are resolved.

When any of the years since 2018 are examined one can see that firearms are the preferred weapons in county homicides. Twenty homicides in 2021 have been by handgun.

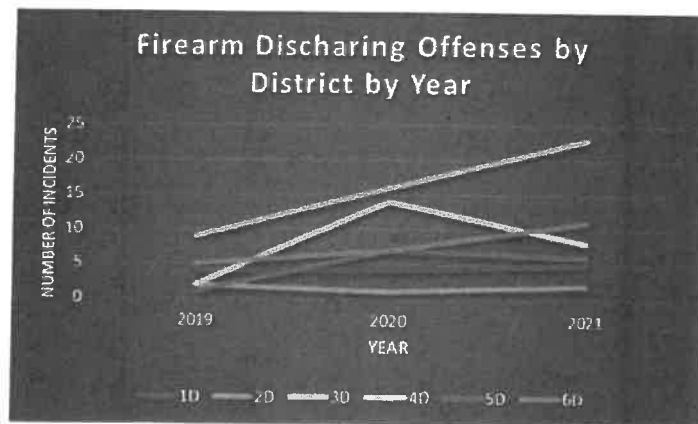
Firearm Discharging Events

There have been several shootings with 10 or more shots fired in 2021 YTD:

- Jan 4th, 3D: 10+ shots fired, nearby homes and cars struck
- Jan 19th, 3D: 12 casings found in road intersection
- Mar 23rd, 3D: 15 casing recovered, nearby buildings hit
- Apr 7th, 3D: 15 casings recovered in parking lot near PG line, one victim in hospital in PG County
- Jun 5th, 5D (Clarksburg HS Graduation Party incident): 10+ casings/bullets recovered, after party rival gang members in shootout on residential street, parked cars and homes struck
- Jun 21st, 6D: 10+ casings/bullets, rival groups fighting, shots fired, cars and one home struck
- Jul 3rd, 4D: 38 casings recovered, two rival groups squared off in church parking lot, parked car and apartment window hit
- Jul 12th, 6D: 18 casing recovered, shooting in parking lot, 1 victim at hospital, parked cars hit
- Jul 15th, 5D: 30+ casings recovered in residential parking lot, at least 7 cars struck
- Jul 21st, 6D: 10+ casings recovered, fight with large group of young men, 1 victim and 4 houses struck
- Oct 3rd, 3D (CBD drive-by/jump out incident on Georgia Ave): 50+ shots fired from both handguns and rifle, 2 victims (one at hospital in DC), multiple storefronts and parked cars struck
- Oct 16th, 3D (CBD Fenton St incident): 45 casings recovered from running shoot out along street, cars and apartments hit

Weapons offenses where a firearm was discharged have increased from 2019 - 2021. Firearm discharging offenses more than doubled from 2019 to 2020 (23 incidents > 49 incidents). This offense type continued to show an increase from 2020 - 2021 - although, it was on a smaller scale (12%). It should be noted that the 3rd District has been responsible for the largest number of firearm

discharging incidents during the reporting timeframe. Additionally, in the 2021 reporting period, the 3rd District has been responsible for twice as many discharging incidents than any other District.

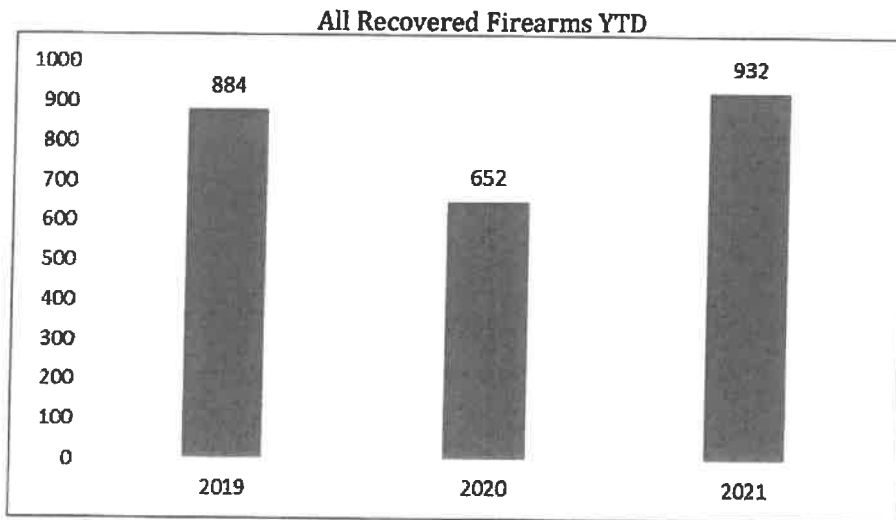


#3 - Number of mass shootings

The only mass shooting (4 or more victims) was the Plum Gar incident in 5D. Three people were shot, and one was killed.

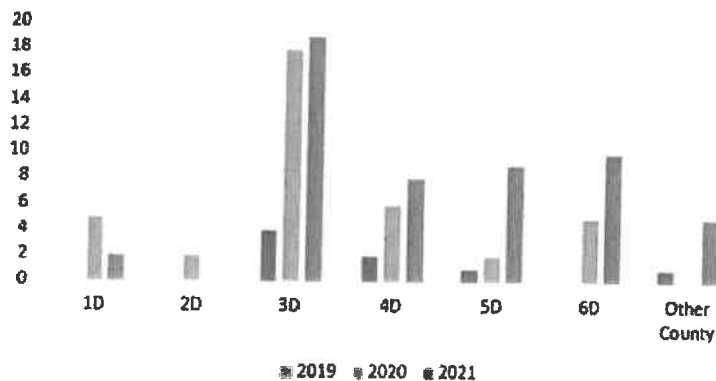
#4 - Information on recovered firearms

The number of recovered firearms (all types) increased by 43% from 2020 to 2021 year-to-date.



Privately Made Firearms (PMFs) "Ghost Guns" Recovered by District

DISTRICT	# PMFs RECOVERED		
	2021 YTD	2020	2019
1D	2	5	0
2D	0	2	0
3D	19	18	4
4D	8	6	2
5D	9	2	1
6D	10	5	0
OTHER COUNTY	5	0	1
TOTAL	53	38	8



Please note that data for 2019 and 2020 includes PMF recoveries for the entire year.

#5 - Information on carjackings and car thefts in the county

Carjackings

- Carjacking average from January of 2019 to September 2020 was 1.6 per month
- Since September 2020, the monthly average has jumped to 5.6 per month
- We have seen 56 carjackings as of 11/14/2021
- More than half of all carjackings occur in 3D
- Arrests have been made in 48% of events
- Only three carjacking arrestees in 2021 were Montgomery County residents
- Of the 28 individuals arrested for carjackings in 2021, 13 were juveniles
- At least one juvenile was arrested in 12 carjacking events
- Handguns were displayed in half of all carjackings

Auto Thefts

There have been 1,239 auto thefts cases YTD in the county. The bulk of the auto thefts are occurring in Silver Spring and Bethesda Districts (down county). Silver Spring alone has had 366 auto thefts cases. Most of the vehicles are recovered in DC. A large amount are also recovered in Prince George's County and then in the county itself.

Auto thefts per District:

- 1D/Rockville- 152
- 2D/Bethesda- 215
- 3D/Silver Spring- 366
- 4D/Wheaton- 175
- 5D/Germantown- 126
- 6D/Gaithersburg- 171

#6 - Information on drug-related arrests, and overdoses (fatal and non-fatal)

Drug-Related Arrests/Citations

A significant decrease in traffic stops and person stops during the COVID-19 pandemic directly impacted the number of drug-related arrests and citations. There have been decreases in possession, distribution and other drug related offenses in 2020 and in 2021 YTD.

Drug Crime Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change 2018 to 2019	Percentage Change 2019 to 2020	Percentage Change Jan to Sep 2020 to 2021
Drug Possession	5682	4393	1884	696	-22.7%	-57.1%	-56.5%
Drug Distribution	498	423	203	125	-15.1%	-52.0%	-26.9%
Drug Offense - Other	189	219	95	54	15.9%	-56.6%	-31.6%
Grand Total	6369	5035	2182	875	-20.9%	-56.7%	-52.7%

Drug Related Arrests/Citations by Drug Type

Drug Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	Grand Total
Marijuana	4521	3520	1335	405	9781
Cocaine	601	568	284	138	1591
Narcotic Equipment	433	329	182	111	1055
Opium or Derivative	245	161	81	41	528
Hallucinogens	117	108	79	72	376
Heroin	138	112	73	35	358
Amphetamines	127	95	77	33	332
Synthetic Narcotic	94	75	43	19	231
Barbituates	56	32	13	10	111
Other Dangerous Substance	37	35	15	11	98
Grand Total	6369	5035	2182	875	14461

Opioid Overdoses

The county continues to see increases in both non-fatal and fatal overdoses. Continued spikes are attributed to increased distribution of pressed fentanyl/counterfeit pills containing fentanyl or fentanyl related compounds.

Unsuspecting drug users who are abusing cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, or other synthetic drugs may be at risk of fatally overdosing due to the increase of fentanyl laced drugs.

Year to Date

- Please note opioid overdose YTD data only includes fatal and non-fatal overdoses for which MCPD personnel were notified
- 2021 YTD fatal overdoses may include suspected incidents with toxicology reports pending

Overdoses YTD	2019 YTD	2020 YTD	2021 YTD	YTD Percent Change 2019-2020	YTD Percent Change 2020-2021
Fatal	59	81	94	37%	16%
Non-Fatal	114	144	213	26%	48%
Grand Total	173	225	307	30%	36%

Year-End

- Please note opioid overdose year-end data only includes fatal and non-fatal overdoses for which MCPD personnel were notified

Overdoses Year-End	2018	2019	2020	Annual Percent Change 2018 - 2019	Annual Percent Change 2019 - 2020
Fatal	46	65	90	41%	38%
Non-Fatal	131	125	171	-5%	37%
Grand Total	177	190	261	7%	37%

#7 - Information on domestic violence incidents

The most significant trend related to intimate partner violence in Montgomery County is the increase in the levels of violence associated with domestic violence offenses. The Domestic Violence and Elder/Vulnerable Adult Abuse unit is tasked with the investigation of felonious intimate partner violence. In October 2020, domestic strangulation became a felony in the state of Maryland. Strangulation is a significant indicator of future lethality - a victim of strangulation is 750% more likely to become a homicide victim.

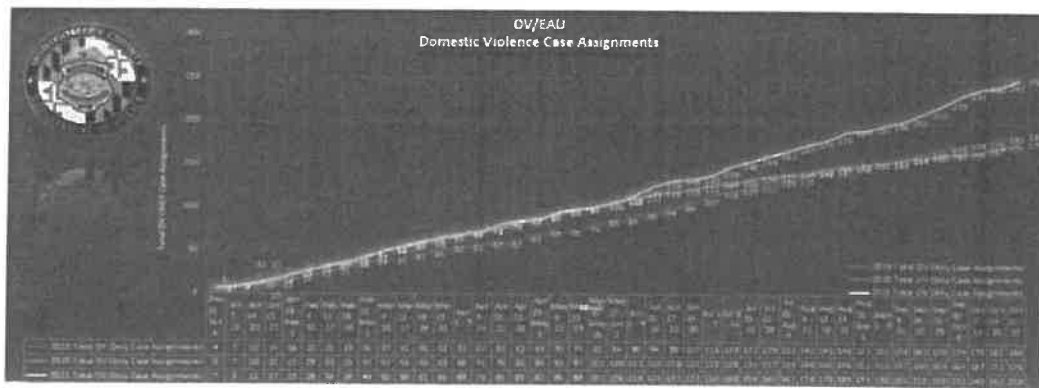
Case assignments to the Domestic Violence Unit are up significantly - at the beginning of October, the Unit had been assigned 250 cases. The YTD numbers in 2019 and 2020 were 186 cases and 176 cases respectively.

Regarding intimate partner violence in Montgomery County, it's hard to determine if the increase seen in case assignments is attributed to COVID or the legislative change that made every domestic strangulation a felony. Since this change took place, the Domestic Violence Unit has seen a marked increase in the number of strangulations that they investigate, and

the increase in case assignments is unlikely to change post-pandemic due to this much-needed legislative update.

Domestic Violence Related Incidents

Category (Report Type)	1/1/2019 to 11/8/2019	1/1/2020 to 11/8/2020	1/1/2021 to 11/8/2021	2019 to 2020 % Change	2020 to 2021 % Change
Aggravated Assaults	210	232	292	10.476 %	25.862%
Domestic Abuse/Neglect	157	156	169	-0.637 %	8.333%
Family Trouble	16	23	20	43.750 %	-13.043%
Homicide (Filtered)	6	5	3	-16.667 %	-40.000%
Rape (Filtered)	71	73	83	2.817 %	13.699%
Simple Assaults	1,171	1,095	1,211	-6.490 %	10.594%
	1,631	1,584	1,778	-2.882 %	12.247%



Domestic Violence case assignments-includes only DV cases.

#8 - Information on 911 calls for service to all public schools

Please see attached document entitled "CAS 21-487 CFS at MC Schools UPDATED"

#9 - Information on traffic collisions, including pedestrian collisions, comparison to the past three years

Please see attached document entitled "05Nov2021_Ped Chart"

#10 - Steps the department has taken (alone or in collaboration with neighboring jurisdictions) to address certain increases in crime, like carjackings

- Carjacking Task Force
 - Created due to spike in carjackings in January 2021
 - Collaboration with PG County, Metro DC and the FBI – focus in 3G1 and Central Business District
 - Arrests made of known suspects, also involved in armed robberies and "jump-in" auto thefts
 - Subsequent Public Information campaign – flyers distributed for resident awareness and precautionary measures (see attached flyers)
 - See attached document entitled "Carjacking Taskforce Outline"
- UpCounty Gun Violence Task Force
 - Created due to the increase in shootings in the 5D & 6D districts
 - Purpose was to pull multiple departments and jurisdictions together to share information and resources.

- Shooting incidents have significantly decreased
- Dodge Challenger Thefts Task Force
 - Regional task force created due to high-performance Challengers being targeted for auto thefts
 - Purpose was to pull multiple departments and jurisdictions together to share information and resources.
 - Challenger thefts have significantly decreased
- 3D Central Business District Crime Suppression Task Force
 - Primary focus on crime suppression, high visibility, and overall quicker responses to crimes in progress
 - Team comprised of a Sergeant and 6 officers - working in conjunction with already existing Central Business District Unit of a Sergeant and 4 officers
 - Primary responsibilities of Community engagement/high visibility – significant work on loss prevention, shoplifting, other crimes affecting businesses
 - Varying and overlapping schedules
 - During high-frequency dates/times, officers specifically placed at "static" high visibility locations that have been pre-determined in the CBD according to crime spikes/calls for service/and potential the suppression of crime
 - Officers tasked with patrolling various parking garages every hour in CBD
 - Identified as hot spots for shootings, violence, theft, vehicle theft and other crimes
 - Patrons of more problematic establishments park in these garages
 - Working with other Stakeholders in the County - Alcohol Beverage Services, Permitting, EPA, Fire Marshalls Office in attempt to deal with multiple establishments who are presenting problems in the CBD
 - First month of operation – two stolen vehicles recovered and interdiction on robbery in progress
- Participation in several regional information sharing distribution lists and meetings
 - Information posted to these lists goes to investigators and analysts throughout Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia
 - ATM robbery/burglary list
 - Pharmacy robbery/burglary list
 - Ulta Thefts list
 - Crime Prevention Information Exchange meeting
 - Monthly meetings of regional analysts

#11 - Information on any other type of crime issue the Committee should be aware of

The above, below and attached are comprehensive and all crime issues of significance have been addressed

#12 - Analysis as to why different types of crimes are occurring, who's committing them (age and location/residence)

The "why" of crime is always a difficult question to answer. Some violent and property crimes stem from disputes, domestic or otherwise, or from financial factors such as poverty, inequality or greed. The global COVID-19 pandemic has affected crime in multiple ways and has added an additional layer of murk to the question of why different types of crime are occurring.

The County continues to see a correlation between drug trafficking or distribution and violent crime. This relationship is often fueled by disputes and drug rips among individuals

involved in the illegal drug market. The investigation of some homicides, contact shootings and home invasion robberies reveals that the distribution of illegal drugs may have been motivation for the violence. In addition, it is not uncommon for individuals responsible for other violent crimes such as carjackings and street robberies to also be involved in the distribution of illegal drugs.

Some crime is seasonal, like package thefts and other thefts increasing in the in the year-end holiday season (which also increased during the rise in pandemic deliveries). Some crime is relational; airbags from Honda vehicles and catalytic converters from Toyota Prius models are a constant in the county, due to their aftermarket value. Additionally, some crime is opportunistic, especially in the outlying residential areas. Many times auto thefts are directly related to thefts from auto; the thieves steal the cars that have keys left in them, as they check for any unlocked vehicles with property worth taking.

The who of crime can be partially answered based on arrest data, which is found below. This is not meant to be fully inclusive but offers insight into who the Department has arrested for various crimes since 2019. Please note that these totals are counted by arrest, not by person. In other words, the same person may account for multiple arrests within these data.

Arrestees Resided in Montgomery County	Year			Total
	2019	2020	2021*	
No	4977	2511	1496	8984
Yes	11740	5886	3513	21139
Total	16717	8397	5009	30123

*2021 included data through 11/8/2021

Arrests by Sex, Race (Including Ethnicity) and Age Group for 2019

Sex Race & Ethnicity	Age Group			2019 Total
	17 and Under	18-25	26 and Over	
Male	1225	3361	8293	12879
White	246	613	1793	2652
White Hispanic	286	883	2090	3259
Black	655	1743	4086	6484
Black Hispanic	20	44	80	144
Asian	17	55	195	267
Asian Hispanic	1	0	4	5
American Indian	0	0	1	1
American Indian Hispanic	0	1	1	2
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander Hispanic	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	3	12	15
Unknown Hispanic	0	19	31	50
Female	491	1195	2152	3838
White	125	264	756	1145
White Hispanic	104	235	325	664
Black	244	639	968	1851
Black Hispanic	3	6	14	23
Asian	14	36	81	131
Asian Hispanic	0	3	0	3
American Indian	0	1	0	1
American Indian Hispanic	0	1	0	1
Unknown	1	2	5	8
Unknown Hispanic	0	8	3	11
2019 Total	1716	4556	10445	16717



Arrests by Sex, Race (including Ethnicity) and Age Group for 2020

Sex Race & Ethnicity	Age Group			2020 Total
	17 and Under	18-25	26 and Over	
Male	521	1608	4441	6570
White	122	277	922	1321
White Hispanic	120	447	1256	1823
Black	257	834	2116	3207
Black Hispanic	13	20	34	67
Asian	8	24	98	130
Asian Hispanic	0	0	1	1
American Indian	0	0	2	2
American Indian Hispanic	0	1	0	1
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander Hispanic	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	1	2	3
Unknown Hispanic	1	4	10	15
Female	176	497	1154	1827
White	47	118	353	518
White Hispanic	48	117	192	357
Black	75	239	564	878
Black Hispanic	3	7	5	15
Asian	3	13	38	54
Asian Hispanic	0	2	0	2
American Indian	0	0	0	0
American Indian Hispanic	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	1	1
Unknown Hispanic	0	1	1	2
2020 Total	697	2105	5595	8397

Arrests by Sex, Race (including Ethnicity) and Age Group for 2021

Sex Race & Ethnicity	Age Group			2021 Total
	17 and Under	18-25	26 and Over	
Male	278	804	2855	3937
White	44	125	594	763
White Hispanic	50	235	826	1111
Black	174	412	1304	1890
Black Hispanic	4	9	35	48
Asian	6	21	85	112
Asian Hispanic	0	0	0	0
American Indian	0	1	3	4
American Indian Hispanic	0	0	3	3
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1
Pacific Islander Hispanic	0	0	1	1
Unknown	0	0	1	1
Unknown Hispanic	0	1	2	3
Female	52	259	761	1072
White	18	60	257	335
White Hispanic	10	70	130	210
Black	24	116	332	472
Black Hispanic	0	3	5	8
Asian	0	8	34	42
Asian Hispanic	0	0	1	1
American Indian	0	0	2	2
American Indian Hispanic	0	0	0	1
Pacific Islander Hispanic	0	1	0	1
Unknown Hispanic	0	1	0	1
2021 Total	330	1063	3616	5009

*Includes arrests from 1/1/2018 to 11/8/2021

9

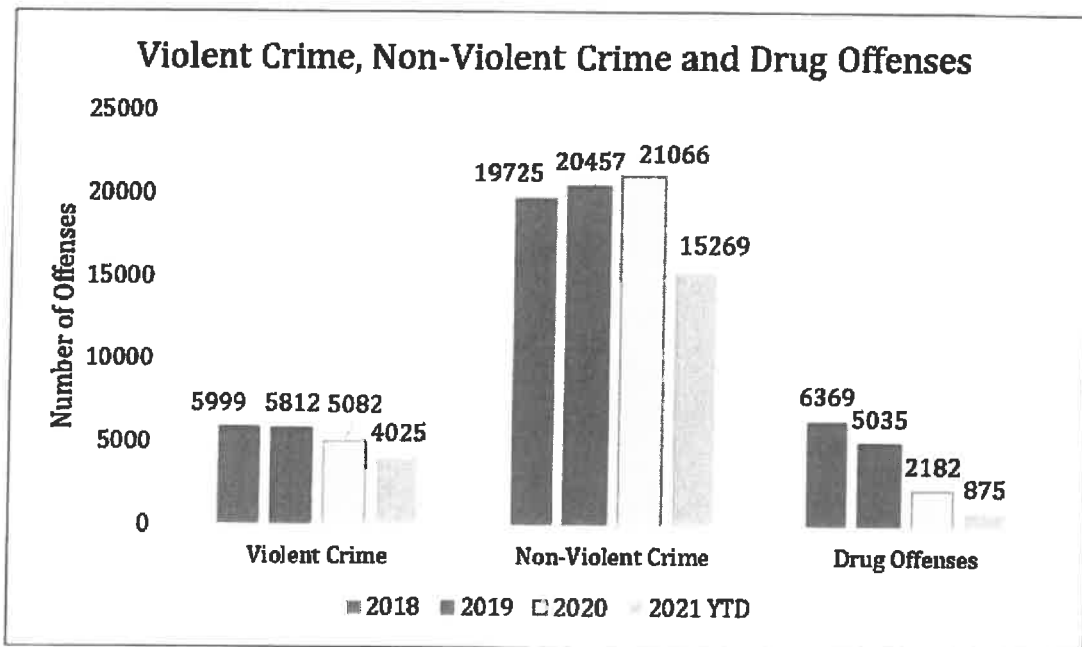


VIOLENT VS NON-VIOLENT CRIME COMPARISON

10/26/2021

Contributing Authors: CAS Manager M Iezzi, SID Supervisor K Akinyanju, CAS Senior Analyst P Margelis, SID Analyst T Atkins

Request: Violent Crime vs Non-Violent Crime comparison, 2018, 2019 and 2020 with YTD 2021 Through September 30th



Violent Crime

Data:

- Compiled from WebFOCUS Dashboard
- Based on approved reports in EJustice
- Based on recorded EJustice start date
- All categories based on number of incidents, not number of victims
- Violent and non-violent crime types of note were selected at the discretion of the authors
- Homicide data does not include justifiable homicides

Filters:

- Takoma Park data is not included
- Unfounded reports and reports that were referred to another jurisdiction are not included
- Only includes incidents with a start date between 1/1/2018 and 9/30/2021

Homicides are up almost 30% in 2021 as compared to the same time period in 2020. There have been 22 incidents and 23 victims YTD in 2021 and there was a total of 17 homicide events in all of 2020. Of the 22 incidents in 2021, at least 4 are confirmed to be domestic-related and 10 were the result of disputes between the persons involved. Arrests have been made in 14 of the 22 homicides.

Although commercial robberies are showing an increase in 2021 as compared to 2020, totals are within normal ranges for pre-pandemic totals. Carjackings, however, are up significantly compared to both 2019 and 2020. Of the 44 in 2021, arrests have been made in 20 which accounts for an arrest rate of 45%. More than half of the carjackings in 2021 occurred in the 3rd District.

Violent Crime Type	2018	2019	2020	2021 YTD	Percentage Change 2018 to 2019	Percentage Change 2019 to 2020	Percentage Change Jan to Sep 2020 to 2021
Abduction	2		1		-100.0%	Not Calculable	0.0%
Arson	57	47	48	27	-17.5%	2.1%	-22.9%
Assault - Aggravated	629	646	677	589	2.7%	4.8%	23.5%
Assault - Simple	3623	3522	3028	2380	-2.8%	-14.0%	3.2%
Homicide	16	14	17	22	-12.5%	21.4%	29.4%
Human Trafficking	9	8	5	1	-11.1%	-37.5%	-66.7%
Kidnapping	14	9	4	12	-35.7%	-55.6%	500.0%
Rape	403	404	381	282	0.2%	-5.7%	-9.9%
Robbery - Commercial	67	67	57	43	0.0%	-14.9%	48.3%
Robbery - Carjacking	12	19	36	44	58.3%	89.5%	126.3%
Robbery - Individual	491	462	347	244	-5.9%	-24.9%	3.8%
Sex Offenses	245	248	173	168	1.2%	-30.2%	34.4%
Weapon Offense	431	366	308	213	-15.1%	-15.8%	-7.4%
Grand Total	5999	5812	5082	4025	-3.1%	-12.6%	6.1%

Firearm-Related Violent Crime YTD

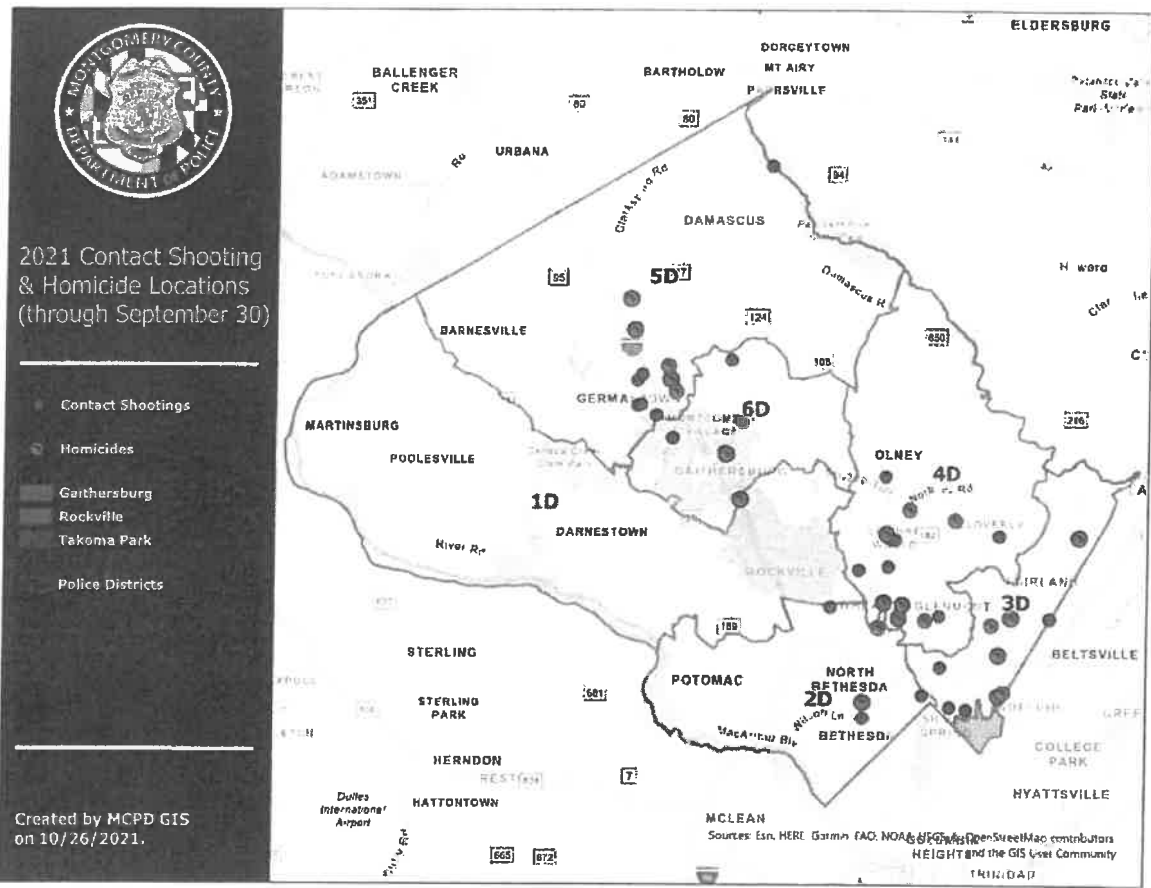
Data:

- Compiled from WebFOCUS Dashboard
- Based on approved reports in EJustice
- Based on recorded EJustice start date

Firearm-related violent crime has increased approximately 36% from the same reporting period last year. This has primarily been driven by an increase in robberies, aggravated assaults, and homicides in which a firearm was used. There has been a 29% increase in aggravated assaults with firearms in 2021 compared to 2020. In addition, robberies in which a firearm was used have increased by 42%.

Offense	2019	2020	2021
Aggravated Assault	78	109	141
Homicide	4	10	16
Rape	0	3	2
Robbery	127	102	145
Total	209	224	304





A contact shooting is defined as an incident where a person was struck with gunfire but did not suffer fatal injuries.

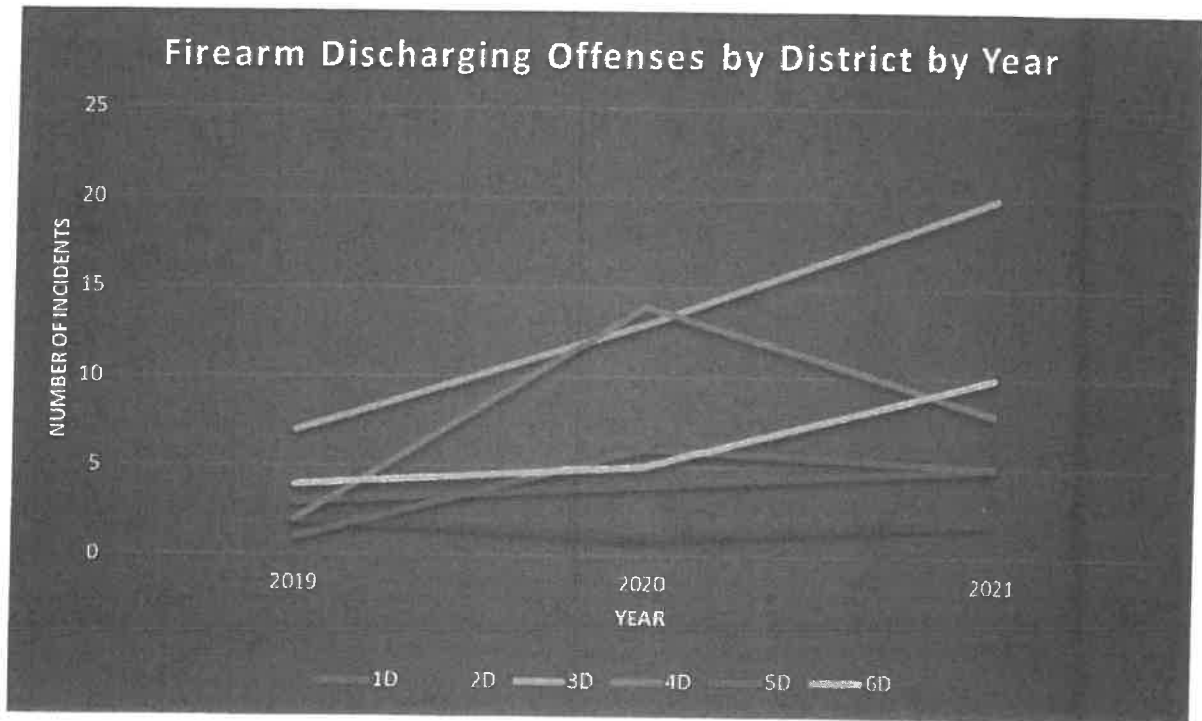
Firearm Discharging Offenses

Data:

- Compiled from WebFOCUS Dashboard
- Based on approved reports in EJustice
- Based on recorded EJustice start date

Weapons offenses where a firearm was discharged have increased from 2019 - 2021. Firearm discharging offenses more than doubled from 2019 to 2020 (19 incidents > 43 incidents). This offense type continued to show an increase from 2020 - 2021; although, it was on a smaller scale (16%). It should be noted that the 3rd District has been responsible for the largest number of firearm discharging incidents in 2021 and 2019.

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A firearm discharging offense is defined as an incident where a firearm was discharged, however no individual was known to be struck.

Firearm-Related Traffic Incidents and Arrests

Data:

- Firearm Arrests from Traffic Incidents for each year and YTD for 2021
- Data Source: EJustice & CAD

Last year the county saw a significant decrease in traffic stops during the COVID-19 pandemic which directly impacted the number of firearm arrests stemming from traffic incidents, as there was a 21% decrease from 2019 to 2020 YTD. As restrictions continue to lift, more residents are receiving vaccinations, and vehicle travel is increasing, the number of traffic stops have increased. This explains the 56% increase in firearm arrests from traffic incidents YTD from 2020 to 2021.

Offense	2018	2019	Percent Change	2020	Percent Change	2021 ²	Percent Change
Firearm Arrests from Traffic Incidents ¹	75	59	-21.3%	60	+1.7%	64	N/A ³

¹ Traffic Incidents include PDC, PDC Hit and Run, PIC, Traffic Problem on Patrol, Traffic Stop

² 2021 data is for 1/1/2021 to 9/30/2021

³ Percent change is not calculated because 2021 is not a complete year

Arrests Initiated by Traffic Events for 1/1 to 9/30 for 2018-2021

Offense	2018	2019	Percent Change	2020	Percent Change	2021 ²	Percent Change
Firearm Arrests from Traffic Incidents ¹	59	47	-20.3%	41	-12.8%	64	+56.1%

¹ Traffic Incidents include PDC, PDC Hit and Run, PIC, Traffic Problem on Patrol, Traffic Stop

² 2021 data is for 1/1/2021 to 9/30/2021

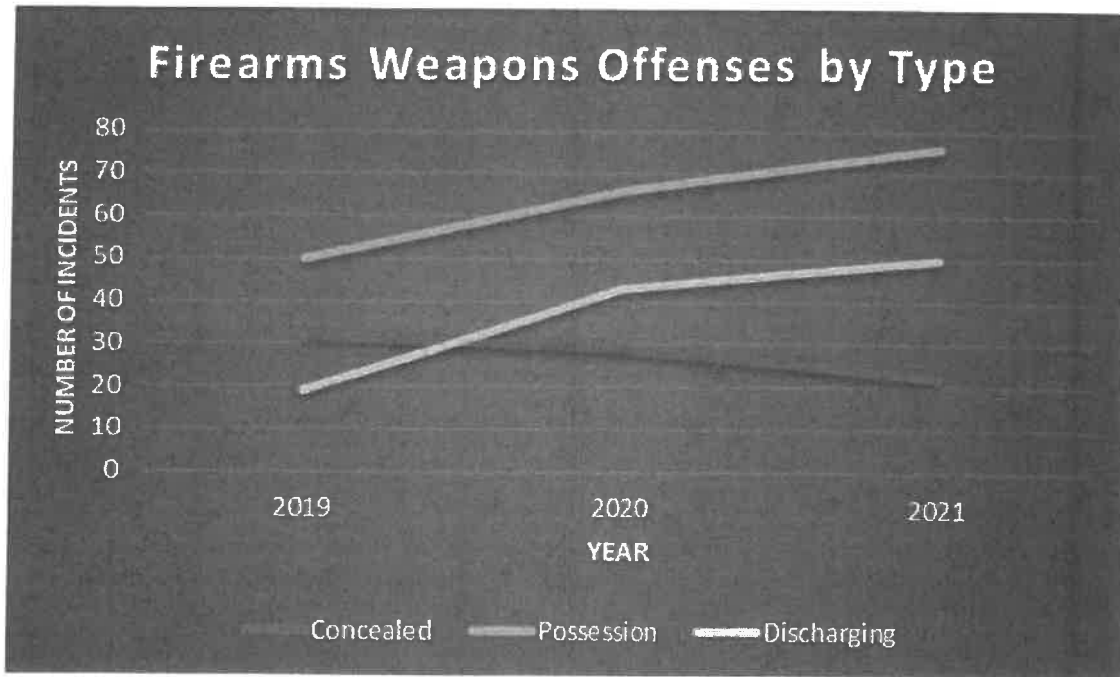
Weapons Offense Charges YTD

Data:

- Compiled from WebFOCUS Dashboard
- Based on approved reports in EJustice
- Based on recorded EJustice start date

Weapons offenses involving a firearm have increased from 2019 - 2021. There was a 37% increase in overall weapons offenses from 2019 – 2020. This was followed by a smaller increase of 7% from 2020 – 2021. When reviewing the data from 2019 – 2021, the types of weapon offenses driving the overall increase are weapon possession and weapon discharging offenses. It should be noted that weapons offenses in which a firearm was concealed has declined from 2019 – 2021.

Offense	2019	2020	2021
Concealed	32	29	22
Possession	50	66	76
Discharging	19	43	50
Total	101	138	148

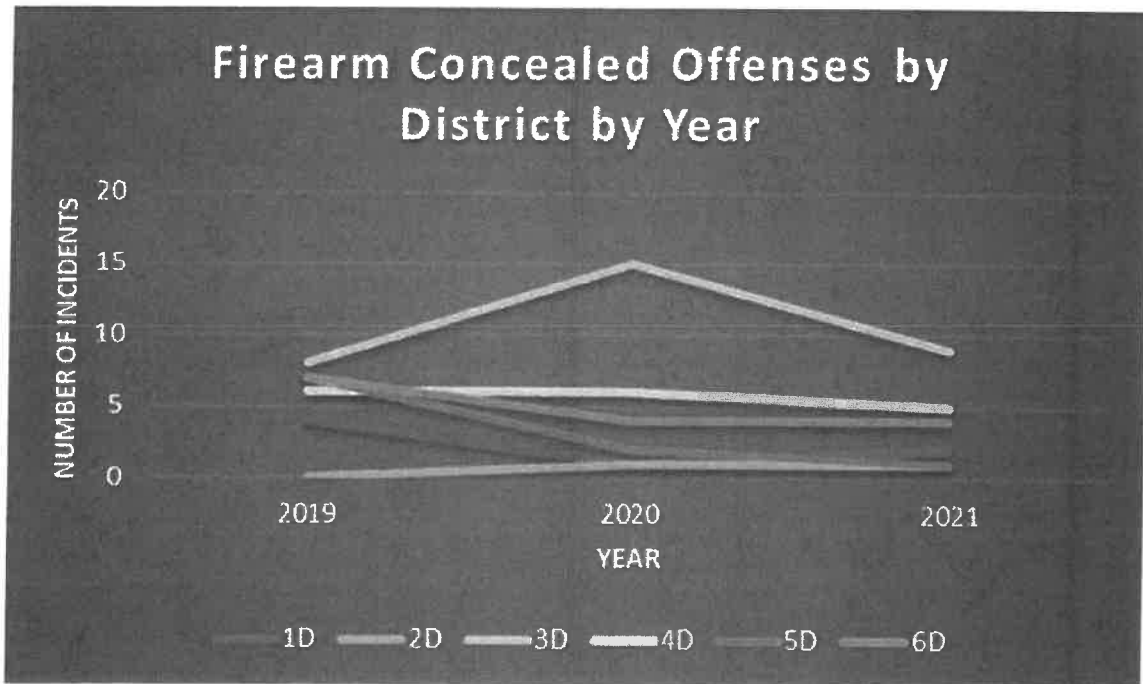


Firearm Concealed Offenses

Data:

- Compiled from WebFOCUS Dashboard
- Based on approved reports in EJustice
- Based on recorded EJustice start date

Weapons offenses in which a firearm was concealed have decreased from 2019 – 2021. This offense type decreased by 9% from 2019 – 2020. This downward trend continued from 2020 – 2021, with a decrease of 24%. The 3rd District has been responsible for the largest number of reported concealed firearms offenses during the reporting period.



Firearm Possession Offenses

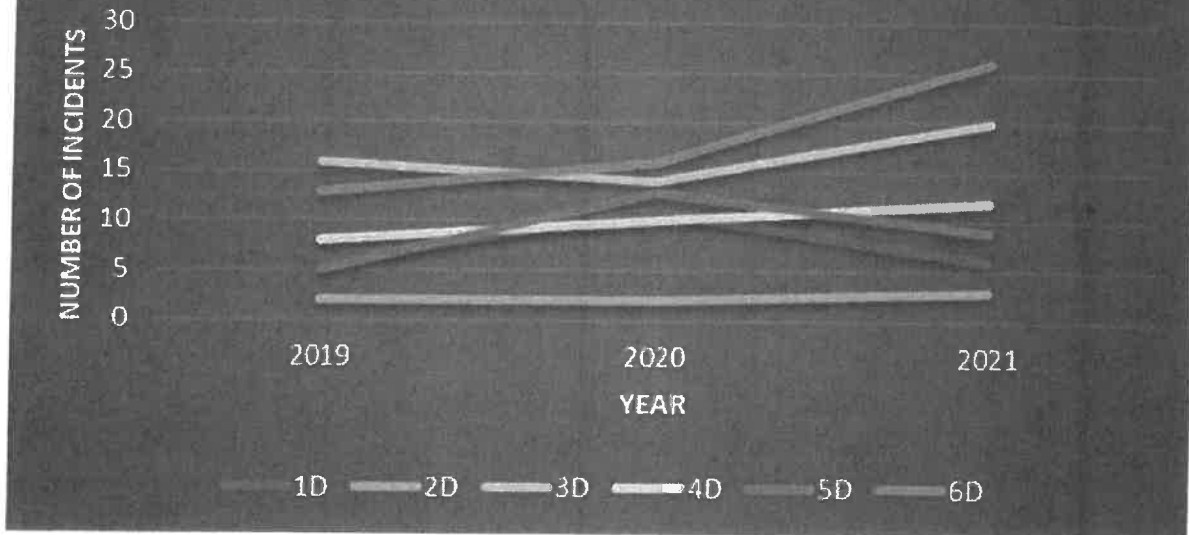
Data:

- Compiled from WebFOCUS Dashboard
- Based on approved reports in EJustice
- Based on recorded EJustice start date

Firearm possession offenses followed a similar trend as firearm discharging offenses. From 2019 – 2020, firearm possession offenses increased by 32%. This type of offense continued to increase from 2020 – 2021, but by a slighter margin (15%). In 2021, the 6th District accounts for the highest number of firearm possession offenses in the County (26 incidents). The 3rd District ranks second with a total of 20 incidents.

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Firearm Possession Offenses by District by Year



Non-Violent Crime

Data:

- Compiled from WebFOCUS Dashboard
- Based on approved reports in EJustice
- Based on recorded EJustice start date
- All categories based on number of incidents, not number of victims
- Violent and non-violent crime types of note were selected at the discretion of the authors

Filters:

- Takoma Park data is not included
- Unfounded reports and reports that were referred to another jurisdiction are not included
- Only includes incidents with a start date between 1/1/2018 and 9/30/2021

Non-Violent Crime Type	2018	2019	2020	2021 YTD	Percentage Change 2018 to 2019	Percentage Change 2019 to 2020	Percentage Change Jan to Sep 2020 to 2021
Auto Theft	830	887	1134	1020	6.9%	27.8%	22.9%
Burglary - Commercial	324	417	459	238	28.7%	10.1%	-30.6%
Burglary - Residential	1065	945	800	527	-11.3%	-15.3%	-11.6%
Damage Property	2857	2756	3033	2132	-3.5%	10.1%	-4.9%
Fraud	1703	1711	2210	1431	0.5%	29.2%	-11.1%
Identity Theft	1243	1393	1421	1842	12.1%	2.0%	73.0%
Larceny - From Auto/Auto Parts	4526	5095	5881	3942	12.6%	15.4%	-9.7%
Larceny - Shoplifting	2814	3075	2253	1633	9.3%	-26.7%	0.8%
Larceny - All Other	4363	4178	3875	2504	-4.2%	-7.3%	-11.8%
Grand Total	19725	20457	21066	15269	3.7%	3.0%	-1.5%

Totals for auto thefts remain higher than pre-pandemic totals. A high percentage of the vehicles targeted for thefts are targeted because they were left unlocked or unsecured.

Identity theft reports are significantly higher than pre-pandemic totals. The 2021 YTD total (1842) has already exceeded the total per year since 2018. Many of the reported incidents are false unemployment claims, and it is estimated that these types of claims account for 50% of the identity theft reports for 2021.

Drug-Related Arrests and Opioid Overdoses

Drug-Related Arrests

A significant decrease in traffic stops and person stops during the COVID-19 pandemic directly impacted the number of drug-related arrests. There have been decreases in possession, distribution and other drug related offenses in 2020 and in 2021 YTD.

Drug Crime Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change 2018 to 2019	Percentage Change 2019 to 2020	Percentage Change Jan to Sep 2020 to 2021
Drug Possession	5682	4393	1884	696	-22.7%	-57.1%	-56.5%
Drug Distribution	498	423	203	125	-15.1%	-52.0%	-26.9%
Drug Offense - Other	189	219	95	54	15.9%	-56.6%	-31.6%
Grand Total	6369	5035	2182	875	-20.9%	-56.7%	-52.7%

Opioid Overdoses

The county continues to see increases in both non-fatal and fatal overdoses. Continued spikes are attributed to increased distribution of pressed fentanyl/counterfeit pills containing fentanyl or fentanyl related compounds.

Unsuspecting drug users who are abusing cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, or other synthetic drugs may be at risk of fatally overdosing due to the increase of fentanyl laced drugs.

Year to Date

- Please note opioid overdose YTD data only includes fatal and non-fatal overdoses for which MCPD personnel were notified
- 2021 YTD fatal overdoses may include suspected incidents with toxicology reports pending

Overdoses YTD	2019 YTD	2020 YTD	2021 YTD	YTD Percent Change 2019-2020	YTD Percent Change 2020-2021
Fatal	54	66	85	22%	29%
Non-Fatal	102	132	192	29%	45%
Grand Total	156	198	277	27%	40%

Year-End

- Please note opioid overdose year-end data only includes fatal and non-fatal overdoses for which MCPD personnel were notified

Overdoses Year-End	2018	2019	2020	Annual Percent Change 2018-2019	Annual Percent Change 2019-2020
Fatal	46	65	90	41%	38%
Non-Fatal	131	125	171	-5%	37%
Grand Total	177	190	261	7%	37%

Domestic Violence Comparison

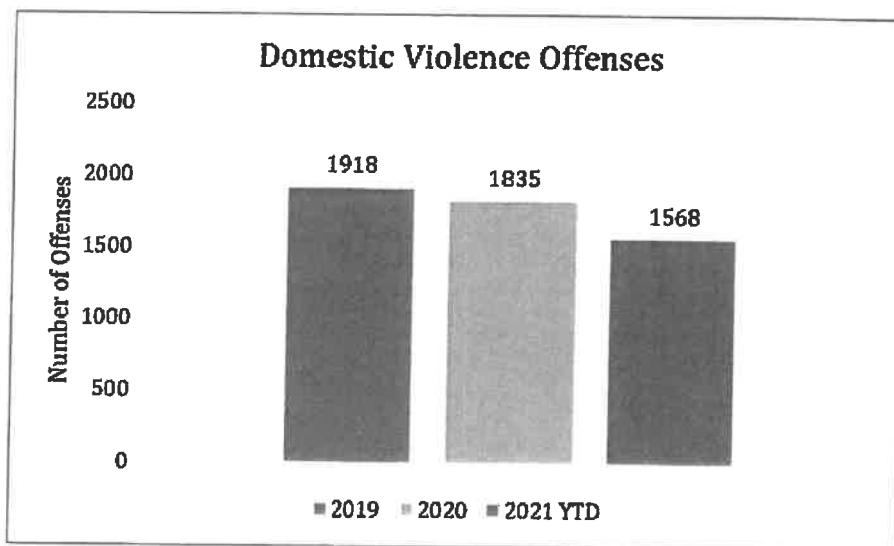
Data:

- Compiled from MCPD Internal EJustice database copy
- Based on recorded EJustice start date
- Based on approved reports in EJustice
- Based on report type in EJustice
 - *Aggravated Assaults: 0413, 0414, 0415, 0423, 0424, 0425, 0433, 0434, 0435, 0443, 0444, 0445*
 - *Simple Assaults: 0813, 0814, 0815, 0823, 0824, 0824*
 - *Domestic abuse/neglect: 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016*
 - *Family Trouble: 2951*
 - *Homicides/Rapes - filtered on selected relationship code*

Filters:

- Takoma Park data is not included

Category (Report Type)	1/1/2019 to 10/4/2019	1/1/2020 to 10/4/2020	1/1/2021 to 10/4/2021	2019 to 2020 % Change	2020 to 2021 % Change
Aggravated Assaults	188	195	268	3.723 %	37.436%
Domestic Abuse/Neglect	146	141	145	-3.425 %	2.837%
Family Trouble	12	22	19	83.333 %	-13.636%
Homicide (Filtered)	5	5	3	0.000 %	-40.000%
Rape (Filtered)	64	66	76	3.125 %	15.152%
Simple Assaults	1,053	981	1,057	-6.838 %	7.747%
	1,468	1,410	1,568	-3.951 %	11.206%



MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION



REPORT ON FIREARM-RELATED CRIME & VIOLENCE

2019- 2021 YTD¹ Comparison
Compiled on 11/10/2021

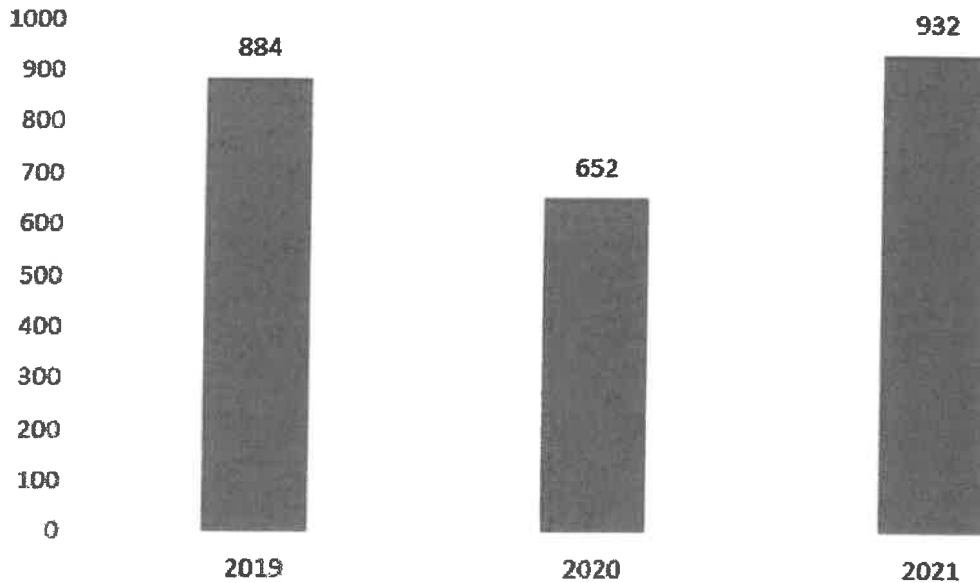
Prepared by SID Intelligence Analyst T.A.

¹ The timeframe for each year of data analyzed in this report is from 01/01 – 10/31. For example, for the year 2019, the timeframe would be 01/01/2019 – 10/31/2019.

2020: 9 Homicides by firearm. 6 are closed, with 9 total suspects. In one a PMF was the murder weapon

2021: 21 homicides by firearm. 13 are closed, with 13 suspects. In three a PMF was the murder weapon

All Firearms Recovered YTD



EJustice Homicide Data for 2021

Race/Ethnicity	Victims
White	9
Black	13
Hispanic	3
Asian	1

Sex	Victims
Male	23
Female	3

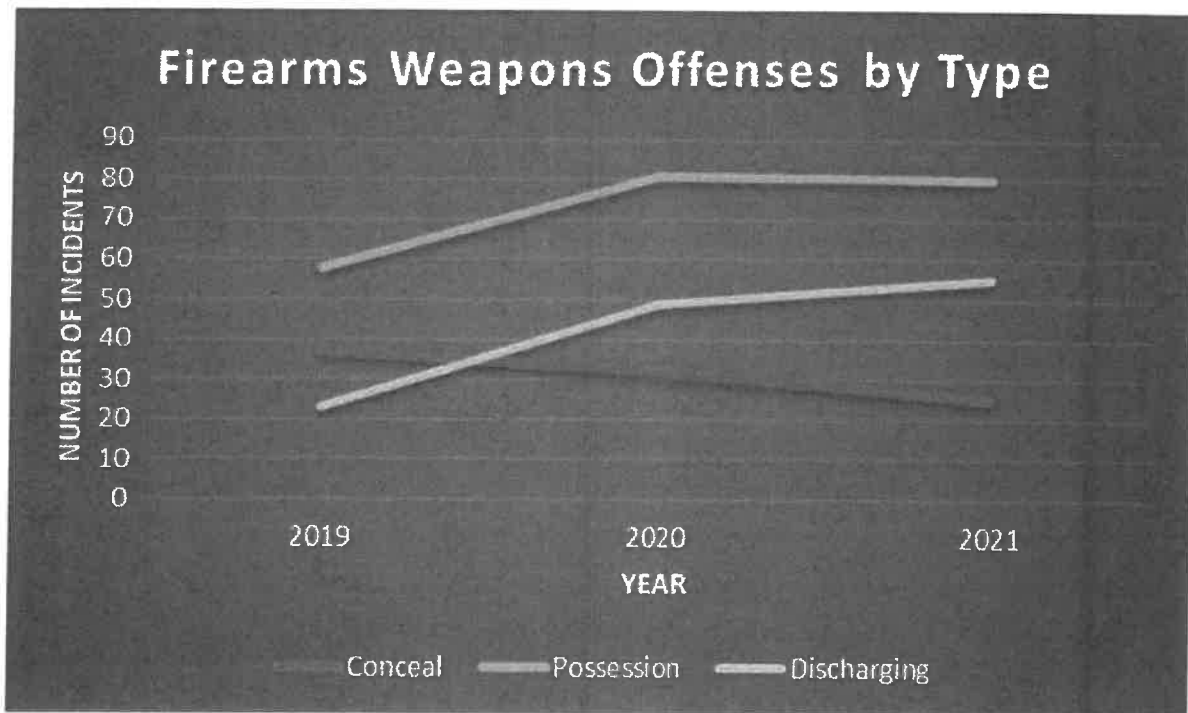
DISTRICT	# PMFs RECOVERED		
	2021 YTD	2020	2019
1D	2	5	0
2D	0	2	0
3D	19	18	4
4D	8	6	2
5D	9	2	1
6D	10	5	0
OTHER	5	0	1
COUNTY			
TOTAL	53	38	8

Weapons Offenses Charges (Data Source: MCPD Dashboard)

Weapons offenses involving a firearm increased from 2019 – 2020 (37%). During that timeframe, firearm possession and discharging incidents were the types of incidents responsible for the rise in this category of offenses. On the other hand, from 2020 – 2021, weapons offenses stayed relatively the same (there were 2 fewer incidents in 2021 compared to 2020).

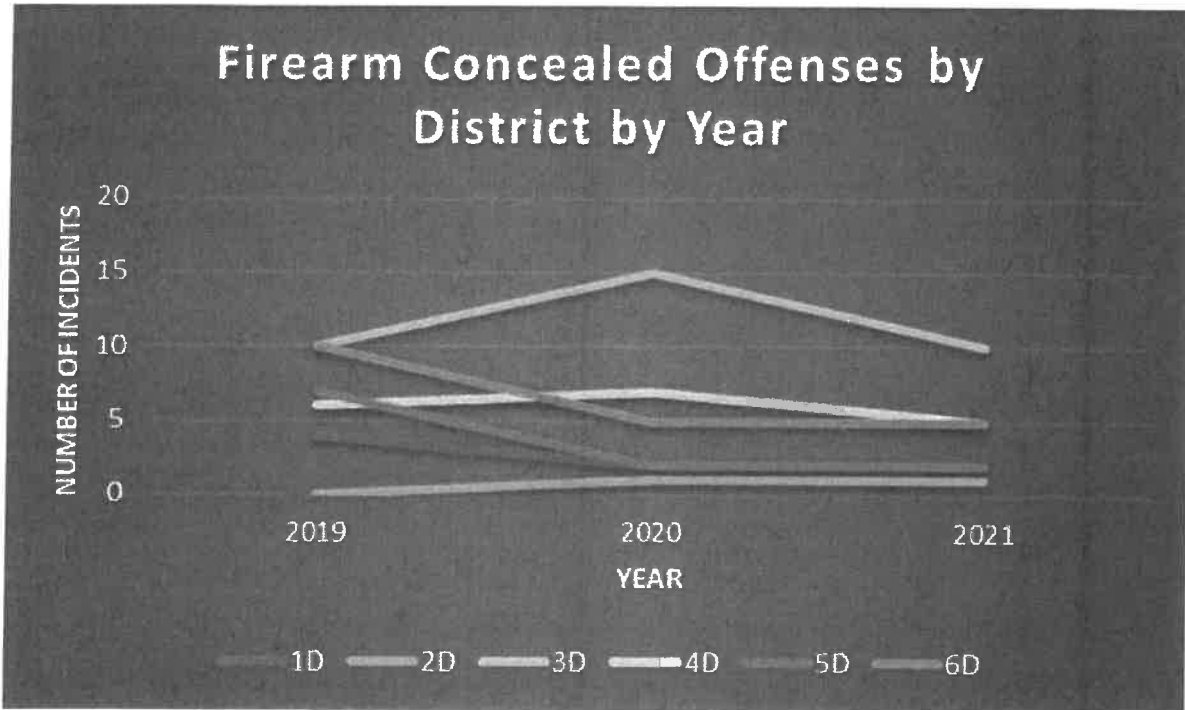
It should be noted that weapons offenses in which a firearm was concealed have declined each year from 2019 – 2021.

	2019	2020	2021
Concealed	37	32	25
Possession	58	81	80
Discharging	23	49	55
Total	118	162	160



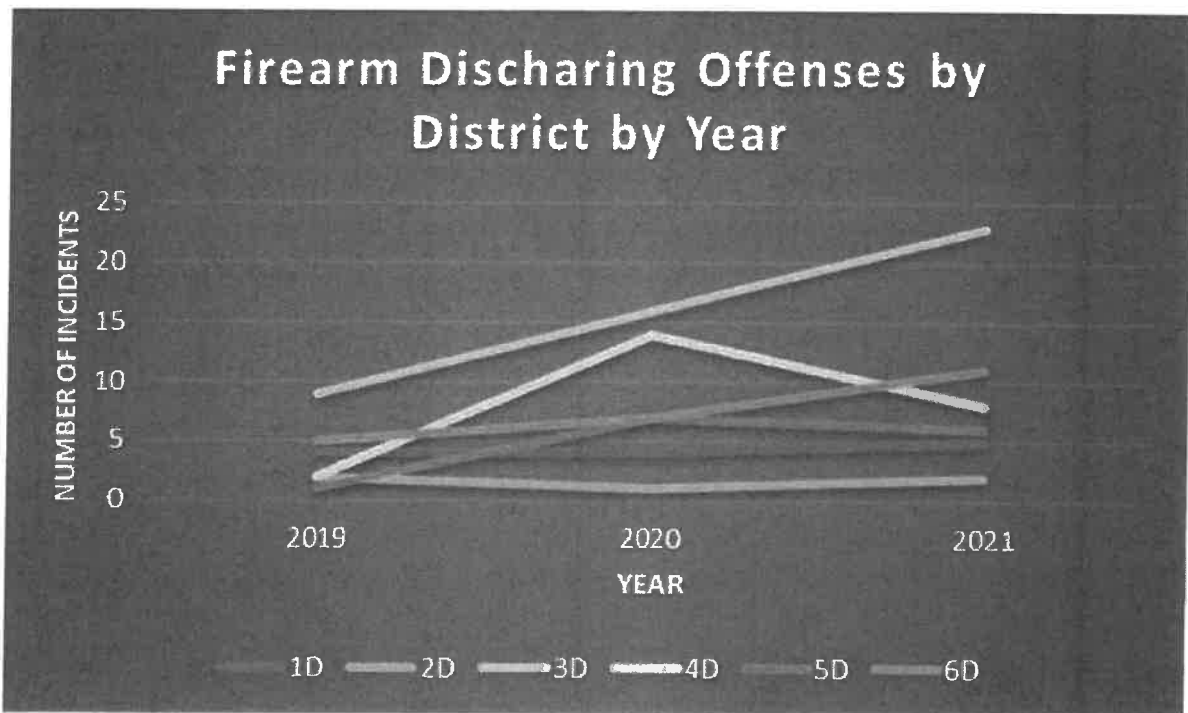
Firearm Concealed Offenses

Weapons offenses in which a firearm was concealed have decreased over the last three (3) years. This offense type decreased nearly 14% from 2019 – 2020. This downward trend continued from 2020 – 2021, with a decrease of 22%. The 3rd District has been responsible for the largest number of reported concealed firearms offenses during the reporting period.



Firearm Discharging Offenses

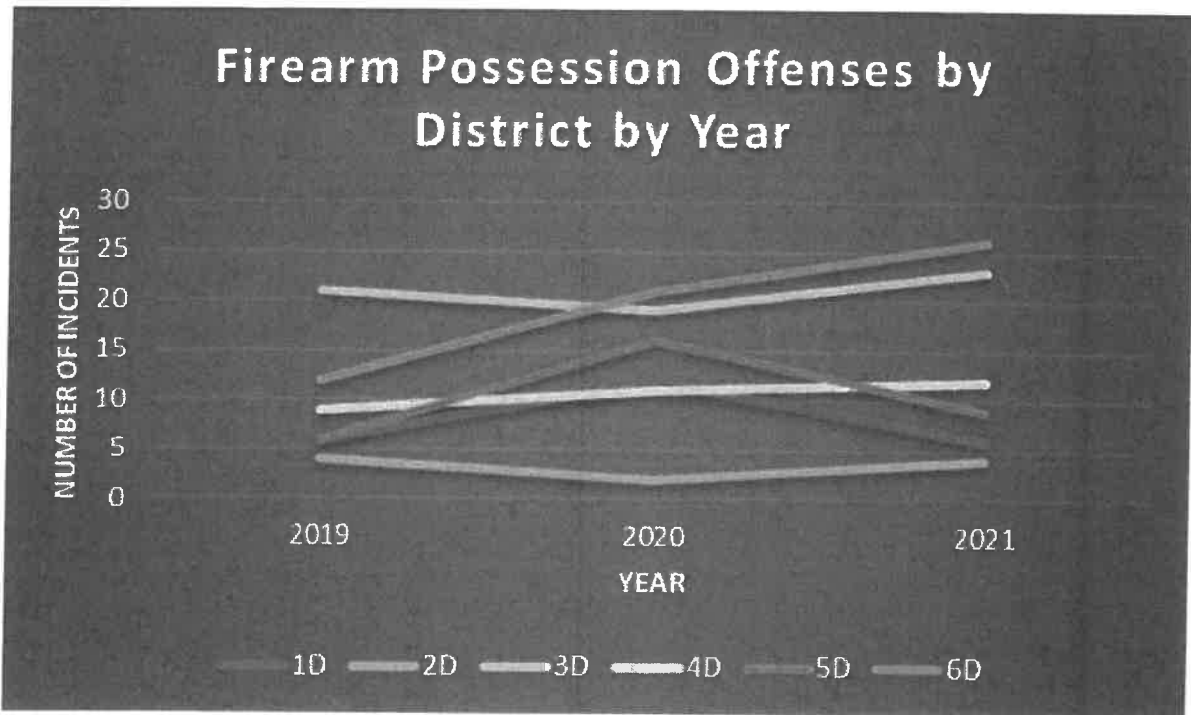
Weapons offenses where a firearm was discharged have increased from 2019 - 2021. Firearm discharging offenses more than doubled from 2019 to 2020 (23 incidents > 49 incidents). This offense type continued to show an increase from 2020 – 2021 – although, it was on a smaller scale (12%). It should be noted that the 3rd District has been responsible for the largest number of firearm discharging incidents during the reporting timeframe. Additionally, in the 2021 reporting period, the 3rd District has been responsible for twice as many discharging incidents than any other District.



Firearm Possession Offenses

Firearm possession offenses increased from 2019 – 2020 by almost 40%. This increase in firearm possessions did not continue from 2020 – 2021. In fact, the number of firearm possession incidents remained at nearly the same level. There were 81 incidents in 2020 compared to 80 incidents in 2021.

In 2021, the 6th District accounts for the highest number of firearm possession offenses in the County (26 incidents). The 3rd District ranks second with a total of 23 incidents.



25

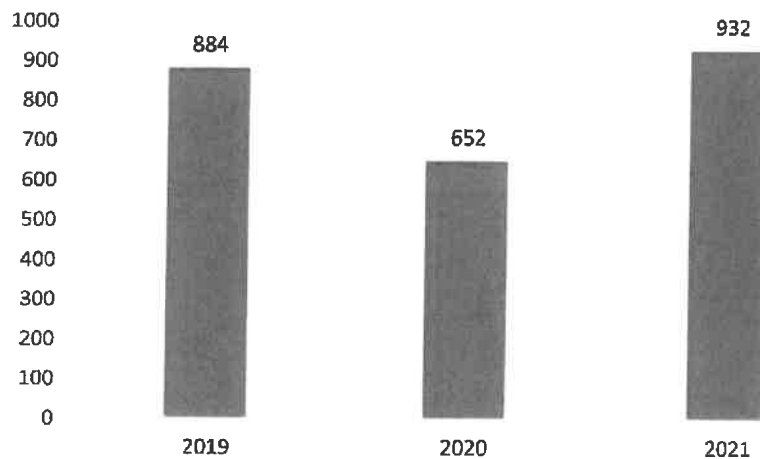
Firearm-Related Violent Crime (Data Source: MCPD Dashboard)

Firearm-related violent crime has increased approximately 32% from the same reporting period last year. This has primarily been driven by an increase in robberies, aggravated assaults, and homicides in which a firearm was used. There has been a 29% increase in aggravated assaults with firearms in 2021 compared to 2020. In addition, robberies in which a firearm was used have increased by 33%. Homicides by firearms have increased steadily from 2019 – 2021.

	2019	2020	2021
Aggravated Assault	86	124	160
Homicide	5	10	18
Rape	0	2	1
Robbery	139	123	164
Total	230	259	343

All Recovered Firearms YTD

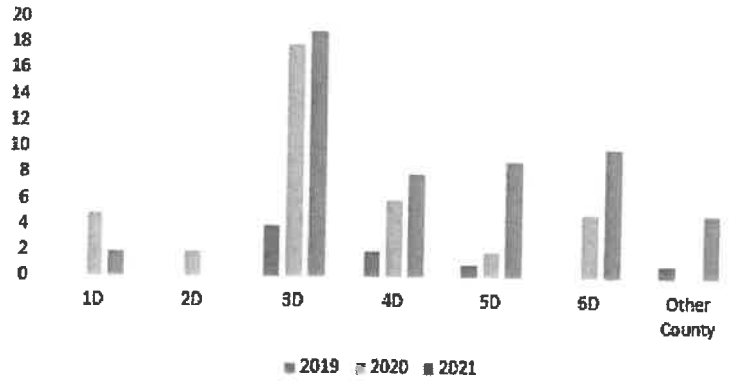
The number of recovered firearms (all types) increased by 43% from 2020 to 2021 year-to-date.



Privately Made Firearms (PMFs) "Ghost Guns" Recovered by District

Please note that data for 2019 and 2020 includes PMF recoveries for the entire year.

DISTRICT	# PMFs RECOVERED		
	2021 YTD	2020	2019
1D	2	5	0
2D	0	2	0
3D	19	18	4
4D	8	6	2
5D	9	2	1
6D	10	5	0
OTHER COUNTY	5	0	1
TOTAL	53	38	8





Recorded Vehicle Collisions (ACRS)

Source: Montgomery County Police Department

* All numbers reflect MCPD's number count of recorded vehicle collision. All reports provide should be considered preliminary.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018 thru 2020 (Average)
January	1,012	917	931	550	953.33
February	791	810	908	499	836.33
March	888	920	639	626	815.67
April	840	918	367	704	708.33
May	1,022	1,052	448	773	840.67
June	932	948	570	770	816.67
July	960	949	610	834	839.67
August	915	858	691	766	821.33
September	1,067	958	666	894	897.00
October	1,118	1,101	707	939	975.33
November	1,069	983	671	403	907.67
December	1,045	1,042	697		928.00
Total Collisions	11,659	11,456	7,905	7,758	10,340
Per 100,000 (incl. Takoma Park)	1,107.7	1,090.3	0.0	0.0	
Total ACRS Report Type = Injury	4,154	3,982	2,618	2,528	3,585
Total ACRS Report Type = Injury as a % of All Recorded Vehicle Collisions	36%	35%	33%	33%	
Total Fatal Collisions	27	32	39	28	33
Total Fatalities (bodies)	30	33	41	31	35
Per 100,000 (incl. Takoma Park)	2.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	

Red Text = The number is preliminary and could be subject to change.
Fatal collisions numbers were pulled from MCPD CRU's numbers



Enforcement - Pedestrian Crash Data

Pedestrian Safety Program

Source: Montgomery County Police Department

* All numbers reflect MCPD's number count of recorded pedestrian related vehicle accident reports provide should be considered preliminary.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010 thru 2020 (Average)	2010 thru 2020 (Average)	2010 thru 2020 (Running Months Accumulative Average Total)
January	32	47	34	34	28	39	51	41	45	50	52	33	36	53	25	42.00	42	
February	34	30	37	39	27	36	37	23	42	48	43	35	46	50	9	38.73	81	
March	34	38	32	33	38	29	36	29	31	34	43	28	42	24	16	33.36	114	
April	34	34	28	33	36	28	43	22	27	29	39	25	46	14	27	31.09	145	
May	32	47	45	33	28	36	40	35	33	28	42	33	34	17	18	32.64	178	
June	30	24	41	33	17	35	33	31	32	35	41	28	40	22	19	31.55	209	
July	18	37	36	33	24	23	29	31	37	24	16	28	26	28	28	27.18	237	
August	24	37	31	26	33	31	36	27	35	31	39	30	31	22	25	31.00	268	
September	37	35	30	40	32	35	41	42	33	41	35	40	35	28	30	36.55	304	
October	36	31	38	44	43	44	55	54	48	54	55	47	52	39	31	48.64	353	
November	60	38	45	43	42	48	40	42	57	39	43	58	45	27	2	44.00	397	
December	33	49	51	44	51	41	37	43	57	51	46	58	54	27		46.27	443	
Total Collisions	404	447	448	434	399	425	478	420	477	464	494	443	487	351	230		443	
Per 100,000 (incl. Takoma Park)	42.9	46.9	46.1	44.5	40.2	42.2	47.0	40.9	46.0	44.5	46.7	42.1	46.4					
Serious Pedestrian Collisions (Level 4 & 6)	122	116	132	119	103	83	86	76	75	52	73	70	78	53	35		79	
Serious Pedestrian Collisions as a % of All Pedestrian Collisions (Level 4 & 6)	30%	26%	29%	27%	26%	20%	18%	18%	16%	11%	15%	16%	16%	15%	15%		12	
Total Fatalities (Injuries)	17	19	14	13	11	6	13	9	13	8	11	14	13	16	5		12	
Per 100,000 (incl. Takoma Park)	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2					

Red Text = The number is preliminary and could be subject to change.
 "Level 4" Injury Severity (Suspected Serious Injured) = The person was recorded as being disabled (incapacitated) or "Suspected Serious Injured" due to the accident.
 "Level 6" Injury Severity (Fatal Injury) = The person was recorded to be dead or died due to the accident.
 CY2015 and moving forward will include related collision reports written by MCPD, RCPD, GCPD, and MNPP. Before CY2018 only MCPD, PCD, and GCPD were included.
 Pedestrian Type = "Pedestrian", "Other", "Other Conveyance", and "Machine Operator/Rider"

29

PREVENT VEHICLE THEFT

Vehicle thefts and thefts from vehicles in Montgomery County have **SURGED** since the COVID-19 Pandemic as many people are staying home. **BOTH CAN BE PREVENTED.**

LOCK

- Never leave your vehicle running while unattended.
- Always lock your vehicle and activate your alarm every time you park your vehicle.
- Completely close car windows.
- Consider installing a kill switch, use a steering wheel lock, tire lock, locking lug nuts.

KEYS/FOB

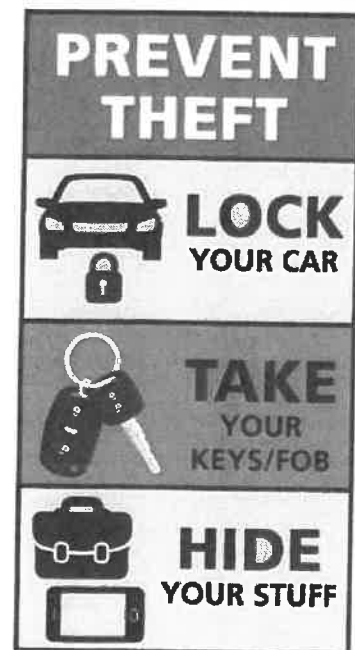
- Never leave your keys/fob in the vehicle.

PROPERTY

- Never leave valuables in view, even if your car is locked. Loose change, purse/wallets, backpacks, shopping bags, GPS, cell phones, laptops, tablets, charging cords, sports equipment, cameras, clothing, etc. are all targeted by thieves.

PARKING

- Park in high traffic or well lit areas when possible.
- Avoid parking between large vehicles.



SUBMIT AN ANONYMOUS TIP
1-866-411-TIPS (8477)



IF YOU SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING.

Call the non-emergency line at 301-279-8000 or 911.



**Carjackings are on the rise
in Montgomery County.**

**Your car is replaceable ...
YOU ARE NOT.**

Don't Get Carjacked!

**If the carjacker threatens you with a gun or other
weapon, give up your car. Your life is worth more than
the car. Get away from the area as quickly as possible.**

REPORT THE CRIME IMMEDIATELY TO POLICE

- ✓ Stay alert and be aware of your surroundings. Trust your instincts. If something makes you feel uneasy, get into your car quickly, lock the doors and drive away.
- ✓ Always approach your car with the key/fob in your hand. Look around and inside your vehicle before getting in.
- ✓ Always keep your doors locked and windows rolled up.
- ✓ When you come to a stop, leave enough room to maneuver around other cars, in case you need to get away.
- ✓ Do not stop for apparently stranded strangers along the road. Note their location and pull over in a safe place once you've passed to call for help.
- ✓ NEVER leave the keys/fob in the ignition when you exit the vehicle.
- ✓ Park in high traffic or well lit areas.

Carjackers look for these opportunities:

- Intersections controlled by stop lights or signs
- Garages, parking lots, shopping malls, grocery stores
- Self-serve gas stations
- Residential driveways
- Highway exit ramps

Common Carjacking Strategies:

- A car, usually with a driver and at least one passenger, rear-ends you in traffic. You quickly get out to check the damage and exchange information. Either the driver or one of the passengers jumps in your car and drives off.
- ✓ If you're bumped by another car, look around before you get out.
- ✓ If possible turn your cell phone on and begin recording.
- ✓ Make sure other cars are around, check out the car that's rear-ended you and who's in it. If the situation makes you uneasy, memorize or jot down the car's tag number and description; signal the other car to follow you. Drive to the nearest police station or to a busy, well-lighted area.
- ✓ If you do get out of the car, take your keys/fob (and purse/wallet) with you and stay alert.
- A carjacker flashes their lights behind you in order to signal a maintenance problem.
- A carjacker follows you home and attacks when you pull into the driveway.



**IF YOU SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING.
CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY.**



Montgomery County Department of Police
Robbery Section Carjacking Taskforce Operational plan

CRIME SYNOPSIS:

As of January 1st, there have been fifty-six carjackings in the county, twenty-six of which resulted in an arrest. The recovery locations of these vehicles show no set pattern of how the vehicles are discarded. For 2021 46.7% of our carjacked vehicles were recovered in DC, and 26.7% were recovered in PG County. A total of 73.4 % of our carjacked vehicles have been recovered outside of Montgomery County.

PLAN OF ACTION:

Montgomery County is not the only jurisdiction that is suffering from this crime. This is currently a regional issue within the Metropolitan Washington DC area. A collaborative effort is being made with various local and federal agencies within this region to end this trend. This plan is two-fold. There is a plan within Montgomery County utilizing the resources of MCPD. This plan is to work in concert with a regional plan which consists of PGPD and MPD.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

When an in-county carjacking is reported to ECC, the dispatcher will send a critical incident (Carjacking Notification) text to a Carjacking workgroup that includes the Robbery Section, SAT Sergeants from the 1st, 2nd and 3rd districts, the Repeat Offenders Section, and the Gang Unit. When the critical incident text is sent, a member from the Robbery Section will immediately respond to the carjacking scene. The goal will be to ascertain information referencing the immediate tracking of the vehicle.

OUT OF COUNTY

When a Carjacking occurs in a neighboring jurisdiction, a notification will be made to our ECC, and a lookout will be broadcasted over the air to all districts. If the vehicle can be located, this information will be provided appropriately for attempts to apprehend the suspects immediately. A number of these carjacked vehicles are equipped with electronic global positioning satellite units. A list has been provided of these vehicles and the manufacturing companies that monitor these vehicles to Robbery detectives.

RESOURCES USED WITHIN MONTGOMERY COUNTY FOR VEHICLE RECOVERY AND EVIDENCE COLLECTION:

SAT, DCAT, and Fugitive Teams Assistance: We have elicited the assistance of our SAT teams. Each SAT Sergeants will develop a plan on how they handle their deployment. The modus operandi of carjackers is to use two vehicles typically. Many times, the second vehicle is also listed in NCIC as a stolen, carjacked vehicle. The two SAT teams are essential for officer safety since there are multiple suspects who may be armed. We also ask that DCAT teams be available to work with the SAT teams and our Fugitive Unit if needed.

GPS Trackers Usage: If a vehicle is located in DC or Prince George's County unoccupied and the vehicle cannot be surveilled, an officer will attempt to place a GPS tracker on the vehicle to develop more investigatory intelligence and attempt an apprehension.

Vehicle Recovery Plan: Vehicles recovered will be followed from the recovery location by an investigator to the old Auto Theft Vehicle Bay or PSHQ to be processed by FSS in a timely manner. The FBI may be able to assist as well (see below).

A detective (decentralized MCU) will also assist in the processing of the vehicles. Recovered vehicles will be processed for latent prints and DNA. A request will be made with the crime lab for an accelerated examination.

Trends: If a trend is developed with multiple carjackings committed by the same subject(s). All investigative leads will be exhausted, including cellular and social media intelligence. If the investigations determine a group of car thieves committing multiple thefts and crimes, all crimes will be investigated in all jurisdictions (see below in prosecutions).

Crime Analyst Assistance: The Violent Crimes Analyst has established a map of vital information referencing carjackings and recoveries. Anthony Scafide will continue to update the carjacking map every week. The map is distributed to the outside agencies.

Arrest Location Review: The Violent Crimes Analyst works with the Robbery Section to map all subjects arrested, where they live, and check to see if any of the subjects reside or are known to associate in the same neighborhoods since the time period of September 1st.

Open Carjacking Case Files for Review: The Robbery Section reviews all open cases and look for any evidence that still needs to be processed.

Meetings: The team will, at minimum, have a weekly meeting. The Robbery Section will be in constant contact amongst themselves.

RESOURCES USED OUTSIDE MONTGOMERY COUNTY FOR VEHICLE RECOVERY AND EVIDENCE COLLECTION:

As stated above, carjackings are a regional problem within the Metropolitan Washington, DC area. Multiple states, local and federal agencies have committed their resources to assist in the apprehension of carjacked suspects and vehicle recovery.

Carjacking Notification: The same notification sent to the MCPD team referencing a Carjacking will also be forwarded to MPD and Prince George's County Carjacking Investigators, beginning February 1st, 2021. The MCPD Team will share intelligence regarding any investigative steps, including carjacked vehicle recovery, arrests made, and information sharing with other agencies in this carjacking workgroup.

Area Wide Email Chain: The Robbery Section will develop a DC metro-wide Carjacking Email to include the agencies mentioned above, U.S. Park Police, and agencies from Northern Virginia. As soon as a carjacking occurs, The Robbery Section will email members of the distribution list with the pertinent details. The Robbery Section will also be working with MPD and PGPD to ensure that the MCPD Team is notified immediately when their jurisdiction has a carjacking. A member of MCPD will then notify the ECC supervisor for an immediate dispatch to all MCPD Districts.

MCPD will decide to place a GPS tracking device on all recovered vehicles stolen from Montgomery County.

FBI assistance: Several Robbery Section detectives are FBI Task Force Officers assigned to the Baltimore Field Office. One of them is opening an FBI carjacking case. This should provide much-needed resources to conduct a regional investigation, which all jurisdictions can benefit from (see prosecution below). All four task force officers will assist in this investigation. The FBI supervisor has hosted a regional carjacking meeting for all jurisdictions in the Metropolitan Washington DC area to continue coordination of agencies and information sharing. The Robbery Section above will be attending. If we have a surge in recovered carjacked cars, The Robbery Section will reach out to the FBI Evidence Response Team to have vehicles taken to their facilities for processing.

PROSECUTION:

An MCPD Corporal has experience in prior investigations that typically there are two types of carjacking investigations. Carjacking rings steal for-profit and other carjackings that occur for suspects to use the vehicle for personal use or commit other crimes. Carjackings for profit, for example, would be a crew having the cars taken to the Port of Baltimore and then shipped overseas. These cases would be investigated via the FBI and presented to the US Attorney's Office for this type of crime, providing the strongest jurisdiction. Cases taken Federally will be investigated by our Robbery Detectives, who are TFOs, assisted by this MCPD Corporal. This has not been seen yet, as most are the latter. For the latter cases, often committed by juveniles, investigators will continue to work with our State's Attorney's Office. The Robbery Section will notify the SAO Major Crimes team leader for adult arrests and the Department of Juvenile Justice for juvenile arrests. Also, if DJJ does not commit a juvenile, detectives will contact The Robbery Section immediately. If the problem is not resolved, a Major Crimes Division Lieutenant will be contacted. The SAO must be notified of any adult arrest immediately and will oversee bond hearings the next day.

In conclusion, this Operations Plan is an attempt to reduce the number of violent carjackings occurring in Montgomery County and within the Metropolitan Washington DC area. If there is a need, changes will be made to this Operations Plan for a successful outcome.

MCD Robbery Section established this Operations Plan.



CALLS FOR SERVICE AT MONTGOMERY COUNTY SCHOOLS

CAS #21-481, 5/27/2021
Updated 11/16/2021

Prepared by: M Iezzi

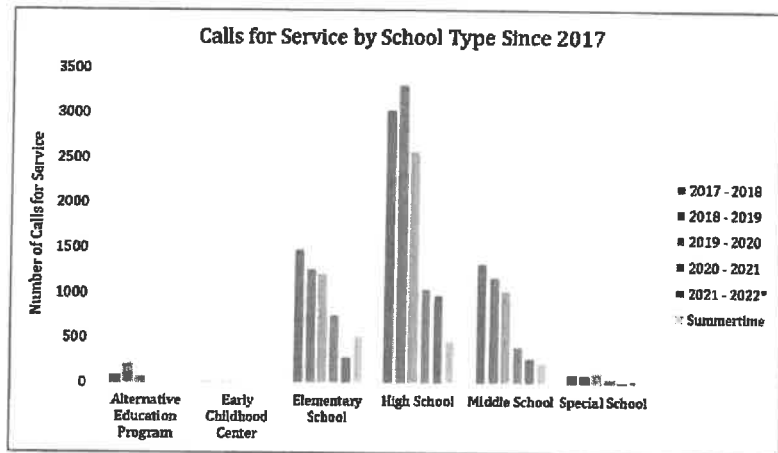
Request: Calls for service at all 208 public schools in Montgomery County per school year with final disposition

Data:

- Compiled from P1 CAD search and legacy CAD system for each school street address
- Based on date of call - 8/23/2017 - 10/31/2021 (includes professional days for teachers)
- Only includes police calls for service; fire department calls for service were excluded
- Calls for service with a final disposition of File Only or Cancel were removed
- All "dash" values are included - determines if a police report was written or not
- Major crimes are highlighted in yellow

Annual Totals for All Schools

There are several factors in play which affect the total number of calls for service at each Montgomery County Public School. The School Resource Officers (SROs) assigned to each of the 25 High Schools also cover the 40 Middle Schools and 135 Elementary Schools within their assigned cluster. Normally, when a school has a service request, they contact the SRO directly. This means a call for service is not regularly generated in the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, and when SROs respond for specific requests from their school it is not recorded.



*The 2021 - 2022 school year is only through 10/31/2021

It is not uncommon for each SRO to receive two to five direct service requests over the school radio each day. These service requests historically do not have corresponding documentation in the CAD system, but they do represent contacts and issues the SROs are addressing. The only time these types of responses are documented in the CAD system is if the SRO notified the dispatcher at the Emergency Communications Center (ECC).

When a student's parents are at a school and request the presence of an officer, the SRO will occasionally respond to the office at the request of the administrator. However, if the parent calls the ECC directly a call for service will be generated in the CAD system. When the SRO then hears the dispatch over the police radio, he or she will respond to the dispatcher and handle the call for service.

When the SRO is not working due to leave, training, etc., a patrol officer is normally tasked with covering the SRO duties while the SRO is unavailable. If school personnel is unaware of who is covering the SRO's duties while the SRO isn't working, they may contact the ECC which would then generate a call for service in CAD.

Montgomery County Public Schools closed on March 12, 2020 in response to the COVID-19 global pandemic. However, not all CFS for the 2019 - 2020 school year occurred prior to March 12th.

In addition, there are several calls for service types that have more to do with school property than the school itself. These types include, but are not limited to, Clear Traffic Stop, Fireworks, and DUI.

In the fall of 2021, SROs were removed from all Montgomery County Public Schools. Community Engagement Officers now respond to the schools when a School Service Call (SSC) is received. SSCs are predetermined call types as outlined in the agreed upon MOU. Please keep the above information in mind when reviewing the calls for service totals at each school.

All 208 MCPD Schools Call for Service Disposition	School Year						Summertime	Grand Total
	2017 - 2018	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022*			
Aggravated Assaults	12	12	10	3	2	1	40	
Alarms	35	35	47	21	5	36	179	
Animal Offenses	160	149	52	61	13	75	510	
Arson	1		2	2			5	
Assaults	197	156	134	19	57	17	580	
Auto Theft	7	4	5	2	3	2	23	
Blackmail / Extortion	1	1					2	
Bomb Threat	8	4	4		1		17	
Burglaries	12	14	38	21	7	21	113	
Clear Traffic Stop	137	147	93	27	5	73	482	
Disorderly Conduct	168	133	195	143	43	83	765	
Drug Offenses	218	240	204	15	40	39	756	
Drunk in Public			1	8	1	2	12	
DUI	18	16	9	9	6	18	76	
Embezzlement	3	1		1			5	
Emergency Petition Service	2	2	3				7	
Emergency Shelter Care	1						1	
False Statement			1				1	
Family Offenses	61	51	41	12	19	22	206	
Fire Offenses	12	7	7	5	1	4	36	
Fireworks	3	3	1	1	1	7	16	
Follow Up	192	188	126	59	88	43	696	
Forgery	12	8	4	3		2	29	
Fugitive			1				1	
Harassment / Stalking	14	9	4	3	7		37	
Homeland Security Event	3	1					4	
Homicide	1	1	1				3	
Ill Person	45	41	42	15	17	11	171	
Injury - Non-Traffic	3	3	3	1			10	
Investigation - Police Information	392	406	357	59	104	28	1346	
Juvenile Offenses	70	65	54	3	14	8	214	
Kidnapping		1					1	
Larceny	128	95	89	45	23	27	407	
Liquor Offenses	23	15	20			12	70	
Littering	1						1	
Lost Property	14	8	15			7	44	
Mental Transport	187	147	112	19	30	27	522	
Miscellaneous Offenses	2720	2951	2383	1065	543	548	10210	
Missing Person	42	39	20	6	12	7	126	
Pornography	6	2	2				10	
Protection Order Violation	2	1	3				6	
Rape	12	14	4	3	5	1	39	
Recovered Property	16	16	11			4	47	
Rental Violation			1				1	
Robbery	22	13	18	7	1	4	65	
Search Warrant		1	1				2	
Sex Offenses	43	46	32	6	35	9	171	
Sheriff	23	54	145	5		7	234	
Stolen Property			1				1	
Sudden Death	2	4	1	3	3	4	17	
Suicide	4	4	1		1		10	
Suspicious Situation/Person/Vehicle	447	389	399	280	97	238	1850	
Threatening/Annoying Phone Calls	8	12	3	3	3		29	
Traffic Collisions	271	291	180	84	74	76	976	
Traffic/Parking Offenses	186	162	139	111	261	78	937	
Trespassing	78	70	82	65	21	42	358	
Vandalism	86	83	97	79	18	45	408	
Violation of Emergency Order - Gathering			15	1			16	
Weapon Offenses	64	55	49	4	26	6	204	
Grand Total	6173	6170	5262	2279	1587	1634	23105	

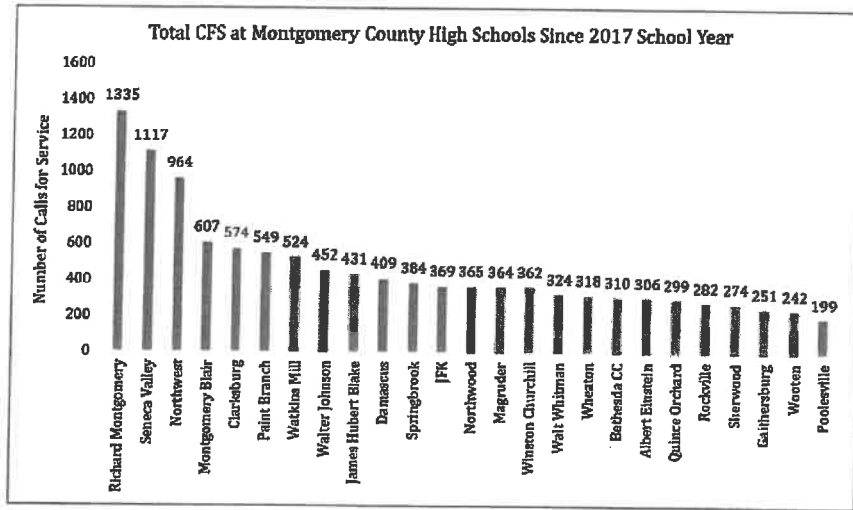
*The 2021 - 2022 school year is only through 10/31/2021

Montgomery County Public Schools closed on March 12, 2020 in response to the COVID-19 global pandemic. However, not all CFS for the 2019 - 2020 school year occurred prior to March 12th.

36

High Schools (25)

There were 11,611 calls for service at Montgomery County High Schools between 8/23/2017 and 10/31/2021 which averages to 464 calls for service per High School. The 2018 - 2019 school year was the busiest with an average of 134 calls for service per school (3,359 total, 429 highest at Richard Montgomery HS, 47 lowest at Poolesville HS).



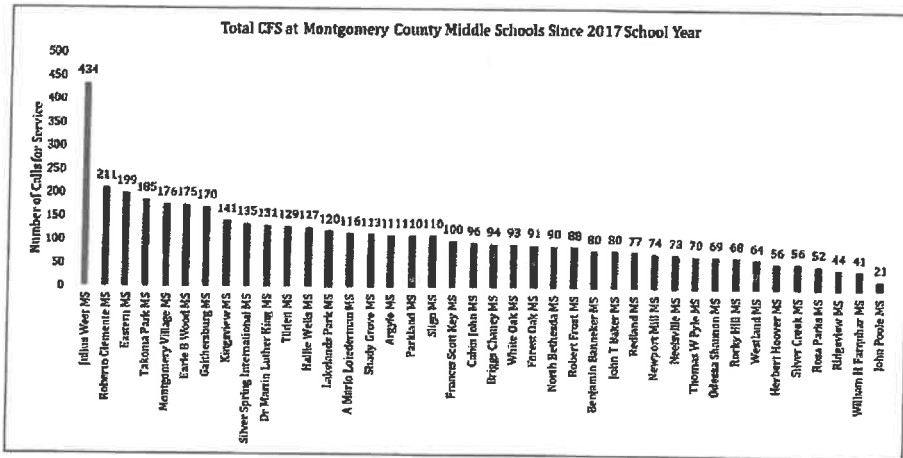
High Schools	School Year					Summertime	Grand Total
Call for Service Disposition	2017 - 2018	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022*		
Aggravated Assaults	5	2	6		2		15
Alarms	1	5	7	3	1	2	19
Animal Offenses	20	39	13	19	2	20	113
Arson	1		1				2
Assaults	97	83	84	4	33	4	305
Auto Theft	2		2		2		6
Blackmail / Extortion	1	1					2
Bomb Threat	7	1	4		1		13
Burglary	4	8	13	5	3	5	38
Clear Traffic Stop	69	84	47	12	3	20	235
Disorderly Conduct	57	42	56	44	21	15	235
Drug Offense	166	199	164	2	31	10	572
Drunk in Public	4	4	3	2	1	2	16
DUI	10	7	4	1	4	6	32
Embezzlement	2						2
Family Offenses	15	17	10	1	8	6	57
Fire Offenses	5	1	2	4		1	13
Fireworks	1	1	1			3	6
Follow Up	79	87	36	21	62	13	298
Forgery	7	2	3				12
Fugitive			1				1
Harassment / Stalking	8	6	1		1		16
Homeland Security Event	2	1					3
Ill Person	25	25	27	8	12	7	104
Injury - Non-Traffic	1	2	1				4
Investigation - Police Information	174	200	183	26	51	12	646
Juvenile Offense	39	37	17		3		96
Larceny	65	44	42	12	15	6	184
Liquor Offense	6	4	5				15
Mental Transport	68	44	30	3	15	11	171
Miscellaneous Offenses	1653	1971	1485	724	417	210	6460
Missing Person	15	7	1	1	3	2	29
Pornography	2	1	1				4
Rape	8	10	3	2	2		25
Robbery	11	8	12	1	1	2	35
Sex Offenses	16	24	19	1	24		84
Sudden Death	2	1	1		1		5
Suicide	3	1	1			1	6
Suspicious Situation / Person / Vehicle	114	76	78	62	33	36	399
Threatening / Annoying Phone Calls	4	6	1		2		13
Traffic Collisions	119	126	78	38	31	36	428
Traffic / Parking Offenses	59	48	35	31	170	24	367
Trespassing	31	33	37	13	11	5	130
Vandalism	23	28	30	12	4	7	104
Violation of Emergency Order - Gathering			3				3
Weapon Offenses	43	35	35	2	13	4	132
Grand Total	3044	3321	2583	1054	983	470	11455

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Middle Schools (40)

There were 4,470 calls for service at Montgomery County Middle Schools between 8/23/2017 and 10/31/2021 which averages to 112 calls for service per Middle School. The 2017 - 2018 school year was the busiest with an average of 33 calls for service per school (1,334 total, 142 highest at Julius West MS, 1 lowest at Poole MS).



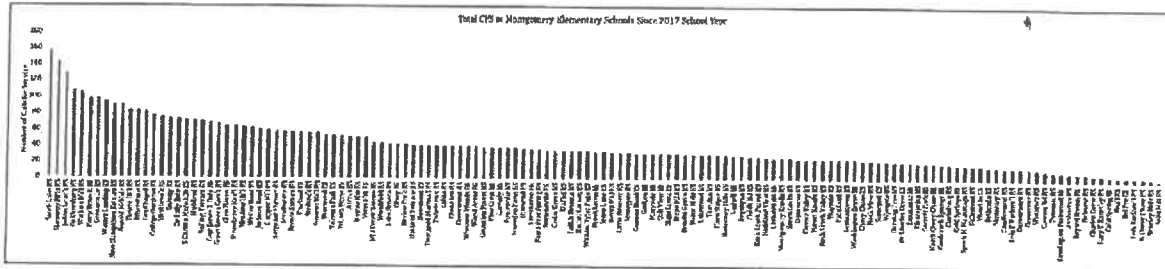
Middle Schools	School Year						Grand Total
Call for Service Disposition	2017 - 2018	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022*	Summertime	
Aggravated Assaults	3	4		1		1	9
Alarms	2	6	11	3		5	27
Animal Offenses	32	24	15	19	4	10	104
Arson				1			1
Assaults	52	44	22	1	19	3	141
Auto Theft	1			1			2
Bomb Threat		2					2
Burglary	2	3	4	4	2	2	17
Clear Traffic Stop	16	22	15	1	1	10	65
Disorderly Conduct	33	33	40	24	7	22	159
Drug Offense	27	27	22	3	5	4	88
Drunk in Public	5		3	1			9
DUI	2	3	1	4		2	12
Emergency Petition Service	1						1
Family Offenses	9	10	4	2	1		26
Fire Offenses	3	2	1			1	7
Fireworks	2	1		1			4
Follow Up	51	55	47	17	16	5	191
Forgery	2	1	1				4
Harassment / Stalking	2	2	2	1	4		11
Homicide	1	1					2
Ill Person	12	6	5	3	1	2	29
Injury - Non-Traffic		1	1				2
Investigation - Police Information	136	144	120	14	36	6	456
Juvenile Offense	24	18	10	1	5	1	59
Kidnapping		1					1
Larceny	22	22	21	11	2	6	84
Liquor Offense	1	1	1				3
Mental Transport	49	48	30	3	6	3	139
Miscellaneous Offenses	585	428	436	136	45	55	1685
Missing Person	15	12	5	3	4	2	41
Pornography	3	1	1				5
Rape		2	1		2		5
Robbery	4	3	3	2		1	13
Sex Offenses	19	15	7	1	7	1	50
Sudden Death		2			1	2	5
Suicide	1	1			1		3
Suspicious Situation/Person/Vehicle	98	99	107	52	23	47	426
Threatening/Annoying Phone Calls	2	4	2	2	1		11
Traffic Collisions	45	53	33	19	14	12	176
Traffic/Parking Offenses	30	37	24	31	58	15	195
Trespassing	17	12	11	21	4	10	75
Vandalism	9	11	16	23	2	7	68
Violation of Emergency Order - Gathering			9	1			10
Weapon Offenses	12	15	8	2	10		47
Grand Total	1330	1176	1039	409	281	235	4470

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Elementary Schools (135)

There were 5,553 calls for service at Montgomery County Elementary Schools between 8/24/2017 and 10/31/2021 which averages to 40 calls for service per Elementary School. The 2017 – 2018 school year was the busiest with an average of 12 calls for service per school (1,602 total, 57 highest at South Lake ES, 0 lowest at Bayard Rustin ES).

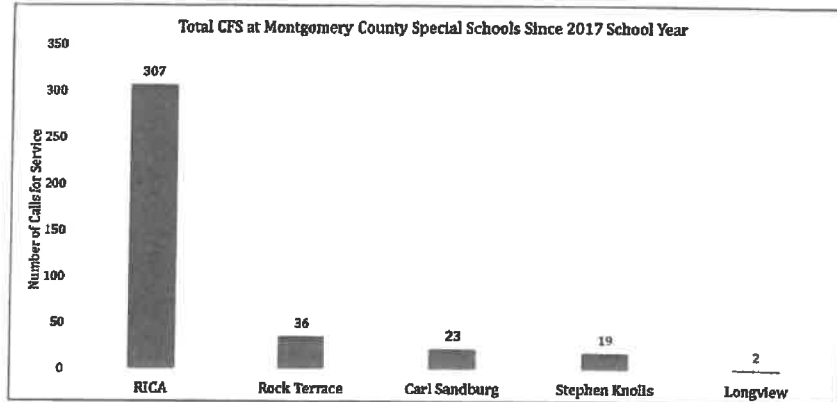


Elementary Schools Call for Service Disposition	School Year					Summertime	Grand Total
	2017 - 2018	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022*		
Aggravated Assaults	4	6	2	2			14
Alarms	24	15	24	15	3	19	100
Animal Offenses	70	66	21	22	7	26	212
Arson			1	1			2
Assaults	20	16	10	8	2	3	59
Auto Theft	3	4	1	1	1	2	12
Bomb Threat	1						1
Burglary	6	3	17	11	2	14	53
Clear Traffic Stop	47	34	25	13	1	14	134
Disorderly Conduct	72	53	83	70	14	38	330
Drug Offense	18	13	14	10	4	10	69
Drunk in Public	6	4	6	4		4	24
DUI	6	8	4	4	2	6	30
Embezzlement		1		1			2
Emergency Petition Service	1	2	2				5
Family Offenses	35	20	23	9	10	11	108
Fire Offenses	4	4	3	1		3	15
Fireworks			1		1	3	5
Follow Up	52	39	26	20	8	11	156
Forgery	2	5		3			10
Harassment / Stalking	2	1	1	2	2		8
Homicide			1				1
Ill Person	8	8	8	4	4	2	34
Injury - Non-Traffic	2		1	1			4
Investigation - Police Information	63	58	46	15	15	9	206
Juvenile Offense	4	2	4	1	2		13
Larceny	30	25	20	22	6	12	115
Liquor Offense	1	1	2			5	9
Mental Transport	37	27	29	8	4	4	109
Miscellaneous Offenses	460	390	423	198	76	124	1671
Missing Person	11	14	8	2	5	2	42
Pornography	1						1
Rape	2	1		1	1	1	6
Robbery	7	1	3	4		1	16
Sex Offenses	6	6	5	3	3	1	24
Sudden Death		1		3	1	1	6
Suicide		1					1
Suspicious Situation / Person / Vehicle	220	196	189	159	40	101	905
Threatening / Annoying Phone Calls	2	1					3
Traffic Collisions	95	105	65	26	29	27	347
Traffic / Parking Offenses	83	72	76	49	33	35	348
Trespassing	24	22	29	28	5	22	130
Vandalism	48	36	34	42	10	25	195
Violation of Emergency Order - Gathering			3				3
Weapon Offenses	4	4	4		2	1	15
Grand Total	1481	1265	1214	763	293	537	5553

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Special Schools (5)

There were 387 calls for service at Montgomery County Special Schools between 8/24/2017 and 10/31/2021. Given the differences in the purposes of these schools, comparisons between schools would be improper.



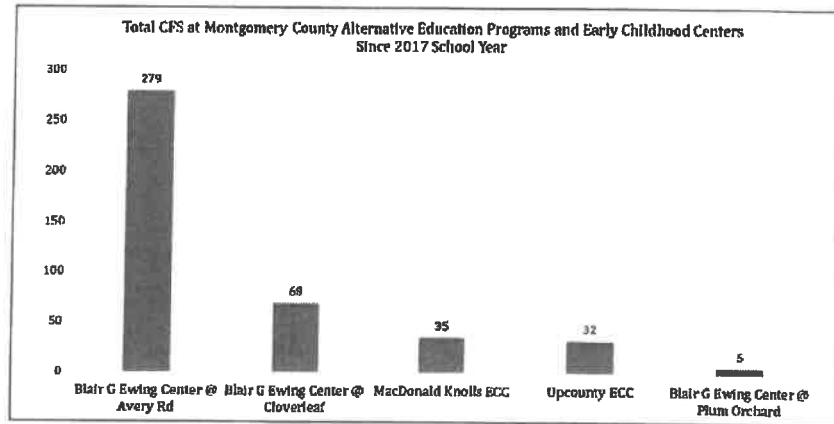
Special Schools Call for Service Disposition	School Year						Grand Total
	2017 - 2018	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022*	Summertime	
Alarms	1				1	1	3
Animal Offenses				1		1	2
Assaults	9	6	15	6	3	5	44
Burglary				1			1
Clear Traffic Stop	1			1			2
Disorderly Conduct	1	2	7	5	1	1	17
Drug Offense	2						2
Drunk in Public				1			1
Emergency Petition Service			1				1
Family Offenses			1			1	2
Fire Offenses						1	1
Fireworks		1					1
Follow Up	4	5	11	1	2	3	26
Homeland Security Event	1						1
Ill Person		2	2			1	5
Investigation - Police Information	3	2	1	4	2	2	14
Juvenile Offense	3	7	21	1	4	5	41
Larceny		1	3			1	5
Liquor Offense		1				2	3
Mental Transport	31	26	21	5	5	5	93
Miscellaneous Offenses	16	13	9	5	5	5	53
Missing Person	1	5	3			1	10
Prostitution	1						1
Rape	2						3
Robbery		1					1
Sex Offenses		1	1	1	1	1	5
Suspicious Situation/Person/Vehicle	4	4	10	5		1	24
Threatening/Annoying Phone Calls		1		1			2
Traffic Collisions	4	1	2	1			8
Traffic/Parking Offenses	1					1	2
Trespassing	1		2	2	1		6
Vandalism			5	2			7
Grand Total	86	80	115	43	25	38	387

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Early Childhood Centers (2) and Alternative Education Programs (one at 3 locations)

There were 419 calls for service at Montgomery County Special Schools between 8/23/2017 and 10/31/2021. Given the differences in the purposes of these schools, comparisons between schools would be improper.



Alternative Education Programs & Early Childhood Centers Call for Service Disposition	School Year					Summertime	Grand Total
	2017 - 2018	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022*		
Alarms	5	8	3			1	17
Animal Offenses	1	2	2				5
Assaults	18	7	2				27
Auto Theft			1				1
Burglary			1			1	2
Clear Traffic Stop	2		3			1	6
Disorderly Conduct	3	2	2			1	8
Drug Offense	4	1	4				9
Family Offenses		2	1				3
Fire Offenses					1		1
Follow Up	2	1	3			1	7
Harassment / Stalking	1						1
Ill Person						1	1
Investigation - Police Information	13		2			1	16
Juvenile Offense		1	1				2
Larceny	9	2	2				13
Mental Transport	1	1					2
Miscellaneous Offenses	21	169	49	2		4	245
Missing Person			1				1
Sex Offenses	1						1
Suspicious Situation/Person/Vehicle	2	5		2	1	1	11
Traffic Collisions			1			2	3
Traffic/Parking Offenses	1	2	1			1	5
Trespassing	1	1		1		1	4
Vandalism	4	4	8		2	2	20
Weapon Offenses	5	1	1		1		8
Grand Total	94	209	88	5	5	18	419

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