

**MEMORANDUM**

October 5, 2022

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

Today the Committee will receive a briefing and update on crime statistics, including violent crime trends.

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- *Violent crime has increased 13.4% this year, although homicide as a subset has fallen significantly, by 36%.*
  - *All forms of robbery, including carjacking, have increased significantly from last year.*
  - *Firearm-related crime continues to drive elevated crime levels, and has increased by 20% over last year.*
  - *Drug-related arrests have increased by 56% this year, following two years of notable reductions.*
  - *Nonviolent crime has increased slightly, by 1.5%, although burglary as a subset has increased by 31%.*
  - *Racial disparities in violent victimization remain a concern, particularly in homicides and contact shootings.*
- 

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)  
Acting Assistant Chief Nicholas Augustine, Investigative Services Bureau (MCPD)  
Assistant Chief Darren Francke, Management Services Bureau, MCPD  
Captain Marc Erme, Criminal Investigations Division, MCPD

## Overview

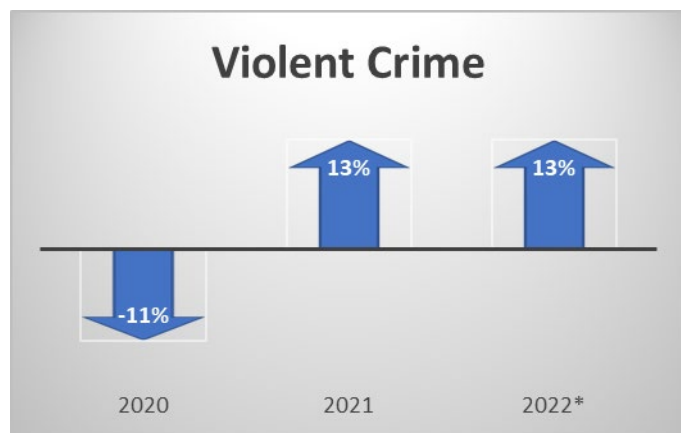
Over the past several years, the nation has experienced multiple social disruptions due to the COVID pandemic, historically-high firearms sales, as well the murder of George Floyd, and all have had an unusual impact on crime. Early in the pandemic, due to severely constrained mobility, crime patterns changed, and most reported crime dropped. Total violent crime in the County, for example, decreased by almost 13% in 2020. Notable exceptions were carjackings (with an almost 90% increase) and homicides (a 21% increase).

In 2021, as COVID-related closures eased, community activity began to normalize, and many crime rates returned closer to pre-pandemic totals. Unfortunately, certain violent crimes such as homicide and carjackings, continued to escalate beyond pre-pandemic levels. Homicides increased by 88% in 2021 and carjackings increased by 64%.

This year, violent crime remains elevated, although certain violent crimes like homicide have decreased. Firearm-related crime and violence remain at elevated levels, and contact shootings in particular continue to increase.

## Violent Crime

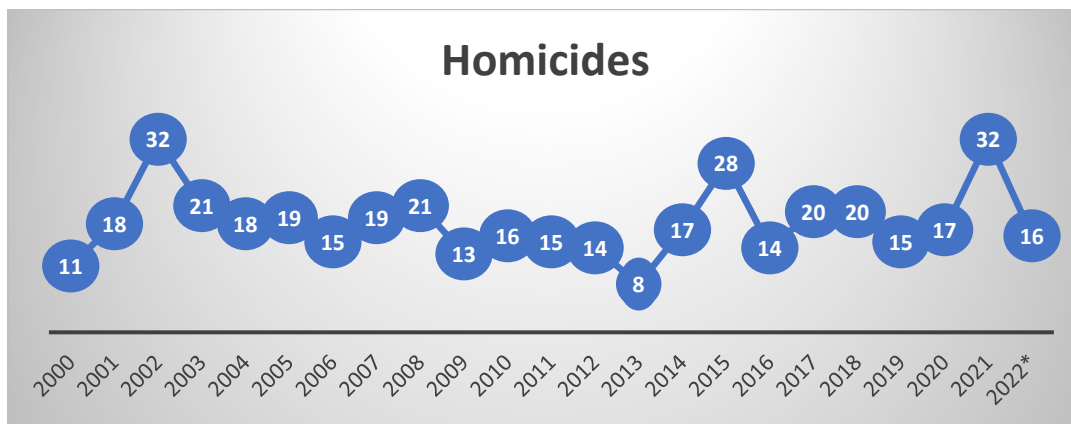
Total violent crime has increased 13.4% this year, through September 15, although there are significant variations based on offense. Aggravated assaults have increased by almost 8% this year, and simple assaults have increased by a little over 16%. All forms of robbery have substantially increased: carjackings are up 19%; commercial robberies are up 70%; and non-commercial robberies are up 20%. Sex offenses have increased almost 55% this year, and overall weapons offenses have increased by 89%. On the other hand, large drops in violent crime have occurred in homicides (-36%), kidnapping (-36%), and rape (-21%).



**Summer violent crime trends:** Last July, Council staff requested mid-year crime data from the Department. When compared to MCPD's most recent data, significant differences in crime rates emerge between June 30 and September 15, almost all of which show positive developments over the summer. While this timeframe is much too short to predict ongoing trends, it is helpful to understand most violent crime slowed over the past few months. For example, the County experienced 14 homicides in the first half of the year, but just two during the summer. For the first half of the year, the homicide rate had decreased by 12.5% over 2021. Since there were far fewer incidents over the summer, the rate has now decreased by 36% through September 15. Exceptions to the slowed growth include kidnapping and all forms of robbery.

2022 Violent Crime Rate Changes (Compared to 2021)			
Crime	% Change Through 6/30	% Change Through 9/15	
Arson	68.4%	41.9%	
Agg. Assault	14.3%	7.8%	
Simple Assault	25.3%	16.3%	
Homicide	-12.5%	-36.4%	
Human Trafficking	600.0%	600.0%	
Kidnapping	-37.5%	<b>-36.4%</b>	
Rape	-15.8%	-20.7%	
Robbery - Carjacking	0.0%	<b>19.0%</b>	
Robbery - Commercial	48.4%	<b>70.0%</b>	
Robbery - Non-Commercial	15.5%	<b>20.1%</b>	
Sex Offenses	75.4%	54.9%	
Weapon Offenses	121.9%	89.1%	
<b>Violent Crime Total</b>	26.6%	13.4%	

**Homicides:** Homicides have decreased this year, although they remain above pre-pandemic levels. Over the past two decades, homicides have averaged 18 per year.



\*2022 data through 9/15. All others are full calendar years. 2000-2020 data<sup>1</sup>

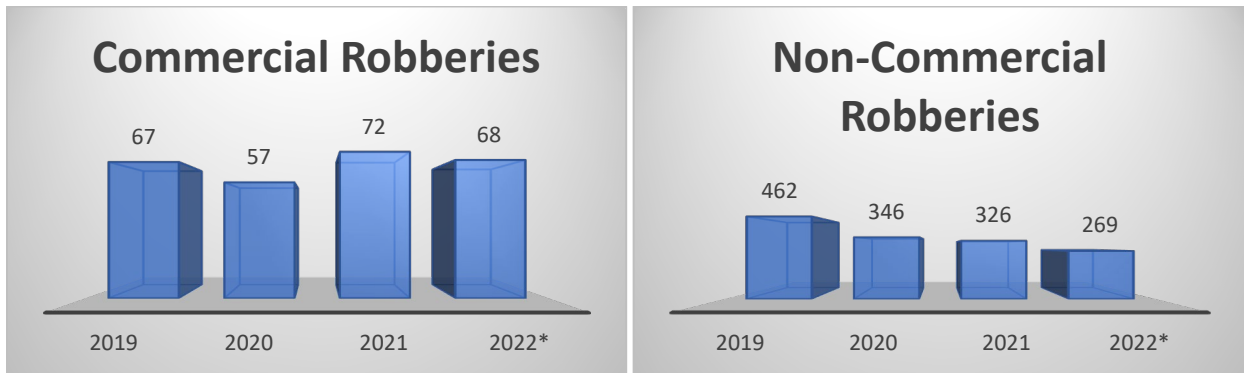
Nine of the 16 homicides this year are firearm-related, which will be discussed more below. The Department has cleared 14 of the 16 homicides, either by arrest or by exception, for a clearance rate of 88%. This clearance rate far exceeds the national average of about 50%.<sup>2</sup>

**Robberies:** The Department advises that the significant increase in commercial robberies can be attributed in part to a series of robberies that occurred in January by the same group of suspects. The Department has identified and arrested them. However, robberies of all types have

<sup>1</sup> [Federal Bureau of Investigation Crime Data Explorer](#)

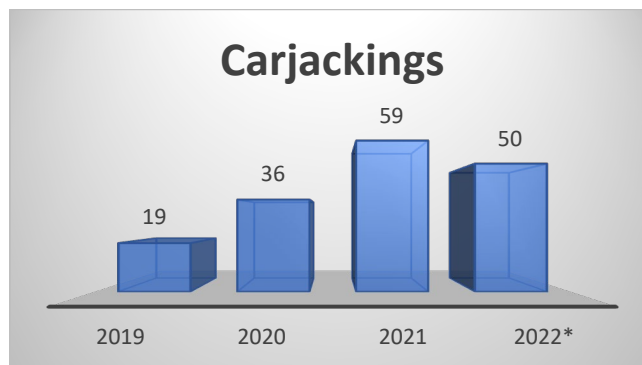
<sup>2</sup> [Six Reasons the Murder Clearance Rate Is at an All-Time Low](#) (July 2022)

again increased over the summer. In the first half of the year, there were 46 robberies. There have been an additional 22 robberies through 9/15. For the first half of the year, there were 186 non-commercial robberies. That number increased by 83 over the summer.



\*2022 data through 9/15. All others are full calendar years.

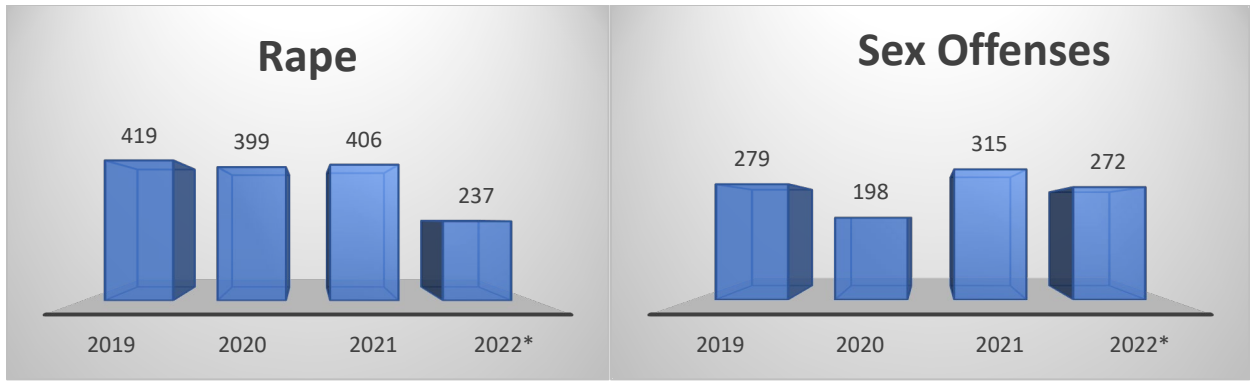
The same holds true for carjackings, which have increased by 19% this year. While there were 33 total carjacking incidents through June 30, there were another 17 over the summer. This follows a 90% increase in 2020 and a 64% increase in 2021. Last year, when the Committee discussed the large jump in carjackings, the Department indicated that from January 2019 to September 2020, there was an average of 1.6 carjackings per month. Since December 2020, that average had jumped to 5.6 per month. It is now averaging slightly higher at almost six per month.



\*2022 data through 9/15. All others are full calendar years.

**Rape and Other Sex Offenses:** Arrests for rape have dropped almost 21% this year, compared to the same period in 2021. Conversely, sex offenses have increased 54.9%. MCPD advises that part of this has been driven by an increase in sex offense reports at MCPS schools<sup>3</sup> over the past calendar year. While those incidents are not occurring at schools, students and others have reported them to school officials, and subsequently to the Police Department.

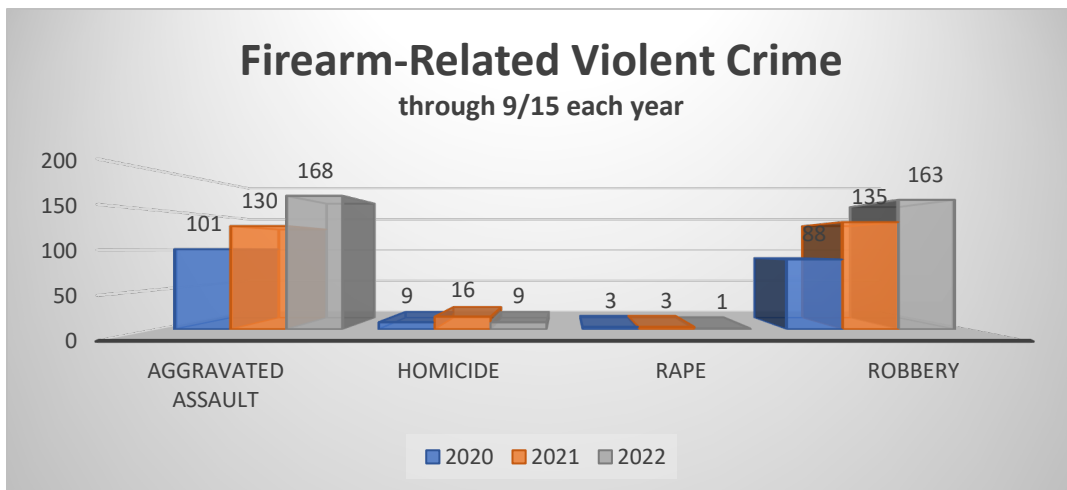
<sup>3</sup> [2021-2022 School Service Call and Arrest Data](#)



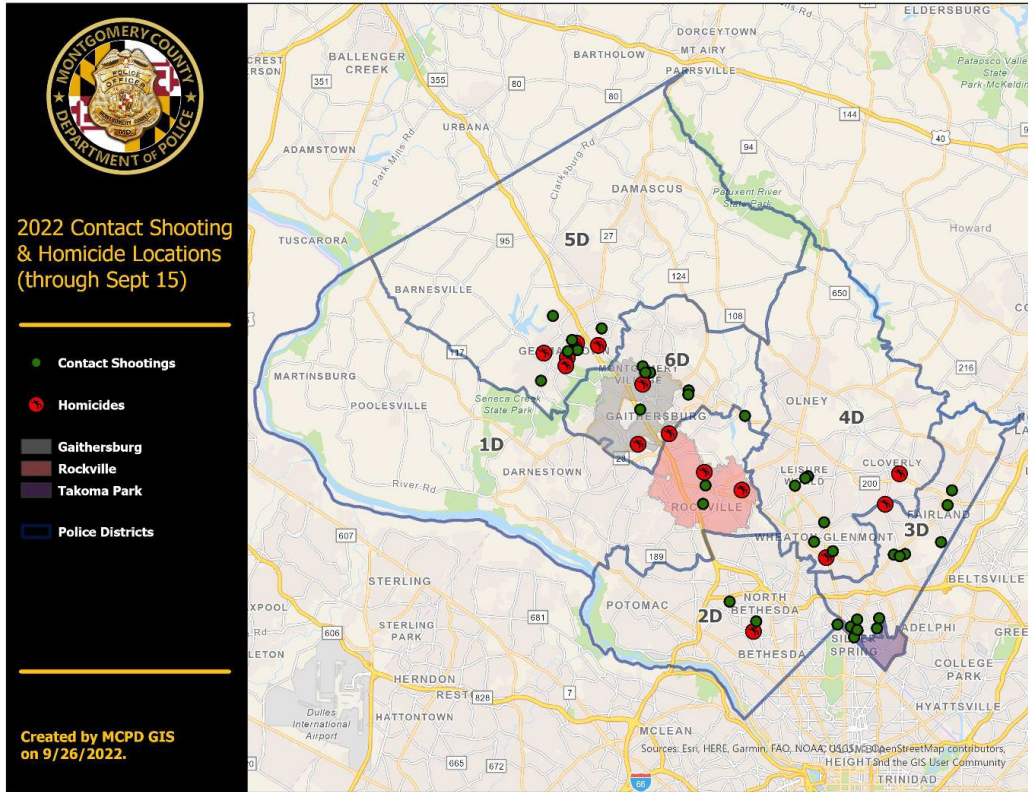
\*2022 data through 9/15. All others are full calendar years

## Firearm-Related Crime

Elevated firearm-related violence, including aggravated assault, homicide, rape, and robbery, continues to be a concern. After a 41% increase in 2021, the County has seen another 20% increase this year. The 2022 jump is spurred by a rise in aggravated assaults and robberies.



**Contact Shootings:** Contact (or non-fatal) shootings have also increased this year, with 41 total shooting victims, in 38 incidents. This continues a year-over-year trend, with 31 in each of 2019 and 2020, and 50 last year. The map below displays the locations of homicides (any cause) and contact shootings. While there have been no homicides in the 3<sup>rd</sup> District (Silver Spring) this year, there have been multiple contact shootings, particularly in the George Sector downtown.

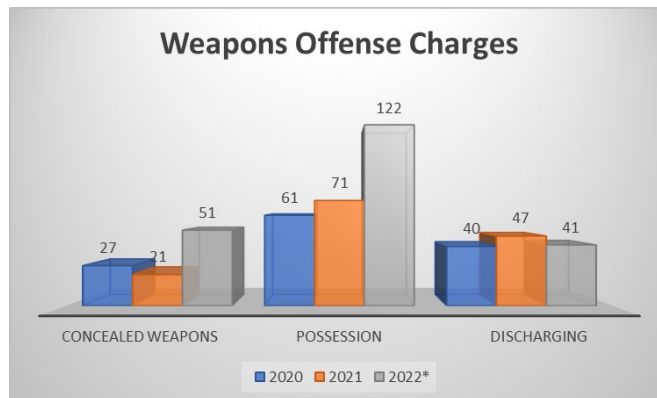


\*Map provided by MCPD.

**Discharging Firearms:** MCPD advises that discharging firearms offenses have remained relatively stable from 2020 to 2022, with 40 in 2020, 47 in 2021, and 41 so far this year. 3D (Silver Spring) and 4D (Wheaton) account for the majority of these offenses.

**Recovered Firearms:** Recovered firearms has increased 29% from 2021, with a total of 918 weapons recovered this year. Of these, 148 were Privately Made Firearms (PMFs), also known as ghost guns. PMF recover is up almost 200% from the same period last year.

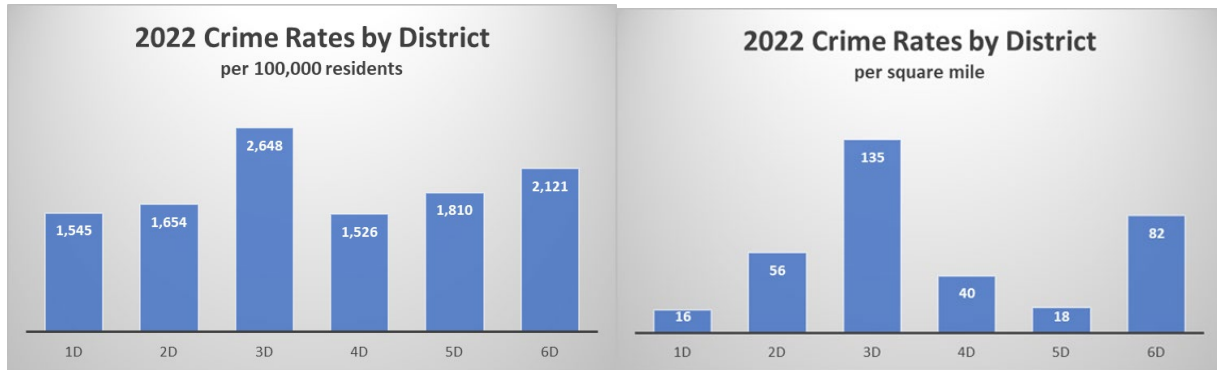
**Weapons Offenses:** Weapons offenses include concealed weapons, possession and discharging firearms. While these categories increased by 9% in 2021, they have significantly increased by 54% in 2022.



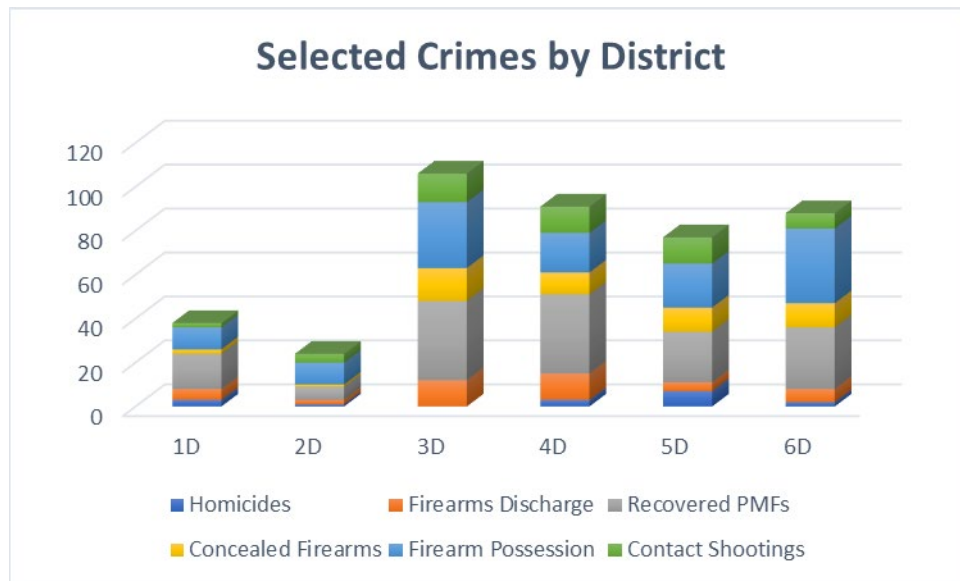


## Police District Data

Crime rates vary by district. To better understand where crime is occurring, MCPD has provided crime per population and per square mile data. The chart below illustrates the crime rate per 100,000 in each police district. Other than 5D (Germantown), crime rates per square mile show similar impacts in each district.



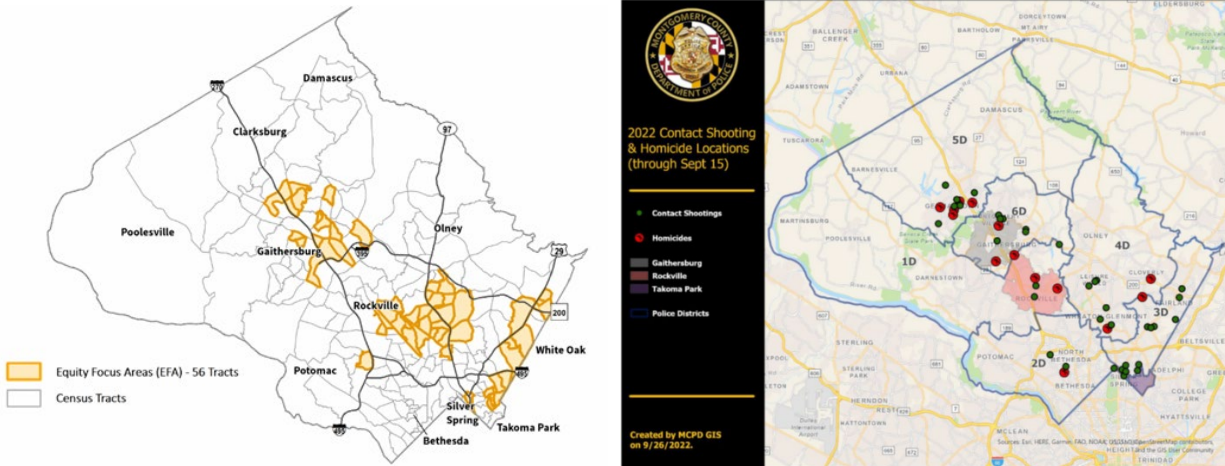
The following chart illustrates selected violent and firearm related crime by district.



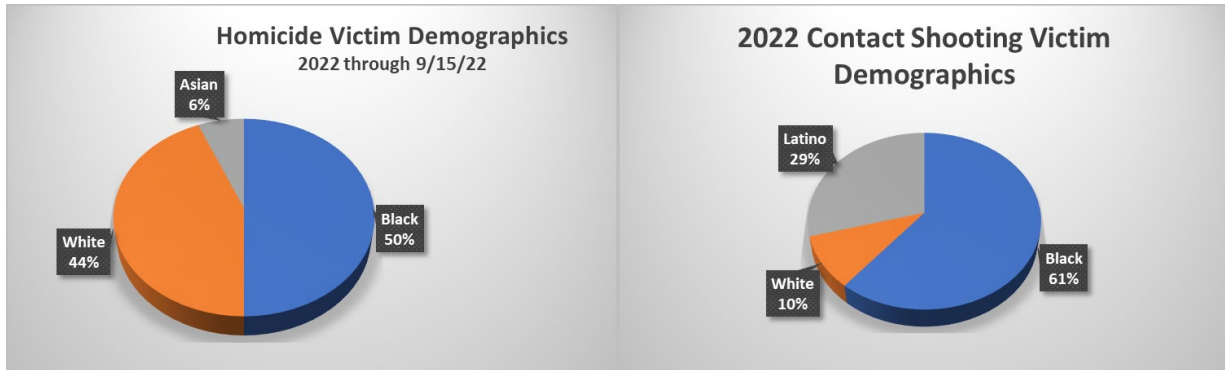
## Racial Disparities in Violent Victimization

While violence has been increasing, not every community has been impacted equally. Historically, areas of concentrated poverty are more likely to experience violent crime. As illustrated in the two maps below, the concentration of 2022 homicides and contact shootings closely matches the County's equity focus areas. Park and Planning has defined Equity focus

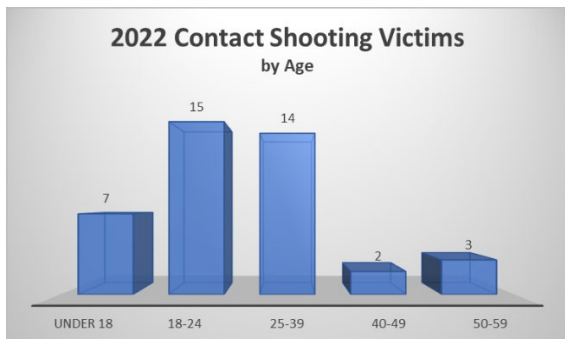
areas as “parts of Montgomery County that are characterized by high concentrations of lower-income people of color, who may also speak English less than very well.”<sup>4</sup>



Of the 16 homicides this year, eight of the victims were Black, seven were white, and one was Asian. Disparities are even more pronounced in this year’s contact shootings. Of the 41 contact shootings, 25 of the victims were Black, 12 were Latino, and four were white. 90% were male.



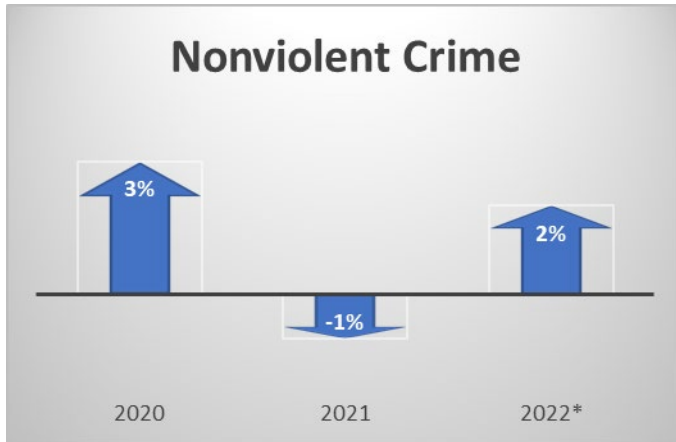
The following chart illustrates victims by age. The two youngest victims were 15 years old.



<sup>4</sup> [Equity Areas Focus Analysis, Montgomery County Park and Planning](#)



## Nonviolent Crime



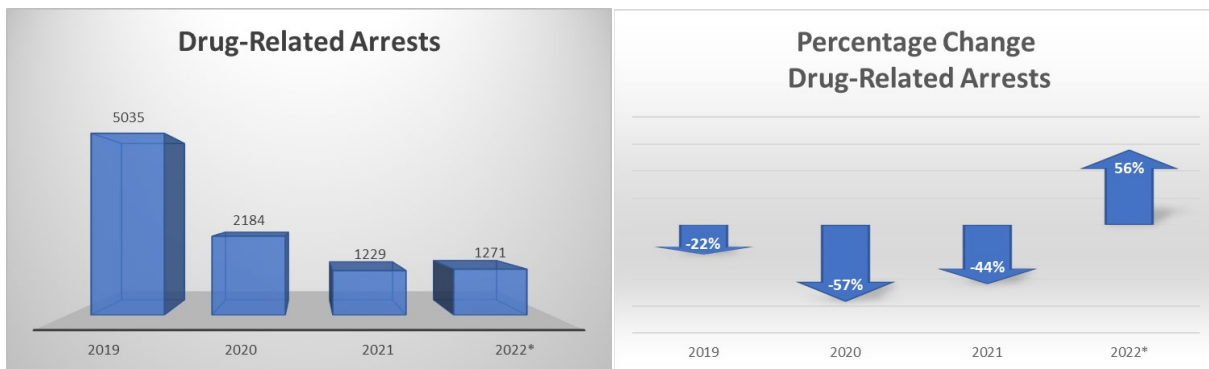
Total nonviolent crime trends have not varied significantly over the past three years and show much smaller overall percentage changes than violent crime. So far this year, nonviolent crime has risen 1.5%. Within this category, however, are wide variations among different types of crimes, ranging from a 31% increase in burglaries to a 34% reduction in identity theft. While auto thefts remain higher than pre-pandemic levels, they have dropped almost 6% this year, after significant year-

over-year increases (28% in 2020 and an additional 24% in 2021). Thefts from autos, the County’s most common crime, have also dropped by about 10%.

Burglaries, however, after falling during the pandemic, have increased almost 31% this year. This significant increase is driven primarily by commercial burglaries, which are up 59% from last year. MCPD advises there have already been more burglaries through September 15 than in all of 2021.

## Drug Offenses and Overdoses

Drug offenses have increased 56% this year compared to the same period last year. In 2020 and 2021, drug arrests plummeted due to substantial, pandemic-related reductions in traffic stops and person stops. This year’s total has already surpassed all of last year but seems to be staying well below pre-pandemic arrest levels.



## Discussion Issues

1. Despite a large sworn vacancy rate (approximately 108 officers), the Department has been proactively targeting violent crime. For example, the Department announced a search

warrant that led to the arrest of seven individuals in possession of large amounts of fentanyl, five firearms including two that were modified into fully automatic guns, spent shell casings, and ammunition. The Department advised during the press conference that it continued to investigate other crimes that the defendants may have responsible for. The Committee may wish to ask for more details on different proactive policing initiatives to combat community crime.



2. Does the Department have any additional resource or staffing needs to help address crime prevention and suppression?

**This staff report contains:**

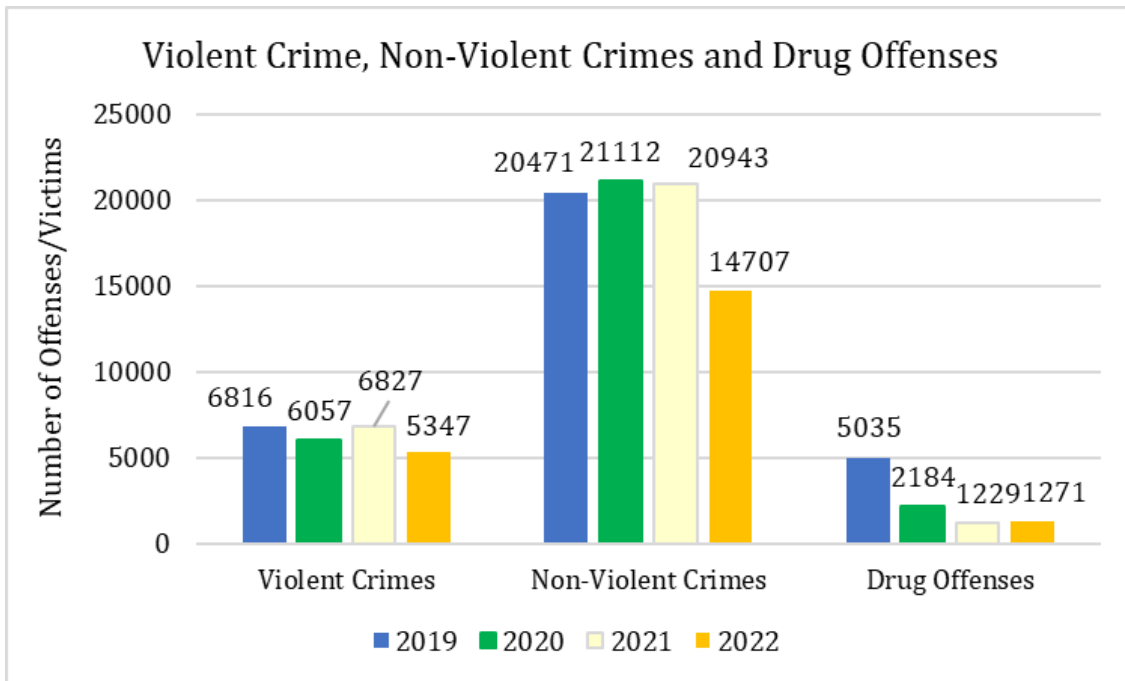
	<b><u>Circle #</u></b>
MCPD Crime Data Through September 15, 2022,	1-10
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# VIOLENT VS NON-VIOLENT CRIME COMPARISON

9/27/2022

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



2022 data is through September 15<sup>th</sup>; all others are full calendar years  
Violent crime are totaled by number of victims; all other are by number of offenses

## Crime Per Population and Square Miles

Data:

- The below crime data is based on the crime types listed in this document – violent crimes, non-violent crime and drug offenses; it is counted by number of offenses
- Population is based on 2020 census data
- Only includes incidents with a start date between Jan 1 and Aug 31 for 2021 and 2022
- There is a small number of incidents for each year that are not attributed to a district (16 and 107 respectively) – those incidents are not included in the below table

District	YTD 2021	YTD 2022	Population	Sq Miles	Rate/100K (2021)	Rate/100K (2022)	Crime/Sq Mile (2021)	Crime/Sq Mile (2022)	Rate per 100K per Sq Mile (2021)	Rate per 100K per Sq Mile (2022)
1D	2306	2417	156486	150	1474	1545	15	16	10	10
2D	2963	3173	191842	56.2	1545	1654	53	56	27	29
3D	3899	4307	162663	31.9	2397	2648	122	135	75	83
4D	3208	3334	218417	82.8	1469	1526	39	40	18	18
5D	2589	2596	143422	143.1	1805	1810	18	18	13	13
6D	3166	3318	156463	40.6	2023	2121	78	82	50	52
<b>County Total</b>	<b>18131</b>	<b>19145</b>	<b>1029293</b>	<b>504.6</b>	<b>1762</b>	<b>1860</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

# Violent Crime

## Data:

- Compiled from WebFOCUS Dashboard
- Based on approved reports in EJustice
- Based on recorded EJustice start date
- Crimes against persons are totaled by number of victims per NIBRS standards
- Homicide data does not include justifiable homicides per NIBRS standards
- Rape totals include rape, sodomy and sexual assault with an object
- Crimes against property and crimes against society are totaled by number of offenses per NIBRS standards
- 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 1/1/2019 and 9/15/2022

Crime Type	2019	2020	2021	Through Sep 15 2022	Annual Percent Change 2019 to 2020	Annual Percent Change 2020 to 2021	Through Sep 15 Percent Change 2021 to 2022
<b>Violent Crimes</b>							
Arson	47	48	58	44	2.1%	20.8%	41.9%
Assault - Aggravated	777	809	973	703	4.1%	20.3%	7.8%
Assault - Simple	4348	3824	4226	3310	-12.1%	10.5%	16.3%
Homicide	15	17	32	16	13.3%	88.2%	-36.4%
Human Trafficking	8	7	3	8	-12.5%	-57.1%	600.0%
Kidnap/Abduction	9	6	22	7	-33.3%	266.7%	-36.4%
Rape	419	399	406	237	-4.8%	1.8%	-20.7%
Robbery - Carjacking	19	36	59	50	89.5%	63.9%	19.0%
Robbery - Commercial	67	57	72	68	-14.9%	26.3%	70.0%
Robbery - Non-Commercial	462	346	326	269	-25.1%	-5.8%	20.1%
Sex Offenses	279	198	315	272	-29.0%	59.1%	54.9%
Weapon Offenses	366	308	333	363	-15.8%	8.1%	89.1%
<b>Violent Crime Total</b>	<b>6816</b>	<b>6057</b>	<b>6827</b>	<b>5347</b>	<b>-11.1%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>

*\*Offenses highlighted in green are crimes against persons and totaled by number of victims, not number of offenses*

Through September 15<sup>th</sup>, homicides are down 36% in 2022 versus 2021. In 2022, 14 of the 16 homicides have been cleared by arrest or exceptionally for a clearance rate of 88%.

Human trafficking reports are up 600% through September 15<sup>th</sup> in 2022 versus 2021. In 2022, there have been eight victims in seven reports.

The definition of aggravated assault changed in 2020 to include non-fatal strangulation. This may account for the increase in aggravated assaults in 2021 and through September 15<sup>th</sup> in 2022.

Commercial robberies are showing a 70% increase through September 15<sup>th</sup> in 2022 as compared to 2021 and can be attributed to a series that occurred in January by the same group of suspects. Those suspects have been identified and arrested.

Sex offenses increased 55% through September 15<sup>th</sup> in 2022 compared to the same time period in 2021. There has been an increase in reports at MCPS schools in 2022. Those incidents aren't occurring at schools but are being reported to school officials and subsequently the MCPD.

The increase in weapon offenses through September 15<sup>th</sup> in 2022 can be attributed to the increase in the number of arrests officers have made of people who are in possession of firearms. Of the 363 weapon offenses through September 15<sup>th</sup>, 183 (51%) are arrests of people in possession of firearms.

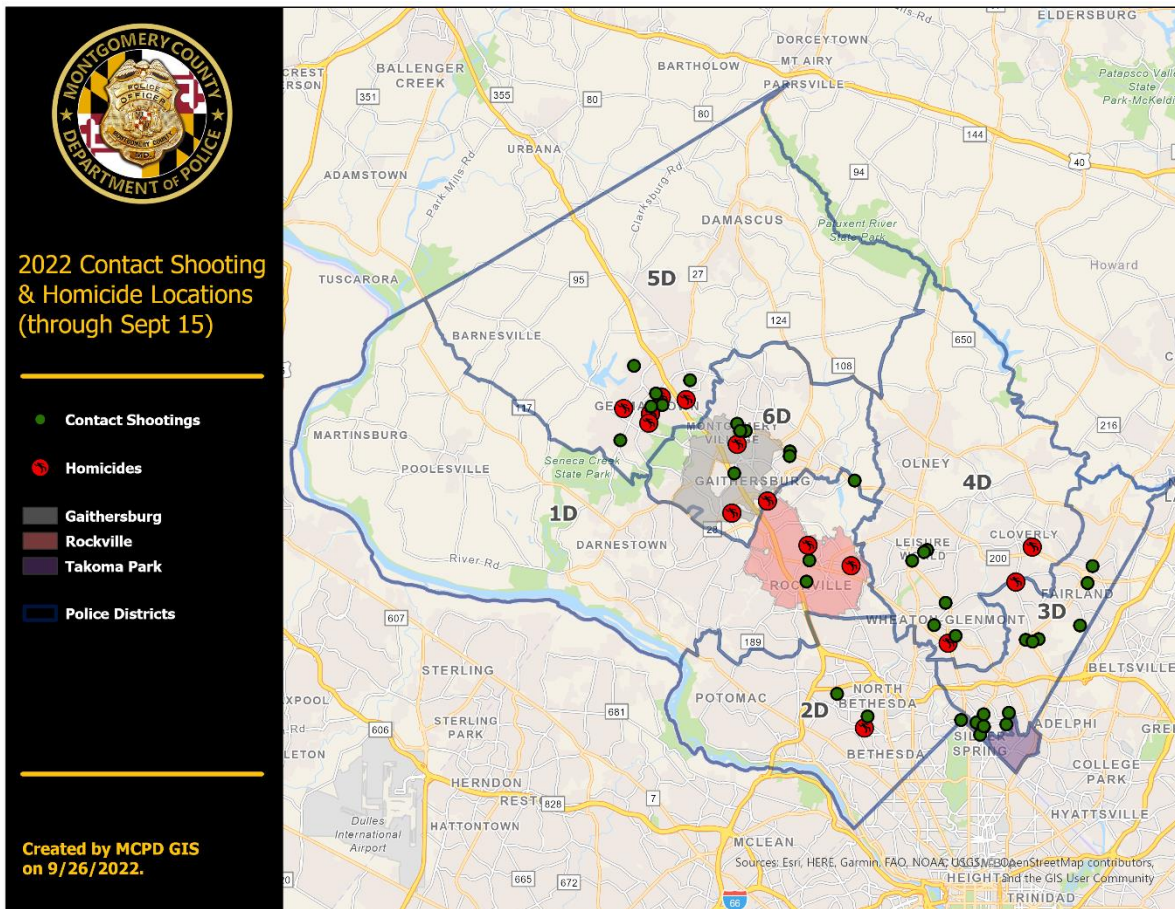
## Firearm-Related Violent Crime YTD

Data:

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

Overall, firearm-related violent crime has increased from 2020 – 2022. There was a large increase during the reporting timeframe from 2020 – 2021 (41%). A spike in robberies and homicides contributed the most to the increase. There has been a smaller increase from 2021 – 2022 (20%). The rise in aggravated assaults and robberies during the reporting timeframe supported the overall increase.

Crime Type	2020	2021	2022
Aggravated Assault	101	130	168
Homicide	9	16	9
Rape	3	3	1
Robbery	88	135	163
<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>341</b>



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

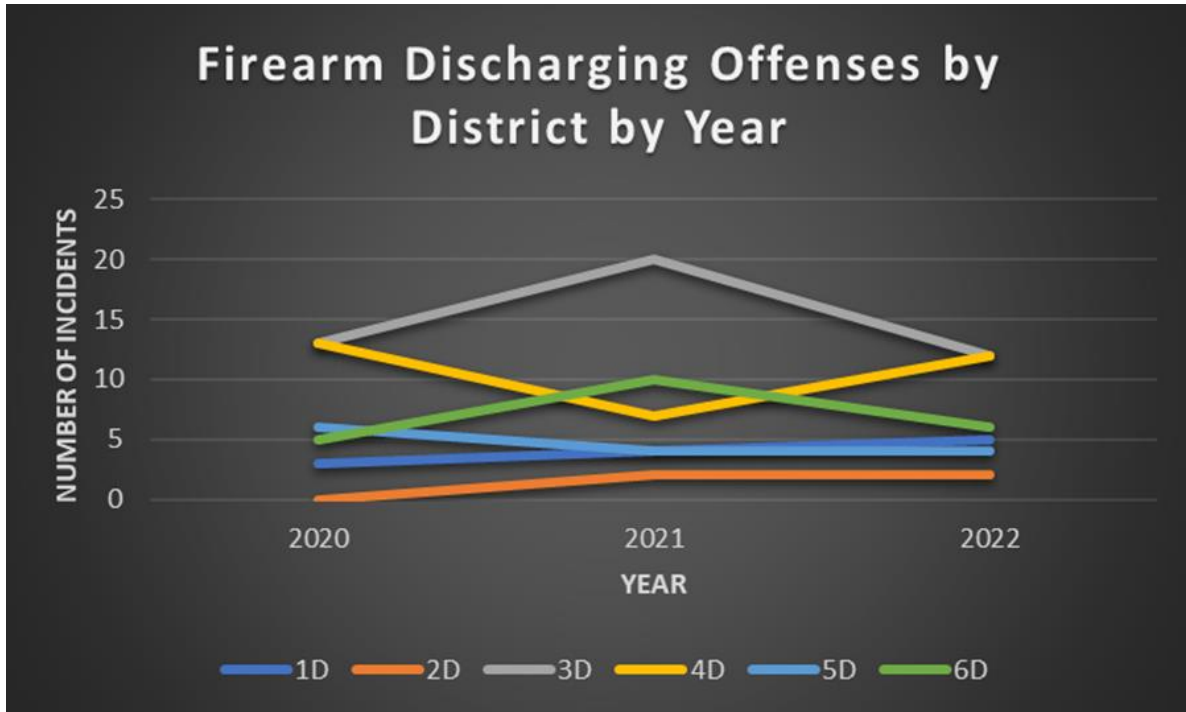


## Firearm Discharging Offenses

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 remained relatively stable from 2020 – 2022. There was a small increase in this offense type from 2020 – 2021 (40 incidents < 47 incidents). This offense type experienced a decrease from 2021 – 2022 (47 incidents > 41 incidents). The 3rd District and 4th District have accounted for the largest number of firearm discharging incidents in 2022.



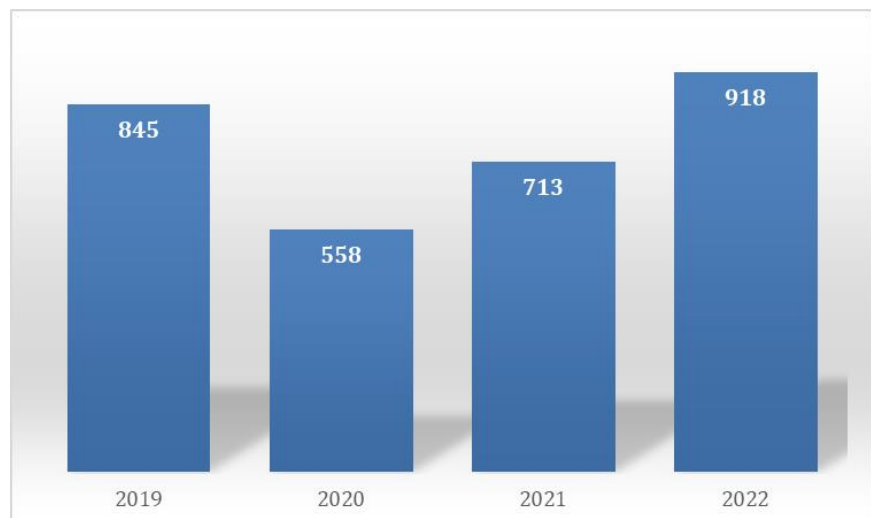
*A firearm discharging offense is defined as an incident where a firearm was discharged, however no individual was known to be struck.*

## Recovered Firearms

The number of validated recovered firearms is up 29% year-to-date from 2021.

Data includes firearms recovered and validated between January 1 and September 15 each year.

This data may include firearms that were willingly turned in by a possessor and/or may not be connected to a crime.



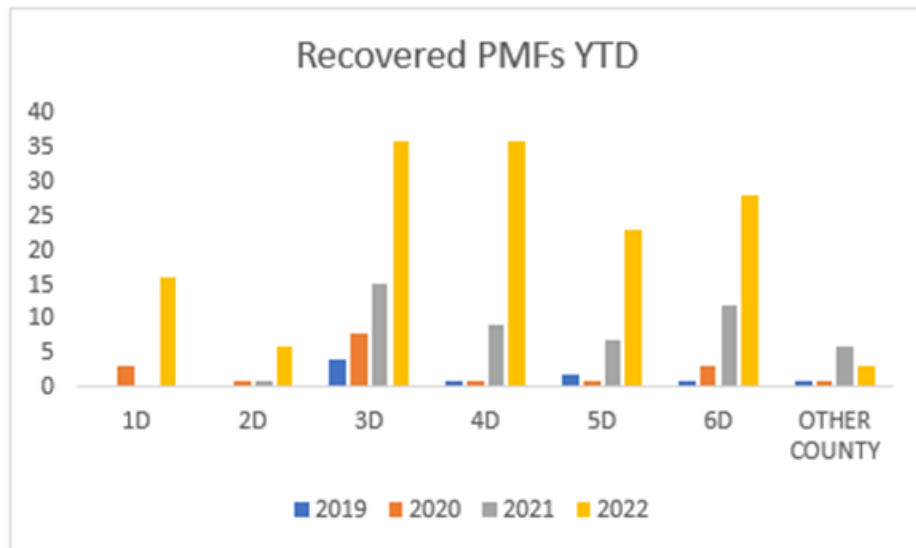


**Privately Made Firearms (PMFs) “Ghost Guns” Recovered by District**

The number of recovered Privately Made Firearms (PMF) is up 196% year-to-date from 2021.

*January 1 – September 15, each year*

District	2019	2020	2021	2022
1D	0	3	0	16
2D	0	1	1	6
3D	4	8	15	36
4D	1	1	9	36
5D	2	1	7	23
6D	1	3	12	28
OTHER COUNTY	1	1	6	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>148</b>



**Weapons Offense Charges YTD**

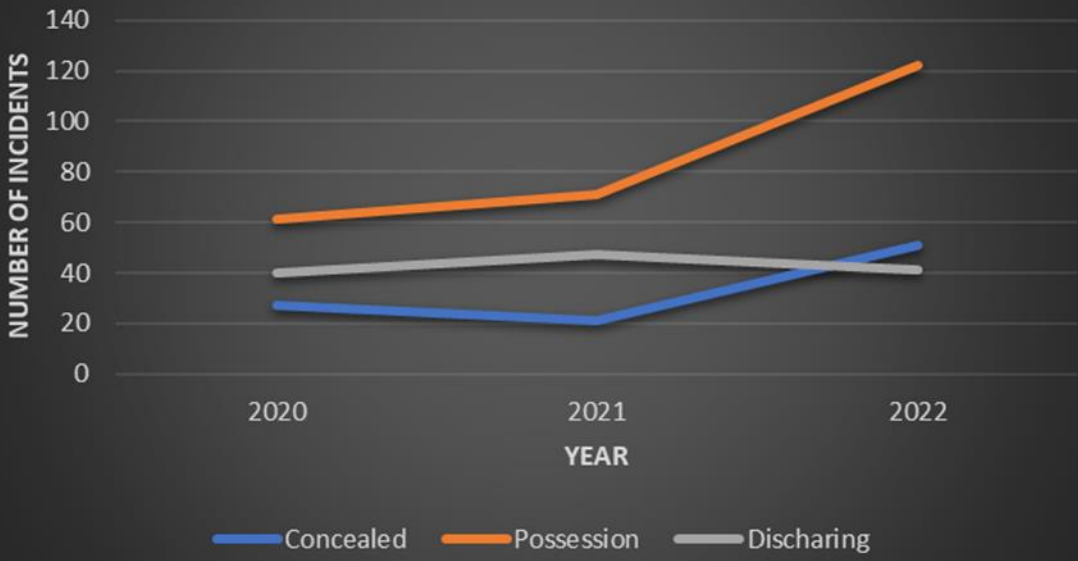
Data:

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

Overall, weapons offenses involving a firearm have increased steadily from 2020 – 2022. This offense category increased slightly from 2020 – 2021 (9%). However, from 2021- 2022, this type of offense increased by 54%. Weapon possession and concealed weapon incidents have contributed the most to this overall increase.

Weapon Offense Charge Type	2020	2021	2022
Concealed	27	21	51
Possession	61	71	122
Discharging	40	47	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>214</b>

# Firearms Weapons Offenses by Type



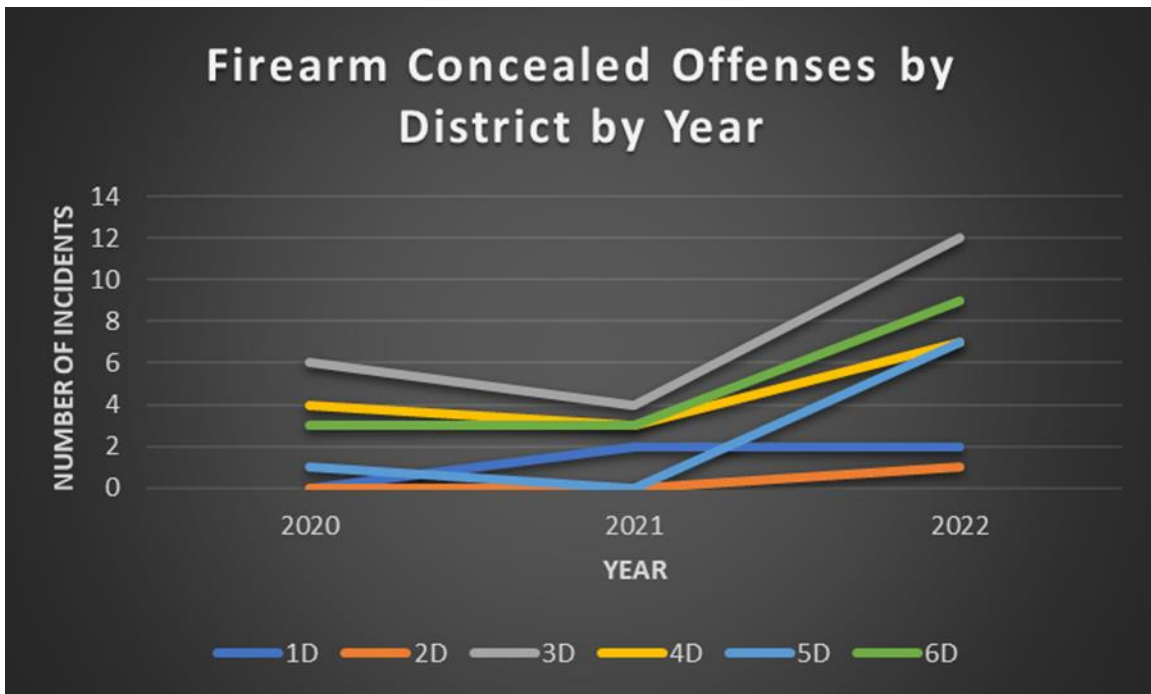
## **Firearm Concealed Offenses**

Data:

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

Concealed weapons offenses, overall, have increased from 2020 – 2022. This offense type decreased by 22% from 2020 – 2021. However, Montgomery County has experienced more than two times the number of concealed weapons offenses in 2022 than it did in 2021 (51 incidents compared to 21 incidents).

The 3rd District has been responsible for the most concealed weapon offense in 2022 (15 incidents). The 5th District and 6th District accounted for the second highest number of offenses (11 incidents each), followed by the 4th District (10 incidents).



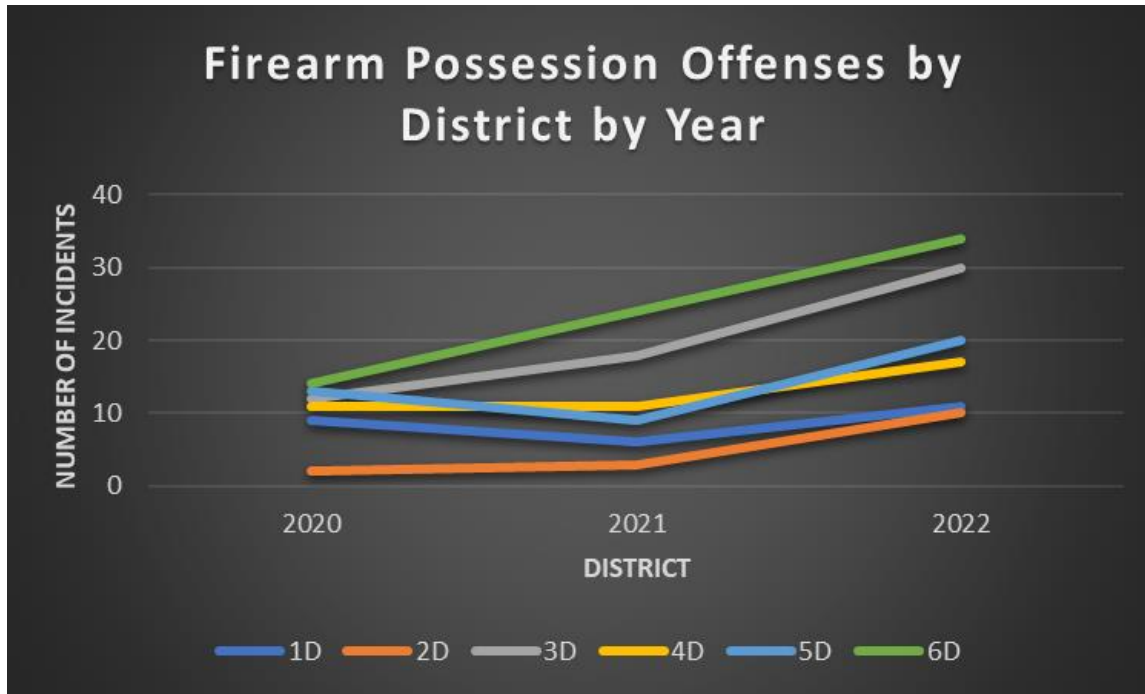
## **Firearm Possession Offenses**

Data:

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

Firearm possession offenses have increased each year from 2020 – 2022. There was a small increase of incidents from 2020 – 2021 (16%). This offense category experienced a much larger increase 2021 – 2022 (77 incidents < 122 incidents or 58%).

The 6th District has been responsible for the highest number of firearm possession offenses in 2022 (34 incidents). The 3rd District accounts for the second largest number with 30 incidents.



## 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 per NIBRS standards
- 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 1/1/2019 and 9/15/2022

Crime Type	2019	2020	2021	Through Sep 15 2022	Annual Percent Change 2019 to 2020	Annual Percent Change 2020 to 2021	Through Sep 15 Percent Change 2021 to 2022
<b>Non-Violent Crimes</b>							
Auto Theft	887	1138	1405	908	28.3%	23.5%	-5.5%
Burglary	1361	1257	1092	959	-7.6%	-13.1%	30.5%
Damage Property	2756	3033	2846	2058	10.1%	-6.2%	1.9%
Fraud	1713	2215	1937	1586	29.3%	-12.6%	13.1%
Identity Theft	1400	1439	2483	1257	2.8%	72.6%	-34.4%
Larceny - All Other	4183	3888	3557	2682	-7.1%	-8.5%	10.8%
Larceny - From Auto/Auto Parts	5096	5887	5313	3345	15.5%	-9.8%	-10.3%
Larceny - Shoplifting	3075	2255	2310	1912	-26.7%	2.4%	23.6%
<b>Non-Violent Crime Total</b>	<b>20471</b>	<b>21112</b>	<b>20943</b>	<b>14707</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

Burglary totals are up 31% through September 15<sup>th</sup> of 2022 compared to 2021 and commercial burglaries are driving the increase. Through August, commercial burglaries are up 59% from 2021 totals, 14% from 2020 totals and 50% from 2019 totals. There have already been more commercial burglaries in 2022 through September 15<sup>th</sup> (364) than in all of 2021 (360).

There was more than one commercial burglary series in 2022 and suspects have been identified in each series. In 2022, 33% of the commercial burglaries have been cleared by arrest, suspended or closed exceptionally or administratively.

Totals for auto thefts remain higher than pre-pandemic totals although they are slightly lower through September 15<sup>th</sup> in 2022 than in 2021. A high percentage of the vehicles targeted for thefts are targeted because they were left unlocked or unsecured.

## **Drug-Related Arrests and Opioid Overdoses**

### **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. There have been decreases in possession, distribution and other drug related offenses in 2020 and in 2021. Drug offenses overall are up 56% through September 15<sup>th</sup> in 2022 compared to 2021 and have already surpassed full year totals from 2021.

Crime Type	2019	2020	2021	Through Sep 15 2022	Annual Percent Change 2019 to 2020	Annual Percent Change 2020 to 2021	Through Sep 15 Percent Change 2021 to 2022
<b>Drug Offenses</b>							
Drug Possession	4393	1884	996	1068	-57.1%	-47.1%	66.9%
Drug Distribution	423	204	152	129	-51.8%	-25.5%	4.0%
Drug Offense - Other	219	96	81	74	-56.2%	-15.6%	42.3%
<b>Drug Offense Total</b>	<b>5035</b>	<b>2184</b>	<b>1229</b>	<b>1271</b>	<b>-56.6%</b>	<b>-43.7%</b>	<b>55.8%</b>

### **Opioid Overdoses Year to Date (YTD)**

YTD data includes overdose incidents that occurred between January 1<sup>st</sup> through September 15<sup>th</sup> each year. Please note that the included opioid overdose data only includes fatal and non-fatal overdose events that MCPD personnel were notified of/responded to. Fatal overdose data from 2022 YTD may include suspected overdose incidents with toxicology reports pending.

Overdoses YTD	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	YTD Percent Change	YTD Percent Change
	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD	2020-2021	2021-2022
Fatal	36	49	62	75	57	21%	-24%
Non-Fatal	104	94	125	183	141	46%	-23%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>-23%</b>

## 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)	1/1/2020 to 9/19/2020	1/1/2021 to 9/19/2021	1/1/2022 to 9/19/2022	2020 to 2021 % Change	2021 to 2022 % Change
Aggravated Assaults	184	255	228	38.587 %	-10.588%
Domestic Abuse/Neglect	136	146	99	7.353 %	-32.192%
Family Trouble	20	18	13	-10.000 %	-27.778%
Homicide (Filtered)	5	3	3	-40.000 %	0.000%
Rape (Filtered)	62	80	62	29.032 %	-22.500%
Simple Assaults	937	1,005	1,075	7.257 %	6.965%
	1,344	1,507	1,480	12.128 %	-1.792%





# CONTACT SHOOTING VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

CAS #22-1039, 9/27/2022

Prepared by: M Iezzi

Request: Race, ethnicity, gender and age of all contact shooting victims YTD

Filters:

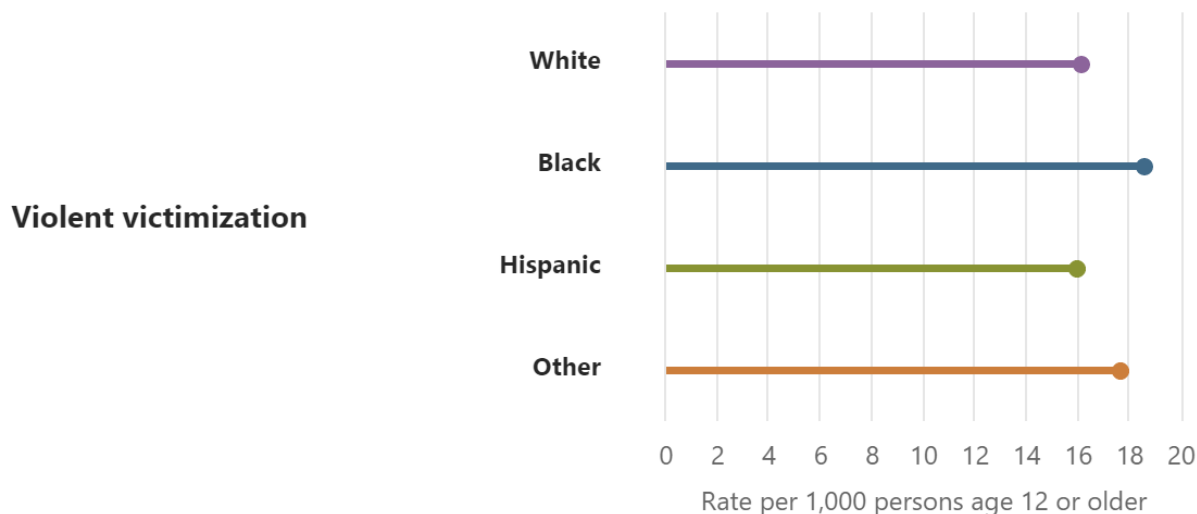
- Compiled from non-fatal shooting database
- Based on reported offense date between 1/1/2022 and 9/25/2022

Race/Ethnicity	Female				Male																	Grand Total		
	37	53	56	57	15	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	34	37	39		40	41
B		1		1	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	2		1	1	1			1	1	2		1	25
Blank		1		1	1	1		2	1			1								1	1		1	11
N/A					1	2	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1			1		1			13
Unknown							1																	1
W	1		1			2		3		2			2	1			1	1		1		1		16
Blank	1									1								1						3
H			1			2		3		1			2	1						1		1		12
Unknown																	1							1
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>
	4				37																			

- There were 41 contact shooting victims in 38 incidents.
- Males aged 17 and under account for 19% of all male victims and 17% of all victims.
- Males aged 21 and under account for 43% of all male victims and 40% of all victims.
- Males aged 25 and under account for 65% of all male victims and 59% of all victims.
- 61% of all victims were Black. 56% of all victims were Black males.
- 39% of all victims were White. 34% of all victims were White males.
- 29% of all victims were White Hispanic. 27% of all victims were White Hispanic males.

This information is considered confidential and is intended for official use only.

## Rate of victimizations by crime type by race/Hispanic ethnicity, 2021



"95% C.I.": 95% confidence interval.

"S.E.": Standard error.

"Other" includes the racial categories of Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, American Indian and Alaska Native, and persons of two or more races. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic/Latino origin. See Terms and Definitions for more information.

For more information on race/ethnicity and changes to categories over time, see "Collection and Reporting of Race/Ethnicity Data" section in the User's Guide.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2021.

<https://ncvs.bjs.ojp.gov/single-year-comparison/crimeType>

