

**PLAN FOR REDUCING VIOLENT CRIME IN MARYLAND
BY 20% BY END OF 2012**

**Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention
March 2010**

PLAN FOR REDUCING VIOLENT CRIME IN MARYLAND BY 20% BY END 2012

Executive Summary

Maryland has ranked among the nation's ten most violent states for over ten years,¹ At the same time, Maryland has consistently ranked near the top in the income levels and educational achievements of its residents.² Put simply, the rate of violent crime works against our collective goal of a healthy, productive Maryland. The O'Malley-Brown Administration believes that State government plays a significant role in Maryland's fight against violent crime. The following plan summarizes Maryland's efforts to end the above-mentioned and unacceptable disparity by working to reduce violent crime in Maryland by 20% by the end of 2012.³

Governor O'Malley, during his seven-year tenure as Mayor of Baltimore, worked with police and communities to realize a 38% reduction in violent crime in Baltimore City. That reduction was achieved by first evaluating Baltimore's existing crime-fighting approach and resources. A plan was then developed that centered on using data-driven strategies to identify the City's most violent offenders and target their criminal enterprises. The plan established measurable goals and evaluated the City's progress via CitiStat, which represented a broadened, more-comprehensive application of the CompStat process, a data-driven, results-based tracking system used to monitor police performance and crime analysis.

Governor O'Malley adapted this approach to State government by establishing StateStat and by embracing security integration as the most cost-effective approach for improving public safety in Maryland in the near term. Security Integration requires all State agencies to constantly determine and utilize the best data and resources available to most effectively combat crime at the State, regional and local levels. Security Integration involves three components:

- (1) State agencies develop mechanisms to share data among themselves and with local governments.
- (2) Based on issues identified through State data sharing efforts, implement State, the State provides stewardship and expertise for regional and local resource deployment strategies to support the local crime fight.
- (3) The State and local partners work toward seamless coordination and consistent information-sharing among all levels of government, and integrate cross-border sharing of timely and accurate data with neighboring states.

The infusion of over \$43 million dollars of the Obama Administration's American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) public safety funds to Maryland has provided an even greater opportunity to impact violent crime. The Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, the administrator of a majority of those Federal funds, will work to ensure ARRA funds are targeted to programs and operations that support the goal of a 20% reduction in violent crime.

Why is Maryland's Violent Crime Rate So High?

While Mayor of Baltimore, Governor O'Malley witnessed the arm's length approach Maryland State agencies took towards local crime problems. There was no defined role for the State in the crime fight; no real partnerships, goals, strategies or seamless coordination of state and local law enforcement for a safer Maryland. This assessment is buttressed by the following facts uncovered early on through the O'Malley-Brown Administration's StateStat process:

- Maryland's Division of Parole & Probation (DPP) did not consider the aggressive targeting and monitoring of the State's most violent offenders as part of its mission. As such, DPP was unable to identify the most violent offenders under its supervision and where they were residing.

¹ U.S. Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States; FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1995-2007

² Education Week, Newsweek, and College Board have all ranked Maryland's public schools best in the nation.
<http://marylandpublicschools.org/MSDE>

³ The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, defines violent crime as murder, aggravated assault, rape, and robbery.

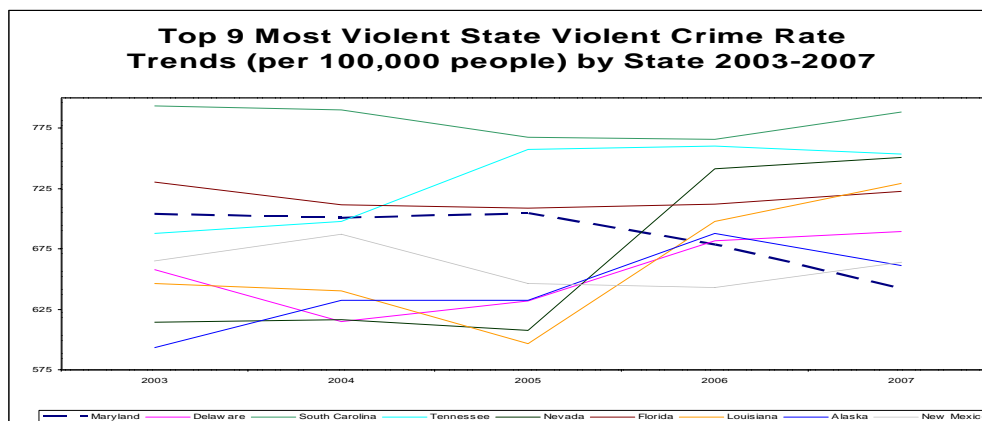
- The Maryland State Police had 24,000 samples of local offender DNA sitting on their shelves, unanalyzed, and not uploaded into the FBI CODIS (Combined DNA Index System) Database.
- The State's Division of Correction was not sharing critical gang and inmate intelligence with local jurisdictions, pre- or post-release.
- Maryland's State Police had no presence, relating to warrant service and gun enforcement in Prince George's County.
- According to the Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, Maryland had some of the strongest gun laws in the country, but the laws were not being fully enforced. For example, parolees and probationers, who, due to their convictions were no longer able to own firearms, were left to the honor system to turn their regulated firearms into local law enforcement.⁴

Recognizing that Maryland has finite resources to apply to this problem, the O'Malley-Brown Administration is working to implement intelligence based, data driven strategies that target violent offenders. From the beginning, the Administration has focused on providing state and local governments with the tools to properly identify and share intelligence on repeat violent offenders. Working together, the State and its local partners have committed to hold those offenders accountable so they do not continue to victimize Marylanders.

2008 marked Maryland's second consecutive year of a statewide reduction of violent crime. Following 2007's 5% reduction, Maryland's violent crime rate was reduced an additional 2% in 2008. Reaching a 20% reduction by 2012 will require that all of the following strategies and actions be maximized. While there are many factors that impact violent crime, this plan envisions all public safety tools working to capacity. Additionally, O'Malley-Brown Administration goals in other areas of state government, if met, are likely to contribute to enhanced public safety.

A Comprehensive Measurable Approach towards a Safer Maryland

A statewide 20% reduction of violent crime is ambitious. Most states with high violence rates have sustained such levels of violence over many years. Impacting violent crime requires a comprehensive, sustained, measurable effort that holds state agencies accountable in their delivery of service at the local level.



In order to reduce Maryland's violent crime rate by 20%, there must be 6,998 fewer violent incidents statewide. Using the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) guidelines, the four crime categories which will make up the State's distinction of "violent crime" for the purpose of this goal are murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (*for more definitional information and background on UCR see Appendix B*). Such a reduction in violent incidents would place Maryland at violent crime levels of 28,396—a raw number not seen for over 25 years. As such, Maryland has identified five primary strategies to reduce violent crime by 20%:

⁴ http://www.stategunlaws.org/xshare/pdf/scorecard/2008/2008_scorecard_rankings.pdf

- Strategy 1-** Identify high risk offenders, hold them accountable, and improve outcomes for offenders through effective re-entry services.
- Strategy 2-** Enhance warrant service to swiftly remove violent offenders from the streets
- Strategy 3-** Maximize the use of DNA samples and findings to convict the guilty and exonerate the innocent
- Strategy 4-** Expand efforts to reduce illegal gun use and possession
- Strategy 5-** Modernize crime fighting and information sharing by maximizing the use of the best available technology.⁵

Strategy Overview

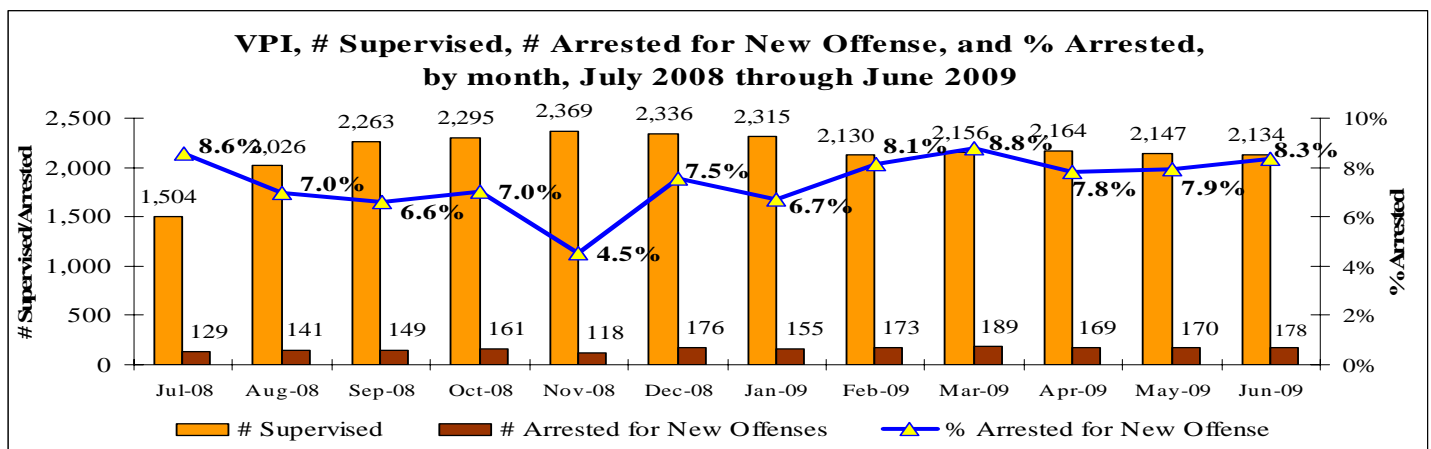
Strategy 1- Identify high risk offenders, hold them accountable, and improve outcomes for offenders through effective re-entry services

Agency Lead: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) and its Division of Parole and Probation (DPP), Department of Juvenile Services (DJS), Maryland State Police (MSP)

Background: Criminal justice professionals recognize that a small core group of offenders account for a grossly disproportionate amount of our nation's crime. The O'Malley-Brown Administration is committed to identifying and acting upon this relatively small group of adult and juvenile offenders in Maryland who are most likely to engage in violent crime.

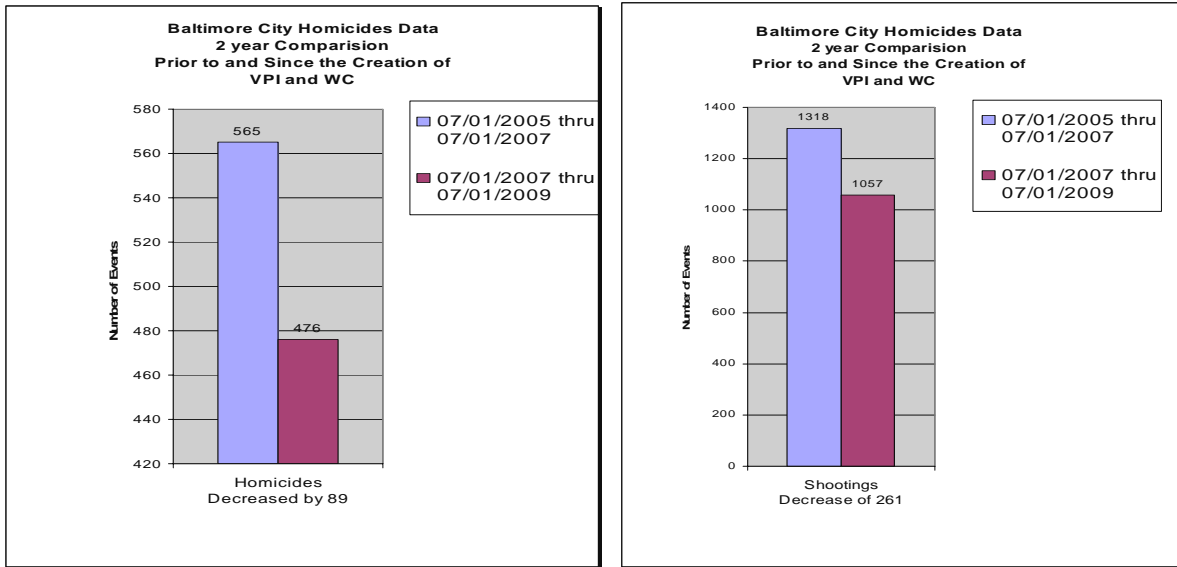
Targeting Maryland's violent offenders requires seamless coordination and information sharing. The Division of Parole & Probation has been restructured to more effectively identify, manage, and supervise its most violent offenders through the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI). The Department of Juvenile Services has developed its own VPI model to effectively supervise and rehabilitate those juveniles who are most likely to commit violent crimes or become victims of violent crimes.

As the chart below demonstrates, while Maryland has been regularly screening and adding offenders to VPI, the recidivism rate has continued at a steady pace of 8%, indicating that the Division of Parole & Probation is managing this larger group of offenders as well as they did when VPI was first launched.

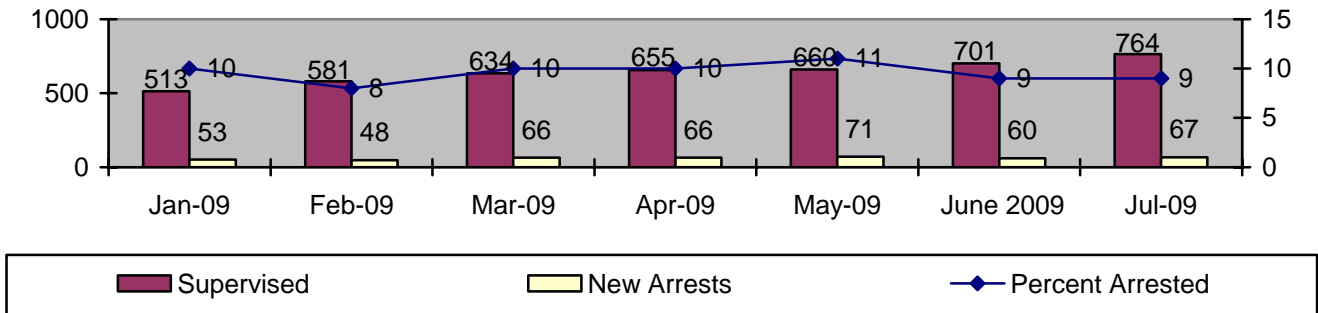


In addition, the number of victims of homicides and shootings has been decreased in part to DPP's VPI's offender identification and accountability model.

⁵ Maryland's Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan, 2009-2011;
<http://www.goccp.maryland.gov/documents/crime-plan09-11.pdf>



For youthful VPI offenders under the supervision of DJS, the containment model has netted similar results for the months since the Department has been tracking this information:



Target Actions: Building on the progress detailed in the above-listed successful interventions, the State has highlighted the following target areas for improving high-risk offender monitoring.

- *Maintain a re-arrest rate for new offenses of less than 10% for VPI offenders, adult and youth.* Regular follow-up and case reviews will be conducted with DPP and DJS to ensure appropriate supervision levels are maintained and proper protocol is enforced for all offenders placed on VPI. Case reviews will also take place for all DPP adult and juvenile offenders who are arrested for homicides and shootings to determine agency relationship with offender prior to incident. Additionally, the State will ensure that VPI offender new offenses are reported to the court within 48 hours of notice to the agent or caseworker, and will communicate VPI offender re-entry into a community immediately to local law enforcement.
- *Expand the use of GPS monitoring for the highest-risk offenders.* The use of GPS allows for precise and constant monitoring of high-risk offenders in the community. DJS and DPP are in the process of adding additional GPS capacity and will work with the courts to secure GPS placement for the highest-risk offenders, including as a requirement for youth upon placement in VPI.
- *Work with jurisdictions to better understand and intervene in the most important areas of risk for violent crime.* DJS and DPP will assign analysts to watch centers in major metropolitan jurisdictions and ensure DPP mappers are available and in use by all law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the State will work to identify gang members and ensure all of Maryland’s information regarding them is shared with local and state agencies.

- *Expand re-entry services and opportunities to give ex-offenders the tools to reintegrate into the community.* DPSCS is undertaking an ambitious program that will provide MVA ID cards to all offenders upon release from State correctional facilities. Maryland Correctional Enterprises, which employs offenders to create products for sale to government entities and non-profits, thus providing valuable employment training and marketable skills to offenders, will expand employment beyond already record-high levels to give more offenders skills necessary to seek employment. Also, the State is in the process of transferring supervision of the correctional education system to the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation to more closely align correctional education with the demands of the Maryland workforce industry.

Strategy 2-Enhance warrant service to swiftly remove violent offenders from the streets

Agency Lead: Maryland State Police (MSP), Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services-Div. of Parole and Probation (DPP)

Background: The State's warrant apprehension efforts center on a targeted approach to warrant service, prioritizing outstanding warrants for the highest risk offender. Efforts include forging partnerships among State agencies and with other states and the federal government. The Maryland State Police (MSP) now participates in two warrant task forces in Maryland: the Baltimore Metropolitan Warrant Task Force and the U.S. Marshal federal task force known as the Capitol Area Region Fugitive Task Force (CARFTF).

In November 2008, MSP formed a partnership with the Metropolitan Police Department and Maryland's Division of Parole & Probation to form a subset of CARFTF. The Partnership's 12 investigators, including six MSP troopers, four Parole & Probation agents, and two Metropolitan Police Department investigators, more than doubled the resources available to CARFTF.

Target Actions: To expand warrant service efforts and meet the goal of closing more than 1,000 warrants per year by each of the MSP-involved Task Forces, the State will focus on the following actions:

- *Continue to build on the resources of the Prince George's County CARFTF Task Force to close the highest priority warrants in the national capital region.* Maryland State Police will continue to expand the role of its warrant service team on the Prince George's CARFTF, adding additional sources of warrants, including better coordination with Prince George's County and Washington, DC law enforcement, and will monitor the performance of officers of the task force through monthly benchmarks for warrant service.
- *Improve the efficiency of resource coordination to maximize warrant service on the Baltimore Metro Area Warrant Task Force.* MSP will take on a new role as part of the Baltimore Task Force, utilizing the statewide capacities and infrastructure available to State Troopers to pursue Baltimore City warrant suspects who have left the City's jurisdiction. Warrant service targets and tracking will also be developed to monitor the efforts of MSP officers on the Baltimore Warrant Task Force.
- *Utilize DPP agents in serving warrants statewide.* As a result of legislation in the 2009 session, DPP agents will have the authority to serve warrants for Violation of Probation offenses beginning on October 1, 2009. As a result of this legislation and recent "deputization" by the US Marshals Service to serve warrants in Washington, DC, DPP agents will take an expanded role in both warrant task forces, with the chief responsibility of serving all outstanding warrants for adult offenders in VPI.
- *Full Participation by MSP in the MVA Outstanding Warrant Program.* MSP has expanded its partnership with the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) to enroll all 22 MSP barracks in the MVA Outstanding Warrant Program. With all barracks recently coming on-line, MSP will receive information from the MVA each time someone with an outstanding warrant attempts to obtain or renew a driver's license or ID card. MSP will monitor the initial outcomes of participation in the MVA program to be able to set appropriate warrant-closure targets and allocate resources to the highest-volume MVA locations visited by those with outstanding warrants.

Strategy 3 – Maximize the use of DNA samples and findings to convict the guilty and exonerate the innocent

Agency Lead: Maryland State Police (MSP), Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), the Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP)

Background: The use of DNA is critical in aiding law enforcement to issue warrants and gain successful convictions for violent offenses. Since March 2007, as a result of the State Police eliminating the 24,000 sample backlog inherited by the O’Malley-Brown Administration, DNA has lead to 155 arrests of murderers, burglars and rapists statewide. In partnership with MSP, the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention will follow up with every DNA hit to obtain final disposition from local law enforcement.

Target Actions: To better ensure the utilization of DNA evidence to the fullest extent possible, the State has highlighted the following target actions:

- *Ensure that all DNA samples are taken from individuals when owed as required by law.* MSP, through the Chargee DNA Collection program, will collect all required samples at the time of arrest. Collection numbers will be monitored with the target of collection 10,000 – 12,000 DNA samples annually through the program. Additionally, DPSCS will collect all required DNA samples from offenders under supervision.
- *Ensure no backlog of un-analyzed DNA offender samples or rape kits in any phase of the process.* The State will provide additional resources to the analysis of collected DNA samples for use in solving crimes and obtaining convictions. GOCCP will provide \$2 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding to eliminate rape kit and crime scene evidence backlogs, funding a greater number of crime lab analysts at the State and jurisdictional levels. Analysis of the most violent offenses and sexual offenses will be prioritized to ensure the most effective allocation of resources.

Strategy 4 – Expand efforts to reduce illegal gun use and possession

Agency Lead: Maryland State Police (MSP)

Background: Two regional gun task forces currently exist in Maryland, located respectively in Baltimore City and Prince George’s County. At the start of their work with local law enforcement, each of the task forces critically examined how current gun laws were being enforced. Data systems were evaluated and legislative needs were identified. Each gun task force now addresses the problem of illegal gun trafficking through a variety of means. For example, in Baltimore City, the State Police work with the City and the State Division of Parole and Probation to implement the Gun Offender Registry.⁶ The task forces also conduct straw purchase investigations and have launched a tip line for firearm retailers and citizens to report suspicious gun transactions.

Additionally, the Governor’s Family Violence Council is developing training for law enforcement, judges and prosecutors regarding the State’s new domestic violence laws, which will remove guns from the hands of respondents of all final protective orders and certain temporary protective orders. The Administration has advocated strongly for these laws to allow law enforcement to remove dangerous firearms from the hands of those with a history of domestic violence.

⁶ http://www.mayorsagainstillegalguns.org/downloads/pdf/Balto-NYC_combined_GORA_FAQ.pdf

MARYLAND STATE POLICE FIREARM TASK FORCES			
2009			
	Search Warrants	Arrests	Firearms Seized
Baltimore Gun Tracing Task Force (GTTF)	89	40	449
Prince George's Firearm Interdiction Task Force (FITF)	38	77	217
Unit Totals	127	117	666
2008			
GTTF	60	41	268
FITF	73	96	226
Total	133	137	494
2007			
GTTF	50	34	214
FITF	27	64	48
Total	77	98	262
Cumulative Totals			
GTTF	199	115	931
FITF	138	237	491
TFs Combined	337	352	11422

Target Actions: Going forward, the State will expand on current efforts with the goal to seize 650 firearms per year, collectively, by the Baltimore and Prince George's regional task forces. The following contributing actions are highlighted as part of enhanced gun seizure efforts:

- *Public Awareness Campaign targeting straw purchase of firearms:* Straw purchase of firearms occurs when a buyer purchases the gun for another individual who cannot legally purchase it—this is a felony crime for both the buyer and the ultimate possessor of the weapon. Education and public awareness are important in educating citizens about the dangers of straw purchase and the penalties for participating in such transactions. MSP has set up the "TIPS Hotline" for citizens to alert the Police about incidents of straw purchase. MSP will continue to enhance efforts to limit straw purchase and to seize straw-purchased firearms through the gun task forces, including the use of billboards and other direction promotion and education.
- *Enhanced Targeting by regional task forces.* MSP will develop monthly targets for gun seizure and report efforts more regularly through the StateStat process, helping to ensure the achievement of annual gun seizure goals.
- *Enhanced production of MCAC analytical reports.* The Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC) will set a target to enhance its production of analytical information to Regional Information Centers to produce 6 analytical reports per week, giving regions better and more-timely information about the presence of illegal guns.

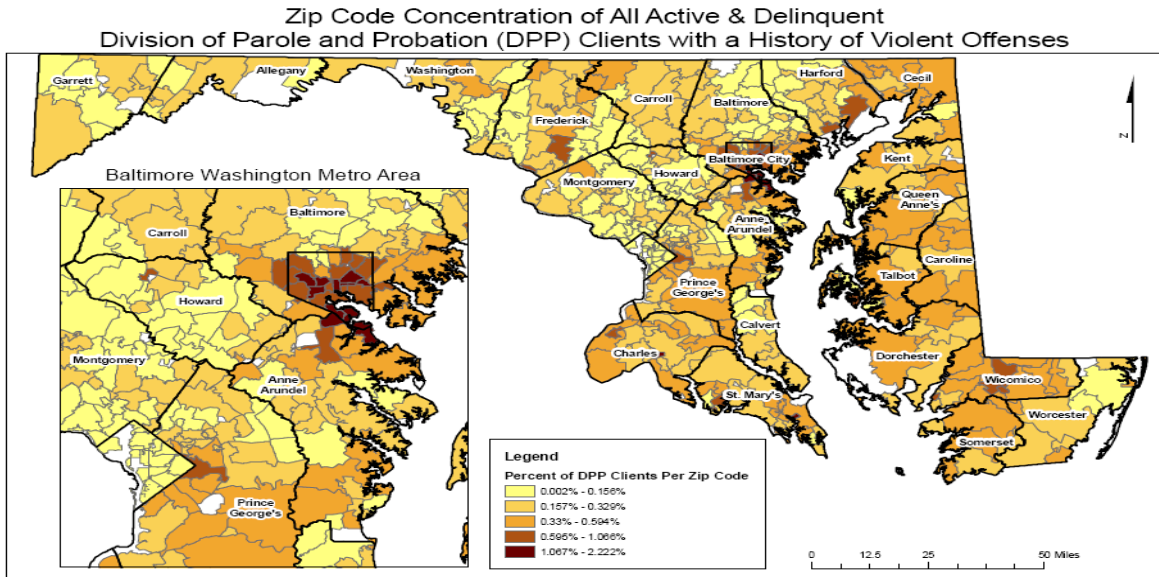
Strategy 5 - Modernize crime fighting and information sharing by maximizing the use of the best available technology
Agency Lead: Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP)

Background: Addressing difficult problems, through the effective utilization of technology can save considerable time, lives and money. For example, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services' (DPSCS) innovative Public Safety Dashboard provides a user-friendly web portal through which patrol officers can view a one stop shop of offender information previously only accessible via multiple State databases and user logins. The Dashboard launched February 1, 2009, with access available to all NCIC users in Maryland. Beginning January 2009, DPSCS and GOCCP began training law enforcement agencies across the state on how to use the Dashboard. Users now have access to data from the Division

of Correction, Division of Parole & Probation, Division of Pretrial Detention Services, Department of Juvenile Services, Maryland’s Sex Offender Registry, Maryland State Police Gun Registry, Maryland’s DNA Database, Motor Vehicle Administration, Maryland Judiciary, Maryland Criminal History Records, intake photographs, and more. In the future, the Dashboard will incorporate data from the District of Columbia and other neighboring jurisdictions as well as local databases from across the State. This “easy button” enables law enforcement to obtain an offender prospectus using just several keystrokes, rather than requiring the police to access information from numerous databases. The dashboard does this for them in about five seconds. With more accessible information in hand, law enforcement can spend more time on the street and in Maryland’s communities.

GOCCP offers statewide CompStat—a data-driven, results-based tracking system used to monitor police performance and crime analysis—on Demand technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies to establish and refine data-driven policing strategies. GOCCP provides funding for local agencies to hire crime analysts and equip them with the necessary tools to proactively evaluate crime. As part of CompStat on Demand, GOCCP funds Washington College’s Geographic Information System (GIS) department to provide analysis of Maryland criminal justice data and customized crime maps on demand incorporating Department of Juvenile Services, Division of Parole & Probation, and local law enforcement data. Since 2008, Washington College has completed over 1000 maps that facilitate State and local analysis of emerging crime trends and investigations.

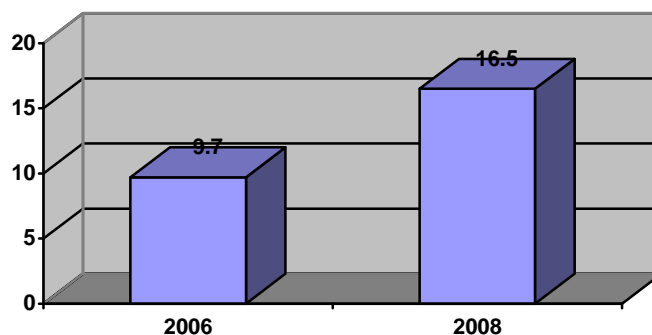
GOCCP has also provided funding to local law enforcement agencies for 53 new crime analysts, statewide. As a result of prioritizing resources to support law enforcement and crime fighting technology, grant funding to law enforcement has increased by 70% over 2006 levels.



Case statuses of abated, non-active additional, non-active available, non-active monitor & pending split sentence were removed.
 Incident Types: Armed Robbery, Assault, Deadly Weapons, Homicide, Kidnapping, Rape, Sex Offense & Unarmed Robbery
 Data Source: Division of Parole and Probation
 Data Extracted: August 3, 2009
 Map Created: August 5, 2009



Maryland's Grant Funding to Local Law Enforcement (in Millions)



Target Actions: To build on the commitment by the O'Malley-Brown Administration to provide law enforcement with the most modern technological tools available for fighting crime, the State has identified the following target actions:

- *Expand use of license plate readers statewide.* The State will work to ensure that each jurisdiction has at least one license plate reader to assist in determining the presence and location of suspected criminals, and will create a network to share data among state agencies and jurisdictions from all statewide license plate readers. GOCCP will provide funding for license plate readers for 12 law enforcement jurisdictions in 7 counties.
- *Deploy CompStat on Demand team to 12 jurisdictions annually.* In expanding the CompStat model for closely pinpointing crime incidents and trends at the jurisdictional level, the State will ensure all crime analysts are trained within 6 months of hire, and that a community crime-mapper is deployed in all counties.
- *Replace manual finger printing at booking stations with Livescan technology.* GOCCP has provided funding to DPSCS and DJS to install a total of 20 Livescan digital fingerprinting devices throughout Maryland. A digital database of fingerprints will allow for more accurate matching of crime scene evidence. Once digital fingerprinting is fully-implemented, the State will develop tracking of electronic fingerprint hits to crime scene hits to determine whether the state upgrade is having desired impact of increasing closure rates in cold cases.
- *Continue to expand the usage and functionality of the Law Enforcement Dashboard.* GOCCP and state partners will ensure all police agencies in Maryland have been trained on the Dashboard, with the goal of training 110 agencies by the end of 2009. Crime data from other states will be added to the Dashboard to expand the information capabilities available to authorized law enforcement users.
- *Electronic Reporting for Pawn Databases.* Maryland passed a law in the 2009 legislative session, effective October 1, 2009 to mandate electronic reporting by pawn shops of all pawn transactions. MSP and GOCCP set a goal for 2009 to train 300 pawn shops in the new reporting procedures and to investigate 100 suspicious transactions by year-end. The State will continue to sustain these efforts through 2012.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

HISTORICAL CRIME RANKING AND INCIDENT DATA

Year	Maryland's Per Capita Violence Ranking ⁸
1995	4
1996	3
1997	6
1998	5
1999	4
2000	3
2001	2
2002	3
2003	3
2004	3
2005	4
2006	8
2007	9

Year	Number of violent incidents reported in Maryland ⁷
1985	36,762
1986	37,142
1987	35,298
1988	37,454
1989	40,113
1990	43,968
1991	46,425
1992	49,040
1993	49,558
1994	47,454
1995	49,756
1996	47,228
1997	43,086
1998	40,781
1999	42,203
2000	41,854
2001	42,916
2002	42,288
2003	38,765
2004	38,937
2005	39,369
2006	38,111
2007	36,064
2008	35,394

⁷ FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1985-2008. Maryland data can also be found at:

http://www.goccp.maryland.gov/msac/documents/Maryland_crime_statistics_1985_2006-1.xls

⁸ U.S. Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States; FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1995-2007

APPENDIX B

BACKGROUND ON THE UCR CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program⁹ is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of more than 17,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies that voluntarily report data on crimes committed within their jurisdictions. The first roots of UCR data recording and crime monitoring throughout the country can be traced back to 1930. All data are submitted annually to the FBI for collection, publication and analysis. The UCR, both national and state-specific, is important for generating reliable information for application in law enforcement administration, operation, and management and also has also been used by criminologists, sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, the media, and policy makers for varied research and planning purposes. UCR data consist of part I Index Offenses which are either violent crime or property crime. There are four types of violent crime including murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes comprise of breaking and entering, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft. In addition, the UCR measures arson as a standalone category. The UCR also measures the arrest data only of part II offenses which include simple assaults, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc, drug abuse violations, gambling, prostitution, DUIs, liquor law violations, and a few others. Currently, crime data from 1995 through present can be found at <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>.

The FBI has also assisted individual states with the creation of their own UCR programs. This state of Maryland adopted its own UCR Program in 1975 which consists of the uniform classification, review, compilation, and analysis of crime statistics reported by all law enforcement agencies of the state. The crime data is collected and disseminated by the Maryland State Police in accordance with Public Safety Article 2, subsection 307 and 308 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. This data is later utilized by the FBI in publishing national UCR data, and locally within this state to publish yearly *Crime in Maryland* reports¹⁰ The *Crime in Maryland* reports are not available electronically.

Despite being the number one resource for compiling crime data throughout the United States, UCR data is not without its limitations which should be clearly understood before any conclusions are drawn from the report. The following limitations should be noted:

- Data reflects only crimes reported to the police
- Only the most serious offense is recorded
- Each crime receives the same weight as it is added to the Index regardless of its seriousness
- Juvenile crime is not clearly measured
- Rape is only defined to be committed only against a woman
- Data is voluntarily submitted by law enforcement agencies.¹¹

⁹ All information was obtained at http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/about/about_ucr.html

¹⁰ All information obtained from the Maryland State Police's annually published *Crime in Maryland* Reports

¹¹ Limitations can be found on the FBI's UCR website and MSP's *Crime in Maryland* publications