



Cops N' Kids Holiday Shopping Event at Target

## **2015 ANNUAL REPORT**

May 16, 2016

Mr. Tom Harmening, City Manager  
City of St. Louis Park  
5005 Minnetonka Boulevard  
St. Louis Park, MN 55416

Dear Mr. Harmening:

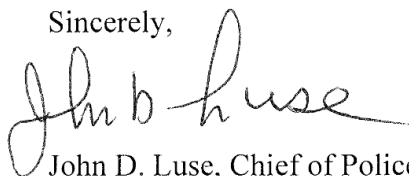
The Police Department is pleased to submit its 2015 Annual Report. This report provides a summary of the police department's activity during 2015 and an overview of department operations. The report contains information on crime and incidents reported to the department during 2015, and outlines many of the department's activities and initiatives.

In 2015, the police department responded to a total of 39,677 calls for service, compared to 36,307 calls in 2014. Part 1 crimes decreased by 8.2% overall; however, crimes against persons such as rape, robbery and aggravated assault were higher while property crimes such as burglary, theft and vehicle theft were lower. Part 2 crimes increased by 4.1% over 2014 numbers.

During 2015, the department implemented a five patrol district middle shift configuration to provide the staffing levels required to effectively address quality of life issues during what are typically peak call volume hours for patrol operations.

The department continues to promote the community-oriented policing philosophy through the active pursuit of community partnerships and the implementation of effective problem-solving strategies. We continue to promote geographic ownership as a mechanism to facilitate partnership building and problem-solving. As a result of software upgrades and operational changes, we continue to improve in our ability to quantify and measure our participation in quality of life initiatives with the community.

Sincerely,



John D. Luse, Chief of Police  
St. Louis Park Police Department

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## **MISSION**

The mission of the St. Louis Park Police Department is to provide citizens with quality service, professional conduct, and a safe environment in which to live, work and learn. We are committed to an active partnership with our community as we work together to solve problems and prevent crime and disorder.

## **OPERATING PHILOSOPHY**

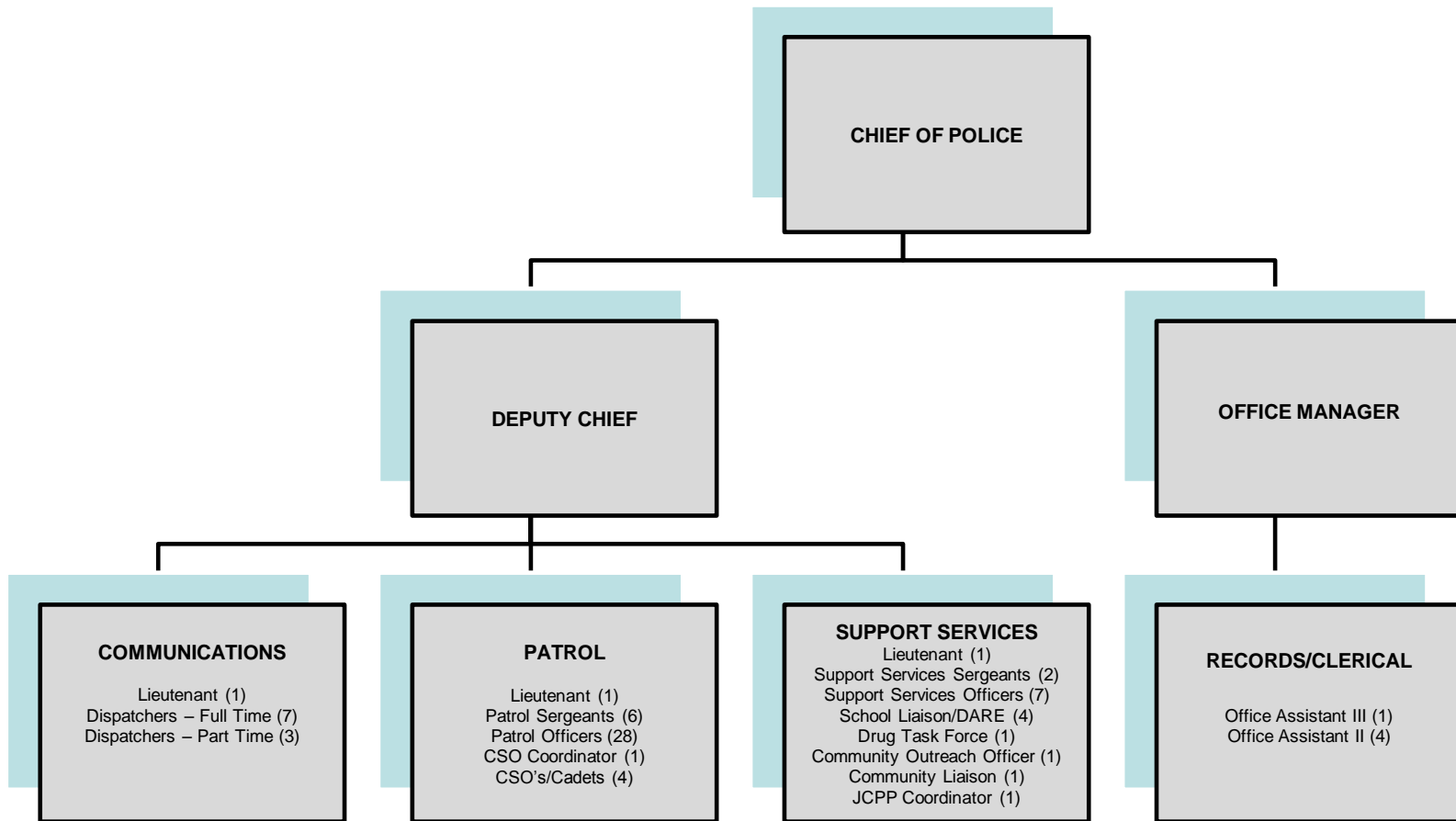
- A total commitment to community-oriented policing.
- To strive continually to provide effective and efficient services.
- To provide a positive work environment for employees.

## **CORE VALUES**

The following values are fundamental to the success and fulfillment of the St. Louis Park Police Department's Mission and Goals:

- We believe that service to the public is our reason for being and strive to deliver quality services in a highly professional and cost-effective manner.
- We believe that the prevention of crime and disorder is the best and most economical solution to law enforcement.
- We recognize our interdependent relationship with the community we serve and are continually sensitive to changing community needs.
- We believe that ethics and integrity are the foundation blocks of public trust and confidence, and that all meaningful relationships are built on these values.
- We believe that our employees are the department's greatest resource and, as professionals, are continually striving to improve the quality of their skills.
- Our department's mission, values and goals are at all times in harmony with the mission, values and goals of the City of St. Louis Park.

# St. Louis Park Police Department 2015 Organizational Chart



## ADMINISTRATION

The purpose of this division is to perform all administrative duties and carry out policies and procedures as directed by the City Manager and City Council. Other aspects of the Administrative Division include: budgeting, contract administration, training, recruiting, internal investigations and computer applications.

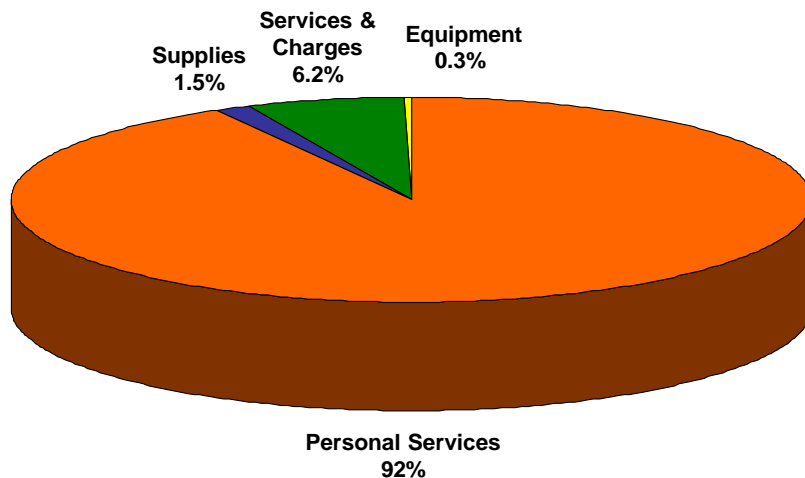
### Budget:

The Chief of Police works with other department staff to prepare and propose the department budget to the City Manager and Finance Director.

Police Services are funded through the General Fund. The actual budgeted expenditures of the 2015 Police Protection and Communications budgets totaled \$8,248,745. As is the case with most local government budgets, the majority of expenditures are in personal services (salaries and benefits). The 2015 budget had an allocation of \$7,544,491 for salaries and benefits, approximately 92% of the total budget.

The graph below depicts how budgeted funds are allocated.

### 2015 Police Department Budget Allocations



## OPERATIONS

The police department has a Deputy Chief and three Lieutenants who oversee department operations including Patrol, Support Services, Community Outreach and Special Assignments.

## PATROL

The Patrol Division consists of six sergeants and twenty-seven patrol officers who primarily work a combination of 10- and 12-hour shifts.

Day shift	6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.
Relief shift	10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Middle shift	4:00 p.m. to 2:00 am. and 4:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m.
Dog watch	7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

The shifts overlap to provide more comprehensive coverage during shift changes, to provide extra manpower during peak periods of activity, and to allow officers to work on community policing projects.

Officers rotate on a 3 days on, 3 days off and 4 days on, 4 days off schedule. Officers are assigned to the same shift for one year and are assigned to either A side or B side. Sergeants rotate on a 4 days on, 4 days off schedule and supervise both A side and B side officers. This allows the sergeants a better opportunity to supervise, coach and mentor officers working both A and B side.

The five patrol district middle shift configuration has been fully implemented operationally and provides the staffing levels required to effectively address quality of life issues during what are typically peak call volume hours for patrol operations. A normal shift will have one officer covering one of the five patrol districts (see map on page 5). The sergeant on duty is responsible for overseeing department operations at headquarters and also provides road supervision and assistance when necessary.

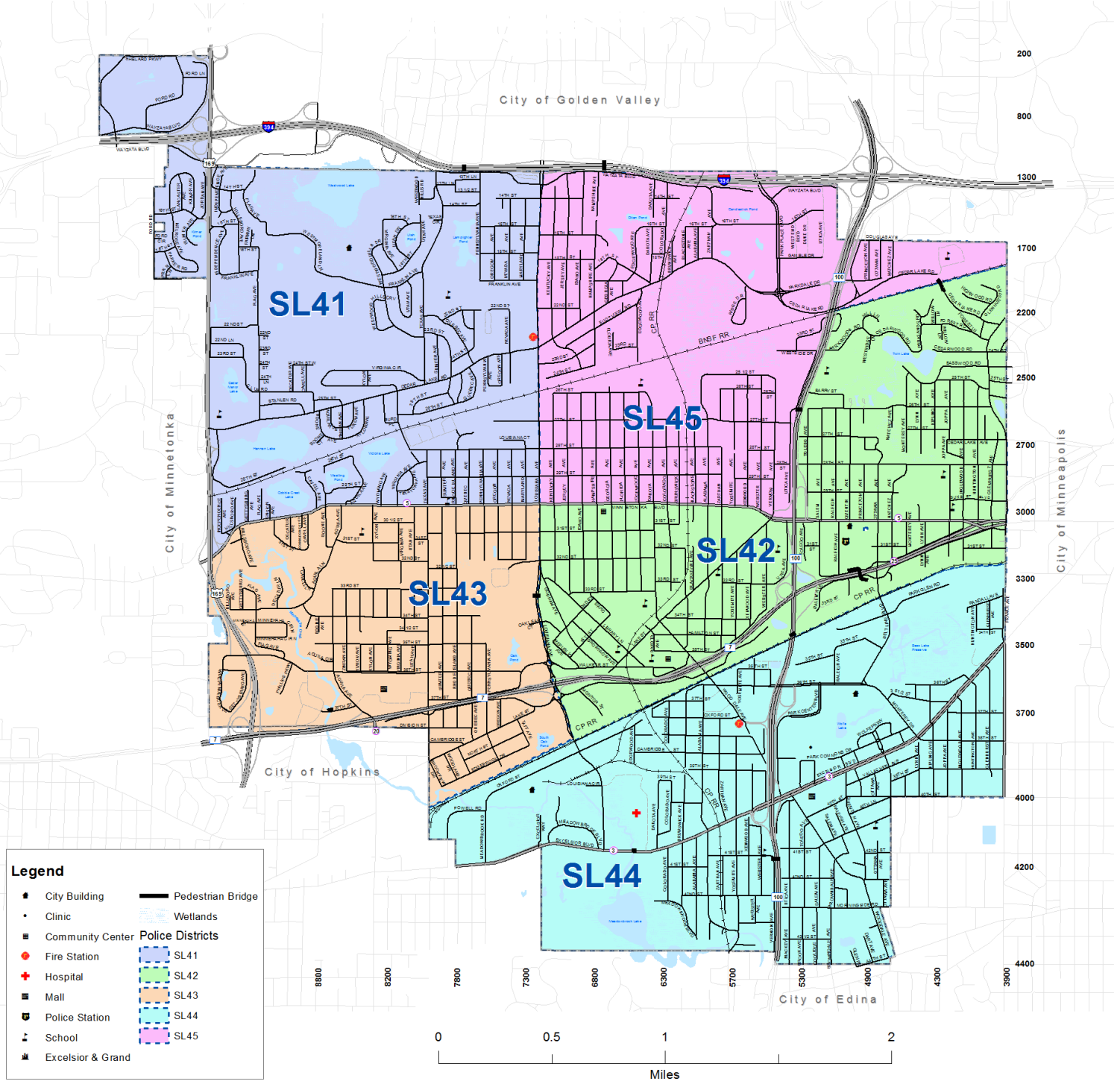
The five patrol districts are further divided into 35 neighborhoods (see map on page 6) which allow for a more detailed crime analysis. The analysis is used to determine unusual activity in an area and for developing trends. If an abnormality is found, patrol activity can be analyzed and adjustments in the patrol routine can be made. This type of analysis is also used in community policing/community outreach efforts to establish neighborhood watch areas and develop special programs and strategies to reduce the likelihood of crime. The department has adopted the community-oriented policing philosophy, which is based on problem solving and the promotion of ownership relationships with the community. The department uses the S.A.R.A. model (Scan, Analyze, Respond, and Assess) for problem-solving, and all sworn officers have received substantive training in problem solving and other aspects of community policing.

**Police Substations (COP Shops):** In an effort to provide district police officers resources within the neighborhoods they serve, the St. Louis Park Police Department utilizes several substations (COP Shops) located throughout the city. These COP Shops are equipped with all the necessary resources for officers to write reports, meet with community members and maintain a presence in the neighborhoods. Currently, there are three COP Shops located at:

1. Texatonga Shopping Center
2. Excelsior and Grand
3. West End Complex

**Bicycle Patrol Program:** The bike patrol works primarily in the City's parks and trails, interacting with the public, answering questions and providing information and literature about the City and the parks. Both sworn police officers and police reserve officers served as bike patrol in 2015. (See page 12 for further information on the Police Reserves.) Bike patrol also works with other agencies on problem areas.

# City of St. Louis Park Police Districts



**Legend**

◆ City Building	— Pedestrian Bridge
• Clinic	Wetlands
■ Community Center	<b>Police Districts</b>
● Fire Station	SL41
⊕ Hospital	SL42
■ Mall	SL43
🚓 Police Station	SL44
🎓 School	SL45
⚡ Excelsior & Grand	

# CITY OF ST. LOUIS PARK NEIGHBORHOODS



## **SUPPORT SERVICES**

The Support Services Division is comprised of a lieutenant, two sergeants, 12 police officers in various assignments and 2 civilian outreach positions. The police officers are assigned to geographical areas of the city in an effort to develop relationships with business owners and citizens and better analyze trends in crime and disorder occurring in neighborhoods. The sergeants and patrol officers are on a 3-year rotation.

A Support Services Lieutenant or Sergeant reviews all police reports and assigns those warranting further investigation to an officer. The officers are responsible for following up on assigned cases and for collecting evidence relating to each case. They are also responsible for taking statements from victims, suspects and witnesses. This information is compiled into a case file which is then presented to the City or County Attorney for review and possible prosecution.

The Support Services Division is also responsible for managing the department property and evidence room, monitoring pawn shops, predatory offender registration compliance, monitoring compliance with the alcohol and tobacco laws, doing liquor license investigations and providing training for licensed liquor establishments in the City.

### **DRUG TASK FORCE**

The department participates in the Southwest Hennepin Drug Task Force, which includes officers from Eden Prairie, Edina, Hopkins, Minnetonka and the Hennepin County Sheriff's Office. The task force members work together to conduct undercover operations and drug enforcement. One St. Louis Park patrol officer is assigned full time to the task force; however, other officers may assist with task force activities during their off-duty time or as assigned.

### **SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAM / D.A.R.E. PROGRAM**

The department has four officers assigned as School Liaison Officers during the school year. These officers serve as resources for the students, teachers and school administrators. One officer is assigned to the St. Louis Park Senior High School, one is at Benilde-St. Margaret's and another is assigned to the St. Louis Park Junior High. The junior high liaison also teaches the 7<sup>th</sup> grade D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) Program. The fourth officer serves as school liaison to Aquila, Cedar Manor and Susan Lindgren schools and teaches the D.A.R.E. Program to fifth grade students.

## COMMUNITY OUTREACH

The St. Louis Park Police Department has a three-person Community Outreach Division.

One sworn police officer is assigned to community outreach. This officer coordinates citywide programs such as Neighborhood Watch, various crime prevention activities, and National Night Out. This officer also coordinates the crime free multi-housing program, prepares neighborhood surveys, coordinates neighborhood meetings and addresses a variety of civic, school, resident, and business groups on matters relating to personal safety and ways to reduce the likelihood of becoming a crime victim.

The Community Liaison facilitates all neighborhood association activity. Currently twenty-seven neighborhoods have organized associations within St. Louis Park. The Community Liaison is responsible for conducting the neighborhood grant program. The grant program was established to support neighborhoods and enhance community connections by bringing neighbors together. Financial support is provided for special projects initiated by residents to address issues, implement ideas or create opportunities that are meaningful and important to their neighborhoods.

In addition to the grant program, the Community Liaison plans and facilitates an annual Neighborhood Leaders Forum that provides neighborhood leaders an opportunity to meet and learn from each other. The Community Liaison attends Development Review Committee meetings that allow city departments to share what they are doing within the neighborhoods in St. Louis Park. Communication between city departments and with neighborhoods is crucial for keeping the community connected and engaged.

A Joint Community Police Partnership (JCPP) position was added in 2013 to assist in connecting the police department to our immigrant communities. This person is actually a Hennepin County employee and all funds associated with the position come from Hennepin County.

The JCPP position created and conducted a New Americans Academy, with assistance from the entire community outreach staff. This program consisted of a six-week lesson plan where participants learned about the St. Louis Park Police Department and how local government works for them.

Some of the Community Outreach Programs in 2015 include:

**Neighborhood Watch:** This program involves the active participation of neighborhood residents in cooperation with law enforcement to reduce crime in the community. Neighbors watch each other's houses and keep an eye out for unusual behavior or unfamiliar people and cars. There are over 300 Neighborhood Watch groups in the City. Each Watch group has a block captain who hosts meetings and acts as a contact person with the police department.

Also part of Neighborhood Watch is National Night Out. National Night Out takes place the first Tuesday in August and is an evening when neighbors are encouraged to join together to take back their neighborhoods and show support against crime. In 2015 there were over 130 organized block parties.

**Home and Business Premise Surveys:** Upon request, an officer will complete a Premise Survey of homes and businesses in St. Louis Park and advise the owners of things that can be done to provide better security for their homes or businesses.

**Neighborhood Surveys:** Neighborhood surveys are distributed and color-coded by neighborhood so that citizen input can be used to identify problems and initiate problem-solving strategies. Districts will be surveyed on a revolving basis, so that progress and changes can be evaluated approximately every two years.

**394 Virtual Block Club:** This program is designed to improve communication between business owners/managers along the 394 corridor and their local police departments. Cities involved in this project stretch from Minneapolis to Wayzata.

**Citizens Police Academy:** This six-week training program is an opportunity for citizens who live or work in St. Louis Park to interact with members of the police department, increase their understanding of the role and function of the police department, and learn how citizens can play an integral part in crime prevention. Some of the topics covered include the history and philosophy of the police department, training, patrol operations, use of force, dispatch center operations, investigations, and narcotics. Participants have the opportunity to tour the police department and jail, ride-along in a squad car with a police officer, and participate in hands on demonstrations.

**Chaplains Program:** The department has seven volunteer Chaplains that are available to provide professional, non-denominational services for police department employees and their families and also for citizens. The Chaplains are available on call and also participate in ride-alongs with officers and other department activities.

**Crime Free Multi-Housing Program:** This is a three-phase program designed to reduce the incidents of crime and disorder in rental property. Phase 1 is an 8-hour training seminar for apartment owners and/or managers. Phase 2 is a survey of the apartment complex to make sure it meets minimum security requirements. Phase 3 is a crime prevention meeting for tenants. Police officers are assigned to rental properties in their districts. Each officer has continued contact with apartment managers and owners to discuss various issues.

## EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

In 2015, the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) was staffed by seven full time dispatchers and four part time dispatchers. The dispatchers use Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) in conjunction with an integrated E911 system to process calls for service and manage information critical to responding police, fire and medical units. Calls for service are also sent electronically to responding police officers via a mobile computer (MCD) system.

In 2015, our PSAP answered 27,881 **911** calls for service. 75% of those calls were received from cell phones while 25% were received from land lines. An additional 29,932 non-911 calls were received in the Communications Center.

Dispatched calls for service for each city break down as follows:

### 2015

Police	39,677
Fire	<u>5,118</u>
	44,795

**E9-1-1:** Dialing 9-1-1 connects a caller to the PSAP by way of dedicated telephone circuits. A computer provides the emergency dispatcher with a visual display of a caller's telephone record; usually subscriber name, address and phone number. A keystroke allows this information to be instantly transferred to the CAD system to start a call for service.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS

Community Service Officers (CSO's) provide various support services to the department. They relieve sworn personnel of certain duties which can be performed by non-licensed employees, such as maintaining police equipment, issuing citations for non-moving violations, watching and feeding prisoners, running errands, and giving tours to visitor groups. During 2015, the department had one full-time CSO Coordinator and four part-time CSO's/Cadets. The CSO Coordinator is responsible for training and evaluating the CSO's/Cadets as well as coordinating and prioritizing their activities. Cadets are hired on a temporary, part-time basis and must be attending an accredited post-secondary law enforcement program while employed with the intent to become a licensed police officer.

## **POLICE RESERVES**

The police reserves are a valuable asset to our community. Created in 1975, the reserves patrol with sworn officers, assist with crowd control at civic, sporting and school related events, assist at scenes of accidents, natural disasters, and emergencies, and assist in special assignments, such as the bicycle patrol program. The department's reserve officers share an excellent reputation and are frequently asked to assist neighboring communities.

In order to qualify for the police reserves, candidates must successfully complete a background investigation and 10-hour training program. Uniforms and equipment are then provided by the City. Officers attend monthly meetings where they receive training on current events and new procedures. Some of the reserve officers are enrolled in college law enforcement programs, while others have or are pursuing careers outside of law enforcement. During 2015, reserve officers donated approximately 912 hours to the City.

## **POLICE EXPLORER POST #505**

Explorer Post #505 is sponsored by the department and chartered by the Boy Scouts of America. The purpose of exploring is to provide career development and direction for youths ages 15 through 20.

The Explorers participate in training programs and assist the department with various functions such as distributing crime watch flyers and helping out at the Halloween party and other events. Explorers also ride along with officers.

Much of the money used for training and special events comes from fund raising events sponsored by the Explorer Post. The City also provides funding for uniforms and training. In addition, Explorers are required to furnish many of their own items for Exploring events and duties.

## **TRAINING**

Department training is coordinated by a Lieutenant. To comply with legal mandates, each police officer must successfully complete a minimum of 48 hours of approved law enforcement related continuing education every three years. The training must be registered with the P.O.S.T. Board (Minnesota Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training) in order for officers to renew their licenses. Consequently, training of officers is extensive and ongoing.

All officers are required to receive yearly training in the use of force. Most of this training is done by certified instructors who are members of the department. Firearms training is held at the indoor range in the police department.

All members of the police department are receiving police/community partnerships training to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of the service we provide to the community. Community-oriented policing and problem solving is the central focus of our departmental training.

Officers are required by O.S.H.A. to receive yearly refreshers on handling hazardous materials and on blood/air-borne pathogens. Some other ongoing training received by St. Louis Park officers includes legal updates, domestic violence, racially biased policing, handling the mentally ill and vulnerable persons, jail/prisoner procedures, vehicle pursuit/emergency driving and computer training.

## **ST. LOUIS PARK CRIME PREVENTION FUND**

The St. Louis Park Crime Prevention Fund has been a valuable asset to the department and the City since 1976. The Crime Prevention Fund is a private, non-profit corporation which is supported by voluntary contributions and forfeiture revenue. This Fund provides a crime tip line which pays cash rewards for information leading to the arrest and prosecution of person(s) who commit crimes in St. Louis Park. The Crime Fund supports many community outreach programs including Neighborhood Watch, National Night Out, Children First, a Youth Safety Camp and a Youth Basketball Program. Members of the Police Advisory Commission host an annual golf tournament in the fall to raise money for the Crime Fund.

## **RECORDS**

The Records Division consists of an Office Manager and five Office Assistants. The primary role of the records division is to collect, process, disseminate and maintain department records in accordance with Federal and State Data Practices laws and Records Retention requirements. This division performs various administrative and support services including:

- Providing information and assistance to the public
- Data entry
- Typing/transcription
- Preparing case files for submission to prosecutors and the district court
- Scanning police records into a Document Imaging System
- Notifying officers of court appearances and cancellations
- Processing department invoices for payment
- Maintaining office equipment
- Ordering supplies and forms
- Assisting with the storage, retrieval and disposal of records and evidence
- Preparing crime and incident statistics and other activity reports
- Assisting with the preparation and management of the department budget

The Records Division uses an automated records management system and documents imaging system for data entry and records storage. These applications allow the retrieval of information from all computerized workstations within the department and also in the police vehicles.

## **INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

The Information Management Group continues to proactively address crime and quality of life issues and better direct department resources to areas of concern. The group consists of representatives from Patrol, Support Services, Community Outreach, Dispatch and Records. Staff members from other City departments often attend to participate in joint initiatives. The Information Management group creates work processes to review information from a variety of sources, researches and implements software applications to efficiently collect data for analysis, produces various reports for dissemination to the department and works with other members of the department to develop strategies to address crime, disorder and quality of life issues.

## CRIME ANALYSIS AND PROBLEM SOLVING

In addition to responding to crime and calls for service, the police department collects, analyzes, and disseminates information in an effort to prevent crime and disorder from occurring. The police department also concentrates their problem solving efforts on quality of life issues that affect the well-being of community members. Utilizing established operational strategies, the police department works in partnership with other city departments, residents, business owners and other community members to deliver both proactive and responsive services. Partnerships were crucial to the development of an effective process for graffiti mitigation as well as the development of a crime free rental program to address crime and nuisance activity in rental property.

### **Operational Strategies:**

1. **Incident Response:** Patrol officers respond to routine calls for service, such as suspicious activity, noise complaints, disturbances.
2. **Emergency Response:** Patrol officers respond to emergency incidents, such as medical assistance and fires.
3. **Criminal Investigations:** Work down after a crime has occurred, such as preparing cases for charging, following up on incidents, conducting search warrants, etc. This work is usually completed by a Support Services officer.
4. **Preventive/Directed Patrol:** Information is collected, analyzed and disseminated to department personnel in an effort to proactively address specific issues, such as traffic complaints.
5. **Problem Solving:** A systematic process for identifying, analyzing, responding to and assessing an issue that may become a problem. This work includes partnerships with all stakeholders. The Information Management Group will assist in the problem solving process, and officers or other department personnel are responsible for conducting the appropriate response strategies.
6. **Collateral Services:** Police services such as animal control, the dispatch center and clerical staff who assist officers in their work.

The police department utilizes several computer applications to assist with crime analysis and problem solving. These include:

### **CAD and Records Management:**

The Police Department uses a computerized CAD and Records Management system to track calls and information from police reports and citations.

**CAD:** This system allows the dispatcher to enter calls for service information directly into the computer system at the time of the call. The computer automatically validates the address, identifies the neighborhood and police/fire response district, and keeps track of all running times. The system has the capacity to track alarms, tows, and officer activity. The dispatcher may also enter comments such as suspect descriptions, vehicle descriptions, mode of entry or attack, and other key information.

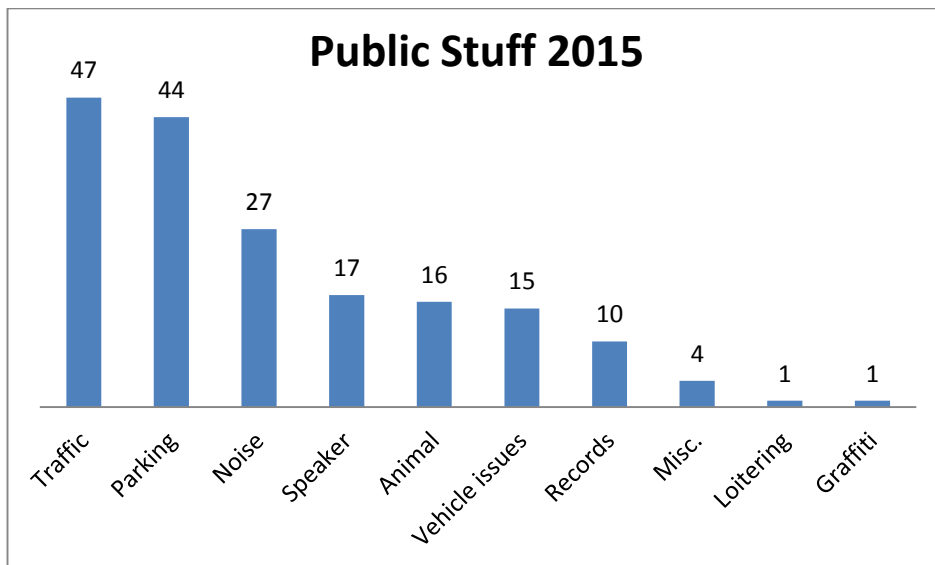
**MCD:** Mobile computers, installed in patrol cars, are connected to the CAD system by wireless communication. The dispatchers send the calls for service electronically to the computer, so the officer has a visual record. Officers can use the fully functional computers to write reports and manage other information from the patrol car. The MCD's also link to local, state and national crime databases to provide officers with information such as stolen vehicles and wanted persons.

**RMS:** The records management system contains detailed information on calls that generate police reports or citations. Some of the information entered into this system includes the date, time, location and type of incident, names and addresses of parties involved, vehicles and other property involved, arrest and booking information and the status of the incident. After this information is entered into the computer system, department personnel may search one or more of the data fields to obtain information on a specific case, person, address, property, vehicle license plate, etc. An independent report writer program is also available for more specialized, detailed searches.

The records management system also allows the department to track registration information such as predatory offenders who move in and out of the city and persons who apply for solicitor permits and permits to purchase handguns.

**My St. Louis Park/Public Stuff:** A Web-based system used to track concerns/complaints from citizens about ongoing quality of life issues such as parking, speeding, stop sign violations, noise, animal complaints, drug activity and other suspicious activity. It is also used to request an officer to speak at a meeting/event or to do property safety (premise) surveys. Information from the caller/complainant is entered into a database that automatically generates an e-mail to the appropriate officer for follow-up. The system allows officers to record their actions/responses to the concern and also to keep in contact with the complainant via e-mail.

During 2015, the police department responded to 182 requests. The following types of requests were entered and tracked in Public Stuff:



All City departments and the public are using Public Stuff. Use of this system allows departments to share information and resources effectively

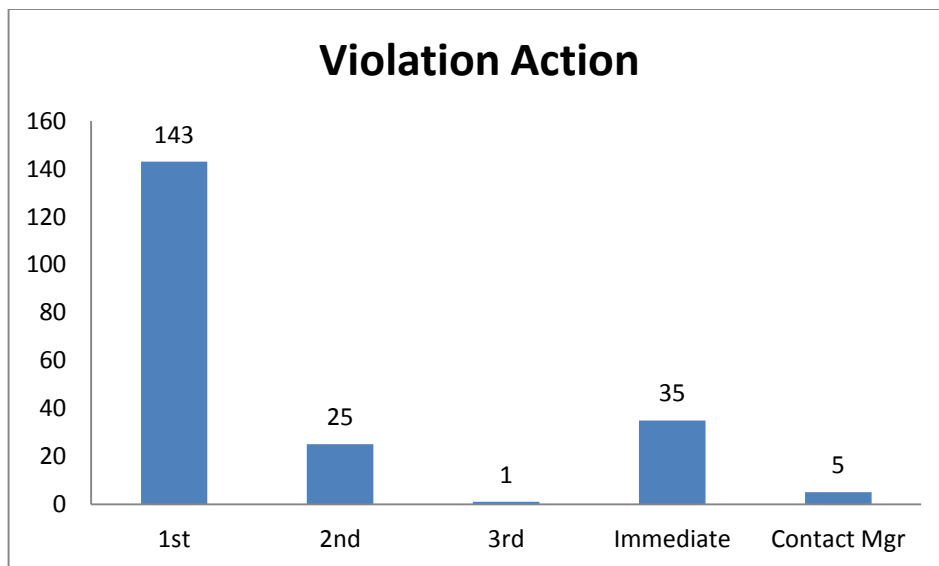
**Crime Free Ordinance:**

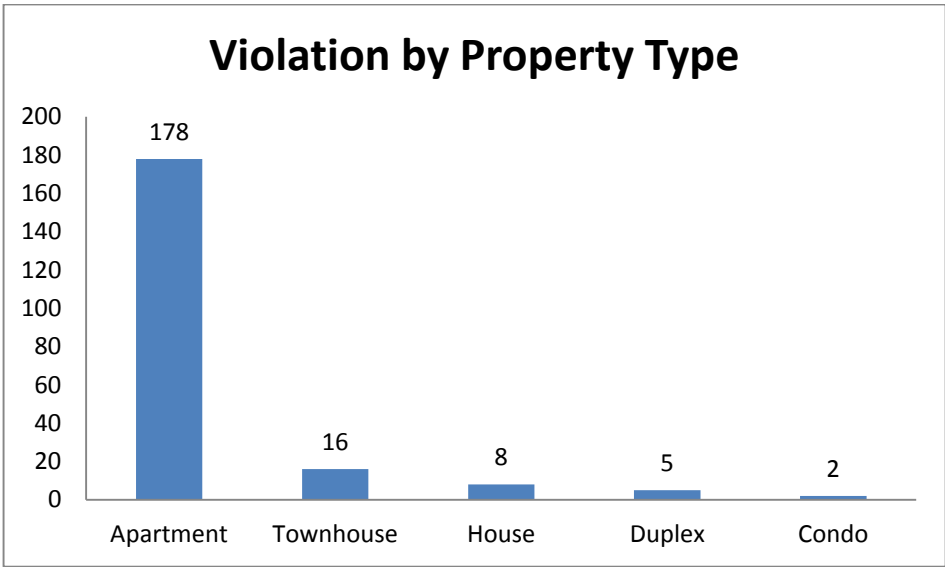
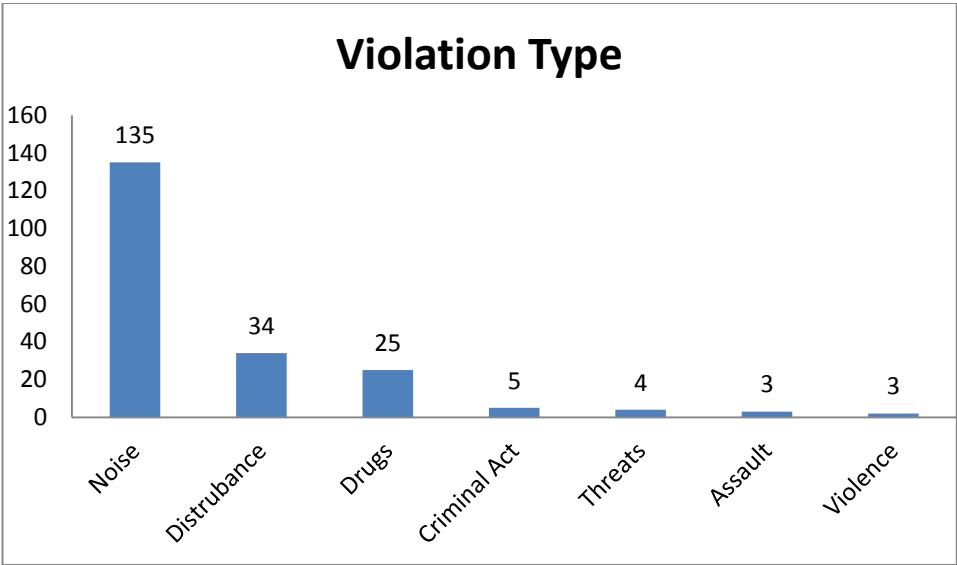
The Crime Free Multi-Housing ordinance was enacted in 2007. It provides an effective tool for rental property owners and managers. The police department facilitates the mandatory 8-hour training for all rental license holders, as well as verifying lease violations. During 2014, Community Outreach staff conducted two training sessions.

Easy Tracking™ was developed to store, track and disseminate all information associated with the Crime Free Ordinance. This software package allows easy access to property and violation information. In addition to the full database, Easy Tracking™ contains a web-based version so patrol officers can access information from any computer, including the MCD's in the squad cars.

Officers responded to 6,878 calls for service at rental properties in 2015. This represents 17% of all calls for service for 2015 (39,677). There were 209 verified ordinance violations in 2015, which is 3% of the total calls to rental properties.

Crime-Free violations are broken down by violation action, violation type and violation by property type. 85% of the violations occurred at apartment complexes.

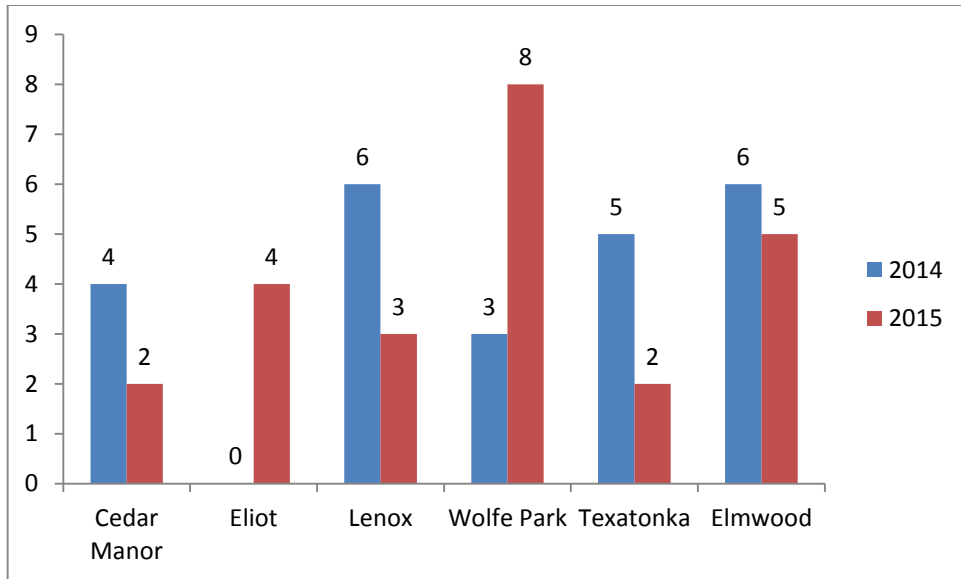




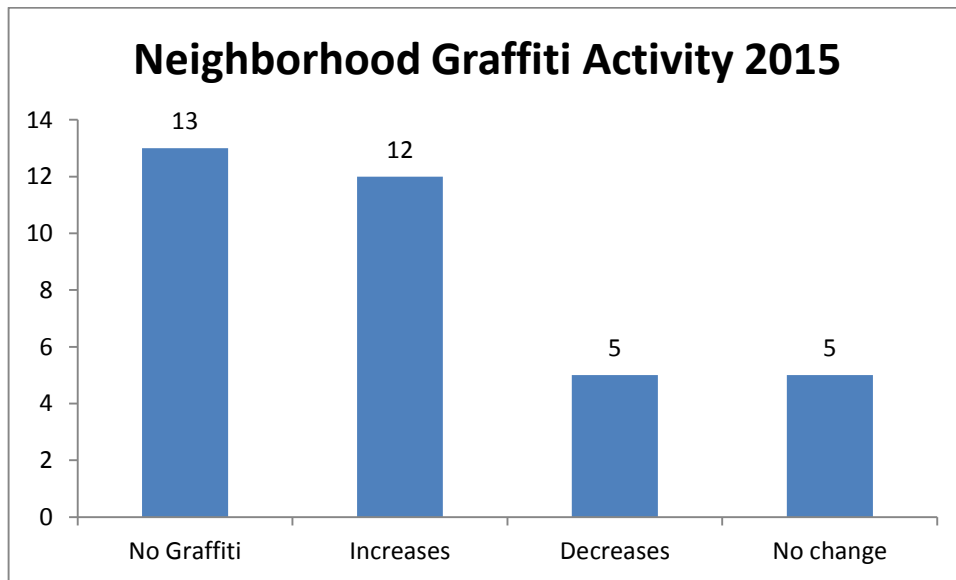
**Graffiti Abatement:**

2015 was the tenth full year for our graffiti abatement process. Representatives from Public Works, Parks & Recreation, Inspections, Communications and the Police Department continued to work together to remove, document and track all graffiti in the city.

Graffiti reports were up 4% in 2015 (from 46 in 2014 to 48 in 2015). Taking a neighborhood (grid) assessment of reported graffiti, the following chart shows activity levels for the most active (or inactive) neighborhoods in 2015.

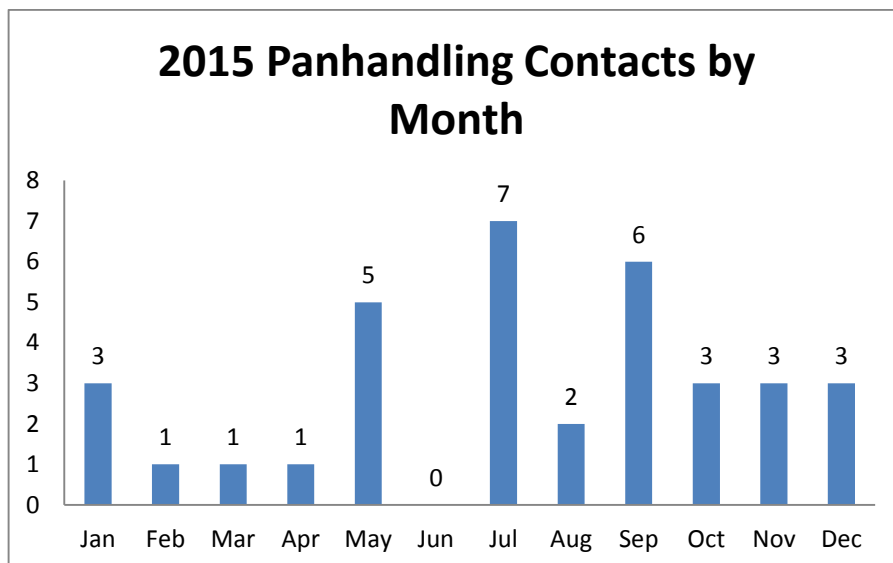
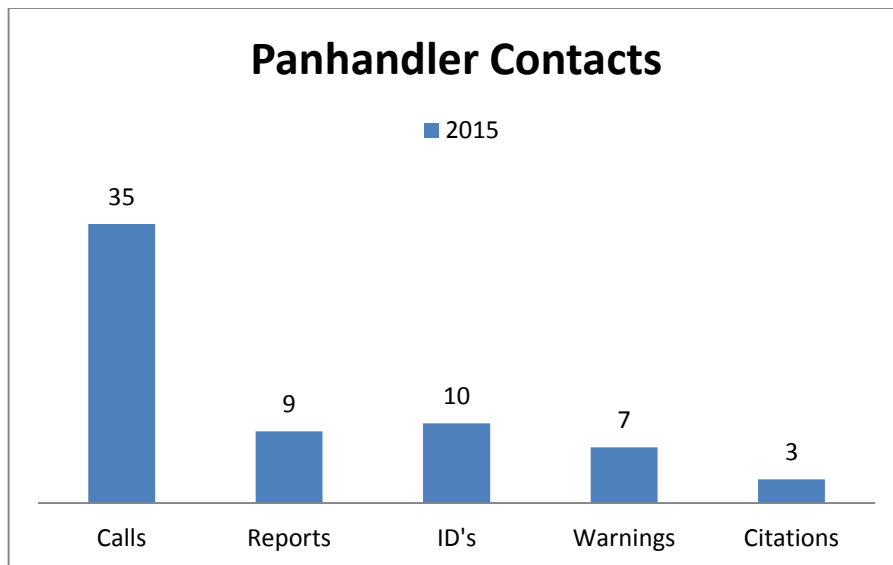


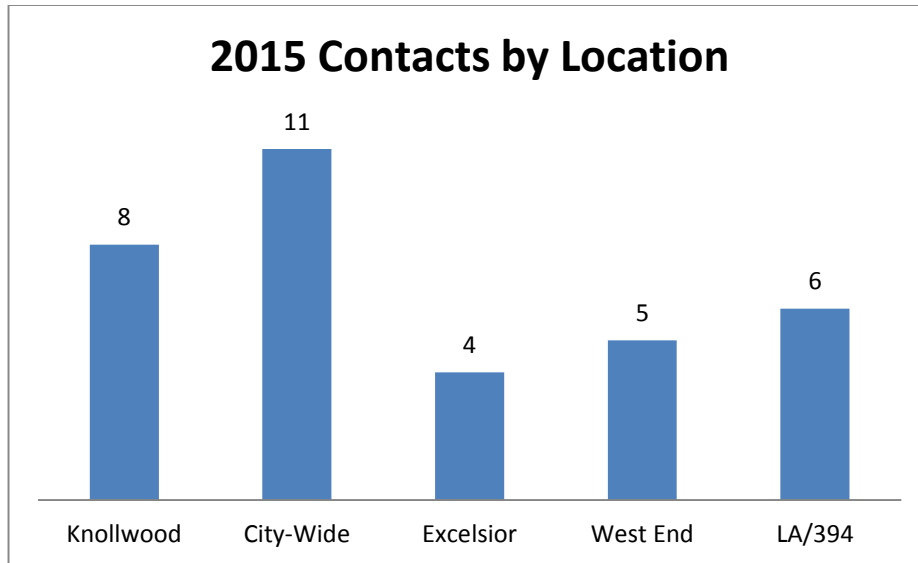
Of the 35 neighborhoods in 2015, five have shown a decrease in reported graffiti, thirteen neighborhoods had no reported graffiti incidents, twelve neighborhoods showed increases in reported graffiti cases and five with no change in reported graffiti cases as shown below:



**Panhandling:** This project was initiated in December 2012 with staff members from Police, our Prosecuting Attorney’s Office, Public Works and St. Stevens (social service agency for the homeless) coming together to develop a systematic approach to what was identified as a problem with panhandlers. Throughout 2015, panhandling activity was tracked and documented to provide baseline data for program evaluation purposes.

The following charts summarize panhandling activity for 2015:





## ANNUAL CRIME STATISTICS

### **Evaluating Statistics:**

The statistics in this report are generated through specialized searches of the department's computer system. When reading and evaluating these findings, please keep in mind this one very important factor: Our figures are based solely on reported incidents which are brought to the attention of the police department. An incident record usually starts with a call to the dispatcher. Information from the caller is entered into the CAD system, and an officer is sent to the scene. If the call warrants, the officer will write a report. A computerized record may also be generated when an officer on routine patrol sees something suspicious occurring or pulls a vehicle over for a violation or when a victim comes in to the police department to report a crime.

Many crimes go unreported, even though awareness of crime has increased. Reasons vary as to why crimes and suspicious incidents are not reported, but here are some of the common reasons.

1. The victim believes that the crime was unimportant,
2. Fear of retaliation from the suspect,
3. Perception that the police will not believe the victim,
4. The victim was involved in an illegal act when the crime happened,
5. Perception that the police will not be able to catch the person(s) who committed the crime, and
6. The victim may feel that she/he was the cause of being victimized. This is mostly the case with domestic assault and sexual assault.

Other factors which have an effect on the types of calls and resulting incidents of crime include:

- Age of the population
- Income level
- Educational level
- Proximity to a central city
- Population density
- Access to, and transportation system within, the city
- Type of housing and industry
- Number, type, location, and concentration of entertainment and recreational facilities

### **Classification of Crimes:**

Part one crimes, also called Crime Index Crimes, consist of offenses, which, because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported to police, were selected to serve for evaluating the fluctuations in the volume of crime. These crimes are, in order of seriousness: Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny (Theft), Auto Theft, and Arson. Information on these crimes is kept by the FBI, National Criminal Justice Institute, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and local law enforcement agencies. This information has been kept since the 1930's.

Another category of crime which is also kept by the FBI and Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is Part two crime. There are 18 types of crime in this category, some of which are as follows: Simple assault, other sex offenses, forgery/counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, property damage, gambling, prostitution, DWI, narcotics, weapons, liquor laws, possession of stolen property, family/child crime, and disorderly conduct.

### **Juvenile Offenses**

Juvenile crimes are separated into two categories, 1). **Status offenses** -offenses which are legal to persons over a certain age, but illegal to those under that age. Such offenses include runaways, truancy, curfew, smoking, consuming alcohol, etc. 2). **Criminal offenses** - offenses which are illegal regardless of age. Such offenses would include shoplifting, assault, arson, criminal sexual conduct, robbery, auto theft, etc.

## Calls for Service

The police responded to 39,677 calls for service in 2015, compared to 36,307 in 2014. This is a 9% increase. Below is a summary of the calls for service received during 2015.

<u>Description</u>	<u># of Calls</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u># of Calls</u>
911 Hang-up/open line	208	Identity Theft	109
Accident - Car vs. Deer	1	INFO/COP / Questions / Intelligence	258
Accident Personal Injury	109	Juvenile Complaint	157
Accident PI Hit & Run	48	Kidnapping	1
Accident Property Damage	931	Lift Assist	230
Accident Property Damage Hit & Run	298	Liquor Violation	1
Alarm	1,214	Lost Property	90
Alarm - Hold-Up/Robbery	37	Medical	3,756
Alarm - Panic	52	Missing Person	168
Animal at Large	254	Motorist Assist / Stall / Adandoned Vehicle	562
Animal Bark	139	Neighborhood Dispute	116
Animal Bite	22	Noise / Loud Music	534
Animal Call	255	Obscenity / Exposer	15
Animal-Coyote	17	OFP Violation - OFP Restraining Order	56
Animal Cruelty	75	Open Door / Window	55
Animal - Dangerous Dog	6	ORD Misc. Ordinance	85
Animal - Wildlife	200	Other Incident	186
Assault	99	Panhandling	34
Assist Other Agency	371	Paper Service	177
Burglary	135	Parking Complaint	889
Check Park	2	Predatory Offender-Fail to Register/Verify Address	89
Check Premise	39	Property Damage / Vandalism	332
Check Residence	9	Prostitution	2
Check Welfare	934	Prowler / Peeper	3
Child Protection	36	Public Assist	180
Civil / Assist	383	Recover Property or Vehicle	15
Compliance Check Liquor & Tobacco	6	Road Hazard	135
Crisis-Mental Health	274	Robbery	21
CSC Criminal Sexual Conduct	52	Runaway	50
Death Investigation (All Deaths)	20	Search Warrant	7
Detail Other Duties as Assigned	598	Shoplifter	320
Directed Patrol	9,261	Snowbirds	1
Disturbance / Disorderly	626	Stalking	16
Domestic	305	Stop Arm Violation	5
Domestic Violence intervention follow up	68	Suicide Threat / Attempt	52
Driving Complaint	499	Suspicious Activity / Person / Vehicle	1,693
Drug Activity	150	Theft	879
Drunkenness	172	Theft from Auto	296
DUI	101	Theft - No Pay	73
DWI House Check	37	Threats	162
Extra Patrol	156	Tow	23
Fight	39	Traffic Detail	9
Fire other Incident	139	Traffic Stop	6,692
Fireworks	58	Transport	7
Follow Up	1,054	Trash Pull	1
Forgery/Counterfeit	17	Trespass / Unwanted Person	317
Found Bicycle	84	Utilities	203
Found Property	169	Vehicle Theft	99
Fraud	271	Vulnerable Adult	6
Handgun - Permit to Carry / Purchase	2	Warrant Activity	215
Harassing Communications	203	Weapons Violation	60
		<b>Total Calls for Service - 2015</b>	<b>39,677</b>

**CRIME COMPARISON  
2015 and 2014**

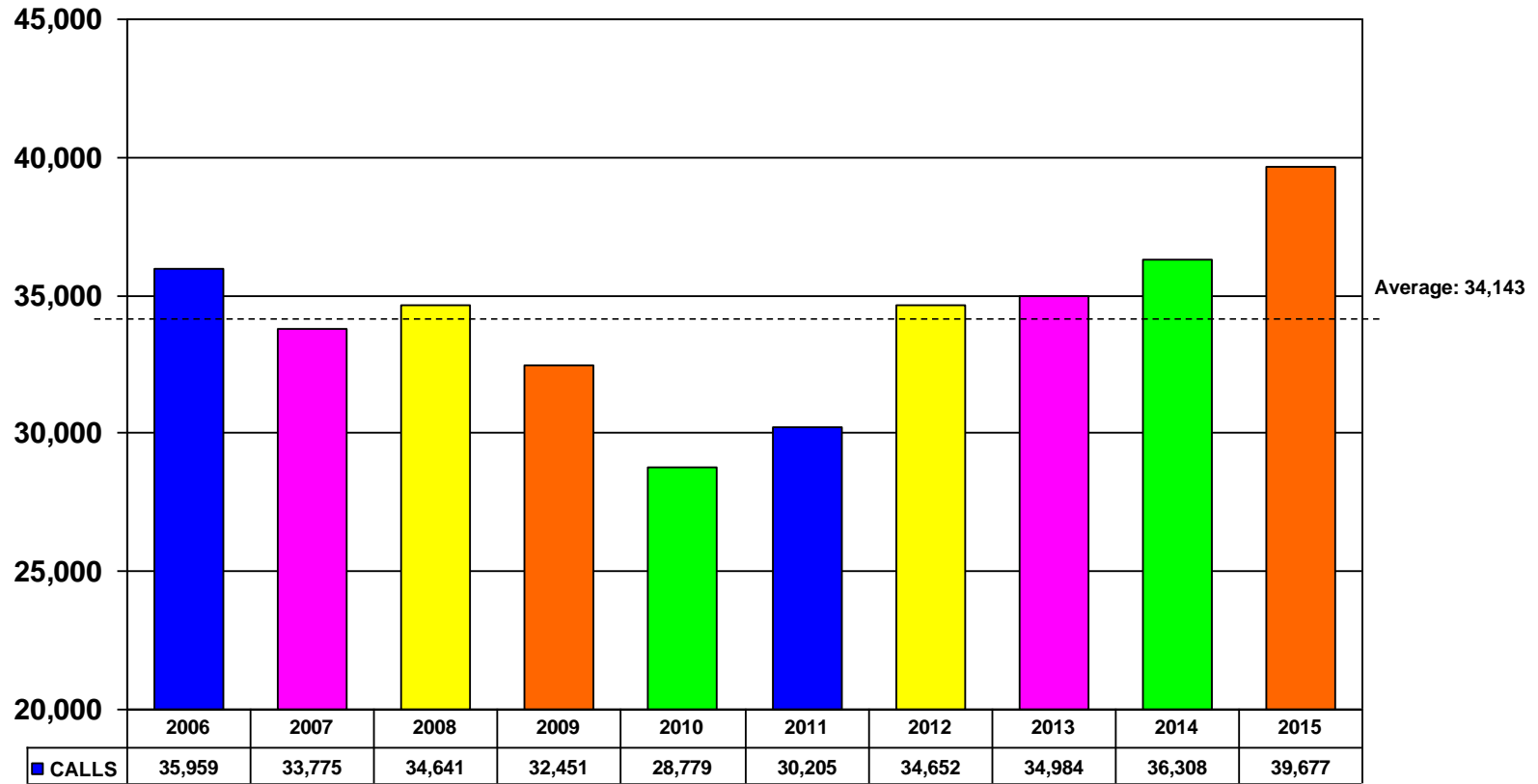
**Part 1 Crimes Reported**

<u>Crime</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Difference %</u>
Homicide	0	0	0.0%
Rape	24	15	60.0%
Robbery	29	25	16.0%
Aggravated Assault	51	50	2.0%
Burglary - Total	153	191	-19.9%
Residential	103	140	-26.4%
Business	50	51	-2.0%
Larceny - Total	1096	1182	-7.3%
Theft from Vehicle	267	308	-13.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	43	57	-24.6%
Arson	1	2	-50.0%
<b>Total Part 1</b>	<b>1397</b>	<b>1522</b>	<b>-8.2%</b>

**Part 2 Crimes Reported**

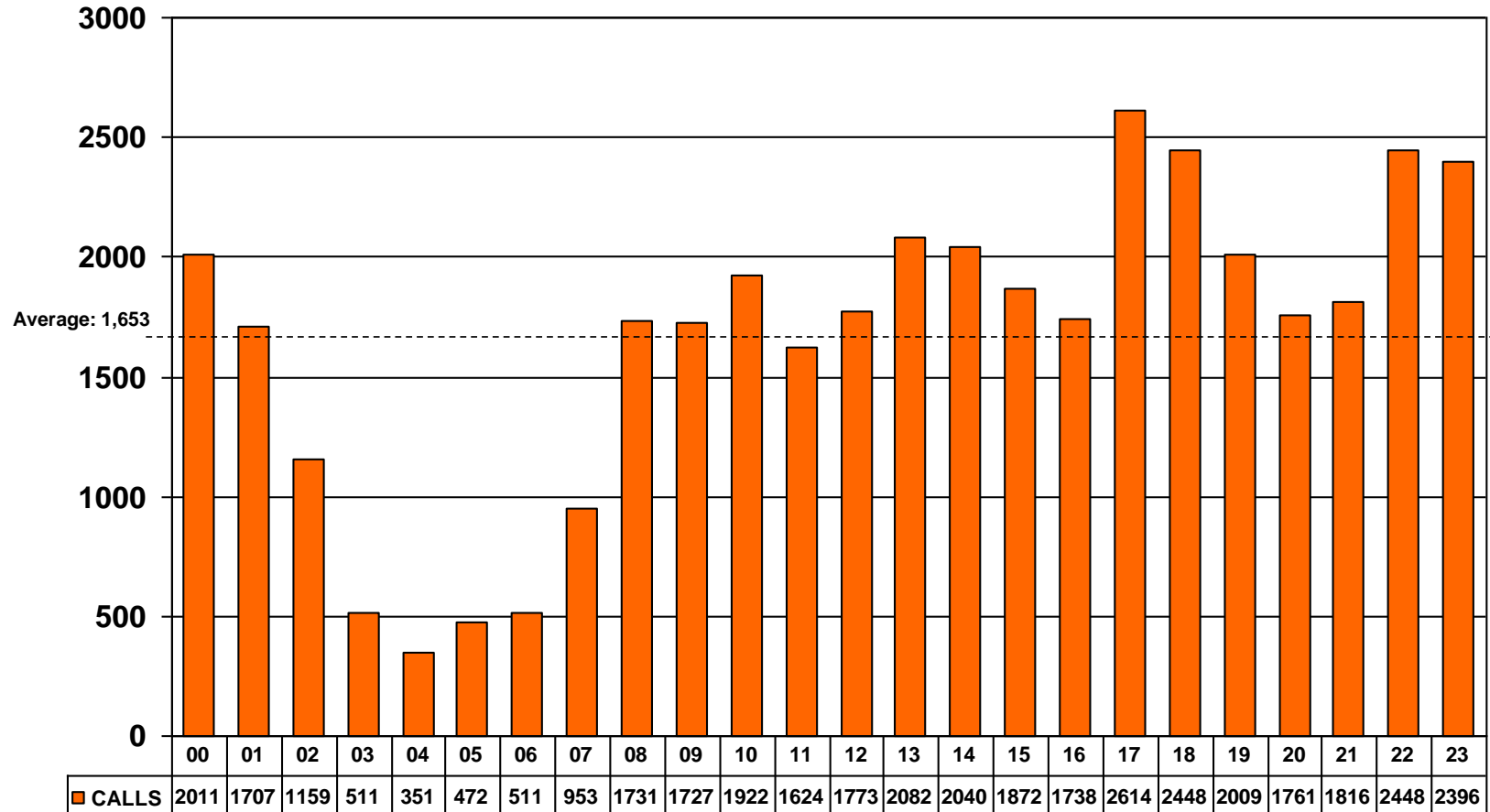
<u>Crime</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Difference %</u>
Other Assaults	294	315	-6.7%
Fraud	306	255	20.0%
Embezzlement	0	2	-100.0%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	32	27	18.5%
Other Sex Offenses	41	28	46.4%
Narcotics	152	120	26.7%
Fleeing Police	6	8	-25.0%
Gambling	0	0	0.0%
Family/Child Crime	6	15	-60.0%
Liquor Violations	18	14	28.6%
Disorderly Conduct	53	42	26.2%
Trespassing	12	26	-53.8%
Littering	11	6	83.3%
Possess/Receive Stolen Property	6	13	-53.8%
Weapons Violations	6	4	50.0%
Prostitution/Obscenity	3	1	200.0%
DWI	193	168	14.9%
Vandalism-All	296	261	13.4%
OFP/Harassment Order Violations	35	87	-59.8%
All Other	70	88	-20.5%
<b>Total Part 2</b>	<b>1540</b>	<b>1480</b>	<b>4.1%</b>

# TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE 2006 - 2015



Source: Department Records

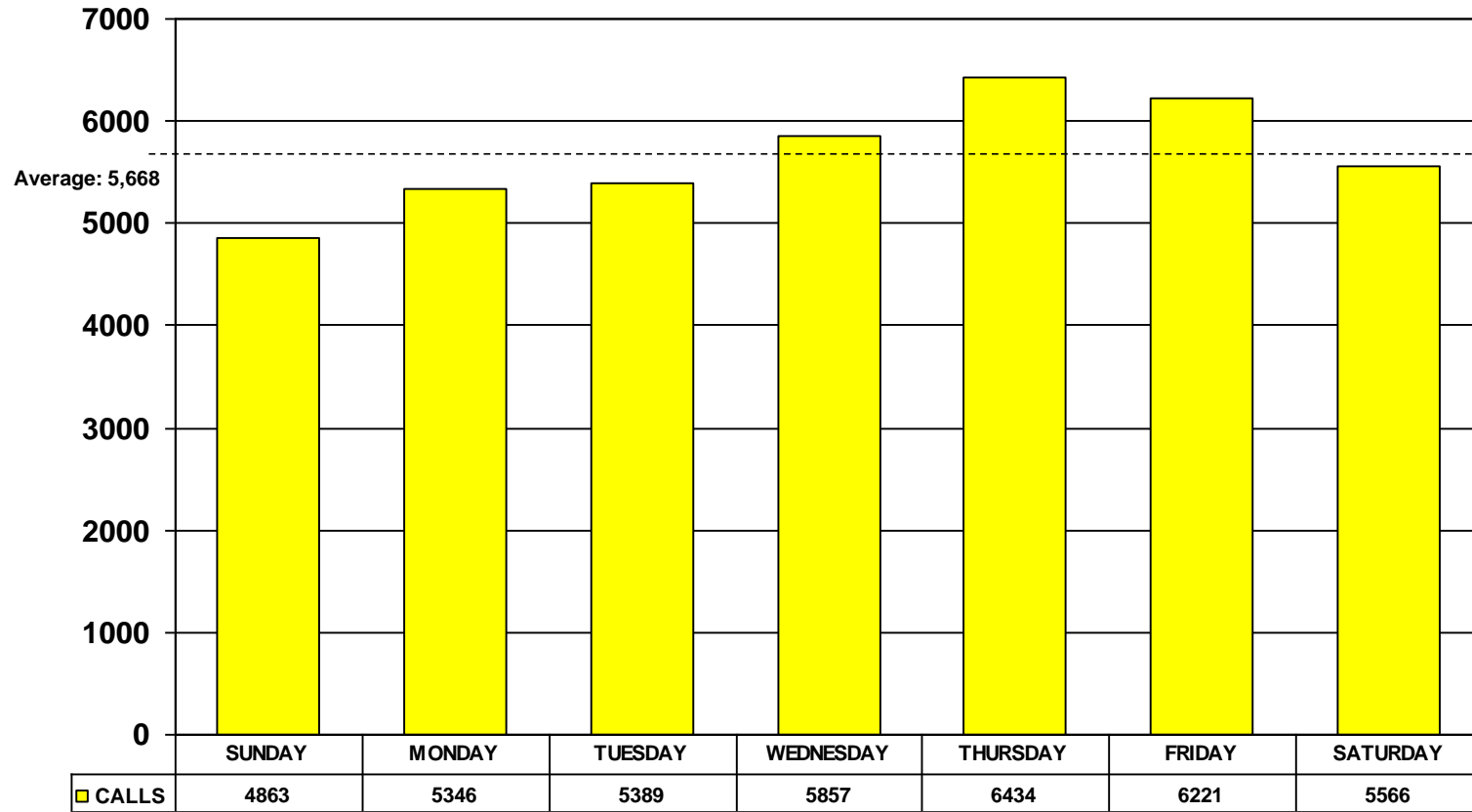
# CALLS BY TIME OF DAY 2015



Source: Department Records

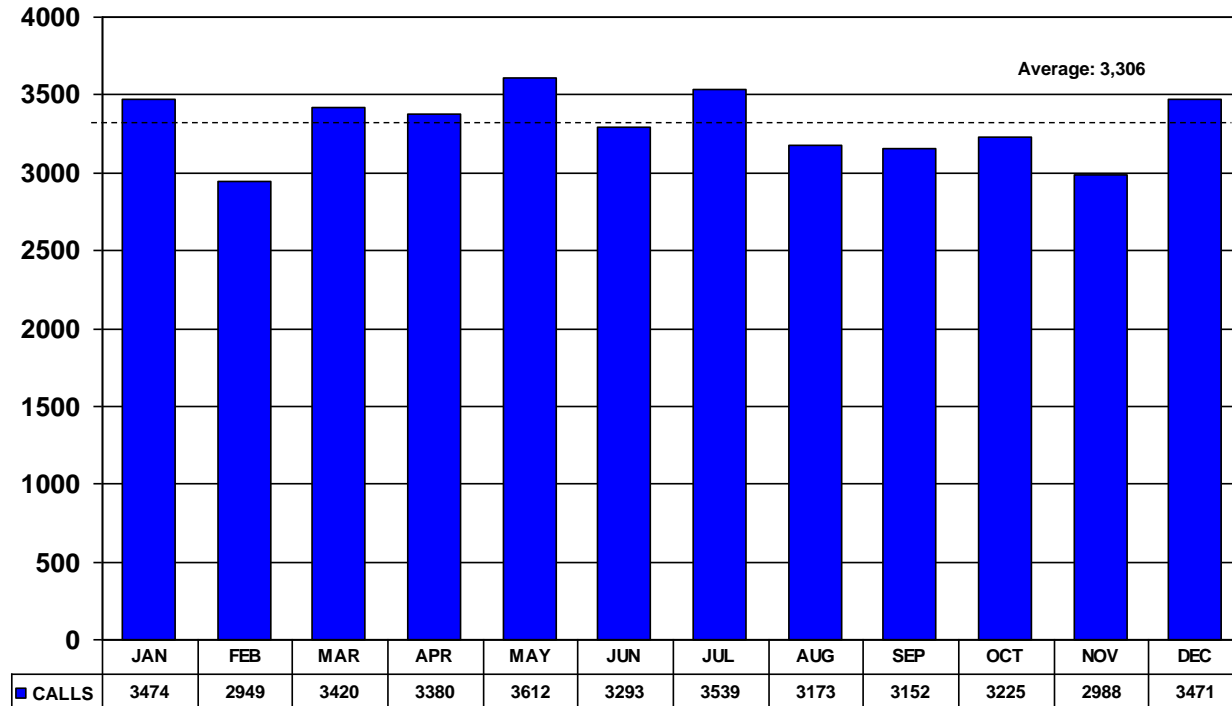
NOTE: Above totals include all traffic stops.

# CALLS BY DAY OF WEEK 2015



Source: Department Records

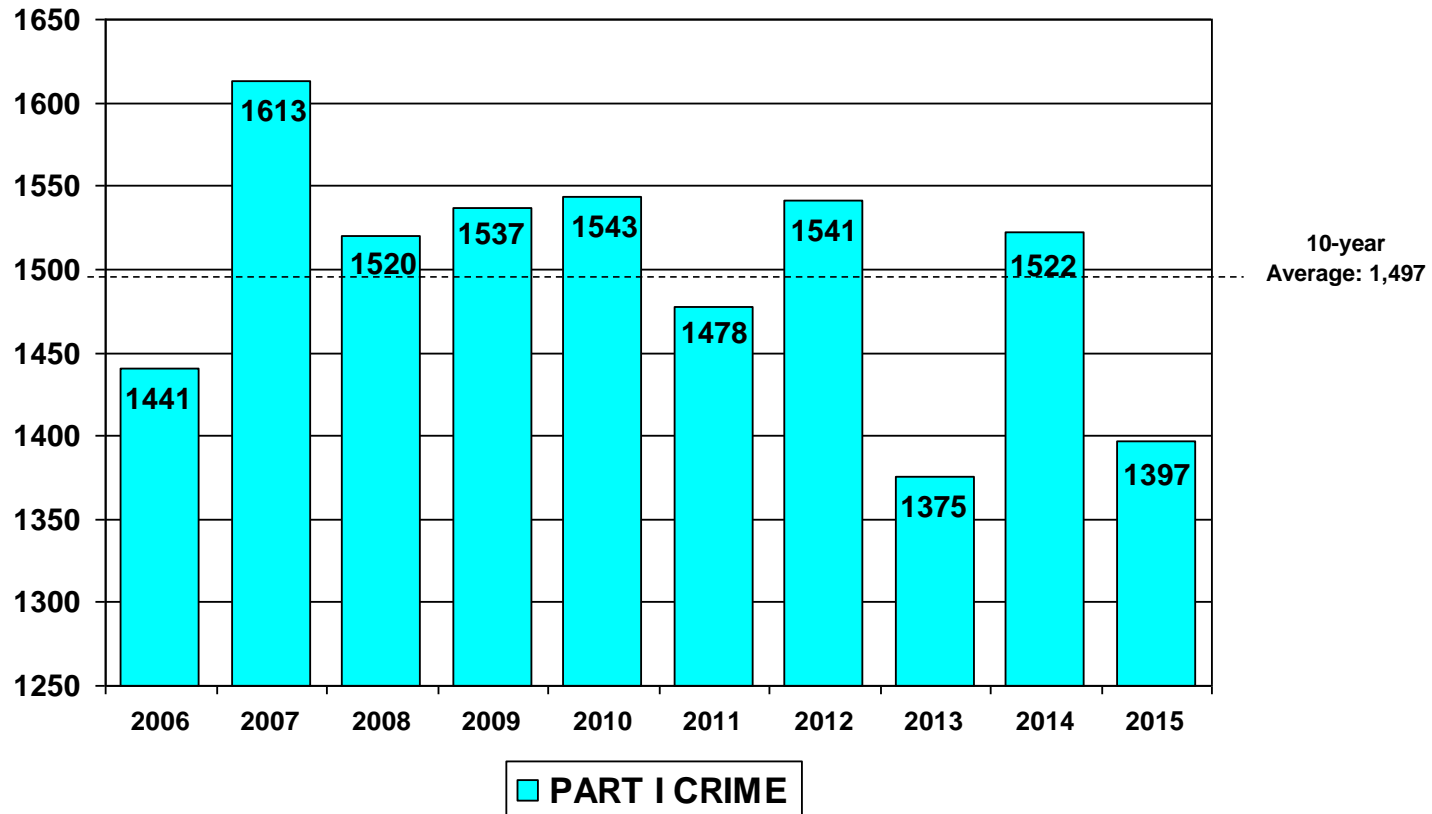
# CALLS BY MONTH OF YEAR 2015



Source: Department Records

# PART I CRIME \*

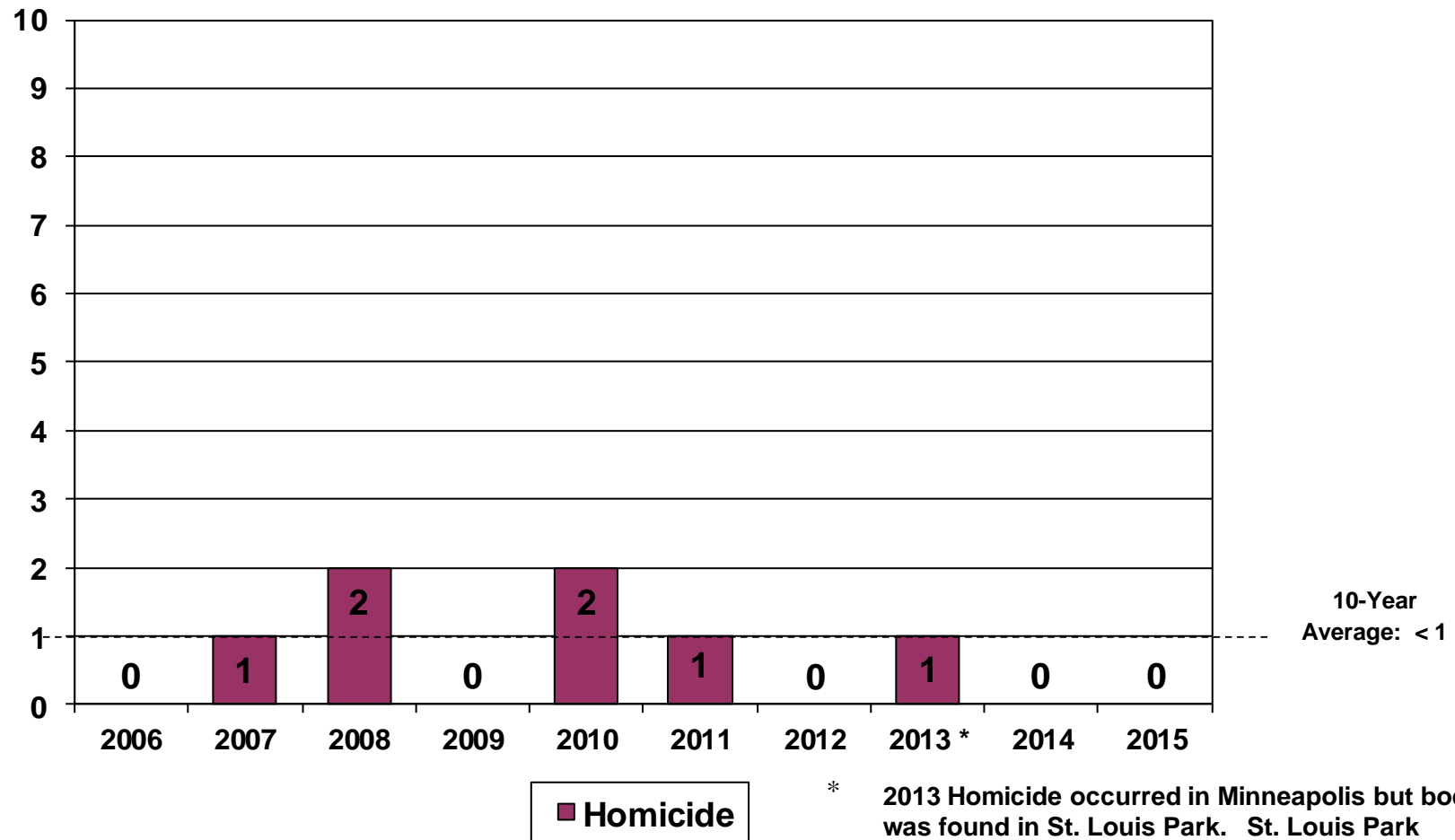
## 2006 - 2015



Source: Department Records

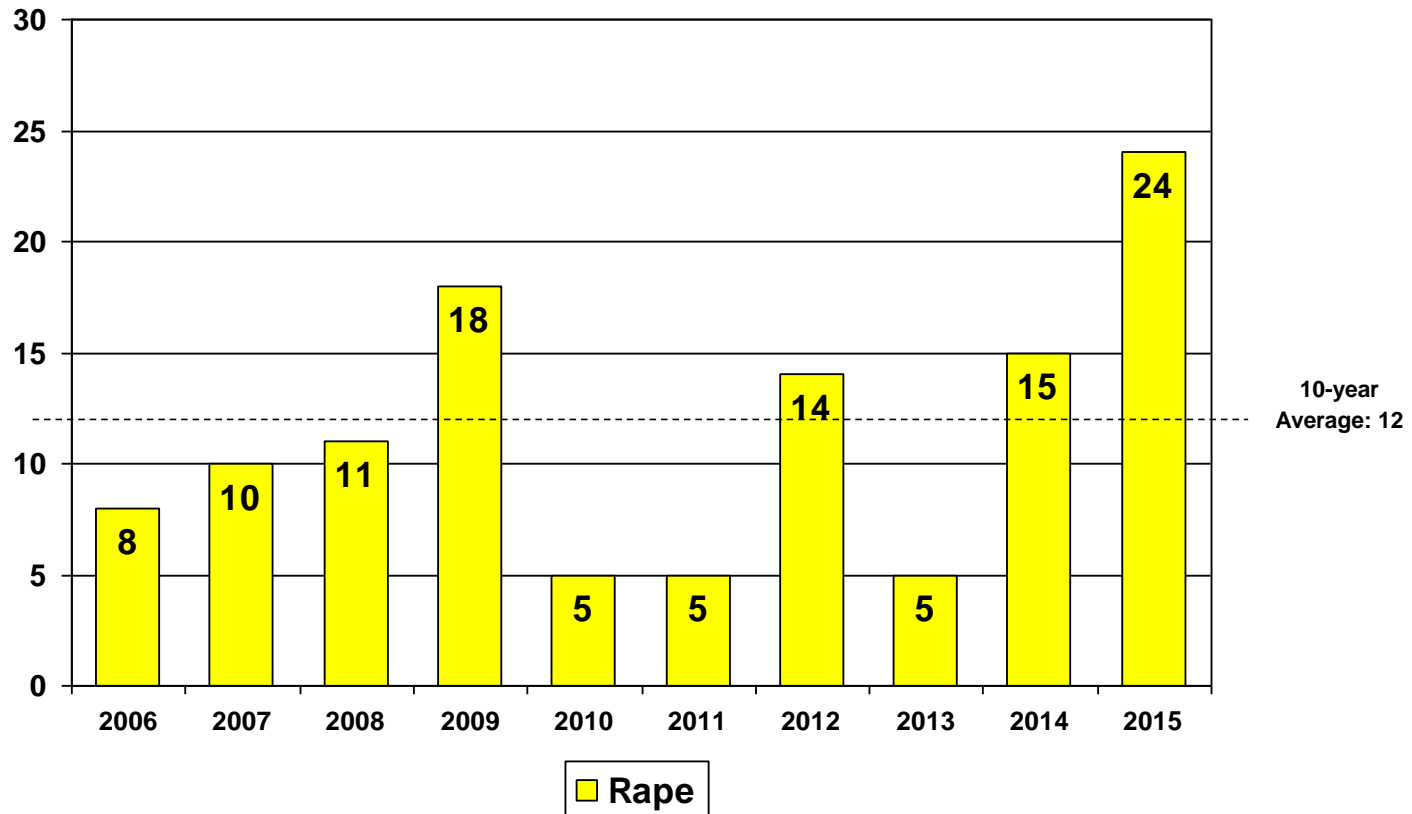
\* PART I CRIME INCLUDES HOMICIDE, RAPE, ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, BURGLARY, THEFT, MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT AND ARSON

# Homicide 2006 - 2015



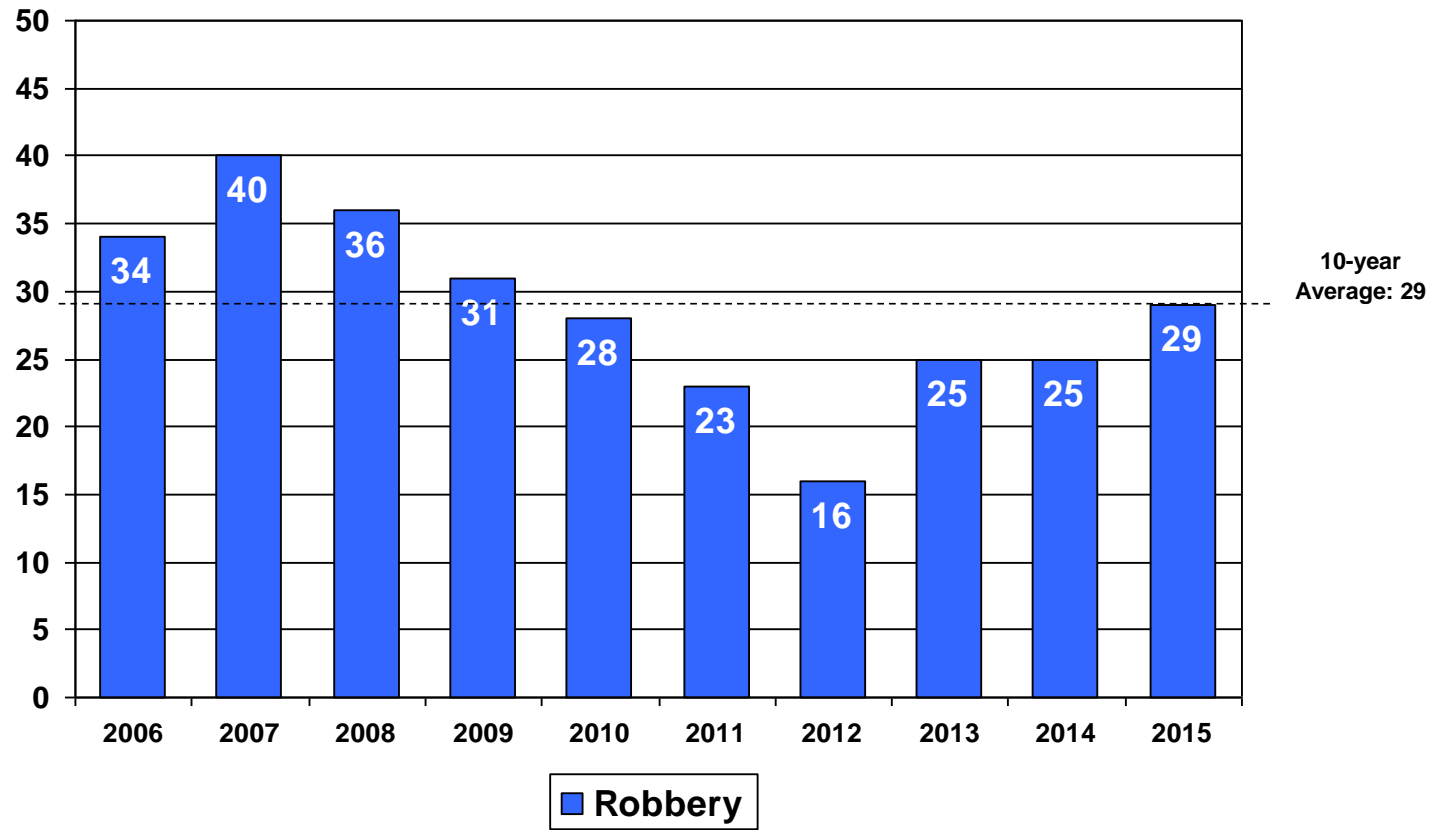
Source: Department Records

# RAPE 2006 - 2015



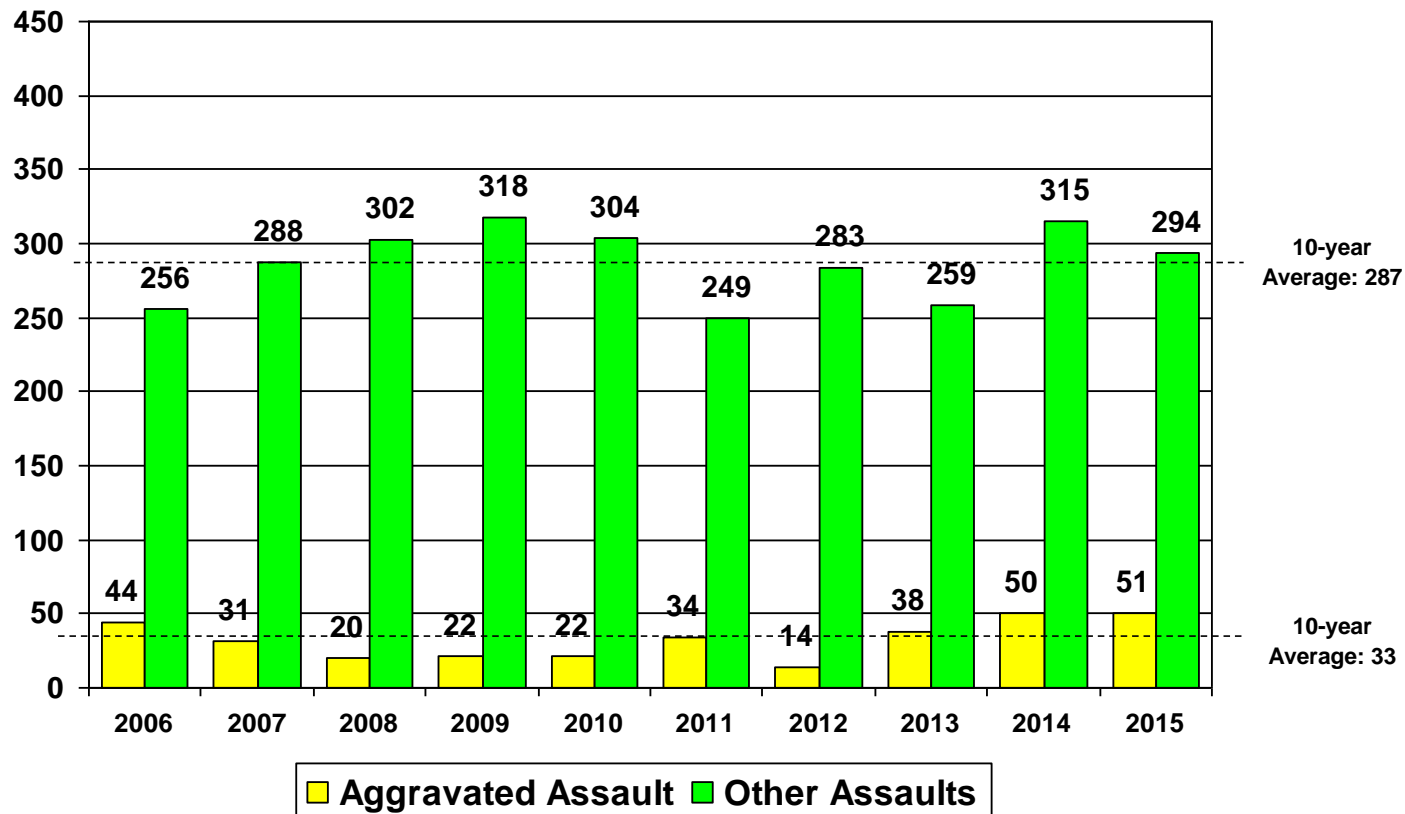
Source: Department Records

# ROBBERY 2006 - 2015



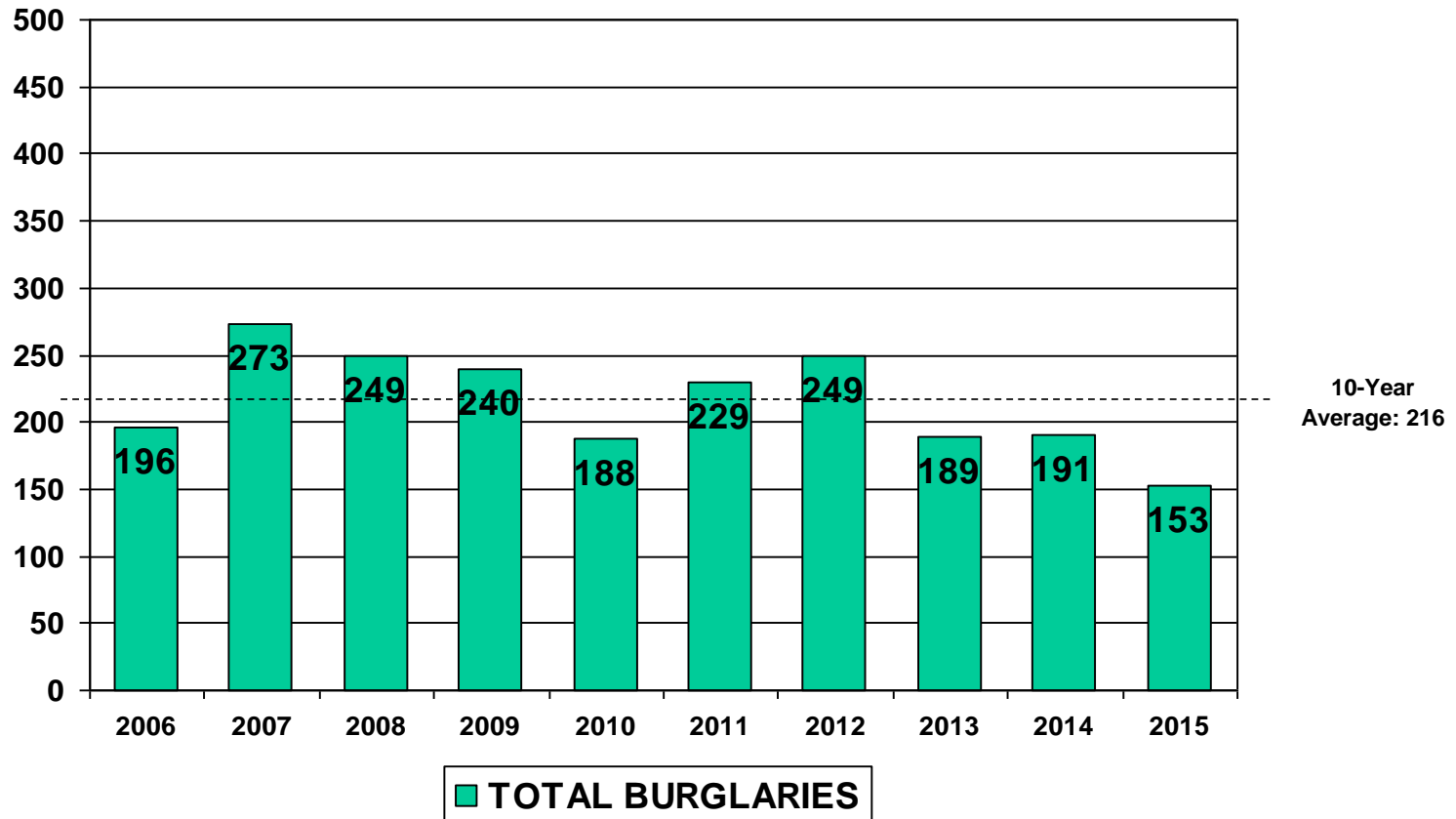
Source: Department Records

# ASSAULT 2006 - 2015



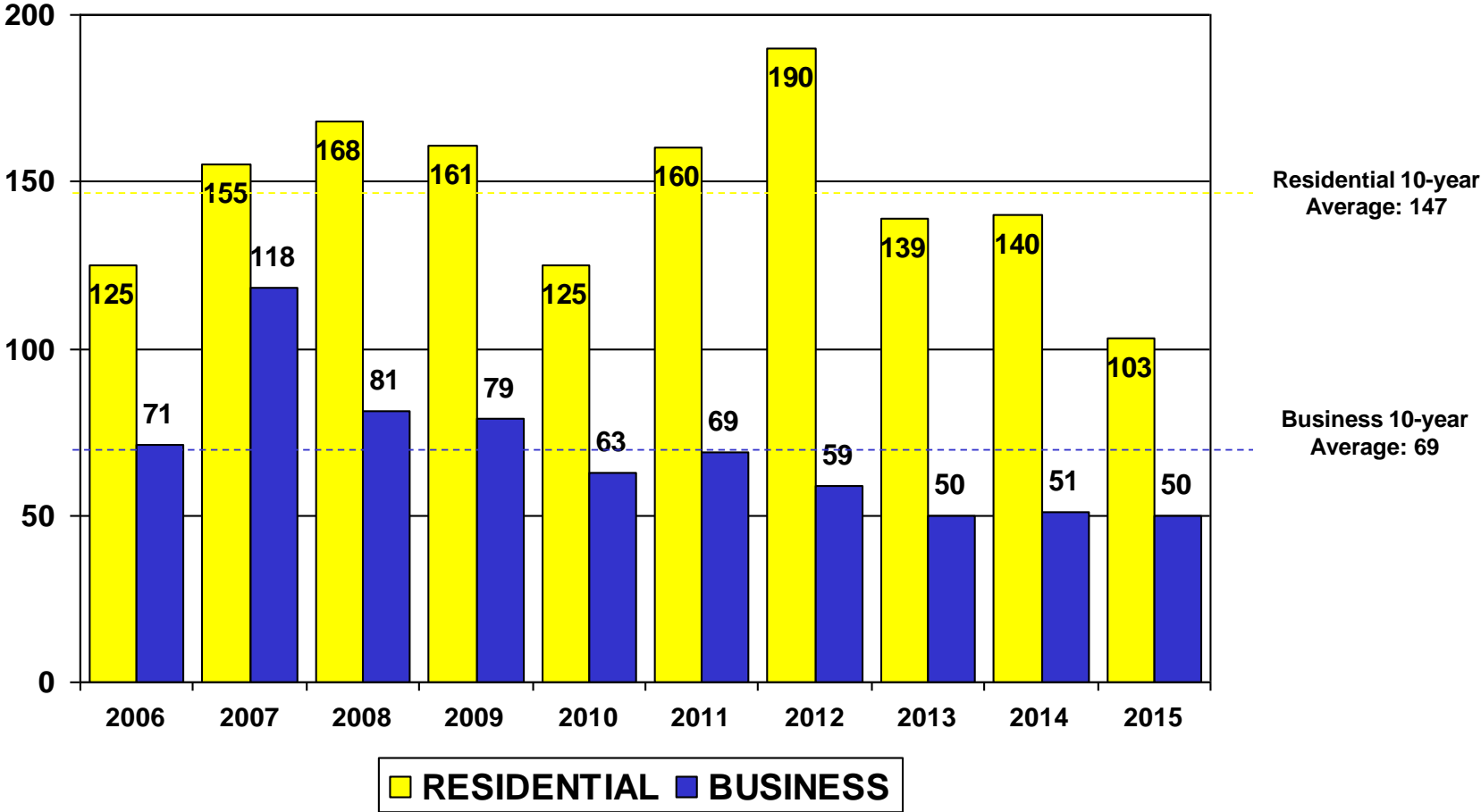
Source: Department Records

# BURGLARY 2006 - 2015



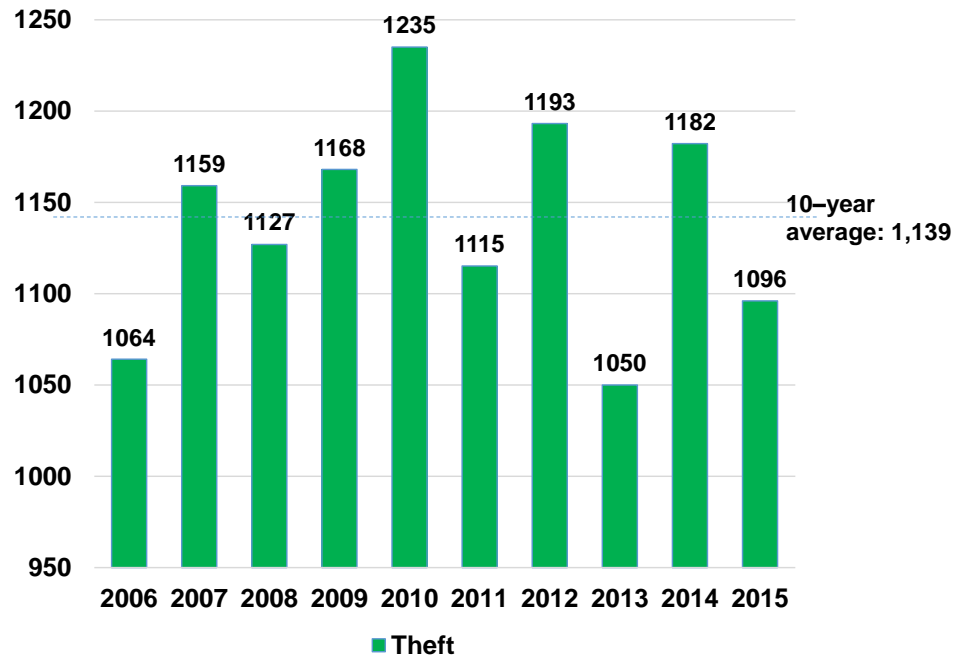
Source: Department Records

# RESIDENTIAL VS. BUSINESS BURGLARY 2006 - 2015

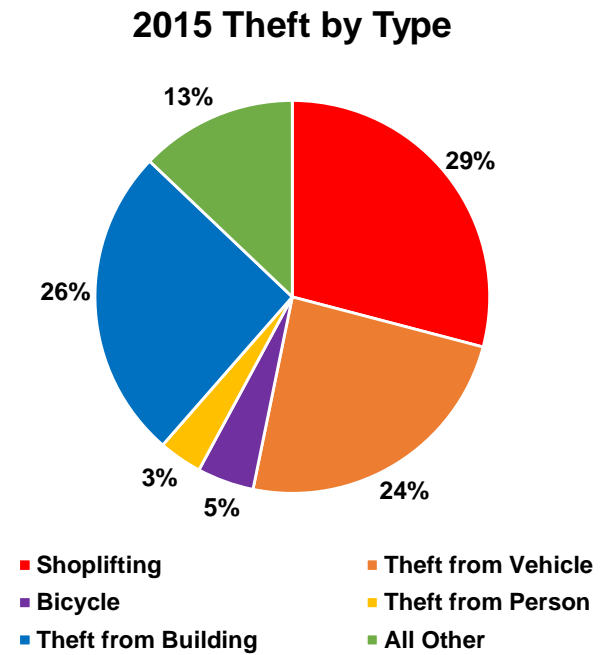


Source: Department Records

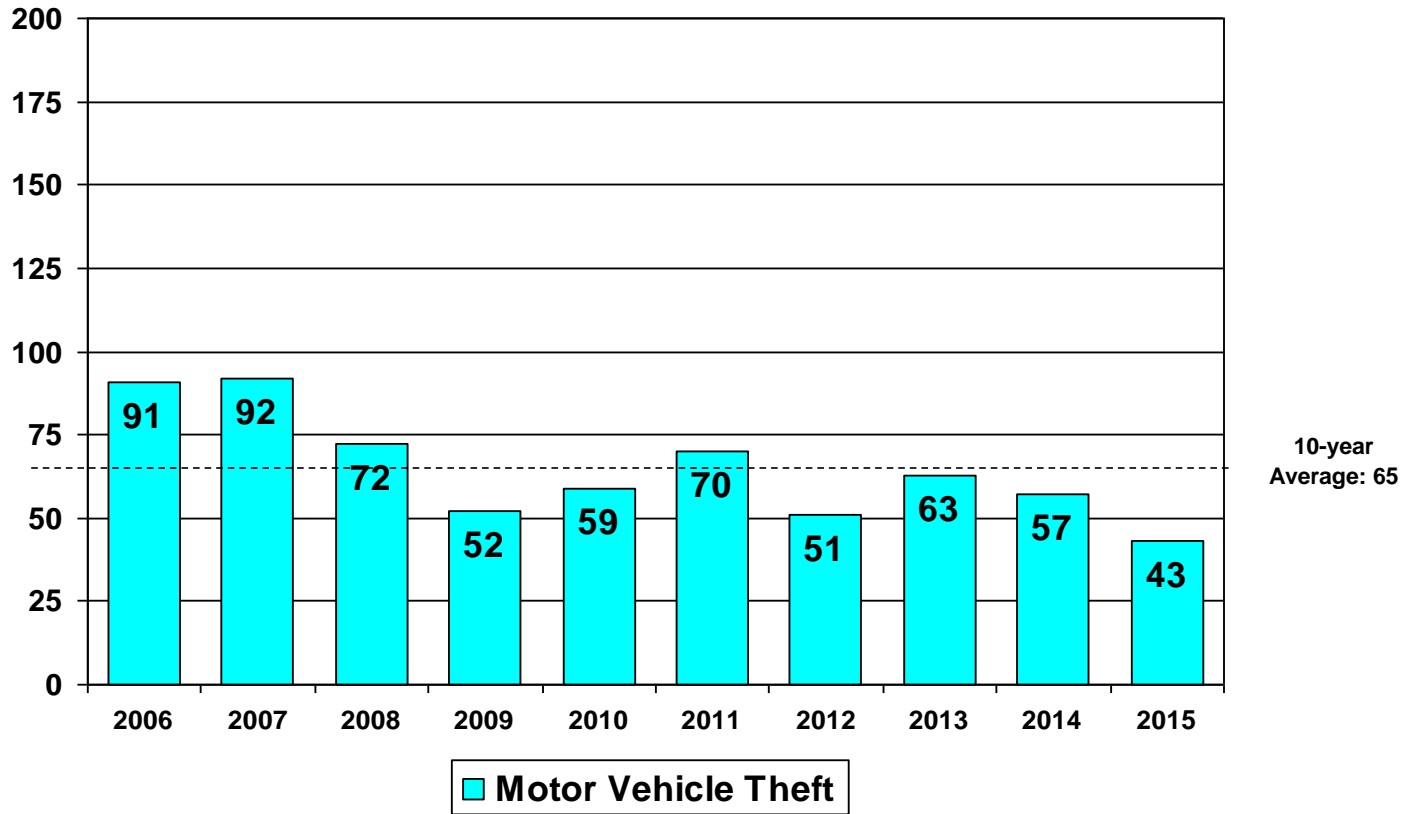
# THEFT 2006 - 2015



Source: Department Records

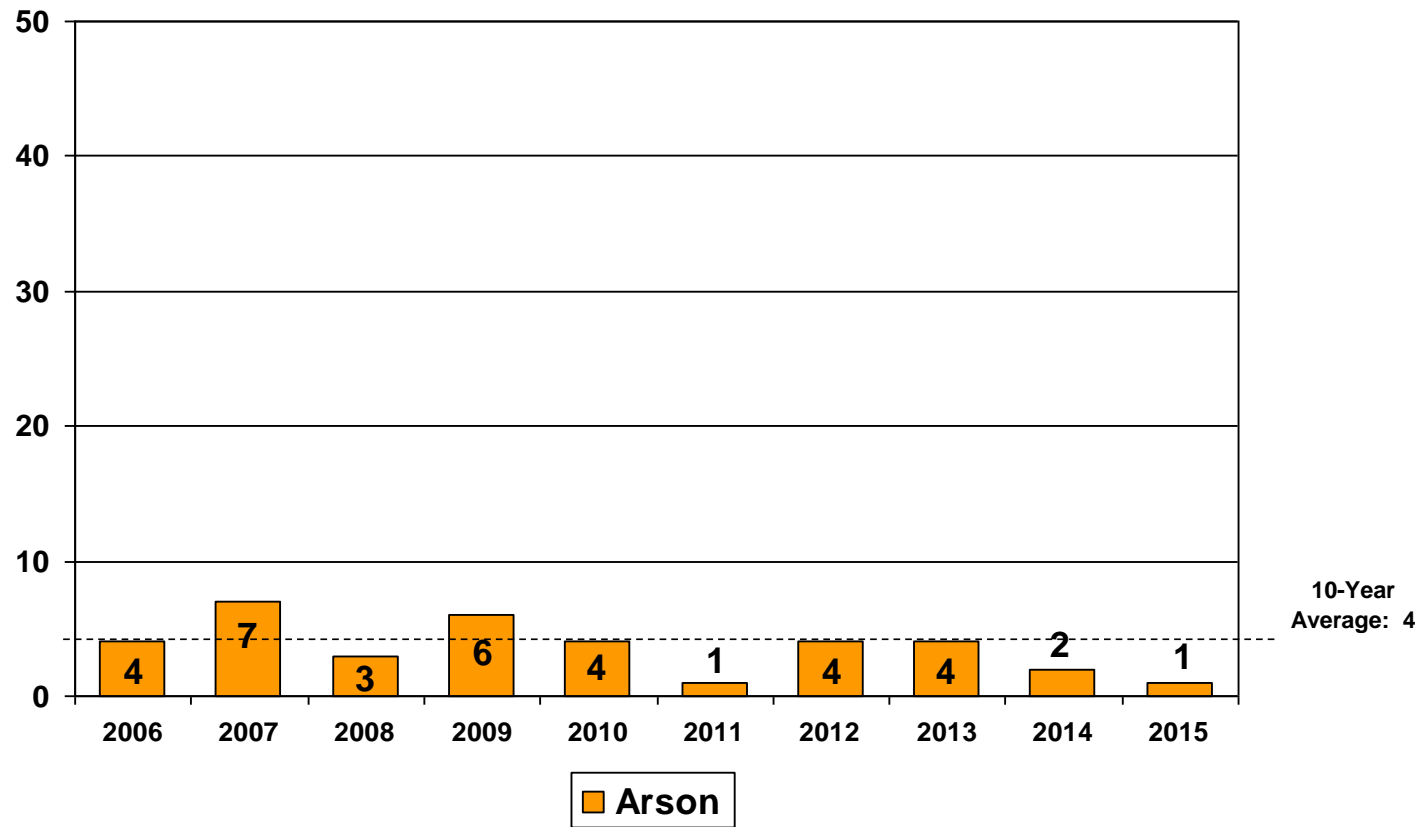


# MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT 2006 - 2015



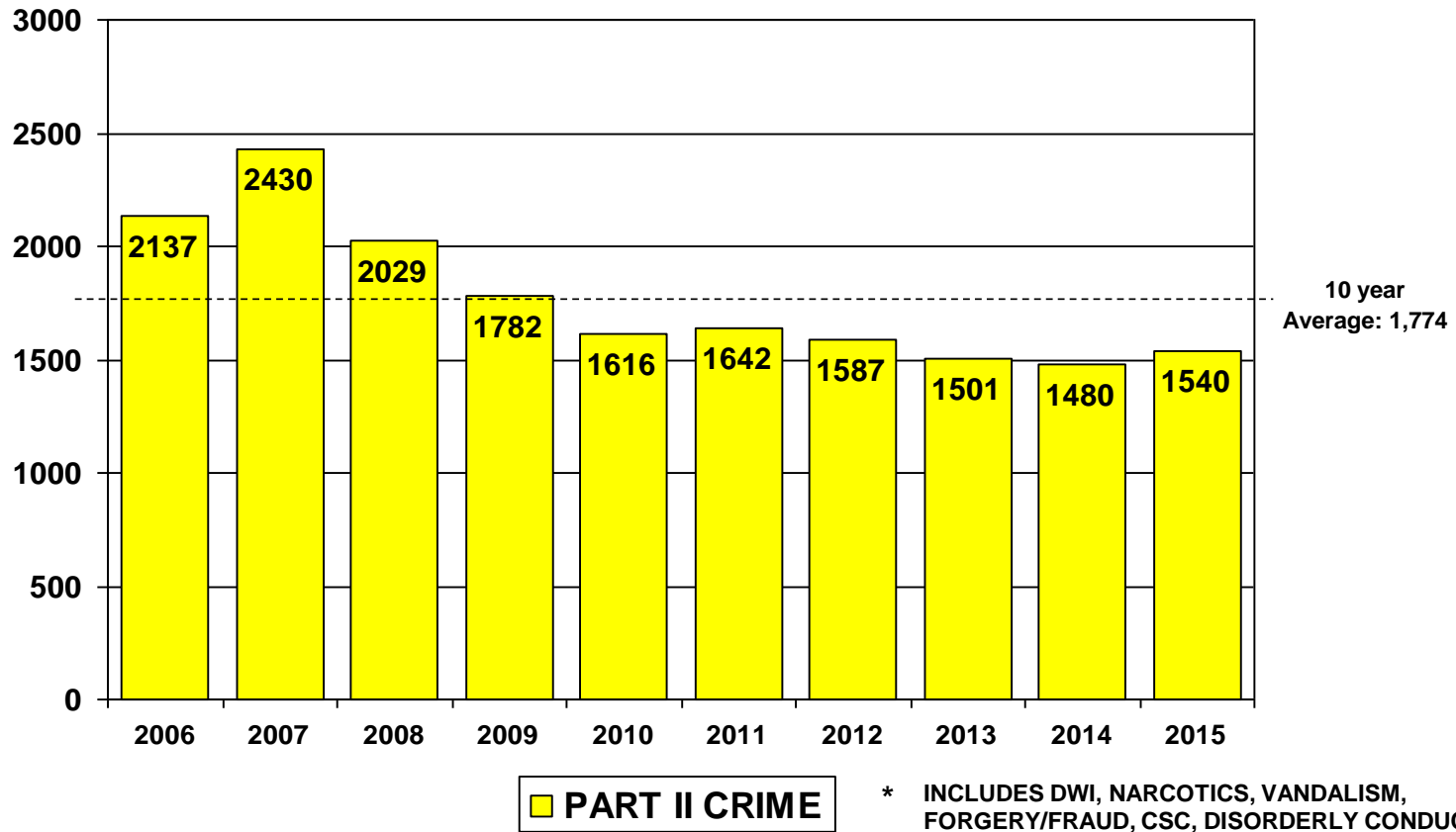
Source: Department Records

# ARSON 2006 - 2015



Source: Department Records

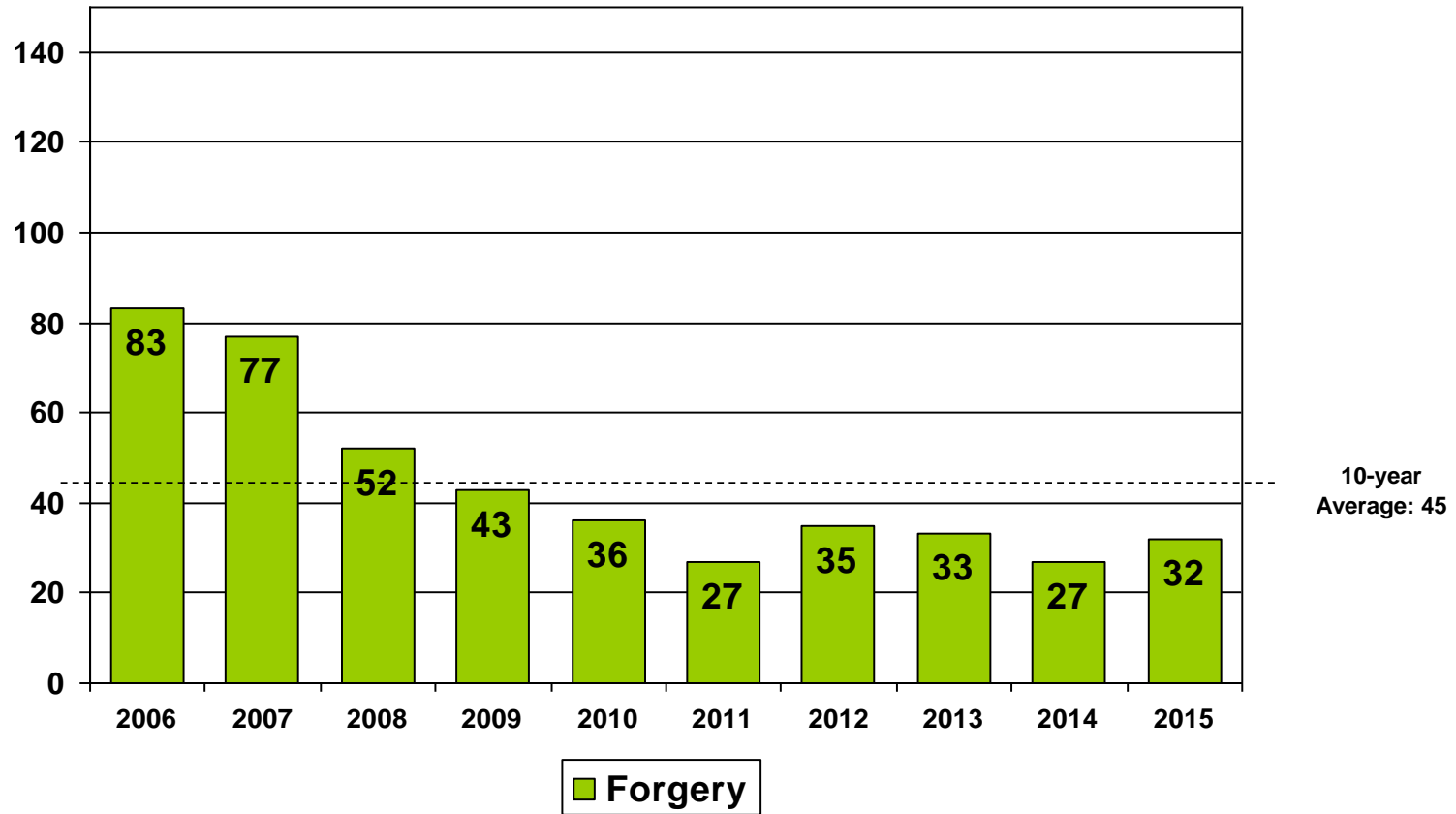
## PART II CRIMES \* 2006 - 2015



Source: Department Records

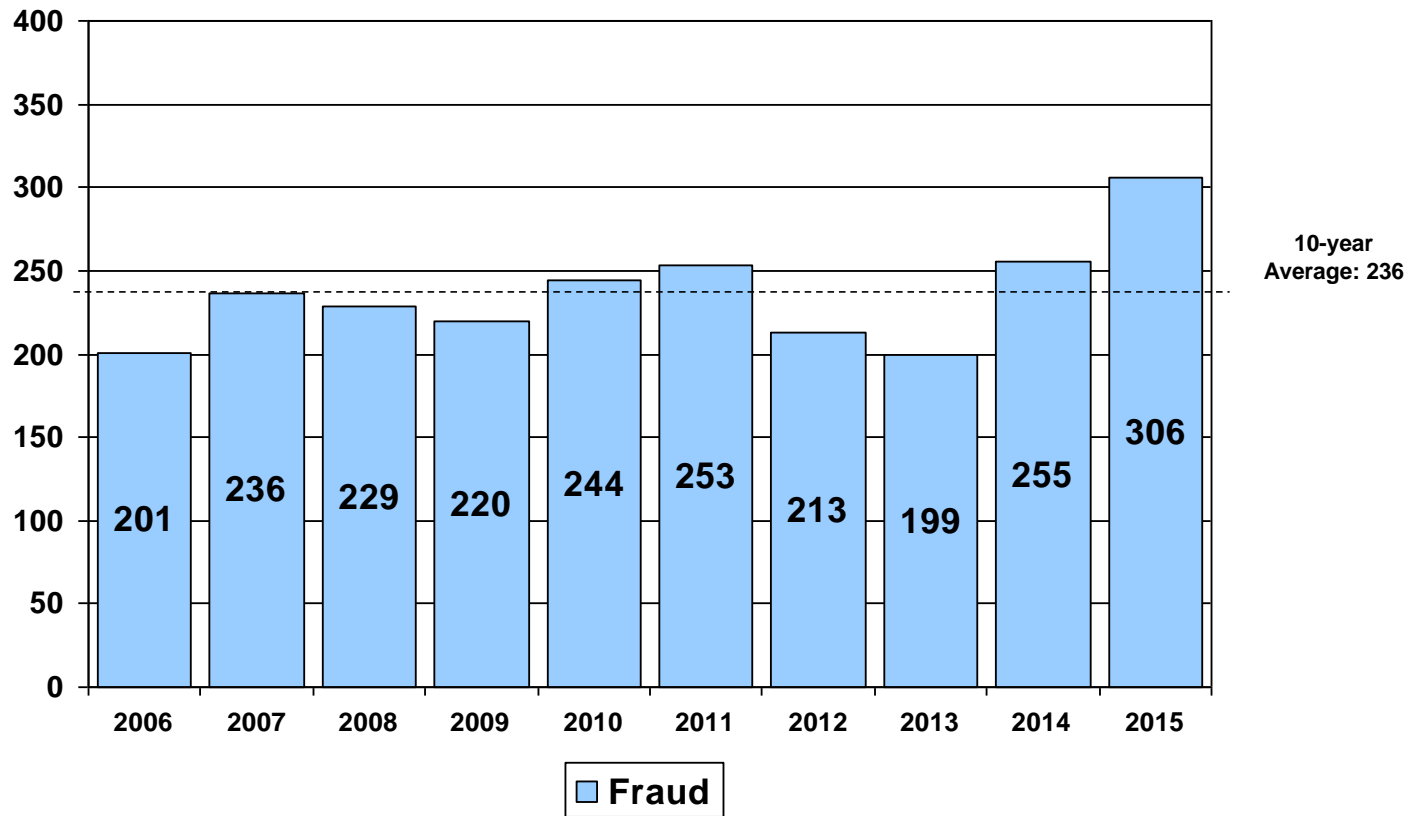
\* INCLUDES DWI, NARCOTICS, VANDALISM, FORGERY/FRAUD, CSC, DISORDERLY CONDUCT, OTHER ASSAULT, OBSCENITY, STOLEN PROPERTY, FLEEING POLICE, GAMBLING, LIQUOR VIOLATIONS, WEAPONS OFFENSES

# FORGERY 2006 - 2015



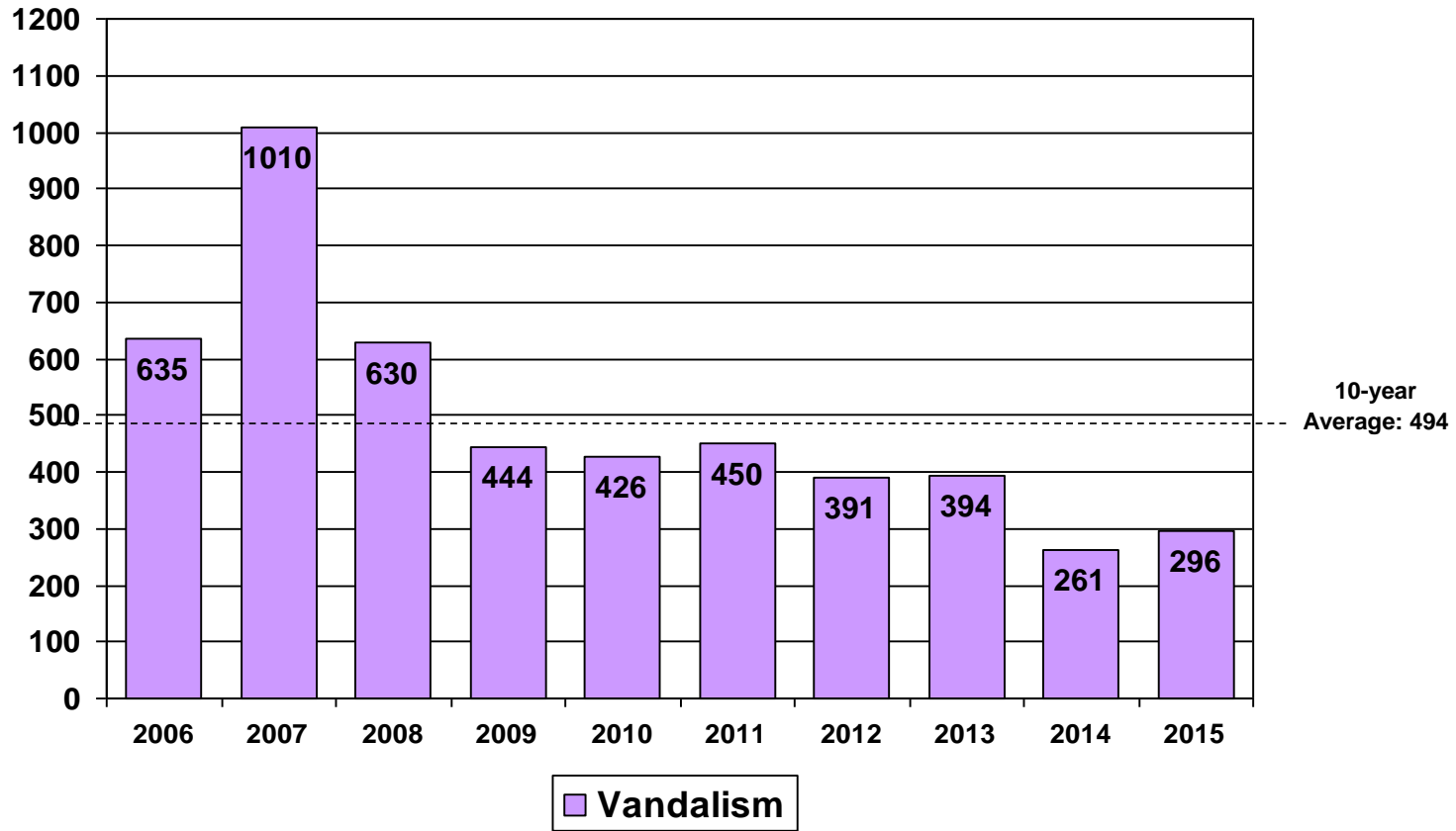
Source: Department Records

# FRAUD 2006 – 2015



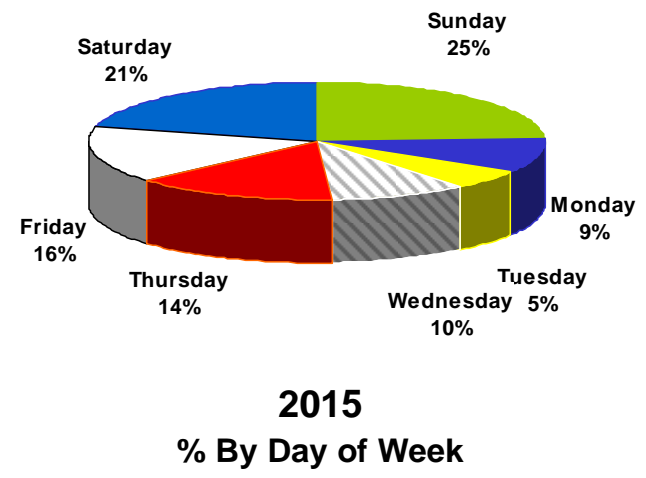
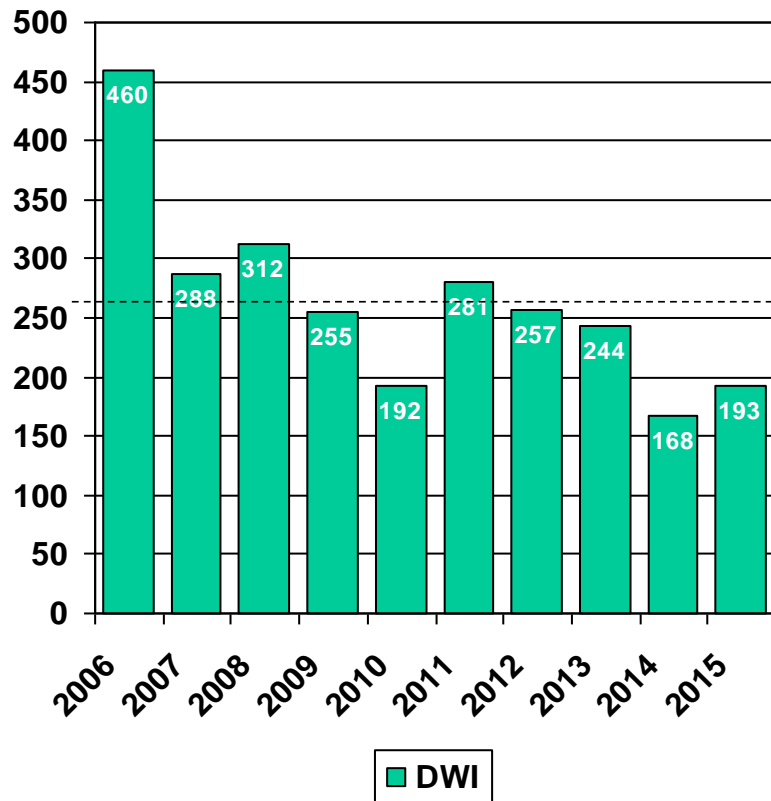
Source: Department Records

# VANDALISM 2006 - 2015



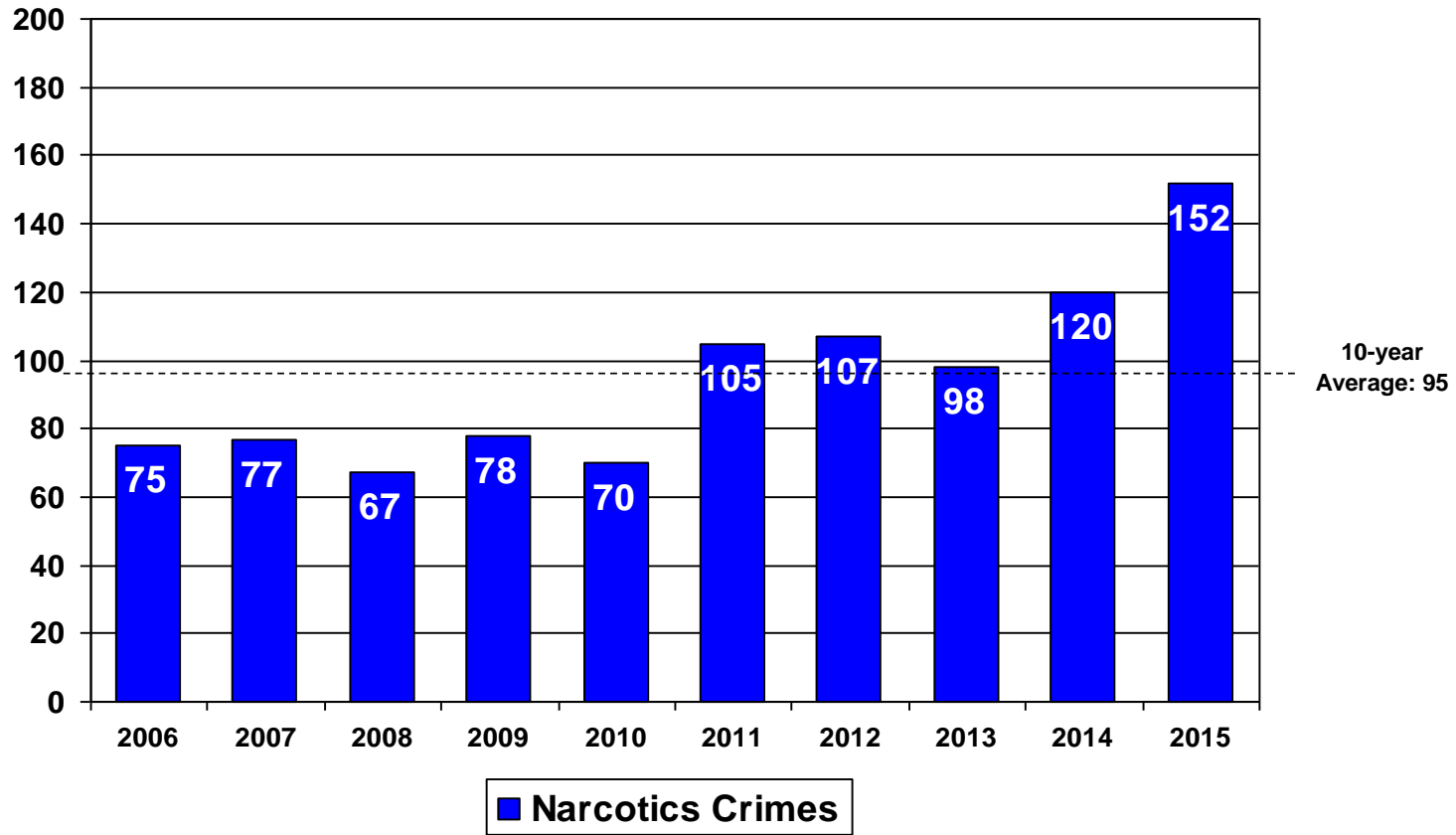
Source: Department Records

# DWI 2006 - 2015



Source: Department Records

# NARCOTICS 2006 – 2015



Source: Department Records