

Allentown Police Department: 2015 Annual Report

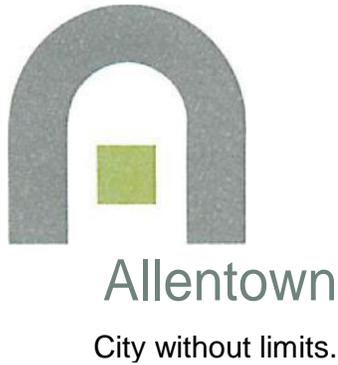


Mayor Ed Pawlowski
Chief of Police Keith Morris
Assistant Chief Glen Dorney
Assistant Chief Gail Struss

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Message from the Mayor



Ed Pawlowski, Mayor

City of Allentown

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September 20, 2016

Dear Citizens,

In conjunction with the Allentown Police Department, I am pleased to present the department's 2015 Annual Report!

A truly great city is also a safe city. This has been my top priority since taking office and we've made real progress.

As you look through the pages in this report, you will find that the good news is that the crime rate in the City of Allentown continued to fall in 2015.

The numbers reflect that initiatives we have undertaken are taking a bite out of crime.

Targeted enforcement, new training procedures, better tools and new technology are making the men and women of our department more effective and more efficient than ever.

We are advancing and making significant progress in our fight against crime in our community

I ask that you continue to support our men and women in blue. In Allentown we believe that: Police Lives, Black Lives, Latino Lives, White Lives, and All Lives Matter.

Sincerely,



ED PAWLOWSKI
Mayor



Message from the Chief of Police

Enclosed within this document, please find the Allentown Police Department 2015 Annual Report for your review.

As your chief of police for our *City without Limits*, my priorities are to promote crime reduction while building strong relationships and trust with our community. We at APD are committed to providing excellent service as we further develop our department-wide community policing philosophy.

The Allentown Police Department 2015 Annual Report highlights many of our accomplishments throughout the year. As always, any of these successes would not be possible if not for the dedicated employees, both sworn and civilian, of the Allentown Police Department. We will continue to strive to be a professional, innovative and progressive police department so that we can offer the highest level of services.

I want you to be as proud of the efforts of the Allentown Police Department as I am. Hopefully you will agree with me as you look through the pages of the department's annual report.



Keith A. Morris
Chief of Police



Introduction to 2015

Where were the predominant crime problems? How did we historically identify and eradicate the problems, and did our tactics work? Who were the major offenders in the city?

In order to answer these questions, the Administrative Staff began to work on solutions.

The first point of reference for this project was the APD Crime Analyst, the person responsible for compiling crime data and turning that information into actionable knowledge about trends in our community. The objective of the APD Crime Analyst is to help to predict where crime is most likely to occur in the future so that, as an organization, we attempt to stay one-step ahead of crime.

The Crime Analyst supports the daily operations and deployment practices used by Patrol Captains and Lieutenants within Public Service Areas (PSAs) by collecting, managing and analyzing data on crimes, calls for service, and other issues. In addition to these tasks, the position has continued to grow and evolve. The current Crime Analyst position is also responsible for providing tactical and real-time information to Detectives in order to assist ongoing investigations, providing officer productivity information to Department Administration so they can best utilize resources, and even providing mapping and analytical support to statewide investigations, coordinating with multiple outside agencies and law enforcement partners.

The second critical piece of information needed was an historical perspective and interpretation of “what the numbers told us?” The Allentown Police Department reports to the FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program, a standardized method for law enforcement agencies to report crime statistics. The program classifies crimes as Part I and Part II. Part I crimes are the most serious, and are often simplified into Violent and Property crimes. There are eight Part I crimes – Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Auto Theft and Arson.

This 2015 Annual report highlights statistics from 2015, but it also details trends dating back to the year 2000. Although most of the focus of this report will remain on our statistical data, it is important to recognize that UCR statistics alone are of little use to patrol deployment and offer little to citizens interested in reducing their risks, without accompanying aggressive community engagement and flexible deployment strategies.

All statistics, including yearly totals and averages, are calculated using the best available data at the time. Occasionally, after a report is published, factors determined during investigations may cause reclassification of a crime to a higher or lower category. This may cause slight discrepancies between current and past reports, but in all cases, the more recent data is the more correct data.

In several instances throughout this report, crime statistics are offered in terms of rates rather than raw numbers. Using rates is also important when comparing geographical areas consisting of very different populations. It enables us to provide a more accurate assessment of each

resident’s individual risk of crime victimization. Rates are only provided for certain crime types, however, it is as important to note that not all crimes are best compared in terms of residential population.

In summary, a law enforcement agency seldom conveys the most accurate picture of crime and disorder in a city through statistics alone. Crimes are complex events, and their complexities encompass many dimensions. Our goal is to provide a report that is comprehensive, yet easy to understand. We intend for this report to provide you, our community partners, the information that you need in the battle to sustain the positive perception that our city truly deserves.

By the Numbers:

Allentown Police Department Organized:	1854
Budget:	31,000,000
Sworn Officers:	222
Civilian Personnel:	49
Police Chief(s):	Joel F. Fitzgerald, Sr. Ph.D. / Keith Morris
Headquarters:	425 Hamilton Street, Allentown, PA 18101
Patrol Station:	1001 Hamilton Street, Allentown, PA, 18101
Rank Structure:	Chief
	Assistant Chief
	Captain
	Lieutenant
	Sergeant
	Detective / Patrolman
Marked Patrol Vehicles:	44
Unmarked Patrol / Investigative / Admin Vehicles:	30
Motorcycles:	3
Patrol Bicycles:	21
Specialty Vehicles:	8
2015 Part I Crimes:	3,743
<i>2014 Part I Crimes:</i>	4,445

President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing

In December 2014, President Obama created the Task Force on 21st Century Policing. Its job was to identify best practices and offer recommendations on how police departments can promote effective crime reduction while still building trust. As a result, the task force released a report in mid-2015 that outlined 59 specific recommendations that fall into six broad categories:

- Building Trust & Legitimacy
- Policy & Oversight
- Technology & Social Media
- Community Policing & Crime Reduction
- Training & Education
- Officer Wellness & Safety



Although the Allentown Police Department strives toward full implementation of the recommendations, our initial focus has been on **Building Trust & Legitimacy**, and has concentrated on Accountability & Transparency and Community Outreach.

Accountability and Transparency

Recommendation #1-3 states that in order for trust and legitimacy to be achieved, police departments must foster a culture of Transparency and Accountability. To that end, the Allentown Police Department has utilized technology to help achieve that goal.

City Wide Surveillance Cameras

In 2007, the Allentown Police Department initiated its camera program with 12 cameras on the network. Now, the department has more than 170 cameras in operation.

These cameras have been utilized to solve crimes, provide evidence, and assist with complaints.



Surveillance Camera Data:

- Camera Ownership:

Camera Owner	City	PennDot	Muhlenberg	Total	Last Update
Number of Cameras	161	8	4	173	28-Mar-16

- 2008 – 2016 Camera Call Data

Year	Total	Total CXD	Parking APD	% of Total	Calls CXD	Parking APA	% of Total	Calls CXD	Other	% of Total	Calls CXD	CA 04
2008	1215	350	330	27%	105	481	40%	1.51	404	33%	243	32
2009	2158	637	632	29%	270	817	38%	206	709	33%	161	66
2010	1672	419	375	22%	128	743	44%	179	554	33%	112	76
2011	1149	300	323	28%	123	379	33%	90	447	39%	87	35
2012	830	204	281	34%	87	144	17%	40	405	49%	77	26
2013	590	133	231	39%	55	85	14%	26	274	46%	41	11
2014	593	96	35	6%	8	57	10%	16	501	84%	72	7
2015	487	80	37	8%	8	147	30%	27	303	62%	45	5
2016	864	63	137	16%	32	496	57%	45	216	25%	22	22
Total	9,558	2,282	2,381	25%	816.04	3,349	35%	631	3,813	40%	860	280

- 2008 – 2016 Camera “Catches”

Camera Catches	Year	Documented Incidents	Poss Arrest Involved
29-Aug-16 >>>	2008	37	21
	2009	30	10
	2010	53	24
	2011	34	18
	2012	48	29
	2013	34	21
	2014	99	94
	2015	51	51
	2016	29	29
	Total	386	268

- 2008 – 2016 Camera Archive Data:

Camera Archives	Year	Requests	Man Hours	Storage Size (gb)	Est Video Hours
25-Aug-16 >>>	2008	77	12.2	152	202.7
	2009	148	102.58	284	378.7
	2010	249	170.42	655	873.3
	2011	253	214.17	1743	2,324.00
	2012	272	193.08	759	1,012.00
	2013	220	170.02	1297	1,729.30
	2014	223	141	634	845.3
	2015	233	134.78	853	1,137.30
	2016	138	80.08	756	1,008.00
	Total	1,675.00	1,138.24	6,377	8,503

In-Car Cameras

In 2015 APD achieved full implementation of the WatchGuard In-Car Camera system in all patrol vehicles.



Body Worn Cameras

In 2015 the Allentown Police Department was awarded a \$500,000 Body Worn Camera grant. After much policy development and logistical planning, our program was approved by the Department of Justice and should be fully implemented by the end of 2016.



Community Outreach

Strong, positive relations between police and the community they serve is the foundation for establishing trust and legitimacy. These relations start with open and honest conversations which lead to understanding. Understanding leads to mutual respect, and mutual respect leads to trust.

Task Force recommendation #1.5 states that law enforcement should proactively promote public trust by initiating positive non-enforcement activities to engage communities that typically have rates of investigative and enforcement involvement with government agencies. To that end, the Allentown Police Department has taken proactive steps to engage our community through various programs.

Cops Meet Block

Civilian Police Academy

Town Hall Meetings

Coffee with a Cop

Ride Along Program

Youth and Advanced Youth Police Academy

Youth Advisory Panels

L.I.F.E (Living with Integrity for Future Excellence) Program

Youth Law Enforcement Curriculum

Cops and Community



FBI UCR Part I OFFENSES

Criminal homicide

a.) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded. The Program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to:

(1) The killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or

(2) The killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen.

b.) Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded.

Forcible rape

The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used-victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery

The taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary (breaking or entering)

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Arson

Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

2015 Highlights:

-  Total Part I Crime decreased more than 15% from previous year.
-  Rape incidents decreased 15% from previous year
-  Burglaries down more than 28% from previous year.
-  Stolen Vehicles down nearly 17% from previous year.
-  Robberies down nearly 17% from previous year.
-  Part I Crime down significantly in each of the four Police Service Areas (PSA's)
 - PSA I – (-6.29%)
 - PSA II – (-15.68%)
 - PSA III – (-8.43%)
 - PSA IV – (-6.59%)

Concerns:

-  Homicides increased 11% from 2014, albeit only one additional incident (10 total).

FBI UCR Part II OFFENSES

Part II Offenses differ somewhat from Part I Offenses, mostly based upon the origination or reporting mechanism of the Offense. Think of the seriousness of the Part I Offenses and it is easy to understand how a police department receives most of these reports from either victims, or witnesses. Some examples of Part II Offenses fall into this reporting method as well; for example, Simple Assaults, Fraud or even Drunkenness. However, it differs slightly with the majority of Part II Offenses.

A good example might be drug or prostitution offenses. It would be rare for the “participant” in either of these offenses to report the incidents to Police. It is likely that proactive policing methods resulted in the reporting of these types of incidents, pursuant to drug or vice arrests or operations. In the above example, using the same methodology, statistical rises in some Part II Offenses can connote positive achievements. Although Part II crimes are indicative of the existence of specific elements of criminal activity, they also indicate that a law enforcement entity addresses those crimes.

Part II Offense Classification	Entry Code	Actual Offenses	2015	2014	Percent Change from Previous Year
Other Assaults - Not Aggravated	04E 0800		1643	1755	-6.38%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1000		56	103	-45.63%
Fraud	1100		664	674	-1.48%
Stolen Property, Receive, Posses, Buying	1300		37	51	-27.45%
Vandalism	1400		1205	1394	-13.56%
Weapons, Carrying, Posses, Etc.	1500		177	133	33.08%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	1600		34	51	-33.33%
Sex Offenses (Except 0200 and 1600)	1700		195	205	-4.88%
Drugs					
A. Drug Sale/Mfg - Opium - Cocaine	1811		92	105	-12.38%
B. Drug Sale/Mfg - Marijuana	1821		26	33	-21.21%
C. Drug Sale/Mfg - Synthetic	1831		2	5	-60.00%
D. Drug Sale/Mfg - Other	1831		0	0	N/A
E. Drug Possession - Opium - Cocaine	1812		281	262	7.25%
F. Drug Possession - Marijuana	1822		268	265	1.13%
G. Drug Possession - Synthetic	1832		41	35	17.14%
H. Drug Possession - Other	1832		0	0	N/A
Gambling - Other	1900		0	0	N/A
Offenses Against Family & Children	2000		64	90	-28.89%
Driving Under the Influence	2100		348	431	-19.26%
Liquor Law	2200		36	56	-35.71%
Drunkenness	2300		743	798	-6.89%
Disorderly Conduct	2400		631	778	-18.89%
Vagrancy	2500		5	25	-80.00%
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	2600		973	1320	-26.29%
Total Part II			7521	8569	-12.23%

PROACTIVE POLICE ACTIVITY

The police use this measure to gauge certain aspects of police workload. Certainly, there are numerous activities performed throughout the Department which are service providing, however, the Call for Service remains the basic starting point. Many types of police activity are included in Calls for Service, such as police officers conducting local business checks, neighborhood-walking patrols, or any normal self-initiated activities performed by APD officers. There are two methods to measure Calls for Service: self-initiated activities, and Calls received or responded to via the APD Communications Center (COMM Center).

BUSINESS PATROLS

Business Patrols are self-initiated activities of individual officers while performing daily patrol functions. They can be as intricate as explaining crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) methods to a new business owner or as simple as parking and writing a report in a business' parking lot. Officers are encouraged to forge strong and lasting relationships with community partners and their successes in these areas are recorded, measured and integral to our success in strategic planning.

WALKING PATROLS

Walking Patrols are self-initiated by individual Officers while performing daily patrol functions. As part of their patrol function, Officers will park their patrol vehicle and walk specific neighborhoods. Although these assignments are self-initiated and seem somewhat random, the locations are often directed strategically by Command, based upon current crime patterns and trends. These activities are recorded, measured and implemented in further strategic planning.

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

Until his promotion to Chief of Police, the Communications Center was under the direction of then Allentown Police Department Assistant Chief Keith Morris and Superintendent Michael D. Hilbert. The Communications staff consists of 6 Shift Supervisors and 24 dispatchers; all of whom are full time employees. The Communications Center is the NERVE CENTER for public safety in the City of Allentown. The Communications Center's primary function is to save lives, protect the property, and enhance the quality of life of the citizens and visitors of the City of Allentown.

To accomplish this goal, it is the Center's responsibility to receive and dispatch citizens' requests for Police, Fire, EMS, Animal Control, and Parking Authority assistance, as soon as possible. 9-1-1 Dispatchers make every attempt to answer all telephones within three rings and dispatch all emergency calls within one minute from the time of receipt.

The Communications Center is also the primary monitoring location for the City video surveillance network. The Center has the capability to control all 161 city owned cameras and view 12 additional PennDOT and Muhlenberg cameras currently in the system. The dispatch personnel utilize the camera system to monitor for criminal activities, verification and information enhancement for citizen reported complaints, and for support of public safety personnel.

Other services provided by the Communications Center include monitoring the security alarms in the Public Safety / City Hall Complex. The Center is also responsible for both utility and City support-service notifications during normal business hours as well as after hours and weekends.

2015 Accomplishments

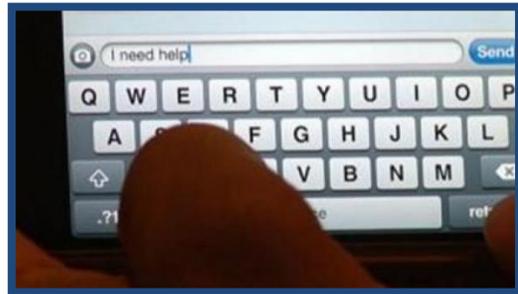
- Answered 210,489 total incoming telephone calls. (9-1-1 and Non-Emergency)
- Dispatched a total of 154,720 calls for Police, Fire, EMS, Animal Control and the Parking Authority.
- Provided 1,860 notifications for public works and/or non-emergency incidents.
- Generated 487 calls for service from monitoring of the City video surveillance network.
- Completed over 5,688 hours of training for new hires and recertification of existing personnel.

Text to 9-1-1 Service

In 2015, the Allentown Communications Center became one of less than (100) 9-1-1 Centers in the country to provide an interim solution for short message service (SMS) text messages to 911 for emergency help when a person is unable to make a 9-1-1 voice call. This service was available to customers of the (4) major wireless carriers within reach of a cellular tower with coverage within the City of Allentown.

Text to 911 is intended primarily for use in two emergency scenarios:

- For an individual who is speech or hearing impaired and...
- For a person who is unable to make a voice call, for example during a medical emergency that renders the person incapable of speech, or in the instance of a home invasion, domestic violence, or abduction.

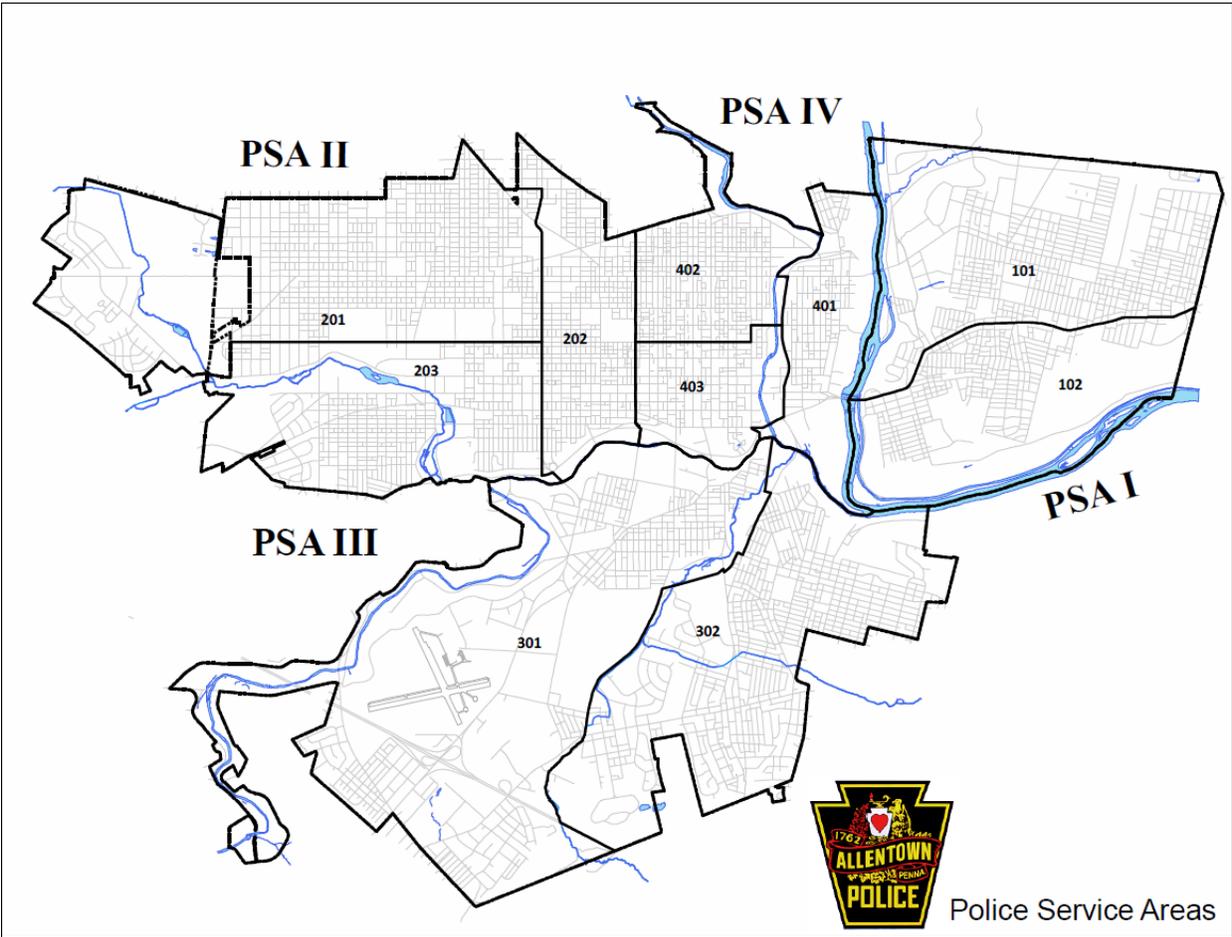


Callers should use the texting option only when calling 9-1-1 is NOT an option. Users should call if they can and text if they can't. Using a phone to call 9-1-1 is still the most efficient way to reach emergency help.

Police Service Areas

The current policing structure divides the City of Allentown into four Public Service Areas (PSA); each under the command of a Police Captain. Each PSA is assigned a police sergeant and a team of officers who are responsible for providing “24-7” service to their service area.

The PSA team policing structure allows officers to develop distinct familiarity with the safety and security issues within their areas of assignment and provides real time input and feedback from our communities regarding public safety problems and policing priorities.



PSA I – (Beats 101,102)

Captain Glen Dorney

PSA II – (Beats 201,202,203)

Captain Gail Struss

PSA III – (Beats 301,302)

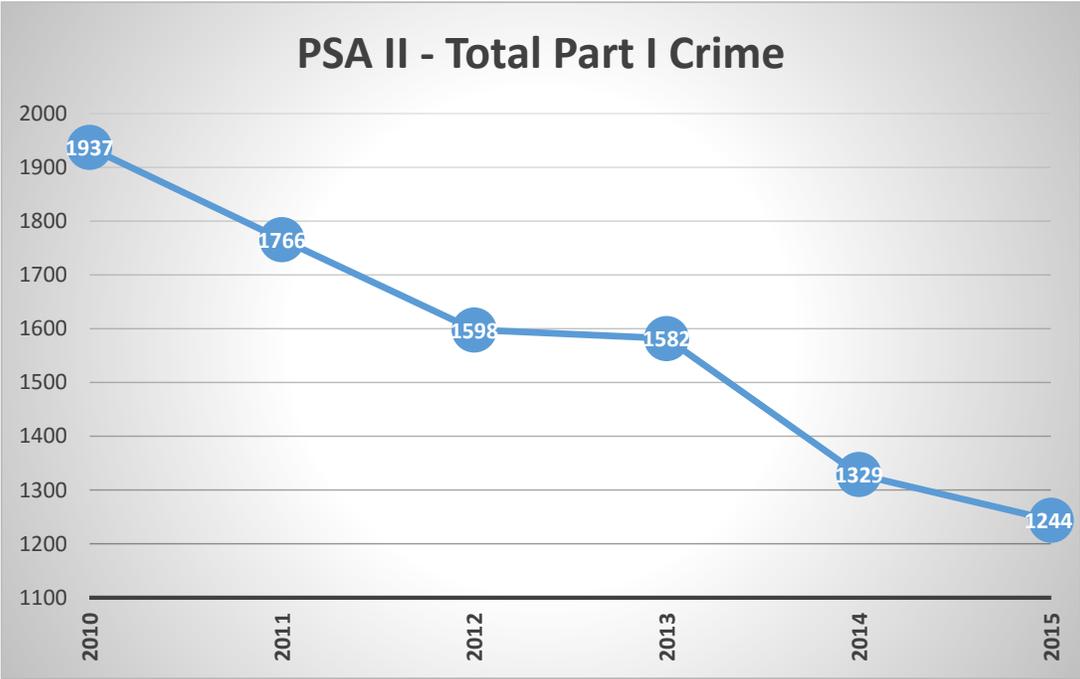
Captain Bill Reinik

PSA IV – (Beats 401,402,403)

Captain Tony Alsleben



2015 Year End Totals - PSA I					
Part I Offense Classification	Entry Code	Actual Offenses	2014	2015	Percent Change from Previous Year
Criminal Homicide	0100		5	2	-60.00%
Forcible Rape	0200		7	6	-14.29%
Robbery	0300		24	32	33.33%
Assault	0400		18	12	-33.33%
Burglary	0500		110	67	-39.09%
Larceny - Theft (except Motor Vehicles)	0600		430	361	-16.05%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0700		34	34	0.00%
Arson	0900		1	0	-100.00%
Total Part I			629	514	-18.28%

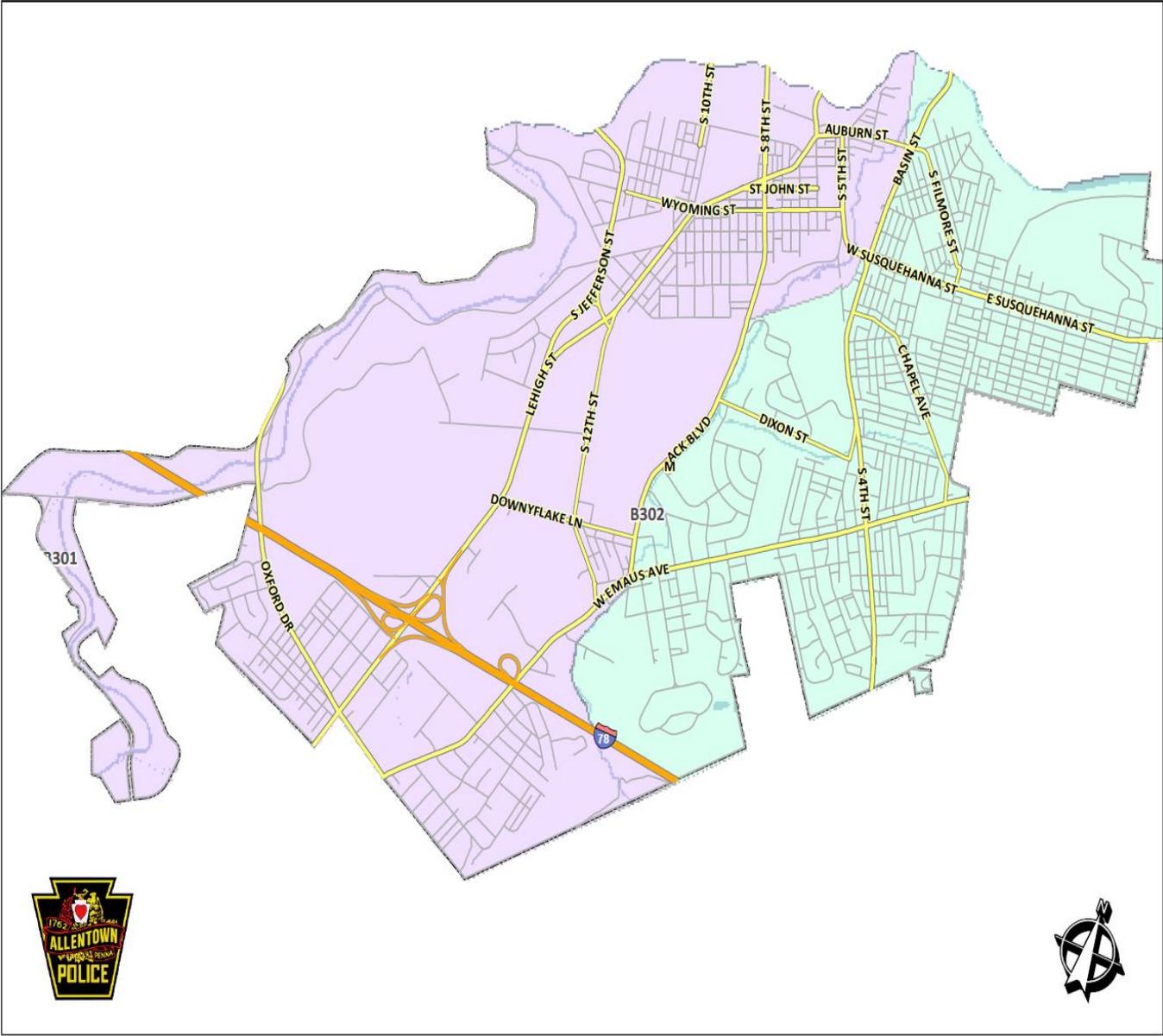


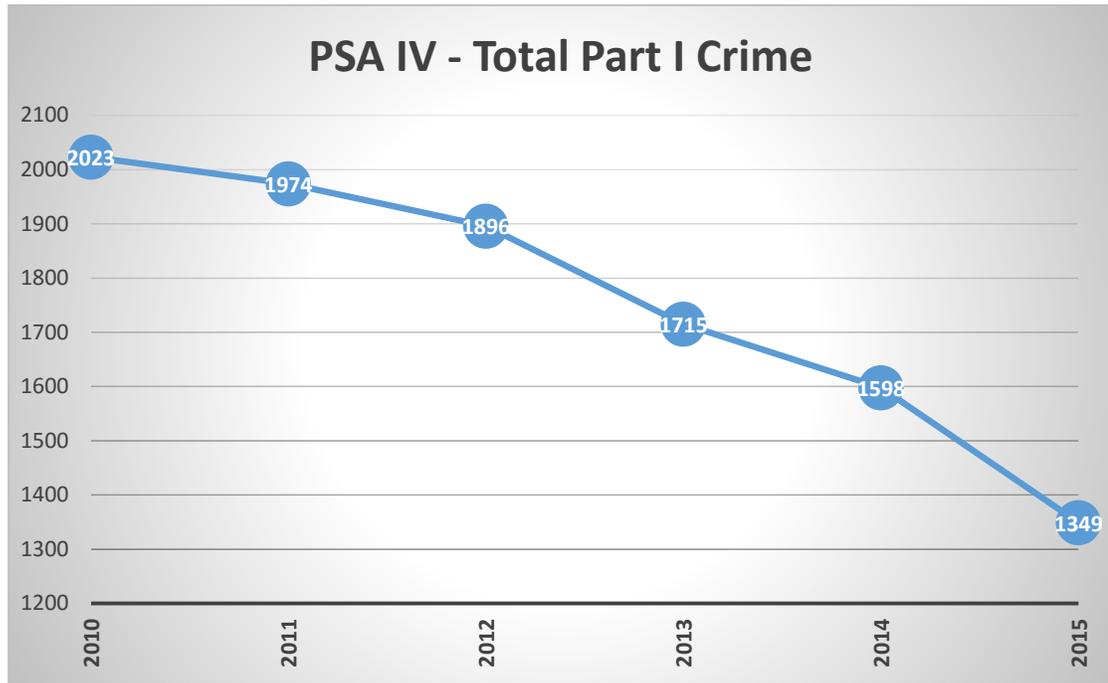
2015 Year End Totals - PSA II					
Part I Offense Classification	Entry Code	Actual Offenses	2014	2015	Percent Change from Previous Year
Criminal Homicide	0100		0	3	n/a
Forcible Rape	0200		11	10	-9.09%
Robbery	0300		68	74	8.82%
Assault	0400		43	36	-16.28%
Burglary	0500		327	315	-3.67%
Larceny - Theft (except Motor Vehicles)	0600		803	740	-7.85%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0700		72	61	-15.28%
Arson	0900		5	5	0.00%
Total Part I			1329	1244	-6.40%



2015 Year End Totals - PSA III					
Part I Offense Classification	Entry Code	Actual Offenses	2014	2015	Percent Change from Previous Year
Criminal Homicide	0100		2	0	-100.00%
Forcible Rape	0200		12	6	-50.00%
Robbery	0300		34	24	-29.41%
Assault	0400		20	18	-10.00%
Burglary	0500		119	89	-25.21%
Larceny - Theft (except Motor Vehicles)	0600		609	542	-11.00%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0700		50	62	24.00%
Arson	0900		3	2	-33.33%
Total Part I			849	743	-12.49%

PSA III MAP

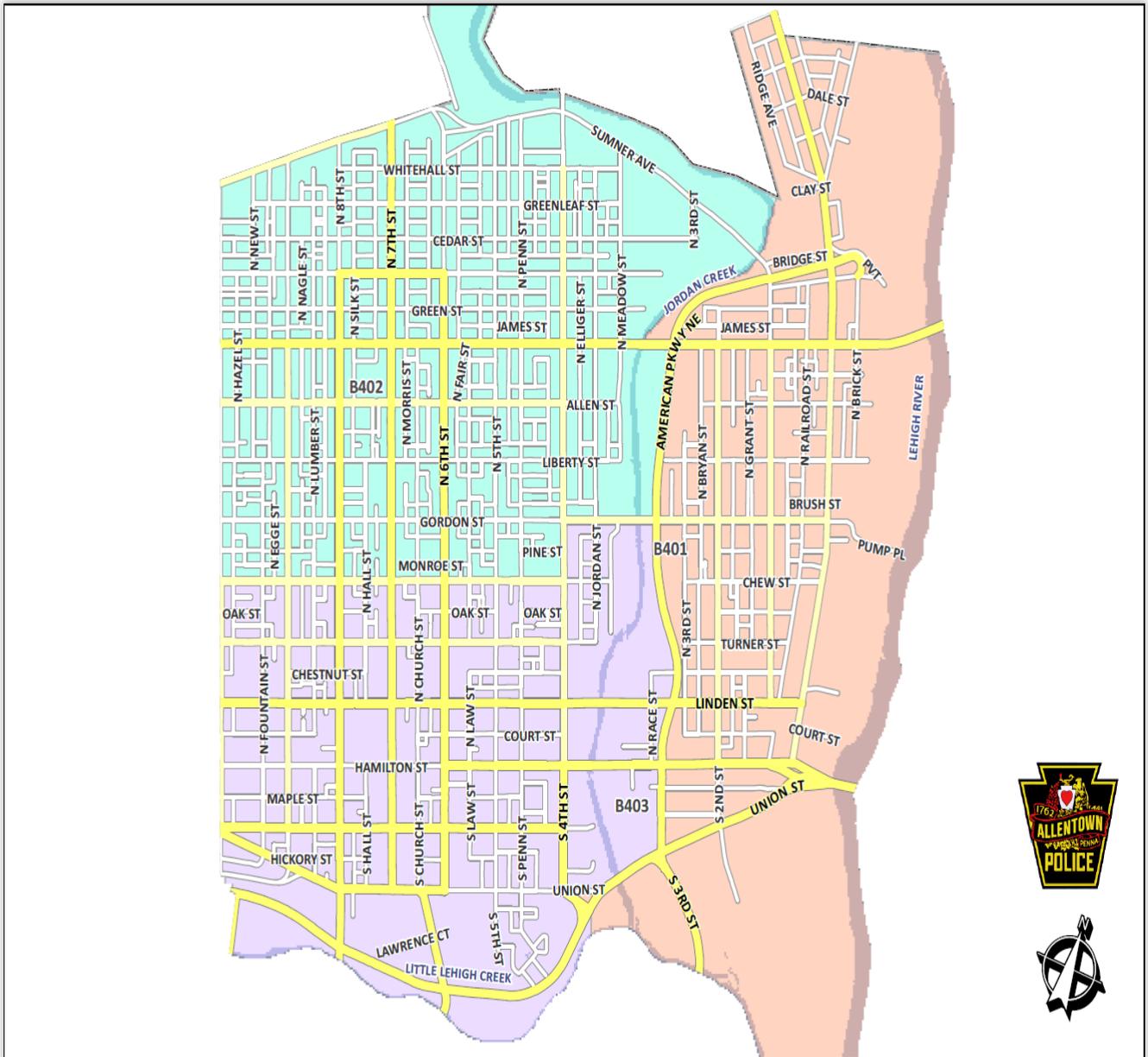




2015 Year End Totals - PSA IV

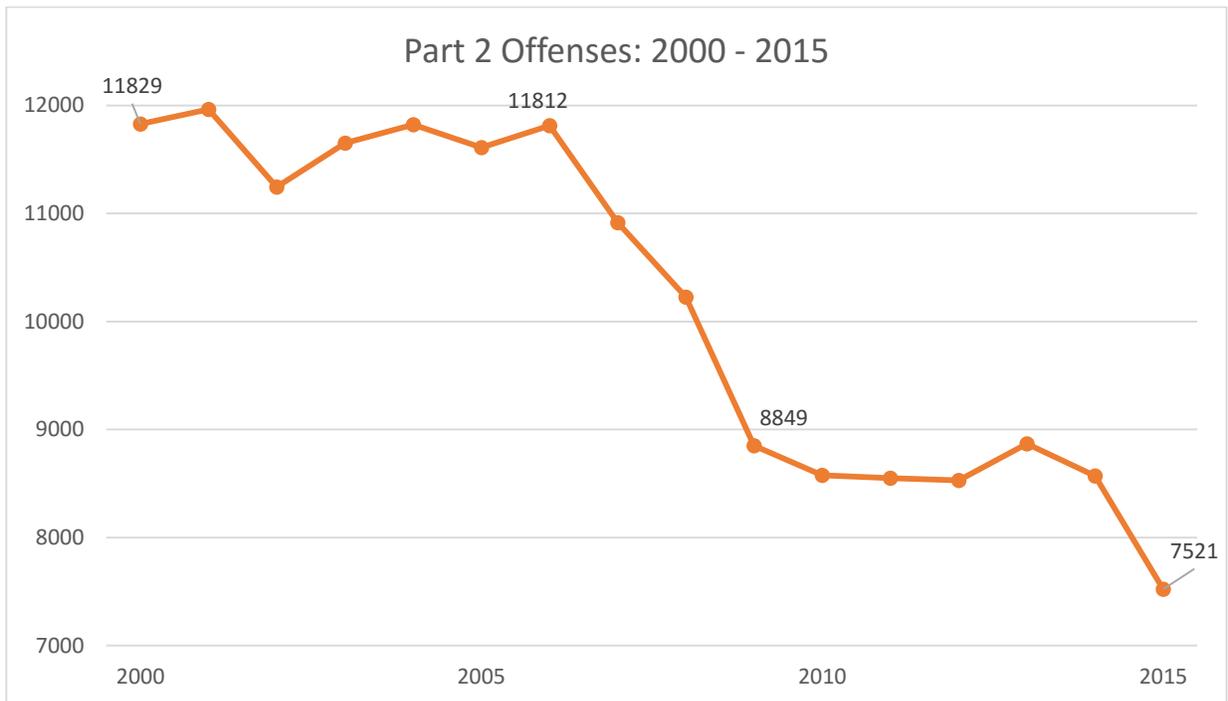
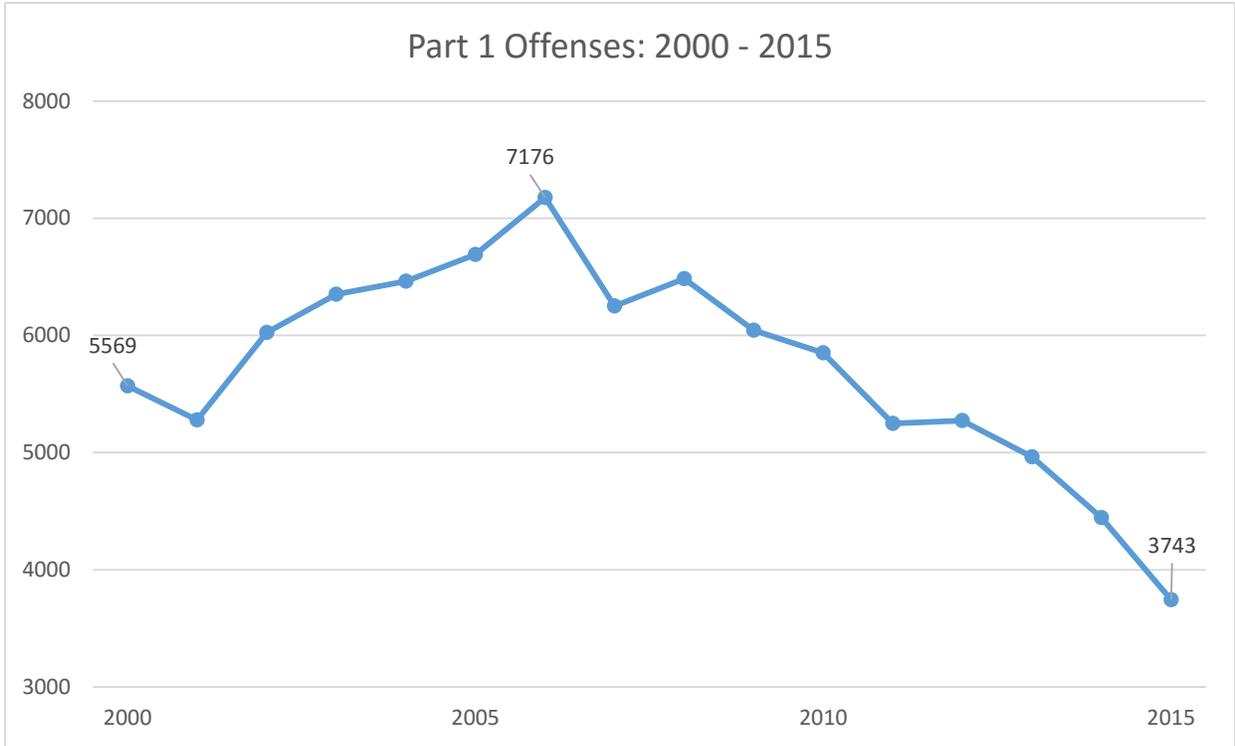
Part I Offense Classification	Entry Code	Actual Offenses	2014	2015	Percent Change from Previous Year
Criminal Homicide	0100		3	5	66.67%
Forcible Rape	0200		37	32	-13.51%
Robbery	0300		188	124	-34.04%
Assault	0400		95	106	11.58%
Burglary	0500		382	315	-17.54%
Larceny - Theft (except Motor Vehicles)	0600		789	686	-13.05%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0700		96	69	-28.13%
Arson	0900		8	12	50.00%
Total Part I			1598	1349	-15.58%

PSA IV MAP



TRENDS

16 YEAR STATISTICAL TRENDS



PART I TRENDS

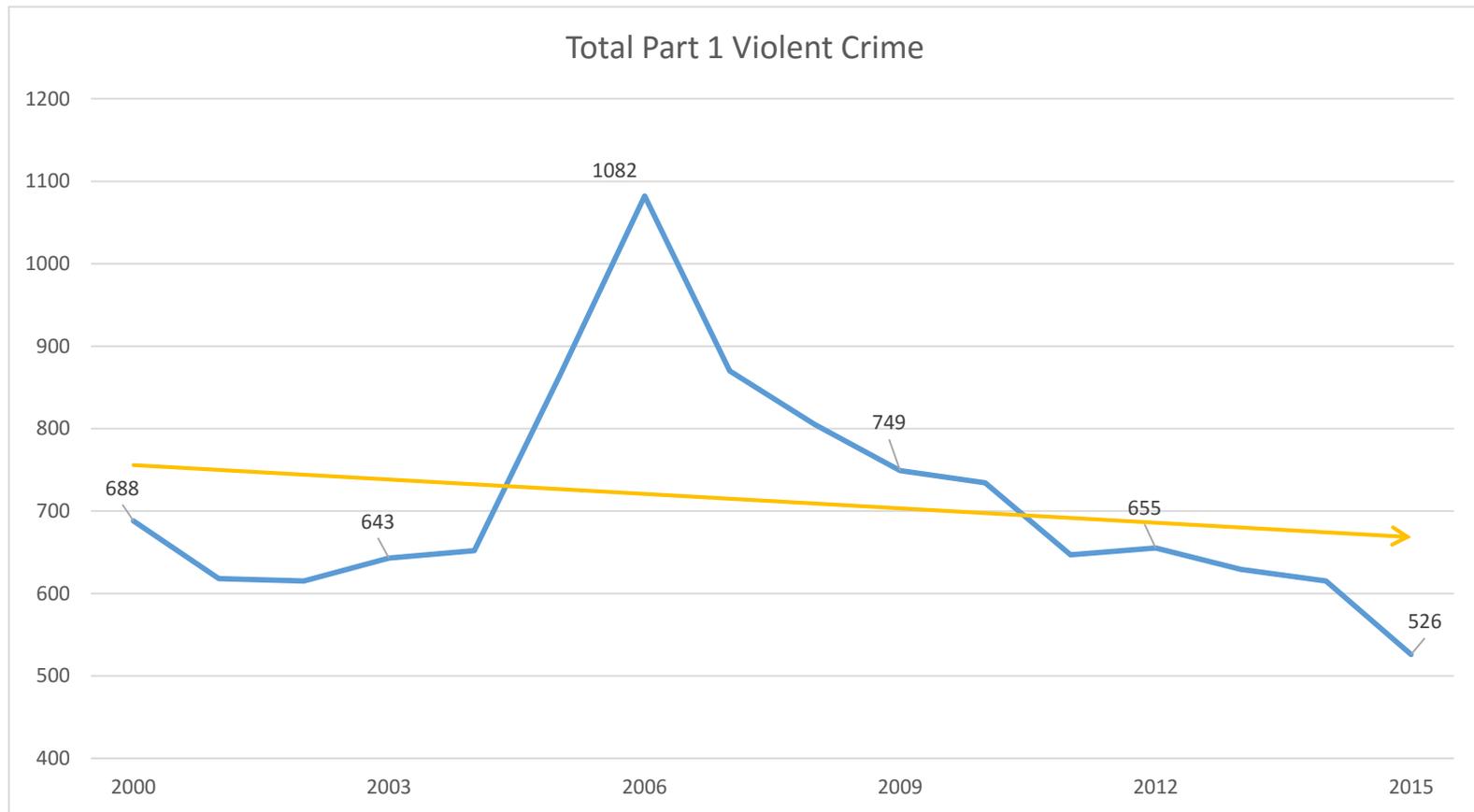
Part I Offense Classification	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	AVERAGE	2014-2015 Change	AVERAGE-2015 Change
Criminal Homicide																			
A. Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	9	8	9	12	11	21	16	20	16	13	9	10	15	13	9	9	13	0.00%	-28.00%
B. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.00%	0.00%
Forcible Rape																			
A. Rape by Force	36	38	47	46	48	39	39	15	32	67	55	58	53	59	63	53	47	-15.87%	13.37%
B. Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape	4	8	11	5	3	6	3	5	1	5	12	3	3	5	3	4	5	33.33%	-20.99%
Robbery																			
A. Firearm	349	295	294	359	360	512	684	552	497	474	460	339	374	329	315	259	403	-17.78%	-35.77%
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	112	102	101	85	116	156	245	226	181	194	156	118	149	128	110	107	143	-2.73%	-25.11%
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	29	23	22	43	38	53	60	30	34	22	42	31	26	21	32	20	33	-37.50%	-39.16%
D. Strong Armed	11	10	11	22	31	20	30	9	13	9	9	3	10	9	9	11	14	22.22%	-18.89%
D. Strong Armed	197	160	160	209	175	283	349	287	269	249	253	187	189	171	164	121	214	-26.22%	-43.44%
Assault																			
A. Firearm	290	269	254	221	230	285	339	277	259	190	196	237	210	223	225	200	244	-11.11%	-18.05%
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	60	85	45	54	44	58	79	57	65	33	45	62	61	50	69	59	58	-14.49%	1.94%
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	78	43	59	62	65	91	79	78	80	62	66	67	61	54	55	62	66	12.73%	-6.59%
D. Hands, Fists, Feet - Aggravated	51	55	73	65	45	43	73	44	44	27	27	36	25	50	29	31	45	6.90%	-30.92%
D. Hands, Fists, Feet - Aggravated	101	86	77	40	76	93	108	98	70	68	58	72	63	69	72	48	75	-33.33%	-35.95%
Burglary																			
A. Forcible Entry	1195	1111	1212	1111	1389	1393	1433	1335	1423	1414	1327	1102	1248	1263	940	670	1223	-28.72%	-45.21%
B. Unlawful Entry - No Force	680	631	677	561	872	919	959	849	863	789	724	614	593	672	476	321	700	-32.56%	-54.14%
C. Attempted Forcible Entry	345	305	325	344	332	281	322	301	404	459	404	352	505	444	342	288	360	-15.79%	-19.90%
C. Attempted Forcible Entry	170	175	210	206	185	193	152	185	156	166	199	136	150	147	122	61	163	-50.00%	-62.65%
Larceny - Theft (except Motor Vehicles)																			
A. Forcible Entry	3086	3052	3615	3851	3861	3905	4131	3462	3738	3385	3345	3043	2987	2724	2608	2302	3318	-11.73%	-30.63%
Motor Vehicle Theft																			
A. Autos	547	456	502	692	530	472	495	536	492	471	417	436	371	337	274	226	453	-17.52%	-50.15%
B. Trucks and Buses	507	425	480	640	491	402	428	449	448	416	363	398	331	305	225	192	406	-14.67%	-52.74%
C. Other Vehicles	12	6	6	28	23	36	30	38	21	25	35	20	6	9	19	13	20	-31.58%	-36.39%
C. Other Vehicles	28	25	16	24	16	34	37	49	23	30	19	18	34	23	30	21	27	-30.00%	-21.31%
Arson																			
A. Forcible Entry	53	41	81	54	31	56	35	46	27	26	29	19	11	10	13	19	34	46.15%	-44.83%
Total Part I	5569	5278	6025	6351	6463	6689	7176	6249	6485	6045	5852	5247	5272	4963	4450	3743	5741	-15.89%	-34.80%

VIOLENT CRIME

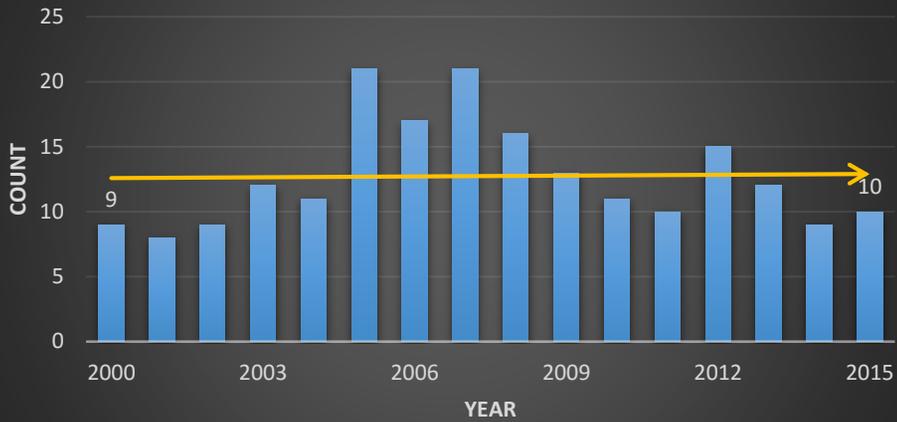
Violent Crimes	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	AVERAGE	2014-2015 Change	AVERAGE-2015 Change
Criminal Homicide																			
A. Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	9	8	9	12	11	21	16	20	16	13	9	10	15	13	9	9	13	0.00%	-28.00%
B. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.00%	220.00%
Forcible Rape																			
A. Rape by Force	36	38	47	46	48	39	39	15	32	67	55	58	53	59	63	53	47	-15.87%	13.37%
B. Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape	4	8	11	5	3	6	3	5	1	5	12	3	3	5	3	4	5	33.33%	-20.99%
Robbery																			
A. Firearm	112	102	101	85	116	156	245	226	181	194	156	118	149	128	110	107	143	-2.73%	-25.11%
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	29	23	22	43	38	53	60	30	34	22	42	31	26	21	32	20	33	-37.50%	-39.16%
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	11	10	11	22	31	20	30	9	13	9	9	3	10	9	9	11	14	22.22%	-18.89%
D. Strong Armed	197	160	160	209	175	283	349	287	269	249	253	187	189	171	164	121	214	-26.22%	-43.44%
Assault																			
A. Firearm	60	85	45	54	44	58	79	57	65	33	45	62	61	50	69	59	58	-14.49%	1.94%
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	78	43	59	62	65	91	79	78	80	62	66	67	61	54	55	62	66	12.73%	-6.59%
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	51	55	73	65	45	43	73	44	44	27	27	36	25	50	29	31	45	6.90%	-30.92%
D. Hands, Fists, Feet - Aggravated	101	86	77	40	76	93	108	98	70	68	58	72	63	69	72	48	75	-33.33%	-35.95%
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME	688	618	615	643	652	863	1082	870	805	749	734	647	655	629	615	526	712	-14.47%	-26.12%

Violent Crime Trends

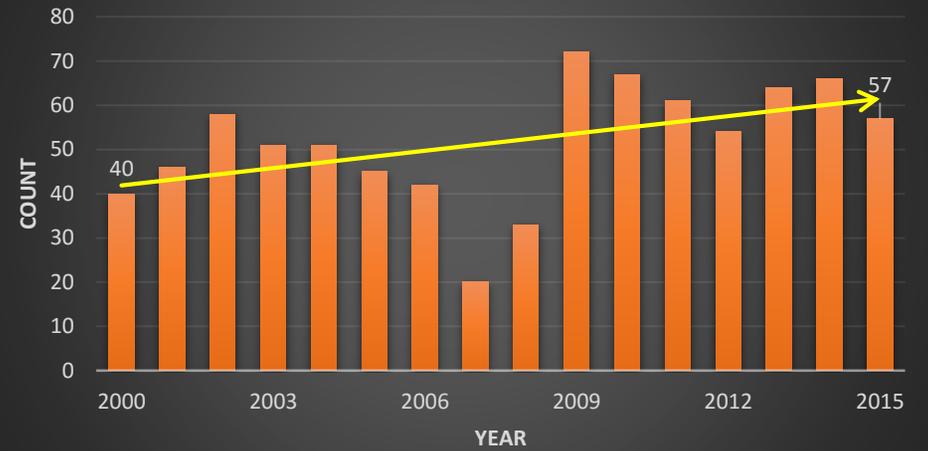
- 👑 2006 was the most violent year since 2000
- 👑 Violent crime has shown decline since its peak in 2006, and a consistent statistical decline over this period
- 👑 2015 equals the lowest period of violent crime over this period (2001-2002)



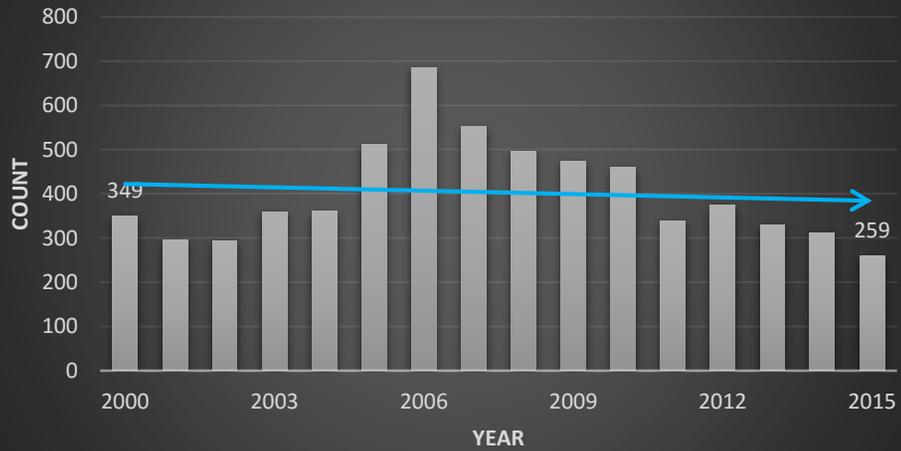
Homicides: 2000 - 2015



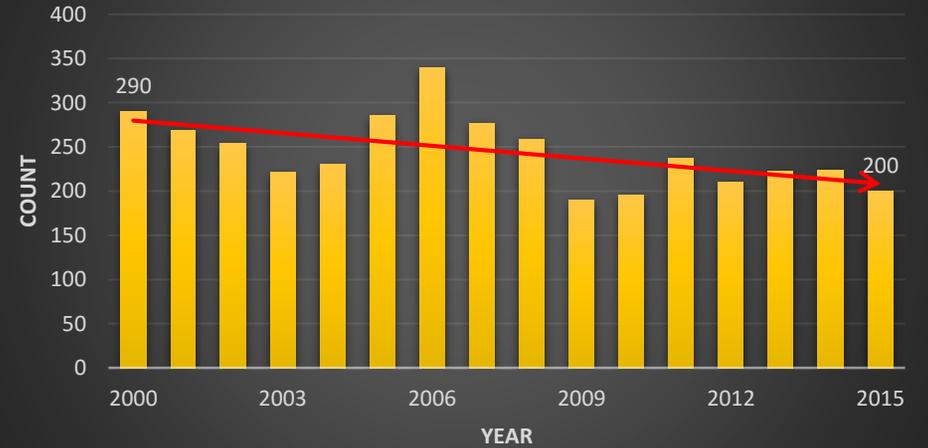
Rapes: 2000 - 2015



Robberies: 2000-2015



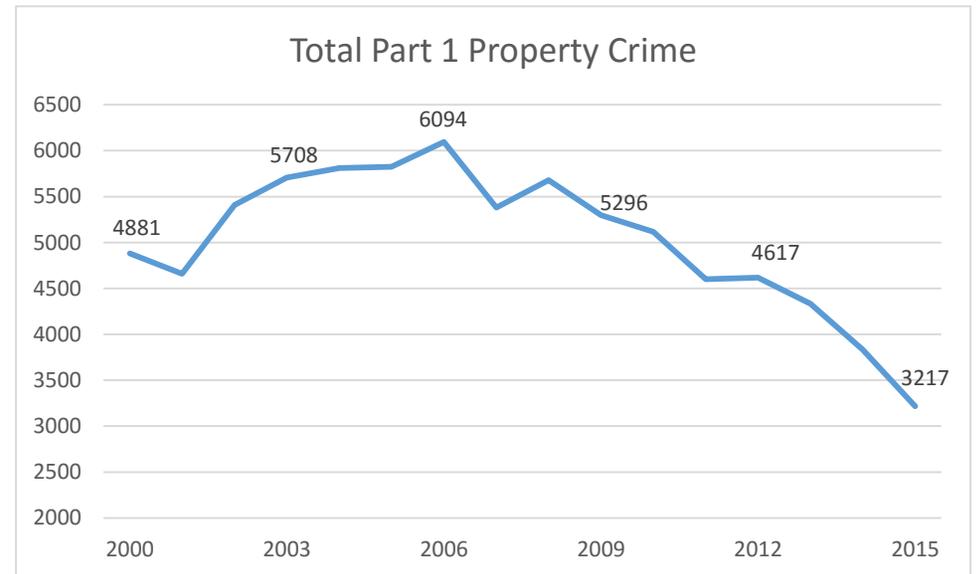
Aggravated Assaults: 2000-2015



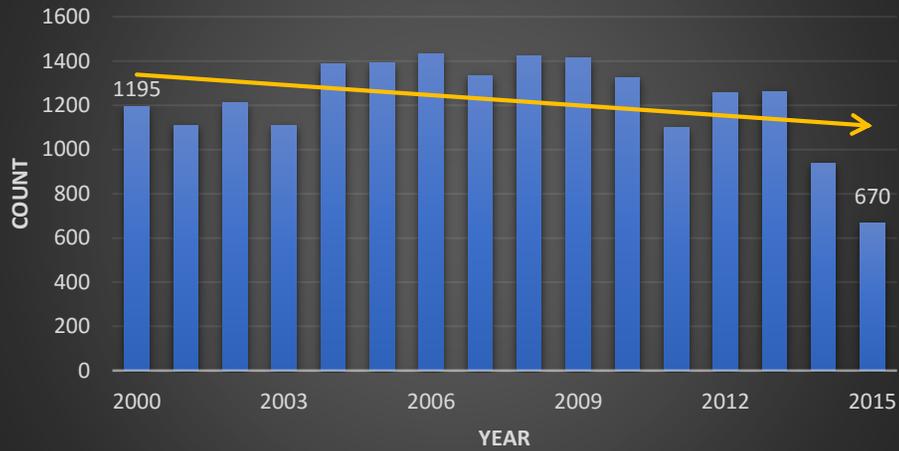
Property Crimes	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	AVERAGE	2014-2015 Change	AVERAGE-2015 Change
Burglary	1195	1111	1212	1111	1389	1393	1433	1335	1423	1414	1327	1102	1248	1263	940	670	1223	-28.72%	-45.21%
A. Forcible Entry	680	631	677	561	872	919	959	849	863	789	724	614	593	672	476	321	700	-32.56%	-54.14%
B. Unlawful Entry - No Force	345	305	325	344	332	281	322	301	404	459	404	352	505	444	342	288	360	-15.79%	-19.90%
C. Attempted Forcible Entry	170	175	210	206	185	193	152	185	156	166	199	136	150	147	122	61	163	-50.00%	-62.65%
Larceny - Theft (except Motor Vehicles)	3086	3052	3615	3851	3861	3905	4131	3462	3738	3385	3345	3043	2987	2724	2608	2302	3318	-11.73%	-30.63%
Motor Vehicle Theft	547	456	502	692	530	472	495	536	492	471	417	436	371	337	274	226	453	-17.52%	-50.15%
A. Autos	507	425	480	640	491	402	428	449	448	416	363	398	331	305	225	192	406	-14.67%	-52.74%
B. Trucks and Buses	12	6	6	28	23	36	30	38	21	25	35	20	6	9	19	13	20	-31.58%	-36.39%
C. Other Vehicles	28	25	16	24	16	34	37	49	23	30	19	18	34	23	30	21	27	-30.00%	-21.31%
Arson	53	41	81	54	31	56	35	46	27	26	29	19	11	10	13	19	34	46.15%	-44.83%
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME	4881	4660	5410	5708	5811	5826	6094	5379	5680	5296	5118	4600	4617	4334	3835	3217	5029	-16.11%	-36.03%

Property Crime Trends

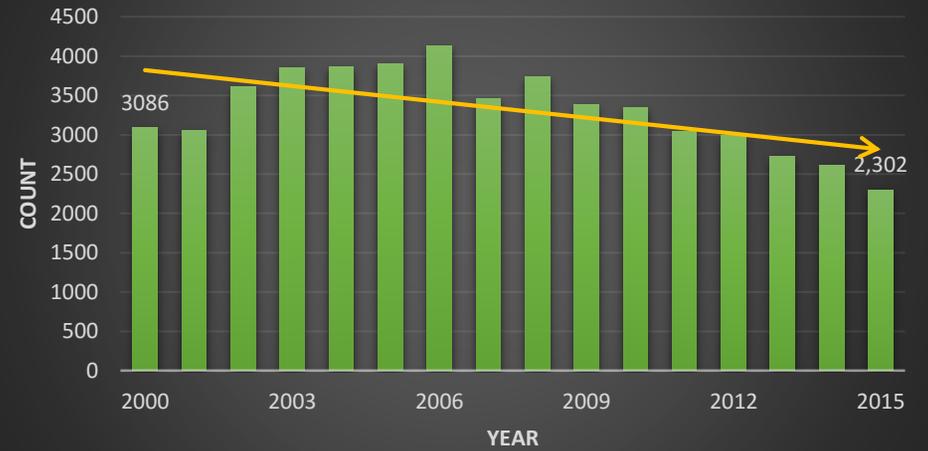
- 👑 In 2015, Property Crime saw a new lowest total since 2000
- 👑 2015 marked a significant decrease in Auto Thefts of more than 17% from the previous year, and more than 50% as compared to the 15yr average
- 👑 Burglaries decreased in all categories
- 👑 Arsons increased significantly since 2014, but are still lower than the 16-year average.



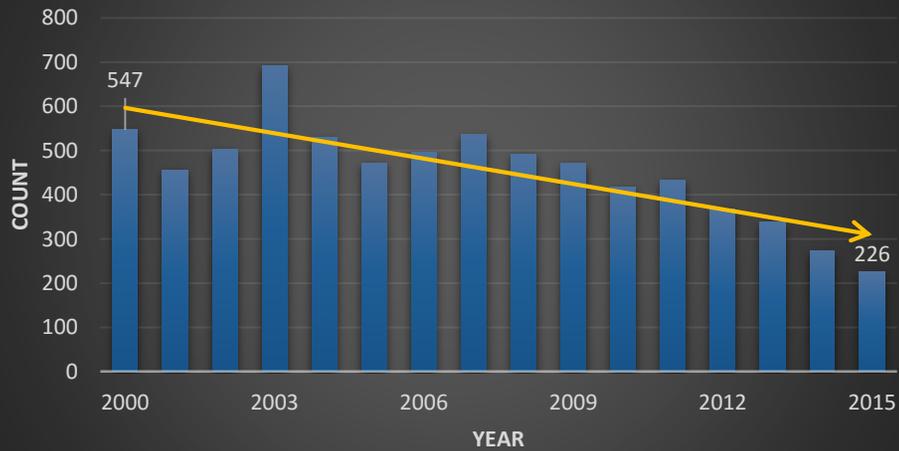
Burglaries: 2000-2015



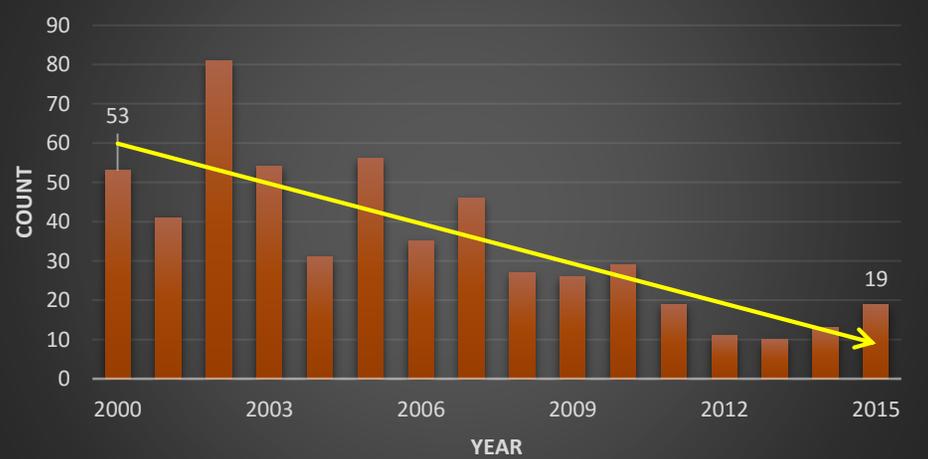
Larcenies: 2000-2015



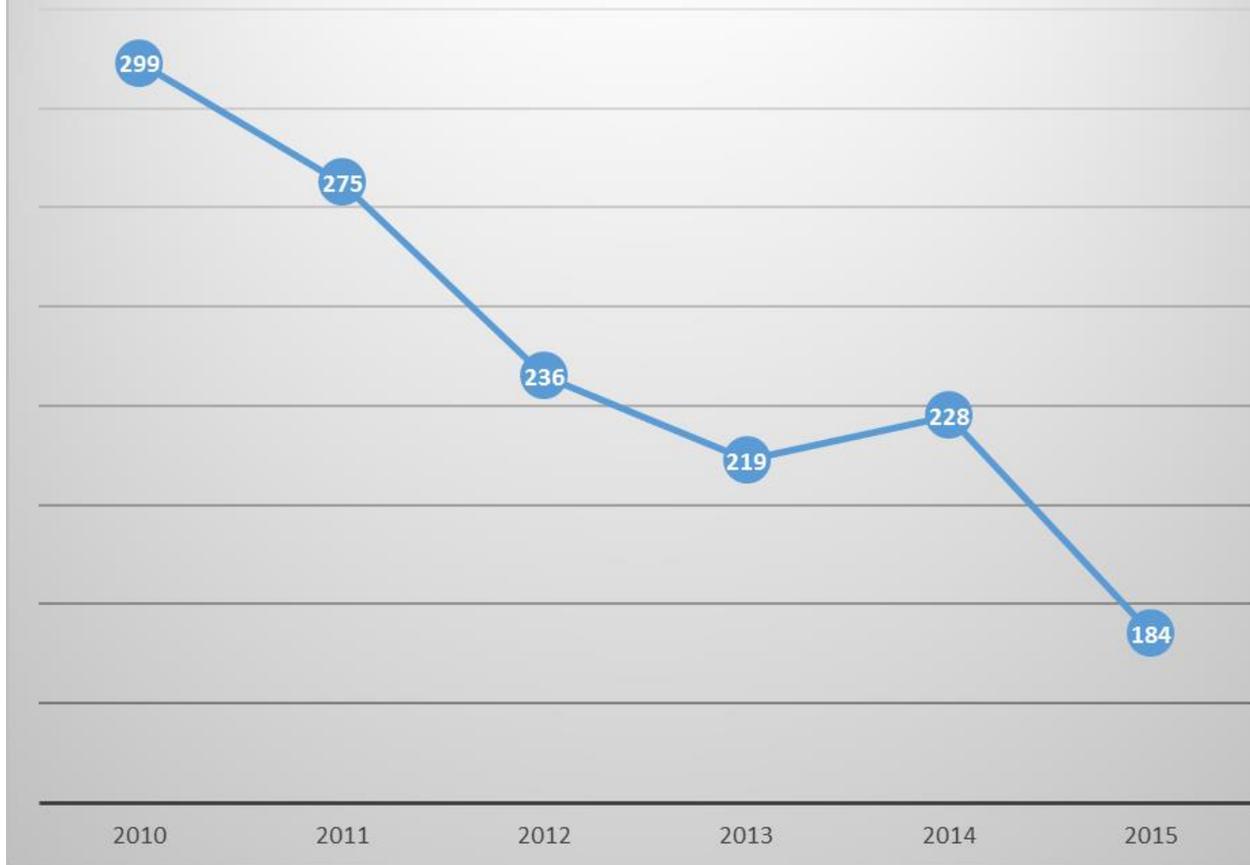
Motor Vehicle Thefts: 2000-2015



Arsons: 2000-2015



Hamilton Business District - Part 1 Crime



Photographs







