



St. Louis Park

MINNESOTA

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Police Department 2009 Annual Report

Police Department

May 12, 2010

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 2009 Annual Report. This report provides a summary of the police department's activity during 2009 and an overview of department operations. The report also contains information on crime and incidents reported to the department during 2009.

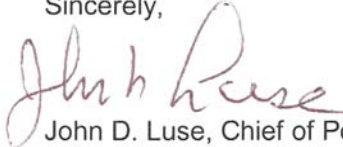
During 2009, the police department responded to a total of 28,134 calls for service, compared to 30,289 in 2008. This is a 7% decrease. Part I crimes were slightly higher in 2009 (1.1%) with increases in rape, aggravated assault, larceny/theft and arson. Part II crimes were 12.2% lower.

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 emphasize geographic ownership as a mechanism to facilitate partnership building and problem-solving.

This report contains information on the department's structure, operating systems and increased emphasis on crime analysis. The report also outlines some of the many activities and initiatives of the department, emphasizing quality of life issues as a means to prevent crime and disorder. The use of Request Partner continues to facilitate the documentation of strategies being used to address quality of life issues, and it is increasingly being used to document joint strategies between the police and other city departments.

We continued to enhance the analysis of emerging trends and patterns through the efforts of our Information Management Team, and the West End project has been identified as a separate "neighborhood" so that public safety needs can be as effective and responsive as possible.

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

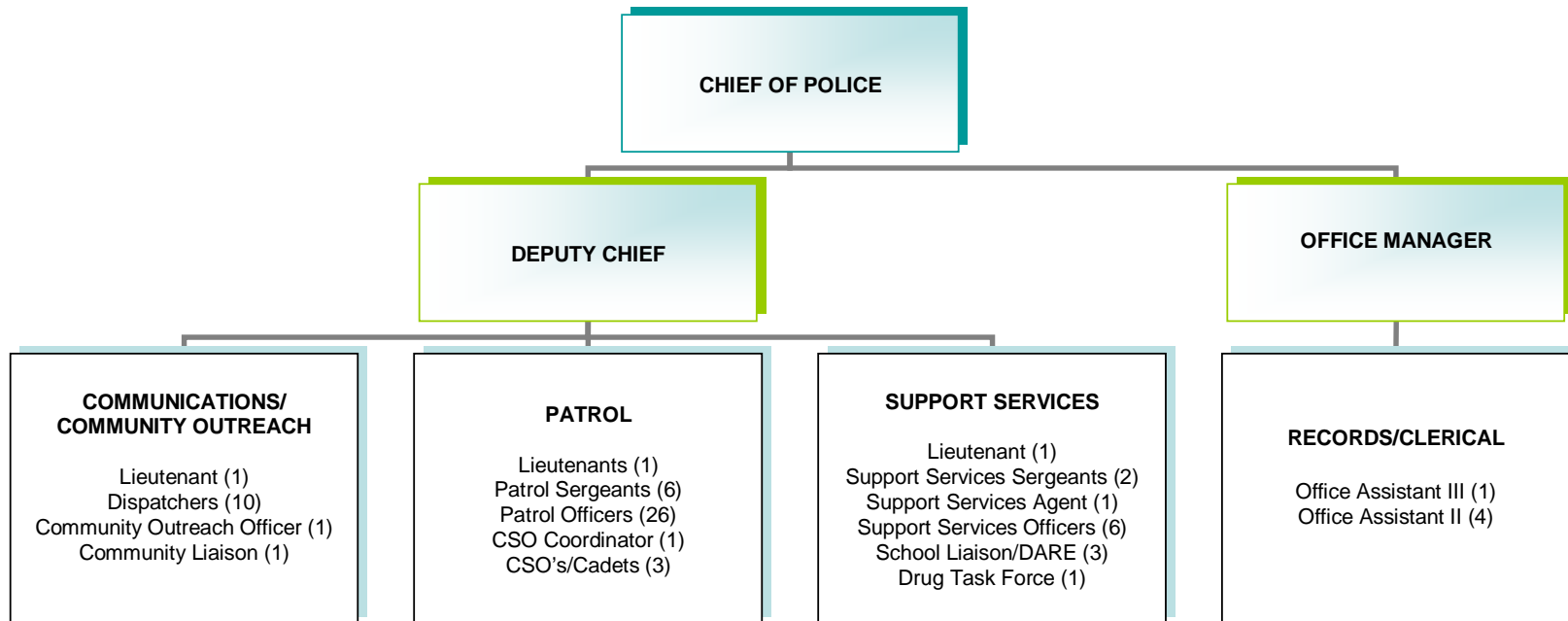
- A total commitment to community-oriented policing.
- To strive continually to provide effective and efficient services.
- To provide a positive work environment for employees.

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 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.

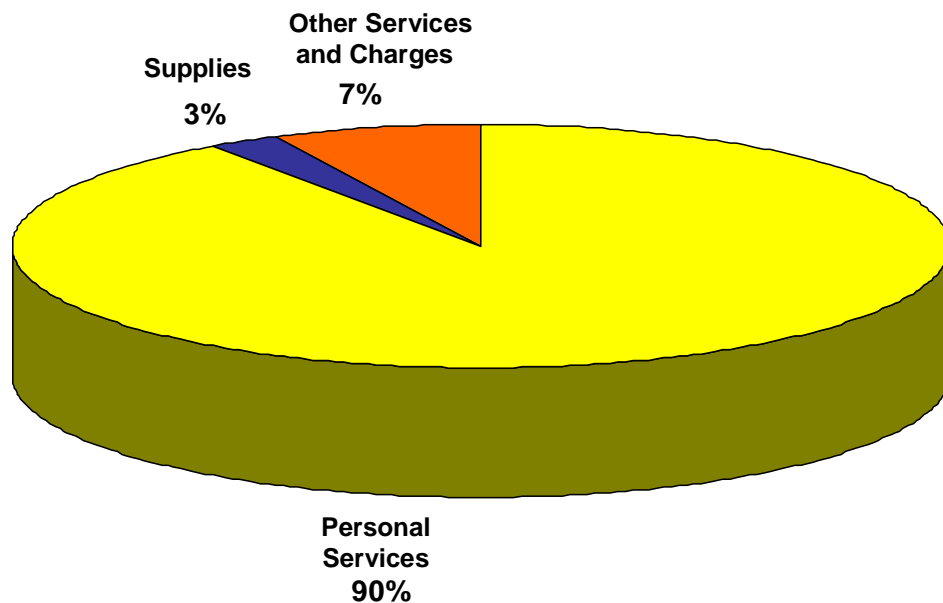
Budget:

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 2009 Police Protection and Communications budgets totaled \$7,285.022. As is the case with most local government budgets, the majority of expenditures are in personal services (salaries and benefits). The 2009 budget had an allocation of \$6,572.294 for salaries and benefits, approximately 90% of the total budget.

The graph below depicts how budgeted funds are allocated.

2009 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-six 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.

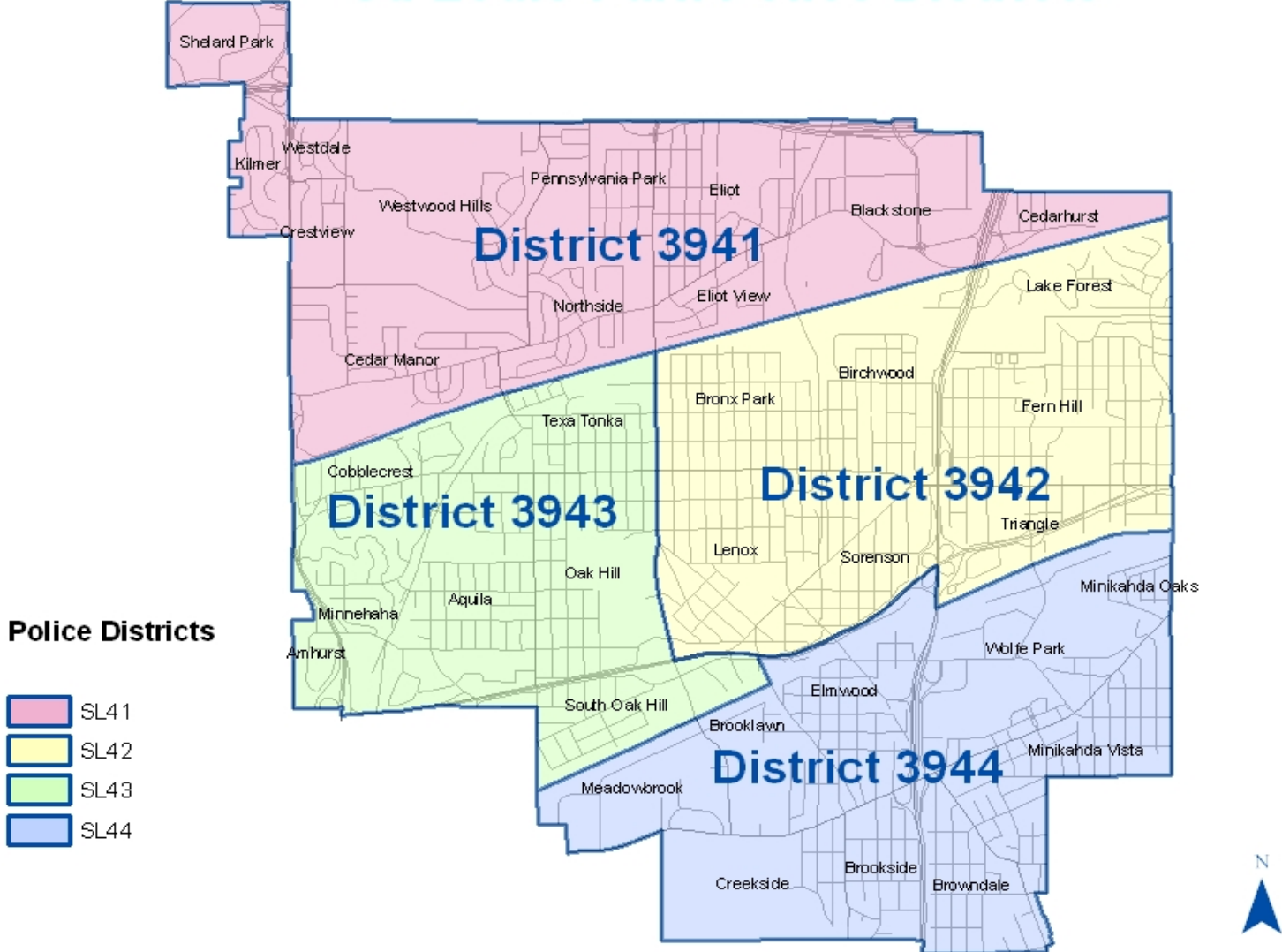
The shifts overlap to provide more comprehensive coverage during shift changes, to provide extra manpower during peak periods of activity, and to allow officers to work on community policing projects.

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.

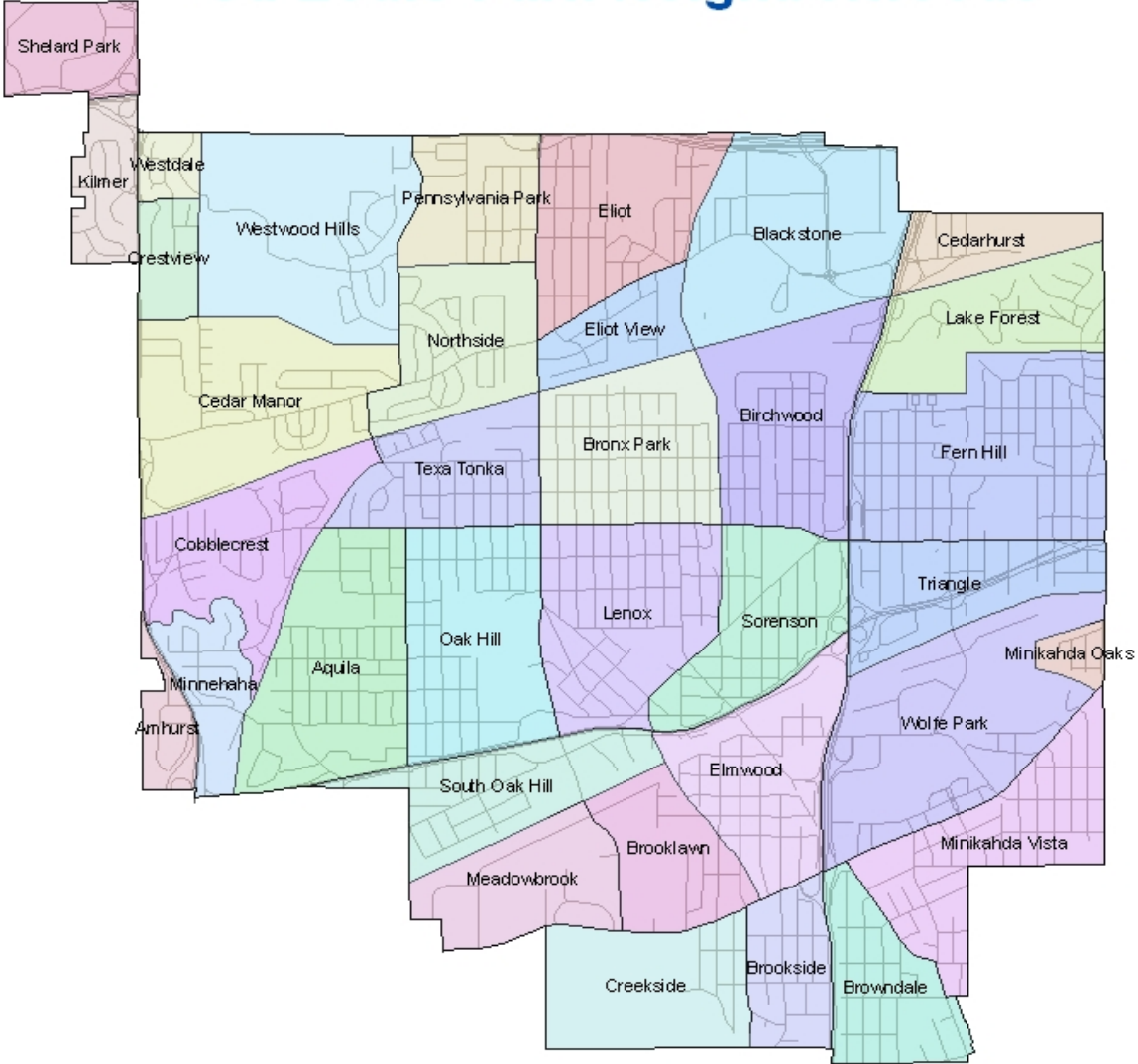
A normal shift will have one officer covering one of the four patrol districts (see map on page 7). The sergeant on duty is responsible for overseeing department operations at headquarters and also provides road supervision and assistance when necessary.

The four patrol districts are further divided into 35 neighborhoods (see map on page 7) 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.

St. Louis Park Police Districts



St. Louis Park Neighborhoods



SUPPORT SERVICES

The Support Services Division is comprised of a lieutenant, two sergeants, one agent and 11 police officers in various special assignments. 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 Northwest Metro Drug Task Force, which includes officers from Golden Valley, Crystal, Robbinsdale, New Hope, Hopkins, Plymouth 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 three officers assigned as School Liaison Officers during the school year. These officers serve as resources for the students, teachers and school administrators. One of the officers is assigned to St. Louis Park Senior High and Benilde-St. Margaret's. Another officer is assigned to the St. Louis Park Junior High. This officer also teaches the 7th grade D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) Program. The third officer teaches the D.A.R.E. Program to fifth grade students and also serves as school liaison to Aquila, Cedar Manor, and Susan Lindgren schools.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

The police department has a civilian Community Liaison whose role is to support the City's 35 neighborhoods and help them become stronger. There are currently 26 organized neighborhood associations within St. Louis Park. The Community Liaison and Community Outreach Officer work closely to communicate information to both block captains and neighborhood leaders and connect the two groups when appropriate.

The Community Liaison facilitates 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 also facilitates monthly Outreach Connection 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.

The police department also has one sworn police officer assigned to community outreach. This officer coordinates citywide programs such as Neighborhood Watch, Operation Identification, 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.

Some of the Community Outreach Programs in 2009 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.

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 2009. (See page 8 for further information on the Police Reserves.) Bike patrol also works with other agencies on problem areas.

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 four COP Shops located at:

1. Meadowbrook Apartments
2. Texatoka Shopping Center
3. Excelsior and Grand
4. West End Complex

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.

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 2009, Community Outreach staff conducted six training sessions. Many managers and owners of condominiums were trained as required by an ordinance change in 2009. Evaluations of the training have been overwhelmingly positive and we are contemplating offering on-going training in the future for those managers/owners who would like to attend.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

The Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) is currently staffed by nine full time dispatchers and a lead dispatcher. A minimum of two dispatchers are on duty twenty-four hours per day. 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. The PSAP also provides 9-1-1 and non-emergency dispatching services for the City of Golden Valley.

In 2009, our PSAP answered 67,106 **911** calls for service. 58% of those calls were received from land lines while 42% were received from cell phones. With the new city-wide phone system, we will be able to track the number of phone calls on our administration lines in 2010.

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

<u>St. Louis Park</u>		<u>Golden Valley</u>	
Police	32,627	Police	18,195
Fire	<u>4,434</u>	Fire	<u>693</u>
	37,061		18,888

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 2008, the department had one full-time CSO Coordinator and three 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 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 2009, reserve officers donated over 1,800 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 on going.

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 and National Night Out, St. Louis Park's Police Reserve Program, the Youth Safety Camp and the metro area's Crime Stoppers Program.

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.

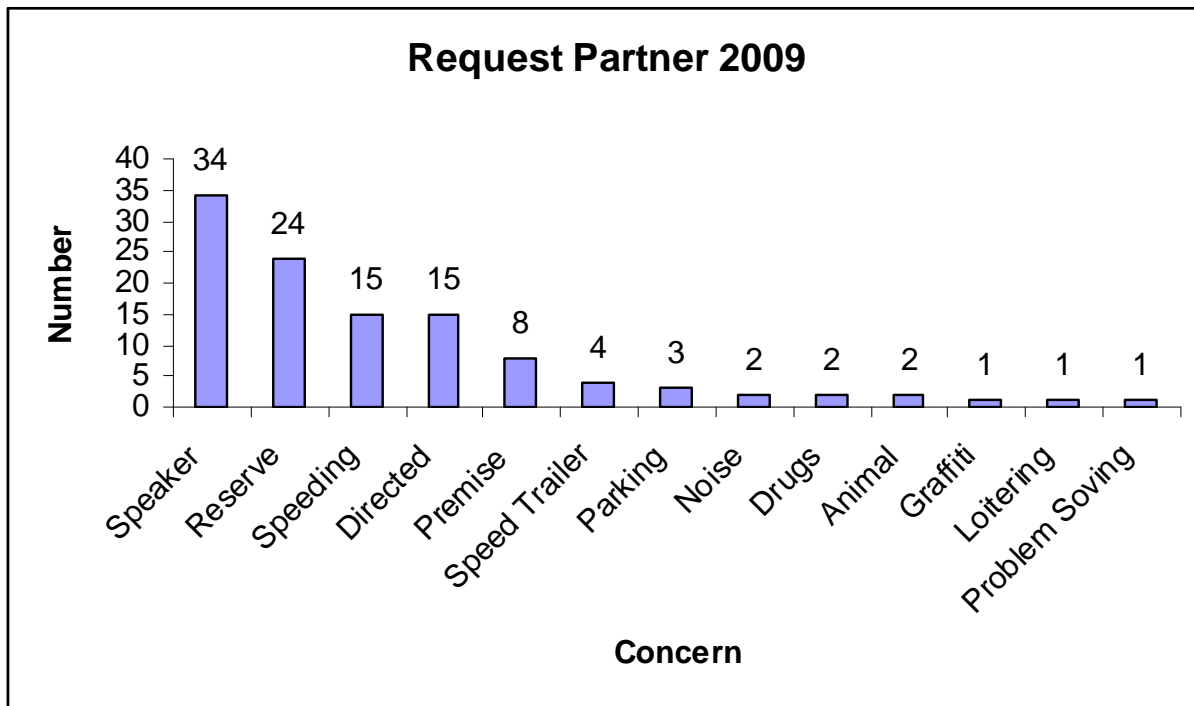
RMS: The records management system contains detailed information on calls that generate police reports or citations. Some of the information entered into this system includes the

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 permits to purchase handguns.

Request Partner: 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 2009, the following types of requests were entered and tracked in Request Partner:



Other City departments using Request Partner include Community Development and Inspections to track property maintenance and zoning issues. Public Works, Inspections and Parks & Recreation have been using Request Partner to track graffiti in the parks and on private property. Use of this system allows departments to share information and resources.

Crime Free Ordinance:

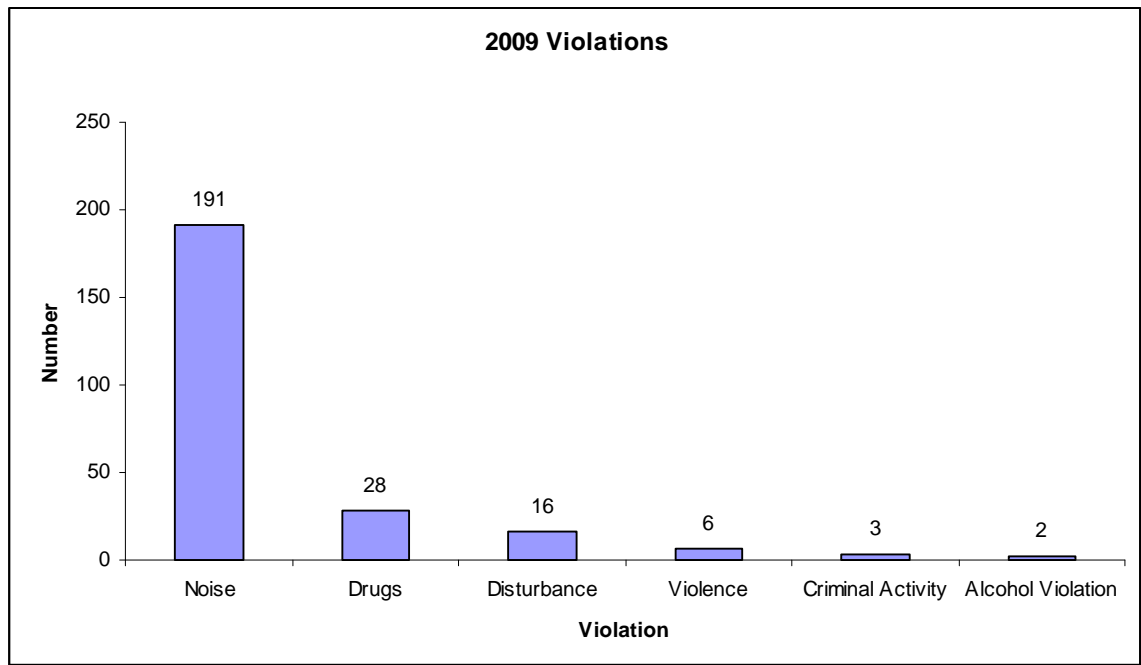
The Crime Free Multi-Housing ordinance was enacted in 2007. It provides an effective tool for rental property owners and managers. The police department facilitates the mandatory 8-hour training for all rental license holders, as well as verifying lease violations. During 2009, Community Outreach staff conducted six training sessions. Many managers and owners of condominiums were trained as required by an ordinance change in 2009. Evaluations of the training have been overwhelmingly positive and we are contemplating offering on-going training in the future for those managers/owners who would like to attend.

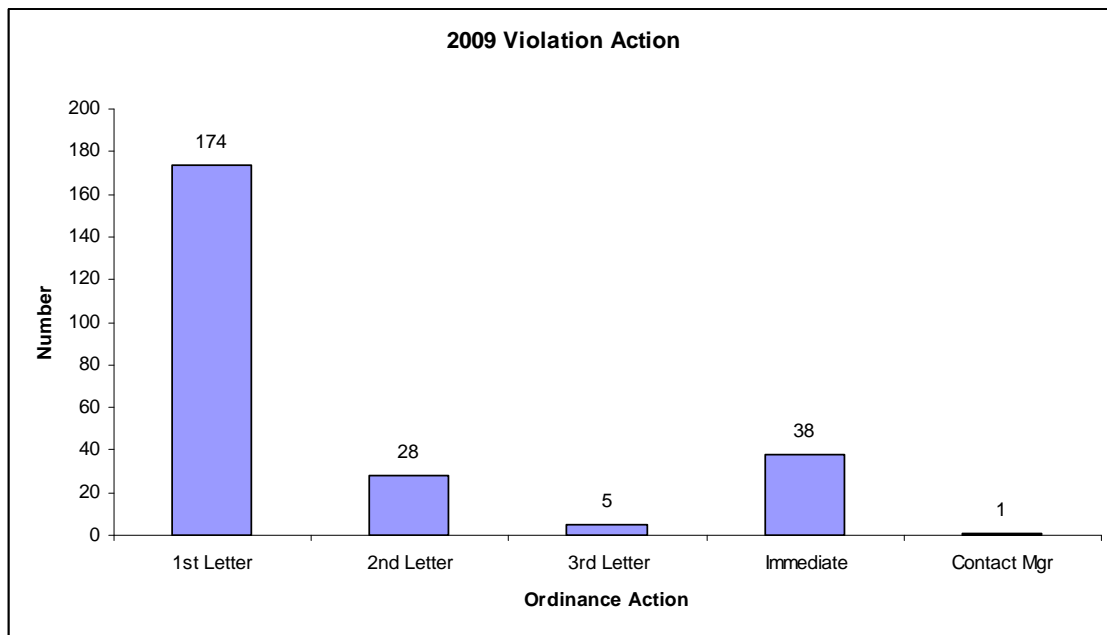
Easy Tracking™ was developed to store, track and disseminate all information associated with the Crime Free Ordinance. This software package allows easy access to property and violation information. In addition to the full database, Easy Tracking™ contains a web-based version so patrol officers can access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

Officers responded to 6,944 calls for service at rental properties in 2009. This represents 21% of all calls for service for 2009. There were 246 verified ordinance violations in 2009, which is 3.5% of the total calls.

Of the 246 violations, 70% were 1st violations, 78% were noise violations and 11% resulted in lease terminations. 82% of the violations occurred at apartment complexes and the top nine apartment complexes accounted for 46% of all violations.

The first chart below shows the different types of ordinance violations that occurred during 2009. The second charts shows what actions were taken for those violations.





Graffiti Abatement:

2009 was the third 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 down 63% in 2009 (from 347 in 2008 to 128 in 2009) due to our on-going abatement efforts. Taking a neighborhood (grid) assessment of reported graffiti, the three neighborhoods with the most reported graffiti in 2008 (Lenox, Bronx Park and Sorenson), showed a 79% reduction in 2009. These reductions can be attributed to increased directed patrol activities, rapid removal of graffiti, sharing of graffiti intelligence and timely reporting of graffiti incidents. Of the 35 neighborhoods, 21 have shown a decrease in reported graffiti, 1 had the same number of graffiti incidents, 10 had no reported graffiti incidents and 3 showed an increase in reported graffiti cases. In 2009, 10 neighborhoods had no reported graffiti incidents as opposed to 3 in 2008.

Graffiti successes in 2009 include; 2 arrests (charged with felonies), one citizen received \$250 reward money for identifying one graffiti suspect, 10 other agencies joined the West metro Graffiti Group (GraffitiNet©). In addition, the City received another award for our graffiti process.

Police Incident Mapping: A crime and incident map is available to the public on the City’s website. This map was created by the City’s Information Resources Department and provides a general overview of selected crime and quality of life issues occurring in the city during a 30-day period. The map also provides information at the neighborhood level for a 90-day period. Information is updated on a monthly basis. Data for the map are obtained from the Computer Aided Dispatch system (CAD) and Records Management system (RMS).

Crime Set Databases: Several databases were developed by an outside vendor as a tool to provide detailed analysis on certain crime sets, including burglary, robbery, theft from auto, auto theft, graffiti and other property damage. Data entered from police reports is used to coordinate criminal investigations, analyze crimes for resource deployment and provide quick and easy access to in-depth crime data for the Information Management group to study.

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.

COMPARISON OF JUVENILE STATUS OFFENSES IN 2009 AND 2008

<u>Offense</u>	<u># of Juveniles Involved</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Absenting	75	75
Tobacco	8	10
Alcohol Consumption	24	43
Curfew Violations	8	28

In 2009, the department arrested/cited over 300 juveniles for criminal and status offenses. The top 5 criminal offenses committed by juveniles were:

- Theft/Shoplifting
- Disorderly Conduct
- Assault
- Possession/Sale of Controlled Substance
- Criminal Damage to Property

Calls for Service

The police responded to 28,134 calls for service in 2009, compared to 30,289 calls in 2008. This is a 7% decrease.

Below is a summary of the calls for service received during 2009. This summary only includes calls that were entered into the CAD system and does not include calls that were handled by the dispatcher, hang-up calls, or calls that were cancelled prior to being entered into the CAD.system.

<u>Type of Call</u>	<u># of Calls</u>	<u>Type of Call</u>	<u># of Calls</u>
COMMUNITY POLICING	3,161	IDENTITY THEFT	73
MEDICALS	3,110	OPEN DOOR/WINDOW	72
TRAFFIC STOP **	2,462	ROAD HAZARD	72
ACTIVITY/PERSON/VEHICLE	1,366	RECOVER PROP/VEHICLE	67
ALARM	1,212	OFF/RESTR ORDER VIOLATION	66
PROPERTY DAMAGE ACCIDENT	860	FIGHT	63
FOLLOW-UP	825	WEAPONS VIOLATION	58
NOISE/LOUD MUSIC	745	ALARM-HOLDUP/ROBBERY	50
THEFT	718	ALARM-PANIC	47
CHECK WELFARE	707	CRIM SEX CONDUCT	47
DISTURB/PARTY/NOISE	705	LOST PROPERTY	44
PARKING COMPLAINT	681	DEATH INVESTIGATION	43
MOTORIST ASST/LOCKOUT	670	PUBLIC ASSIST	39
OTHER INCIDENT	575	COUNTERFEIT/FORGERY	33
EXTRA PATROL	566	ALARM-MEDICAL	32
PROP DAMAGE/VANDALISM	541	SUICIDE THRT/ATTEMPT	32
FIRE CALL	540	ANIMAL BITE	28
THEFT FROM AUTO	459	MISC ORDINANCE	27
ASSIST OTHER AGENCY	414	OBSCENITY/EXPOSER	26
DRIVING COMPLAINT	401	ROBBERY	26
COP/QUEST/INTELLIGENCE	374	CHILD PROTECTION	23
ALARM-FIRE	350	PROWLER/PEEPER	23
ANIMAL CALL	335	TOW	22
SHOPLIFTER	296	CHECK PREMISE	21
JUVENILE COMPLAINT	294	SEARCH WARRANT	20
HIT & RUN PROPERTY DAMAGE ACCIDENT	277	CHECK PARK	18
TRESPASS/UNWANTED PERSON	261	CHECK RESIDENCE	15
DWI	253	MEDICAL LIFT ASSISTANCE	13
ANIMAL AT LARGE	252	REC FIRE	7
911 HANGUP	251	STALKING	7
CIVIL ASSIST	240	TRANSPORT-JUVENILE	7
BURGLARY	238	BKGROUND/PRINTS/RI	6
DOMESTIC	219	TRAFFIC DETAIL	6
HARASSING COMMUNICATIONS	204	LIQUOR/TOBACCO COMPLIANCE	5
FRAUD	193	PRED OFFENDER REGISTRATION	5
SNOWBIRDS	188	VULNERABLE ADULT	5
UTILITIES	182	CURFEW	4
ANIMAL BARK	177	ACCIDENT-CAR VS DEER	3
FOUND PROPERTY	171	LIQUOR VIOLATION	3
THREATS	143	PROSTITUTION	3
PERSONAL INJURY ACCIDENT	136	STOP ARM VIOLATION	3
ASSAULT	133	HIT & RUN PERSONAL INJURY ACCIDENT	2
DRUNKENNESS	133	DEPT PROPERTY DAMAGE	2
MENTAL HEALTH-CRISIS	131	TACTICAL TEAM	2
FIREWORKS	129	PRISONER TRANSPORT	2
WARRANT ACTIVITY	111	FOLLOW-UP	2
MISSING PERSON	107	ANIMAL-DEER	1
DRUG ACTIVITY	102	BOMB/BOMB THREAT	1
VEHICLE THEFT	92	CRIME PREVENTION	1
NEIGHBORHOOD DISPUTE	91	DISASTER	1
THEFT-NO PAY	90	FIX-IT TICKET	1
RUNAWAY	84	TOTAL CALLS	28,134

** Includes only those traffic stops that resulted in a police report or citation.

CRIME COMPARISON

2009 - 2008

Part 1 Crimes Reported

<u>Crime</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>Difference %</u>
Homicide	0	2	+1
Rape	18	11	63.6%
Robbery	31	36	-13.9%
Aggravated Assault	22	20	10.0%
Burglary - Total	240	249	-3.6%
Residential	161	168	-4.2%
Business	79	81	-2.5%
Larceny - Total	1168	1127	3.6%
Theft from Vehicle	416	365	14.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	52	72	-27.8%
Arson	6	3	100.0%
Total Part 1	1537	1520	1.1%

Part 2 Crimes Reported

<u>Crime</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>Difference %</u>
Other Assaults	318	302	5.3%
Kidnapping	0	0	0.0%
Fraud	220	229	-3.9%
Embezzlement	12	3	300.0%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	43	52	-17.3%
Other Sex Offenses	47	43	9.3%
Narcotics	78	67	16.4%
Fleeing Police	5	5	0.0%
Gambling	0	0	0.0%
Family/Child Crime	15	41	-63.4%
Liquor Violations	31	23	34.8%
Disorderly Conduct	157	184	-14.7%
Trespassing	22	14	57.1%
Littering	8	12	-33.3%
Possess/Receive Stolen Property	21	9	133.3%
Weapons Violations	17	11	54.5%
Prostitution/Obscenity	5	4	25.0%
DWI	255	312	-18.3%
Vandalism-All	444	630	-29.5%
Graffiti	128	347	-63.1%
All Other	84	88	-4.5%
Total Part 2	1782	2029	-12.2%

2009 CLEARANCE RATES

<u>Part 1 Crime</u>	<u>Total Number Reported</u>	<u>Number Unfounded</u>	<u>Total Actual</u>	<u>Number Cleared</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Homicide	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rape	18	1	17	13	76.5%
Robbery	31	1	30	9	30.0%
Assault	22	0	22	18	81.8%
Burglary	240	1	239	26	10.9%
Larceny	1168	2	1166	307	26.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	52	1	51	10	19.6%
Arson	6	0	6	1	16.7%
Total Part 1	1537	6	1531	384	25.1%
<u>Part 2 Crime</u>					
Other Assaults	318	5	313	269	85.9%
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	N/A
Fraud	220	5	215	70	32.6%
Embezzlement	12	0	12	7	58.3%
Forgery/Counter.	43	0	43	18	41.9%
Other Sex Offenses	47	7	40	25	62.5%
Narcotics	78	0	78	69	88.5%
Escaping/Fleeing	5	0	5	4	80.0%
Gambling	0	0	0	0	N/A
Family/Child Crime	15	0	15	9	60.0%
Liquor Violations	31	0	31	31	100.0%
Disorderly Conduct	157	1	156	89	57.1%
Trespassing	22	1	21	19	90.5%
Littering	8	0	8	3	37.5%
Stolen Property	21	0	21	18	85.7%
Weapons Violation	17	0	17	13	76.5%
Obscenity/Prostitution	5	0	5	4	80.0%
DWI	255	0	255	255	100.0%
Vandalism	444	1	443	52	11.7%
Graffiti	128	0	128	2	1.6%
All Other	84	0	84	0	0.0%
Total Part 2	1782	20	1762	955	54.2%

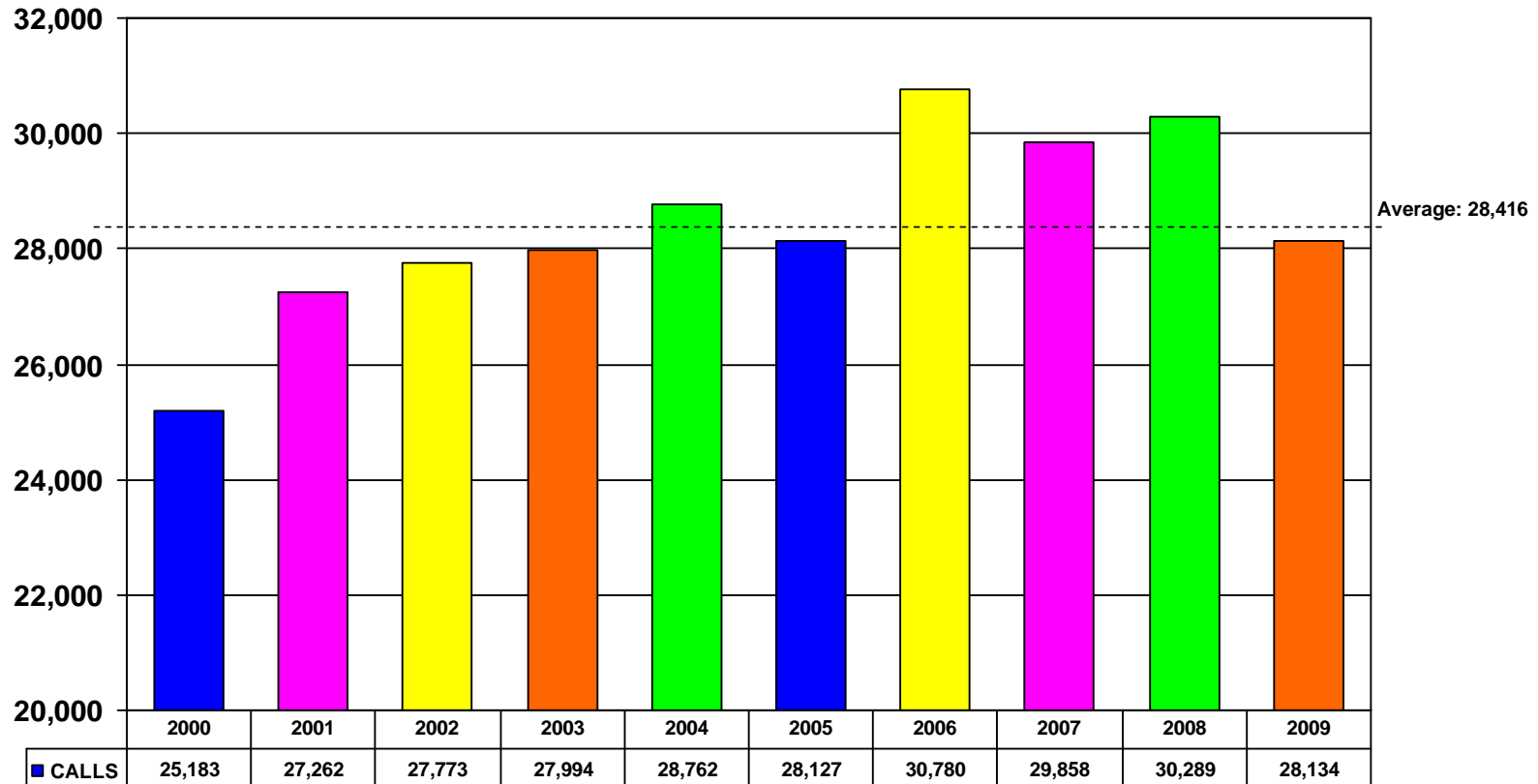
2009 PART I CRIMES BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Neighborhood	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary		Theft/Larceny		Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total Part 1 by Neighborhood
					Res	Bus	From Vehicle	Other			
Shelard Park				2	3	1	14	14			34
Kilmer					0	0	1	2			3
Crestview					2	0	2	0			4
Westwood Hills					0	0	4	1			5
Cedar Manor					2	0	4	10			16
North Side		1	1		2	1	5	24	1		35
Pennsylvania Park				2	3	1	5	9	3		23
Eliot		1		2	8	13	20	14	10		68
Blackstone		1	1	1	0	9	52	46	1		111
Cedarhurst			1		3	3	14	15			36
Eliot View			1		1	4	3	6			15
Cobblecrest		1	1		9	2	2	12	2	1	30
Minnehaha		1	2		6	1	8	9			27
Amhurst		1			0	0	1	2			4
Aquila		2	5	1	15	1	25	166	3	2	220
Oak Hill			1		14	1	33	17	1		67
Texa Tonka		2	1	1	12	5	15	32	3		71
Bronx Park		3	1	1	10	1	19	4			39
Lenox		1	4	2	7	5	14	50	3	1	87
Sorenson			2		2	2	12	12			30
Birchwood			2	3	11	1	31	19	6		73
Lake Forest					1	0	3	1	1		6
Fern Hill		1		1	9	2	22	17	2		54
Triangle		1	2	3	7	2	12	11	4		42
Wolfe Park		1	5	1	7	3	52	87	4		160
Minikahda Oaks					0	0	0	1			1
Minikahda Vista					5	5	10	16	1	2	39
Browndale					1	4	1	7	1		14
Brookside		1			1	0	3	4			9
Brooklawn				1	1	2	7	14	2		27
Elmwood					9	9	14	111	1		144
Meadowbrook				1	6	1	5	7	2		22
South Oak Hill			1		2	0	0	9	1		13
Westdale					1	0	0	0			1
Creekside					1	0	3	3			7
Outside City Limits											0
TOTALS	0	18	31	22	161	79	416	752	52	6	1537

2009 PART II CRIMES BY NEIGHBORHOOD

NEIGHBORHOOD	OTHER ASSAULTS	FORGERY	FRAUD	VANDALISM	WEAPONS OFFENSES	CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT	NARCOTICS	FAMILY/ CHILD CRIME	DWI	LIQUOR VIOLATION	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	OTHER PART II	TOTAL PART II BY NEIGHBORHOOD
Shelard Park	12		4	9	1	1	1		2		4	3	37
Kilmer	4												4
Crestview			1						1				2
Westwood Hills	2		1	15								2	20
Cedar Manor	8		7	12		1	1		1	1	3	1	35
North Side	22		5	13	4	5	2	4	4	1	18	5	83
Pennsyl. Park	4		3	3		1		3	3			5	22
Eliot	19	1	11	16		3	2	1	7		3	8	71
Blackstone	8	3	20	22			4	1	13	3	9	7	90
Cedarhurst	1		5	7		2			5		2		22
Eliot View	4		1	2					4		1	2	14
Cobblecrest	8		4	11	2	1	3		1		4	8	42
Minnehaha	2	3	2	8					1	1	2	1	20
Amhurst	1		1	2								1	5
Aquila	32	8	27	32		3	6		13	2	8	19	150
Oak Hill	21	1	10	29		4	1		3	3	4	3	79
Texa Tonka	28	3	10	24	1	3	6	3	4		12	21	115
Bronx Park	12		6	34	1	2			10	4	4	6	79
Lenox	15	3	13	21	2	1	9		21	6	13	11	115
Sorenson	6	2	8	19		1			8		5		49
Birchwood	27	3	5	18		4	4	1	4	3	11	3	83
Lake Forest				4							2	1	7
Fern Hill	7	3	10	19	2	1	2		7		5	9	65
Triangle	17	2	9	12	2	4	12		39	1	8	9	115
Wolfe Park	12	2	19	22		1	7		23		13	9	108
Minikahda Oaks			1	3									4
Minikahda Vista	6	5	6	11		2	2		32	1	2	1	68
Browndale	2		4	12	2		1		9		2		32
Brookside	1		2	4		1	4		6		3	2	23
Brooklawn	4		7	7		3	3		1		3	6	34
Elmwood	6	1	9	17		1	4	1	13	4	7	3	66
Meadowbrook	22	2	4	19		2	2	1	2	1	7	7	69
South Oak Hill	2		3	14					13		1	2	35
Westdale			2										2
Creekside	3	1		3			1		3		1	2	14
Outside City Limits							1		2				3
TOTALS	318	43	220	444	17	47	78	15	255	31	157	157	1782

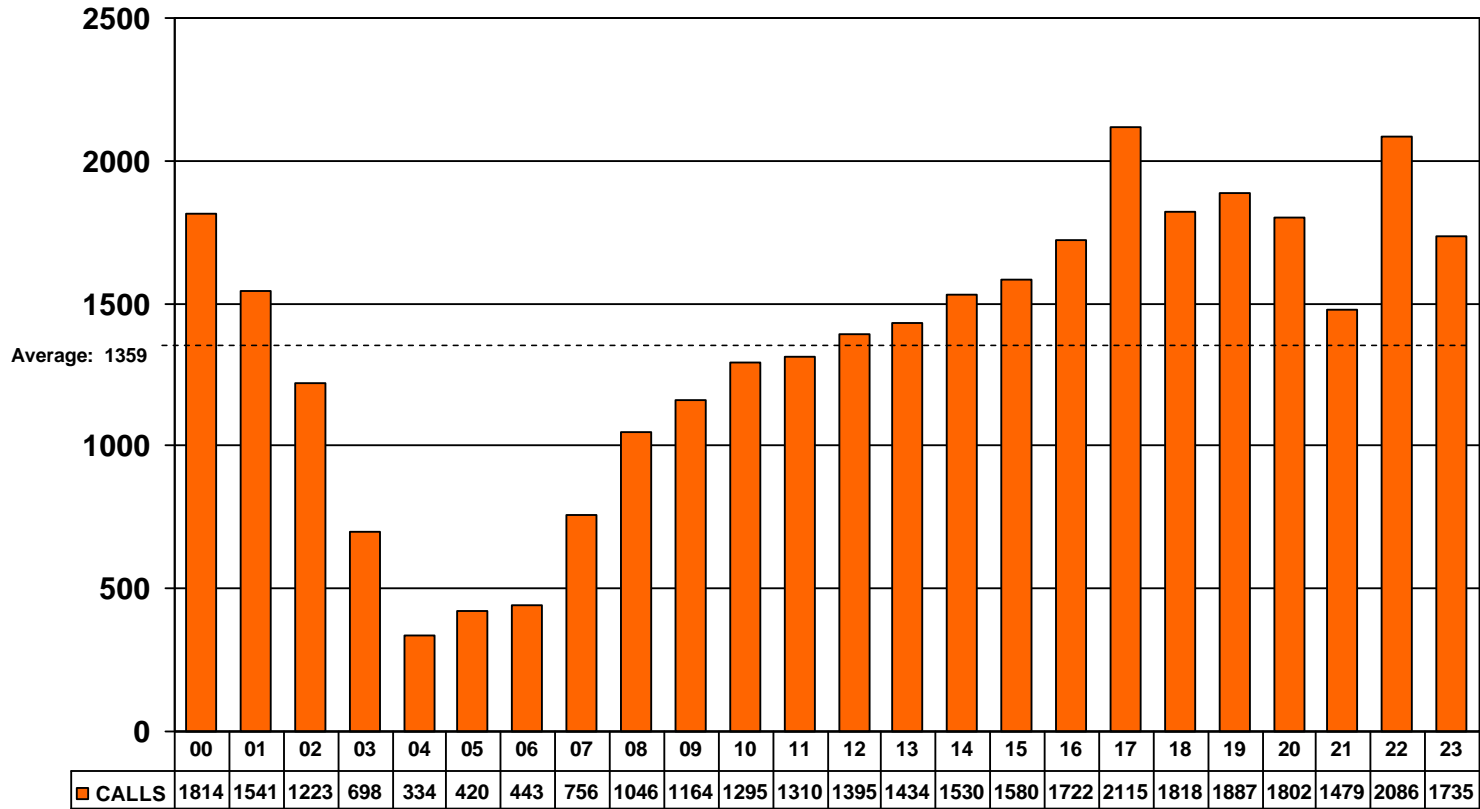
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE 2000 - 2009



Source: Department Records

NOTE: Above totals include only those traffic stops which resulted in a police report or citation.

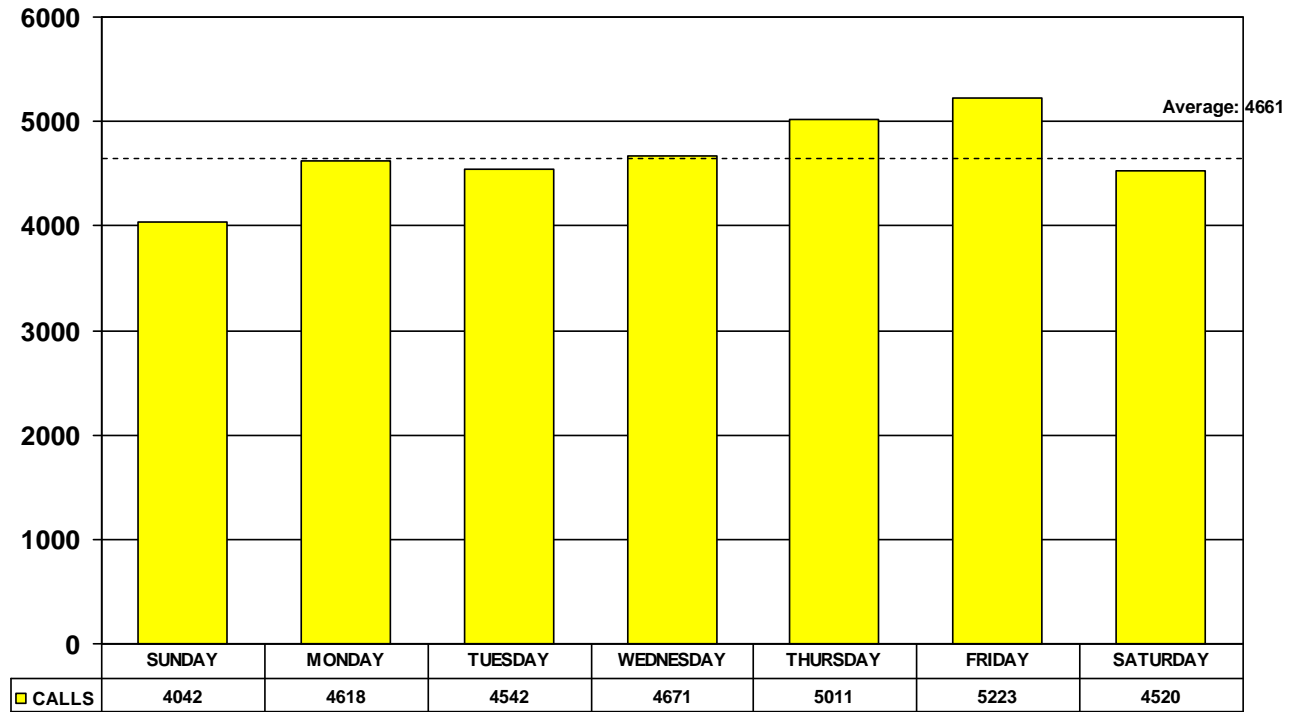
CALLS BY TIME OF DAY 2009



Source: Department Records

NOTE: Above totals include all traffic stops.

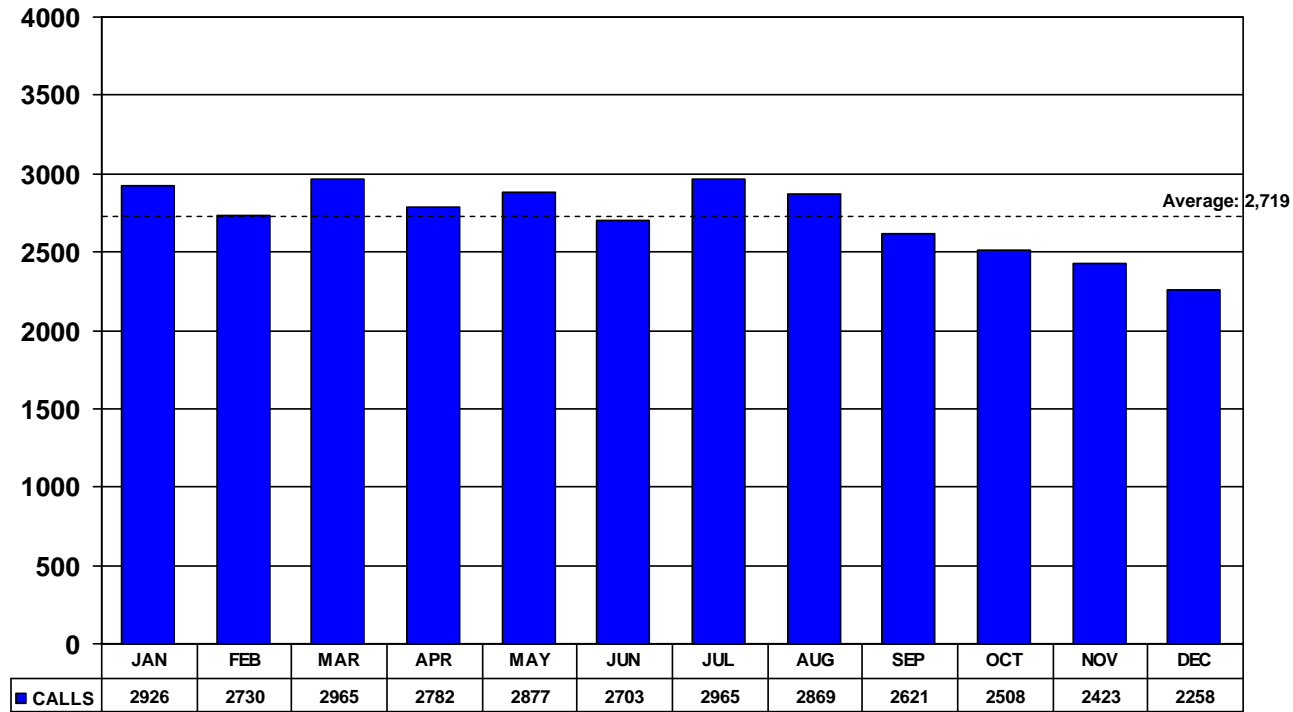
CALLS BY DAY OF WEEK 2009



Source: Department Records

NOTE: Above totals include all traffic stops.

CALLS BY MONTH OF YEAR 2009

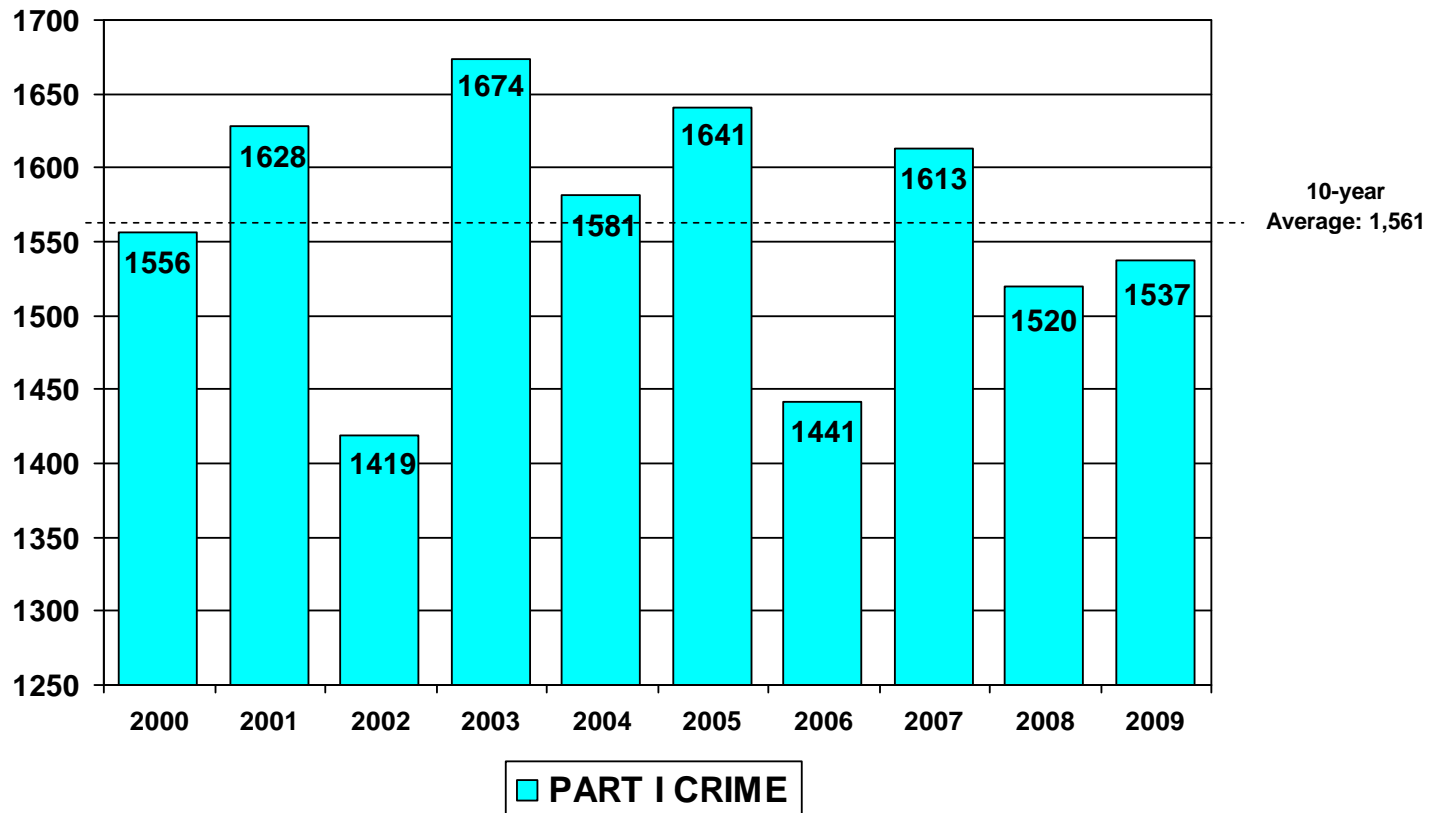


Source: Department Records

NOTE: Above totals include all traffic stops.

PART I CRIME *

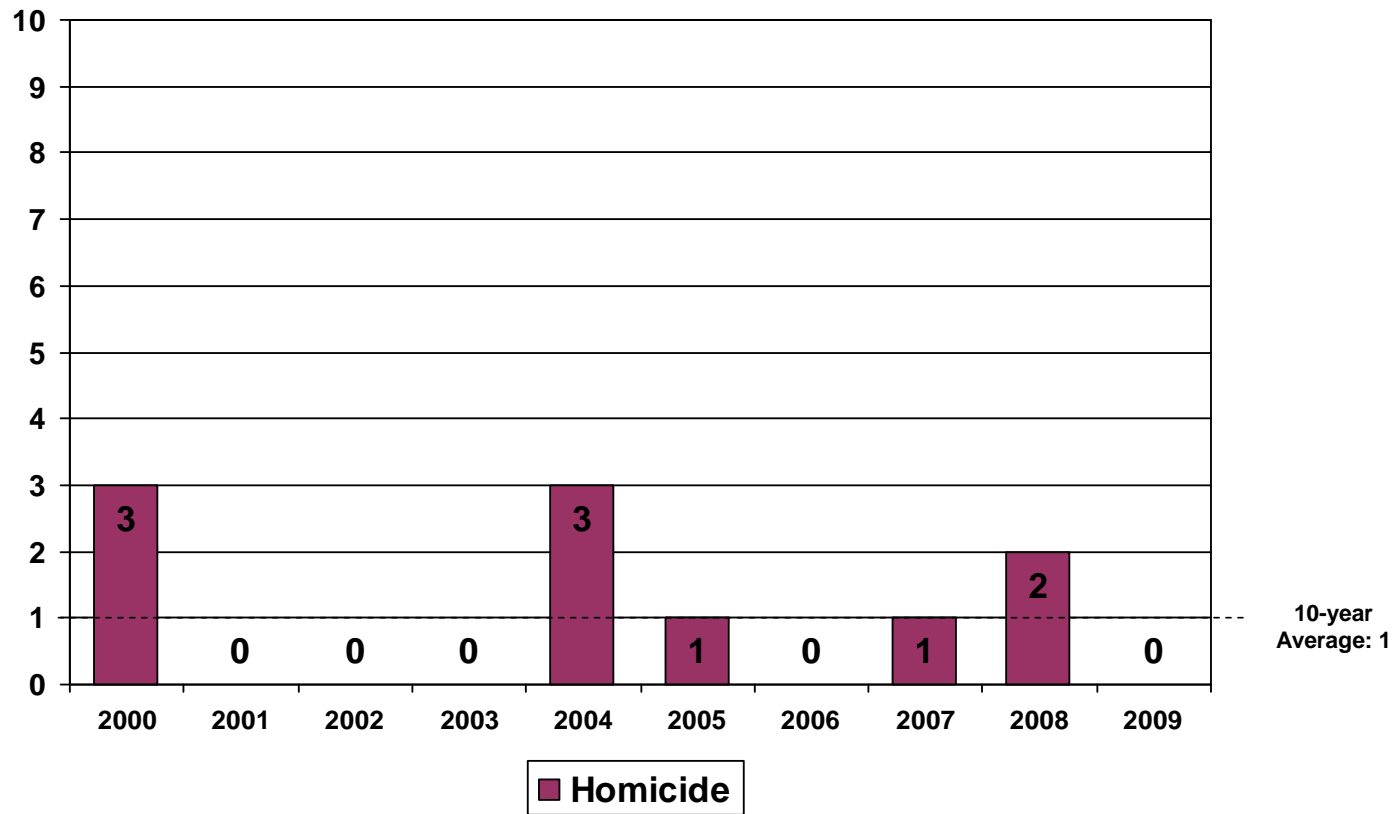
2000 - 2009



Source: Department Records

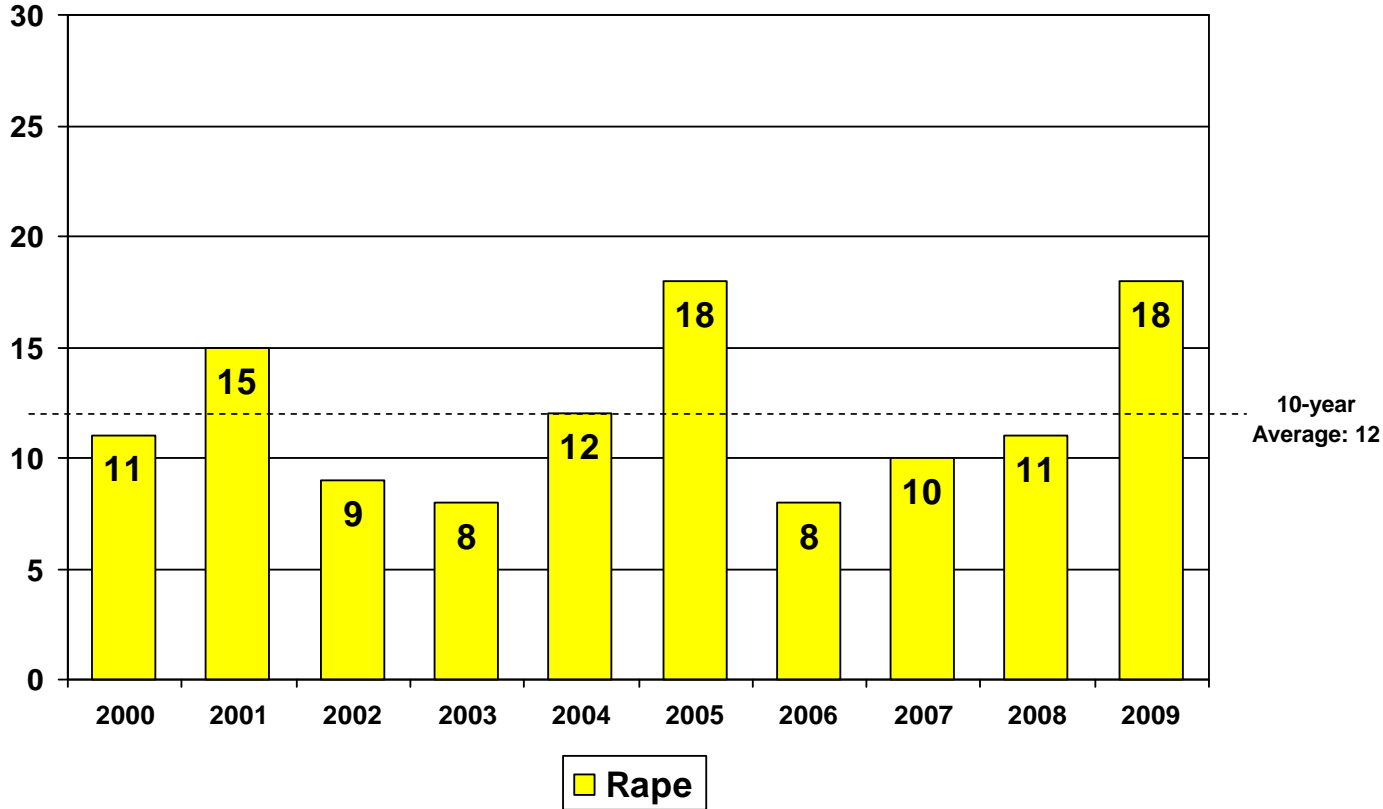
* PART I CRIME INCLUDES HOMICIDE, RAPE, ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, BURGLARY, THEFT, MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT AND ARSON

HOMICIDE 2000 - 2009



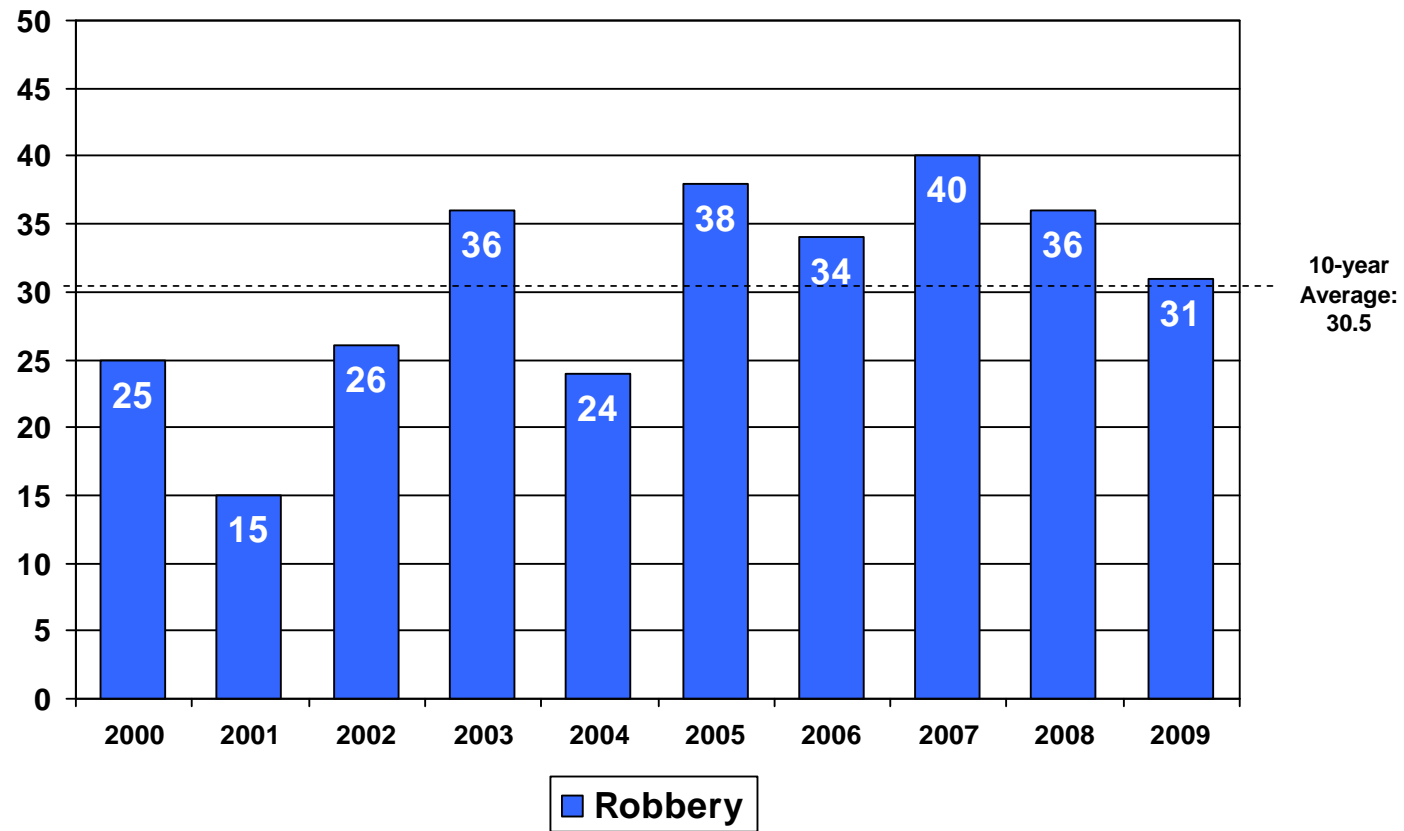
Source: Department Records

RAPE 2000 - 2009



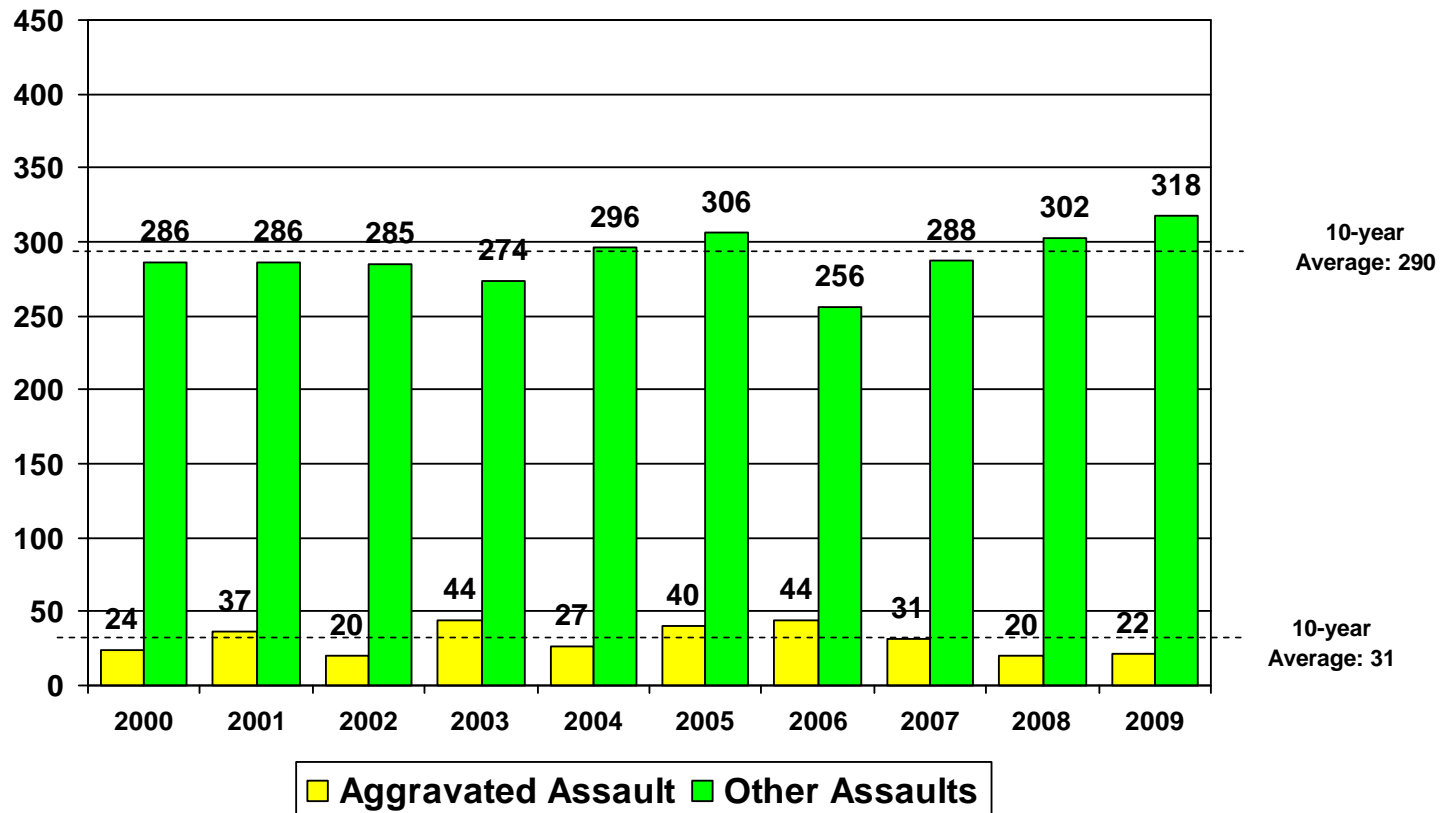
Source: Department Records

ROBBERY 2000 - 2009



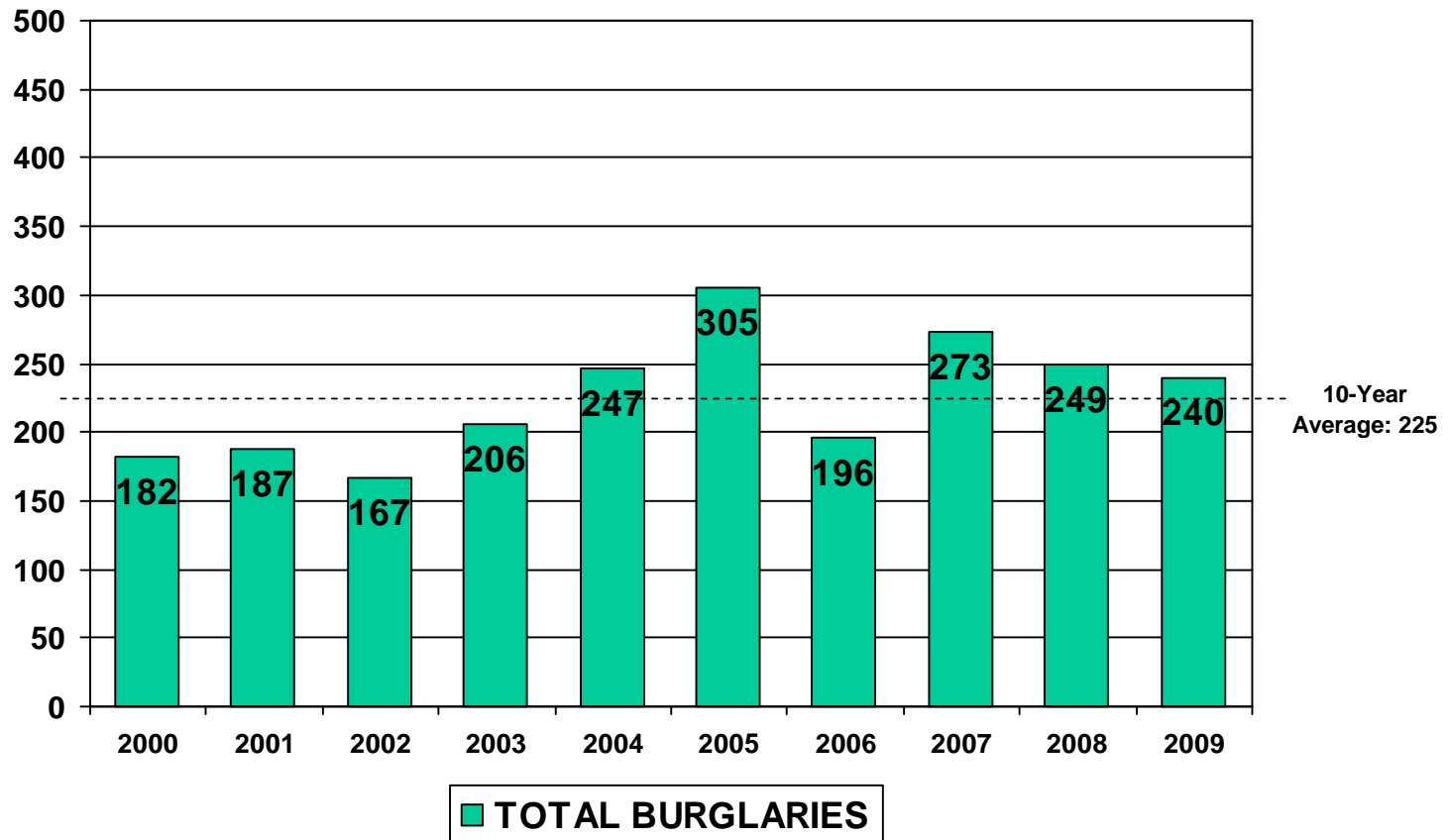
Source: Department Records

ASSAULT 2000 - 2009



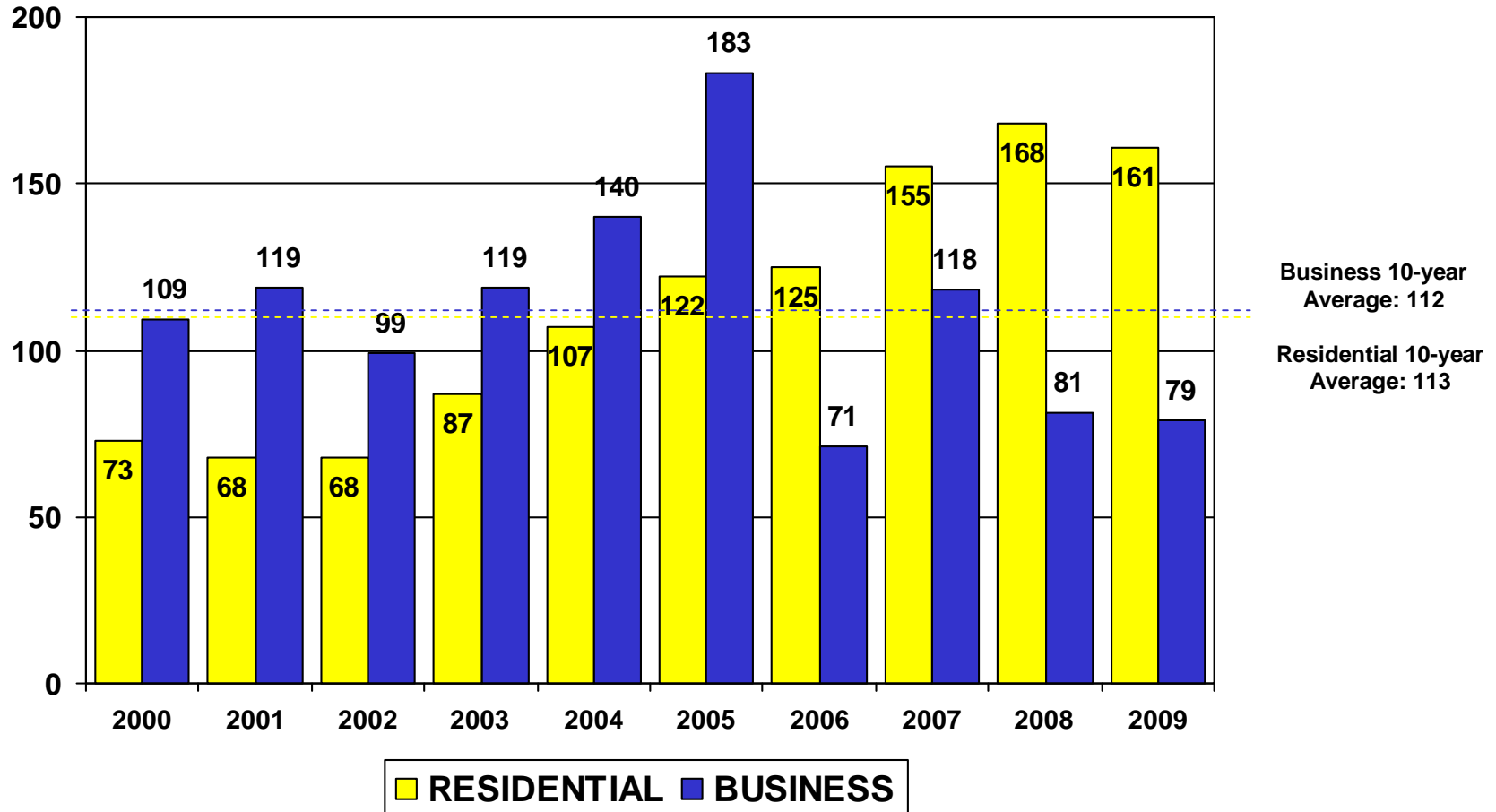
Source: Department Records

BURGLARY 2000 - 2009



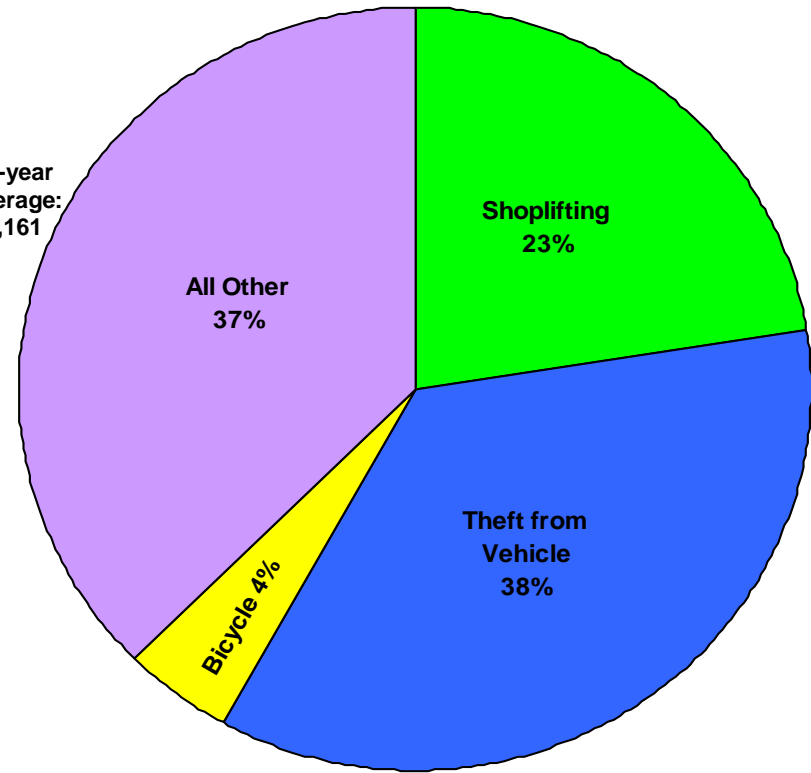
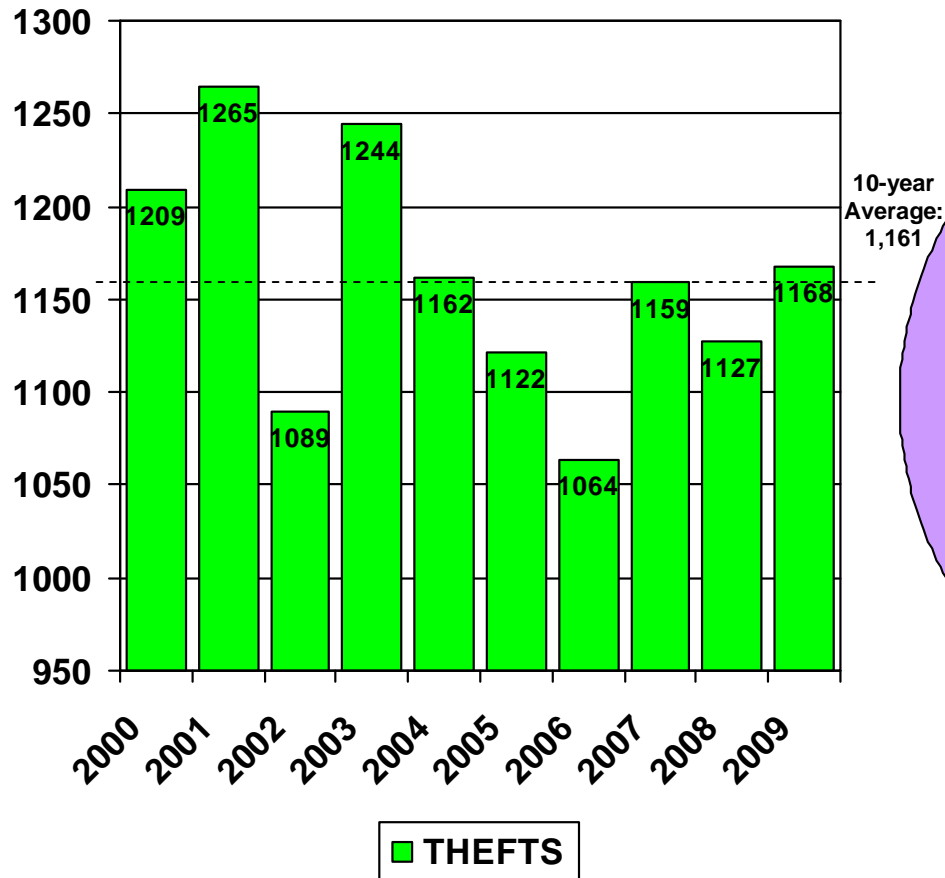
Source: Department Records

RESIDENTIAL VS. BUSINESS BURGLARY 2000 - 2009



Source: Department Records

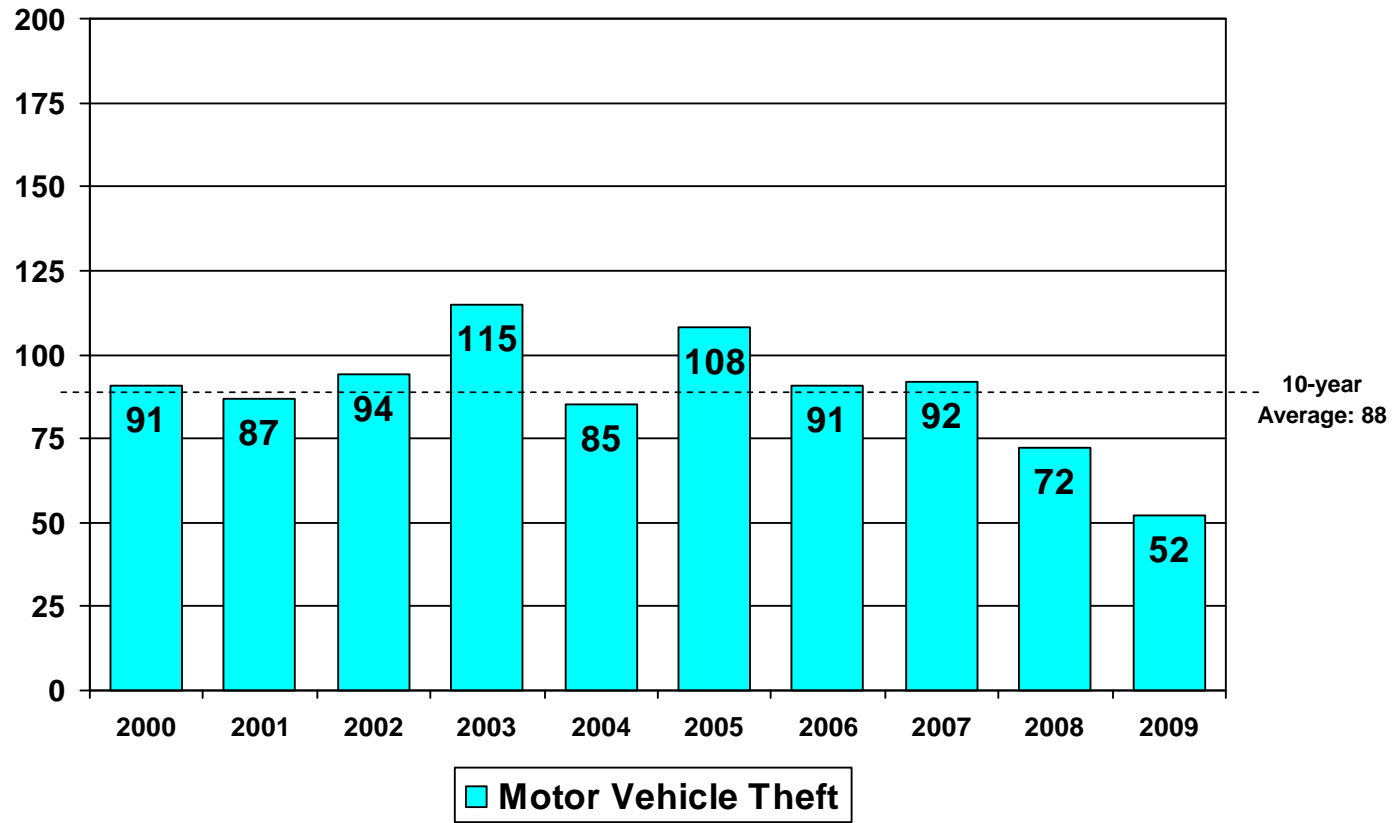
THEFT 2000 - 2009



2009 THEFT BY TYPE

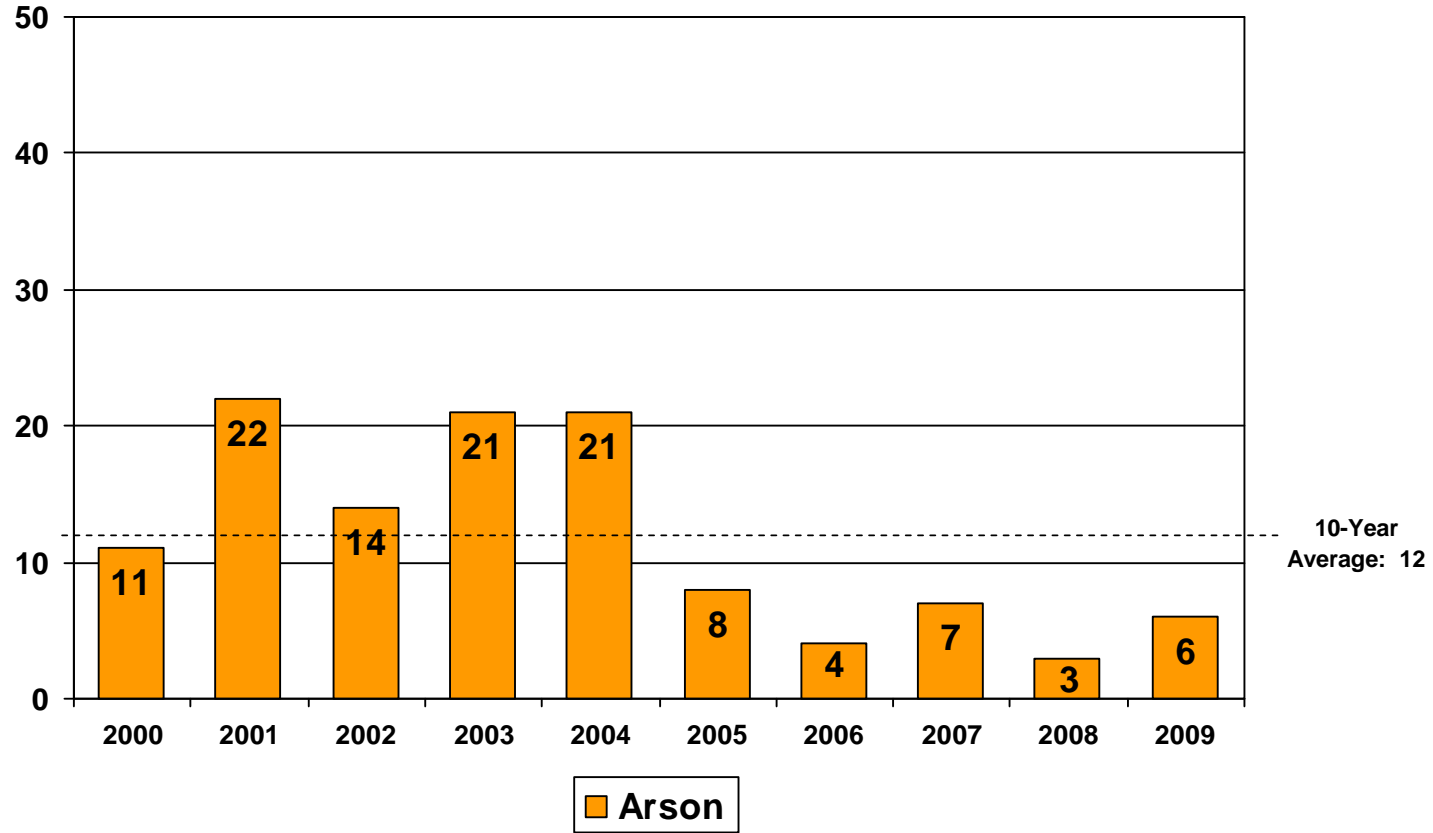
Source: Department Records

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT 2000 - 2009



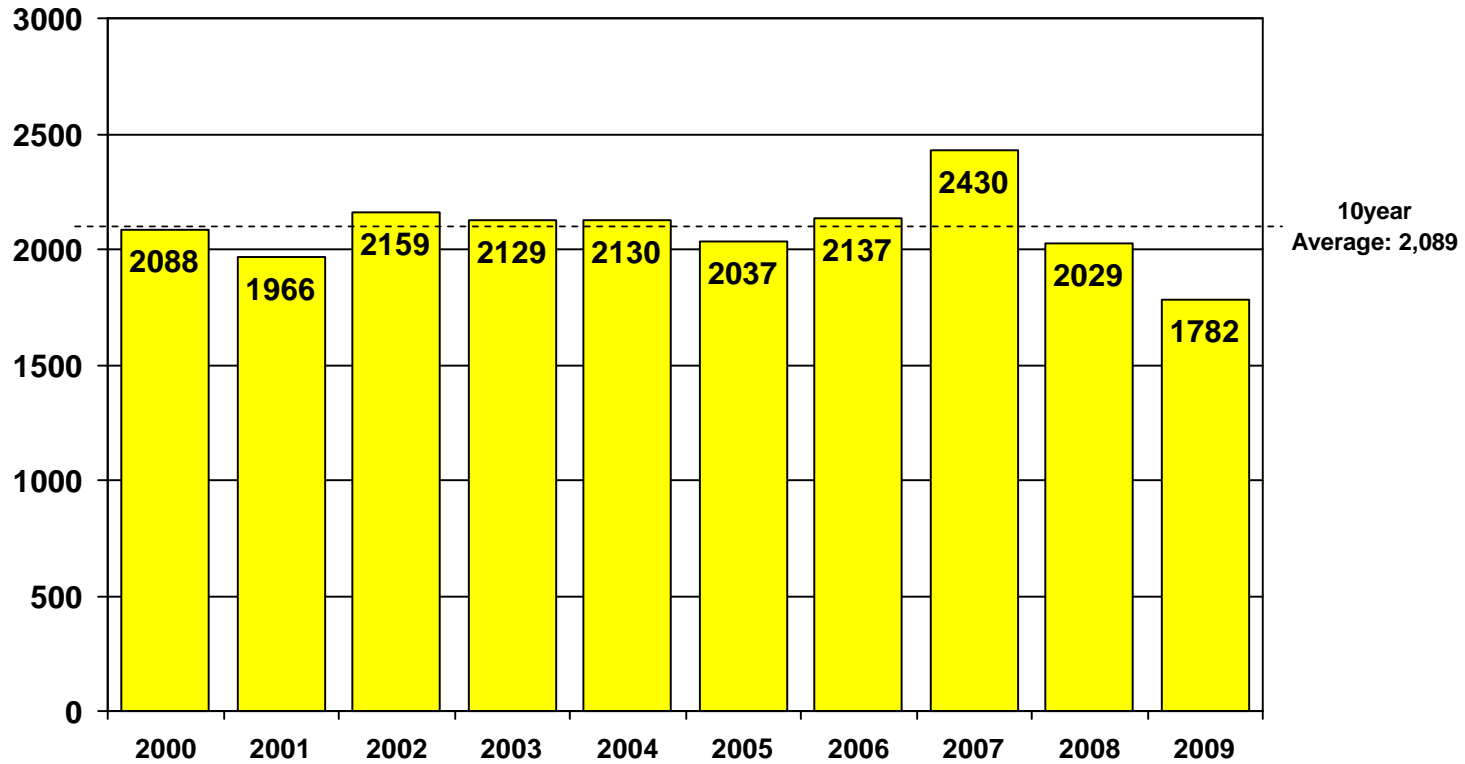
Source: Department Records

ARSON 2000 - 2009



Source: Department Records

PART II CRIMES * 2000 - 2009

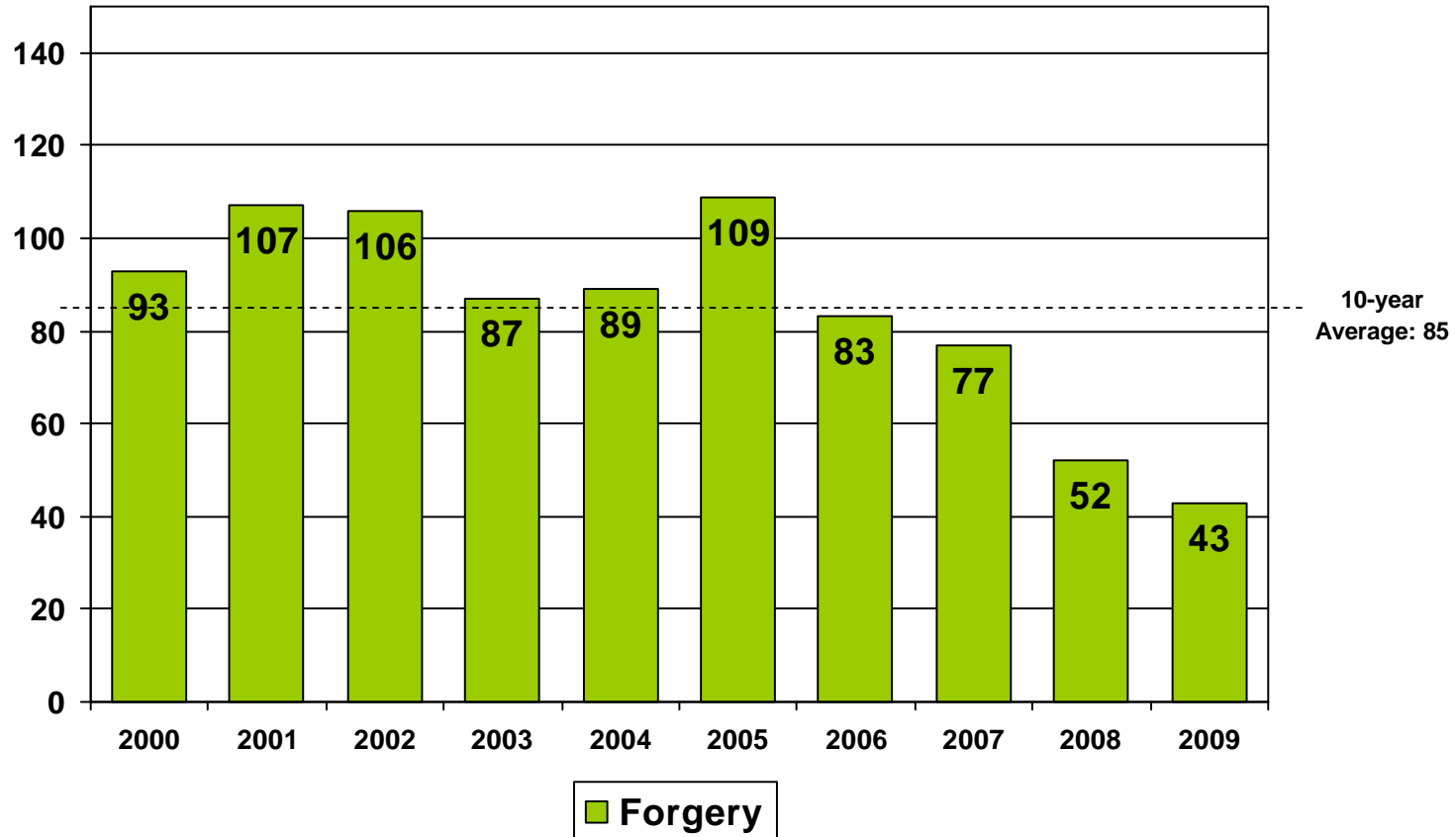


PART II CRIME

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

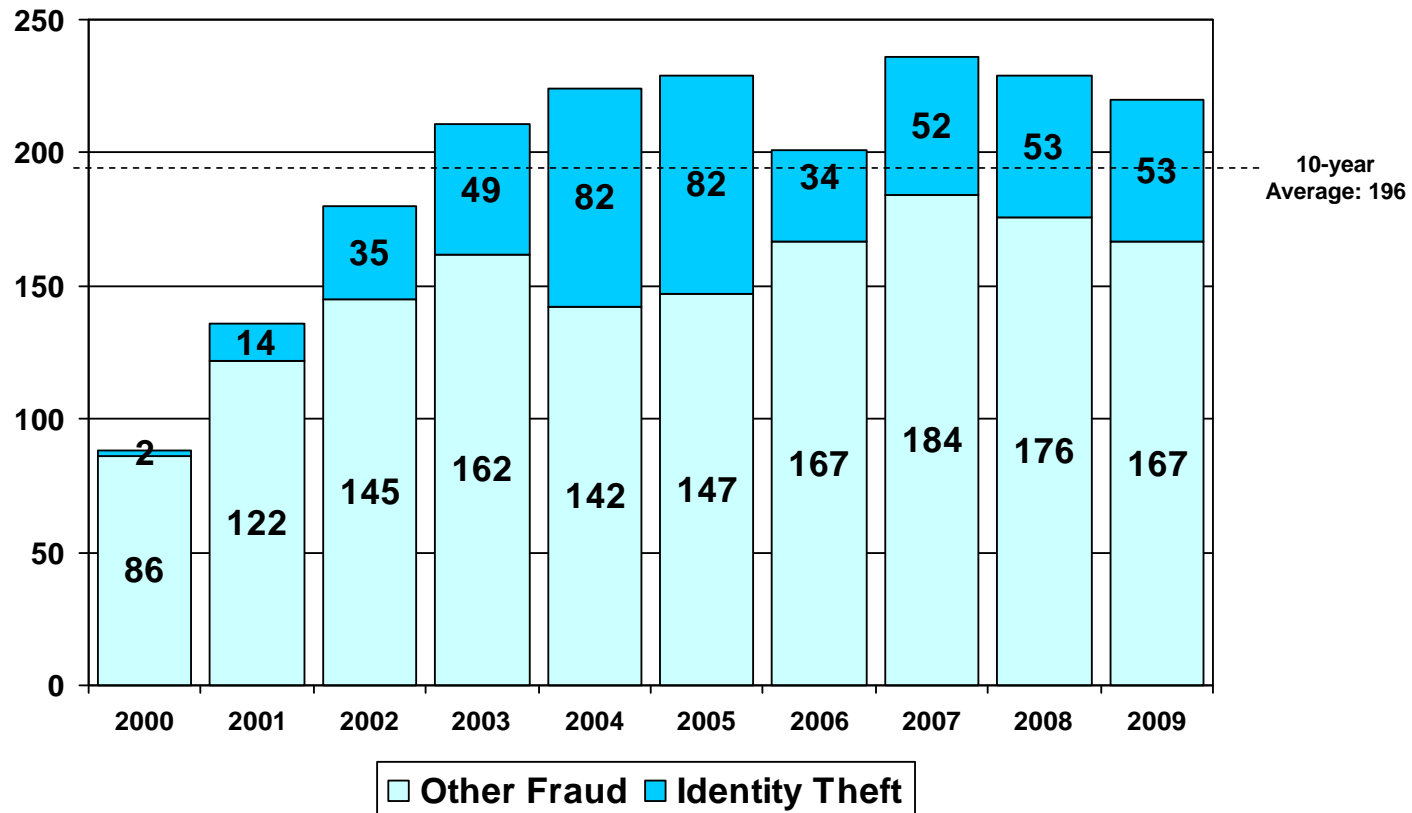
Source: Department Records

FORGERY 2000 - 2009



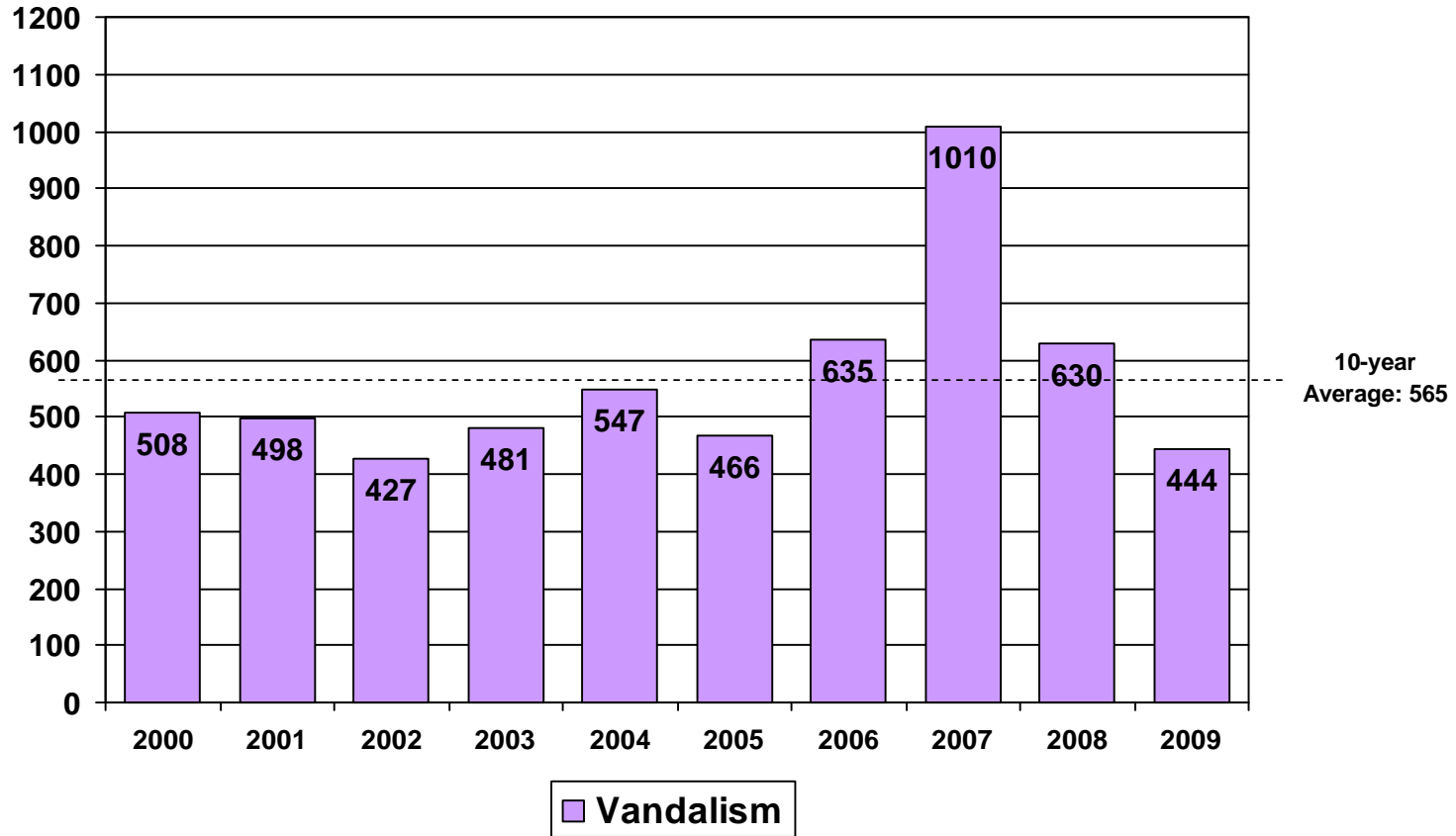
Source: Department Records

FRAUD 2000 – 2009



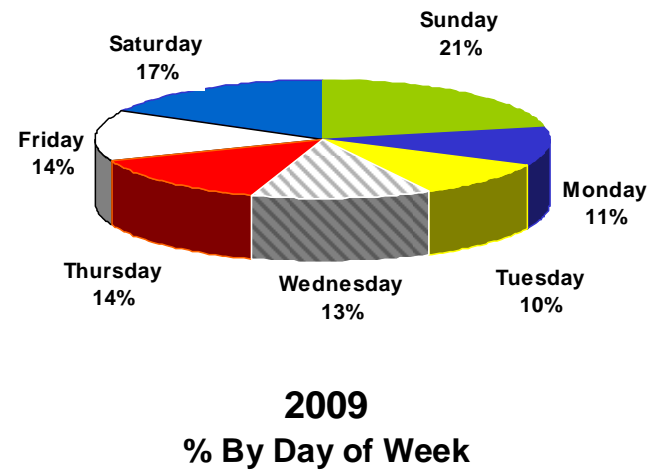
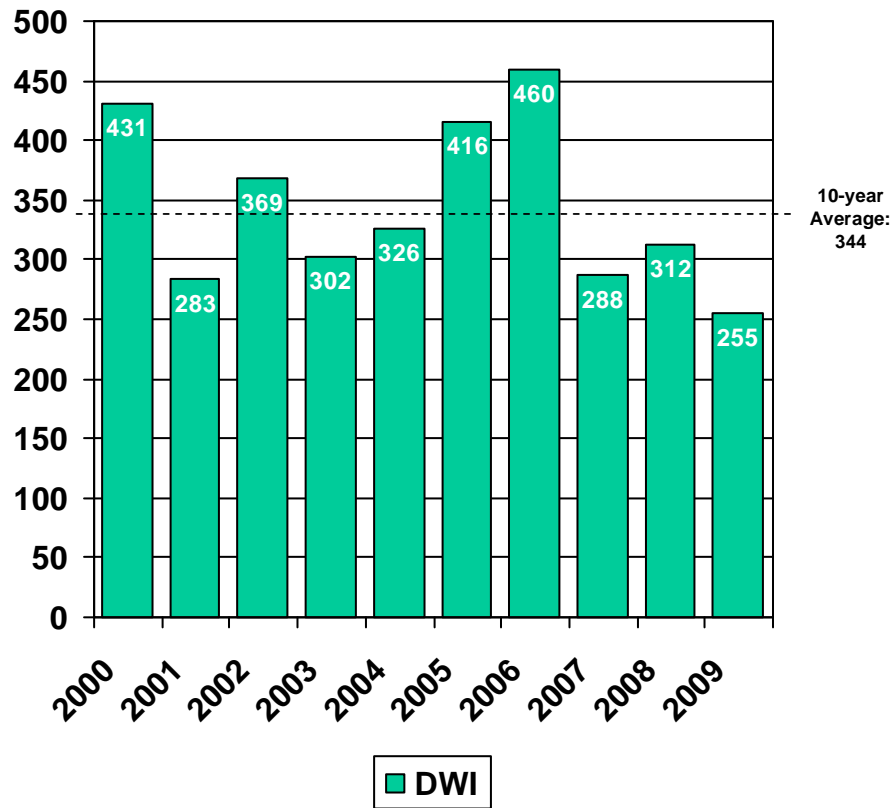
Source: Department Records

VANDALISM 2000 - 2009



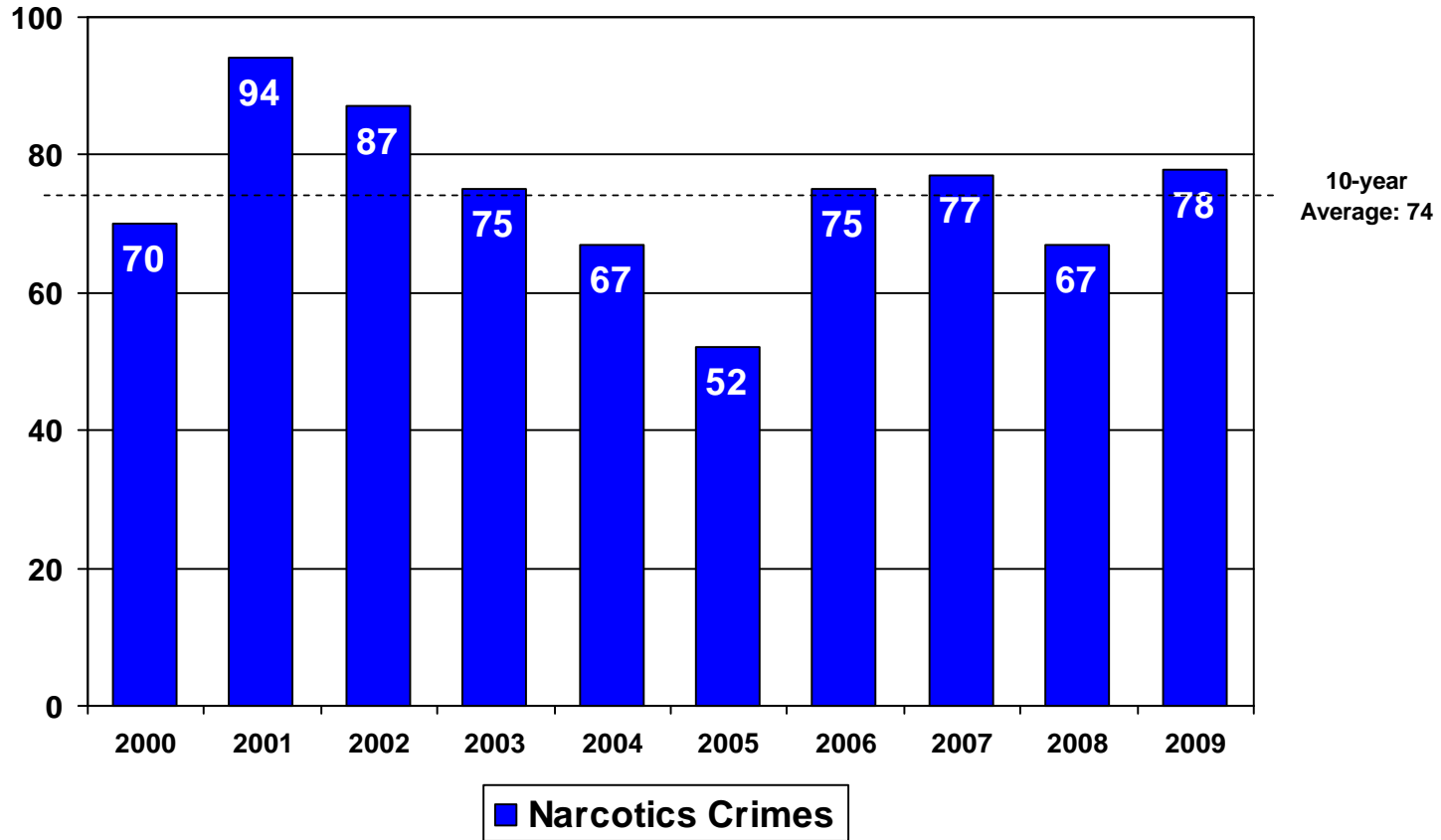
Source: Department Records

DWI 2000 - 2009



Source: Department Records

NARCOTICS 2000 - 2009



Source: Department Records