

CITY OF OAKLAND

AGENDA REPORT

OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR
CITY OF OAKLAND

2007 FEB -1 PM 3:08

TO: Office of the City Administrator
ATTN: Deborah Edgerly
FROM: Police Department
DATE: February 13, 2007

RE: An Informational Report From the Chief of Police on the Current and Emerging Crime Trends that Affect the Quality of Life in the City of Oakland

SUMMARY

At the October 24, 2006 Public Safety Committee meeting it was requested that staff prepare a report outlining the current and emerging crime trends that affect the quality of life in the City of Oakland. Contained in this report are several identifiable crime trends and the proactive measures taken to address these trends in 2006. This report will also address quality of life issues and several of the major Part I crimes, such as:

1. Homicide/Gangs
2. Robberies
3. Juvenile violence
4. Narcotic related offenses

The Department has taken several proactive steps to address these emerging trends. In addition to proactive patrol activity, staff has used a variety of highly technical equipment to thwart the efforts of street level narcotics operations and gang activities in the City (which are outlined in this report).

FISCAL IMPACT

This is an informational report. Fiscal impacts have not been included.

BACKGROUND

Over the past year there was a 5.5% increase in Part I crimes in the City of Oakland, including a 68.2 % increase in homicides, 50.3% increase in firearm related assaults, and 23.4% increase in robberies. While violent crime increased, burglaries decreased by 7.3%. The table below illustrates the crime totals for 2006 compared to the crime totals for 2005 in the City of Oakland.

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Crime Total

Crime	2005	2006	Percentage Change
Homicide	94	148	68.2%
Aggravated Assault	2850	3566	25.1%
Firearm 245(A)(2)	461	693	50.3 %
Other 245(A)(1) ¹	1020	1214	19 %
Rape	256	287	8.3%
Robbery	3212	3964	23.4 %
Armed/Strong-arm	2445	3150	28.8%
Attempted Robbery	260	316	21.5%
Residential Robbery	178	128	-28.1%
Carjacking	329	370	12.5%
Burglary	8043	7650	-7.3%
Locked Autos	3556	3583	3.7%
Residential	3359	3050	-9.2 %
Commercial	1128	1017	-9.8%
Auto Theft and Attempted Auto Theft	7227	7775	7.6%

Each Police Service Area (PSA)² saw an increase in crime, except PSA 2 which saw a 0.6% decrease in crime. Similar crime trends were identified in each PSA.

- PSA 1 had a 5.3% increase in crime.³
- PSA 3 had a 4.8 % increase in crime.
- PSA 4 had an 8.3% increase in crime.
- PSA 5 had a 27.9% increase in crime.
- PSA 6 had a 5.0% increase in crime.

PSA 1 - Beats 01X, 02X, 02Y, 03X, 03Y, 04X, 05X, 05Y, 06X, 07X
 PSA 2 - Beats 08X, 09X, 10X, 10Y, 11X, 12X, 12Y, 13X, 13Y, 13Z
 PSA 3 - Beats 14X, 14Y, 15X, 16X, 16Y, 17X, 17Y, 18X, 18Y, 19X
 PSA 4 - Beats 20X, 21X, 21Y, 22X, 22Y, 23X, 24X, 24Y, 25X, 25Y
 PSA 5 - Beats 26X, 26Y, 27X, 27Y, 28X, 29X, 30X, 30Y
 PSA 6 - Beats 31X, 31Y, 31Z, 32X, 32Y, 33X, 34X, 35Y

KEY ISSUES AND IMPACTS

Homicide Crime Trends

Homicides are usually motivated by emotional issues that rise to the level of individuals using force-causing death. To that end, it is difficult to predict or suppress homicides as a whole. However, it is possible to track current trends, demographics, locations, motives, and victimology of victims and the suspects.

¹ Other assaults with deadly weapons include all weapons other than firearms, i.e. knives, clubs, etc.

² A detailed comparison of 2005/2006 crimes by PSA is attached to this report.

³ Police beat mapping and locations can be found at www.oaklandpolice.com

In recent months there has been a surge in homicide cases. In 2004, the City of Oakland ended the year with 88 homicides, followed by 94 in 2005. In 2006, the City of Oakland recorded 148 homicides. The following factors contribute to the rise in violence:

- Youth related violence
- Gang related violence
- Problem resolution/turf wars

Youth Violence

In 2006, the Department saw a dramatic increase in youth related murders (victims and suspects). In comparison to 2005, the City experienced a 42% increase in homicides involving juveniles as both the victims and the suspects. In the course of investigations, it was determined that youth compose the majority of eyewitnesses, as well as secondary targets who become wounded.

Gang-Related Violence

In 2006, the Department experienced a significant rise in gang-related homicides. The majority of these murders involved rival Latino gangs that use the entire City of Oakland as their arena for dangerous and deadly shootouts. The rise in gang-related homicides increased from 15% in 2005 to 38% for 2006. Victims in these cases were oftentimes not gang members, but Latinos in gang-related areas.

Problem Resolution/Turf Wars

As in years past, the Department deals with individuals in the City of Oakland who have a very difficult time working out their differences in respect to relationships, car sales, or gambling. These differences have turned into deadly shootouts, which result in retaliation shootings.

Robbery Crime Trends

An analysis of robberies for 2006 shows some identifiable trends that include:

- An increase in juvenile and young adult offenders
- An increase in violence
- Targeting of non-English speaking victims, and
- The commission of robberies in some of the City's more affluent areas.

The Department is working on strategies to identify these trends early and implement measures aimed at prevention and enforcement.

Robberies committed by young suspects traveling in groups commonly referred to as *rat packs*, were a significant trend identified in 2006. The groups would approach one victim at a time and commit a strong-arm robbery by out numbering the victim. Most of the robberies were committed by using force such as, punching, pushing, and kicking. The locations of the robberies

range from public transit hubs to retail business districts. The suspects usually wear non-descriptive clothing, making it difficult for victims to identify them.

Many robbery victims are non-English speaking and/or undocumented workers who are known to carry large amounts of cash. The street term for these robberies is *amigo checking*. The prevention of these offenses and apprehension of suspects are complicated by the cross-racial nature of the offense which complicates suspect identification and a distrust of law enforcement. The Problem Solving Officers and PSA commanders have used some unique strategies to combat this trend. One project (*Operation Hands Off*) was successful in reducing robberies in the Fruitvale District by involving merchants, banks, and residents in a comprehensive prevention plan.

Over the last year the frequency of robberies in some of the City's more prosperous business districts has increased. These serial offenses, as well as copy-cat crimes, have been particularly noteworthy in the Rockridge, Piedmont Ave., and Eastlake areas. Again, young offenders have been the primary suspects. The Department has attempted to address these offenses by sharing information through the NCPC and Merchant Alert process and by the use of decoy operations.

Information gathered during interviews of arrested suspects has been disturbing. Some suspects have admitted how easy it is to commit robberies. Some of the victims have handed money and wallets over to the suspects when they were not even asked for money (apparently done out of fear). Some of the suspects interviewed also admitted committing these offenses to obtain quick cash, or in some cases for acceptance by their peers. The Robbery Section has organized several crime reduction operations. Investigators from the Robbery Section have conducted preventative patrols in several commercial areas. They have teamed up with Crime Reduction Teams and conducted surveillances of areas known to be easy targets for robbers.

Juvenile Crime Trends

By all indications, crime committed by Oakland juveniles is on the rise. This is most evident by the number of *rat pack* robberies and gang-related offenses. Gun and youth violence takes a particularly heavy toll on the community. Research has linked this violence to gang conflicts, street drug markets, and gun availability. Gun and youth violence is usually concentrated among groups of serious offenders and in very specific places. Police can impact gun and youth violence by focusing on identifiable risks. While gun and youth violence seems pervasive, it is remarkably clustered among high-risk people, in high-risk places, at high-risk times. The concentration of violence provides an important opportunity for the police to strategically address a seemingly intractable problem.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Stopping violence is an important function of the Police Department, not just to save lives but to protect the integrity and reputation of the City. Immediate steps are taken to not only stop the violence, but to identify and correct the root causes. Some of the many steps being taken include hiring an annuitant to review old cases and identify leads, as well as track DNA cases with the assistance of Combined Offender DNA Index System (CODIS). Additionally, staff is using technology to assist in identifying and locating both witnesses and suspects. One example is the use of the *Entersect* program which helps track individuals by using multiple national law enforcement databases. The Department has increased its efforts in interviewing suspects who are arrested to gain valuable intelligence in respect to current crime trends. *Crime Stoppers*, an anonymous tip hot line fashioned to make the process easier for citizens to report information and receive financial reward for their assistance, is also being funded. Departmental training on gang awareness and recognition is being conducted, and staff plans to educate the community in the same areas, making them aware of gang activity and the available reporting mechanisms so they can identify early signs of gang activity in their neighborhoods.

Staff also researched other Police Departments (San Francisco, Los Angeles and Anaheim) to determine how they are addressing rising gang violence in their respective jurisdictions, in an effort to perhaps acquire new strategies that are not currently used by the Department.

Lastly, we would like to recognize a shared partnership with the Alameda County Health Department which provides resources for us to analyze violence in Oakland and offer recommendations to decrease the frequency of these issues.

Juvenile Crime

The Youth & Family Services Division (YFSD) is being restructured by building upon the existing services and operations of the Youth & Family Services Section (YFSS). This is being done in a three-stage transitional process:

Stage One:	The addition of a 24/7 Juvenile & Family Processing Unit
Stage Two:	The addition of the CLASS (Campus Life and School Security) operation
Stage Three:	The addition of a juvenile crimes investigative component and the establishment of the Youth Crime Watch of America

Once restructured, YFSD will take the lead in the Department's efforts to:

- Reduce juvenile crime within the City, with a special emphasis on status/incorrigible offenders;
- More effectively address domestic violence;
- Coordinate services for: child abuse victims; victims of domestic violence, and elder abuse (physical only);
- Link eligible youth offenders (status and criminal) to diversionary / first time offender programs and tracking their city / county recidivism rates;

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- Provide patrol units with investigative services and resources;
- Provide classroom instruction and mentoring to Oakland's youth in crime / violence prevention through a pilot program, Youth Crime Watch of America

The initial component of this plan consists of the formation of the Juvenile & Family Processing Unit (referred to as the Intake Desk) which will serve a range of functions for the entire Department, including:

- Juvenile Assessment and Screening of all three disposition classes, e.g., Dependents (300 W&I), Status Offenders (601 W&I) and Criminal Offenders (602 W&I) – This function will include direct referrals to City and County youth programs and/or mental health services for 601 and some 602 youth.
- Centralized Intelligence Center for all juvenile related matters, including but not limited to: Gang Information, Juvenile Records, Missing Person Cases, Registered Sex Offender Information, Domestic Violence Referrals, Temporary Restraining Order Information, Truancy Coordination, Juvenile Offender Referrals, Sexually Exploited Minors Assessment & Referrals, and Elderly Abuse Referrals.
- Historical and report processing for all juvenile-related matters including, but not limited to: monthly reports to the State on juvenile custody issues; periodic reports (upon request) to the County – Juvenile Courts; audits of Departmental compliance on juvenile detentions; Neighborhood Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) reports on the state of juvenile issues in the City of Oakland and the OPD Year End Report.

Human Trafficking - (Adult / Child Prostitution)

In an attempt to root out the causes for the ever growing problem of prostitution, especially child prostitution, the YFSS enacted a new strategy in the Vice Operations Section. Expanding strategic enforcement actions to include an investigative component has enabled us to:

- Rescue victims of sexual assault, exploitation, and/or human trafficking from the streets;
- Successfully arrest and prosecute true predators (pimps);
- Work at breaking up the *cycle of violence* that keeps children in a lifestyle that is destined to be passed onto the next generation.

Staff is currently in the early stages of trying to expand the collection and analysis portions of California Proposition 69.⁴ These expansions would include allowing law enforcement to obtain a DNA sample from all persons arrested for a prostitution related crime. The basis for expanding this law is to identify:

⁴ Proposition 69 requires the collection of DNA samples from all felons, and from adults and juveniles arrested for or charged with specified crimes, and submission to state DNA database; and; in five years, from adults arrested for or charged with any felony. It also authorizes local law enforcement laboratories to perform analyses for state database and maintain a local database.

1. Persons who frequent areas of prostitution and engage in illegal sex acts, especially with children;
2. Persons who provide and/or engage in the furnishing of illegal sex acts;
3. Those who exploit and manipulate the victim prostitutes, i.e., the pimps; and
4. Persons who assault the victim prostitutes.

OPD operations are no longer numbers driven but victim-rescue driven. Identifying victims, providing them with services through victim advocates, and getting them to cooperate in criminal investigations have all been keys to early successes of the program.

Narcotics/Quality of Life

Drug dealing in open-air markets generates a wide range of social disorder and drug-related crime that can have a marked effect on the local residents' quality of life. Residents feel a diminished sense of public safety as drug-related activity becomes more blatant and public spaces such as parks are taken over by drug sellers and their customers, rendering them unusable to the local population. Spin-off problems associated with drug dealing in open air-markets include:

- Assaults and homicides
- Weapons offenses
- Robbery
- Prostitution
- Loitering
- Burglary
- Theft from motor vehicles
- Fencing of stolen goods
- Traffic congestion
- Noise
- Disorderly conduct

PSA Commanders consistently conduct analysis of the crime in their respective PSAs, and designate target locations where spikes in violent crime have been identified. It is imperative that PSA Commanders use all of the information available to them to identify current crime trends in order to focus their resources. The information PSA Commanders use in determining *Hot Spots* consist of, but is not limited to, police reports taken in their respective PSAs, drug hot line calls, crime indexing, information from citizens and information from other units in the Department. Once a *Hot Spot* or a trend is identified, PSA Commanders deploy resources in innovative ways to suppress the crime that has been identified.

CRIME PREVENTION/REDUCTION RESOURCES

Crime Reduction Teams

It appears that most of the violent crime in Oakland is in some way connected to the narcotics trade. By aggressively enforcing narcotics laws at the street level, it is possible to address most categories of Part I crime. Crime Reduction Teams (CRT) have primary responsibility for street level narcotics related enforcement in the target areas. Officers use different techniques to conduct short and long term investigations directed toward the apprehension and identification of individuals involved in criminal activity.

CRTs conduct buy/bust and surveillance operations and work with federal agencies to enhance surveillance capabilities. They are tasked with conducting a minimum of three buy/bust operations and two reverse sting operations per month. CRTs identify drug houses in the targeted areas, and develop information to either serve search warrants, or conduct parole/probations searches on these locations. Once this is done, the CRTs work closely with the Problem Solving Officers (PSO) to initiate and mitigate Beat Health projects. They are also encouraged to present cases to the United States Attorney for charging. CRTs work closely with Criminal Investigations Division (CID) investigators, providing them with intelligence and information about wanted suspects, often resulting in apprehension and prosecution. CRTs work several prostitution operations each month and provide patrol officers and the Police and Corrections (PAC) Team personnel with a list of probationers and parolees involved in criminal activities in the target areas.

Problem Solving Officers

PSOs are very important to the crime reduction process. Most of the problems that police have traditionally addressed were only symptoms of deeper issues in communities. PSOs are tasked with using the SARA⁵ model to identify these underlying issues in the community and mitigate them through SARA projects. They coordinate other Department and City resources to work these projects to logical conclusion. PSOs identify problem properties that contribute to illegal activity in the target areas and designate them as Beat Health projects. They then use various techniques deployed by the former Beat Health Unit to abate the problem(s) associated with the properties. They also walk in the designated *Hot Spot* areas on their respective beats and make quality contacts with the citizens who live and work in these areas. The *Broken Windows*⁶ theory indicates that crime is most likely to occur in blighted areas where it appears no one cares. Problem Solving Officers are tasked with comprehensively addressing blight by using other Departmental and City resources to eradicate the following problems:

⁵ SARA: This is a problem solving strategy Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment-developed by the COPS Office of the Department of Justice base on work by Herman Goldstein. The process has been widely used by police departments across the country to identify problems and seek ways to ameliorate the underlying conditions.

⁶ *The Atlantic Monthly*, March 1982, Volume 249, No. 3, by James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling

- Drug houses
- Illegal nuisance activity
- Abandoned vehicles
- Homeless encampments
- Loitering
- Malfunctioning street lights
- Noise
- Public drunkenness
- Shopping Cart enforcement
- Prostitution
- Vandalism
- Issuing restraining orders or *stay-away* orders
- Enforcing regulatory codes

Sideshow Detail

The *Sideshow* detail has been very effective at mitigating *Sideshow* activity that usually takes place in East Oakland on Friday and Saturday nights. The *Sideshow* detail comprises Strategic Area Command (SAC) officers working mandatory overtime once every three weeks. These dedicated crime suppression teams consist of 30-40 officers, five to seven supervisors and one lieutenant. Because of this effort, the *Sideshow* is almost nonexistent. While still available for *Sideshow* activity, the detail is now being used to address other crime trends including prostitution, robbery, and open-air drug markets. The days and times the detail may be deployed are flexible in order to address changes in trends.

Traffic Division

Officers assigned to the Traffic Division spend much of their enforcement time in areas identified by residents, NCPCs, and PSA commanders. Traffic officers are also being tasked with problem-solving projects. These projects are based on the *three E's*: Engineering, Enforcement, and Education. Addressing speeding motorcycles on Skyline Blvd. after the death of a bicyclist and increased enforcement around areas of high prostitution are both examples of this type of project. Driving-Under-the-Influence (DUI) checkpoints that are conducted by the Traffic Division are instrumental in claiming areas plagued by violent crime, and (in one case) providing a street-level outreach opportunity for the Measure Y funded program *Youth Uprising*.

Patrol Officers

While not a part of SAC, Watch Commanders on all three watches are asked to direct the patrol officers to spend their discretionary time providing enforcement in the targeted areas. They are directed to provide enforcement related to quality of life issues and complete reports in the area. Patrol officers are the only officers who can provide a 24-hour enforcement presence. Their active involvement is crucial to the long-term success to any crime reduction plan. It is understood that their primary responsibility is response to emergency calls; there must be a balance. SAC has made an effort to reduce calls for service

by asking patrol officers to advise their respective Problem Solving Officer about any call they are responding to over and over again. The Problem Solving Officers will initiate a SARA project to mitigate the problem. When response to calls for emergency service is not too cumbersome, the District Sergeant is asked to look for ways to place officers on special assignment in order to provide enforcement in the target areas.

Alcohol Beverage Action Team

The Alcohol Beverage Action Team (ABAT) uses operations such as minor decoys, surveillance, inspections, conditional settlement agreements, and revocation hearings to ensure that liquor store operators adhere to current guidelines of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) and the Deemed Approved Program. Studies show that a significant number of violent crimes occur within blocks of previously identified problem liquor stores. ABAT obtains information from members of the community, officers, and other agencies on possible problematic liquor stores. The ABAT team is also working to include cigarette shops under the scope of their responsibilities.

Neighborhood Service Coordinators

Most of the crime in Oakland occurs in areas where there is the least amount of community organization. The lack of organization contributes to a sense of anonymity which allows criminals to operate with a diminished chance of apprehension. The Neighborhood Services Coordinators (NSC) communicate with citizens in the target zones and encourage them to become active partners in the Neighborhood Crime Prevention Councils (NCPC). In addition, NSCs maintain contact with the Service Delivery System (SDS) Team for each PSA. The SDS Team focuses inter-agency City services in the target areas. The NSCs receive complaints from area residents and relay the information to the Police Service Area Lieutenants, District Patrol Officers, Problem Solving Officers and the Crime Reduction Teams. The NSCs play a vital role in empowering the community to maintain an area once it has been cleaned up.

Enlisting Community Support

It is important for community members to believe that police efforts to address crime trends are legitimate. Communities will not support indiscriminate, highly aggressive crackdowns that put non-violent youth and citizens at risk of being swept into the criminal justice system. Before SAC implements any major strategy, the PSA lieutenants engage community members in ongoing conversations about legitimate and illegitimate means to control crime. Through these community meetings, the neighborhoods are made aware that most of the violence is concentrated among a small group of serious offenders and the police enforcement strategies will tightly focus on those people.

Shotspotter

The *Shotspotter Gunshot Location System* has been fully operational since October 22, 2006. The system appears to work extremely well and has captured hundreds of incidents of gunfire in both East and West Oakland. Initial findings indicate that the system is able to alert field officers of gunfire incidents two to three minutes before dispatch receives any related 911 telephone calls. The system also shows that a large percentage of gunfire in the City is never reported.

The Department is currently exploring the best uses of the system including how to best monitor the *Shotspotter* terminal in the Communications Center. Recently, the system was installed on laptop computers assigned to two Problem Solving Officers. This will hopefully improve the response time by eliminating the need to have the information pass through the Communications Division.

Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) Electronic Monitoring

Several months ago the Department's PAC team established working partnerships with the Alameda County Probation Department and the California Parole Department to conduct a pilot program in which high-risk parolees are monitored using GPS. The PAC Team currently monitors (17) high-risk offenders with criminal backgrounds ranging from narcotics dealing to forcible rape. Legal research is currently being finalized and the program should be significantly expanded within the next several weeks.

SUSTAINABLE OPPORTUNITIES

Economic

The Department's sustained efforts to reduce the number of violent crimes in Oakland will have a significant impact on the quality of life for residents. This will lead to a lower crime rate, which promotes economic development and prosperity.

Environmental

There are no environmental opportunities associated with this report.

Social Equity

Many of the trends outlined in this report were committed by a small group of suspects. Prompt identification, arrest, and successful prosecution of these individuals will reduce and prevent additional crimes from occurring, thus reducing crime in Oakland and making the City a safer place for its residents.

Disability and Senior Access

There are no ADA or senior citizen access issues identified in this report.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends acceptance of this report.

Respectfully submitted,



Wayne G. Tucker
Chief of Police

APPROVED AND FORWARDED TO
THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE:



Office of the City Administrator

Prepared by:
Captain David Kozicki
Strategic Area Command

Captain Jeff Loman
Criminal Investigation Division

Attachments:

1. PSA 1 Crime Statistics
2. PSA 2 Crime Statistics
3. PSA 3 Crime Statistics
4. PSA 4 Crime Statistics
5. PSA 5 Crime Statistics
6. PSA 6 Crime Statistics
7. Citywide Crime Statistics

Please click "Run" and set your desired date ranges first!



Hour:
Week Day:
Month:
Crime Type

PSA:
Police Beat:
CPB:

CITYWIDE CRIME INDEX

1/1/2006 to 12/31/2006

PUBLIC SAFETY CMT

FEB 13 2007

View / Select PSA View / Select PB View / Select CPB Reset PSA, PB and CPB Reset All Crime Listing

Hour	Index	% of Total
0	3,703	8.10%
1	2,287	5.00%
2	1,603	3.51%
3	1,419	3.11%
4	778	1.70%
5	520	1.14%
6	448	0.98%
7	996	2.18%
8	1,593	3.49%
9	1,826	4.00%
10	1,650	3.61%
11	1,712	3.75%
12	1,609	3.52%
13	1,439	3.15%
14	1,480	3.24%
15	1,519	3.32%
16	1,771	3.88%
17	1,998	4.37%
18	2,002	4.38%
19	2,764	6.05%
20	2,933	6.42%
21	2,719	5.95%
22	3,595	7.87%
23	3,333	7.29%

Chart Reset

Weekday	Index	% of Total
Monday	6,366	13.93%
Tuesday	6,244	13.66%
Wednesday	5,859	12.82%
Thursday	6,314	13.82%
Friday	6,740	14.75%
Saturday	7,305	15.99%
Sunday	6,869	15.03%

Chart Reset

Month	Index	% of Total
January	3,997	8.75%
February	3,598	7.87%
March	3,621	7.92%
April	3,965	8.68%
May	3,737	8.18%
June	3,817	8.35%
July	4,240	9.28%
August	3,852	8.43%
September	3,887	8.51%
October	3,651	7.99%
November	3,691	8.08%
December	3,641	7.97%

Chart Reset

Total Index: 45,697 **Prev Period:**
PB Average: 1,269 **1/1/2005 12:0**
CPB Average: 788 **12/31/2005 1**

Crime Type	Index	% of Total
Auto Burglary	1,044	2.28%
Auto Theft	8,847	19.36%
Burglary	3,569	7.81%
Carjacking	740	1.62%
Domestic Violence	3,585	7.85%
Felony Assault	2,008	4.39%
Forcible Rape	1,470	3.22%
Homicide	3,822	8.36%
Residential Robbery	226	0.49%
St. Or Com. Robbery	6,786	14.85%
Shootings	13,600	29.76%

Chart Reset

Category	% Change	Curr	Prev Count
Auto Burglary	102.72%	1,044	515
Auto Theft	16.27%	8,847	7,609
Burglary	79.08%	3,569	1,993
Carjacking	11.78%	370	331
Domestic Violence	-5%	3,585	3,604
Felony Assault	11.80%	1,004	898
Forcible Rape	-3.5%	245	254
Homicide	56.38%	147	94
Residential Robbery	-26.6%	113	154
St. Or Com. Robbery	26.32%	3,393	2,686
Shootings	64.09%	850	518

Please click "Run" and set your desired date ranges first!



Hour:
Week Day:
Month:
Crime Type

PSA: 1
Police Beat:
CPB:

CITYWIDE CRIME INDEX

1/1/2006 to 12/31/2006

View / Select PSA View / Select PB View / Select CPB Reset PSA, PB and CPB Reset All Crime Listing

Hour	Index	% of Total	Weekday	Index	% of Total	Crime Type	Index	% of Total	
0	659	9.06%	Monday	1,048	14.41%	Auto Burglary	208	2.86%	
1	467	6.42%	Tuesday	1,092	15.02%	Auto Theft	723	9.94%	
2	440	6.05%	Wednesday	788	10.84%	Burglary	515	7.08%	
3	98	1.35%	Thursday	910	12.51%	Carjacking	112	1.54%	
4	115	1.58%	Friday	1,006	13.83%	Domestic Violence	608	8.36%	
5	57	0.78%	Saturday	1,296	17.82%	Felony Assault	392	5.39%	
6	64	0.88%	Sunday	1,132	15.57%	Forcible Rape	228	3.14%	
7	155	2.13%	Chart	Reset	Homicide	780	10.73%		
8	263	3.62%	Month	Index	% of Total	Residential Robbery	40	0.55%	
9	296	4.07%	January	569	7.82%	St. Or Com. Robbery	1,154	15.87%	
10	217	2.98%	February	626	8.61%	Shootings	2,512	34.54%	
11	203	2.79%	March	536	7.37%	Chart	Reset		
12	301	4.14%	April	598	8.22%	Category	% Change	Curr	Prev Count
13	209	2.87%	May	565	7.77%	Auto Burglary	73.33%	208	120
14	284	3.91%	June	531	7.30%	Auto Theft	-11.0%	723	812
15	275	3.78%	July	783	10.77%	Burglary	99.61%	515	258
16	309	4.25%	August	517	7.11%	Carjacking	-11.1%	56	63
17	333	4.58%		694	9.54%	Domestic Violence	6.29%	608	572
18	277	3.81%	October	607	8.35%	Felony Assault	1.55%	196	193
19	449	6.17%	November	646	8.88%	Forcible Rape	.00%	38	38
20	401	5.51%	December	600	8.25%	Homicide	50.00%	30	20
21	447	6.15%	Chart	Reset	Residential Robbery	-31.0%	20	29	
22	529	7.27%	Total Index:	7,272	Prev Period:	St. Or Com. Robbery	9.70%	577	526
23	424	5.83%	RB Average:	1,039	1/1/2005-12/0	Shootings	45.37%	157	108
Chart	Reset		CPB Average:	727	12/31/2005-1				

Please click "Run" and set your desired date ranges first!



Hour:
Week Day:
Month:
Crime Type

PSA: 2
Police Beat:
CPB:

CITYWIDE CRIME INDEX

1/1/2006 to 12/31/2006

View / Select PSA View / Select PB View / Select CPB Reset PSA, PB and CPB Reset All Crime Listing

Hour	Index	% of Total
0	424	8.21%
1	156	3.02%
2	133	2.57%
3	128	2.48%
4	123	2.38%
5	49	0.95%
6	79	1.53%
7	93	1.80%
8	184	3.56%
9	197	3.81%
10	212	4.10%
11	240	4.65%
12	213	4.12%
13	168	3.25%
14	121	2.34%
15	248	4.80%
16	248	4.80%
17	241	4.67%
18	256	4.96%
19	267	5.17%
20	347	6.72%
21	273	5.28%
22	414	8.01%
23	352	6.81%

Chart Reset

Weekday	Index	% of Total
Monday	699	13.53%
Tuesday	678	13.12%
Wednesday	688	13.32%
Thursday	713	13.80%
Friday	821	15.89%
Saturday	815	15.78%
Sunday	752	14.56%

Chart Reset

Month	Index	% of Total
January	544	10.53%
February	426	8.25%
March	364	7.05%
April	394	7.63%
May	393	7.61%
June	456	8.83%
July	477	9.23%
August	327	6.33%
September	445	8.61%
October	395	7.65%
November	557	10.78%
December	388	7.51%

Chart Reset

Total Index: 5,166 Prev Period:
PB Average: 861 1/1/2005 12:0
CPB Average: 517 12/31/2005 1

Crime Type	Index	% of Total
Auto Burglary	212	4.10%
Auto Theft	1,069	20.69%
Burglary	657	12.72%
Carjacking	32	0.62%
Domestic Violence	428	8.28%
Felony Assault	200	3.87%
Forcible Rape	144	2.79%
Homicide	312	6.04%
Residential Robbery	28	0.54%
St. Or Com. Robbery	1,012	19.59%
Shootings	1,072	20.75%

Chart Reset

Category	% Change	Curr	Prev Count
Auto Burglary	107.84%	212	102
Auto Theft	.00%	1,069	1,069
Burglary	66.33%	657	395
Carjacking	-36.0%	16	25
Domestic Violence	-1.8%	428	436
Felony Assault	-1.0%	100	101
Forcible Rape	-4.0%	24	25
Homicide	50.00%	12	8
Residential Robbery	-48.1%	14	27
St. Or Com. Robbery	27.46%	506	397
Shootings	131.03%	67	29

Please click "Run" and set your desired date ranges first!



Hour:
Week Day:
Month:
Crime Type

PSA: 3
Police Beat:
CPB:

CITYWIDE CRIME INDEX

1/1/2006 to 12/31/2006

View / Select PSA View / Select PB View / Select CPB Reset PSA, PB and CPB Reset All Crime Listing

Hour	Index	% of Total
0	446	7.89%
1	210	3.71%
2	186	3.29%
3	112	1.98%
4	68	1.20%
5	67	1.18%
6	44	0.78%
7	199	3.52%
8	249	4.40%
9	284	5.02%
10	262	4.63%
11	259	4.58%
12	207	3.66%
13	207	3.66%
14	171	3.02%
15	171	3.02%
16	212	3.75%
17	263	4.65%
18	282	4.99%
19	320	5.66%
20	302	5.34%
21	356	6.29%
22	422	7.46%
23	357	6.31%

Chart Reset

Weekday	Index	% of Total
Monday	873	15.43%
Tuesday	689	12.18%
Wednesday	870	15.38%
Thursday	824	14.57%
Friday	868	15.35%
Saturday	788	13.93%
Sunday	744	13.15%

Chart Reset

Month	Index	% of Total
January	581	10.27%
February	345	6.10%
March	387	6.84%
April	599	10.59%
May	527	9.32%
June	567	10.02%
July	449	7.94%
August	418	7.39%
September	526	9.30%
October	388	6.86%
November	413	7.30%
December	456	8.06%

Chart Reset

Total Index: 5,656 **Prev Period:**
PB Average: 943 **1/1/2006 12:0**
CPB Average: 566 **12/31/2005 1**

Crime Type	Index	% of Total
Auto Burglary	177	3.13%
Auto Theft	1,480	26.17%
Burglary	509	9.00%
Carjacking	72	1.27%
Domestic Violence	418	7.39%
Felony Assault	198	3.50%
Forcible Rape	192	3.39%
Homicide	338	5.98%
Residential Robbery	34	0.60%
St. Or Com. Robbery	1,150	20.33%
Shootings	1,088	19.24%

Chart Reset

Category	% Change	Curr	Prev Count
Auto Burglary	103.45%	177	87
Auto Theft	12.89%	1,480	1,311
Burglary	80.50%	509	282
Carjacking	50.00%	36	24
Domestic Violence	-9.7%	418	463
Felony Assault	19.28%	99	83
Forcible Rape	-8.6%	32	35
Homicide	44.44%	13	9
Residential Robbery	-10.5%	17	19
St. Or Com. Robbery	39.23%	575	413
Shootings	17.24%	68	58

Please click "Run" and set your desired date ranges first!



Hour:
Week Day:
Month:
Crime Type

PSA: 4
Police Beat:
CPB:

CITYWIDE CRIME INDEX

1/1/2006 to 12/31/2006

View / Select PSA View / Select PB View / Select CPB Reset PSA, PB and CPB Reset All Crime Listing

Hour	Index	% of Total
0	541	6.87%
1	385	4.89%
2	282	3.58%
3	375	4.76%
4	112	1.42%
5	91	1.16%
6	64	0.81%
7	190	2.41%
8	307	3.90%
9	278	3.53%
10	262	3.33%
11	336	4.27%
12	251	3.19%
13	263	3.34%
14	267	3.39%
15	219	2.78%
16	302	3.84%
17	352	4.47%
18	358	4.55%
19	478	6.07%
20	462	5.87%
21	474	6.02%
22	628	7.98%
23	594	7.55%

Chart Reset

Weekday	Index	% of Total
Monday	1,143	14.52%
Tuesday	1,030	13.09%
Wednesday	979	12.44%
Thursday	1,179	14.98%
Friday	1,157	14.70%
Saturday	1,066	13.54%
Sunday	1,317	16.73%

Chart Reset

Month	Index	% of Total
January	774	9.83%
February	654	8.31%
March	605	7.69%
April	769	9.77%
May	660	8.39%
June	537	6.82%
July	568	7.22%
August	673	8.55%
September	653	8.30%
October	748	9.50%
November	514	6.53%
December	716	9.10%

Chart Reset

Total Index: 7,871 **Prev Period:**
PB Average: 1,312 **1/1/2005 12:0**
CPB Average: 787 **12/31/2005 1**

Crime Type	Index	% of Total
Auto Burglary	141	1.79%
Auto Theft	1,750	22.23%
Burglary	560	7.11%
Carjacking	146	1.85%
Domestic Violence	564	7.17%
Felony Assault	336	4.27%
Forcible Rape	228	2.90%
Homicide	624	7.93%
Residential Robbery	42	0.53%
St. Or Com. Robbery	1,448	18.40%
Shootings	2,032	25.82%

Chart Reset

Category	% Change	Curr	Prev Count
Auto Burglary	123.81%	141	63
Auto Theft	27.83%	1,750	1,369
Burglary	61.38%	560	347
Carjacking	48.98%	73	49
Domestic Violence	-7.4%	564	609
Felony Assault	22.63%	168	137
Forcible Rape	15.15%	38	33
Homicide	71.43%	24	14
Residential Robbery	-19.2%	21	26
St. Or Com. Robbery	34.82%	724	537
Shootings	64.94%	127	77

Please click "Run" and set your desired date ranges first!



Hour:
Week Day:
Month:
Crime Type

PSA: 5
Police Beat:
CPB:

CITYWIDE CRIME INDEX

1/1/2006 to 12/31/2006

View / Select PSA View / Select PB View / Select CPB Reset PSA, PB and CPB Reset All Crime Listing

Hour	Index	% of Total
0	694	7.26%
1	417	4.36%
2	226	2.36%
3	338	3.53%
4	174	1.82%
5	87	0.91%
6	123	1.29%
7	186	1.94%
8	301	3.15%
9	398	4.16%
10	394	4.12%
11	299	3.13%
12	265	2.77%
13	307	3.21%
14	290	3.03%
15	289	3.02%
16	356	3.72%
17	387	4.05%
18	394	4.12%
19	681	7.12%
20	693	7.25%
21	591	6.18%
22	749	7.83%
23	925	9.67%

Chart Reset

Weekday	Index	% of Total
Monday	1,335	13.96%
Tuesday	1,334	13.95%
Wednesday	1,257	13.14%
Thursday	1,296	13.55%
Friday	1,436	15.01%
Saturday	1,519	15.88%
Sunday	1,387	14.50%

Chart Reset

Month	Index	% of Total
January	670	7.01%
February	851	8.90%
March	879	9.19%
April	860	8.99%
May	886	9.26%
June	820	8.57%
July	877	9.17%
August	927	9.69%
September	757	7.92%
October	724	7.57%
November	692	7.24%
December	621	6.49%

Chart Reset

Total Index: 9,584 Prev Period: 1/1/2005 12:0
 RB Average: 1,913 CPB Average: 1,196 12/31/2005 1

Crime Type	Index	% of Total
Auto Burglary	155	1.62%
Auto Theft	1,950	20.39%
Burglary	673	7.04%
Carjacking	148	1.55%
Domestic Violence	820	8.57%
Felony Assault	398	4.16%
Forcible Rape	216	2.26%
Homicide	1,040	10.87%
Residential Robbery	50	0.52%
St. Or Com. Robbery	994	10.39%
Shootings	3,120	32.62%

Chart Reset

Category	% Change	Curr	Prev Count
Auto Burglary	106.67%	155	75
Auto Theft	31.22%	1,950	1,486
Burglary	78.51%	673	377
Carjacking	2.78%	74	72
Domestic Violence	6.22%	820	772
Felony Assault	6.42%	199	187
Forcible Rape	-20.0%	36	45
Homicide	48.15%	40	27
Residential Robbery	-19.4%	25	31
St. Or Com. Robbery	19.18%	497	417
Shootings	62.50%	195	120

Please click "Run" and set your desired date ranges first!



Hour:
Week Day:
Month:
Crime Type

PSA: 6
Police Beat:
CPB:

CITYWIDE CRIME INDEX

1/1/2006 to 12/31/2006

View / Select PSA View / Select PB View / Select CPB Reset PSA, PB and CPB

Reset All

Crime Listing

10
PUBLIC SAFETY CMT

FEB 13 2007

Hour	Index	% of Total
0	538	6.23%
1	593	6.87%
2	284	3.29%
3	336	3.89%
4	184	2.13%
5	158	1.83%
6	63	0.73%
7	159	1.84%
8	254	2.94%
9	304	3.52%
10	260	3.01%
11	334	3.87%
12	328	3.80%
13	252	2.92%
14	322	3.73%
15	266	3.08%
16	310	3.59%
17	365	4.23%
18	384	4.45%
19	494	5.72%
20	664	7.69%
21	468	5.42%
22	752	8.71%
23	558	6.47%

Chart Reset

Weekday	Index	% of Total
Monday	1,054	12.21%
Tuesday	1,168	13.53%
Wednesday	1,096	12.70%
Thursday	1,207	13.99%
Friday	1,293	14.98%
Saturday	1,476	17.10%
Sunday	1,336	15.48%

Chart Reset

Month	Index	% of Total
January	801	9.28%
February	612	7.09%
March	710	8.23%
April	609	7.06%
May	624	7.23%
June	812	9.41%
July	985	11.41%
August	788	9.13%
September	675	7.82%
October	684	7.93%
November	745	8.63%
December	585	6.78%

Chart Reset

Total Index: 6,630 **Prev. Period:**
PB Average: 1,726 **1/1/2005 12:0**
CPB Average: 959 **12/31/2005 1**

Crime Type	Index	% of Total
Auto Burglary	139	1.61%
Auto Theft	1,679	19.46%
Burglary	630	7.30%
Carjacking	210	2.43%
Domestic Violence	630	7.30%
Felony Assault	412	4.77%
Forcible Rape	144	1.67%
Homicide	702	8.13%
Residential Robbery	30	0.35%
St. Or Com. Robbery	870	10.08%
Shootings	3,184	36.89%

Chart Reset

Category	% Change	Curr	Prev Count
Auto Burglary	113.85%	139	65
Auto Theft	19.33%	1,679	1,407
Burglary	95.05%	630	323
Carjacking	16.67%	105	90
Domestic Violence	.32%	630	628
Felony Assault	23.35%	206	167
Forcible Rape	-20.0%	24	30
Homicide	68.75%	27	16
Residential Robbery	-25.0%	15	20
St. Or Com. Robbery	54.80%	435	281
Shootings	76.11%	199	113