

(K9)
EVALUATION OF THE LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT INTEGRATED CRIMINAL
APPREHENSION PROGRAM

VOLUME II: The Lawrence Police Department Crime Analysis Unit

NCJRS

OCT 6 1978

ACQUISITIONS

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For: Lawrence Police Department, Lawrence, Kansas

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Lawrence Police Department Crime Analysis Unit

Introduction	1
CAU <u>Bulletin</u>	7
Special Analysis	7
Progress Reports	8
Special Files	9
Warrant Lists	9
Computer	9
Evaluation of the CAU	11
Summary	14
Appendix A	16
Appendix B	33
Appendix C	39
Appendix D	42
Appendix E	62
Appendix F	101
Figure 1: Lawrence Police Department Organization Chart	3
Figure 2: Lawrence Police Department ICAP Project Organization Chart	4
Figure 3: Lawrence Police Department Record and Information Flow Chart	5

The Lawrence Police Department Crime Analysis Unit

The major goal of the Lawrence Police Department is to provide the most effective and efficient possible police services to the community. An essential part of this ongoing effort is the improvement and maintenance of the Department information systems. Therefore, a primary objective in the ICAP program was to establish a crime analysis section that would provide relevant, timely and accurate crime and workload information to support strategic planning for resource utilization, program development and evaluation. The creation of a unit that would provide relevant, timely and accurate crime information would also be expected to have a profound influence upon day-to-day patrol and investigative activities if such information could be made promptly available in an appropriate format.

The criteria for evaluation were spelled out in the Request for Proposal sent out by the LPD and dated November 1, 1977. The evaluation project would provide:

Process Measures:

1. Documentation of the development and dissemination of analysis reports.

Product Measures:

1. Documentation of the establishment of the crime analysis section.

The Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) was the first program established under the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP) on August 29, 1977. The unit is directed by a Crime Analyst, Ron Olin, who reports directly to the Assistant Chief of Police, Major Darrel Stephens, who is also the ICAP project director of the LPD. The Crime Analyst is funded directly from the ICAP program.

Two other positions are included in the CAU, a computer programmer, Mr. William Smith, and a Clerk-typist/keypunch operator, Ms. Dixie Collins. Both are under the supervision of the Crime Analyst, and both are funded through the ICAP program.

Figure 1, below, shows the organization of the Lawrence Police Department including the reporting line for the CAU. Figure 2, following Figure 1, shows the ICAP project organization. Figure 3 shows the information flows in the LPD and helps clarify the role of the CAU.

Typically, a request for police assistance is made to the dispatcher who issues a Dispatch Complaint Record (1) giving the report a case number and assigning it to an officer. Alternatively, the officer can contact the dispatcher for a Dispatch Complaint Record if the complaint is initiated directly with the officer. (See Appendix A for copies of all forms.)

There are a number of reports that must be completed by the officer, depending upon the circumstances. He may complete an Offense Report (2a,2b), an Investigation Arrest Report (2c) or a Recovered Property Report (2d). These reports are submitted to the Patrol Supervisor for review. The supervisor may return them to the officer for clarification as necessary, but eventually they are passed on to the Technical Services Division (TSD). If an arrest has been made, the officer will also send a Detention Record (4)

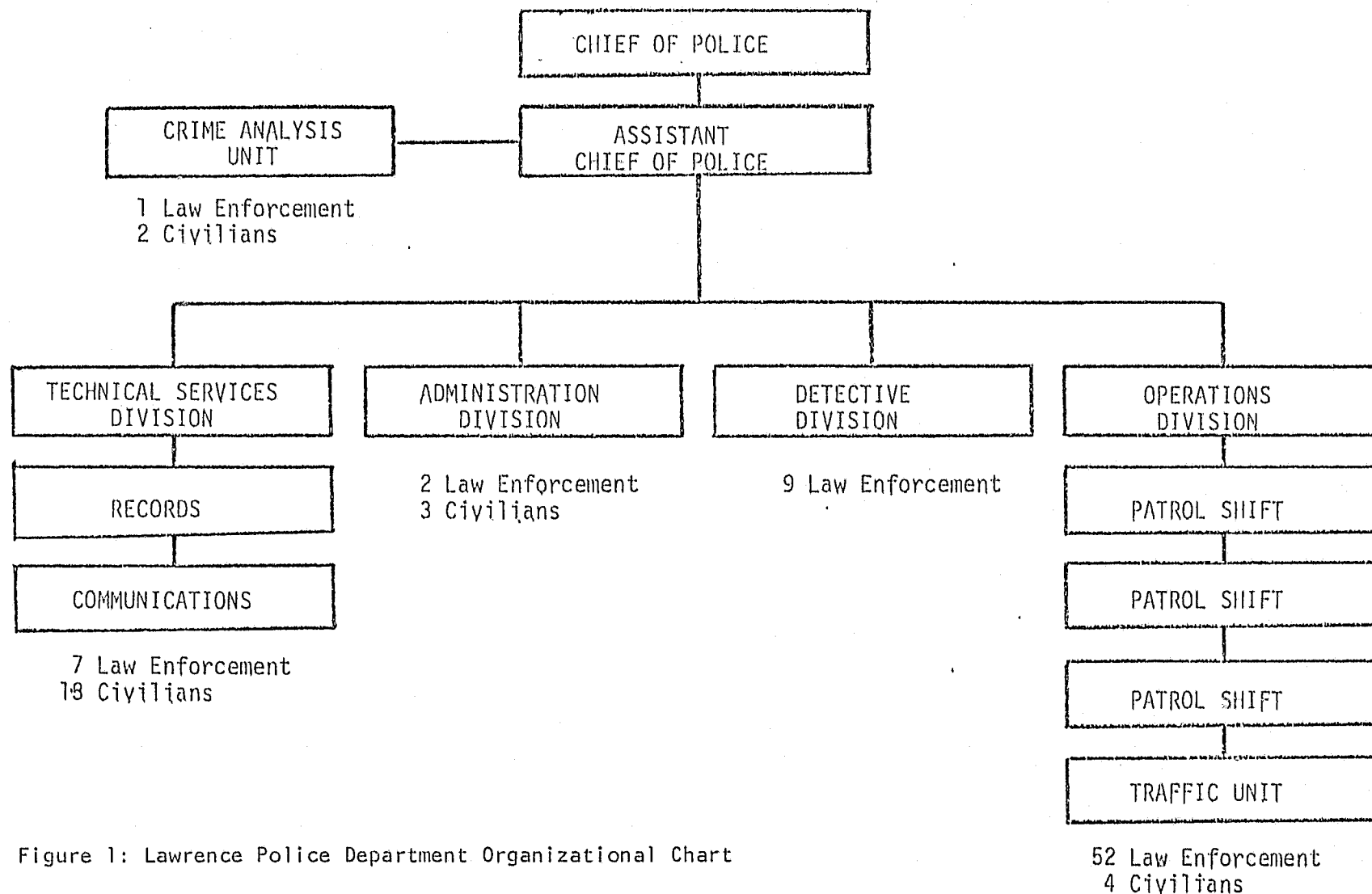


Figure 1: Lawrence Police Department Organizational Chart

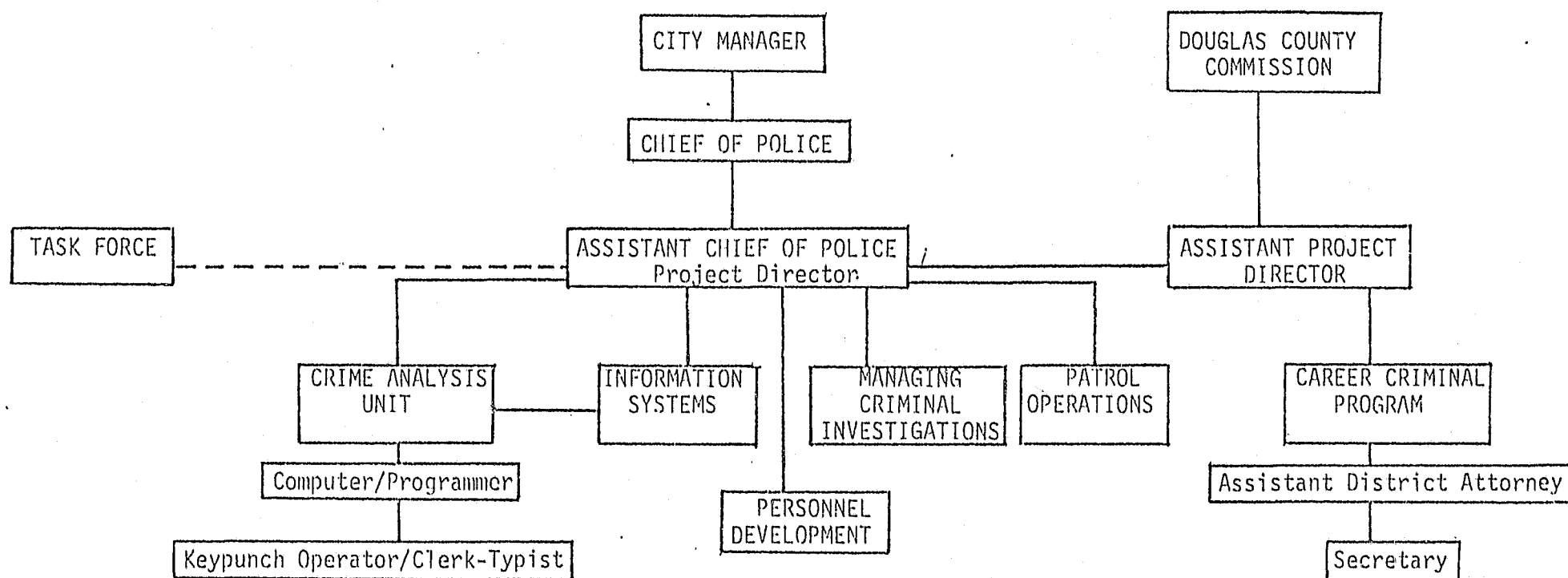


Figure 2: Lawrence Police Department ICAP Project Organization Chart

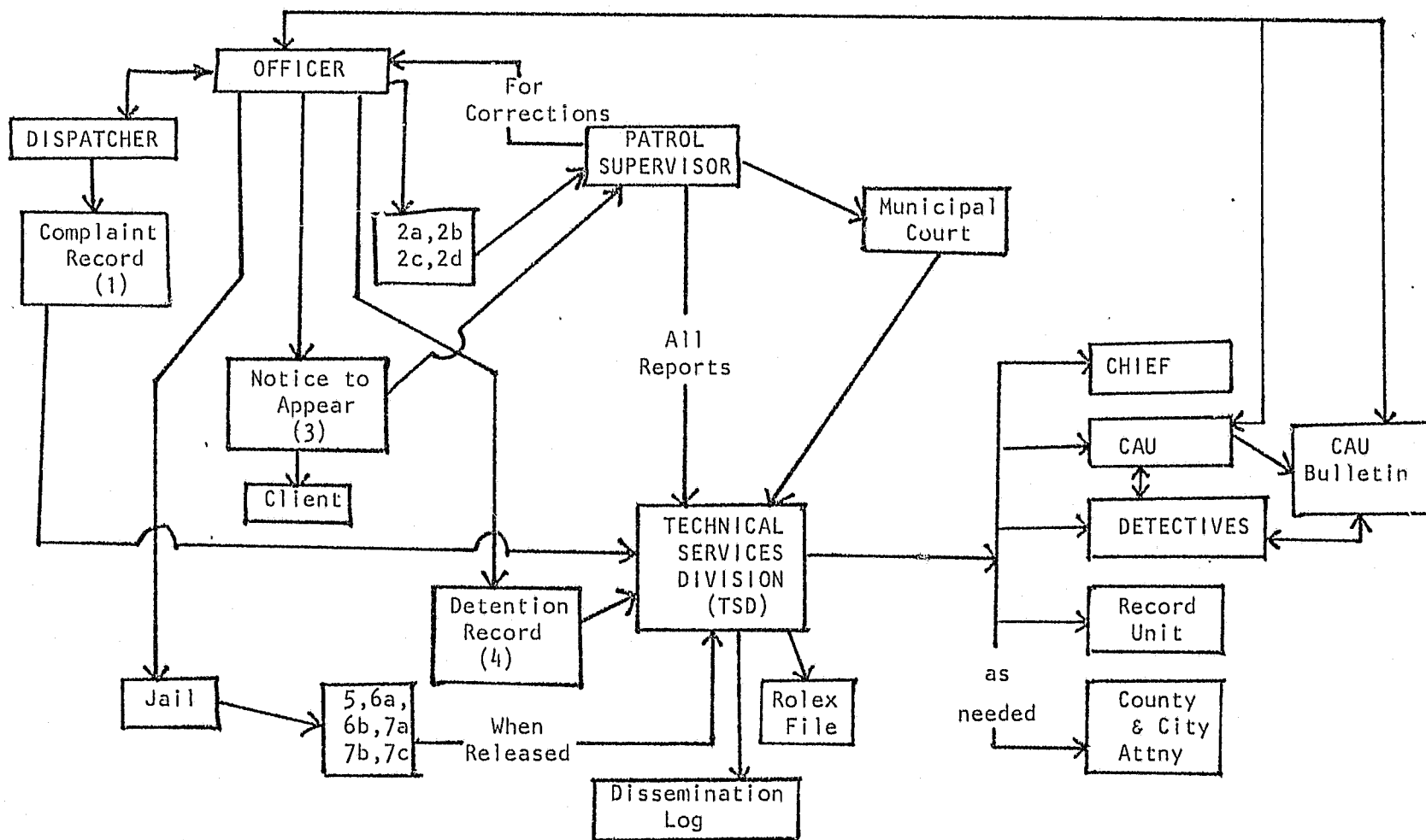


Figure 3. Lawrence Police Department Record and Information Flow Chart

directly to the TSD.

Persons arrested are processed through the Douglas County Jail. The officer completes an Arrest Report (5) at the jail; basically this is a summary of the Department Arrest Report (2c). The jailer initiates several forms, the first being the Prisoner Personal Information and Processing Data Sheet (6a). This is the basic control record on the prisoner during the incarceration period. In addition to background information, it records phone calls, the name of the prisoner's attorney, and so forth. The Prisoner Personal Property Record (6b) is also completed by the jailer, as are the K.B.I. (7a) and F.B.I. (7b) reports. When the prisoner is released or transferred, a Final Disposition Report (7c) is sent to the F.B.I. and the local records are sent to the TSD.

LPD officers are also required to serve Warrants or Notices to Appear in the Municipal Court. One copy of the necessary notice or warrant is given to the summoned person and two to the Patrol Supervisor. The supervisor sends one copy to the TSD and the other to the Municipal Court which ultimately sends a copy to the TSD as well.

All the reports filed with the TSD are assembled in case form, summarized, indexed and stored in a large manual "Rolex" storage system. Each case is assigned a Report Dissemination Log (9) sheet so that requests for access to any item in the file can be recorded. The TSD regularly issues case reports to the Chief, the CAU, detectives, the Record Unit and County and City attorneys.

CAU personnel condense the data from the TSD and format it for dissemination to users. The primary form for the information is the Crime Analysis Bulletin which is distributed to eighty-four persons in seven law enforcement agencies. The receiving agencies include: the Lawrence Police Department, Kansas University Police Department, Douglas County Sheriff's Office, Douglas County

Attorney's Office, Topeka, Kansas, Police Department, Kansas Bureau of Investigation and the Kansas Highway Patrol.

The CAU Bulletin is a daily publication that began on September 7, 1977. Its purpose is to provide a variety of information of immediate use to law enforcement personnel. The Bulletin includes: a recap of activities for the past 24 hour period and an analysis, updates on past reported cases, intelligence information, a law enforcement officers killed summary, attempts to locate, filed interview card summaries, inter-departmental information and the County warrant list. The number of reports subject to analysis in the Bulletin varies according to the workload, but generally range between 200 and 300 targeted crimes per month. Generally, targeted crimes have been in the following categories: armed robberies, non-residential burglaries, residential burglaries, larceny--Taken from Auto/Auto Accessory, larceny-other, vandalism, motor vehicle theft and sexual offenses. Examination of crime trends, spatial location of reported offenses and personal liaison with patrol and investigation officers are all important tasks performed by the CAU in connection with the publication of the Bulletin. Examples of the format of the Bulletin are included in Appendix B.

Special Analysis of crime information are undertaken at the request of officers, Department administrators and outside persons, including five requests for reports on neighborhood crime problems. One report was done for the Oread Neighborhood Association (Appendix C) and included in their request for a neighborhood anti-crime program grant

from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Subsequently, the proposal by the Oread group was funded for more than \$85,000 and their project will be in effect during the second year of the Lawrence Police Department ICAP program.

Special reports were also developed from the computer programs written as part of the ICAP program. The CAU produced report, "A Three Year Comparative Study of Complaint Data Information, 1975, 1976 and 1977" resulted in statistical evaluation of zone workloads, hourly workloads, district workloads and day of the week activity. This report was transmitted to the Detailed Problem Analysis Task Force and used in the decision-making process which made extensive manpower re-allocations. The text of the report is included in Appendix D, below. Appendix E contains the "Victim/Offender Report" on the characteristics of burglary, assault, larceny and auto theft recorded in the City during 1977.

The Progress Reports of the Crime Analysis Unit for the period September, 1977 through June, 1978 are included in Appendix F. These reports detail the activities of the CAU over the period of the project, including identification of activities, new programs and analytical procedures developed, special analyses performed, contributions to training and intelligence gathering and community relations presentations. During the Spring and early Summer, the CAU emphasized their work with the ICAP training program.

Special Files. As part of the CAU effort to increase the use and availability of police information, two special files have been developed.

An Arrest File has been developed and records all persons who have been arrested by the Lawrence Police Department since January 1, 1976. The file utilizes 3x5 cards and provides a cross-reference of past case numbers for each individual. The system is regularly updated with computer generated data.

A targeted crime report filing system has also been created. The system, which is housed separately from the Technical Services Division and is available 24 hours a day, is cross-indexed by time of occurrence, crime type and geographical location (patrol district). This system contains photocopies of regular Department reports.

The Warrant Lists for both the City and the County have been updated through activities of the CAU. The City warrant list was computerized to correct numerous filing errors and a lack of accountability in the system. The bulk of the system, and its lack of adequate organization had resulted in a totally inadequate situation. The County warrant list, much smaller than that of the city, is not computerized but is published in the daily Bulletin and manually updated.

Computer. Although the Department utilization of its computer access was very limited before the CAU was established, there was more than a six week backlog of keypunch work. The addition of the clerk-typist/keypunch operator corrected this backlog by the end of the first month. On September 1, 1977, the LPD had three computer programs. By June, 1978, 32 programs were in operation including eighteen miscellaneous update and utility programs plus the following 14 operational programs.

1. A full list of active municipal warrents which prints out weekly for each patrol unit, dispatchers, administration and municipal court.
2. A monthly Officer Activity Summary Sheet.
3. A monthly detention log of adult and juvenile arrests. This includes statistical breakdowns as needed for Uniform Crime Reporting.
4. A monthly, bi-yearly and yearly program for Uniform Crime Reporting which lists workload by zone (of the city) and by hour (reported).
5. A detention list recorded on 3x5 cards for a manual file in the CAU.
6. A monthly Uniform Crime Property Report Summary.
7. A Uniform Crime Report Part I Clearance Summary
8. A monthly, bi-yearly and yearly hour/zone workload study.
9. A monthly, bi-yearly and yearly hour/district workload study.
10. A monthly, bi-yearly and yearly hour/day workload study.
11. A monthly cross reference listing of complaint numbers and IBM card numbers. This is used for internal filing accountability.
12. An arrest master number log sheet to track and separate new and repeat offenders booked into the Douglas County Jail.
13. An intoximeter log sheet to record arrests made under the federally funded Alcohol Safety Action Project.
14. A detective log sheet which is produced periodically to keep track of case assignments and dispositions.

The addition of a computer programmer and keypunch operator to the CAU staff as part of the ICAP program has greatly expanded the information available and its timeliness. The LPD has access to an IBM 370/125 computer located at the Computer Services Agency housed in the Lawrence High School Administration building. The conditions of use for the computer are far from ideal for a police department. First, the machine is shared by the High

School and all branches of City government. The needs of the LPD are not given any priority within this system and crime analysis work may have to wait its turn while water bills or the city payroll are processed. Although some safeguards have been taken, security on the machine is a problem. The operating hours are weekdays from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. and closed during lunch hour.

EVALUATION OF THE CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

The establishment of the Crime Analysis Unit as the first element in the LPD ICAP program was a logical choice. The CAU has made a definite, positive contribution to the overall goal of the Department. The Bulletin provides daily crime and intelligence data to every officer on the force, and it has, through the adept handling of the Crime Analyst, served to increase the communications between patrol and investigative officers. Interviews with officers who use the Bulletin substantiate the observation that a much more professional and cooperative spirit exists because of this publication. To lesser degrees, the same trend has resulted from the establishment of the special files, the capability to make special analyses and the warrant lists. These efforts go a long way toward convincing the officers that their efforts can be used and that their reports, citations and arrests will not be wasted through bureaucratic ineptitude.

The major limitation to the Crime Analysis Unit at the present time is the computer use. With the support of the ICAP program, the LPD has begun to use the available computer system for the first time. The results have been dramatic, but at the same time, it has become completely obvious that the current system with its limitations is totally inadequate for Department needs.

Computer activity to date has focused on the construction of files which can be transferred to any system large enough to have a proper compiler. The results of even this limited development have been seen mostly in the tasks with high initial payoffs from automation. A good example is the Warrant File which is a rather simple, low level administrative task for the Department. The increase in the number of warrants had progressed to the point where the older methods of accounting for them was inadequate; control over the status of a particular warrant at any specific point in the process was problematic. As a result, many warrants were known to have simply been lost in the system. Conversely, there was little formal mechanism for retiring an undeliverable warrant so the bulk of "active" items in the system confused the whole process.

The CAU produced programs which allow warrants to be listed by district, alphabetically, by docket number and so forth. Generalized mechanisms for making changes and/or updating warrant information were also constructed. These programs literally brought order out of chaos and made this one aspect of the Department operations much more predictable. This organization may deal with a rather mundane problem but there is no doubt that it has made a genuine contribution to the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department. It should be pointed out also that this kind of work is what the computer does best.

This type of computer application has been repeated in many areas so that a pattern begins to emerge. Listed above under the description section is an enumeration of 14 major program operations that were completed as part of the first year CAU activities. They are all of the basic file, report or log type of computer application. In addition to their utility

for day to day operations, they form the basis for a management information system which will aid long range planning.

The Lawrence High School computer is completely adequate, as a machine, for both short and long term applications. Its present access, however, requires a great deal of patience just to process normal, routine jobs and it is unavailable for the more sophisticated police uses that would result in high payoffs. No matter how good the files are, they are useless to the officer on the street and even to the investigator unless access is easy and readily available. Such is not the case with the High School system, and it never will be.

The current state of computer technology, especially interactive capabilities, make a modern system both adviseable and necessary for the Lawrence Police Department. A modern integrated system would make the programs already developed and those currently being designed available to officers in the field. An officer should be able to call in, and in a matter of minutes get information on a suspect's status as a career criminal, whether any warrants are outstanding on the individual and so forth. The ability to obtain this kind of information quickly not only improves the immediate performance of the officer but also improves the data collection process since the field officer has a vested interest in the status of the process. The currently used High School computer is simply not amenable to interactive use; the hours are much too limited, the security is inadequate and beyond the control of the LPD, and access priorities are controlled by other users.

A computer large enough to handle the fixed file system required for Department management would also be large enough to supply the interactive capabilities as well. The work presently required to maintain the antiquated and cumbersome Rollex file system would not be appreciably increased

by the demands of an automated system. The added capabilities would be ten-fold.

It seems almost inevitable, given the advantages of utilization, that the LPD will eventually have its own dedicated computer system. Other departments, such as the Kansas City, Missouri PD, have experienced various problems interfacing their CAU functions with the computer operations. Some of these difficulties can be avoided by concentrating on the product (or goals) of the application while administrative processes are established. For example, the KCMO Department established the computer and the CAU operations as two separate cost centers with the result that the CAU has had difficulty getting various programming work accomplished. The design of the LPD system should assure that the product, in this case crime analysis work, is served by the process, the computer procedures and administration, rather than having the two functions become competitive or subordinating the crime analysis work to the demands of the computer operation.

Summary. The establishment of an effective Crime Analysis Unit during the first year of the ICAP program has been accomplished. The unit has updated the work of the Department, written numerous new programs, created special files, the City Warrant List and undertaken special analyses in response to the needs of individual officers, Department administrators, the ICAP Task Force and persons outside the LPD, such as neighborhood groups. One of the most significant tasks undertaken by the CAU is the daily publication of the Bulletin which provides information on current police activity in the City, updates of past reported cases, intelligence information and other items that increase the effectiveness and efficiency of police operation in the field. The publication of the Bulletin and the informational work of the

Crime Analyst both have made important contributions to Department by encouraging cooperation between patrol and investigative personnel. In addition, the utilization of field-collected information by the CAU has made it possible to begin expanding the data base of the Department, especially in those areas, such as the Field Interview Card, which must rely on the cooperation of the majority of the force.

The work of the CAU personnel has been exceptionally productive and well received by the officers of the Department. The overall evaluation of the Unit is primarily charged with the task of documenting the establishment of the CAU and recording its dissemination of analyses. This is appropriate given that the first year of the ICAP program concentrates on planning and development activities. Beyond this, however, the evaluation found that the CAU has performed extremely well during the first year and deserves to be commended for their work.

Appendix A

DISPATCHER COMPLAINT RECORD		POLICE DEPARTMENT		X02951 (YEAR) 978 COMPLAINT NUMBER	
LOCATION <u>736 MASS</u>		NATURE <u>Inv. Fraud</u>		CODE _____	
COMPLAINANT'S NAME <u>[REDACTED]</u>		ADDRESS _____		PHONE _____	
WHERE? <input type="checkbox"/> FRONT <input type="checkbox"/> REAR <input type="checkbox"/> SIDE <input type="checkbox"/> FLOOR		IF THIS IS AN HMO THEFT REPORT: PROPERTY TAKEN _____ WHEN TAKEN _____ FROM WHERE TAKEN _____ VALUATION \$ _____		TIME RECORD 12:58 14:22 12:58 14:22 12:58 14:22	
WEAPON _____ Y-0443		HOW REC'D <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RADIO <input type="checkbox"/> LETTER <input type="checkbox"/> IN PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> PHONE <input type="checkbox"/> CRUISING		DISPATCHER # <u>92</u> DISTRICT OF <u>122</u> OCCURENCE <u>1-18</u> OFFICER(S) ASSIGNED <u>1-18</u>	
		ARREST DATA: NO. _____ TIME _____ NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ RACE _____ SEX _____ AGE _____ CHARGE _____		DISPOSITION (CHECK ONE) <input type="checkbox"/> HMO <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED	
		REMARKS: _____ _____ _____			
625908		T. BY RMC 6-6-67		DD-ZK 16034	

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Page One of _____

LAW ENFORCEMENT CENTER

Case No. _____

Douglas County, Kansas

Approved By _____

OFFENSE REPORT

Date _____

Time _____

COMPLAINT

UCR Code No. _____

NCIC Agency Ident. No. _____

Type of Offense _____

Location _____

Date & Time Occurred _____

Beat of Occurrence _____

Zone Code _____

☐ Homicide-Non-negligent☐ Robbery-Firearm☐ Assault☐ Larceny☐ Day☐ Homicide-Negligent☐ Robbery-Knife☐ Agg. Assault☐ Motor Vehicle Theft☐ Night☐ Dead Body☐ Robbery-Dangerous☐ Burglary-Force☐ Residence☐ Suicide☐ Forcible Rape☐ Robbery-Strongarm☐ Burglary-No Force☐ Non Residence☐ Other _____

Victim (Firm) _____

Type of Business _____

Scene Processed

☐ Yes ☐ NoPrints? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Address _____

Street

Apt. No. _____

Description of Premises _____

Phone _____

VICTIM	Last Name		First Name		Middle Name	Jr./Sr.	Race	Sex	Date of Birth	
	Address				Social Security Number		Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair
	City	State	Zip Code	Phone	Business/School Address			Business Phone		

CK IF MORE NAMES IN SUPPLEMENT ☐

Person Discovering or Reporting Crime	Last Name		First Name		Middle Name	Jr./Sr.	Race	Sex	Date of Birth	
	Address				Social Security Number		Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair
	City	State	Zip Code	Phone	Business/School Address			Business Phone		

Relationship _____

CK IF MORE NAMES IN SUPPLEMENT ☐

How Attacked (How Entered—Stolen) _____

Means of Attack (Desc. of Weapon or Tools) _____

Desc. of Vehicle _____

Vehicle Towed

☐ Yes ☐ No

QUAN.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY				NCIC ENTERED	SERIAL NUMBER	VALUE				
Currency	Jewelry	Clothing	Motor Veh.	Office Equip.	TV, Radio	Firearms	Household Goods	Consumable Goods	Livestock	Miscellaneous	Total Value

STOLEN VEHICLE

Model Year	Make	Body Style	Color	Serial Number	Lic. No.	State	Year
Accessories or Damage				Value	Recovered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Location	Recovery Value
Mileage when taken	Mileage when recovered	Released to:	Date:	Owners Signature		See Narrative	

☐ Cleared by Arrest _____

Race _____

Sex _____

DOB _____

State Charges: _____

Date of Arrest: _____

Page _____ of _____

LAW ENFORCEMENT CENTER
Douglas County, Kansas
CONTINUATION / SUPPLEMENTAL
REPORT

Case Number _____

Date: _____

Approved By: _____

Title of Case (Name, Firm Name)			Type of Offense
Date of Report	Location of Occurrence	Date & Time Occurred	Officers

[illegible]

Reporting Officer _____ Agency: _____

Page 1 of 1

LAW ENFORCEMENT CENTER

Case Number _____

Approved By: _____

Douglas County, Kansas

Date: _____

INVESTIGATION / ARREST
REPORT

Title of Case (Name, Firm Name)		Type of Offense	
Date of Report	Location of Occurrence	Date & Time Occurred	Officers

Narrative: _____

Reporting Officer _____ Agency: _____

(2d)

Victim _____ Address _____ Code _____

Type of Crime _____ Date Occurred _____ Case No. _____

[illegible]

Currency	Jewelry	Clothing	Motor Veh.	Office Equip.	TV, Radio	Firearm	Household Goods	Consumable Goods	Livestock	Misc.
----------	---------	----------	------------	---------------	-----------	---------	-----------------	------------------	-----------	-------

Property Recovered At _____

Recovered By _____

Date Recovered: _____

Time: _____

Tag No. _____

Bin No. _____

Evidence Officer _____

Form #7006 1-4-78

Property
Classification:

Phys. Ev.

Personal Prop.

Found Prop.

Recovered Goods

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

(3)

IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS

The City of Lawrence, Kansas

vs

(accused person)

(address)

NOTICE TO APPEAR

The City of Lawrence, Kansas, To The Above Named Accused Person.

You are hereby summoned to appear before the Municipal Court of Lawrence, Kansas, on the _____ day of _____, 19____, at ____o'clock ____m., to answer a complaint charging you with _____

If you fail to appear a warrant will be issued for your arrest.

Dated _____, 19_____.

Signature of Official

Title of Official

I agree to appear in said Court at said time and place.

Signature of Accused Person

RETURN

The undersigned hereby certifies that on the _____ day of _____, 19____, the notice to appear was served, mailed or delivered.

Law Enforcement Officer

POLICE DEPARTMENT
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

DETENTION RECORD

COMP. # _____

P.O. # _____

LAST		FIRST		MIDDLE		ADDRESS				WHERE DETAINED		DISTRICT
DATE & TIME DETAINED						DATE & TIME BOOKED				BIRTHPLACE		
CA	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	COMP.	HAIR	EYES	DETAINED BY			
ARRESTED						JRM	BOND AMOUNT	BOND MADE BY		COURT DATE		

WED OF WITNESSES

DISPOSITION TO BE BY

☐ POLICE COURT ☐ DISTRICT COURT ☐ FEDERAL COURT ☐ OTHER JURISDICTION ☐ JUVENILE COURT ☐ RELEASED BY POLICE

REMARKS:

DATE	DISPOSITION	(POLICE COURT USE ONLY)	DATE TO BE RELEASED
------	-------------	-------------------------	---------------------

REMARKS BY COURT

RELEASED BY	DATE & TIME	RELEASED TO	SIGNATURE OF RECEIVING PERSON
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------------------------

(PROPERTY FORM ON REVERSE SIDE)

TO POLICE COURT; TO DISPATCHER FILE IF NO POLICE OR JUVENILE COURT ACTION

(5)

Lawrence, Kansas

FACTS OF ARREST: (If theft or burglary, describe property taken, owner, and value. If drug violation, describe drug. If assault/battery, name person assaulted, describe weapon used and injuries sustained. If other type crime, give sufficient information for drafting a complaint.)

[illegible]

PRISONER PERSONAL INFORMATION AND PROCESSING DATA

25

(6a)

Douglas County Jail

Lawrence, Kansas

Name (Last, First Middle)				Alias				Arrest No.		Case No.																													
Current Address				Former Address				Soc. Sec. No.		Tel. No.																													
								Place of Birth																															
Date of Birth	Age	Hgt	Wgt	Hair	Eyes	Rac/Sex	Identifying marks (scars, tattoos, deformities, etc.)																																
Date/Time Arrested		Date/Time Booked		Date/Time Released		Total Time Detained																																	
						Mo.		Days		Hours																													
Charge(s):				Arresting Officer (Name, Agency, Badge No.)																																			
				Signature of Arresting or Conveying Officer, Agency, Badge No.																																			
Bond Amount		Approved by		Date/Time		Bond Type		Date/Time to Appear																															
Authorization for Commitment		Issued by and No.				Prisoner's Physical Condition																																	
Receiving Officer (Name and Badge No.)						Signature of Receiving Officer																																	
Fingerprints taken by		No. of Cards		Photo taken by		Booking Officer (Name and Badge No.)																																	
Previous Arrests (Indicate Charges, Location, Date)								Court																															
								FBI No.																															
Defense Attorney (Name and Address)								Warrant No.																															
Vehicle Year	Make	Color	Tag No.	Year	State	Driver's Lic. No. and State																																	
<p align="center">TELEPHONE CALL RECORD</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Person Called</th> <th>Number</th> <th>City, State</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Time</th> <th>Comp.</th> <th>Officer</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>												Person Called	Number	City, State	Date	Time	Comp.	Officer																					
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<p>PROCESSING CHECKLIST</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Form</th> <th>Off.</th> <th>Filed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>410</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>420</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>440</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>448</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>450</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>452</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>470</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>475</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Form	Off.	Filed	410			420			440			448			450			452			470			475			<p>Remarks:</p>									
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420																																							
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452																																							
470																																							
475																																							
Authorization for Release																																							
Releasing Officer (Name and Badge No.)						Signature																																	
RELEASED TO CUSTODY OF:																																							
Name				Agency		Badge No.		Signature																															

Prisoner's Personal Property Record

Prisoner's Name _____ Arrest No. _____

Date Prisoner Searched _____ Searching Officer _____

Locker No. _____ Hanger: Yes ☐ No ☐

Currency \$ _____ Keys _____

Coins \$ _____ Lighter _____

Checks \$ _____ Belt _____

Total \$ _____ Knife _____

Wallet _____ Pens/Pencils _____

Rings _____

Watch _____

Credit Cards _____

Other Items _____

CLOTHING:

Pants _____ Dress _____

Shirt _____ Slip _____

Sweater _____ Panty Hose _____

Socks _____ Panties _____

Shorts _____ Bra _____

Hat _____ Blouse _____

Trousers _____ Slacks _____

Coat _____ Shoes _____

Other Clothing Items _____

STATE OF KANSAS

KANSAS BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TOPEKA, KANSAS

PALM PRINTS TAKEN?

YES

☐

NO

☐

PHOTO AVAILABLE?

YES

☐

NO

☐

IF AVAILABLE, SUBMIT WITH CARD. DO NOT PASTE. SINCE PHOTOGRAPH MAY BECOME SEPARATED INDICATE NAME, DATE TAKEN, FBI NUMBER, CONTRIBUTOR AND ARREST NUMBER ON REVERSE SIDE.

STATUTE CITATION CIT

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

ARREST DISPOSITION ADN

EMPLOYER: IF U. S. GOVERNMENT, INDICATE SPECIFIC AGENCY
IF MILITARY, LIST BRANCH OF SERVICE AND SERIAL NO.

OCCUPATION

SCARS, MARKS, TATTOOS AND AMPUTATIONS SMTBASIS FOR CAUTION ICODATE OF OFFENSE DOOMISC. NO. MNU

FAMILY HISTORY: TO BE FILLED IN BY PERSON FINGERPRINTED

Married _____ Separated _____ Divorced _____ Where married _____ Date _____

Spouse's first, middle, and maiden name: _____

Father's name _____ Living _____ Residence _____

Mother's name _____ Living _____ Residence _____

Brothers and Sisters:

Name _____ Age _____ Residence _____

Name _____ Age _____ Residence _____

Name _____ Age _____ Residence _____

Name _____ Age _____ Residence _____

Name _____ Age _____ Residence _____

Name _____ Age _____ Residence _____

Children:

Name _____ Age _____ Residence _____

Name _____ Age _____ Residence _____

Name _____ Age _____ Residence _____

Name _____ Age _____ Residence _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEAVE BLANK

MI-1174

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537

PALM PRINTS TAKEN? YES ☐ NO ☐
PHOTO AVAILABLE? YES ☐ NO ☐

IF AVAILABLE, PASTE PHOTO OVER INSTRUCTIONS
IN DOTTED AREA.

DO NOT USE STAPLES!
SINCE PHOTOGRAPH MAY BECOME DETACHED INDICATE NAME,
DATE TAKEN, FBI NUMBER, CONTRIBUTOR AND ARREST NUMBER
ON REVERSE SIDE, WHETHER ATTACHED TO FINGERPRINT CARD OR
SUBMITTED LATER.

IF ARREST FINGERPRINTS SENT FBI PREVIOUSLY AND FBI NO. UNKNOWN,
FURNISH ARREST NO. _____ DATE _____

STATUTE CITATION (SEE INSTRUCTION NO. 9) CIT

1.
2.
3.

ARREST DISPOSITION (SEE INSTRUCTION NO. 3) ADN

EMPLOYER: IF U. S. GOVERNMENT, INDICATE SPECIFIC AGENCY.
IF MILITARY, LIST BRANCH OF SERVICE AND SERIAL NO.

OCCUPATION

RESIDENCE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED

SCARS, MARKS, TATTOOS, AND AMPUTATIONS ENT

REASON FOR CAUTION 100

DATE OF OFFENSE 100 SKIN TONE SKN

FBI NO. 100

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

INSTRUCTIONS

1. UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY REGULATION IN YOUR STATE, FINGERPRINTS ARE TO BE SUBMITTED DIRECTLY TO FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION, FORWARD IMMEDIATELY FOR MOST EFFECTIVE SERVICE.
2. FINGERPRINTS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED BY ARRESTING AGENCY ONLY. MULTIPLE PRINTS ON SAME CHARGE SHOULD NOT BE SUBMITTED BY OTHER AGENCIES SUCH AS JAILS, RECEIVING AGENCIES, ETC. REQUEST COMES OF FBI IDENTIFICATION REQ. ORD FOR ALL OTHER INTERESTED AGENCIES IN BLOCK BELOW. GIVE COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS, INCLUDING ZIP CODE.
3. TYPE OR PRINT ALL INFORMATION.
4. NOTE AMPUTATIONS IN PROPER FINGER BLOCKS.
5. LIST FINAL DISPOSITION IN BLOCK ON FRONT SIDE. IF NOT NOW AVAILABLE, SUBMIT LATER ON FBI FORM 100A FOR COMPLETION OF RECORD. IF FINAL DISPOSITION NOT AVAILABLE (SUCH AS FUGITIVE OR ARRESTING AGENCY DISPOSITION: 1. IN RELEASED, NO FORMAL CHARGE, BAIL, TURNED OVER TO, IN THE ARREST DISPOSITION BLOCK PROVIDED ON THIS SIDE.
6. MAKE CERTAIN ALL IMPRESSIONS ARE LEGIBLE, FULLY ROLLED AND CLASSIFIABLE.
7. CAUTION - CHECK BOX ON FRONT IF CAUTION STATEMENT INDICATED. BASIS FOR CAUTION (CC) MUST GIVE REASON FOR CAUTION, A. D. ARMED AND DANGEROUS, SUICIDAL, ETC.
8. MISCELLANEOUS NUMBER (NMU) SHOULD INCLUDE SUCH NUMBERS AS MILITARY SERVICE, PASSPORT AND/OR VETERANS ADMINISTRATION IDENTIFY TYPE OF NUMBER.
9. PROVIDE STATUTE CITATION IDENTIFYING SPECIFIC STATUTE (PENAL CODE, PENAL LAW AND CRIMINAL CODE CITATION, INCLUDING ANY SUBSECTIONS.
10. ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED IS ESSENTIAL.

LEND COPY TO:

REPLY DESIRED? YES ☐ NO ☐

REPLY WILL BE SENT IN ALL CASES IF SUBJECT FOUND TO BE WANTED:

IF COLLECTED HERE OR COLLECT TELEPHONE REPLY
FOR REQ. INDICATE HERE: WIRE SENT ON ALL UNKNOWN DECEASED:

ARE REPLY TELEPHONE REPLY TELEPHONE NO. AND AREA CODE
☐ ☐

LEAVE BLANK

LEAVE BLANK

7C

R-84 (Rev. 6-29-71)

FINAL DISPOSITION REPORT

Leave Blank

Note: This vital report must be prepared on each individual whose arrest fingerprints have been forwarded to the FBI Identification Division without final disposition noted thereon. If no final disposition is available to arresting agency, also obtain subject's right four finger impressions on this form, complete left side and forward the form when case referred to prosecutor and/or courts. Agency on notice as to final disposition should complete this form and submit to: Director, FBI, Washington, D. C. 20537, Attention: Identification Division.

(See instructions on reverse side)

FBI No.		Final Disposition & Date (If convicted or subject pleaded guilty to lesser charge, include this modification with disposition.)
Name on Fingerprint Card Submitted to FBI Last First Middle		
If FBI No. Unknown, Furnish: Date of Birth _____ Sex _____ Fingerprint Classification _____		
State Bureau No.		
Contributor of Fingerprints		This Form Submitted By: (Name, Title, Agency, City & State)
		Signature _____ Date _____ Title _____
Arrest No.	Date Arrested or Received	<input type="checkbox"/> COURT ORDERED EXPUNGEMENT: Return Arrest Fingerprint Card to Contributing Agency; Certified or Authenticated Copy of Court Order Attached.
Offenses Charged at Arrest		
		Right Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously

[REDACTED], [REDACTED]

INV. SUBJECT
2-9-78

Y-1025
3630

7th & Ky
CP: [REDACTED]
812 Conn.

[REDACTED] was approached in park by
unknown w/m subject. [REDACTED] got scared and
ran

Report

[REDACTED]

SAMPLE ROLEX INDEX CARD

REPORT DISSEMINATION LOG

31

(9)

CASE NUMBER 11-985

COMPLAINANT [REDACTED]

DATE OF DISSEMINATION	AGENCY REQUESTOR	INDIVIDUAL REQUESTOR	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	ORAL C WRITTE
1. 12-9-78	(12-9-78)	malone	gali	
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				
21.				
22.				
23.				
24.				
25.				

Name (Last Name First) (Print)

D.O.B.

Driv. Pass. Fed.

Address

Nickname

Age	Race	Sex	Height	Weight	Build	Hair/Eyes	Complexion
-----	------	-----	--------	--------	-------	-----------	------------

Social Security No.	Drivers License No.	State	Type
---------------------	---------------------	-------	------

Marks, Scars, Tattoos, Beards, etc.

Clothing Description

Occupation and Employer or School (address)

Make of Car	Year	Type	Color	License	State
-------------	------	------	-------	---------	-------

FIELD INTERROGATION CARD

LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Date and Time of occurrence

Location of occurrence

(Officers Information File) (Not a Public Record)

Parents or Guardian if Juvenile

Names of Persons with Suspect (DOB and address)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Reason for interrogation (any crime occurring in area)

Disposition (if any)

Officer(s) reporting (last name and badge number)

Appendix B

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**RESTRICTED TO POLICE USE ONLY**

TO:

EXT 406 or 407

CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT

APRIL 3, 1978

MONDAY

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FOUR

INCIDENTS REPORTED-
(Crime)March 31 through April 2, 1978
(No of Offenses)

(No Previous Week)

(Total)

Burglary-Non-Residence	1	0	1
Burglary-Residence	2	4	2
Larceny-TFA/AA	2	4	2
Larceny-Other	14	3	14
Vandalism	2	3	2
Sexual Offenses	1	0	1
		Total	<u>22</u>

ANALYSIS

Twelve burglaries have been reported in the last two weeks in an area bordered from 9th to 13th Streets - Kentucky to Indiana. The time frame of these incidents is difficult to determine because of spring break. The incidents are recorded below in chronological order.

Y2173	03-17-78	2000 3/11 0830 3/16	921 Mississippi	coins, 2 purses.
Y2197	03-18-78	1500 3/12 1500 3/18	1006 Tennessee #2	turntable, receiver, coins
Y2202	03-18-78	1700 3/17 1606 3/18	1244 Tennessee #2	TV, candlesticks
Y2202	03-18-78	1606	1244 Tennessee #2	TV, jewelry
Y2207	03-18-78	1500 3/12 1500 3/18	1006 Tennessee #1	TV
Y2232	03-19-78	1200 3/11 1200 3/19	1015 Mississippi #9	jar of candy
Y2233	03-19-78	1800 3/10 1200 3/19	1015 Mississippi #13	damage only.
Y2238	03-19-78	1000 3/11	1339 Tennessee #1	receiver, turntable, albums
Y2357	03-24-78	0700 to 2200	1113 Kentucky #2	no loss
Y2404	03-27-78	0930 3/27	1117 Kentucky	cigarettes
Y2511	03-30-78	2100 to 2230	1127 Indiana	\$120 cash
Y2521	03-31-78	0900 3/28 1000 3/31	1104 Tennessee #3	speakers, receiver, radio, telephone

Four persons have been arrested in prior burglary incidents in this area since February 10, 1978. They are: 1) [REDACTED], B/M, 03-14-55, 2) [REDACTED], B/M, 09-14-54, 3) [REDACTED], B/M, 03-06-56, 4) [REDACTED], W/M, 03-06-56. Increased surveillance of this area is indicated with special attention

to developing suspects if more cases are investigated.

Officers should note that another incident of TFA has been reported at 2411 Louisiana. This is the fifth such incident reported there since 03-28-78. The incidents may be occurring during the hours 2000 to 0700. Increased patrol is suggested.

Two incidents were reported in the 200 block of Elm that may be related. One female reported a harassment at 0800, 03-31-78. The suspect is:

[REDACTED] W/M
Driving a white 63 Chevrolet D/G B4014

An indecent exposure was also reported at 1215, 03-31-78 in the 200 block of Elm. The suspect was described by the 12 year old victim as:

W/M 5'10" 210 dark brown hair, moustache
driving a sky blue vehicle.

Officers may wish to direct attention to this area during time periods mentioned. A picture lineup is being shown to the victim, 04-03-78. Further info can be directed to CAU or E. Smith.

INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION

[REDACTED] of [REDACTED] Indiana reported that upon returning home at 1900, 04-02-78, he observed two persons watching his house. The two are identified as:

- 1) [REDACTED], B/M late 20's
- 2) [REDACTED], B/M late 20's
driving a black 1973 Pontiac
Grand Prix D/G [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has had dealings with these subjects in the past and fears them. Casual surveillance of the house may be in order. Info from Gillihan.

CASE UPDATE

An attempt to locate was made in Bulletin #143, March 31, 1978 for a B/M selling watches. [REDACTED] reports contacting the subject selling watches at 31st and Iowa. The subject is identified as:

[REDACTED] B/M with bad right eye

[REDACTED] presented an Ohio driver's license, his gray or faded green Pontiac had Oklahoma tags, and he presented a Massachusetts bill of sale for the watches. No NCIC was outstanding when check was made.

Information has been received on suspect: [REDACTED] indicating that he is a heavy heroin user. He currently resides at [REDACTED] New York where he is painting a house for [REDACTED]. (Info from R. Dalquest). A suspect [REDACTED], W/M, 6', 180 passed a forged prescription 03-07-78, (see Bulletin #126). The suspect was driving an old Ford pickup with faded maroon paint. Contact with [REDACTED] should be documented.

WARRANTS

[REDACTED] CR 77-473

Bench

Non-Appearance

CASE NO	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	VICTIM	MO	WEAPON	LOSS	SUSPECT
BURGLARY- Y2521	RESIDENCE 03-31-78	0800 3/28 1000 3/31	█████ Tennessee #3	████████████████	forced front door.	physical force	2 speakers, receiver, 2 radios, telephone. \$690.00	unk
Y2560	04-01-78	0200	█████ W. 6th	████████████████	pulled screen out, window un- locked.		none	unk
BURGLARY- Y2518	NON-RESIDENCE 03-31-78	2000 3/20 0710 3/31	█████ W. 23rd	████████████████ ████████████████	pried North door.	pry tool	none	unk
LARCENY- Y2530	FA/AA 03-31-78	3/29 to 3/31	█████ Louisiana	████████████ ████████████	forced window	possible wire.	4 Hubcaps \$65.00	unk
Y2546	03-31-78	1030 to 1700	█████ Iowa	████████████████	pried drivers door.	possible coathanger	CB, garage door opener \$120.00	unk
VANDALISM Y2557	03-31-78	2307	█████ Haskell	████████████████	kicked in glass door.	physical force.	\$80.00 damage	CBA
Y2556	03-31-78	2230 to 2300	█████ Pine Cone	████████████████	drove across lawn.	vehicle	unk	████████████████
SEXUAL OFFENSES Y2524	03-31-78	1215	█████ Blk Elm	████████████████	exposure			W/M, 5'10", 210 dk brn hair.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**RESTRICTED TO POLICE USE ONLY**

TO:

EXT 406 or 407

CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT

JULY 3, 1978

MONDAY

TWO HUNDRED-EIGHT

<u>INCIDENTS REPORTED-</u> (Crime)	July 2, 1978 (No of Offenses)	(No Previous Week)	(Total)
Armed Robbery	0	1	0
Burglary-Non-Residence	1	0	1
Burglary-Residence	3	3	3
Larceny-TFA/AA	4	3	4
Larceny-Other	12	7	12
Vandalism	7	5	7
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0
Sex Offenses	2	1	2
		Total	22

ANALYSIS

Officers in the north and downtown districts should pay particular attention reference indecent exposures that have been occurring over the past month. The areas of 600 Michigan, the Municipal Pool and the area of South Park, have experienced problems with indecent exposures. The suspect in the cases is described as a W/M 5'10" to 6', 120 to 150 lbs., 18 to 25 years old.

Four cases of exposure have been reported in which similar suspects are noted:

Y-4609 600 Mich. 6-5-78 morning
 Y-4606 600 Mich. 6-17-78 1050
 Y-5115 South Park 6-30-78 1530
 Y-5159 700 Alabama 7-2-78 1125

Suspect description varies slightly from the above description, with the only new information a description of brown shoulder length hair. The MO also varies in these incidents. An older model, medium blue, pick-up with posts sticking up from the pick-up bed, was noted in one case. Suspect advised one victim that he lived in McLouth (Y5115). KUPD also may have a related case. Officers should increase patrol in these areas.

Three self-service car washes were burglarized between the hours of 0000 to 0800, July-1, 1978. They are:

Y-5139 7-1-78 3026 Iowa 0335 to 0615
 Y-5140 7-1-78 3236 W 6th 0400 to 0530
 Y-5141 7-1-78 2815 W 6th 0000 to 0800

Two of these businesses are watched by a paperboy, limiting the time of occurrence. Officers effecting car stops should pay attention to plain view tools or other devices. Patrol units in the areas of coin operated car washes might also periodically check or conduct surveillance.

OFFICERS KILLED SUMMARY

The Douglas County Minnesota Sheriff's office advised that a deputy, age 23 was shot and killed at approximately 0300 P.M., 06-29-78. The subject was arrested previously on a driving while intoxicated charge. After failure to pay fine, the suspect appeared in court and was sentenced to service of a jail term. As the victim officer attempted to handcuff the subject for transportation to jail, the suspect produced a 9MM handgun and shot the deputy twice in the abdomen. The suspect fled the scene. After a high-speed automobile chase, firing weapon at pursuing officers, the suspect was wounded and taken into custody.

CAU INFORMATION

The CAU has numerous books and publications about Crime Analysis and the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program. If officers are interested in examining these materials, they are available on request. Some of the books available include:

- Status Report on Program Implementation and Development
- Program Implementation Guide
- Review of Patrol Operations Analysis: Selected Readings from ICAP Cities
- Program Model For Managing A Warrant Service System
- Comprehensive Career Criminal Program Guide
- Crime-Specific Analysis: An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offender Characteristics
- Crime Analysis in Support of Patrol
- Crime Analysis Systems Manual
- Crime Analysis Products
- Status Report on Program Implementation and Development
- Basic Elements of Intelligence

Many other documents are available upon request. For more information, contact Olin.

FIC SUMMARY

06-30-78 1300 68 Chev, grn/blk, D/G [REDACTED], driven by [REDACTED], B/M, 11-08-53. Stopped at #9 East 8th St ref yelling at shop owner's wife. Recorded by McKenzie.

06-30-78 1300 [REDACTED], B/M, 05-04-61 passenger in Chevy driven by [REDACTED]. Recorded by McKenzie.

06-30-78 1930 Mercury, blk/blue, J/O [REDACTED], driven by [REDACTED] W/M, 01-21-59. Stopped at 1800 Naismith ref 10 speed bicycle that had been cut with bolt cutters. Recorded by Brothers.

07-02-78 0850 73 Lincoln, whi/blue, [REDACTED], New York, driven by [REDACTED] B/M, 08-12-48. Stopped at 6th and Tennessee ref fits description of 10-92 suspect. Recorded by Love and McKenzie.

07-02-78 2010 Pedestrian [REDACTED] I/M, 02-01-55. Stopped at 2306 Iowa ref violation of parole. Recorded by Brothers.

CASE NO	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	VICTIM	MO	WEAPON	LOSS	SUSPECT
BURGLARY Y5137	NON-RESIDENCE 07-01-78	0229	█████ W. 9th	Clark Oil			Tape recorder, CBA - ██████ CB, candy soda pop. \$110.76	██████████ 04-07-61 Singleton, Marl 04-23-61 ██████████ 02-05-61
BURGLARY Y5138	RESIDENCE 07-01-78	0325	█████ Haskell	██████████, ██████████	pried bathroom window screen.	sharp inst.	none	CBA - ██████ ██████████ 07-15-61 I/M
Y5152	07-01-78	2220 to 2223	█████ Massachusetts	██████████ ██████████	broke glass on rear door.	physical force	Purse, wallet, Cash. \$110	Male, 20's, 160 5'10", blk hair
Y5157	07-02-78	1800 7/1 0730 7/2	█████ Maple Ln.	██████████ ██████████	pulled off screen, shot window with BB gun.		none	██████████ W/M, 13, bld
LARCENY- Y5093	FA/AA 06-29-78	1930 6/28 0700 6/29	██████████ Manor	██████████	pried off of vehicle.	pry tool	Chrome ring & lug nut cover. \$40	unk
Y5104	06-30-78	0300 to 0625	█████ W. 15th St.	██████████	entered locked vehicle.	wire to slip door.	CB & 2 speakers. \$168.00	unk
Y5150	07-01-78	2230 6/30 0545 7/1	█████ Tennessee #1	██████████ ██████████	removed distrib- utor cap.		Distributor Cap. \$10	██████████ W/ 18, 5'10", thin bld hair.
Y5158	07-02-73	0000 to 0930	█████ Ousdahl	██████████	entered locked vehicle.	coathanger	CB & Mike \$90.00	unk
VANDALISM Y5108	06-20-78	0700 to 0800	10th & Maryland	██████████ ██████████	entered unlocked vehicle, squirted glue inside.	glue	none	██████████ B/M 01-21-19, 5'9", 180, brn, grey.
Y5130	07-01-78	2200	█████ Maverick	██████████ ██████████	sprayed shaving cream on vehicle.		none	unk

CASE NO	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	VICTIM	MO	WEAPON	LOSS	SUSPECT
VANDALISM - con't Y5132	06-29-78	2225	████ & Craig Ct.	City-Lawrence	sawed elm tree down.	hand saw	unk	unk
Y5133	07-01-78	2345 6/30	6th & Rockledge	████████████████	removed clothing from vehicle, thrown on ground.		none	unk
Y5148	07-01-78	1800 6/30 1200 7/1	████ W. 8th	████████████████	broke windshield.	brick	\$150-\$200 damage	unk
Y5154	07-02-78	0308	6th & Maine	████████████████	vehicle struck by object.	fire extinguisher.	unk	W/M, 20-25 brn hair
Y5162	07-02-78	0325 6/24	████ Maverick	████████████████	drove across lawns.	vehicle.	\$245.00 damage	██ W/M, 03-02-60 5'10", 175, brn hr
SEX OFFENSES								
Y5115	06-30-78	1530	South Park	████████████████	exposure			W/M, 5'10", 160 brn hair
Y5159	07-02-78	1125	████ Alabama	████████████████	exposure			W/M, thin, drk curly hair.

FIC SUMMARY - con't

07-03-78 0130 77 Ford PU, green, driven by ~~████████████████~~ B/M,
07-25-58. Stopped at 25th and Iowa ref 10-92
suspect. Recorded by O'Neil.

07-03-78 0215 71 Chevy, grey, D/G ~~██████~~, driven by ~~████████████████~~
B/M, 07-20-56. Stopped at 6th & Michigan ref
subject parked behind Jerry's Pharmacy with vehicle
lights off. Recorded by Browne and Gardner.

Appendix C



City of Lawrence

KANSAS

BUFORO M. WATSON, JR., CITY MANAGER

POLICE DEPARTMENT

111 E. 11th St.

913-841-7210

CITY COMMISSION

MAYOR

MARJORIE H. ARGERSINGER

COMMISSIONERS

DONALD BINNS

BARKLEY CLARK

ED CARTER

JACK ROSE

December 9, 1977

Mr. Richard K. Eisner
Oread Neighborhood Association
1227 Ohio
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Dear Mr. Eisner:

In response to your request of December 6, 1977, the Crime Analysis Unit of the Lawrence Police Department is able to provide a statistical survey of crime in your area for the use of the Oread Neighborhood Association.

In the first nine months of 1977, the Police Department responded to and/or investigated, 17,809 calls for service. A call for service is any self-initiated or dispatched police activity. This involves many types of calls, from a dog bite or checking a suspicious person to a homicide investigation. Calls for service do not necessarily indicate a violation of statute or ordinance.

The area boundaries, as defined by the Oread Neighborhood Association, incorporate parts of three of the Police Department's recording zones. (See attached map.) The statistics included in this letter are totals of zones 10 and 16. Due to the activity in zone 41 (downtown), those statistics have been deleted.

2,231 calls for police service were received in the first nine months of 1977 in zones 10 and 16. This represents 12.5% of the 17,809 incidents reported in the City of Lawrence. The targeted offenses of interest to your group are individually displayed below. These numbers are, again, nine month totals for the offenses occurring in your area.

<u>Target Crime</u>	<u>Zone 10</u>	<u>Zone 16</u>	<u>Total</u>
Homicide	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	1
Robbery	1	0	1
Assault	11	12	23
Burglary	50	45	95
Larcenies	87	57	144
Auto Theft	4	8	12

	<u>Zone 10</u>	<u>Zone 16</u>	<u>Total</u>
Vandalism	17	50	67
Sex Offenses	2	0	2
Prowler-Peeping Tom	28	17	45
Dog/Animal Calls	54	30	84
Disturbance/Fights	37	47	84
Littering	0	0	0
Totals	<u>357</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>665</u>

Of the 2,231 calls for police service in the ONA area, 29.8% involve the targeted crimes above. These statistics indicate that there are an average of 8.17 police calls for service in the ONA area each day. This is an average of 2.43 targeted crimes per day. As statistically apparent, the crimes of burglary and vandalism are the offenses that could best be combatted by your group's activities.

The first seven targeted crimes are used in Uniform Crime Reporting statistics and are reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as Part One Offenses.

No statistical information can be obtained at this time on the victims of the above crimes.

I hope that this information is of assistance in determining the types and extent of the problems that exist in your area. If there is other information that you desire, please notify me.

Yours truly,

Ron Olin

W. Ronald Olin
Crime Analyst

R. Richard Stanwix
Chief of Police

WRO/dc

Appendix D

A
THREE YEAR COMPARATIVE STUDY
of
COMPLAINT DATA INFORMATION
1975, 1976 and 1977

Crime Analysis Unit
Lawrence Police Department
February 22, 1978

INTRODUCTION

The Lawrence Police Department recorded over sixty-seven thousand calls for service in the three year period, 1975 through 1977. During this time period many changes occurred which affect the statistical completeness of the information available to the Police Department. The later one-half of 1977 is the most complete due to upgrading keypunch interpretation and the computer programs which compile the data contained in this report.

Statistical evaluation of the data reveals a disparity in distribution by times received, types of calls and geographical areas. This special analysis is designed to compare the available data for use in developing more responsive guidelines for police manpower allocation and deployment.

Five major areas of concern are compared in this report. These include:

- 1) Zone Workload (Part I and Other),
- 2) Zone Workload (by total activity),
- 3) Hour Workload,
- 4) District Workload, and
- 5) Day of the Week Activity.

A three year comparison is included in each of these five areas. The raw data that is used to compile this report varies in completeness, and in some cases, accuracy. The information that has been gathered is still useful for comparative purposes even though all of the totals do not necessarily match throughout the three-year period.

The data in this report represents total "calls for service." These numbers include all requests for police service, patrol field activity, crimes, investigations, arrests and case clearances. Each call received by Communications at the Law Enforcement Center is entered on an IBM card. The IBM card is then used for recording officers activity and passed on to the Technical Services Division. The TSD enters on each card a code for zone, day, date, time and disposition of the occurrence. Other information about the specific case such as complainant and officers/unit assigned is also recorded. This is the source of the data used in this report.

Interested officers may examine the raw data in the Crime Analysis Unit at their convenience.

WORKLOAD BY ZONE

The City of Lawrence is divided by a system of zones (see map - page three). The information recorded for the three-year period 1975-77 is recorded below. The first comparison is that of activity by zone.

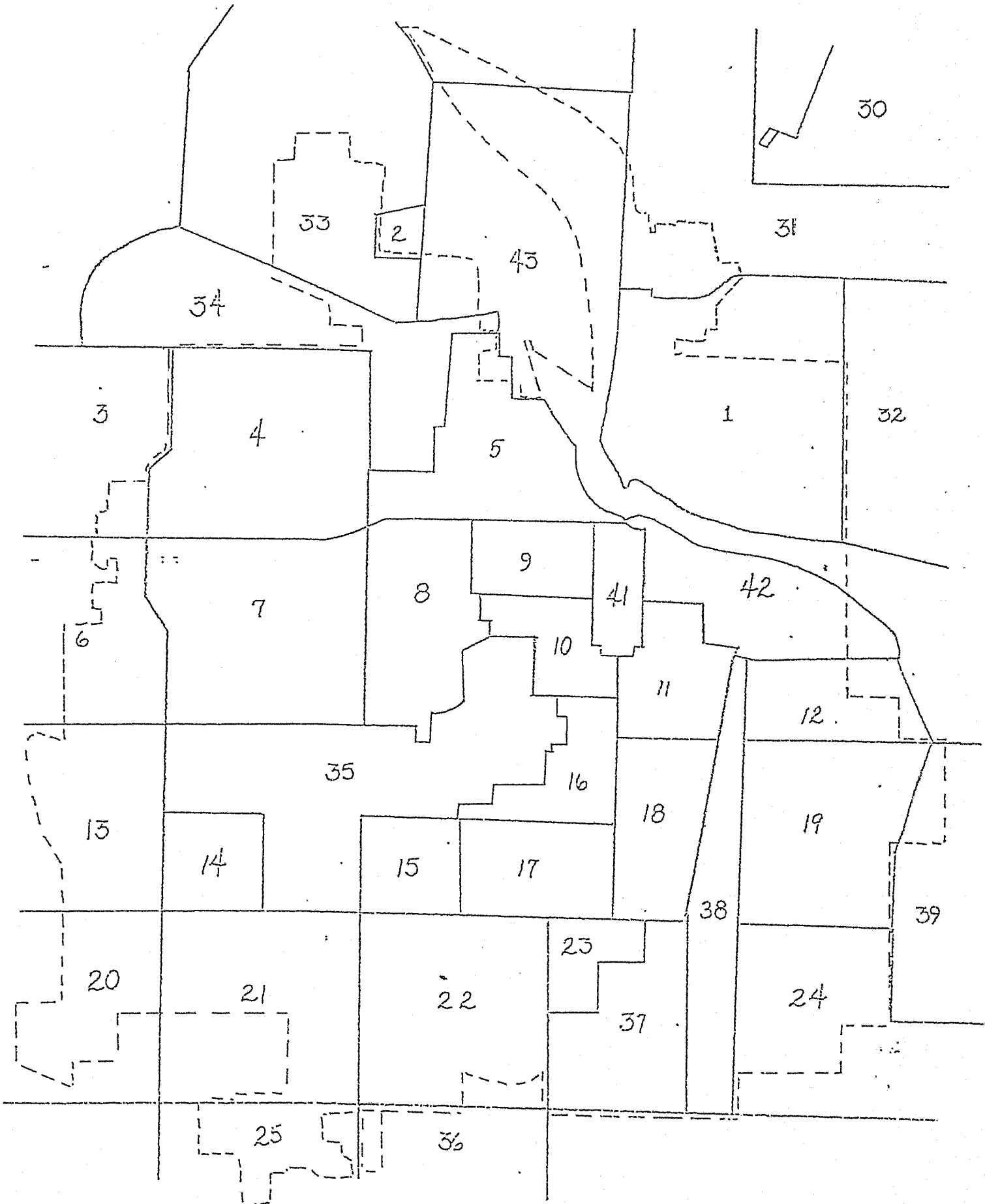
Number of Calls

ZONE NO.	1975			1976			1977		
	PART ONE	OTHER	TOTAL	PART ONE	OTHER	TOTAL	PART ONE	OTHER	TOTAL
1	143	1011	1160	160	1076	1236	150	1151	1301
2	3	18	21	1	5	6	0	8	8
3	0	22	22	0	19	19	3	12	15
4	79	419	498	107	568	675	104	624	728
5	158	1010	1168	171	1032	1203	189	989	1178
6	10	80	90	27	154	181	8	88	96
7	172	853	1025	140	814	954	72	1123	1195
8	206	1145	1351	229	1373	1602	259	1522	1781
9	118	843	961	119	1043	1162	121	883	1004
10	172	947	1119	198	1169	1367	233	1368	1601
11	171	953	1124	144	891	1035	131	948	1079
12	33	194	227	22	270	292	22	359	381
13	12	64	76	9	58	67	21	98	119
14	1	43	44	2	31	33	7	74	81
15	47	266	313	36	322	358	64	363	427
16	195	1025	1220	145	1085	1230	165	1319	1484
17	95	542	637	98	638	736	134	768	902
18	122	575	697	84	683	767	114	857	971
19	179	1090	1263	179	1159	1338	133	1177	1310
20	15	109	124	22	140	162	11	95	106
21	120	296	416	65	399	464	153	464	617
22	372	1766	2138	404	1848	2252	359	2290	2649
23	41	291	332	32	208	240	46	333	379
24	41	279	320	35	279	314	30	313	343
25	4	48	52	8	86	94	17	134	151
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
27	1	5	6	1	5	6	0	3	3
28	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
29	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1
30	1	11	12	2	8	10	1	10	11
31	2	37	39	5	46	51	1	28	29
32	3	7	10	2	6	8	1	1	2
33	6	61	67	8	53	61	6	104	110
34	12	83	95	19	128	147	1	95	96
35	47	284	331	35	273	308	12	570	582
36	7	54	61	19	67	86	31	167	198
37	23	113	136	18	90	108	24	136	160
38	60	229	286	35	286	321	60	276	336
39	3	12	15	0	8	8	1	17	18
40	0	4	4	0	2	2	1	2	3
41	219	1952	2171	260	2172	2432	339	3680	4019
42	41	322	363	54	350	404	50	306	356

CITY OF LAWRENCE
ZONES



46



ZONE NO.	1975			1976			1977		
	PART ONE	OTHER	TOTAL	PART ONE	OTHER	TOTAL	PART ONE	OTHER	TOTAL
43	0	4	4	1	16	17	1	42	43
44	1	4	5	0	3	3	1	0	1
45	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
47	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
48	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2935 (6.82%)	17072	20007	2897 (7.51%)	18868	21765	3076 (8.41%)	22806	25882

These totals indicate that over a three-year period an average of 7.5% of all calls for service involve Part One offenses. The remaining 92.5% involve other incidents. This rate is growing at about 0.8% each year.

A second evaluation of workload by zone involves the comparison of calls by zone with an average of activity by day and hour. This recorded below:

COMPARATIVE LISTING BY ACTIVITY

NO.	1975				1976				1977			
	ZONE NO	AVG DAY	AVG HOUR	TOTAL	ZONE NO	AVG DAY	AVG HOUR	TOTAL	ZONE NO	AVG DAY	AVG HOUR	TOTAL
1	41	5.9	.25	2171	41	6.7	.28	2432	41	8.2	.34	3019
2	22	5.8	.24	2138	22	6.2	.26	2252	22	7.2	.30	2646
3	8	3.7	.15	1351	8	4.4	.18	1602	8	4.9	.20	1781
4	19	3.5	.14	1263	10	3.7	.16	1367	10	4.4	.18	1601
5	16	3.4	.14	1220	19	3.7	.15	1338	16	4.1	.17	1484
6	5	3.2	.13	1163	1	3.4	.14	1236	19	3.6	.15	1310
7	1	3.1	.13	1160	16	3.4	.14	1230	1	3.6	.15	1301
8	11	3.0	.12	1124	5	3.3	.14	1203	7	3.2	.14	1195
9	10	3.1	.13	1119	9	3.2	.13	1162	5	3.2	.13	1178
10	7	2.8	.11	1025	11	2.8	.11	1035	11	3.0	.12	1079
11	9	2.6	.11	961	7	2.6	.11	954	9	2.8	.11	1004
12	18	1.9	.08	697	18	2.1	.09	767	18	2.7	.11	971
13	17	1.7	.07	637	17	2.0	.08	736	17	2.5	.10	902
14	4	1.4	.05	498	4	1.8	.08	675	4	2.0	.08	726
15	21	1.1	.05	416	21	1.3	.05	464	21	1.7	.07	617
16	42	.99	.04	363	42	1.1	.05	404	35	1.6	.07	582
17	23	.91	.04	332	15	1.0	.04	358	15	1.2	.05	427
18	35	.90	.03	331	38	0.9	.04	321	12	1.0	.04	381
19	24	.88	.04	320	24	0.9	.04	314	23	1.0	.04	379
20	15	.86	.03	313	35	0.8	.04	308	42	1.0	.04	356
21	38	.79	.03	289	12	0.8	.03	292	24	0.9	.04	343
22	12	.62	.02	227	23	0.7	.03	240	38	0.9	.04	336
23	37	.37	.01	136	6	0.5	.02	191	36	0.5	.02	193
24	20	.33	.01	124	20	0.4	.02	162	37	0.4	.02	160
25	34	.26	.01	95	34	0.4	.02	147	25	0.4	.02	151
26	6	.24	.01	90	37	0.3	.01	108	13	0.3	.01	119
27	13	.21	.003	76	25	0.3	.01	94	33	0.3	.01	110

NO.	1975				1976				1977			
	ZONE NO	AVG DAY	AVG HOUR	TOTAL	ZONE NO	AVG DAY	AVG HOUR	TOTAL	ZONE NO	AVG DAY	AVG HOUR	TOTAL
28	33	.183	.007	67	36	.24	.01	86	20	.29	.01	106
29	36	.16	.005	61	13	.18	.008	67	6	.26	.01	96
30	25	.14	.005	52	33	.17	.007	61	34	.22	.009	81
31	14	.12	.005	44	31	.14	.006	51	14	.22	.009	81
32	31	.11	.004	39	14	.09	.004	33	43	.11	.005	41
33	3	.06	.003	22	3	.05	.002	19	31	.08	.003	29
34	2	.06	.002	21	43	.05	.002	17	39	.05	.002	18
35	30	.03	.001	12	30	.03	.001	10	3	.04	.002	15
36	32	.027	.001	10	32	.02	.0009	8	30	.03	.001	11
37	43	.02	.001	10	39	.02	.0009	8	2	.02	.0009	8
38	27	.02	.0006	6	2	.01	.0007	6	27	.008	.0003	3
39	39	.11	.004	39	27	.01	.0007	6	40	.008	.0003	3
40	44	.01	.0005	5	44	.008	.0003	3	28	.005	.0002	2
41	40	.01	.0004	4	28	.005	.0002	2	26	.005	.0002	2
42	47	.002	.0001	1	29	.005	.0002	2	32	.005	.0002	2
43	26	0	0	0	40	.005	.0002	2	29	.003	.0001	1
44	28	0	0	0	45	.003	.0001	1	44	.003	.0001	1
45	29	0	0	0	48	.003	.0001	1	45	.003	.0001	1
46	45	0	0	0	26	.003	.0001	1	46	.003	.0001	1
47	46	0	0	0	49	.003	.0001	1	47	.003	.0001	1
48	48	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	48	0	0	0
49	49	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	49	0	0	0

The zones used to divide the City and record police activity are representative of neighborhood areas but do not represent equal population or geographical content. Neither do they represent an equal distribution of calls for police service.

The activity represented by the above information has been noted on two maps (next two pages). The first map is a representation of the eleven most active zones in 1977. The second map indicates the percentage of total City activity that each zone records.




Certain zones consistently have more activity than others. Two, in particular, are zones 41 and 22. These two zones record more activity on a regular basis than any others. This is primarily the result of a high concentration of business establishments and major thoroughfares which create high traffic patterns in each. Police response to the City's calls for service must take these two major zones, as well as the others, into consideration.

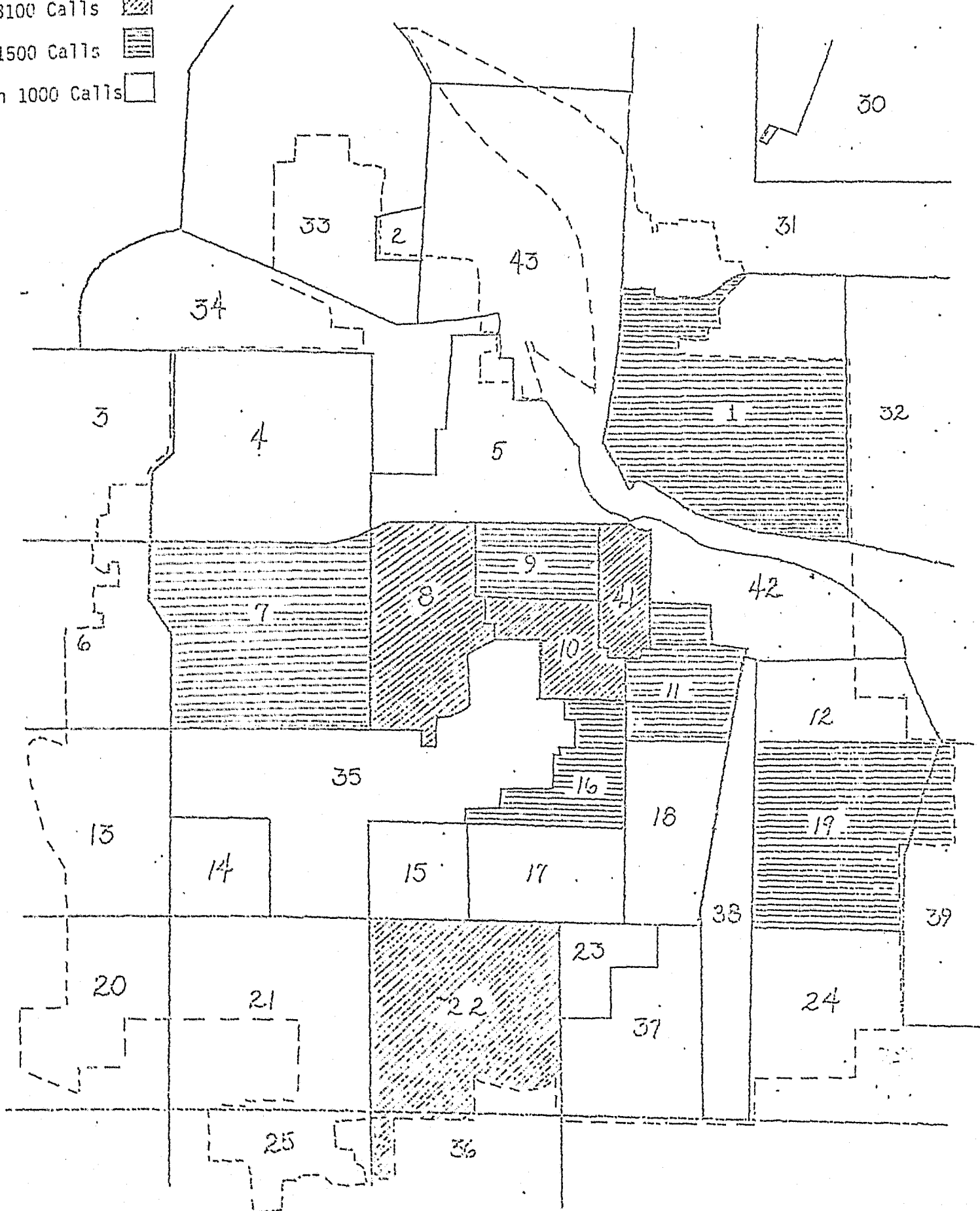
ACTIVITY BY ZONE
1977



49

LEGEND

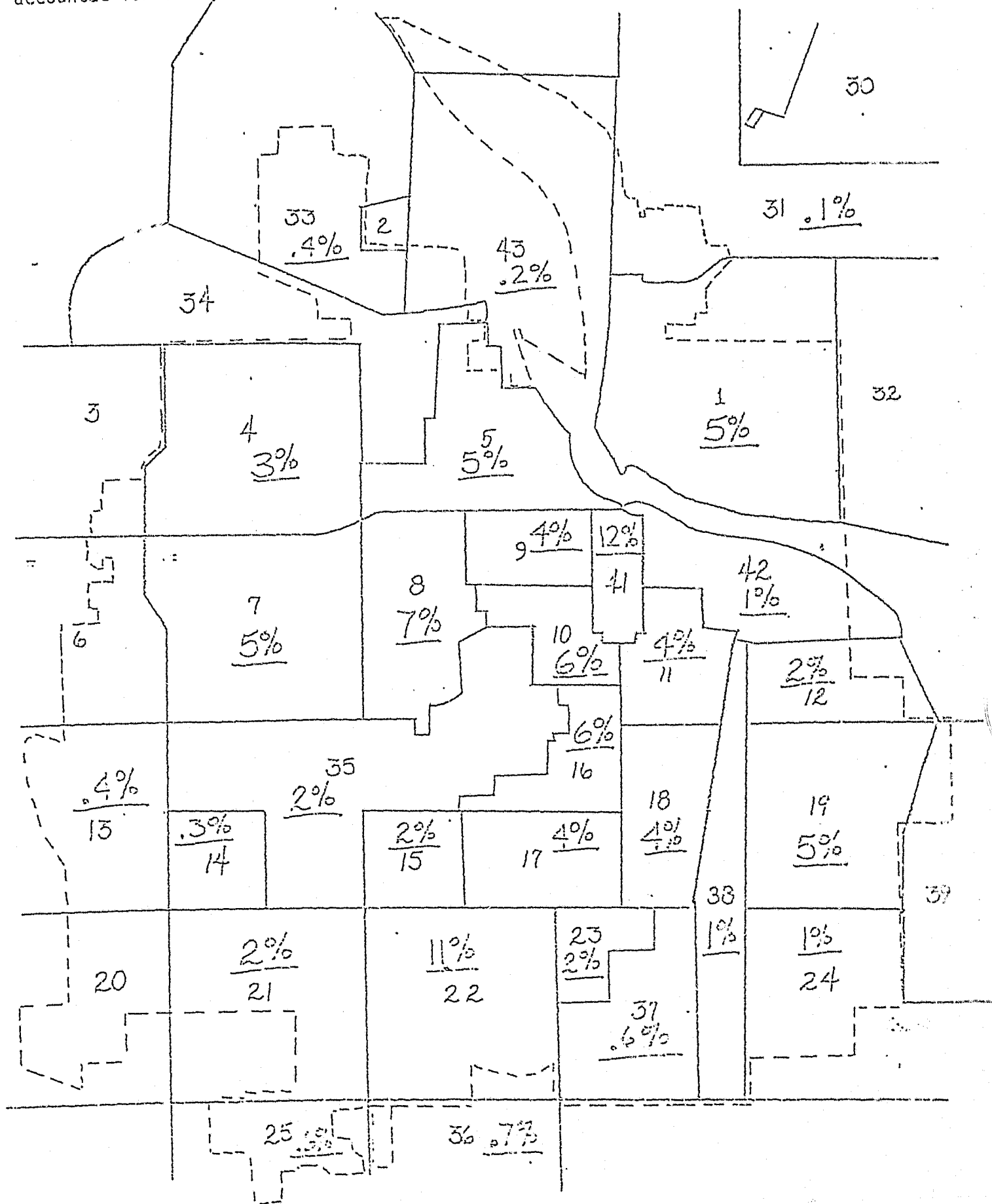
- 500 to 3100 Calls 
- 1500 to 3100 Calls 
- less than 1000 Calls 



1977 PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVITY BY ZONE

50

NOTE: 97.3% of all activity is accounted for on this map.



WORKLOAD BY THE HOUR

The workload distribution of calls for service indicates that some times are considerably more active than others. Of the 68,000 calls for service registered in 1975, 1976 and 1977, it is evident when divided by our current shift timetable that a disparity between shifts exists.

	1975		1976		1977	
	TOTAL CALLS	%	TOTAL CALLS	%	TOTAL CALLS	%
SHIFT ONE 0700-1500	6641	31	6611	29	8900	35
SHIFT TWO 1500-2300	7153	34	6878	30	9791	39
SHIFT THREE 2300-0700	* 7459	* 35	* 9194	* 41	6609	26
TOTAL	21,253	100	22,683	100	25,300	100

(*0000 Hour totals are inaccurate for 1975 and 1976. The City keypunch operator entered zero on every card which did not precisely fit into an hourly structure. As a result, the data is exaggerated for these two years).

A graph depicting hourly activity follows this section (next page). 1977 totals represent the most accurate assessment of the workload picture. Since the 1977 data is the most accurate of any available year, included below is the total hourly summary by Part I, Other and Total Calls for service.

Calls for service are more active during shift number two (1500-2300). Nearly 40% of all activity is recorded during this time. Shift two also has the highest percentage of Part One offenses to total calls. In 1977, 14.5% of shift two calls were Part One offenses. This contrasts to the other shifts as noted:

COMPARISON OF PART ONE OFFENSES TO ALL Recorded Incidents-1977

	Part One 14%	Other 86%	Total 100%
Shift One			
Shift Two	14.5%	85.5%	100%
Shift Three	11%	89%	100%

It can be concluded from these statistics that the highest incidents of calls is on shift number two. As such, shift two should be assigned 40% of the available resources. Shifts one and three create other problems. It is possible that Part One offenses are being committed on shift three and reported on shift one. This suggests that each of the two remaining shifts should have no less than 30% of available men on each shift. Adequate coverage could also be provided by a staggered shift system to supplement high activity periods.

LEGEND

1975
1976
1977

WORKLOAD BY HOUR
1975/1976/1977

52

NUMBER OF CALLS FOR SERVICE

SHIFT ONE

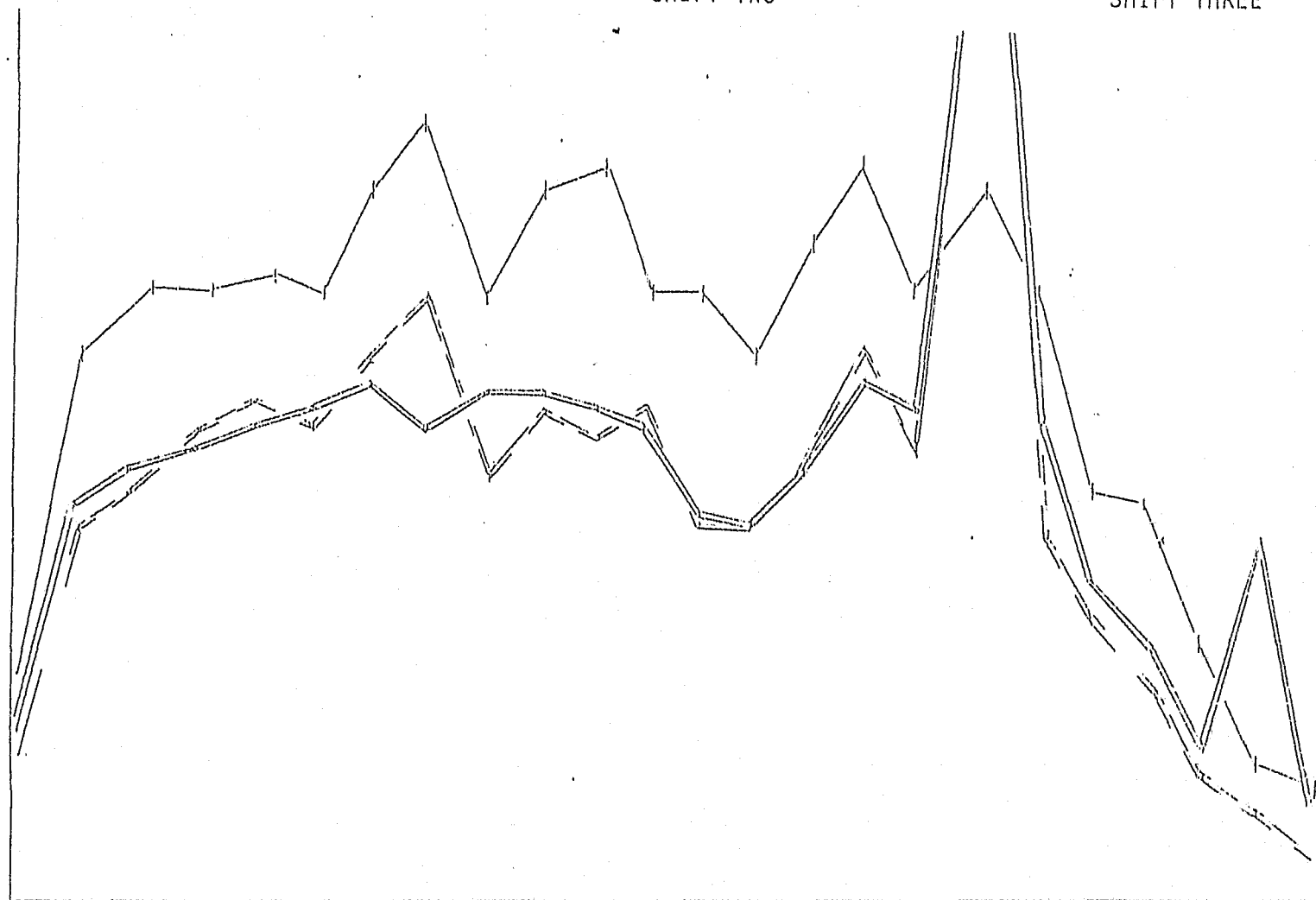
SHIFT TWO

SHIFT THREE

1600
1500
1400
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100

07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 00 01 02 03 04 05 06

HOUR OF THE DAY



1977

Shift One			
Hour	Part One	Other	Total
0700	61	438	499
0800	121	898	1019
0900	179	968	1147
1000	166	980	1146
1100	161	1026	1187
1200	162	982	1144
1300	197	1113	1310
1400	178	1270	1448
Total	1225	7675	8900
Shift Two			
Hour	Part One	Other	Total
1500	162	956	1118
1600	230	1074	1304
1700	219	1168	1387
1800	170	998	1168
1900	156	963	1119
2000	154	920	1074
2100	157	1078	1235
2200	170	1216	1386
Total	1418	8373	9791
Shift Three			
Hour	Part One	Other	Total
2300	136	1040	1176
0000	220	1136	1356
0100	97	1088	1185
0200	69	774	843
0300	63	738	801
0400	42	529	571
0500	40	326	366
0600	29	282	311
Total	696	5913	6609
TOTALS	3339	21961	25300

WORKLOAD BY DISTRICT

The Lawrence Police Department divides the City into six working districts (see map - next page). The following numbers of calls were recorded for each of the districts from 1975 to 1977.

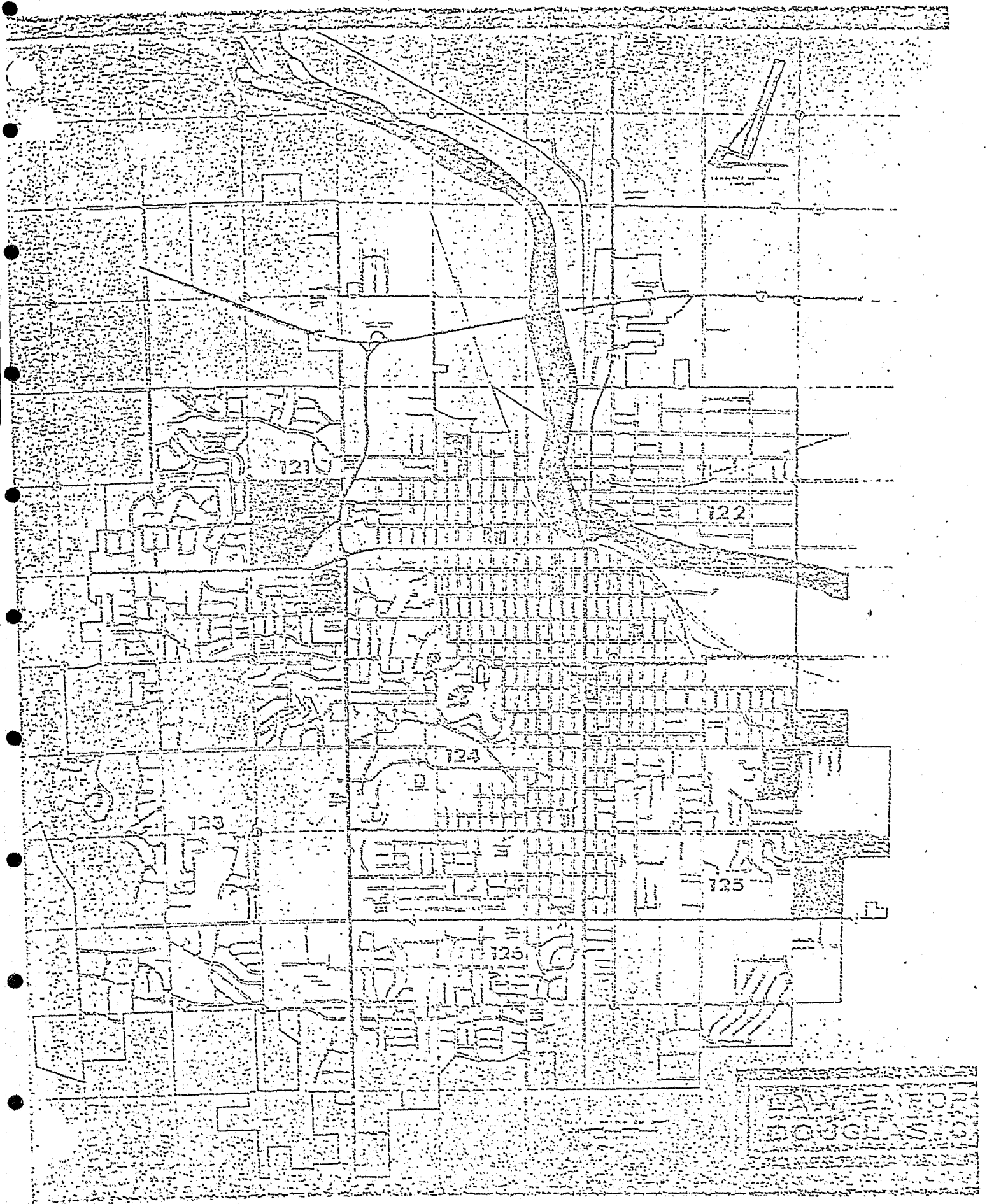
1975						
	NO. OF CALLS	AVG DAY	AVG SHIFT	AVG HOUR	%	DISTRICT NO.
1)	6,082	16.7	5.6	.70	30	124
2)	3,535	9.7	3.2	.40	16	125
3)	3,140	8.6	2.9	.36	16	122
4)	2,767	7.6	2.5	.32	14	126
5)	2,391	6.6	2.2	.27	12	123
6)	<u>2,231</u>	6.1	2.0	.25	11	121
Total	20,147					

1976						
	NO. OF CALLS	AVG DAY	AVG SHIFT	AVG HOUR	%	DISTRICT NO.
1)	6,527	17.9	6.0	.75	30	124
2)	3,818	10.5	3.5	.44	17	125
3)	3,258	8.9	3.0	.37	15	122
4)	3,055	8.4	2.8	.35	14	126
5)	2,746	7.5	2.5	.31	13	123
6)	2,448	6.7	2.2	.28	11	121
Total	21,862					

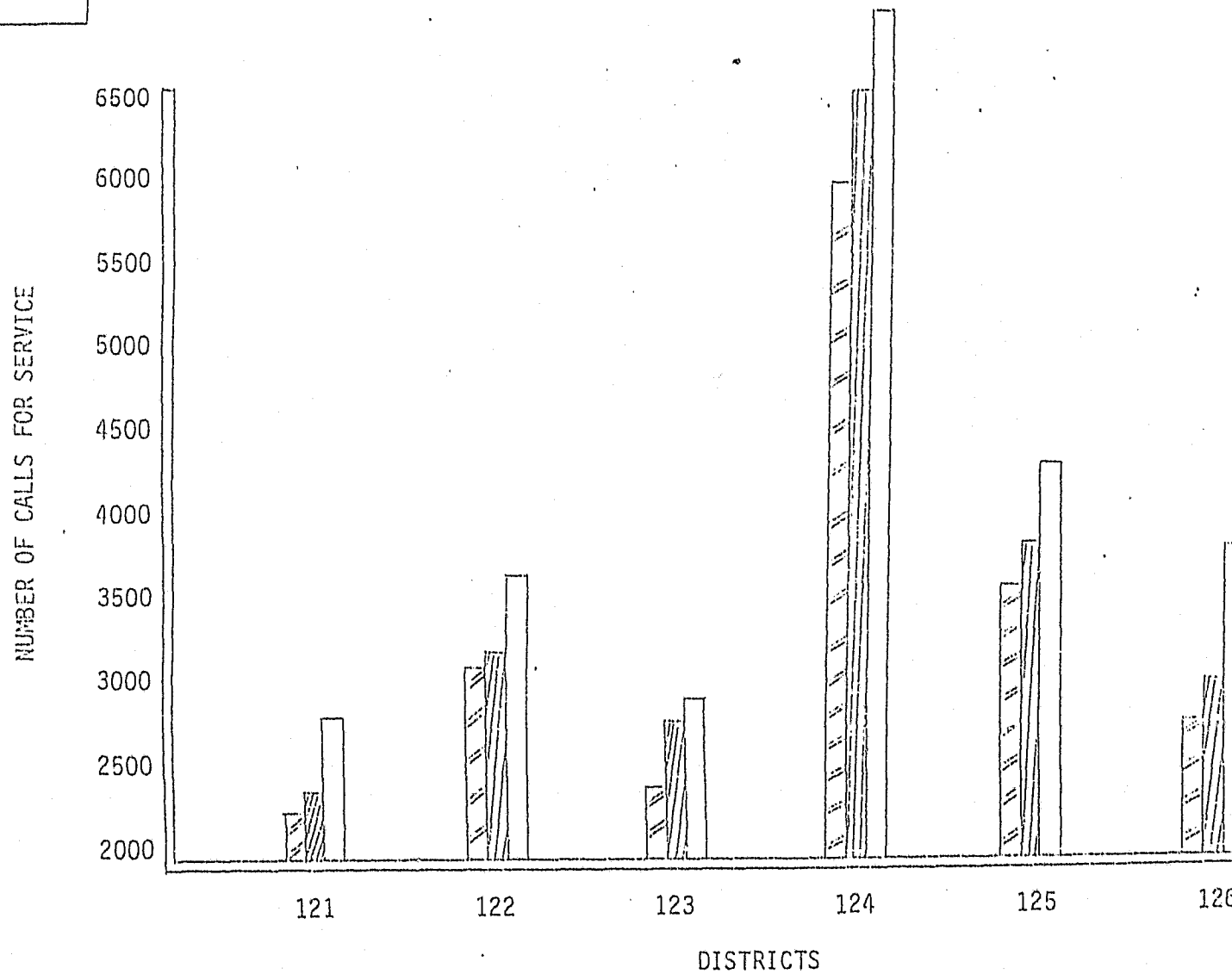
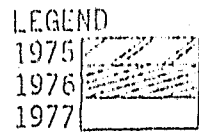
1977						
	NO. OF CALLS	AVG DAY	AVG SHIFT	AVG HOUR	%	DISTRICT NO.
1)	7,186	19.7	6.6	.82	29	124
2)	4,454	12.2	4.1	.51	18	125
3)	3,871	10.6	3.5	.44	15	126
4)	3,660	10.00	3.3	.42	15	122
5)	2,941	8.1	2.7	.34	12	123
6)	<u>2,702</u>	7.4	2.5	.31	11	121
Total	24,814					

The data compiled on district activity measured over the last three years conclusively indicates a need for change. District 124 consistently has more activity, as much as twice the recorded activity of one-half of the other districts in the City. These statistics indicate that a realignment of districts is needed if an equal amount of work is anticipated from each member assigned to patrol duty.

A graphical representation of number of calls by district follows the district map.



WORKLOAD BY DISTRICT
1975/1976/1977



WORKLOAD BY DAY OF WEEK

A comparison of workload by day of the week is compiled below. This comparison indicates the activity recorded in the last three years. 1975 and 1976 data is somewhat inaccurate, but is still believed to give an indication of what workloads existed in those years.

DAY OF WEEK	1975		1976		1977	
	NO. OF CALLS	%	NO. OF CALLS	%	NO. OF CALLS	%
MON	1304	13	2312	13	3282	13
TUES	1523	15	2398	14	3448	14
WED	1412	14	2450	14	3408	13
THUR	1395	14	2637	15	3661	15
FRI	1532	15	2869	16	4149	17
SAT	1621	16	2890	16	4068	16
SUN	1221	12	2076	12	2991	12
TOTAL	10,008	99	17,632	100	25,007	100

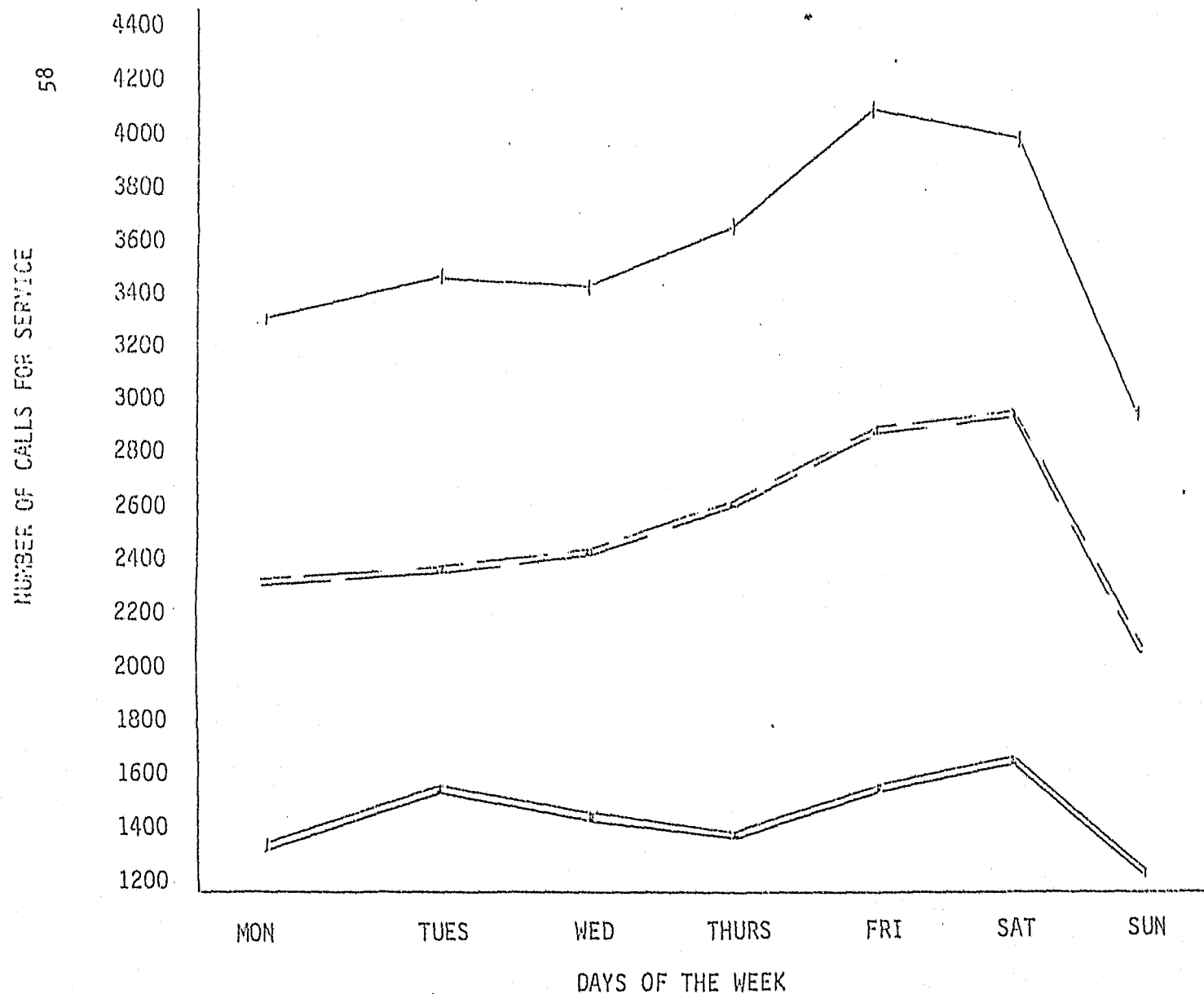
The statistics indicate, in this case, a fairly consistent pattern of activity exists throughout the week. Supervisors should note a need for manpower Thursday through Saturday and a decreased manpower need on Sundays.

A graphical representation of workload by the day of the week is included on the next page.

LEGEND

1975
1976
1977

WORKLOAD BY DAY OF THE WEEK
1975/1976/1977



SUMMARY

The data compiled and summarized in this report indicates that there are disparities and inequities in the workload by zones, hours, districts and days of the week. As a result, several suggestions can be made to reallocate existing resources to better utilize personnel.

a) Shift Changes--

Three equal shifts may not be needed. Available statistics indicate that the shifts should contain the following number of personnel:

Shift One (0700-1500) - 14 Officers (30%)

Shift Two (1500-2300) - 18 Officers (40%)

Shift Three (2300-0700) - 14 Officers (30%)
(46 Officers are used in this example).

This could provide more officers when an increased workload is anticipated.

b) Permanent Shifts--

There would be difficulty arranging the prescribed manpower indicated above.

Officers going to school could be assigned to straight shift two to increase manpower. Another alternative is the creation of permanent shifts.

c) District Realignment--

The existing districts are no longer adequate divisions for assigning police activity. A more equal distribution would allow more time for officers activity, follow-up and/or service. A sample design for new districts is included (next page) in this report. A blank zone map of the City is also included for individual ideas of district reallocation. Each district division should ideally contain 16.6% of all recorded activity.

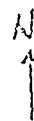
d) Day of the Week Activity--

Supervisors should be aware of the varied activity levels by day to provide manpower assignments to cover busy days.

The summary included in this report provides for a more equal distribution of workload assignments to every patrol officer. These changes would assist each officer in the opportunity to be actively involved in the assigned district while allowing time for investigative activities as well. The changes outlined in this report are only suggestions and attempt to provide a starting point for future discussion. It is hoped that positive changes will be initiated to solve some of the problems discovered in this comparative analysis.

W. Ronald Olin
W. Ronald Olin
Crime Analyst

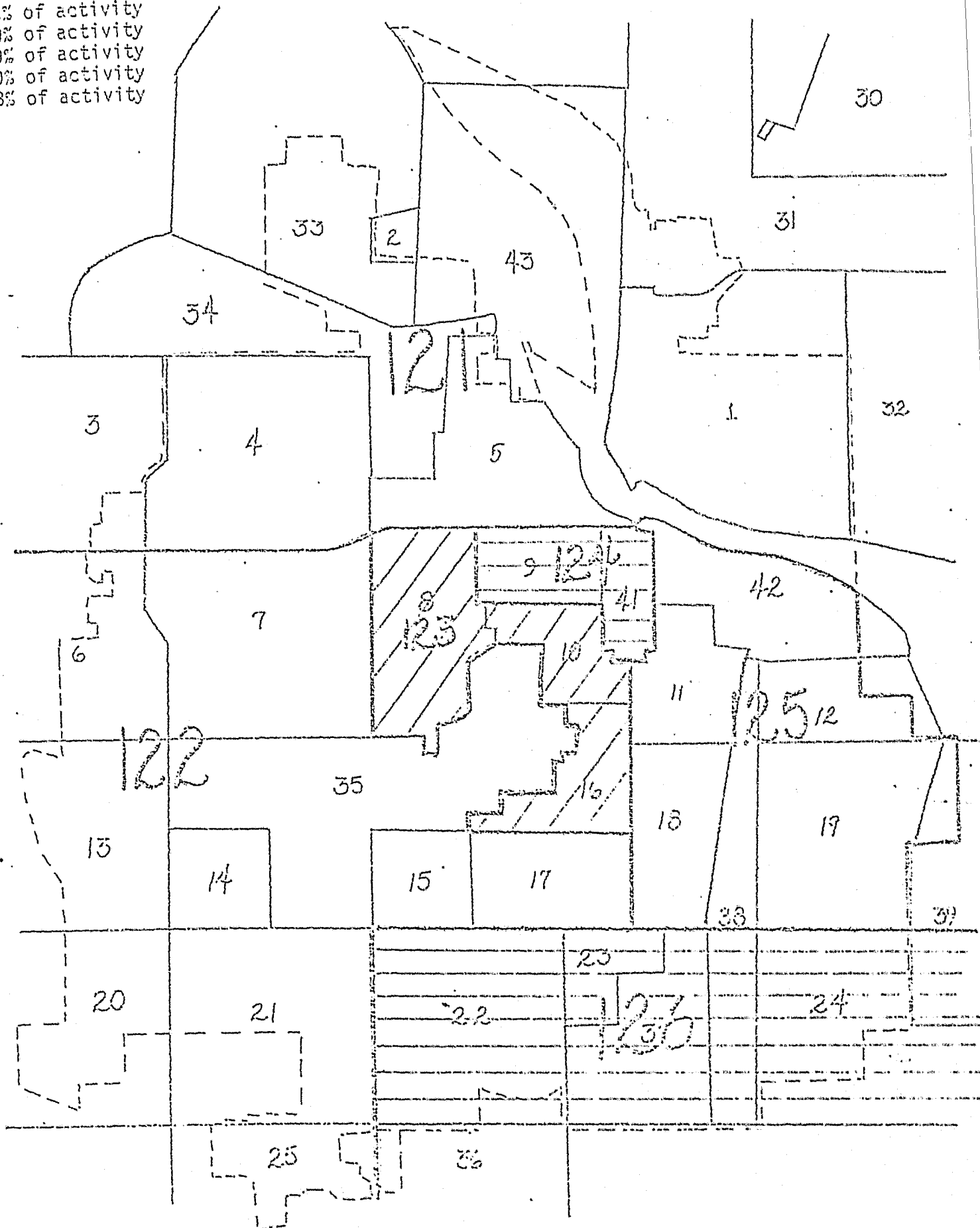
PROPOSED DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

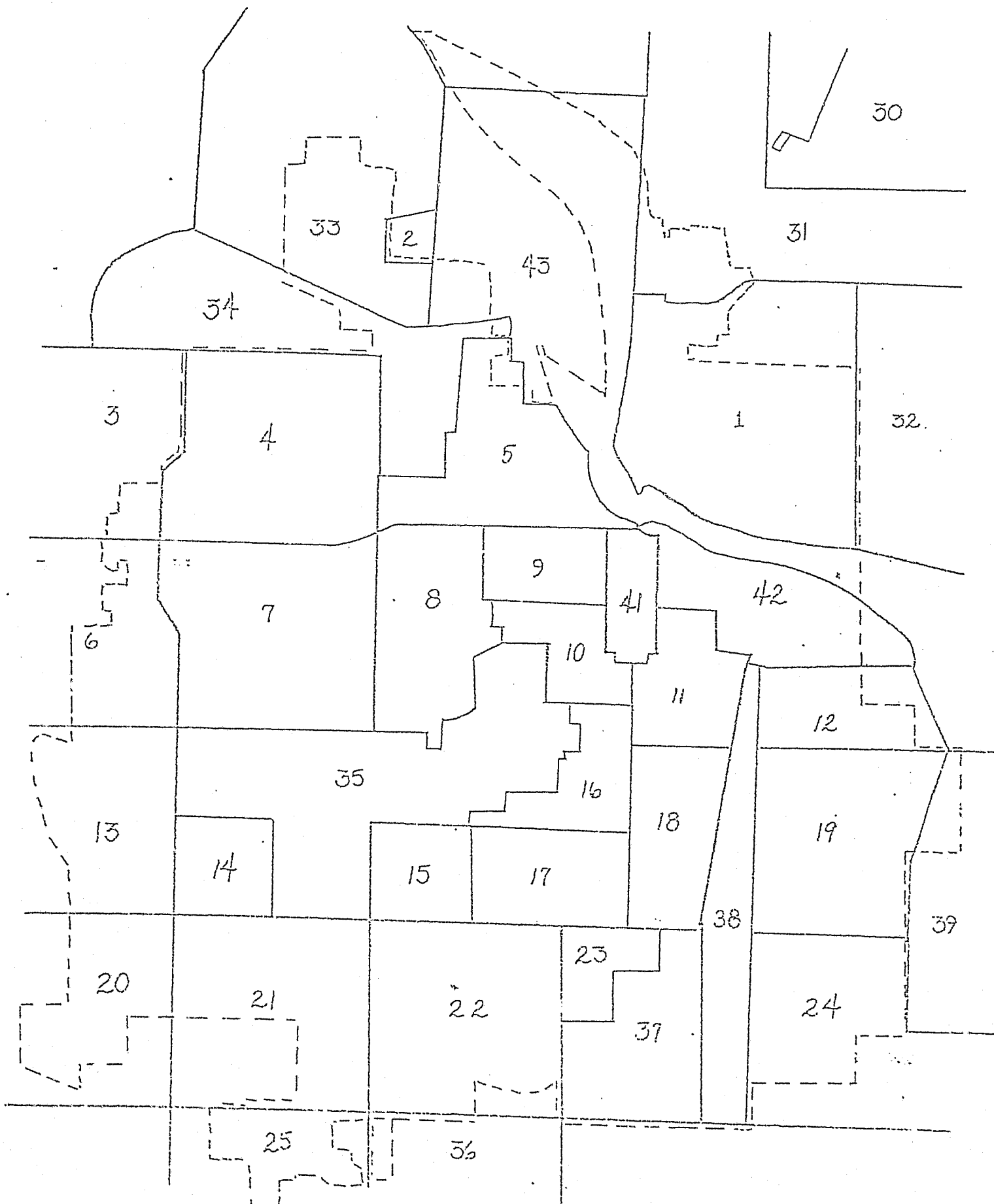


60

LEGEND

- 21- 13.8% of activity
- 22- 16.3% of activity
- 19.0% of activity
- 16.0% of activity
- 16.0% of activity
- 26- 16.3% of activity





Appendix E

OFFENDER/VICTIM ANALYSIS

The Crime Analysis Unit of the Lawrence Police Department was initiated in August of 1977. The organizational meetings for the unit stressed the development of management information concerning past criminal occurrences. An evaluation of this type is believed to be of value for allocating patrol and crime prevention resources as well as for informational purposes. The Offender/Victim Study was suggested during these meetings.

Methodology

The CAU inherited a copy of each criminal investigation report written in 1977. These were organized according to criminal offenses and examined. Some categories, such as homicide, rape and armed robbery, contained such a small total sample that they were not considered for computerized evaluation. Other crimes were examined based on the criterion of repetition. If crime types could be selected that had similar or identical characteristics, such as: a. offender; b. modus operandi; c. geographical or time similarities or other data, then the study could be of value to the management of police resources. Four crime types were selected for examination using this criterion:

1. burglary
2. assault
3. larceny
4. auto theft

The CAU determined that the volume of cases in these four areas was too great to allow individual examination of cases. A random selection procedure was agreed upon to limit the cases for study.

One small difficulty with this decision was immediately discovered. Case numbers are assigned chronologically. As a result, there is no complete case number listing of cases by crime type. To correct this, it was necessary to hand search the case files and hand record case numbers. This process produced four lists of case numbers, one for each crime type. The

unforeseen advantage to this solution was the accurate record of the numerical order in which cases were filed in the CAU.

The case number lists were keypunched and given to the CAU programmer. The programmer then ran the case numbers through a random number format at the Computer Service Agency (CSA). The case numbers selected by the program were used to determine which cases were studied.

A fifty-seven question checklist was developed for the study. The checklist (Figure 1) includes information about the crime, victim, suspect, MO and other information. An instruction sheet (Figure 2) was also developed to identify one hundred sixty-six separate characteristics within the checklist. Upon the completion of the checklist and instruction sheet, the study was ready for data gathering.

Several officers and the CAU secretary assisted in the data gathering phase of the study. However, one officer was on light duty for medical reasons and was transferred to the CAU. This officer spent nearly two months gathering data for this report. The primary reliance on one officer for data gathering assisted in the consistent interpretation of reports. The information was obtained by reading each report and then by entering the appropriate alphabetic and numerical codes on the checklist. This proved to be an enormously time-consuming project. Nine hundred cases were examined and then keypunched. The 1977 reporting year was over by this time and the rest of cases in each crime type had been selected and reviewed. The results were then turned over to the programmer.

The CAU programmer worked with an outside consultant, Mr. Tom Roth, and compiled a program for the data using an SPSS package. The program was then run at one of the computers housed at the University of Kansas. The resulting data, interpreted by Mr. Roth, is the remainder of this report.

1. CASE NO. _____	38. STRUCTURE DESC. _____	43. SEASON _____
2. UCR NO. _____	39. SAFEGUARDS _____	44. LIGHTING _____
3. DATE RPT. _____	40. METHOD _____	45. VISIBILITY _____
4. DAY _____	41. TOOL _____	46. WITNESSES _____
5. TIME RPT. _____		47. LOSS- CLASSIFICATION _____
6. DATE OCC _____		
7. TIME OCC _____		
8. ZONE _____		48. VALUE _____
9. LOCATION _____	20. VICTIM DEMEANOR _____	49. CRIME SCENE PROCESSING _____
10. # VICTIMS _____	21. VICTIM ALCOHOL _____	50. DETECTIVE FOLLOW-UP _____
11. # SUSPECTS _____	22. VICTIM DRUGS _____	51. INITIATED CALL _____
12. VICTIM _____	23. VICTIM RESISTED _____	52. SUSPECT ID DEVEL. BY _____
13. ADDRESS _____	24. VICTIM INJURIES _____	
14. RACE _____ 17. HEIGHT _____		
15. SEX _____ 18. WEIGHT _____	33. SUSPECT DEMEANOR _____	53. DATE OF ARREST _____
16. AGE _____ 19. EMPLOYED _____	34. SUSPECT ALCOHOL _____	54. AUTHORITY _____
	35. SUSPECT DRUGS _____	55. DISPOSITION _____
25. SUSPECT _____	36. WEAPON _____	
26. ADDRESS _____	37. DEGREE OF FORCE _____	56. DATE CLEARED _____
27. RACE _____ 30. HEIGHT _____		57. CLEARED BY _____
28. SEX _____ 31. WEIGHT _____		
29. AGE _____ 32. EMPLOYED _____		

1. CASE NO. _____	38. STRUCTURE DESC. _____	43. SEASON _____
2. UCR NO. _____	39. SAFEGUARDS _____	44. LIGHTING _____
3. DATE RPT. _____	40. METHOD _____	45. VISIBILITY _____
4. DAY _____	41. TOOL _____	46. WITNESSES _____
5. TIME RPT. _____		47. LOSS- CLASSIFICATION _____
6. DATE OCC _____		
7. TIME OCC _____		
8. ZONE _____		48. VALUE _____
9. LOCATION _____	20. VICTIM DEMEANOR _____	49. CRIME SCENE PROCESSING _____
10. # VICTIMS _____	21. VICTIM ALCOHOL _____	50. DETECTIVE FOLLOW-UP _____
11. # SUSPECTS _____	22. VICTIM DRUGS _____	51. INITIATED CALL _____
12. VICTIM _____	23. VICTIM RESISTED _____	52. SUSPECT ID DEVEL. BY _____
13. ADDRESS _____	24. VICTIM INJURIES _____	
14. RACE _____ 17. HEIGHT _____		
15. SEX _____ 18. WEIGHT _____	33. SUSPECT DEMEANOR _____	53. DATE OF ARREST _____
16. AGE _____ 19. EMPLOYED _____	34. SUSPECT ALCOHOL _____	54. AUTHORITY _____
	35. SUSPECT DRUGS _____	55. DISPOSITION _____
25. SUSPECT _____	36. WEAPON _____	
26. ADDRESS _____	37. DEGREE OF FORCE _____	56. DATE CLEARED _____
27. RACE _____ 30. HEIGHT _____		57. CLEARED BY _____
28. SEX _____ 31. WEIGHT _____		
29. AGE _____ 32. EMPLOYED _____		

INSTRUCTION SHEET

1. CASE NUMBER
2. UCR NUMBER
3. DATE REPORTED
4. DAY REPORTED - 0-Sun, 1-Mon, 2-Tues, 3-Wed, 4-Thurs, 5-Fri, 6-Sat.
5. TIME REPORTED - (military hours only)
6. DATE OCCURRED
7. TIME OCCURRED - (military hours only)
8. ZONE NUMBER
9. LOCATION (address)
10. NUMBER OF VICTIMS INVOLVED
11. NUMBER OF SUSPECTS INVOLVED
12. VICTIM NAME (Or business & data on reporting party)
13. VICTIM ADDRESS
14. RACE - W-White, B-Black, C-Chinese, J-Japanese, I-Indian, M-Mexican, O-Other.
15. SEX (M or F)
16. AGE
17. HEIGHT 0-5'
 - 1- 5'-5'5"
 - 2- 5'6"-5'11"
 - 3- '6-6'5"
 - 4- 6'6" +
18. WEIGHT 0-100
 - 1- 101-149
 - 2- 150-199
 - 3- 200-249
 - 4- 250 +
19. EMPLOYED (Y or N)

20. VICTIM DEMEANOR 0-Calm
1-Excited
2-Nervous
3-Angry
21. VICTIM ALCOHOL USE (Y or N)
22. VICTIM DRUG USE (Y or N)
23. VICTIM RESISTED 0-None
1-Before Crime
2-During Crime
3-After Crime
24. VICTIM INJURIES 0-None Visible
1-Upset
2-Minor
3-Serious
4-Death
25. SUSPECT NAME
26. SUSPECT ADDRESS
27. RACE (W, B, C, J, I, M, O)
28. SEX (M or F)
29. AGE
30. HEIGHT (as with victim)
31. WEIGHT (as with victim)
32. EMPLOYED (Y or N)
33. SUSPECT DEMEANOR (same as victim)
34. SUSPECT ALCOHOL USE (Y or N)
35. SUSPECT DRUGS (Y or N)
36. WEAPON 0-None
1-Gun
2-Knife
3-Other

37. DEGREE OF FORCE 0-None

- 1-Threatening
- 2-Pulling
- 3-Shoving
- 4-Striking
- 5-Cutting
- 6-Shooting

38. STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION 0-Business

- 1-Apt
- 2-Single Family
- 3-Duplex
- 4-Hotel
- 5-Motel
- 6-Institution
- 7-Other

39. SAFEGUARDS 0-Alarm

- 1-Bars
- 2-Security fence
- 3-Floodlights
- 4-Security officer
- 5-Watch dog

40. METHOD 0-Broke Window

- 1-Other window entry
- 2-Forced door
- 3-Other door entry
- 4-Force through wall
- 5-Other wall entry

41. TOOL 0-Prying 4-Other

- 1-Breaking
- 2-Cutting

42. NONE

43. LIGHTING 0-Well lit

1-Some light

2-None

3-Unknown

44. SEASON 0-Winter (Dec 21-Mar 21)

1-Spring (Mar 21-June 21)

2-Summer (June 21-Sept 21)

3-Fall (Sept 21-Dec 21)

45. VISIBILITY (visible to the public - Y or N)

46. WITNESSES IDENTIFIED (Y or N)

47. LOSS CLASSIFICATION 0-Currency

1-Jewelry

2-Clothing

3-Motor Vehicle

4-Office Equipment

5-TV, Radio, Stereo

6-Firearms

7-Household Goods

8-Consumable Goods

9-Livestock

No entry for miscellaneous

48. VALUE 0-under \$50

1-\$50-\$100

2-\$101-\$500

3-\$500 or more.

49. CRIME SCENE PROCESSING (Y or N)

50. DETECTIVE FOLLOW UP (Y or N)

51. INITIATED CALL 0-Victim

1-Witness

2-Police

3-Other

52. SUSPECT ID DEVELOPED BY 0-Patrol

1-Detective

2-Both

3-Other

53. DATE OF ARREST

54. AUTHORITY 0-Dispatched

1-Warrant

2-Prior Knowledge

55. DISPOSITION 0-No Prosecution

1-Convicted - lesser charge

2-Convicted - as accused

3-Paroled

56. DATE CLEARED

57. CLEARED BY 0-Arrest

1-Exceptionally

2-Unfounded

3-Unknown

In this report, the characteristics of burglary, assault, larceny, and auto theft incidents in Lawrence, Kansas in 1977 were examined. The findings reported in this summary are limited by several factors, including small sample sizes resulting when the data was broken down or disaggregated (for example, separating suspects by race or groups). As a result, many of the statistical analyses generated by the computer analysis do not have sufficient power to validly detect associations or correlations in the data. Thus, the presentation of findings rests on descriptive information.

1. Burglary

1.1. Structural Characteristics of Burglary Incidents

Results presented in this section focus on such variables as the type of structure victimized, point of entry, and method of entry.

Table 1 indicates that single family homes were most frequently burglarized (52%); apartments were the second most frequent target (42%). Not surprisingly, the highest category for nonresidential burglaries was businesses (72%), though other locations accounted for more than 14% of these incidents. Nonresidential burglaries comprised approximately one-third of the cases studied.

Table 2, point of entry, shows that the most frequent means of entry for residence burglaries was nonforce door (36%), followed by forced door (25%). Breaking windows and other window entries (nonforce) each accounted for 19% of the total cases. Doors and windows, then,

accounted for 99% of illegal entries. For nonresidential burglaries, almost half the entries were made through a broken window (46%), followed by forced doors (29%). Nonforce entries accounted for 23% of nonresidential cases as compared to 55% for residence crimes.

Table 3, type of property stolen, shows a preference for currency (45% residential, 71% nonresidential) or goods that could be quickly converted into cash, such as televisions and radios (29% residential, 13% nonresidential). Other types of property appeared to be taken infrequently and accounted for only a small percentage of cases.

As shown in Table 4, the extent of property loss was broken down by time of day of occurrence (day, night, and unknown). Results for residential burglaries showed a slight tendency for daytime crimes to have smaller losses than nighttime incidents (daytime loss \$101-500, 25%; more than \$500, 15% versus 37% and 27% nighttime). Overall, the most frequent losses were in the \$101 to \$500 range (35%), followed by less than \$50 (32%).

1.2. Temporal Characteristics of Burglary Incidents

Temporal characteristics of burglaries include day of week, time of day, and month of year during which the crimes occurred. (Through an error on my part in setting up the analysis, only time of report was analyzed, not time of occurrence. A short additional analysis will be needed to retrieve that data).

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Table 5 indicates that 44% of residential burglaries were reported between 1500 to 2399 hours while 41% were reported between 0800 and 1599, and 14% between 0000 and 0799 hours. This pattern suggests that victimized citizens are reporting burglaries at two primary times - in the morning, following a nighttime entry, or in the late afternoon, following return from work or school.

The majority of nonresidential burglaries were reported between 0700 and 1199 (54%) suggesting that businessmen discover the entry during the morning following the break-in (94% of nonresidential burglaries occurred at night or unknown times).

Days of the week (Table 6) showed no discernible daily pattern for residential burglaries by night and nonresidential burglaries. Daytime residential burglaries, however, were more likely to occur on weekdays (81%) than on weekends (19%).

Month of reporting is found in Table 7. The data revealed little consistent seasonal variation, but showed relatively higher frequencies during those months in which transitions take place in the student population (April - May, 30%; August - September, 31%).

1.3. Suspect/Victim Profile

Of the 228 residential burglary reports with victim information included, the typical victim was a white (91%) male (70%) between 19 and 27 years of age (52%). The typical suspect, on the other hand, was a white (56%) or black (35%) male (94%) either less than 15 (37%) or 19-27 (33%) years old (see Tables 8, 9, 10, and 11).

1.4. Other Characteristics

Other characteristics of burglaries include the geographic distribution of offenses and the environmental aspects of the crime location, including its visibility and lighting.

Table 12, incidence by planning zone, indicates that residential burglaries tended to be clustered in zones 8, 10, 11, and 22 which together accounted for 45% of all cases. For nonresidential burglaries, zone 41 accounted for 8% of the total offenses.

Since few reports indicated whether the crime scene was lighted (9%, residence; 8% nonresidence), it is impossible to present any relationships between lighting conditions and occurrence. Of the 121 cases with visibility information coded, one-third indicated that the crime would be visible to the public. Witnesses were more likely to be found in daytime (26%) than nighttime (13%) residence offenses.

2. Assaults

2.1. Temporal Characteristics of Assaults

Assaults were found to be fairly evenly distributed throughout the week, although weekends tended to have a slightly higher incidence (17% versus 13% per day average - not a statistically significant difference). Assaults were more likely to be reported during evening hours (1600-2400, 55%). (See Tables 13 and 14.)

Although only 22% of all assault reports indicated that the offense was visible to the public, 50% of the total cases indicated that a witness was available.

2.2. Suspect/Victim Characteristics

The typical victim was a white (94%) male (31%) who suffered minor injuries (52%). The extent of injury incurred was not statistically associated with the degree of force expended by the suspect, primarily due to the predominance of striking as the principal means of attack for all categories of injury.

The typical suspect was a white (61%) male (83%) between 19 and 27 years of age (38%). The suspect was most frequently described as angry (71%) and unarmed (67%). The suspect's use of alcohol was noted in 26% of assaults, though intoxication was not statistically correlated with the overall level of victim injury. Nonetheless, suspect intoxication was noted in 44% of serious injuries as opposed to 39% of minor injuries reported.

In terms of victimization patterns, whites tended to assault whites (96%) while blacks tended to assault blacks (67%). As noted earlier, the small samples for minority-related offenses makes any strong comparisons between groups highly unreliable.

Zones 1, 23, and 41 accounted for 32% of all assaults in the city.

3. Larceny

Regarding larceny, the most frequent categories in this sample were purse snatching (19%); larceny from autos (17%), larceny from buildings (16%), and shoplifting (15%). Examined across all categories, larcenies did not vary significantly by day of week, ranging from a low

of 12% on Sunday to a high of 16% on Monday. Larcenies were most likely to be reported during daylight business hours (0800 to 1599, 56%) probably reflecting the greater opportunities that are available for shoplifting, purse snatching, etc. while stores and schools are open.

The typical larceny victim was a white male, under 16 years of age. (See Tables 30-33.)

4. Auto Theft

Results indicated that auto thefts were most likely to be reported on Sundays (25%) with little variation between the remaining days of the week. Auto thefts were also more likely to be reported between 1000 and 1200 hours (30%). Zones 5 and 41 accounted for 15% and 23% respectively.

The typical victim was white (67% of all cases with victim race entered), between 19 and 27 years of age (42%). Suspect descriptions, noted in approximately one-third of the cases, indicated that the typical suspect was a white (58%) male (85%) under 16 years of age (58%).

TABLE 1
TYPE STRUCTURE

Category	Business		Apartment		Single Family		Duplex		Motel		Institution		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Residence	3	1.3	95	41.8	118	51.9	1	0.4	0	0	0	0	10	4.4
Nonresidence	82	71.9	0	0	8	7.0	0	0	2	1.7	5	4.3	17	14.9

TABLE 2
POINT OF ENTRY

Category	Broke Window		Other Window		Force Door		Other Door		Force Wall		Other Wall	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Residence	43	18.9	43	18.9	58	25.4	83	36.4	1	0.4	0	0
Nonresidence	52	45.6	12	10.5	33	28.9	14	12.2	1	1.0	2	1.7

TABLE 3
TYPE OF LOSS

Category	Currency		Jewelry		Clothing		Motor Vehicle		Office Equipment		TV Radio		Gun		House Hold		Consumer Goods		Liv Stock	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Residence	102	44.7	20	8.8	6	2.6	3	1.3	4	1.7	66	28.9	5	2.2	10	4.4	12	5.3	0	0
Nonresidence	80	71.4	3	2.6	4	3.6	0	0	3	2.7	14	12.5	0	0	2	1.7	7	6.3	1	1.1

TABLE 4
VALUE OF LOSS

Category	LT \$50		50 - 100		101 - 500		GT 500	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Residence - Day	25	34.2	5	6.8	18	24.7	11	15.0
Residence - Night	26	29.2	6	6.7	33	37.1	24	26.9
Residence - Unknown	22	27.5	11	13.8	28	35.0	19	23.8
Nonres. - Day	4	1.00						
Nonres. - Night	36	42.8	9	10.7	26	30.9	13	15.4
Nonres. - Unknown	7	30.4	3	13.0	9	39.1	6	26.1

TABLE 5

INCIDENCE BY HOUR OF REPORT^a

Category	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Residence %	3.5	1.3	3.5	1.3	0	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.2	4.4	4.8	6.6	8.4	5.3	7.5	12.3	0.7	3.5	5.7	4.9	3.5	4.4	3.1
Residence #	(8)	(3)	(8)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(10)	(11)	(15)	(19)	(12)	(17)	(28)	(15)	(8)	(13)	(11)	(8)	(10)	(7)
Non- residence %	1.7	2.6	4.4	1.7	1.7	6.1	0.8	10.5	19.2	10.5	6.1	7.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.4	1.7	3.5	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.7	2.6	0
Non- residence #	(2)	(3)	(5)	(2)	(2)	(7)	(1)	(12)	(22)	(12)	(7)	(9)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(0)

^a Cell N's in parentheses

TABLE 6

Category	Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Residence - Day	5	8.6	7	12.1	7	12.1	7	12.1	11	18.9	15	25.4	6	10.3
Residence - Night	15	17.0	10	11.4	15	17.0	9	10.2	15	17.0	10	11.4	14	15.9
Nonresidence	21	15	8	6	18	13	18	13	21	15	15	10	13	9

TABLE 7

ALL BURGLARIES BY MONTH

January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
18	7.2	21	8.4	23	9.2	39	15.6	36	14.4	28	11.2	28	11.2	37	14.8	40	16.0	26	10.4	27	10.8	26	10.4

TABLE 8

VICTIM AGE

Category	0-15		16-18		19-27		28-35		36-45		46-65		65+	
All Burglaries	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1	0.4	8	3.6	115	52	39	17.6	22	9.9	24	10.9	12	5.4

TABLE 9

VICTIM RACE

Category	White		Black		Indian		Mexican	
All Burglaries	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	208	91.2	14	6.1	5	2.2	1	0.4
Residence	200	91.3	14	7.0	4	2.0	1	0.5
Nonresidence	8	8.9	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 10

SUSPECT AGE

Category	0-15		16-18		19-27		28-35		36-45		46-65		65+	
All Burglaries	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	29	37	16	21	26	33	4	5	0	0	2	2.5	1	1.3

TABLE 11

SUSPECT RACE

Category	White		Black		Japanese		Mexican		Indian	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All burglaries	44	56	27	35	1	1.3	2	2.5	4	5.1

TABLE 12

BURGLARY BY ZONE

Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
# Residence	8	0	0	12	10	1	12	38	12	34	21	2	3	1	4	13	4	8	12	1	7	17	2	3
% Residence	3.2	0	0	4.9	4.0	0.4	4.9	15.5	4.9	13.9	8.6	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.6	5.3	1.6	3.2	4.9	0.4	2.8	6.9	0.8	1.2
# Non-residence	8	0	0	5	6	0	4	8	4	4	2	0	2	0	5	6	6	3	3	0	6	7	0	0
% Non-residence	7.4	0	0	4.6	5.5	0	3.7	7.4	3.7	3.7	1.8	0	1.8	0	4.6	5.5	5.5	2.7	2.7	0	5.5	6.4	0	0

TABLE 13

ALL ASSAULTS BY DAY OF WEEK

SUNDAY		MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY		FRIDAY		SATURDAY	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
16	16.3	10	10.2	13	13.3	14	14.3	11	11.2	17	17.3	17	17.3

TABLE 14

ASSAULT BY TIME OF REPORT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
#	6	7	4	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	4	3	3	2	5	9	5	9	3	7	7	7	1
%	6.1	7.1	4.1	1.0	4.0	0	0	1.0	0	1.0	4.1	5.1	4.1	3.1	3.1	2.0	5.1	9.2	5.1	9.2	3.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	1.0

TABLE 15

ASSAULT BY ZONE

	1	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	13	15	16	17	18	19	22	23	37	38	41	42
#	10	4	6	1	7	3	5	5	6	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	1	4	10	3
%	10.2	4.1	6.1	1.0	7.1	3.1	5.1	5.1	6.1	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.1	5.1	7.1	11.2	1.0	4.1	10.2	3.1

TABLE 16

ALL ASSAULTS VISIBLE TO PUBLIC

Yes		No		Missing	
#	%	#	%	#	%
22	22.4	73	74.5	3	3.1

TABLE 17

ALL ASSAULTS BY WITNESS AVAILABLE

YES		NO	
#	%	#	%
49	50.0	48	49.0

TABLE 18

VICTIM RACE BY DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Category	White		Black		Indian	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sunday	15	20.8	0	0	1	20.0
Monday	9	12.5	0	0	0	0
Tuesday	8	11.1	1	14.3	0	0
Wednesday	9	12.5	0	0	1	20.0
Thursday	9	12.5	2	28.6	0	0
Friday	10	13.9	3	42.9	1	20.0
Saturday	12	16.7	1	14.3	2	40.0

TABLE 19

VICTIM INJURY

No Injury		Upset		Minor		Serious	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
18	18.4	18	18.4	51	52.0	11	11.2

TABLE 20

VICTIM INJURY BY SUSPECT INTOXICATION

Category	No Injury		Upset		Minor		Serious	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Intoxicated	6	54.5	4	29	11	39	4	44
Not Intoxicated	5	45.5	10	71	28	61	5	56

TABLE 21

VICTIM INJURY BY VISIBILITY OF PUBLIC

Category	
No Injury	27.3
Upset	4.5
Minor	50.0
Serious	18.2

TABLE 22

VICTIM INJURY BY DEGREE OF FORCE

Category	None		Threat		Pull		Shove		Strike		Cut		Shoot	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No Injury	0	0	5	27.8	0	0	6	33.3	7	38.9	0	0	0	0
Upset	0	0	4	22.2	4	22.2	3	16.7	7	38.9	0	0	0	0
Minor	0	0	2	3.9	1	2.0	4	7.8	41	80.4	2	3.9	1	2.0
Upset	1	9.1	1	9.1	0	0	0	0	6	59.5	3	27.3	0	0

TABLE 23

AGE OF SUSPECTS, ALL ASSAULTS

0 - 15		16 - 18		19 - 27		28 - 35		36 - 45		45 - 65		65+	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
33	33.7	9	9.2	37	37.8	6	6.1	5	5.1	7	7.1	1	1.0

TABLE 24

SEX

Male		Female	
#	%	#	%
81	82.7	16	16.3

TABLE 25

SUSPECT RACE

White		Black		Indian		Mexican		Other Missing	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
60	61.2	26	26.5	7	7.1	1	1.0	4	4.1

TABLE 26

SUSPECT Demeanor

Calm		Excited		Nervous		Angry	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
16	16.3	8	8.2	4	4.1	70	71.4

TABLE 27

SUSPECT ALCOHOL

Yes		No		Missing	
#	%	#	%	#	%
25	25.5	48	49.0	24	24.5

TABLE 28

SUSPECT WEAPON

None		Gun		Knife		Other	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
66	67.3	4	4.1	9	9.2	18	9.8

TABLE 29

SUSPECT DEGREE OF FORCE

None		Threat		Pull		Strike		Strike		Cut		Shoot	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1		12	12.2	5	5.1	13	13.3	61	62.2	5	5.1	1	1.0

TABLE 30
LARCENY BY TYPE

Pickpocket		Purse Snatch		Shop-Lift		From Auto		Auto Access.		Bicycle		From Building		Coin Machine		Other		Missing	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2	1.1	35	18.9	28	15.1	32	17.3	1	0.5	29	15.7	30	16.2	3	1.6	23	12.9	2	1.1

TABLE 31
ALL LARCENIES BY DAY

MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY		FRIDAY		SATURDAY		SUNDAY	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
30	16.2	26	14.1	25	13.5	26	14.1	29	15.7	27	14.6	22	11.9

TABLE 32

ALL LARCENIES BY TIME OF REPORT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
#	1	2	1	2	0	1	4	12	14	7	15	12	15	12	16	13	11	7	6	7	7	10	1	1
%	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.1	0	0.5	2.2	6.5	7.6	3.8	8.1	6.5	8.1	6.5	8.6	7.0	5.9	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.8	5.4	0.5	0.5

TABLE 33

ALL LARCENIES VICTIM AGE

0-15		16-18		19-27		28-35		36-45		46-65		65+	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
88	47.6	9	4.9	47	25.4	15	8.1	13	7.0	11	5.9	2	1.1

TABLE 34

AUTO THEFT BY DAY OF WEEK

SUNDAY		MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY		FRIDAY		SATURDAY	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
10	25.6	6	15.4	6	15.4	4	10.2	3	7.7	6	15.4	4	10.2

TABLE 35

AUTO THEFT BY HOUR OF REPORT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
%	7.5	2.5	0	10.0	0	0	0	7.5	5.0	5.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	2.5	5.0	2.5	5.0	2.5	0	5.0	2.5	2.5	0	2.5
#	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	2	2	6	6	6	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	1

TABLE 36

AUTO THEFT BY ZONE

	5	7	8	10	11	13	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	36	37	38	41
%	15.0	2.5	10.0	10.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.0	2.5	10.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	22.5
#	6	1	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	9

TABLE 37

VICTIM RACE

White		Black		Indian		Missing	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
27	67.5	2	5.0	2	5.0	9	22.5

TABLE 38

VICTIM AGE

1-15		16-18		19-27		28-35		36-45		46-65		65+	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	3.2	2	6.5	13	41.9	4	12.9	4	12.9	5	12.5	2	5.0

TABLE 39

SUSPECT RACE

White		Black		Indian	
#	%	#	%	#	%
7	58	3	25	2	17

TABLE 40

SUSPECT SEX

Male		Female	
#	%	#	%
10	83	2	17

TABLE 41

SUSPECT AGE

1-15		16-18		19-27		28-35	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
7	58	3	25	1	8	1	8

Appendix F

CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

PROGRESS REPORT

OCTOBER 31, 1977

The Lawrence Police Department's, Crime Analysis Unit began operation on August 28, 1977. The Unit is composed of an analyst, keypunch operator/secretary and computer programmer. The Unit has completed numerous and varied tasks since its conception. Below is a general review of the activity of the Crime Analysis Unit and its activities of the last two months.

Dixie Collins, the Crime Analysis Unit's secretary and keypunch operator was hired to correct a keypunch time lag that was present in the way the Department processed its reports. When Mrs. Collins came to work, the city keypunch operator was over six weeks behind in Police Department report responsibilities. Mrs. Collins corrected this backlog in the first month and currently is able to maintain a three day time lapse average for Police report keypunch processing.

Sam Smith, the Unit's computer programmer has completed many projects since the first of September. Mr. Smith has written, tested and run nine new computer programs since coming to the Crime Analysis Unit. In addition to the nine programs, he has five more programs pending, either written or in the developmental stages. The new programs assist in creating or modifying programs to better aid analysis of police operations and resource allocation.

The CAU publishes a daily Bulletin which recaps all prior criminal activity in each 24 hour period, lists analysis and gives other bits of information useful to officers. The Bulletin was initiated on September 7, 1977. Thirty-nine Bulletins have been published to date.

The two-month statistics indicate a wide use for information that is developed and an acceptance by officers of the Unit as a valuable investigative aid.

The Bulletin is currently distributed daily to eighty-one (81) persons, including representatives of six separate police agencies. Those agencies are the:

- 1) Lawrence Kansas Police,
- 2) Douglas County Sheriffs Office,
- 3) Douglas County Attorneys Office,
- 4) Kansas University Police,
- 5) Kansas Bureau of Investigations and
- 6) Topeka Police Department

In two months of existence the CAU has directly or indirectly aided in the identification of suspects in seventeen specific instances, involving more than fifty-seven (57) recorded criminal acts. Of these cases, nine arrests were made and five are still pending from on-going investigations. They have included arrests for homicide, burglaries, motor vehicle thefts and others.

The CAU Bulletin has completed analysis on six hundred forty, (640) "targeted crimes" as well as reviewed every police report written by officers since August 28, 1977. These reports subjected to analysis include:

- 10 armed robberies,
- 43 non-residential burglaries,
- 91 residential burglaries,
- 96 larceny-TFA/AA
- 244 larceny-other
- 27 motor vehicle thefts,
- 132 vandalisms, and
- 12 sexual offenses.

The CAU has received sixty-seven (67) formal bits of intelligence or crime information as well as countless numbers of information informally from officers. Forty-seven (47) Field Interview Cards have been processed and turned over to Detective Schmille. Eleven (11) specific crime trends have been identified and passed on to officers. Four special analysis projects have been completed for various police officers.

A special analysis project reviewing nearly one years past activity of the police department is currently underway. Over 2,463 cases are involved in the analysis. Random case numbers have been selected and the process of reading each report and recording pertinent data is being completed. All residential burglary information (159 reports) has been completed and keypunched. 510 other cases will be similarly reviewed.

The first two months of existence for the CAU have been developmental. However, the Unit has been favorably accepted by officers and enjoys a good working relationship with the different divisions. Through changes in filing methods, new approaches in computer programming, and increased analytical experience, the CAU will be able to better serve the Lawrence Police Department.

W. Ronald Olin
Crime Analyst

CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

PROGRESS REPORT

DECEMBER 5, 1977

The Crime Analysis Unit accomplished a variety of tasks in November of 1977, as indicated in the unit's statistics. November was the third month of operation for the Unit.

During November, a total of 277 reports were subjected to analysis. This is, of course, in addition to the evaluation of all reports written by officers of the Lawrence Police Department. Of the 277 targeted crimes, the numerical break down is as follows:

1	Armed Robbery
15	Non-Residential Burglaries
43	Residential Burglaries
33	Larceny-Theft from Auto-Auto Accessories
125	Larceny-Other
47	Vandalism
9	Motor Vehicle Thefts
4	Sexual Offenses
<u>277</u>	Total

The daily Crime Analysis Bulletin now has a distribution of 84 to members of six separate police agencies. The targeted crimes are analyzed in the Bulletin. Also published in November were seventeen (17) pieces of formal information on intelligence or analysis, identification of eight (8) crime trends and thirty-eight (38) Field Interview Cards (FIC). Five (5) suspects named in the Bulletin and implicated in at least eleven (11) crimes were arrested.

From October 1, to November 30, 1977, twelve (12) special analyses were conducted and distributed to officers, investigators, merchants and neighborhood groups. A special analysis on offender and victim studies is still under way with progress being made.

W. Ronald Olin
Crime Analyst

CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

JANUARY 3, 1978

SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1977

<u>Targeted Crimes</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Armed Robbery	1	9	10
Non-Residence Burglary	20	23	43
Residential Burglary	56	35	91
Larceny-Theft from Auto/Auto Accessories	39	57	96
Larceny-Other	110	134	244
Motor Vehicle Theft	11	16	27
Vandalism	55	77	132
Sexual Offenses	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>
TOTALS	300	355	655

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Formal Intelligence Received	22	45	67
Field Interview Cards	22	25	47
Identification of Crime Trends	8	3	11
Special Analyses Completed	0	4	4
Suspects Identified	11	6	17
Suspects Arrested	4	5	9

W. Ronald Olin
Crime Analyst

CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

PROGRESS REPORT

JANUARY 3, 1978

December, 1977, was the fourth month of operation for the Lawrence Police Department's, Crime Analysis Unit. During the month of December, a total of 198 reports were subjected to analysis. Of the 198 targeted crimes, the reports were numerically divided as follows:

6	Armed Robberies
11	Non-Residential Burglaries
35	Residential Burglaries
21	Larceny-Theft from Auto/Auto Accessories
83	Larceny-Other
29	Vandalisms
10	Motor Vehicle Thefts
3	Sexual Offenses (Including 1 rape).
198	Total

The daily Crime Analysis Bulletin maintained a circulation of eighty-four persons from six agencies in December. The Bulletins contained twenty-five (25) pieces of formal intelligence or analysis, the identification of ten (10) crime trends, and twenty (20) Field Interview Cards. Sixteen (16) suspects were identified, of which three (3) were arrested. The addition of an Officers Killed Summary in the Bulletin has been favorably received. The FBI recap of all officers killed is placed in the Bulletin in an effort to demonstrate the mistakes that are commonly made which contribute to police officers deaths.

The Crime Analysis Unit also compiled two (2) special analyses, met with representatives of the Oread Neighborhood Association, the Douglas County Rape Victim Support Service and Women's Transitional Care. Information of the LPD reporting procedures were provided Plainfield, N. J., Police after a request from that agency.

The offender/victim analysis of one years past cases is moving along with the completion of eight months of data. The first sample of six hundred and sixty-nine (669) cases is ready for keypunching. Work has already begun on the remaining four months reports.

W. Ronald Olin
Crime Analyst

CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

PROGRESS REPORT

FEBRUARY 10, 1978

January, 1978, was the fifth month of operation for the Lawrence Police Department's, Crime Analysis Unit. During the month of January a total of 225 reports were subjected to analysis. Of the 225 targeted crimes, the following various offenses were recorded:

5	Armed Robberies
21	Non-Residential Burglaries
36	Residential Burglaries
26	Larceny-TFA/AA
95	Larceny-Other
32	Vandalisms
9	Motor Vehicle Thefts
1	Sexual Offense
<u>225</u>	Total

The Crime Analysis Bulletin maintained a circulation of eighty-two persons in six criminal justice agencies. The Bulletins contained twenty-nine (29) pieces of formal intelligence or analysis, the identification of seven (7) crime trends and reviewed fourteen (14) Field Interview cards.

A quarterly report of the discretionary grant which finances the Crime Analysis Unit was compiled and submitted during January. In addition, a trip was undertaken January 22, by M. Hall and R. Olin to visit Crime Analysis Units in Dallas, Arlington and Fort Worth. Several useful items were learned in this trip that will be implemented during February.

W. Ronald Olin
Crime Analyst

CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

PROGRESS REPORT

MARCH 3, 1978

February, 1978 was the sixth month of operation for the Lawrence Police Department's, Crime Analysis Unit. During the month of February a total of 188 reports were subjected to analysis. Of the 188 targeted crimes, the following various offenses were recorded:

- 3 Armed Robberies
- 15 Non-Residence Burglaries
- 36 Residence Burglaries
- 28 Theft from Auto/Auto Accessories
- 72 Other Larcenies
- 24 Vandalisms
- 7 Motor Vehicle Thefts
- 3 Sexual Offenses
- 188 Total

The Crime Analysis Bulletin increased circulation to eighty-three persons in six criminal justice agencies. The Bulletins contained 16 pieces of formal intelligence or analysis, the identification of eight crime trends and reviewed fourteen Field Interview Cards. Two arrests resulted from information included in the Bulletin resulting in the clearance of eleven burglary cases.

Several changes were implemented by the CAU in February. A method of acetate overlays now allows three months activity to be shown on maps in the squad room. The Bulletin now publishes active county warrant lists and task force meetings are also mentioned to promote attendance.

Meetings were held with representatives of Social Impact Research for the purpose of evaluating the CAU. SIR also has received two hundred names and phone numbers of persons who have had contact with the police. These names/numbers will be used for a citizens survey on levels of satisfaction with police performance.

The CAU has provided two representatives of the Daily Kansan with detailed statistical information on crime around the campus area. This information was used for stories about student victimization. The Journal-World, Kansan and KLWN also reported the start of the telephone survey.

A dispatchers meeting was held by the TSD which allowed Sam Smith to explain ways of changing the IBM card reporting procedures. These changes have been implemented and provide more accurate statistical data for analysis purposes.

W. Ronald Olin
Crime Analyst

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CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

PROGRESS REPORT

APRIL 10, 1978

March, 1978 was the seventh month of operation for the Lawrence Police Department's Crime Analysis Unit. During the month of March a total of 239 reports were subjected to analysis. Of the 239 targeted crimes, the following various offenses were recorded:

3	Armed Robberies
9	Non-Residence Burglaries
41	Residence Burglaries
40	Theft from Auto/Auto Accessories
99	Other Larcenies
36	Vandalisms
10	Motor Vehicle Thefts
1	Sexual Offense
239	Total

The Crime Analysis Bulletin increased circulation to include the district sergeant for the Kansas Highway Patrol. This increased outside participation in the Bulletin to seven agencies. The Bulletins contained twenty-three (23) pieces of formal intelligence information or analysis, the identification of eight (8) crime trends, reviewed nineteen (19) field interview cards and published eighty-two (82) new county warrants.

The Crime Analysis Unit computerized the municipal court warrant list. The warrant file contained nearly thirteen-hundred names in February of 1978. The list of warrant names, addresses, charges and bond amounts was computerized and is now distributed weekly to each patrol unit, dispatchers, administration and the Municipal Court. This list corrected numerous filing errors that existed through a lack of accountability in the system. It also appears to have increased the volume of warrant arrests made by officers. Numerical comparisons are not available but eighty-five warrants were cancelled, paid or served the week of April 10, 1978. This appears to be an excellent start to correcting existing problems.

Tom Roth, an outside consultant from the Kansas City Police Department, visited the Crime Analysis Unit and assisted in preparing a program to evaluate the victim and offender study of 1977 reports. Preliminary contacts have been with the Kansas University computer service to use their computer for the analysis.

Several public speaking engagements were accepted in March to discuss the function of Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program and the Crime Analysis Unit in Lawrence. These presentations included an appearance at a Kansas University class interested in police service.

The Project Manager and Crime Analyst attended the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program Project Managers Conference in Kansas City, Missouri, March 28-30, 1978. Tours of the Lawrence Police Department were given to the Crime Analyst of the Arlington, Texas Police Department and Mr. Bob Heck of the LEAA.

W. Ronald Olin
Crime Analyst

CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

PROGRESS REPORT

MAY 5, 1978

April, 1978 was the eighth month of operation for the Lawrence Police Department's Crime Analysis Unit. During the month of April a total of 271 reports were subjected to analysis. Of the 271 targeted crimes, the following various offenses were recorded:

1	Armed Robbery
11	Non-Residence Burglaries
33	Residence Burglaries
40	Theft from Auto/Auto Accessories
113	Other Larcenies
60	Vandalisms
8	Motor Vehicle Thefts
5	Sexual Offenses
<u>271</u>	TOTAL

The Crime Analysis Bulletin contained seventeen (17) pieces of formal intelligence or analysis, the identification of eleven (11) crime trends, reviewed three (3) field interview cards, five (5) case updates and one new county warrant. Nine (9) cases of officers killed were also included for informational purposes. One suspect noted in the Bulletin became the object of intensified investigation which resulted in his arrest. Fourteen (14) burglaries may be traced to this suspect.

A completed outline of the Known Offender program was developed by the Crime Analysis Unit and the Technical Services Division Office Manager. This was presented to the ICAP Task Force and accepted. The program is now scheduled to become part of the officer's ICAP training and will be implemented soon afterward.

The Crime Analysis Unit also completed six special analyses including the ICAP quarterly progress report, a special analysis for the Douglas County Sheriff, and four miscellaneous administrative reports. The Crime Analyst attended an LEAA sponsored Crime Analysis workshop in Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 20 and 21, 1978.

W. Ronald Olin
Crime Analyst

PROGRESS REPORT

JUNE 5, 1978

May, 1978 was the ninth month of operation for the Lawrence Police Department's Crime Analysis Unit. During the month of May a total of 338 reports were subjected to analysis. Of the 338 targeted crimes, the following various offenses were recorded:

7	Armed Robbery
13	Non-Residence Burglaries
28	Residence Burglaries
56	Theft from Auto/Auto Accessories
129	Other Larcenies
79	Vandalisms
16	Motor Vehicle Thefts
10	Sexual Offenses
338	TOTAL

The Crime Analysis Bulletin contained twenty (20) pieces of formal intelligence or analysis, the identification of eighteen (18) crime trends, reviewed fifty (50) field interview cards, eleven (11) case updates and seventy-four (74) new county warrants. Ten officers killed summaries were also reviewed. One suspect noted in the Bulletin was arrested and his arrest cleared several sexual offenses.

ICAP training to all officers gave an opportunity to familiarize the patrol and detective divisions with the CAU. On May 2, 1978, one hour of instruction was given about the CAU uses. This exposure resulted in much more informational exchange taking place. For example, the CAU received 50 FIC's in May compared to 3 in April. Other sources of information were also enhanced through this training.

The CAU put out numerous special analyses and reports. Among these were the 3-year comparative report and procedural instructions for the new officer's activity log and known offender program.

W. Ronald Olin
Crime Analyst

PROGRESS REPORT

JULY 6, 1978

June, 1978 was the tenth month operation for the Lawrence Police Department's Crime Analysis Unit. During the month of June, a total of 257 reports were subjected analysis. Of the 257 targeted crimes, the following various offenses were recorded.

- 3 Armed Robberies
- 18 Non-Residence Burglaries
- 40 Residence Burglaries
- 32 Theft from Auto/Auto Accessories
- 116 Other Larcenies
- 44 Vandalisms
- 13 Motor Vehicle Thefts
- 8 Sexual Offenses
- 257 TOTAL

The Crime Analysis Bulletin contained seventeen (17) pieces of formal intelligence or analysis, the identification of fourteen (14) crime trends, reviewed seventy-seven (77) field interview cards, three (3) case updates, eighty-nine (89) new county warrants, with six (6) being cancelled. Seven (7) officers killed summaries were also reviewed. One suspect noted in the Bulletin was arrested and his arrest cleared a grand theft auto. There were also five (5) attempts to locate put out.

ICAP training was completed on June 6th, with the final 8 hours presented in two 4 hour blocks. This session further explained the CAU functions and new procedures introduced to the officers by the Task Force.

Included in June's Bulletin was an article written in the Crime Control Digest on PCP. The article covered the dangers to officers when encountering persons under the influence of PCP.

The CAU also compiled statistics and reports for eight special analyses, two (2) of which were sent to outside community agencies. The CAU assumed the preparation of the three (3) year comparative reports in June. These monthly reports are now available after the completion of the UCR computer run. A fully computerized comparative report program is under development.

W. Ronald Olin
Crime Analyst

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