



~~X~~ REPORT ON PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT
IN THE YORK BUREAU OF POLICE

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
211 BURROWES BUILDING
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16802

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REPORT ON PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT
IN THE YORK BUREAU OF POLICE

by

John M. Stevens

and

Thomas C. Webster

Institute of Public Administration
The Pennsylvania State University

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Title: Errata for the "Report on Productivity Improvement in the York Bureau of Police." Institute of Public Administration, December 1977.

The following editorial changes should be made to this report:

1. Page ii, TABLE OF CONTENTS: line III.B. change spelling of occurrence.
2. Page v, TABLE OF CONTENTS CONTINUED; Change APPENDIX VIII TO APPENDIX J.
3. Page xxiii, EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: Paragraph 3, sentence 5, change force are handling to force is handling...
4. Page 29, Paragraph 1, sentence 8, change to read, (See Appendix F
5. Page 32, Paragraph 1, sentence 4, change to read (See Appendix G for...
6. Page 36, Paragraph 3, sentence 2, change last word to read units.
7. Page 36, Paragraph 3, sentence 4, change to in excess of one hour.
8. Page 47, Paragraph 1, sentence 1, change amplicity to amplify.
9. Page 47, Paragraph 1, sentence 5, change to (See Appendix I...
10. Page 71, Paragraph 2, sentence 5, change crime to crimes.
11. BIBLIOGRAPHY, correct alphabetical ordering of O's and P's

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

This report presents the results of a productivity analysis of the York, Pennsylvania Bureau of Police by the Institute of Public Administration of The Pennsylvania State University from December 1976 through June 1977. As part of the continuing education project conducted by the Institute in cooperation with York City government, this report supports the overall purpose of the project which was to develop and apply management technology and other methods to improve decision making and effectiveness in meeting public needs.

B. Objectives of the Report

The objective of this study was to determine what realistic increases in efficiency, effectiveness, or productivity can be made through the management of patrol operations in the York Bureau of Police. Other specific objectives were to: assess the present level of police activity in York; examine and evaluate time and location patterns of calls for crime and noncrime service; derive methods for reducing crime and increasing apprehension rates; evaluate the traditional measures of effectiveness including response time and arrest/charge rates; and provide general and specific recommendations directed towards increases in police productivity.

C. Methodology for the Analysis

The research strategy was based on an analysis of crime and noncrime activities of the York Bureau of Police as documented in official reports such as the "York Police Department Complaint Investigation Report" and the "York City Communications-Event Report." The event data were gathered for the complete year of 1976 and the detailed incident data were collected starting with September 1976 and ending with December 31, 1976.

The report also presents the data collection methods, analytical methods used, and discusses some of the major substantive and methodological issues in police productivity. The analyses ranged from univariate analysis through bivariate analyses to the use of control methods to refine the results.

D. Major Findings

The analysis presented that the demand for police services across the 12 months of the year indicated a slight increase during the period from May to October. Other results related to time factors were that (1) the demand for police services increased on Fridays and Saturdays; and (2) a great majority of the calls were in the 11 hour period from approximately 1500 (3 pm) to 0200 (2 am).

Location Pattern of Calls

An analysis of the locational pattern of the calls revealed the existence of some consistent demands for service. For instance, census tract 1 tended to be the most active area in York with almost 14 percent of the total calls. The next most active location was census tract 7 which had approximately 9 percent of the total calls.

Call Classification

The analysis of call classification indicated that theft was the most prevalent (10.2 percent) Part I crime. Burglary was the next highest serious crime (5.5 percent). The most common form of theft was associated with automobiles, and many burglaries were forcible entry into residences during the night.

Of the Part II crimes, disorderly conduct was the most common with 18 percent of the total calls for service. The second highest call in the Part II category was for vandalism (4.3 percent). In the "other" category, vehicle accidents comprised 9.4 percent of the total calls. In addition, approximately 32 percent of the total calls for police services in York were categorized as "miscellaneous." The major elements of this category were parking violations (7.0 percent), alarms-accident/error (5 percent), family troubles (4.0 percent), and calls for fire or ambulance assistance (4.0 percent).

Effectiveness Measures

A traditional measure of police effectiveness is response time, the time required to place a unit on the scene of the call or crime after the call was received. In York, approximately 76 percent of the calls were responded to in 10 minutes or less and almost 90 percent were responded to in 20 minutes or less. Fifty-four percent were answered in five minutes or less.

A finding, having implications for productivity in deterrence or apprehension, was that response time was inversely associated with the arrest and/or charge rate. That is, when the response time was rapid, there were more arrests or charges made. This particular relationship is much extolled in the literature, but

outside of this report there is very little empirical support for it. Chapter VII presents a detailed breakdown of response time and other impact indicators.

Resource Utilization

The study examined how manpower and other patrol resources are being used in meeting the demand for police services. In 78 percent of the calls one unit responded and in four percent of the calls three or more units responded and in eight percent three or more officers responded. In addition, approximately 53 percent of the calls were serviced in 10 minutes or less and almost 83 percent were handled in 30 minutes or less. Additional analysis revealed that when response time was unusually long, the elapsed time on the scene decreased, apparently because there was nothing to do except complete a report.

Impact Indicators

Though clearance rates have been found deficient as overall measures of police impact or effectiveness, they do constitute a baseline for examining operations and the results of police operations and/or investigations. The study found that overall, an arrest or charge was made in 15 percent of the calls, the majority of the calls resulted in no arrest and approximately 20 percent of the calls were unfounded or unverified. This does not include the category where the call is "adjusted" by the reporting policeman.

The arrest or charge rate for the major Part I crimes or the Part II crimes is much lower than the overall rate. For

instance, the arrest or charge rate for theft, a major part of Part I crime, is only 7 percent. The arrest or charge rate for burglary, the second highest form of Part I crime, is approximately 6 percent. Disorderly conduct, the most frequent offense in the Part II category, has only a 12 percent arrest or charge rate, and these calls constitute almost 18 percent of the call activity.

Analysis of the Detailed Incident Reports

The analyses of the detailed data in the incident reports showed some very clear patterns. For example, 50 percent of the victims are between 14 and 35 years of age and 9 percent are 65 or older. Only 4 percent were 13 years old and under. The hour of occurrence corresponded to the earlier event report findings — the majority occurred between 1500 (3 pm) and midnight. Sixty-two percent of the victims are male, 86 percent are white, and 13 percent are black. In Census Tracts 7 and 15 the proportion of black victims increases to 25 percent and 30 percent respectively.

Suspects cannot be named in the majority of the incidents. However, in 52 percent of the cases where the suspect was identified, the suspect was white and in 46 percent of those cases the suspect was black. Some of these results must be interpreted with caution because of the large amount of missing information.

The incident information also shows that burglary rates are high in Census Tracts 1, 2, 7, 12, and 14. Theft rates are high in 1, 2, 7, and 15. Auto thefts are high in 1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12,

13, and 16. Assaults are high in 1, 2, 7, and 16. Robberies are high in 1, 2, 7, 10, 11, and 15. Seventy percent of the burglaries occur in residences and 24 percent in businesses. Twenty-nine percent of the thefts are from autos and 25 percent from businesses. Vandalism is directed mostly against autos and residences.

Some other findings suggest that Census Tracts 1, 2, 7, and 16 have high rates of calls throughout the day. The highest rates of burglary and theft occur between 1500 and 0300. Also, Census Tracts 1, 2, 9, and 10 are very active on Fridays. Other results show that most robberies occur on the sidewalk and 29 percent occur in residences.

E. Productivity Improvement Recommendations

The following recommendations to improve productivity were drawn directly from these analyses; the recommendations presented in Chapter X are more detailed and explicit than the general treatment presented in this executive summary.

It is intended that the recommendations be reviewed and evaluated by the supervisory City and Bureau levels in the light of operational and budgetary constraints. Although it would be feasible to implement the productivity recommendations separately, they are intended to represent a holistic approach that captures the management, operational, informational, and reporting functions of the Bureau.

Location Related Productivity Recommendations

The results of the analyses that focused upon location patterns indicate that productivity could be improved by concentrating patrol resources in the high incident trouble spots (especially in Census Tracts 1, 2, 7, 12, and 15). Specifically develop plans to prevent theft from autos that appear to be concentrated in Census Tracts 1, 2, 3, and 7. Devise strategies to deter or apprehend offenders involved in disorderly conduct disturbances in Census Tracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 16. If these occurrences are located in commercial establishments, certain sanctions should be invoked to control these outbreaks. Vandalism in Census Tracts 1, 3, 4, 7, 14, and 15 should be prevented and reacted to more effectively.

Time-Related Productivity Recommendations

To deal with the apparent increase of calls in the summer months, the Bureau should examine the possibility of staggering vacation times for policemen so that the May through October months may be properly covered. Also, the feasibility of allocating more patrol units and manpower to handle the increase of calls for Friday and Saturday should be considered. In addition, since approximately 66 percent of the calls for service occur in the 1500 to 0300 12 hour period, the reallocation of more patrol resources should be considered.

Productivity Recommendations Related to Types of Calls for Crime Service

The analyses showed that certain types of calls for service dominated the pattern for the York Bureau of Police. Since theft was the major category of Part I crime (10 percent of the total calls), it is recommended that the most preponderant form of theft

be prevented by promoting theft prevention devices in automobiles, the primary targets. For example, 50 percent of stolen autos are unlocked which may account for theft from autos as well as auto theft. There are many lock, identification, and mechanical actions that can be taken to prevent theft from automobiles. For Part II crimes, disorderly conduct and vandalism should be attacked by concentrating patrol resources in the high crime areas and evaluating citizen involvement strategies.

Productivity Improvement in Noncrime Services

Because much of the police work in York is not related to Part I or Part II crimes, resource allocation should be related to other citizen needs. Almost 32 percent of the total calls for service are "miscellaneous" and 9 percent are for vehicle accidents. The following recommendations are based upon this distribution of demands for service: Explore the possibility of using non-sworn or especially trained officers to handle family disputes, vehicle accidents and general in-house administrative matters. Evaluate ways to decrease the number of accidental or false alarms by levying fines or sanctions against consistently careless property owners.

Productivity Related to Training

Half of the police work in York does not involve Part I or Part II crimes and this demand characteristic of the citizens should be considered in the training of the York police officer. The findings indicate that productivity could be improved if police training put more emphasis on settling family disputes, disorderly conduct, and reporting requirements. Training should also emphasize the most efficient methods of obtaining evidence and witnesses in theft and burglary crimes.

Productivity Improvement by Community Involvement

The arrest and charge rates for certain crimes in the Part I and Part II categories indicate that improved methods, either internal to the Bureau or external, should be developed to solve crimes, prevent opportunities for crime, and deter crime by fielding an effective police bureau. One inescapable conclusion, based upon present indicators, is that the community — possibly at varying levels — must be introduced to the substantive need for citizen involvement. This requirement does not have to be the major work of the Bureau, but with the rates of theft and burglary, the value of an interested, knowledgeable, and supportive citizenry cannot be disputed. The writers are aware that a burglary prevention program is underway but the need for citizen involvement at all levels of police operations may be required to improve the prevention and apprehension functions of police work.

Productivity Improvement in Impact and Effectiveness Areas

The results suggested that response time was related to arrest or charge rates. In addition, the analyses suggest that response time is slower at certain times. This may be due to traffic patterns, shift changes, or other factors but the need for decentralized patrol resources during critical times should be explored.

An attempt should be made to determine what criteria are used by patrolmen to "adjust" a call for service (clearance code 1). Adjusted calls account for almost 36 percent of the calls. There is a need for police management to know how the front line of the force are handling all of their calls. More active and explicit criteria may be required. Also, procedures to make reporting,

interviewing, and call handling more effective are required and should be regularly enforced by supervisory personnel.

Productivity Related to Reporting and Information Functions

Effective management requires reliable, valid, and timely information about operations and environmental demands for resource allocation, objective achievement and planning. At this point, the data collected suggest that certain improvements can be made to improve the management capability of the Bureau of Police. For example, it is recommended that supervisory personnel periodically audit both the event reports and incidents reports for accuracy, completeness, and timeliness. To deal effectively with time and location patterns of calls for service, accurate reports are required. Complete data are also required to make analyses such as those included in this report more valid and reliable. There is no substitute for complete and accurate reporting when the major managerial functions of planning, controlling, staffing, and organizing are dependent upon the validity of the information. Because some of the analyses had large proportions of missing data or cases, sometimes skewing the interpretation of the data, the importance of periodic audits, supervisory attention, and patrolmen involvement in the reporting function cannot be overemphasized.

I.

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a productivity study conducted in the City of York, Pennsylvania, Bureau of Police during the period of December 1976 to June 1977. The study was carried out as one segment of a continuing education project whose objective is to apply management technology and methodology to small and medium-size municipalities.

The analysis was based on actual police activities as documented in official reports and records to provide the foundation for informed productivity recommendations and actions. This method was chosen to supplement already completed perceptual surveys (Poister and McDavid, 1977) in York and provide a workload and demand analysis study from the management perspective. The approach was taken to formulate a demand and response framework to analyze police activities and to elicit useful information for planning and management purposes of the city.

A. Objectives of the Report

A major objective of this study is to determine what increases in efficiency, effectiveness, or productivity can be made through the management of the patrol operations in the York Bureau of Police. Other specific objectives involve the measurement and assessment of the present level of police activities in York, the examination of time and location patterns of

crime and calls for service, the recommendations of methods for reducing crime and increasing apprehension rates, the evaluation of the traditional measures of police effectiveness including response time, arrest/charge rates, and to provide recommendations that are directed toward the overall improvement of police productivity in the City of York.

In addition, the study was intended to demonstrate the value and utility of evaluating existing data sources for formulating productivity-improvement strategies. Existing reporting and information gathering procedures were evaluated and recommendations were furnished for improving the Bureau's information gathering techniques. Furthermore, it is intended that the strategies developed in this report be used to provide a basis for future management evaluations in York and other municipalities.

B. Central Issues in Police Productivity

Costs are easier to quantify than are the elements of police services, therefore, it is difficult to equate any financial figure with either increases or decreases in police performance. For instance, a recent report on police productivity attempted to integrate cost and performance considerations by suggesting four ways in which police productivity may be considered:

1. Increasing police productivity means improving current police practices to the best level known, to get better performance without a proportionate increase in cost.
2. Increasing police productivity means allocating resources to activities which give the highest return for each additional dollar spent.

3. Given the uncertainties of police work, increasing productivity means increasing the probability that a given objective will be met.

4. Increasing productivity in police work means making the most of the talents of police personnel. (National Commission on Productivity, 1973).

On the other hand, a recent review of policy related research in the area of police protection revealed that there is no definitive concept of productivity in the law enforcement context nor are there acceptable concepts and techniques for measuring the quality of police protection. (Gass and Dawson, 1974, p. 8). This critical review states that even though a wide range of techniques such as operations research have been utilized there has been a failure to bring this research to fruition in the field. The report concludes that in spite of many experimental trials management science techniques have not achieved any real operational impact (p. 26).

Because of the lack of clarity about goals and objectives for police services, many measurement problems exist. However, objectives may be more precisely defined if the demand characteristics of the community are measured and the relative distribution of police activities and resources used to meet these demands are understood. Recent demand patterns can be utilized as the basis for the immediate future with additional data used to refine longer term plans. In addition, activity measures of the field and patrol units have to be studied to arrive at a hard measure of the demand and use of resources.

C. The Methodology for Data Analysis

Actual police activities as documented in completed incident reports and event reports were examined and evaluated. The "York Police Department Complaint Investigation Report," hereafter referred to as the incident

report (see Appendix A), provided a detailed statement of the crime or complaint. The "York Communications-Event Report," hereafter referred to as the event report (see Appendix B), included time, location, units, manpower, and complainant information. These sources of data were used to measure actual police activities in terms of community demand and police response characteristics.

The York Police Bureau received approximately 31,000 calls for service in the base year of the analysis — 1976. It was not possible to analyze every event, therefore, representative samples were taken from each crime code classification by the 16 Census Tracts in the City, Figure 1-1 presents the 38 crime codes by census tracts and the different samples size percentages for the York Event population data. A disproportionate stratified sampling procedure was utilized to insure that enough cases for each crime code by each census tract was drawn. For example, where the population figures for murders and rapes were low, it was necessary to conduct a 100% sample of these crime codes across all census tracts. On the other hand, where the population data for a crime code such as disorderly conduct was quite high, a lower sampling percentage was utilized across the census tracts. (See Figure 1-1a and 1b for the sampling percentage breakdown of the 38 crime codes across the 16 census tracts.)

The more detailed analysis of the York Incident report forms that is conducted in Chapter VIII is restricted to the updated reporting format adopted in September 1976. A total of 1,284 incidents were analyzed and this figure represents the population of incident reports spanning September 1976 to December 31, 1976.

Major variables that were analyzed in this report include the time and location demands of calls for service; the amount of crime and noncrime

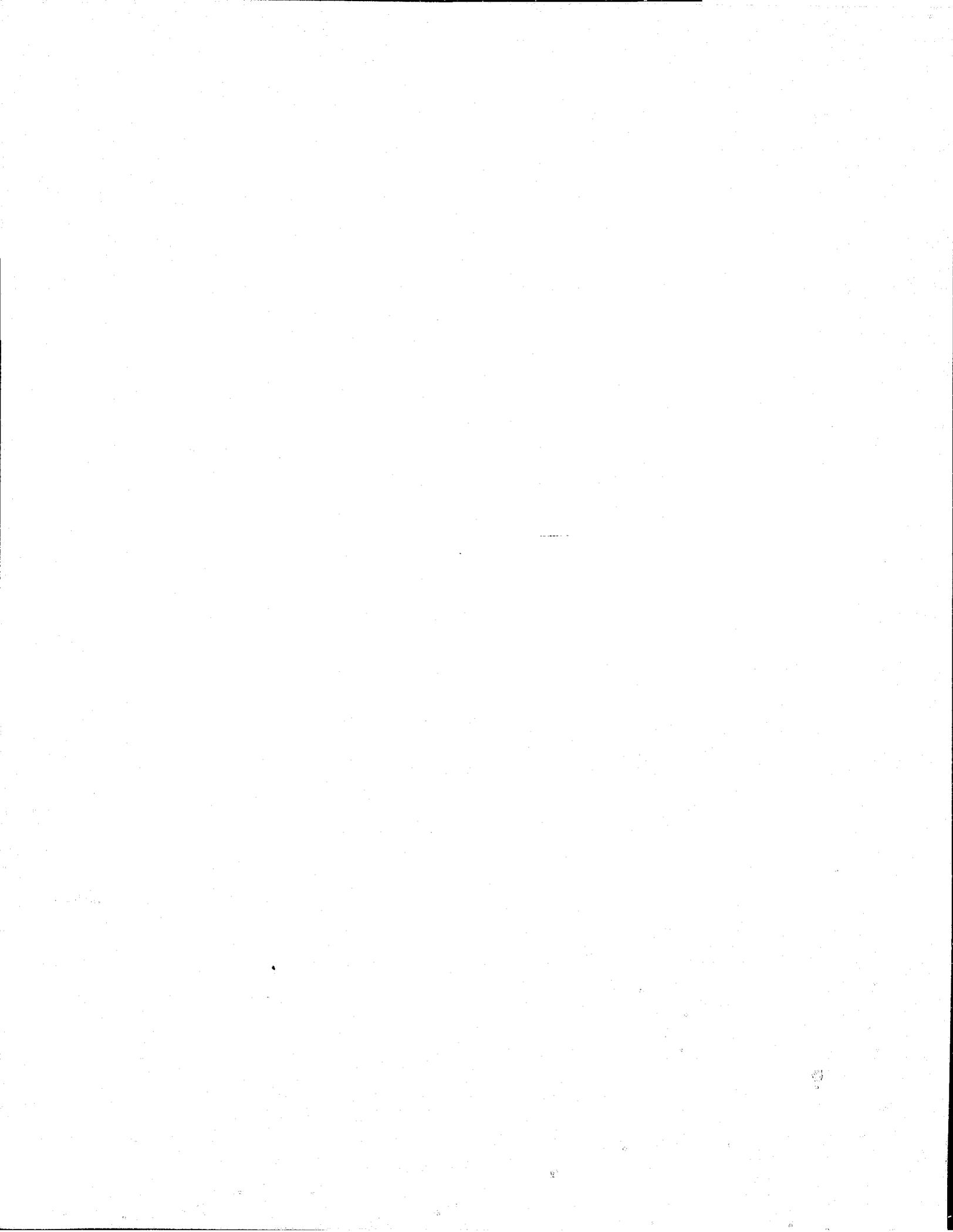


Figure I-1a
 SAMPLE SIZE (PERCENT) OF CRIME CODES CENSUS TRACTS*
 (N=no events on-file)

Census Tract 1					Census Tract 2					Census Tract 3					Census Tract 4				
100%	50%	20%	10%	5%	100%	50%	20%	10%	5%	100%	50%	20%	10%	5%	100%	50%	20%	10%	5%
01 20	10	26	05	38	01 15 25	26	14	05	38	01 15 27	22	05	06	28	01 13 28	26	05	06	38
02 21	15	07	14	06	02 16 29	03	33	06	24	02 16 28	32	07	14	24	02 15 29	07	-6	14	
04 25	16	08	23	24	04 17 30	07	-6		-5	03 17 29		-6	33		03 16 30	22			24
09 29	17	27	-6	33	09 18 31					04 18 30			-5		04 17 31	23			33
11 31	22	32		-5	10 19 34					08 19 31					08 18 35	27			-5
13 34	28				11 20 35					09 20 34					09 19 36	32			
12 35	30				12 21 36					10 21 35					10 20 37				
18 36	03				13 22 37					11 23 36					11 21 34				
19 37										12 25 37					12 25				
										13 26									

Census Tract 5					Census Tract 6					Census Tract 7					Census Tract 8				
100%	50%	20%	10%	5%	100%	50%	20%	10%	5%	100%	50%	20%	10%	5%	100%	50%	20%	10%	5%
01 16 28	07	05	14	38	01-(None) 27	07	05	24	38	01(N) 16 29	03	05	33	06	01(N) 15 26	05	24	06	38
02 17 29	08		24		02 15 28	26	06	33	-5	02 17 30	04	14	-6	24	02 16(N) 28	14			33
03 18 30	26		33		03 16 29	32	14			09 18 31	07			38	03 17 29	27			-5
04 19 31	27		06		04 17 30		-6			10(N) 19(N) 34	08			-5	04 18 30	-6			
09 20 32	-6		-5		08 18 31					11 20(N) 35	26				07 19(N) 31				
10 21 34					09 19(N) 34					12(N) 21 36	27				08 20 32				
11 22 35					10 20 35					13 25 37	32				09 21 34				
12 23 36					11(N) 21 36					15 28					10 22 35				
13 25 37					12(N) 22 37										11(N) 23 36				
15					13 23 25(N)										12(N) 25(N) 37				
															13				

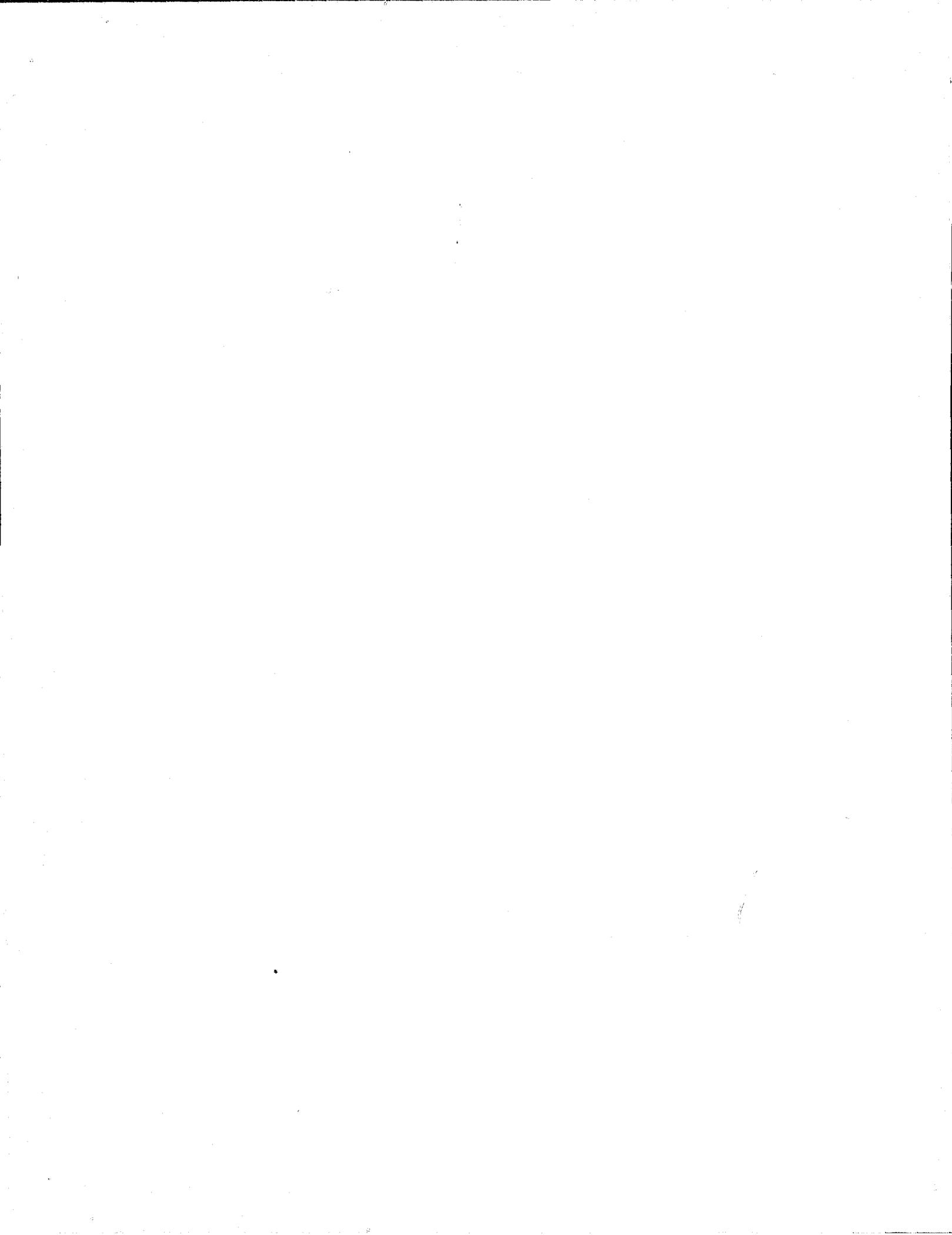
* A - 5 or -6 indicates that the event was either not verified or unfounded and that no report was written

Figure I-1b

SAMPLE SIZE (PERCENT) OF CRIME CODES CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tract 9						Census Tract 10						Census Tract 11						Census Tract 12									
100%	50%	20%	10%	5%		100%	50%	20%	10%	5%		100%	50%	20%	10%	5%		100%	50%	20%	10%	5%					
01	15	25(N)	05	14	06	38	01	17	28	03	05	06	38	01	15	25(N)	07	-6	05	24	01(N)	13	25	07	14	05	24
02	16	28	07	33	24	-5	02	18	29	07	14	24	02	16(N)	28	26		06	38	02	15	28	23	26	06	33	
03	17	29	26	-6			04	19(N)	30	08	-6	33	03	17	29	27		14	-5	03	16(N)	29	27	-6		38	
04	18	30	27				09	20(N)	31(N)	16		-5	04	18	30	32		33		04	17	30	32			-5	
08	19	31	32				10	21	34	26			08	19(N)	31					08	18	31					
09	20	34					11(N)	22(N)	35	32			09(N)	20(N)	34					09	19(N)	34					
10(N)	21	35					12(N)	23	36				10	21	35					10	20	35					
11	22	36					13	25(N)	37				11	22	36					11(N)	21	36					
12(N)	23	37					15	27					12(N)	23	37					12(N)	22	37					
13(N)													13														

Census Tract 13						Census Tract 14						Census Tract 15						Census Tract 16									
100%	50%	20%	10%	5%		100%	50%	20%	10%	5%		100%	50%	20%	10%	5%		100%	50%	20%	10%	5%					
01	15	28	07	05	06	38	01	13(N)	25(N)	26	05	06	38	01(N)	15	25	07	05	06	24	01(N)	13(N)	25	08	05	06	38
02	16	29	14	24	33		02	15	28	27	14	24	02	16(N)	27	08	-6	14	38	02	15	29	26	14		24	
03	17	30	26		-5		03	16(N)	29	-6		33	03	17	28	26		33	-5	03	16	30	27	23		33	
04(N)	18	31	27				04	17	30			-5	04	18	29	30				04	17	31	28	-6		-5	
08	19	32	32				07	18	31				09	19(N)	31	32				07	18	34	32				
09(N)	20	34	-6				08	19	32				10	20	34					09	19(N)	35					
10	21	35					09	20	34				11	21	35					10	20(N)	36					
11	22	36					10	21	35				12(N)	22	36					11	21	37					
12(N)	23	37					11	22	36				13	23	37					12(N)	22						
13(N)	25(N)						12(N)	23	37																		



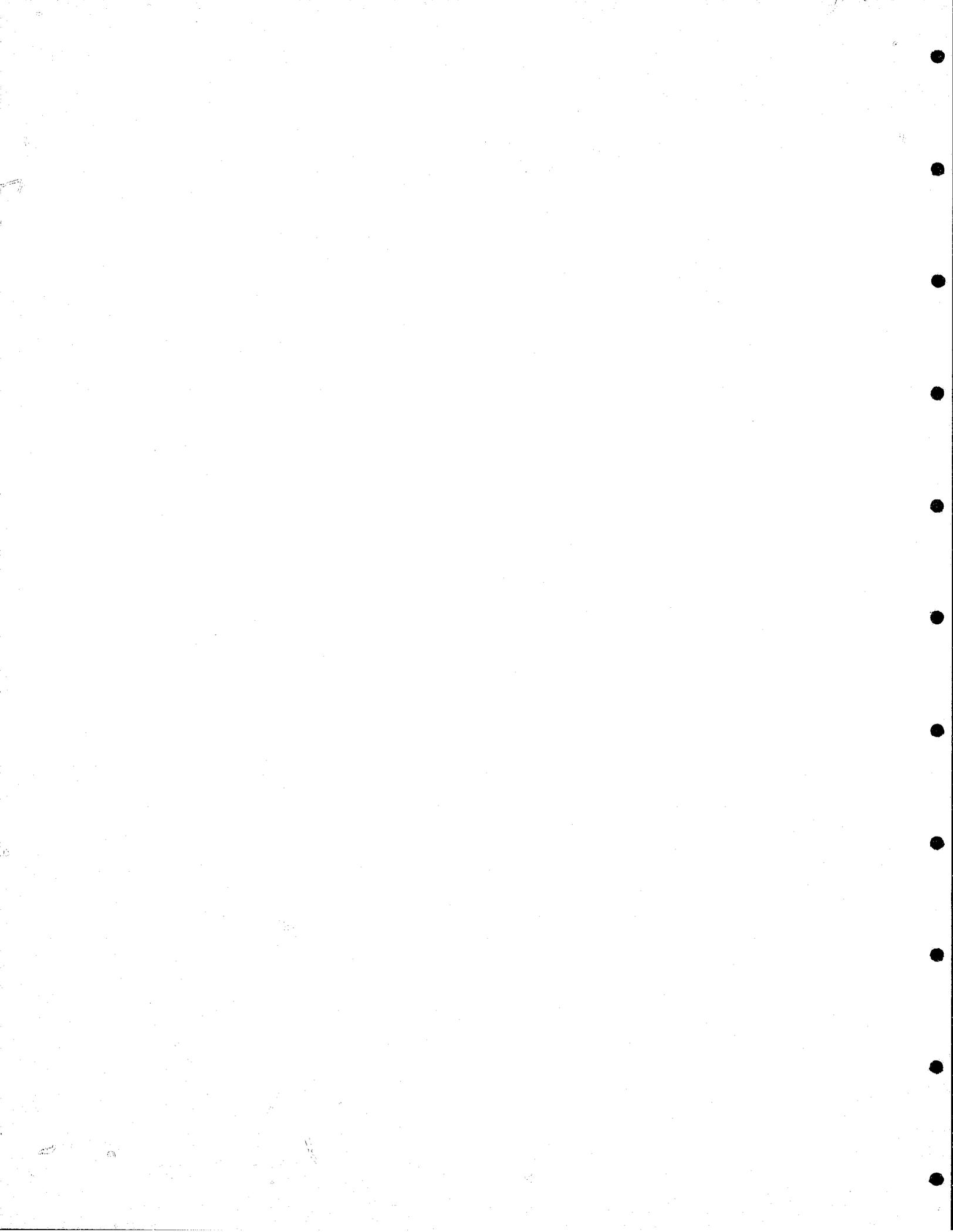
calls serviced; the amount of resources (patrolmen and patrol units) utilized to service calls for service; response times and amount of time required to service calls for service and the clearance results of actual police activities.

Above all, the study of data in this report centers upon the measurement and assessment of community based demand for police services and the evaluation of police performance in terms of such demands. These approaches have been used extensively in private industry and recent research on police activities (Webster, 1973). Even though precise stop watch techniques cannot and should not necessarily be employed, a focus on community demand for police services and police responses should be used to inform police management about what activities are being performed and why. This information can then be used to question assumptions about ongoing work, examine the accuracy of data, evaluate present performance and clarify future goals and objectives.

D. Organization of the Report

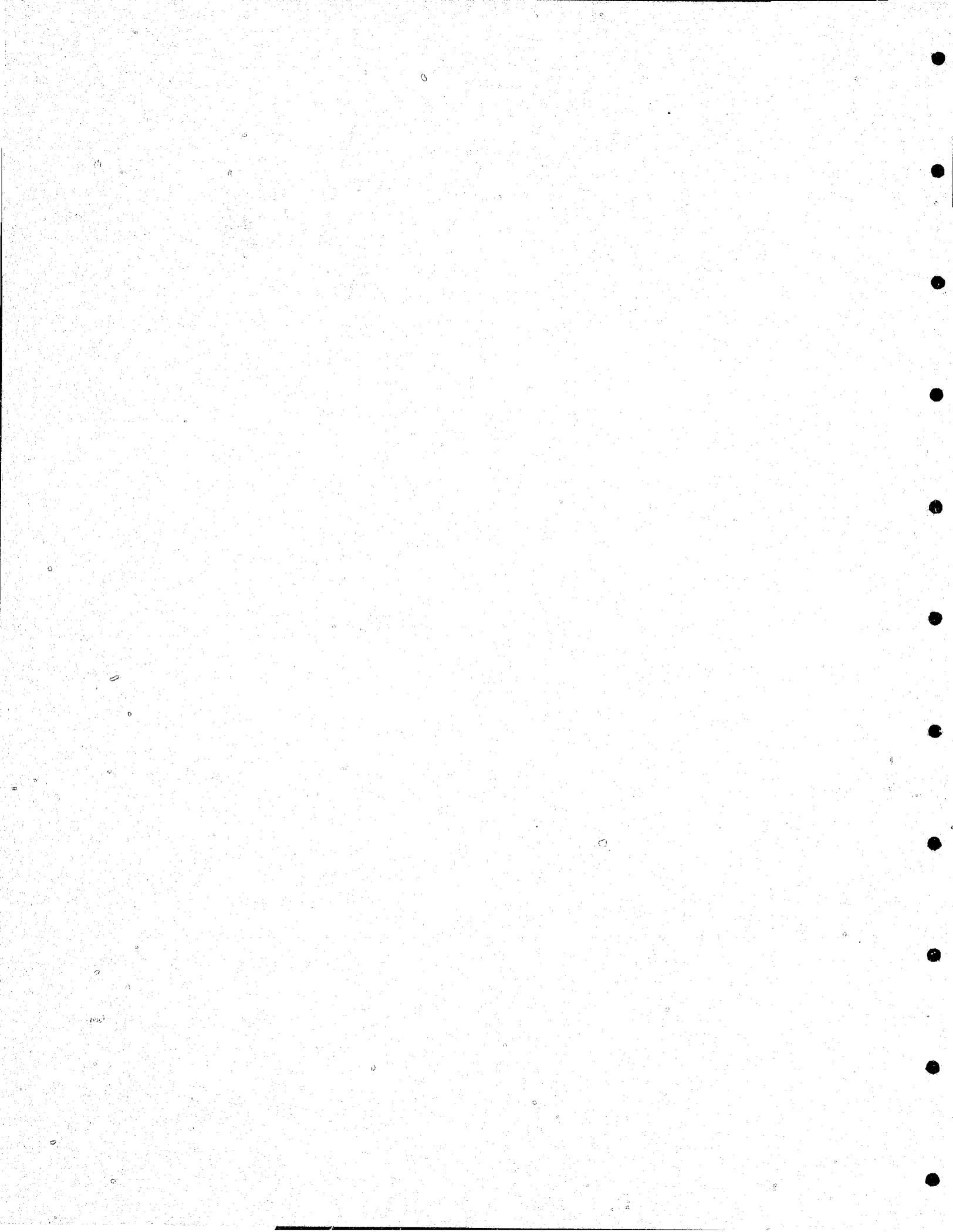
The remaining chapters in this report build upon the concepts introduced in this first chapter.

Chapters II through VIII present the frequency distributions and cross tabulations of the major variables analyzed in the report. The report concludes with a presentation of productivity improvement recommendations for the York Bureau of Police based upon the major findings of the analysis.



II.

DEMAND FOR POLICE SERVICES
MEASUREMENT OF EVENT VARIABLES



CHAPTER II

DEMAND FOR POLICE SERVICES
MEASUREMENT OF EVENT VARIABLES

Frequency distributions of demand for police service were examined using the data from the "York City Communications — Event Reports." Major variables analysed in this chapter included time, location, type of crime, response time, number of patrolmen/units responding, and clearance activity characteristics for each event report. The frequency distributions presented in this chapter forms the basis for further analysis of associations between variables. The tables for Chapter II are presented in Appendix D.

A. Time Variables

Table II-1 shows the distribution of dispatch events which indicate demand for police services over the 12 month period in 1976. For instance, June has the highest relative percentage of events (9.7 percent), November the lowest percentage (6.8 percent). This distribution was presented because time and location variables may suggest certain patterns of event occurrence that impact upon manpower assignment. The distribution indicates a higher rate of call activity over the spring, summer, and fall months — May through October. Additional detailed distributions relating to time and location variables will be discussed in subsequent analyses.

When time variables are examined to determine if consistent patterns exist, it is reasonable to cover the different possibilities that may suggest other patterns. For example, Table III-2 presents the results of a frequency distribution for demands for service by day of the month. The percentages are

consistent across the days and range between 2 and 4 percent. The distribution does not indicate that any significant pattern in demands for service exists during the day spread over a month. Also, there is no weekly consistency in either the early, middle or latter days of the month.

An examination of the frequency distribution of calls for service by day of the week is presented in Table II-3. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday tend to have the higher rate of calls as opposed to the other days of the week. These three days account for approximately 45 percent of the calls for service during 1976. Approximately 17 percent of the calls for service were reported on Saturdays.

If the examination of time variables is pursued to the hour of occurrence, some rather interesting results emerge. For example, Table II-4 confirms that a consistent pattern exists in the hourly frequency of demand for police services. The day is broken up into 24 hour periods for purposes of comparison with the standard 24 hour clock (Midnight = 0, 2300 = 11:00 P.M.). Table II-4 indicates that beginning with 1500 (3:00 P.M.) the tempo of demands for service increases up through the early morning hours to approximately 0200 (2:00 A.M.). The peak demand hours appear to range from 1900 (7:00 P.M.) — 1,582 calls to approximately 0100 (1:00 A.M.) — 978 calls — where the drop off begins. The lowest frequency of demand occurs between 0300 (3:00 A.M.) — 611 calls for service — to 0800 (8:00 A.M.) which has 663 calls for service.

Past studies on police productivity have found that response time may be an important factor in deterring crime for apprehending suspects. To pursue this type of analysis, frequency distributions for certain elapsed times will be discussed. Table II-5 presents a frequency distribution of the elapsed time between when the call for service was received and when a unit was dispatched. The first column is the elapsed time in minutes. If we

examine the distribution, we can see that approximately 90 percent of the calls for service have a unit dispatched within ten minutes. The spread of elapsed times ranges from less than one minute (61 percent) of the cases to a high of approximately 103 minutes for some of the calls.

Another interesting variable presented in Table II-6 is the time elapsed from when the call was received to when a unit arrived at the scene — otherwise referred to as response time in police productivity literature. The results of the frequency distribution show that approximately 76 percent of the calls for service are responded to in ten minutes or less and that 90 percent of the calls for service are responded to in 20 minutes or less. The response time facet of police operations has important implications for productivity. They will be discussed in detail in subsequent analyses. However, these distributions also show that in many events the times are missing. This deficiency indicates that improved reporting procedures are required.

An additional time variable that has potential implications for productivity improvements is the elapsed time from when the unit arrives on the scene until it is back in service, i.e., elapsed time spent servicing a call. The frequency distribution for this variable is presented in Table II-7. Essentially, this measure assesses the time that the officer(s) spent in actually handling the demand for service. The results are interesting because they suggest that approximately 97 percent of the calls for service are handled in less than two hours and that approximately 53 percent of the calls are dealt with in ten minutes or less. Also, the Table shows that 83 percent of the calls are handled in 30 minutes or less and that approximately 94 percent of the service calls are taken care of in one hour or less.

B. Location Variables

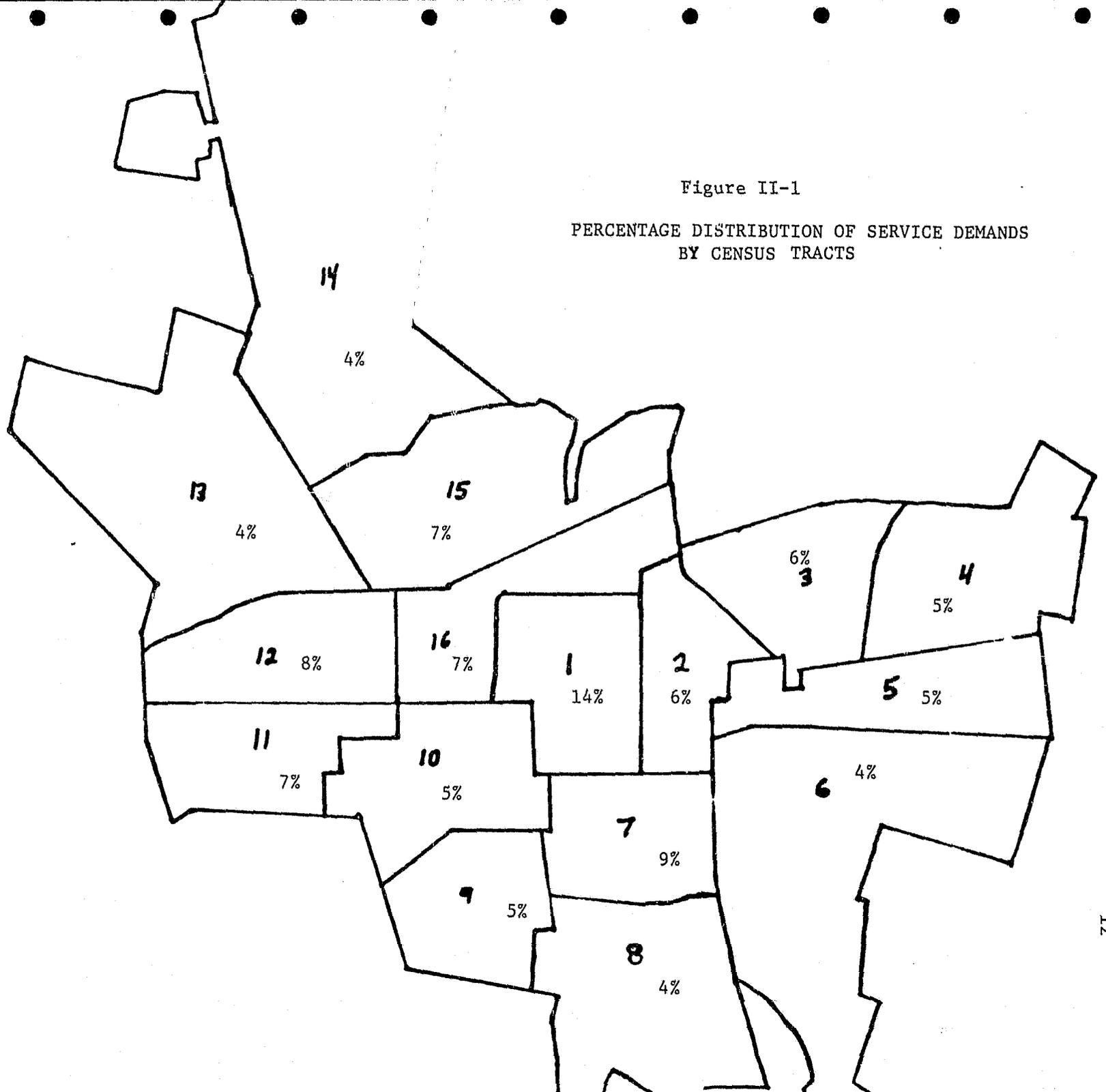
Many times productivity issues in police patrol work concern location as well as timeliness variables. If a timely response can be made, crime may be deterred or criminals may be apprehended. However, there are other factors related to response time. For example, random patrol has not been found effective in meeting the major police objectives. There may be multiple reasons for this finding, but one factor that may help in reducing response time and eliminating the probability factor in patrolling is the identification of specific location variables. If meaningful city districts can be identified and certain demands for service are associated with locations, patrol patterns may be adjusted to improve response times.

Table II-8 contains the frequency distribution of demands for service by census tract. There are 16 census tracts in the City of York and they are listed along the left column of Table II-8. An examination of the frequency of demands indicated that Census Tract 1 receives the most calls. With the exception of Census Tract 7, Census Tract 1 has at least two and sometimes at least three times as many calls as the other census tracts. The most active census tracts in order are 1, 7, 11, 15, and 16. The least active census tracts in terms of calls for service are Census Tracts 6, 13 (with approximately equal calls), 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 14. The census tracts within the middle range are 2, 3, and 11. These distributions represent a continuum of demands for police service and constitute a valuable data set for examining demands and planning for meeting those demands by specific locations throughout the city.

3

Figure II-1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICE DEMANDS
BY CENSUS TRACTS



C. General and Specific Crime Code Class

Another useful form of information for the police officer and management is the distribution of Part I and II crimes and noncrime demands. Information of this type will allow for concentration of patrol efforts, resource assignment, and training approaches to meet the preponderant types, of activity that have to be performed. For example, Table II-9 presents the general breakdown of crime and noncrime activities according to the York City Uniform Incident Classification Code (Appendix C). The Part I crimes range from Code 1 (Murder-Manslaughter) to 7 (Auto Theft). The Part II classes range from Code 8 (Assault) to 26 (All other offenses except Motor Vehicle).

The frequency distribution of crime code class presents some interesting findings. Table II-9 shows that of the Part I crimes, theft (2,808) and burglary (1,524) are the most numerous. The next highest Part I crime is auto theft (1.8 percent) with robbery the next highest category (0.9 percent). These distributions of crime codes in the Part I category have clear implications for future planning and management efforts to meet the most prevalent forms of serious crimes.

Table II-9 also indicates that there is an interesting pattern of calls for service in the Part II category of crimes. For instance, disorderly conduct is by far the most frequent crime (18.3 percent). The next highest crime within Part II are calls for service against vandalism (4.3 percent). There were also a great number of drunk-disorderly (1.5 percent) and assault cases (1.2 percent) in the Part II category. Other demands for police service also suggest that there are major segments of time and resources devoted to vehicle accidents (9.4 percent) and Code 38 — miscellaneous calls (32 percent).

To elaborate on the demands for service found in the general crime class codes, Table II-10 presents frequency distributions for the specific crime codes. Theft was discovered to be a common Part I offense (10.2 percent). Within the theft category, many of the thefts of \$200 or over tend to be associated with automobiles (Code 0614). This same pattern holds for thefts between \$50 and \$199.99 (0624) and under \$50 (0634). Further examination also shows that a similar trend has developed for thefts from buildings (0627) and of bicycles (0626,36). The results of examining the patterns within the theft category give some very clear indication of the predominant forms of theft crimes.

Burglary was found to be a rather common form of crime in the Part I category and the detailed frequency distribution indicates that forcible entry in residences (0511) and commercial establishments (0514) between 6:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. are the most frequent occurrences. Another frequent type of burglary is forcible entry in residences during the day (0512). Forcible attempts in residences between 6:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. (0531) is another frequently reported form of burglary.

Some other general findings in the Part II crimes category are: arsons tend to be attempts (0999) and in nonresidences (0912); frauds are mostly attempts (1116) and fraudulent conversion (1112); very high rates of vandalism especially against dwellings (1411) and motor vehicles (1412). Most of the sex offenses, except forcible rape and prostitution, are for indecent assault and exposure (1711). Narcotic offenses tended to be possession of marijuana (1813) and use of barbituates or amphetamines. Drunk and disorderly on the street constitutes a major occurrence. In the disorderly conduct category, there is a fair incidence of fighting in the streets and a high rate of loud music or party noise reported. In the all other offenses

category, prowling, harassment by phone, fireworks, and trespassing appear to be the most frequent. The most numerous occurrences in the other category appear to be motor vehicle accidents with the great majority having property damage and or personal injuries. Hit and run occurrences where property is damaged also constitutes a moderate demand for service. In the miscellaneous category (Code 38) the most numerous calls for service tend to be parking violations, accidental alarms, family trouble, assistance for ambulance or fires, or false alarms.

Table II-10 provides a fair level of specific information about what crimes are the most numerous and what noncrime activities require responses from the police department. The thefts, burglaries, and auto thefts in the Part I crimes as well as Part II crimes of disorderly conduct, vandalism, assault, and all others (prowling, harassment by communication, trespassing, and fireworks) are prevalent calls handled by the police. These results may not be surprising to the professional, however, they do seem to call for some definite strategies and assignment of resources. They also suggest that policies regarding overall police responsibilities and activities such as dealing with vehicle accidents or parking violations need to be formulated in light of the demands for time and manpower.

D. Unit and Manpower Distributions

In dealing with productivity an important consideration is the amount of resources used to meet objectives. In examining response to demands for police services, the number of units and officers utilized provide a source of information for determining resource utilization. Table II-11 presents the frequencies for the number of units responding to calls for service. In this particular example, the preponderance of responses for service calls was with one unit (approximately 81 percent). Two units

responded in approximately 14 percent of the cases and 3 units responded in approximately 4 percent of the calls.

The frequency distribution in Table II-12 for the number of officers responding to calls corresponds closely to the total number of units responding. In approximately 69 percent of the cases, one officer responded and in approximately 23 percent of the calls two officers responded. In about 7 percent of the calls for service more than three officers responded.

E. Impact Indicator — Clearance Code Distributions

It may be worthwhile to explain York City's clearance code structure so that the subsequent frequency distribution can be better understood in terms of its implication for productivity improvement. Code 1 is when the event is verified; "adjusted;" and there is no incident report completed or arrest made. Code 2 is where the event is verified, a report is made but there is no arrest. Code 3 means that the event was verified, there was no report, but an arrest or charge is made. Code 4 is when the event is verified, a report is made, and an arrest or charge is made. Code five means that the event was not verified and no report was made. Code 6 shows that the event was unfounded and no report was made. This code structure can be used to determine the relative occurrence and handling of calls for service.

Table II-13 presents some very interesting results about how crimes or noncrime calls for service are cleared by policemen in York. Code 1 clearance — event verified, adjusted, and no incident report or arrest — is the most frequent clearance method with almost 36 percent of the total clearances. Code 2 clearance (30 percent) is the next highest category. Code 3 constitutes approximately 8 percent of the clearances. Code four clearances are approximately 7 percent of the total clearances. Codes 5 and 6 indicate that the event was either **not** verified or unfounded and

together constitute almost 20 percent of the clearances. If Codes 1, 5, and 6 are totaled, it is found that approximately 55 percent of the clearances are either judgmentally unfounded or unverified.

F. Major Productivity Foci from the
Frequency Distribution Analyses

The analyses of the frequency distributions indicate that York police management has some structured data/information that may be used to improve productivity. For example, the majority of the police activity is demanded between the hours of 1500 (3:00 P.M.) and 0200 (2:00 A.M.). The implications for manpower assignment and patrol scheduling would have to be examined if productivity improvement in resource utilization is sought.

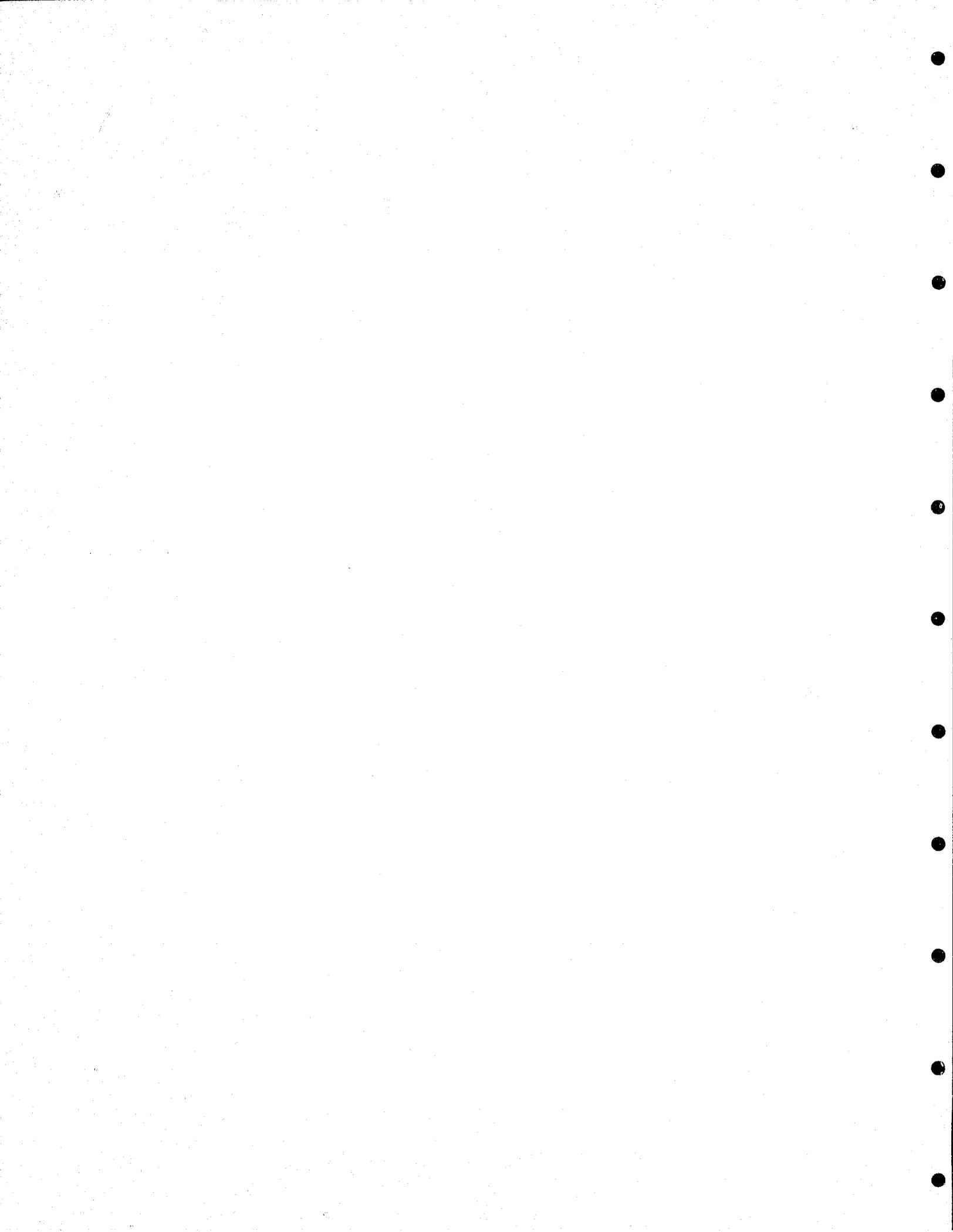
Another interesting result of the analyses is that the location of the demands for service may be important. For instance, it was found that 14 percent of the calls were from Census Tract 1 and 9 percent of the calls from Census Tract 7. Census Tracts 12, 15, and 16 also had relatively high rates of calls compared to the other 11 census tracts (See Figure II-1). It is possible that patrol or manpower assignment could be realigned in response to what appears to be a consistent pattern. Figure II-1 illustrates this location pattern by census tract more clearly.

The findings also disclosed that of the major crimes (Part I), theft was by far the most frequent with burglary and auto theft the next highest. Of the Part II crimes, disorderly conduct was the most dominant (almost 18 percent of total calls) with vandalism the next most common. In the noncrime categories, vehicle accidents and miscellaneous calls were the most frequent.

Each finding in this crime code distribution has definite implications for resource allocation and productivity improvement. This assertion is supported in the specific breakdowns of the crime code which show that many

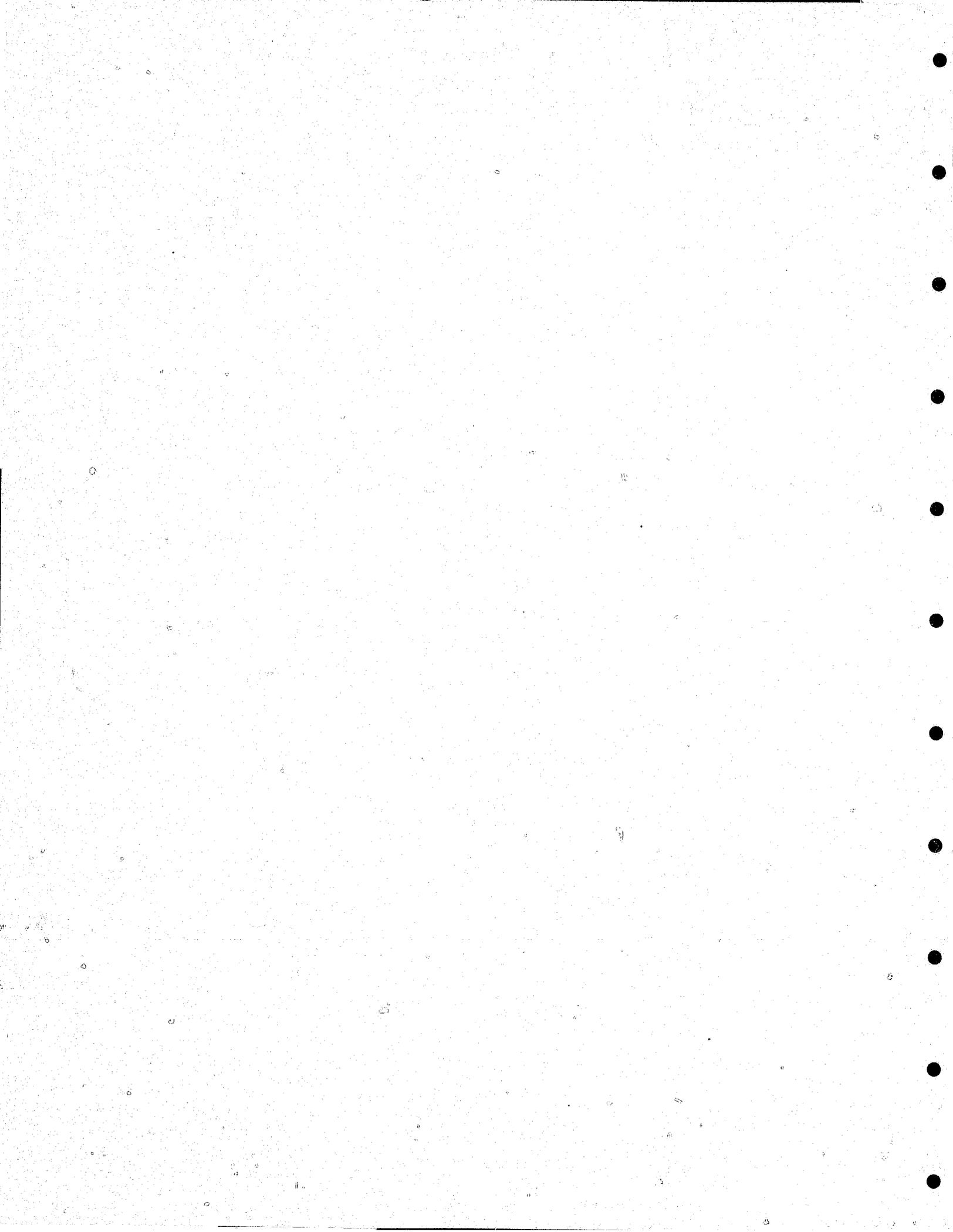
of the thefts tend to be associated with autos and that forcible entry into residences and commercial establishments tend to take place between 6:00 P.M. and 6 A.M. A very large segment of the Part II crimes tend to be disorderly persons and juveniles. The most numerous miscellaneous calls for service are for parking violations, accidental alarms, family trouble, assisting ambulance or fire calls, arrests-service warrants, or animal complaints.

The frequency of clearance codes also indicates that some examination of how calls for service are handled is needed. If productivity is to be improved, more specific documentation of what is actually accomplished when calls are cleared is needed. Police management must begin the improvement of productivity by understanding exactly what activities are being performed, where, when, by whom, and in what proportions so that valid information is used for formulating productivity improvement strategies.



III.

BIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF YORK POLICE
CRIME CODE DATA



CHAPTER III

BIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF YORK POLICE CRIME CODE DATA

Chapter II presented the frequency distributions for time and location variables and indicated that certain patterns of crime and noncrime activity existed. The purpose of this chapter is to perform bivariate analyses on the time, location, and situation variables to determine what relationships exist between them. The results should provide a more detailed examination of police activities so that specific management actions aimed at improving productivity can be taken. The tables for chapter III are in Appendix E.

A. Crime by Location

Table III-1 contains the results of an analysis which examines the association between type of crime and location. The York City Uniform Incident Classification Code is used to represent the crime code, and the 16 census tracts for York City are used as the location variables.

The summary row and column information shows the totals for the types of police activity and totals for the census tracts respectively. These numbers correspond to the frequencies presented earlier, however, the more detailed information provided allows for extended interpretation. For example, the highest rate of murders occurred in Census Tracts 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, and 14. For rapes, Census Tracts 1, 5, and 8 had the highest percentages, although the absolute number is not high. Census Tracts 1, 7, and 10 exhibited the highest rates of robbery with Census Tract 1 having almost twice the rate as the next highest tract. The aggravated

assaults were spread throughout several census tracts, but 7 and 10 had high rates of approximately 17 percent.

One interesting finding emerges in the analysis. Census Tract 6 had no auto thefts, assaults, arsons, forgeries, frauds, or reception of stolen goods. Another interesting finding is that arsons (27 percent) occurred (most frequently) in Census Tract 10. Census Tract 1 was found to have the most forgeries (40 percent). Of the frauds, 48 percent occurred in Tract 2. Census Tract 3 had the most vandalism with 14.3 percent. A very high rate of prostitution was found in Census Tract 10 (47 percent) and Tract 1 (35 percent).

Approximately 21 percent of the sex offenses and narcotics cases (31 percent) occurred in Tract 1. Of the drunk-disorderly conduct cases 43 percent occurred in Tract 1. Tract 1 also had a high rate of vehicle accidents (19 percent).

Some general patterns that emerge are: Census Tract 1 has the highest overall crime rate and also the highest rate for rapes, robberies, forgeries, narcotics, drunk disorderly, curfew, vehicle accidents and the second highest rate for prostitution. It appeared that Census Tracts 6 and 13 had the lowest overall rates, but they had a moderate number of thefts and burglaries.

These findings suggest that location, as defined by census tract, has some very important ramifications for the management of police patrol and manpower resources. Depending upon the integration of these findings with the experience and knowledge of the professional policeman, it appears that there are many specific tactics that could be developed to effectively deal with the more detailed relations illustrated in Table III-1. For example, Figure III-1 through III-4 present frequency and percentage distributions of theft, burglary, disorderly conduct, and vandalism by census tracts.

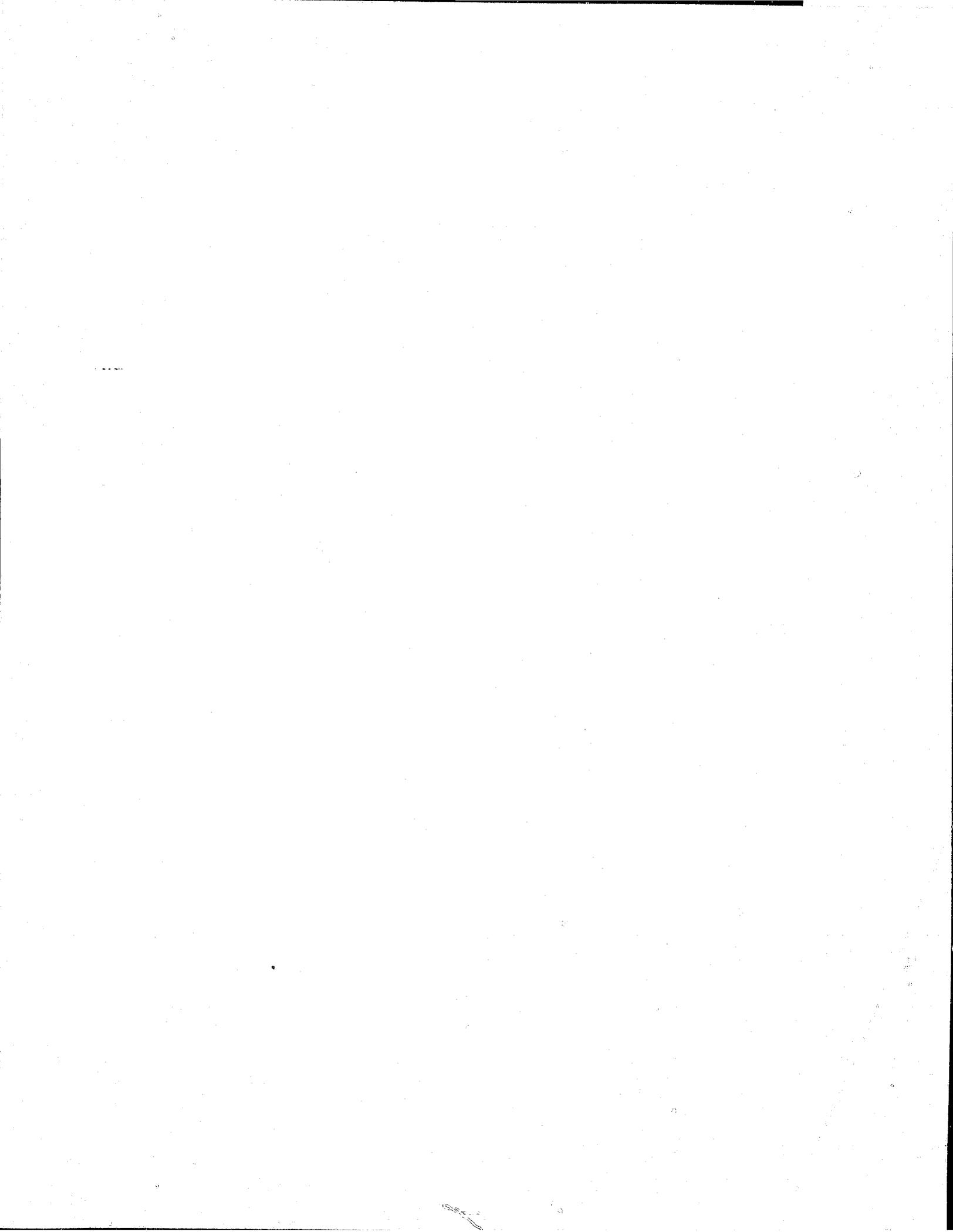


Figure III-1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY INCIDENTS BY CENSUS TRACTS

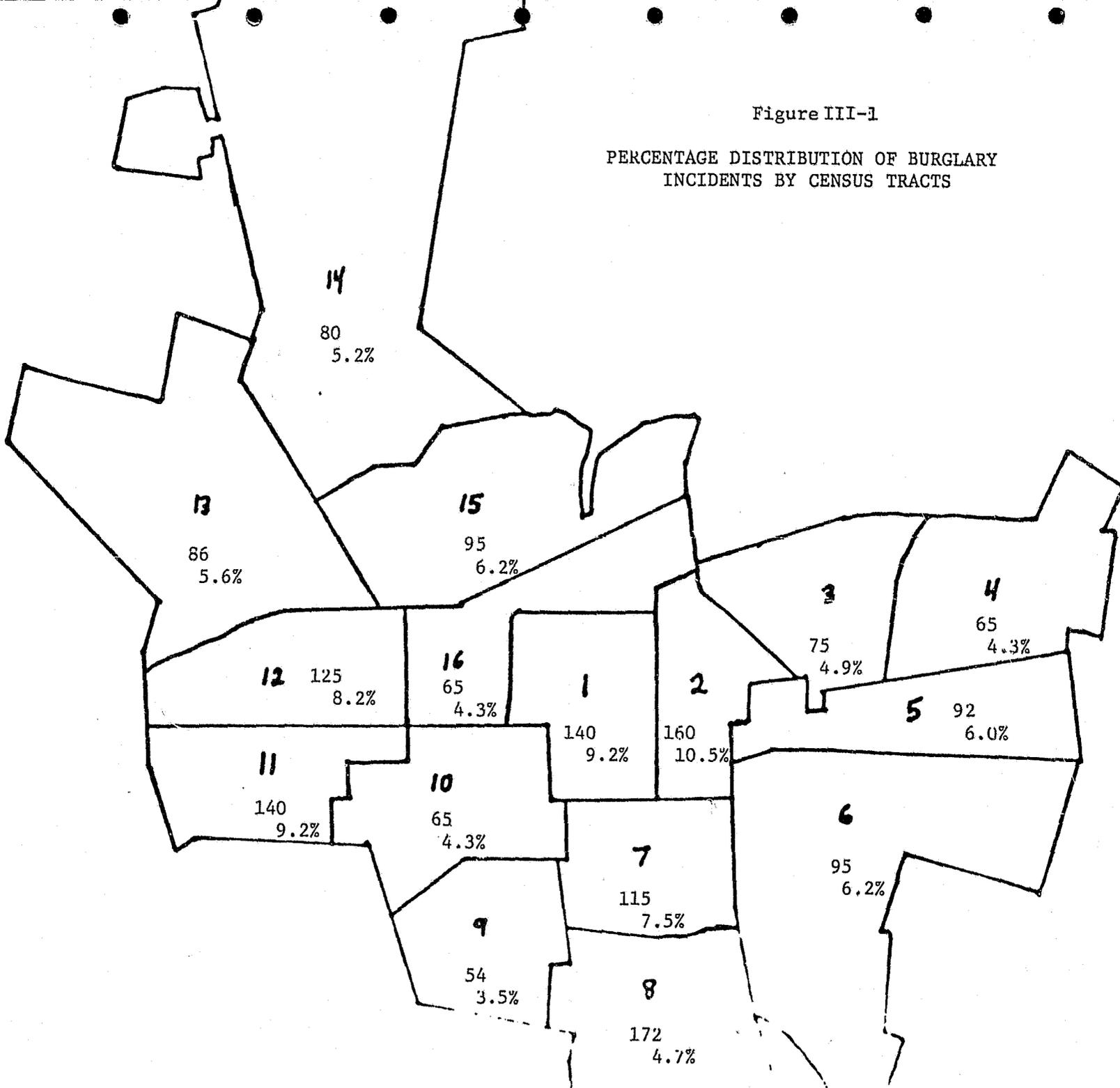


Figure III-2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT
INCIDENTS BY CENSUS TRACTS

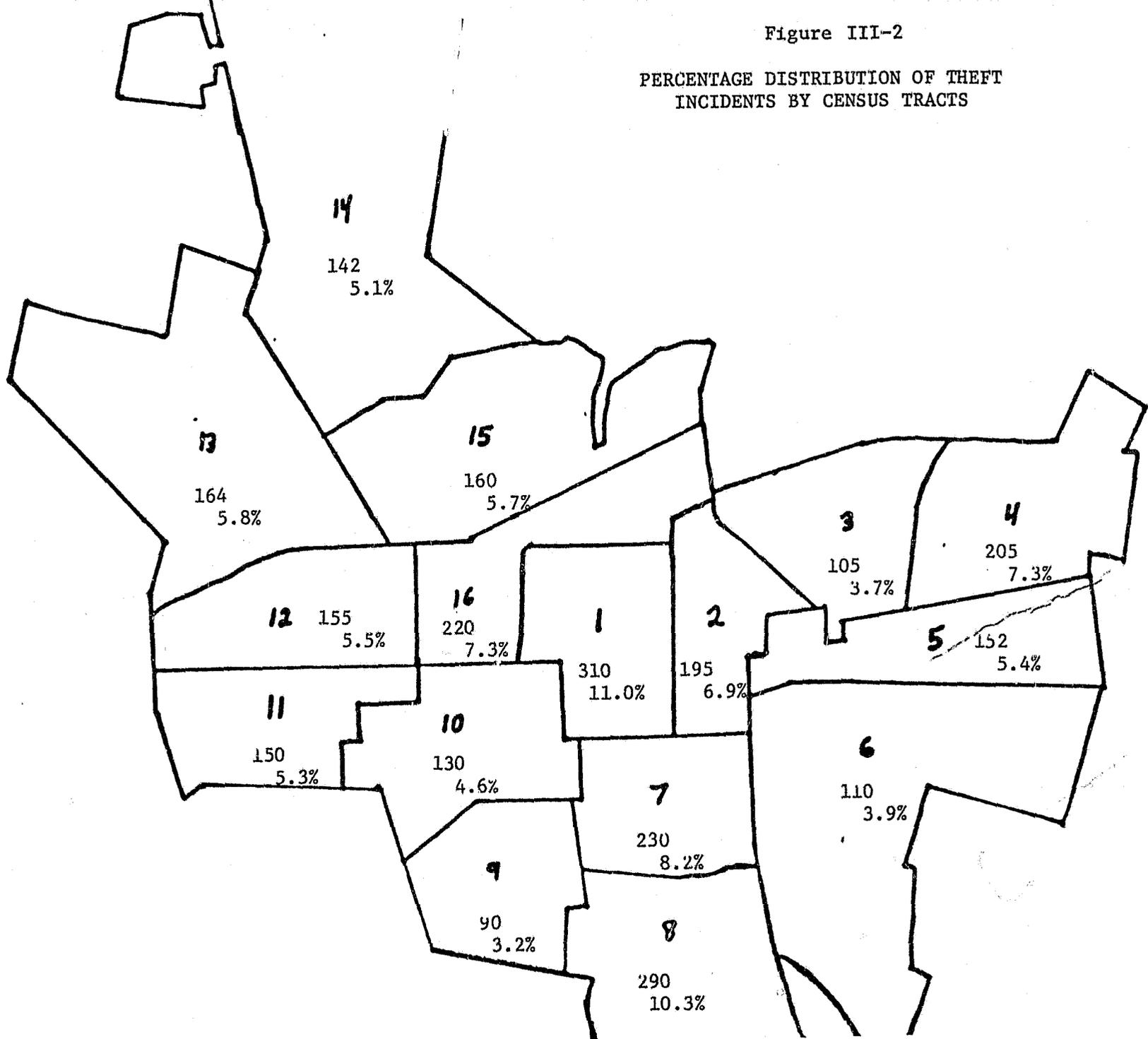


Figure III-3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
DISORDERLY CONDUCT INCIDENTS BY CENSUS TRACTS

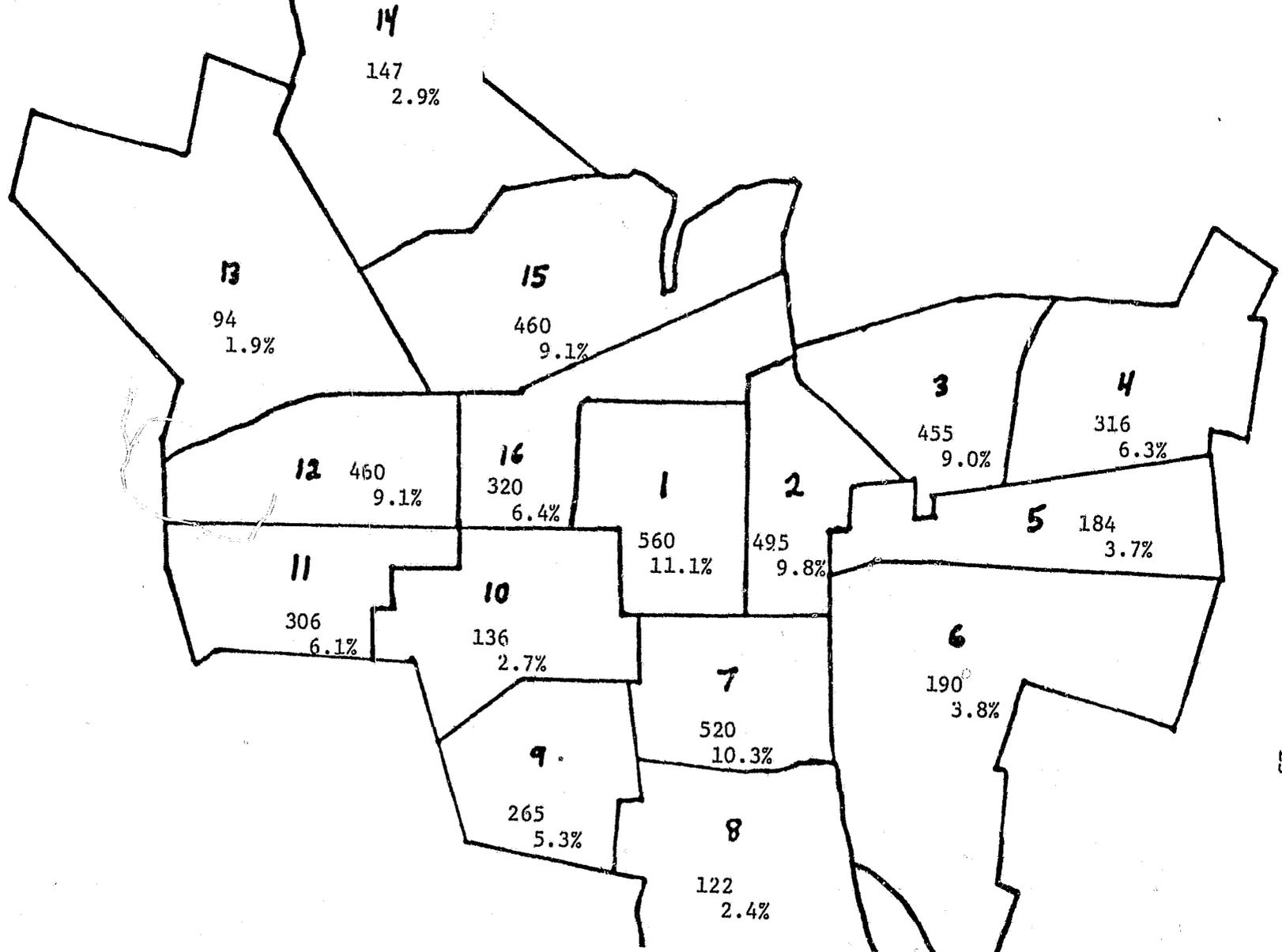
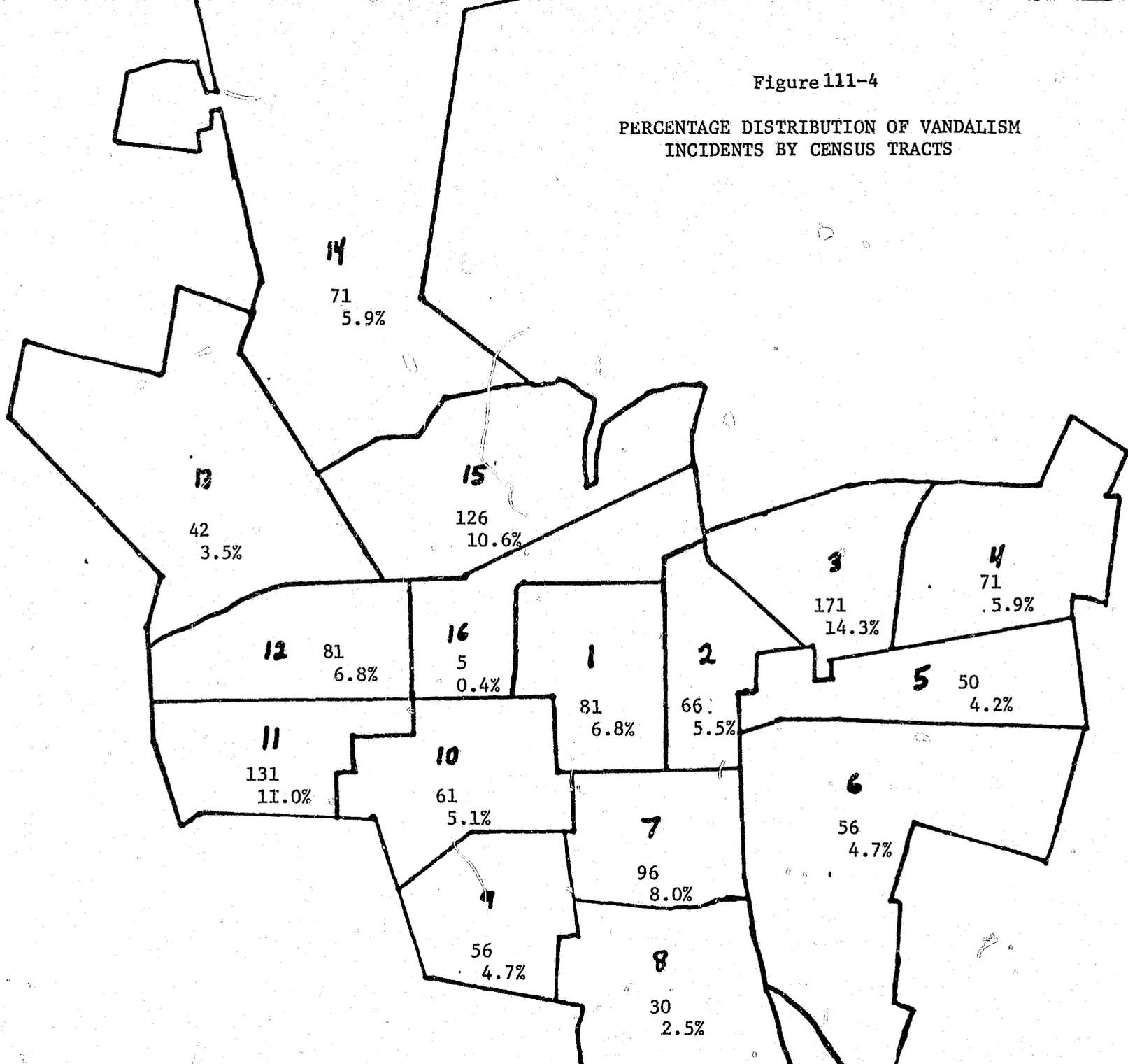
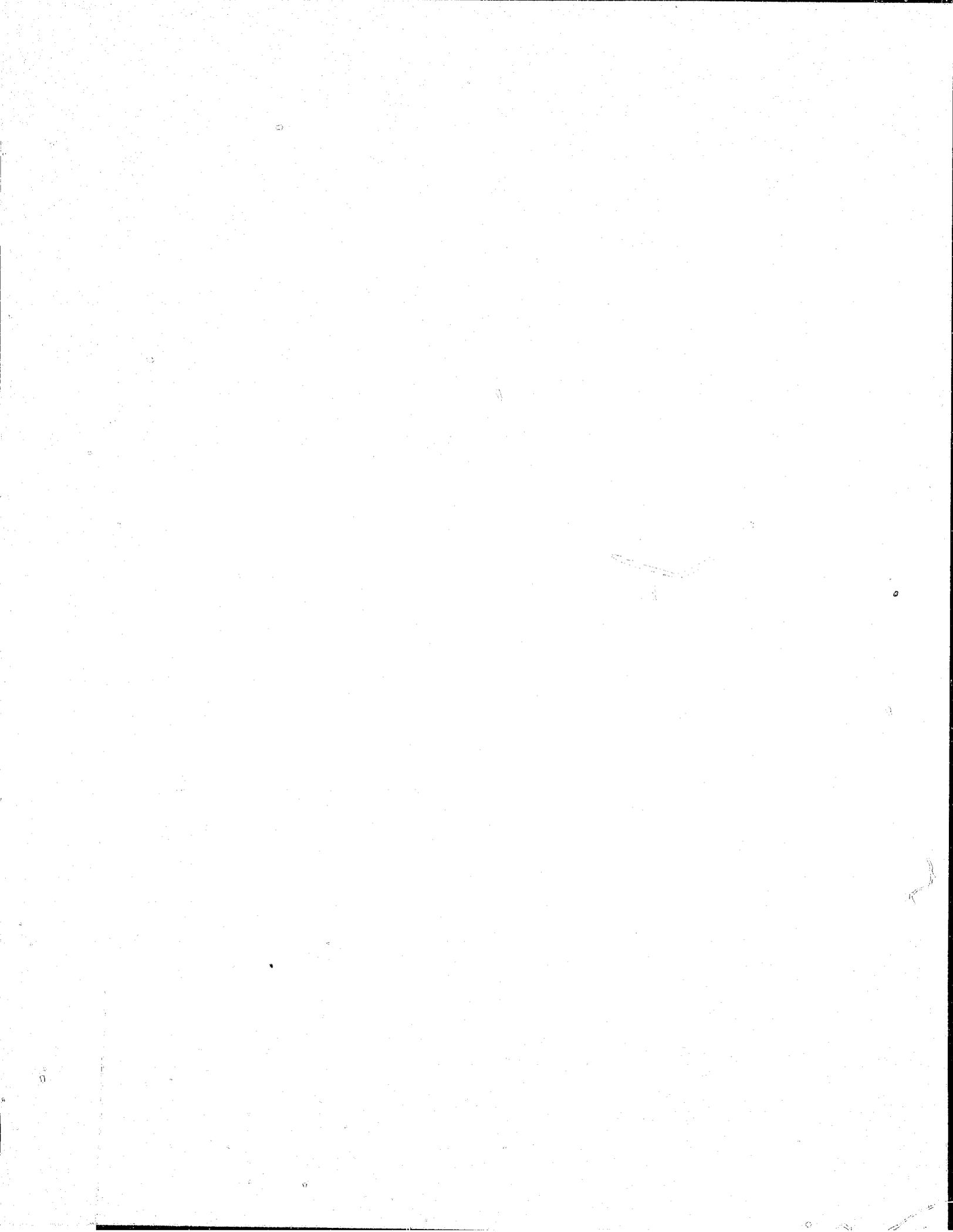


Figure 111-4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VANDALISM INCIDENTS BY CENSUS TRACTS





B. Crime Code by 2400 Hour Clock/Time of Occurrence

It is useful to know the location and type of specific crime, and it would also be important to be able to determine if crimes or other calls for police services occur periodically. Effective resource allocation would be dependent on the general pattern of calls for service over a 24-hour period. Tables III A-D present an analysis of the type of crime by the hour of occurrence as reported on the York City event cards. The data is not designed to give times accurate in minutes; rather it is intended to inform the police management of the approximate patterns that can be discerned by examining the hour of occurrence.

In Table III-2 A-D the left column represents the hours of the 24 hour clock and the horizontal part of the table represents the crime and noncrime codes. As mentioned earlier in the frequency discussion, the general pattern is that the calls for service begin to increase at 1500 (3:00 P.M.) and start to decrease at 0200 (2:00 A.M.). Within this overall pattern, the majority of the frauds (48 percent) appear to take place at or near 7:00 P.M. Most of the prostitution (53 percent) takes place between 11:00 P.M. and 1:00 A.M. Narcotics activities occurred in the early evening hours but peak out near midnight (26 percent). Many of the liquor law violations took place between 8:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. Most of the curfew and runaway reports were prevalent at the midnight through 1:00 A.M. times.

Theft, the most dominant form of Part I crime tended to be distributed fairly evenly throughout the day with peaks in the late morning (10:00 A.M.), some peaks in the late afternoon (3:00 to 4:00 P.M.), and early evening (8:00 P.M.). Surprisingly, there appeared to be a fairly even spread of burglaries throughout the day with the concentrations taking place from

the early evening hours (7:00 P.M.) and with some increase in the later morning hours (7:00 — 10:00 A.M.). The robberies appeared to begin at about 5:00 P.M. and run until about 1:00 A.M. The aggravated assaults begin at around noon and run throughout the day to early morning with some concentrations in the late evening and early hours. Most of the disorderly conduct activities seem to pick up at about 3:00 to 4:00 P.M. and run strong until about 2:00 A.M. For major noncrime activities, vehicle accidents start to pick up about 8:00 A.M. and run throughout the evening hours with concentrations between 3:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M.

C. Crime Type by Day of Week and Month

In examining crime patterns relating to time or occurrence, certain times during the 24 hour day have been identified as more active than others. It may also be useful to determine if certain days of the week are more active in terms of crime and noncrime calls for service. This information might possibly help to focus resources in terms of days of the week. Table III-3 presents the analysis of the type of service call by the day of the week.

Some of the findings that can be extracted from this table are:

- (1) Saturday is the most active day in terms of crime and noncrime service calls.
- (2) Burglary on Saturday appears to be higher than other days.
- (3) Sunday and Friday appear to have a much higher rate of auto thefts.
- (4) Vandalism on Saturday averages about 18.5 percent which is approximately 4 percent higher than the next highest day Friday.
- (5) Approximately 22 percent of the runaways, 33 percent of the rapes, and 23 percent of the liquor law violations occurred on Wednesday.
- (6) Of the weapons offenses, 29 percent occur on Monday with 26 percent of the curfew violations

also occurring on Monday. (7) Of the prostitution charges, 35 percent occur on Saturday. (8) Of the narcotics offenses, 28 percent occur on Friday with 20 percent of drunk-disorderly calls also taking place on Friday. (9) Sunday appears to be related to 24 percent of the runaways, 24 percent of missing persons, and 31 percent of other accidents. Such information supplements the hour of the day data and provides the opportunity to compare these results with experience and devise strategies that may result in increased deterrence or apprehension.

Tables III-4a through III-4d presents the analysis of the crime and noncrime activities by month. This crime code analysis could be useful in performing seasonal demand analysis so that possible preventive steps or anticipatory plans could be made.

Tables III-4a through III-4d indicate that June, July, August, and October appear to be the highest months of activity with February, November, and April being the lowest.

The analysis indicates that rapes are fairly high in October (34 percent) and June (19 percent). September is an active month for prostitution (56 percent), frauds (54 percent), and missing persons calls (24 percent). Most weapons offenses appear to occur in the summer months of August (18 percent), June (12 percent), and July (12 percent). August also appears to be an active month for narcotic offenses (26 percent) and auto thefts (15 percent). These results may provide information that could assist in allocating different resources within the department. The purpose of this demonstration was to show what types of analysis may be performed to arrive at substantive determinations as far as how monthly patterns may inform police operations.

D. Crime Code by Origin of Call for Service

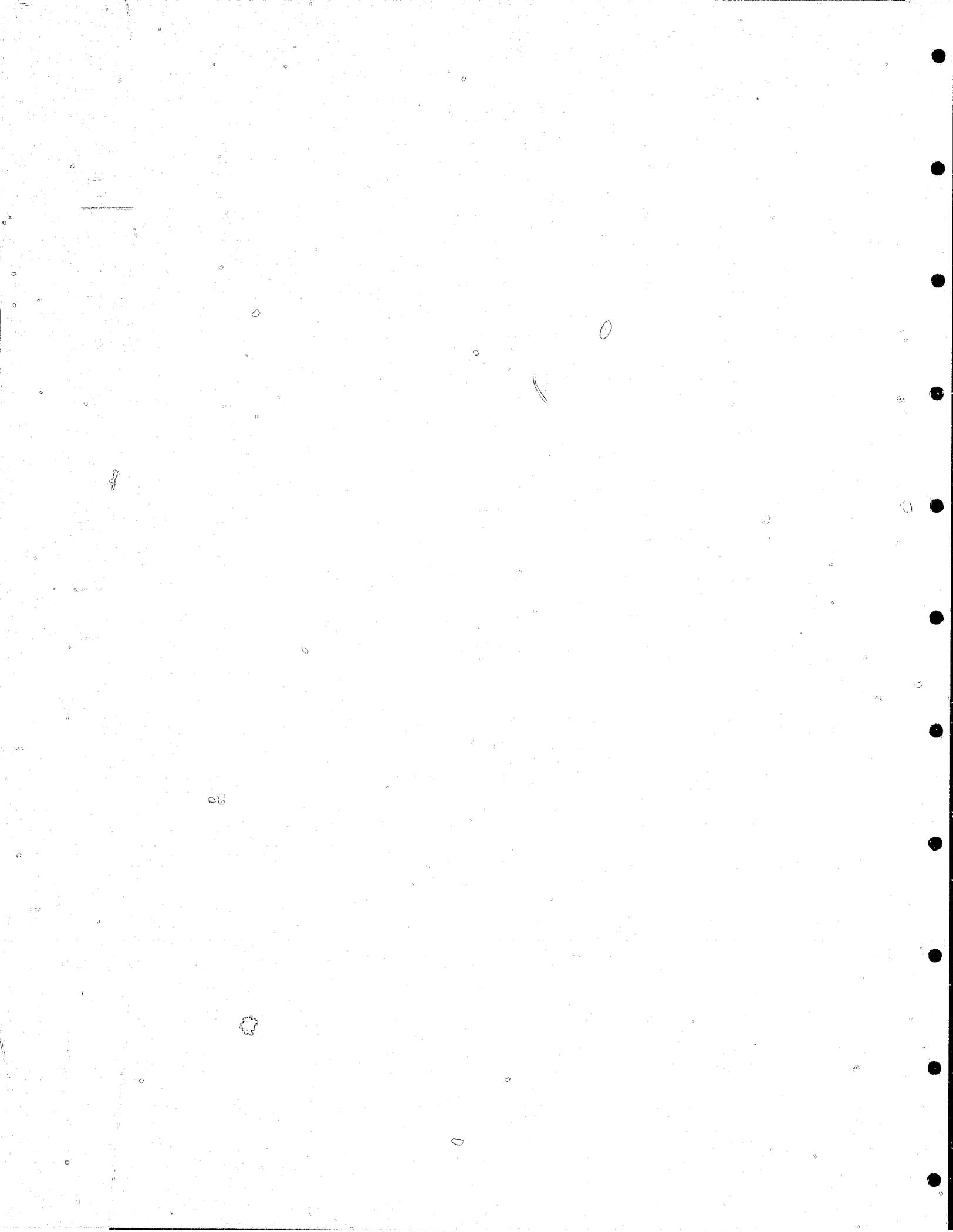
By examining past occurrences to determine if certain patterns relating to resource allocation can be discerned, future planning may be more comprehensive. One way to achieve this is to examine the relative frequency of how calls for service are originated. Tables III-5a through III-5d present the results of an analysis which examines the relationships between the crime code class and the origin of the call for service. The calls for service categories are telephone, found on patrol, walk-in, other, and cannot determine.

The results of the analysis point to some interesting detailed findings. For instance, of the major crimes, most of the murders, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglary, thefts, and auto theft reports originate from the telephone. There do appear to be indicators of patrol performance or effectiveness illustrated by the thefts, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, and auto thefts found on patrol. For example, 33 percent of the rapes and 28 percent of the aggravated assaults and robberies are found on patrol. Another result is notable in that 63 percent of the forgeries are discovered on patrol. Stolen goods, assault and arson have relatively high rates of discovery by officers on patrol. Also, patrols account for 58 percent of the prostitution discoveries and 41 percent of the narcotics offenses. Almost half of drunk driving, liquor laws, and curfew violations are discovered on patrol.

These findings indicate that patrols are discovering certain types of crime but the telephone is used to report other types of crime. It is possible that steps could be taken to increase the effectiveness of the patrols by determining what factors are associated with crimes found on patrol and follow through with similar strategies for the other crimes.

IV.

BIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF TIME AND
LOCATION DATA



CHAPTER IV

BIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF TIME AND LOCATION DATA

One way to concentrate resources in required activities is to examine time and location variables to determine if any discernable patterns exist. If certain trends emerge, they can be utilized to determine efficient/effective allocation of resources. For example, if resources can be concentrated at certain times in certain locations, the primary objectives of deterrence or apprehension can be more effectively achieved. One method to use in constructing such an evaluation is to look simultaneously at the pattern of where and when calls for police services occur. (See Appendix for Chapter IV tables)

A. Month of Year and Census Tract

Tables IV-1a and IV-1b present the results of an analysis which looks at the frequency of events by month and census tract. It is very clear that Census Tract 1 dominates the year with most of the events and the highest rate calls for service. November is the only month where Census Tract 15 exceeds Census Tract 1. Also, in July Census Tracts 2 and 7 parallel Census Tract 1. In April, Census Tract 7 experiences an increased rate. In May, Census Tract 9 increases to approximately 10 percent of all calls. In June, Census Tracts 7 and 15 reach the 10 percent mark of total calls. In December, Census Tracts 4 and 7 reach high proportions of the total with approximately 10.5 and 11.5 calls respectively. It is clear from this analysis that Census Tract 1 originates the majority of calls for service during most of the year with some increases in Census Tracts 7 and 15 during the summer months and November and December.

B. Daily Calls for Service by Census Tract

Table IV-2 presents the results of an analysis which looks at the frequency of events by days of the week and census tracts. Again, Census Tract 1 clearly dominates the daily patterns for all days except Sunday which shows that Census Tract 7 has the highest rate. Census Tract 7 also has high rates of calls on Monday, Friday, and Saturday. The results in Table IV-2 also indicate that there is some increase in the rates of calls for Census Tract 15 on Tuesdays and Wednesdays with Census Tract 12 also increasing on Wednesday. Census Tract 16 seems to experience a moderate increase on Friday.

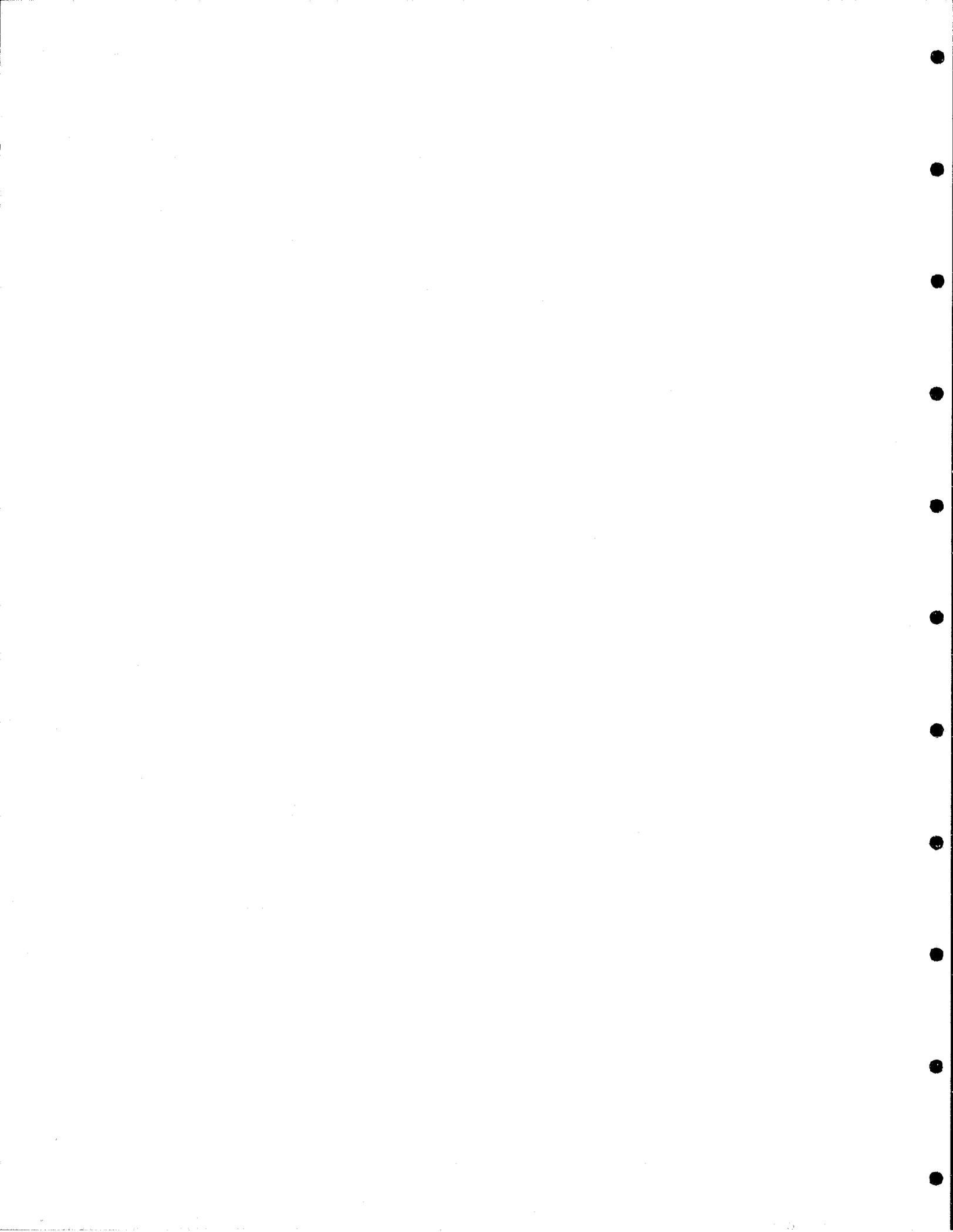
C. Hourly Calls for Service by Census Tract

To further examine time and location variables, Table IV-3a through IV-3c present the results of the hourly calls for service for each census tract.

Within Census Tract 1 the rate of calls starts to increase at 8:00 A.M. after a comparatively low rate from 2:00 A.M. through 7:00 A.M. This trend averages out with a low at 1400 (2:00 P.M.). An increase begins at 3:00 P.M. and peaks at 4:00 P.M. with another peak at 9:00 P.M. In Census Tract 2, the trend is almost the same as in Census Tract 1, however, the increase begins at 4:00 P.M. and runs until midnight with a spurt at 2:00 A.M. Census Tracts 3 and 4 parallel Census Tract 2 in that there is a late afternoon rise in call rate until about 2:00 A.M., midnight for Tract 4. In Census Tract 5, the upward trend starts at 2:00 P.M., an hour or two earlier than Census Tracts 1 through 4. Census Tract 6 follows the same general pattern of late afternoon increases with a spurt at 4:00 A.M. Census Tract 7 also follows this pattern with a peak at 11:00 P.M. Census Tract 8 fits the

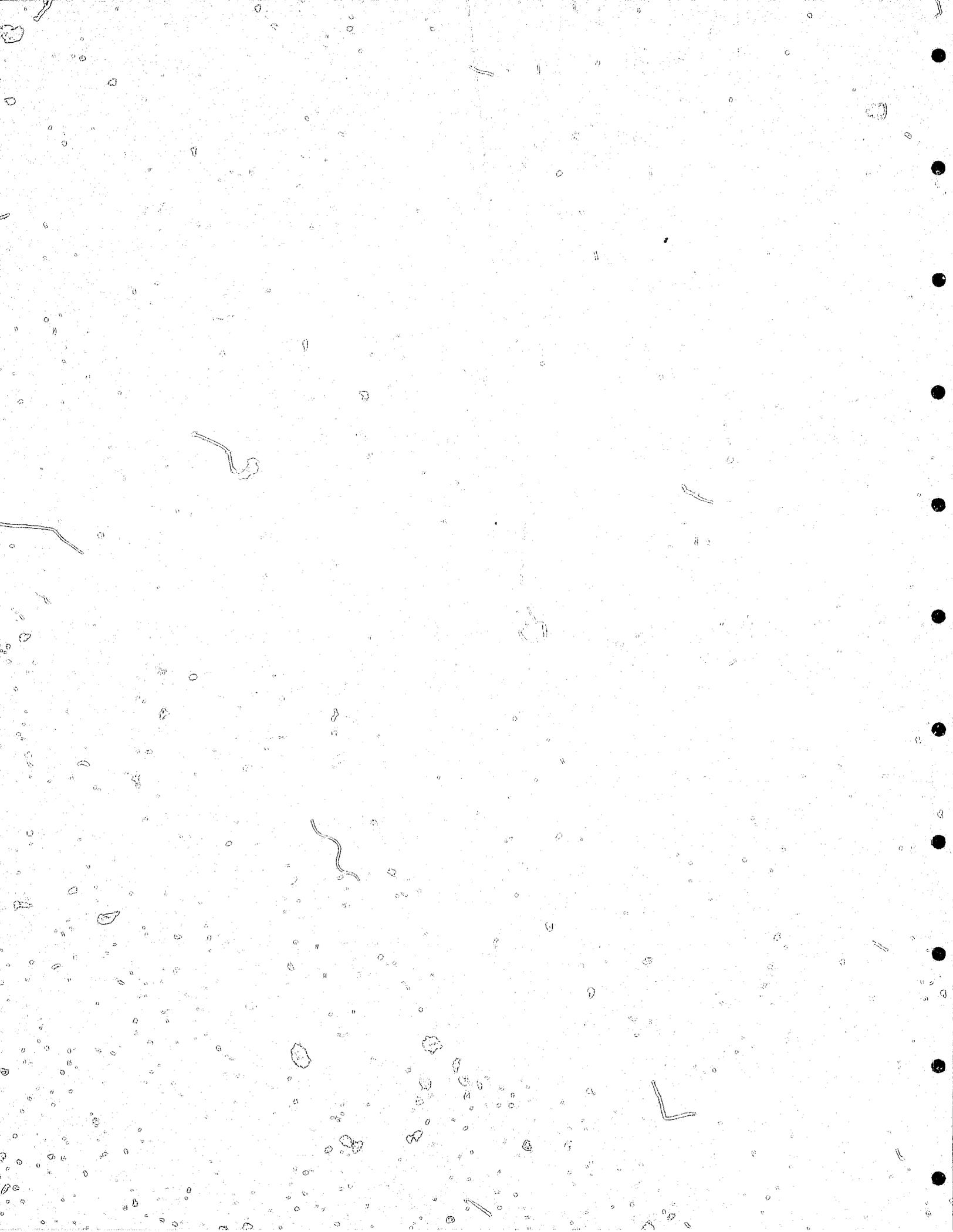
pattern except that there are peaks of calls at 4:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. Census Tract 9 is somewhat unique in that there is a high point at 4:00 P.M. with alternating rates until approximately midnight when the trend increases at a moderately high rate until 2:00 A.M. Census Tract 10 fits the usual late afternoon pattern and has a 1:00 A.M. increase. Census Tract 11 has peaks at 3:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. Census Tract 12 follows the pattern with the exception of peaks at 7:00 P.M., 9:00 P.M., and 10:00 P.M. Census Tract 13 appears to peak out at 11:00 P.M. through 1:00 A.M. Census Tract 14 has somewhat lower overall rates with peaks at 5:00 and 8:00 P.M. Census Tract 15 appears to exhibit a somewhat later pattern with increasing rates at 5:00 P.M. and moderately high rates from 9:00 P.M. to 1:00 A.M. Census Tract 16 has fairly high rates in the early evening with some decrease and then another increase around midnight.

The overall pattern is that in most census tracts, the rates of calls for service increase in the late afternoon until the early morning. The low rate of calls occurs approximately from 3:00 to 8:00 A.M. with some increase at 8:00 A.M. in Census Tract 1.



V.

MANPOWER AND RESOURCE USAGE ANALYSIS



CHAPTER V

MANPOWER AND RESOURCE USAGE ANALYSIS

Resource usage variables can help management to plan for future actions and objectives by evaluating past activities. For example, it would be considered useful to know what types of calls for service consume what amount of manpower and other resources. (See Appendix V for Chapter V tables)

A. Number of Police Officers by Crime Code

Tables V-1a through V-1d present the results of a bivariate analysis which illustrates the number of officers used by different calls for service. The number of officers is represented down the vertical axis of the table and the code for the service call is presented across the horizontal axis. The results show that the overwhelming majority of calls for service are answered by one policeman.

Tables V-1a through V-1d show that the crimes that require the most officers usage in regards to service calls are: miscellaneous; disorderly conduct; theft; vehicle accident; vandalism; suspicion; and "all other" offenses. One officer services such calls in a majority of the cases. For example, in the largest officer usage category, miscellaneous, one officer was present in 64 percent of the cases. Two officers were present in 28 percent of the calls and 6 percent of the calls had three officers present. Approximately 2 percent of the cases involved 4 or more officers. These figures reflect a large proportion of the manpower usage within the

department. Another great consumer of manpower is disorderly conduct. Approximately 56 percent of the disorderly conduct calls required one officer, and 31 percent required two officers. Three officers were present in 10 percent of the calls and less than 4 percent of the cases required four or more officers.

Another major manpower usage category is theft, a Part I crime. Ninety percent of the theft incidents are responded to by one officer and approximately 6 percent by two officers. Only 4 percent of these cases require four or more officers. Another major consumer of manpower resources is the vehicle accident call. Of the vehicle accidents, 81 percent are handled by one officer and 14 percent require two officers. Approximately 3 percent required three officers and almost 2 percent required four or more officers. In 72 percent of the burglary calls, one officer responds and 18 percent of these calls are handled by two officers. Approximately 10 percent of the burglary calls require three or more officers. Ninety percent of the auto thefts required only one officer, and 10 percent required two or three officers.

B. Total Units by Crime Code Class

To check the results of manpower usage and gain insight into the use of resources other than manpower, Tables V-2a through V-2d were compiled. Tables V-2a through V-2d present the results of an analysis which examines the patterns of unit usage by crime or call for service code. The horizontal axis represents the crime calls for service codes, and the vertical axis represents the number of units utilized. The overall pattern

parallels the usage of officers. The major categories are miscellaneous, disorderly conduct, vehicle accidents, thefts, and burglary.

In the largest category, miscellaneous, 82 percent of the calls were responded to by one unit and for disorderly conduct, 73 percent of the calls were responded to by one unit.

The resource usage illustrated by the number of officers and units responding to calls gives an indication of how operations proceed and what calls for service are predominant consumers of manpower resources. The results indicate that the normal response is with one officer and or one unit across all crime codes. These results do not necessarily show the exact distribution of officers utilized for the duration of the call but give an estimate of the potential requirements. The figures may also indicate how the patterns may be modified to concentrate resources in critical areas such as burglary prevention or theft.

C. Time at Scene of Call by Crime Code Class

One way to determine resource and manpower usage is to understand how much time is required to service different calls. Tables V-3a through V-3d present the analysis of how much time is spent on the scene for the different classes of codes or calls.

From the patterns found in Table V-3a, it appears that the Part I crimes such as murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, require moderate to long blocks of time. For Part II crimes, the major consumers of time are embezzlement, receiving stolen goods, sex offenses, narcotics, drunk driving, liquor law violations and drunk-disorderly. In other call categories, vehicle accidents, suicides, unattended deaths and mental cases consume large amounts of time.

It is possible that certain training programs and processes could be developed to deal with the most time consuming crimes and calls. It also may be appropriate to develop a referral system for calls such as liquor violations, mental cases, and narcotics.

D. Total Officers by Time Spent on Scene of Call

Table V-4 presents the results of an analysis which examines the association between the number of officers and the amount of time spent on the scene servicing a call. The general patterns have been presented previously; however, it appears that in approximately 84 percent of the cases where one officer responds, he spends less than 30 minutes on the scene. In approximately 6 percent of the cases the single officer spends over one hour. When two officers respond, approximately 82 percent of the calls are completed in less than 30 minutes. In approximately 80 percent of the cases where three officers respond the time on scene is less than 30 minutes. In 72 percent of the cases where four officers respond the time spent on scene is less than 20 minutes. When five officers respond, only 40 percent of the cases involves less than 30 minutes on the scene. Also when five officers responded 25 percent were on the scene for 41 to 50 minutes and 29 percent were on the scene for over one and one-half hours. When six officers responded 70 percent of the cases involved more than 50 minutes on the scene. The results are mixed when seven officers responded but only 17 percent tended to be under 5 minutes at the scene and the majority were on the scene over one and one-half hours.

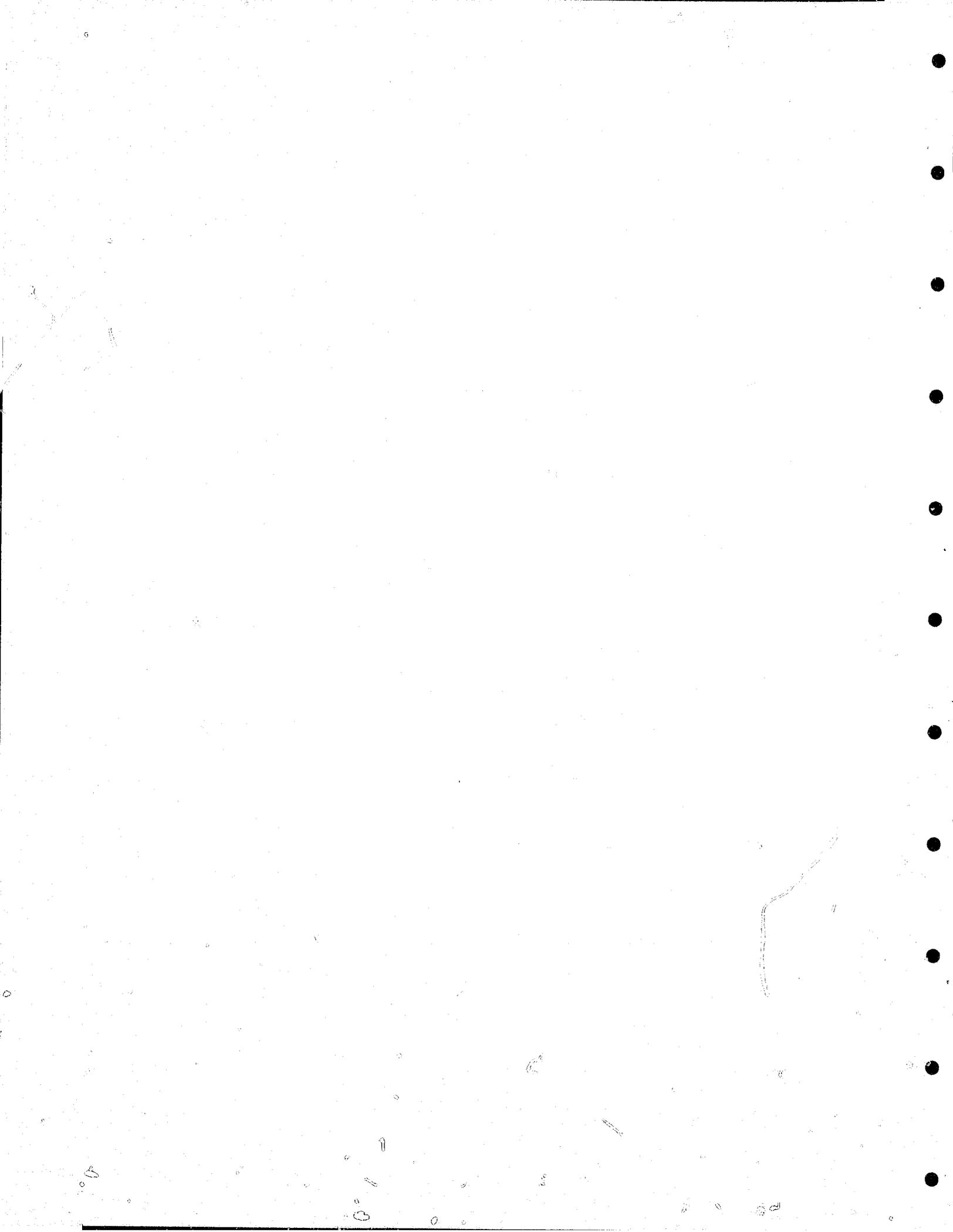
These results appear to suggest that most of the calls are handled in 30 minutes or less with a great proportion being processed in less

than 5 minutes. Most of these results would indicate that the calls can be handled in relatively short times; however, the range also indicates that there are extreme situations that may require large numbers of officers (7 in this study) for long periods of time (e.g., over one and one-half hours).

E. Total Units by Time Spent on Scene

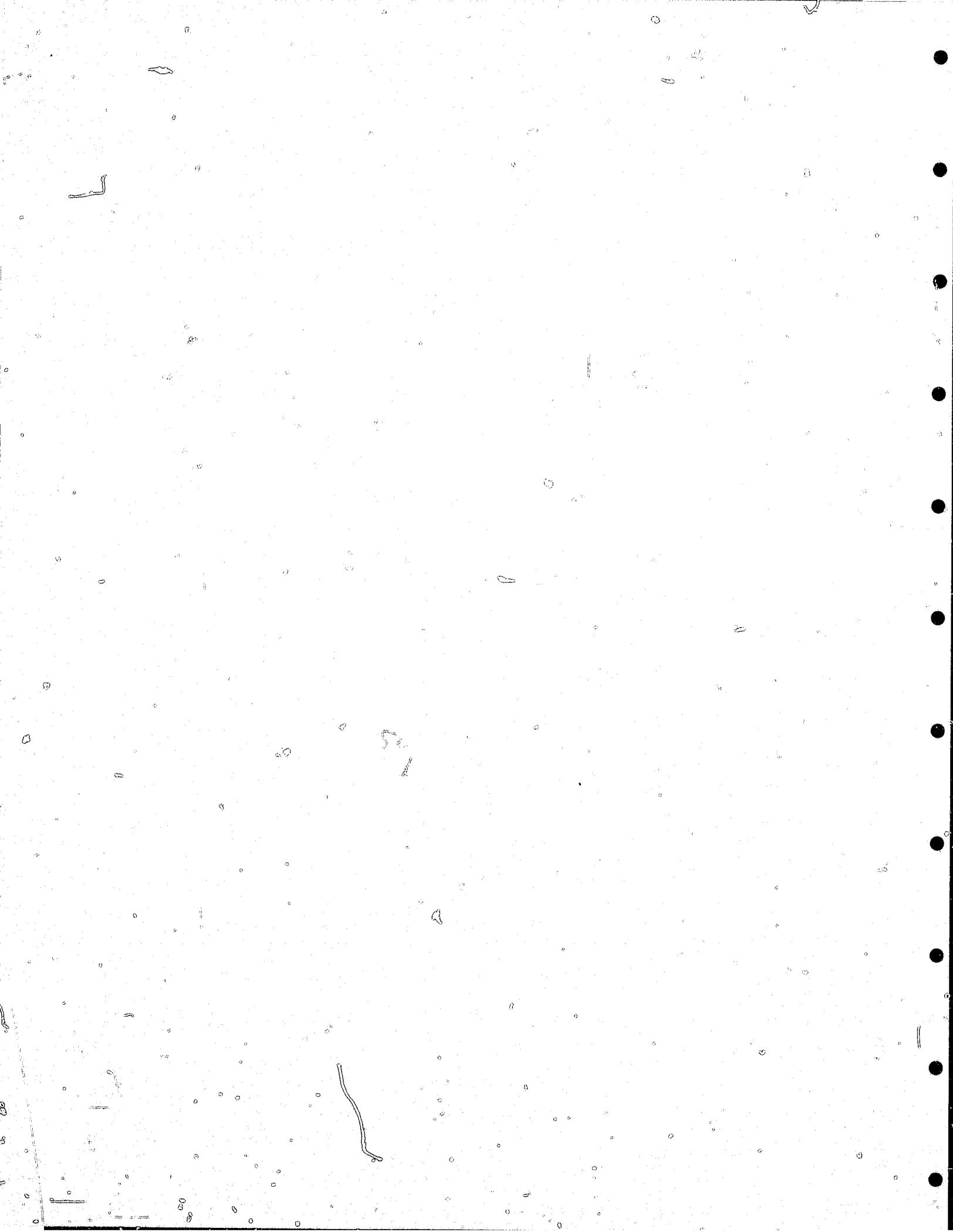
Table V-5 presents the results of an analysis which examines the relationship between total number of units at a scene and the elapsed time on the scene. The results correspond to the results for the total number of officers in Table V-4 with some differences in proportion. For example, approximately 81 percent of the calls are responded to by one unit while 68 percent had one officer. This difference can be accounted for by units having two patrolmen.

Approximately 73 percent of the single units remain at the scene less than 20 minutes and the average is almost the same for two units. When four or more units do respond they tend to be at the scene in excess of one hour. These results validate the findings for the total number of officers responding and tend to verify that most calls for service can be handled in relatively short times (30 minutes or less). However, some extreme situations do exist which require large numbers of resources for moderately long periods of time (in excess of one hour).



VI.

EFFECTIVENESS VARIABLES



CHAPTER VI

EFFECTIVENESS VARIABLES

An examination of police response time to calls for service is a standard measure of police effectiveness. In addition, the clearance activity of police operations is often cited as another indicator of police performance. This chapter examines both response times and clearance code in regards to crime, time, location, and manpower utilization characteristics. (See Appendix H for tables to Chapter VI)

A. Response Time by Crime Code

Tables VI-1a through VI-1d contain an analysis of police response times by the various calls for service codes. The total number of calls analyzed is not as high as the preceding analysis because a fair amount (estimate 20 percent) of the response times associated with the calls were not properly recorded or were not selected in the sampling process. However, in the data given, it appears that a great part of the calls for service are responded to in 5 minutes or less. In the major Part I crime categories, 43 percent of the burglary calls are responded to in 5 minutes or less and 40 percent of the theft calls are responded to in 5 minutes or less. Murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault have very quick response times with murder being the quickest (89 percent in 5 minutes or less); however, it is possible that response time could be improved in these categories. This objective may be very worthwhile

since there appears to be some support for the idea that response times increase deterrence and increase the chances of apprehensions.

Furthermore the response times for miscellaneous calls category are not as rapid as with the Part I and Part II crimes and this indicates that a reasonable priority system is in operation.

B. Response Time by Census Tract

Table VI-2 presents the results of the analysis of response times by census tracts. The overall pattern suggests that response times are fairly rapid in most cases but some exceptions may exist. In Census Tract 1 where a high incidence of calls is prevalent, 67 percent of the calls are responded to in 5 minutes or less and another 19 percent in 6 to 10 minutes. This means that almost 85 percent of the calls in Census Tract 1 are responded to in 10 minutes or less. The under 10 minutes percentage for Census Tracts 2 and 3 is somewhat lower (75 percent). In Census Tracts 4 and 5 the rate for under 10 minutes is almost 80 percent. The response time is fairly consistent across tracts with Census Tracts 11 and 16 having somewhat lower percentages of responses under 10 minutes. Though the overall pattern for response times in the 16 census tracts is very good, the over 30 minute response times in certain census tracts should be examined with the intention of improving them if they warrant it.

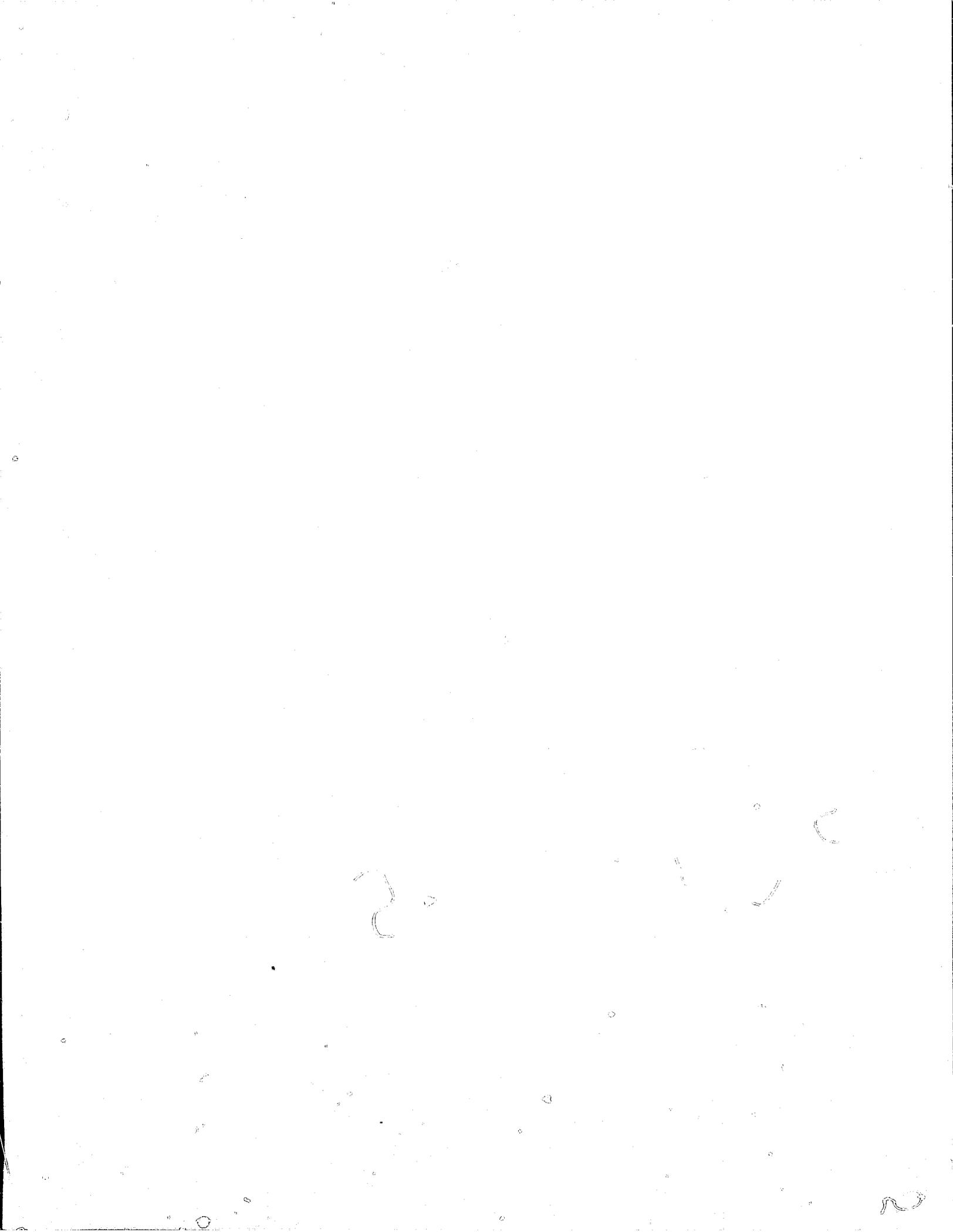
C. Response Time by Time of Day (24 Hour Clock)

Tables VI-3a and VI-3b examine the association between response time and the time of day utilizing the 24 hour clock. The results suggest a rather uniform quick response across the hours with some

exceptions at 7:00 and 8:00 A.M., 12 Midnight, and 3:00 P.M. Of the calls under 10 minutes, those occurring around 3:00 P.M. have the lowest percent. The early morning hours of 2:00 through 5:00 A.M. have the highest percent of calls responded to in under 10 minutes, an average of about 88 percent. The hours where the quick responses fall off should be examined to determine if this pattern exists for a reason and if this reason can be understood and managed away. Another result that deserves further examination is the findings that indicate that in some cases (e.g., midnight and late afternoon) response times exceed 20 minutes. It is also possible that the times could be improved by focusing attention upon the 11 to 20 minute times that may not be conducive to apprehension of criminals.

D. Response Time by Day of Week

Table VI-4 presents the findings of an analysis which examines the relationships between response time and day of week. The overall response time across the days is fairly quick, however, there are certain days that appear to be relatively lower than others in terms of response time being under 10 minutes. Saturday and Wednesday have similar percentages (71 and 72 percent respectively) of times under 10 minutes. Friday has the lowest percent (69 percent) with response times under 10 minutes. These findings also suggest that some additional results should be examined. For example, Friday and Saturday appear to have around 7 percent of the response time over 30 minutes. This response may not be timely enough to apprehend criminals or effectively respond to noncrime calls.



CONTINUED

1 OF 5

E. Response Time by Number of Officers Responding

Table VI-5 presents the results of an analysis of response time by number of officers responding. The findings suggest that when one officer responds the response time is 5 minutes or under in approximately 45 percent of the cases. In 70 percent of the cases, one officer responds in less than 10 minutes. In 87 percent of the cases where one officer responds, the time is under 20 minutes. In approximately 13 percent of the calls, one officer takes over 20 minutes to respond. For two officers, the response time in 68 percent of the calls is 5 minutes or under and 10 minutes or under in 85 percent of the cases. The response time for two officers appears to be notably different and improved over the response time of a single officer. This result should probably be examined in detail by the police management and its implications for police operations made explicit.

Another finding related to the above is that when three officers respond to a call, the response time is under 5 minutes in 85 percent of the cases. It must be remembered that this is 85 percent of approximately 7 percent of the cases where three officers respond. The response times are almost uniformly very low (under 5 minutes) when 4, 5, 6, or 7 officers respond. The overall pattern for response time by number of officers responding seems to indicate that two man responses are somewhat quicker than one man responses and that three man responses are also very rapid.

F. Response Time by Number of Units Responding

Table VI-6 verifies the results in Table VI-5. That is, when two and three units respond to a call, the response time appears to be

more rapid. For one unit responding, 47 percent of the responses are in 5 minutes or under, and for two and three units the percentages for 5 minutes and under are 80 percent and 86 percent respectively. These findings may indicate that if more units or officers respond, the call may have been given to more than one unit and that one may be closer than the other, thereby reducing the time to arrive on the scene.

G. Response Time by Origin of Call

Table VI-7 examines the patterns of response times for the origin of call. For calls originated by telephone, 54 percent are responded to in 5 minutes or less and another 22 percent in 10 minutes or less. This shows that approximately 76 percent of the telephone calls are responded to in less than 10 minutes. One surprising result is that the response time for calls found on patrol are slightly less rapid than those by telephone, but this finding could be the result of the low number of calls originating from found on patrol. The walk-in and cannot determine categories have such low numbers that any interpretation of the data would be hazardous.

H. Response Time by Time on Scene

Table VI-8 presents the results of an analysis which focuses upon the relationship between response time and time on scene. The purpose of the analysis was to determine if response time was in any way associated with how much time is eventually spent on the scene of the call. The results indicate that, generally the time on scene is a consistent 10 minutes or less regardless of the response time. The other general pattern is that when response times are over 30 minutes the times on

scene greatly decrease. These patterns may suggest that if the response is timely, there are police operations that have to be performed and a certain amount of time is required regardless of the response time. However, the results also may illustrate that if the response time is too slow, there is little police work to be done.

I. Response Time by Clearance Code

A traditional measure of police effectiveness has been response time. It has been argued that response time affects both the deterrence of crime and apprehension of criminals. Table VI-9 attempts to test this argument by examining the association between the response time and the clearance code. It will be remembered that there are six clearance codes; Code 4 appears to represent one measure of effectiveness because it represents the category where the event is verified, the report is made, and the arrest or charge is made. Code 3 is when the event is verified, there is no report, but an arrest or charge is made. Codes 1, 2, 5, and 6 represent the instances when there is no arrest/charge.

One result that is notable and may require further examination is that Code 1 represents a large percentage of the responses for service. This finding indicates a lack of documentation for a large portion of the police department's work, and furthermore, points to some ambiguity in the judgment because of the "adjustment" action. It is understandable that many activities, especially those in the miscellaneous category, may not require an extended incident report; however, if management is to control a rather large portion of its police activity, then some firm steps must be taken to augment the existing information system.

One of the most interesting findings is for Code 4 calls. This means that an arrest or charge was made. The results indicate that response times are associated with a very high clearance (arrest or charge) rate. In 72 percent of the cases when the response was in 5 minutes or less an arrest or charge was made after the event was verified. This finding supports the argument that response time can be a deterrent and result in apprehension.

J. Part I and Part II Crimes by Response Time

Table VI-10 illustrates how response times relate to the major categories of police calls for service. Part I includes murder (Code 01) to auto theft or attempt (07); Part II ranges from assault (08) to all other offenses (26) except motor vehicles. Table VI-10 indicates that in some respects, response times to the other and Part II categories may be slightly better than response times to Part I crimes.

K. Crime Call Codes by Clearance Codes

Another way to examine the effectiveness of certain police operations is to evaluate the clearances for specific categories of service calls. Tables VI-11a through VI-11d present an analysis of Crime/Call code by clearance code. Of the Part I crimes, theft and burglary are the most numerous. However, for theft, the codes for clearance indicate that arrests or charges are made in very few of the cases. For example, with theft, almost 87 percent of the cases are Code 2 — Event Verified; Report Made, No Arrest. Approximately 7 percent result in an arrest or charge. With burglary, 83 percent are Code 2 and 6 percent are Code 3 and 4 combined (arrest or charge made). It appears that most murders are cleared and that approximately 15 percent of the rapes are cleared with 49 percent

falling into the Code 2 status. Forgery has a fairly high clearance rate (51 percent). Prostitution has a very high clearance rate, resulting in arrest or charges 86 percent of the time. However, only 33 percent of the sex offenses result in an arrest or charges. Liquor law violations also have a high rate of clearance, but one of the largest categories, disorderly conduct, has only about 12 percent arrest or charge rate. This crime code constitutes a little over 18 percent of the total calls and may signify that attention is required in this area of activity.

It would appear that the vehicle accident code accounts for the highest absolute number of clearances by arrest or charges; approximately 33 percent of a large category (9 percent of all calls for service). In 53 percent of the vehicle accidents, the event is verified, and a report made, but no arrest or charge made. This result indicates that a large portion of police activities are devoted to vehicle accidents.

L. Response Time by Clearance Code

Table VI-12 presents the association between response time and clearance rates. The response time was collapsed into categories that span from 0 to 40 minutes. These categories represent approximately 95 percent of the cases of the York Events where a response time could be computed.

The association between a timely response and affirmative clearance action is indicated in Table VI-12. For example, when the response time fell in the 0 to 5 minute category, approximately 61.3 percent or 1,373 cases of a total of 2,241 valid cases were cleared. Approximately 38 percent of the cases in the 0 to 5 minute category were Code 3 clearance type (event verified; no report; arrest or charges made). The other 62 percent of the cases were clearance Code 4 (event verified; report made; arrest or charges made).

The 6 to 10 minute response time category contained 428 cases (19 percent) of the 2,241 valid cases. Of the cases in this response time category, 66.4 percent were of a Clearance Code 3 status and the remaining 33.6 percent of the cases were of a Clearance Code 4 status. There is a definite pattern presented in this table which represents the positive association between quick response time and positive or effective clearance actions taken on the cases.

Also, the association between the varying degrees of response time and the specific clearance code classification are notable. For example, in the 0 to 5 minute response time category, 38 percent of the cases were of the Code 3 classification and 62 percent of the cases were of the Code 4 classification. This trend tends to be reversed as response time increases. In the 6 to 10 minute response time category, 66 percent of the cases are of a Code 3 status and 34 percent of the cases are of a Code 4 status. When response times are between 21 and 40 minutes, the clearance code status is predominantly of the Code 3 classification (no report filed); a high of 70 percent of the cases tended to fall into this category. Assuming that a report is filed for major type crime offenses, this table would tend to indicate an additional association between response time, the specific clearance action and the relative severity of the crime offense.

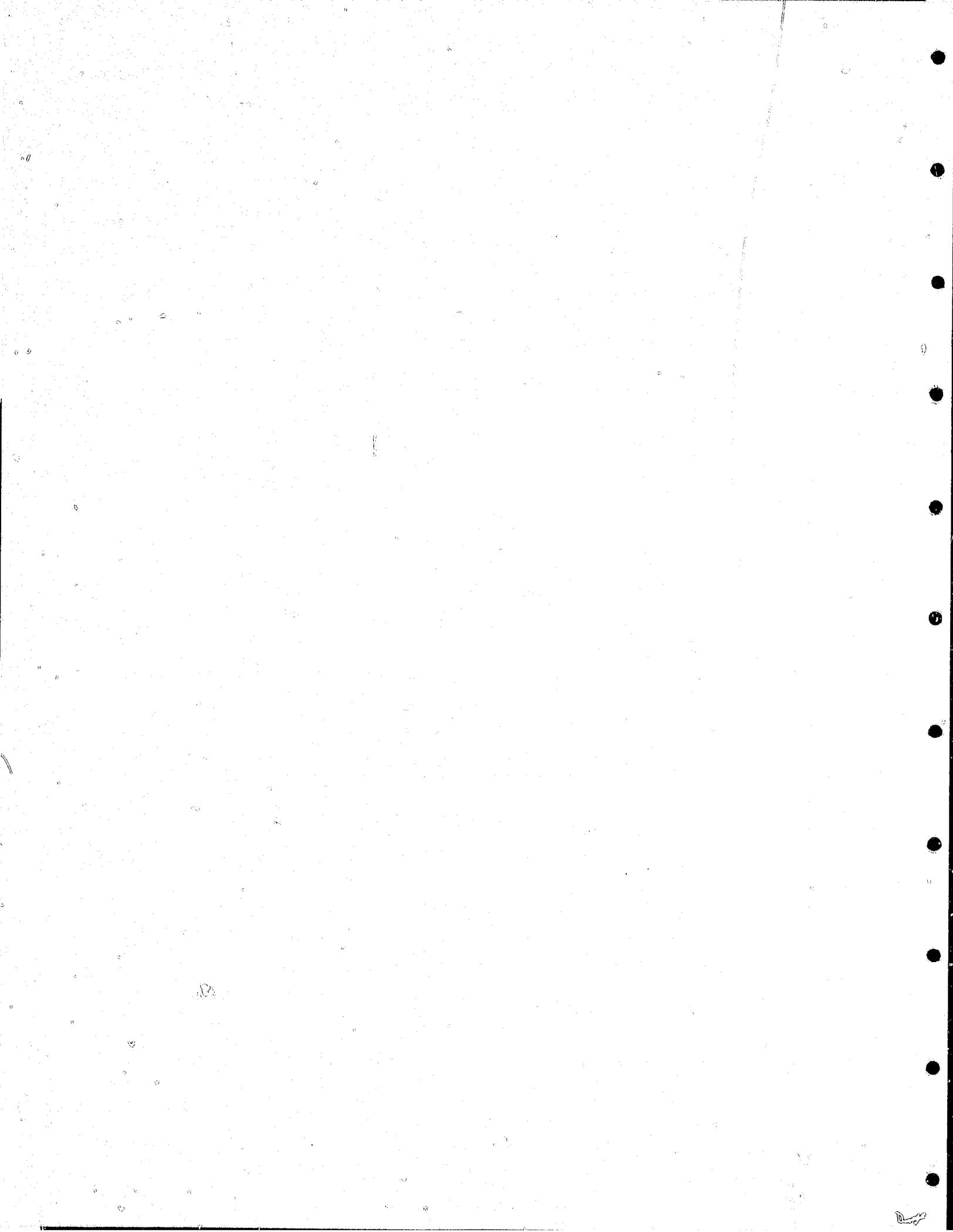
In summary, Table VI-12 presents an association between quick response time and positive clearance action. It is further indicated that wherein response time is above 20 minutes, the clearance action performed on the cases is predominantly of a Code 3 status; i.e., clearance action that did not require the filing of a report by the police.

Table VI-13 presents major crime type distributions by Clearance Code 3 classification. Approximately 86 percent of the Clearance Code 3 activity is reflected in the crime categories of drunk-disorderly, disorderly conduct, and miscellaneous. Of the Code 3 classification, 56 percent are for miscellaneous type offenses; with the majority of the miscellaneous offenses comprising parking/traffic violations. Disorderly conduct comprises another 25 percent of the Code 3 clearance activity. It should be noted that Code 3 clearance classification does not mandate the filing of a report per se; i.e., citation type clearance action on the part of the police.

On the other hand, Table VI-14 presents major crime type distributions by Clearance Code 4 classification; i.e., crime type clearance that involves the filing of a report by the police. The eight (8) crime categories presented in Table VII-18 contain approximately 79 percent of the Code 4 clearance activity. Vehicle accident offenses clearly make up the majority of the Code 4 clearance activity (46 percent). Major crimes such as theft and burglary for example comprise other significant percentages of Code 4 clearance. However, it should be noted that the number of thefts that were cleared (180) represents 6.4 percent of the total theft reports in 1976 (2,808) and the number of burglaries that were cleared (87) represent but 5.7 percent of the total burglary reports in 1976 (1,524). On the other hand, the number of vehicle offenses that were cleared (825) represents approximately 32 percent of the total reported vehicle accident offenses in 1976 (2,586). See Table VI-14 for extended analysis of the clearance type composition across these major crime types.

VII.

EVALUATION AND EXTENDED ANALYSIS



CHAPTER VII

EVALUATION AND EXTENDED ANALYSIS

The purpose of Chapter VII is to extend and amplify analyses that were presented in earlier chapters. Different analytical techniques such as analysis of variance, or controls for cross tabulations were used to approach the information in a different manner and in some cases summarize multiple relationships found in earlier results. (See Appendix for Chapter VII tables)

A. Average Time on Scene by Census Tract

Table VII-1 presents the results from an analysis of variance which indicates how the time spent on the scene is distributed over census tracts. The mean average time on scene for the whole sample is approximately 27 minutes. Census Tracts 5, 6, and 7 appear to be the lowest consumers of time and Census Tracts 8, 15, 16 and 9 appear to be high consumers. Figure VII-1 presents this information graphically.

B. Average Response Time by Census Tract

Table VII-2 shows the average response time for all census tracts. The overall average is around 15 minutes, however, there is a range from 6.8 minutes for Census Tract 4 to 36 minutes for Census Tract 9. There are almost 18 percent missing times for all census tracts and the figures may be somewhat skewed by this factor. It would appear that there are some extreme values at the high and low ends of the response time continuum, but about 10 census tracts are either near or under the average of 15 minutes.

Figure VII-1

AVERAGE TIME ON SCENE (MINUTES)
BY CENSUS TRACTS

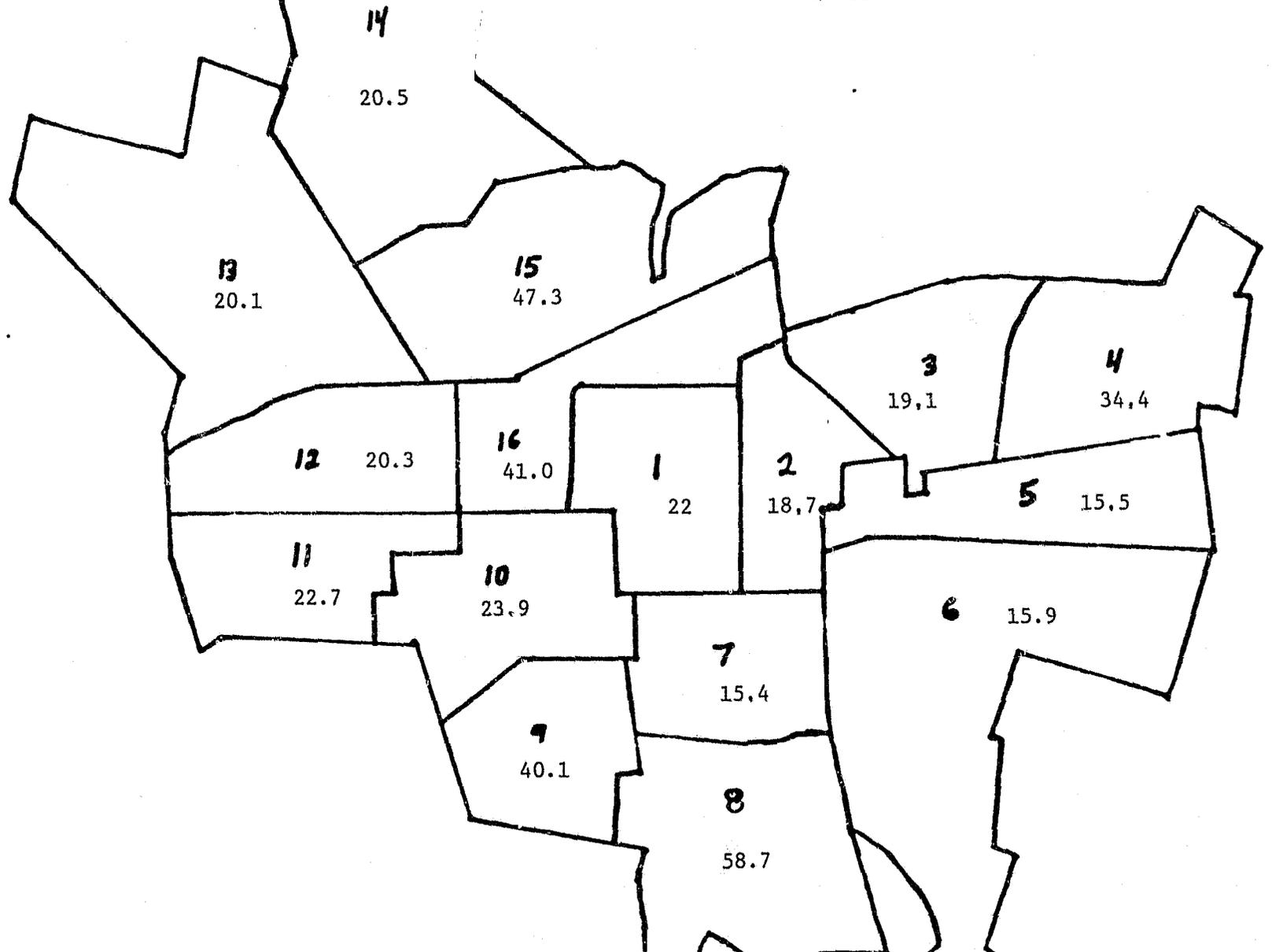
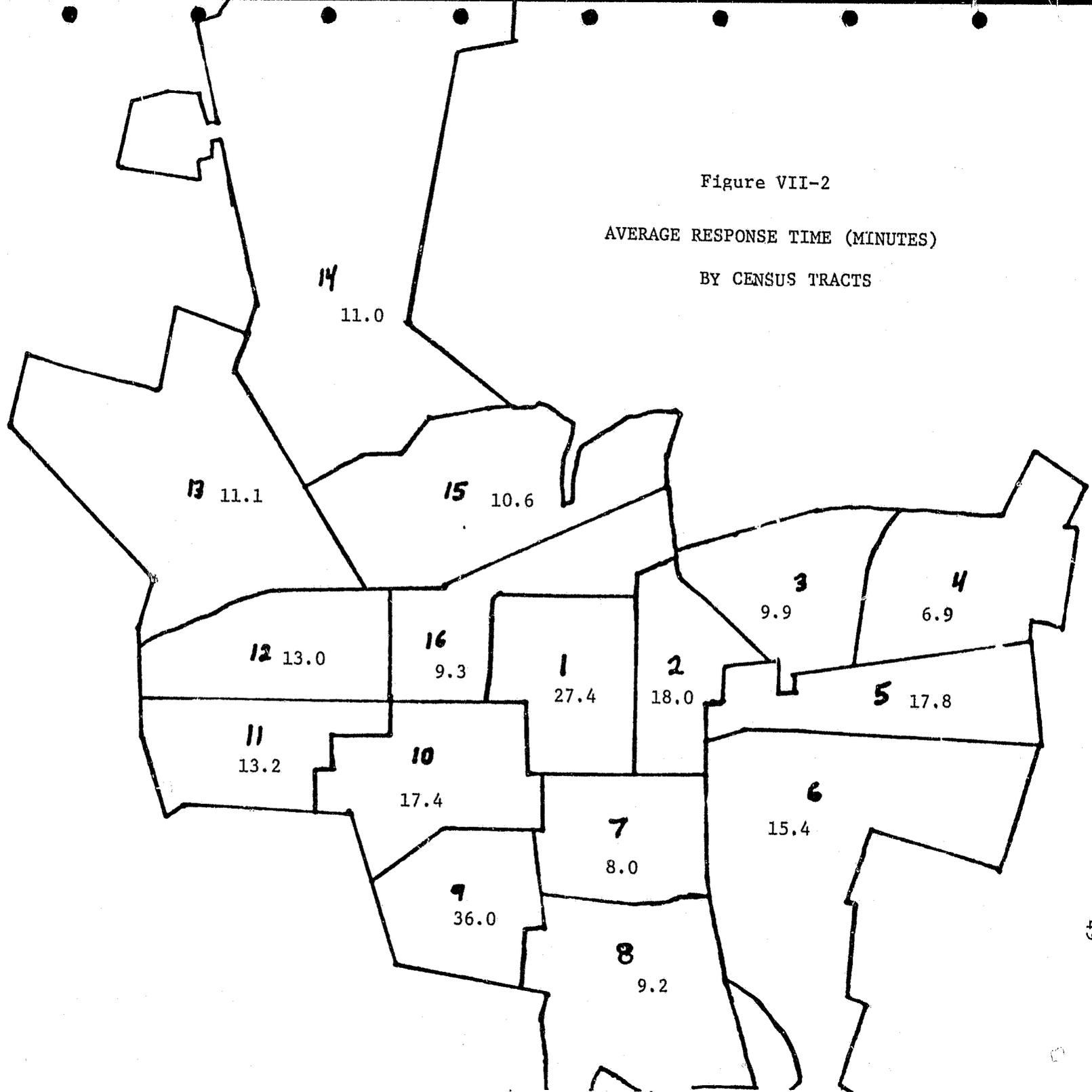


Figure VII-2

AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME (MINUTES)

BY CENSUS TRACTS



C. Average Response Time by Hour of Day

Table VII-3 presents the results of the association between average response time and the time of day by the 24 hour clock. The overall pattern confirms earlier findings that the early morning hours (e.g., midnight to 1:00 A.M.), late afternoon (3:00 P.M. through 4:00 P.M.), and mid-morning (6:00 A.M. through 7:00 A.M.) may be peak demand hours or that other factors may be retarding response times. Response times at these times of the day tend to exceed the average by a great deal (e.g., 41 minutes at 1:00 A.M.) to approximately an hour response time at 7:00 A.M. There are of course lower than the average response times and some discernable pattern may exist that will help explain and overcome the long response times.

D. Crime Code Class by Census Tract Controlling for 12 Hour Segment of Day

Tables VII-4a and VII-4b break up the day into two major segments; from 3:00 A.M. through 2:59 P.M. and from 3:00 P.M. through 2:59 A.M. The crime codes class are also segment into general categories of Part I, Part II, and Other. The analysis examines the relationship between the type of call, by census tract controlling for the two major portions of the day. It appears that the 3:00 P.M. to 2:59 A.M. segment of the day has the majority of Part I, II, and other calls for service. There is a clear trend for Part II crimes to occur during the 3:00 P.M. to 2:59 A.M. segment. One interesting trend is that the Part I crimes tend to peak out in Census Tracts 1, 2, 7, 8, and 12 during the 3:00 P.M. to 2:59 A.M. timeframe. Also, Census Tracts, 1, 2, 7, and 8 have moderately high Part I crime rates during the 3:00 A.M. to 2:59 P.M. time segment.

These results suggest that the Part I crimes may be occurring at certain times of day in certain locations in the census tracts listed. The other calls appear to consistently occur throughout the whole 24 hour period. Part II crimes are definitely concentrated in the 3:00 P.M. to 2:59 A.M. segment in Census Tracts 1, 2, 3, 7, 12, and 15. These results suggest that explicit strategies can be developed for responding to and dealing with different types of calls for service by time and location information.

Theft

Table VII-5 presents the analysis of theft distribution percentages across census tracts by hour of occurrence. Of approximately 2,848 reported incidents of theft (i.e., \$200+; 50-199; under 50), 1,167 comprised thefts from autos. This represented 41 percent of the total theft incidences. Thefts from buildings comprised an additional 390 incidences or 14 percent of the reported thefts. It is clearly evident that theft from autos is the predominant theft offense in the City of York.

The examination of the 7:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. time period reveals a high percentage of theft offenses in Census Tracts 1, 2, 3, and 7. These are central business areas of the city, residential office, commercial, and general commercial sections of the city. But in addition there tends to be a higher occurrence of theft in Census Tracts 8, 9, 10, and 12. Census Tracts 8, 9, 10, and 12 tend to be primarily classified as residential sections of the city with a small section of Census Tract 12 containing a general commercial district.

Also note that there are high incidences of theft reported from 8:00 A.M. through 10:00 A.M. in the central section of the City, Census Tracts 1, 7, and 16. A cluster of theft incidences are contained in Census Tracts 1, 2, 7, and 8 from 3:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Burglary

Table VII-6 presents the analysis of major burglary distribution percentages across census tracts by hour of occurrence. There were approximately 1,500 reported burglary incidences in the City of York during 1976. Residential burglaries comprised a total of 1,064 incidences or approximately 71 percent of all burglaries. Whereas burglaries against commercial establishments totaled 411 cases or approximately 27 percent of all burglaries.

From 10:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M. there was a pattern of burglaries occurring in Census Tracts 1, 2, and 16 as well as 11, 12, and 13. Census Tracts 1, 2, and 16 primarily comprise central business, urban residential, general commercial, and heavy industrial sections of the city. Census Tracts 11, 12, and 13 tend to be single family detached and single family attached residential areas, general commercial, and residential office sections of the city. Also note that there is a shopping center located in Census Tract 13.

During the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 11:00 A.M. there is a cluster of burglaries reported in Census Tracts 10, 11, and 12. Again these areas of the city primarily consist of residential districts. From 10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. there is a pattern of burglaries occurring in Census Tracts 1, 2, and 3 — business and commercial and industrial areas of the city. From 3:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. there is a noticeable cluster of burglaries reported in Census Tracts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. Again, these areas of the city primarily consist of residential districts.

Disorderly Conduct

Table VII-7 presents the analysis of disorderly conduct distribution percentages across census tracts by hour of occurrence. Overall there were 5,008 reported disorderly conduct incidences in York during 1976. Disorderly conduct involving disorderly persons constituted 3,574 cases or 71 percent of the reported disorderly conduct incidences.

It was found that a majority of the disorderly conduct offenses were concentrated in Census Tracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 16. These areas of the city are primarily central businesses, general commercial, residential office/commercial and urban residential districts of the city. The heaviest concentration of disorderly conduct tended to be between the hours of 3:00 P.M. and 11:00 P.M. and in Census Tracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 15, and 16. From 12:00 midnight through 4:00 A.M. there was a moderate concentration of disorderly conduct offenses in Census Tracts 1, 2, 3, 7, 15, and 16. During the day, between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M. There was a less moderate rate of disorderly conduct offenses but still the highest percentages tended to fall within Census Tracts 1, 2, 3, 7, and 16. Overall disorderly conduct tended to be an offense that was concentrated in the central business, general commercial and urban residential areas of the city.

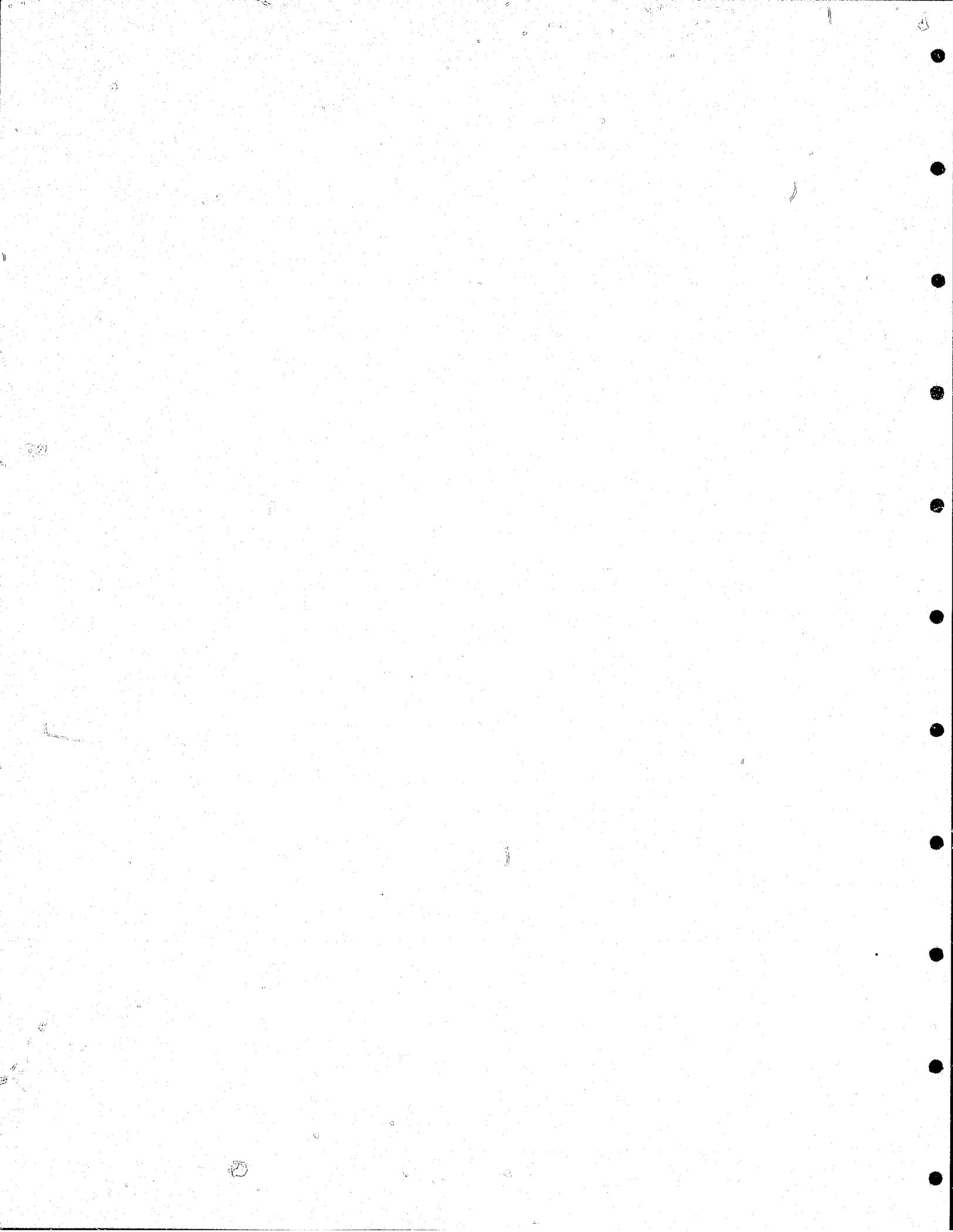
Vandalism

Table VII-8 presents the analysis of vandalism distribution percentages across census tracts by hour of occurrence. There were approximately 1,194 reported vandalism incidents in the City of York during 1976. Vandalism against dwellings comprised 490 cases or 41 percent of all vandalism. And vandalism against motor vehicles consisted of another 500 cases or 42 percent of all reported vandalism incidents.

From 4:00 P.M. to 12 Midnight vandalism occurrences are clustered in Census Tracts 1, 3, 4, 7, 14, and 15. These areas are the city's central business district (Census Tract 1), residential office/commercial, general commercial (Census Tracts 3, 4, and 7), and primarily residential districts (Census Tracts 14 and 15). During the hours of 1:00 A.M. to 6:00 A.M. there still is a pattern of vandalism occurring in Census Tracts 2, 3, and 7; urban residential, residential office/commercial, and general commercial sections of the city. From 10:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. Census Tracts 11, 1, 8, 9, 10, as well as 3 and 4 tend to be prime areas of vandalism offenses. However, during these hours there is a stronger association between vandalism and the residential districts of the city.

VIII.

ANALYSIS OF INCIDENTS DATA
FOR YORK CITY POLICE BUREAU



CHAPTER VIII

ANALYSIS OF INCIDENTS DATA FOR YORK CITY POLICE BUREAU

This chapter is devoted to analyzing the patterns of activity and operations contained in the York Incident Report also known as the York Police Bureau Complaint Investigation Report. The analysis of the incident report information begins with September 1976 (when the new incident report form was adopted) through the end of the calendar year, December 31, 1976.

Because the analysis does not encompass the whole year, some of the results may not coincide exactly with some of the results found in the analyses of events. The incident reports only reflect those events which resulted in a written report. It will be recalled that only clearance codes 2, 3, and 4 resulted in an extended report. This means that codes 1, 5, and 6 required no report. The implication behind this fact is that the incident reports will probably emphasize the Part I and II crimes rather than the "other" categories which were probably cleared in more individualistic and judgmental manners than where a report was required. (See Appendix J for tables to Chapter XIII.)

A. Crime Code

Table VIII-1 presents a frequency distribution of the general crime codes represented in the 1,284 incidents that were analyzed. The distribution does not reflect all of the 38 calls for service codes. The

following Part II crime codes are not listed in the table: arson (9), fraud (11), embezzlement (12), receiving stolen goods (13), gambling (19), driving under the influence (21), liquor law violations (22), drunk and disorderly conduct (23), and vagrancy (25). The "Other" codes that are missing are 31, 32, 33 (lost or missing, found and motor vehicle accidents) All other accidents (34), suicides (35), and mental cases (37) are also missing.

B. Clearance Codes

Table VIII-2 shows the relative distribution of clearances for the codes that evolved into actual incident reports. The largest category is the event verified, report made, no arrest (93 percent). Codes 3 and 4 (arrest or charge made) together constitute about 7 percent of the crimes or incident reports.

C. Victim Information

Most of the remaining frequency distributions present information that was not ascertainable from the event report and refine the general results presented in the preceding chapters. For example, Table VIII-3 presents the information concerning the sex of the victim. The majority of the victims were male (62 percent), with females accounting for the remaining 38 percent. The table also reflects that this information was not recorded for 250 cases. This type of information may be very relevant and useful in future analyses. If the information can be used and is included on the report form, it should be recorded.

Table VIII-4 shows the relative frequency of the race of the victim for the incident reports. There were 253 reports which did not include this information. The majority of the victims were white (86 percent).

The next highest percentage was 13 percent for black victims. About 1 percent were Puerto Rican. These results may present a general view of what races are being victimized in York.

D. Witness Information

Table VIII-5 shows the percentage of incidents that involved witnesses. This information is potentially important because it may have a bearing how and if the crime call is cleared. Approximately 81 percent of the incidents did not report a witness, leaving 19 percent that did report a witness. This finding may indicate that more emphasis is required in identifying witnesses.

E. Suspect Information

Table VIII-6a shows that in almost 27 percent of the cases, a suspect can be named and Table VIII-6b shows that in 25 percent of the cases a suspect can be located. In Table VIII-6c it is suggested that in 39 percent of the cases a suspect can be described. This result is supported by Table VIII-6d which shows that the suspect's sex can be identified and that the race can be identified in approximately 35 percent of the cases. The results in the preceding Tables VII-6a through VII-6e would appear to indicate that information on the suspect is obtained in a good proportion of the cases. A logical inference would be that the clearance rate would then be improved, however, if the general clearance rate is approximately 7 percent, there may be some way to improve upon following up this suspect information.

Tables VIII-6f through VIII-6i suggest that suspect information may not be followed up or at least not reported. For example, Table VIII-6g

shows that only in 6 percent of the cases was suspect information given on the radio and VIII-6h shows that in only 3 percent of the cases is the suspects vehicle information passed on the radio when the suspects vehicle can be identified in 12 percent of the cases (see Table VIII-6i). These discrepancies suggest that possibly more detailed follow-up activity is needed for clearing crimes and that the time immediately following the crime is the most opportune.

F. Age Characteristics of Victims

Another demographic characteristic that may be interesting in terms of providing police services is the age distribution of the victims of crime. For example, some communities take special precautions to protect certain age classes such as the old. Table VIII-7 presents the age distribution of the victims. About 4 percent of the victims are under 13 years of age and approximately 30 percent of the victims are between the ages of 14 and 25 years. About 20 percent of the victims are between 26 and 35 with another 20 percent between 36 and 50. Approximately 14 percent of the victims are between 51 and 65 and 8 percent of the victims are over 65 years of age. It would appear that the distribution of age groups may aid in developing strategies for protecting different portions of victims in York.

G. Property Losses

Table VIII-8 illustrates that in approximately 78 percent of the incidents, property was taken or damaged. Given this information, police management may be able to determine what tactics and operations may best thwart stolen property rates. Identification of property, security

measures, other ideas may be used to stop the level of property loss. The results of Table VIII-9 would support the property identification strategy because it shows that in 57 percent of the stolen property cases, the property was not traceable.

H. Physical Evidence

Tables VIII-10a and VIII-10b present information relating to evidence. Table VIII-10a shows that significant physical evidence is present at only 16 percent of the cases and this information was not recorded in 404 reports. Since any evidence may become critical, management may want to emphasize this facet of the investigation. Table VIII-10b shows that of the 137 cases where evidence was present, technical work was carried out only 74 times. Evidence information may help in compiling support for investigation and for clearance.

I. Solvability

Tables VIII-11a and VIII-11b present some rather interesting results. One section of the incident report form deals with solvability. Table VIII-11a indicates that solvability factors were present in 44 percent of the cases; however, a large portion of the reports have no response. This gap may be due to oversight or some other problem, but it would appear that this part of the incident report form could be more specific and delineate specifically what the factors are or are not present or how they could be obtained or followed up. This statement was made because Table VIII-11b is somewhat startling in that only 21 percent of the cases were judged to be solvable with reasonable effort. This solvability information was not contained in 51 percent of the reports.

One of the other interesting findings presented in Table VIII-12 is that there was a fairly large concur response (29 percent) and in 68 percent of the reports this information was missing. More supervisory attention may be required in the incident review process.

J. Point of Crime

Table VIII-13 presents information on the point of crime. It appears that most of the reports were incomplete (760 no response) and this deficiency may make interpretation of the remaining information tenuous. The figures presented tend to show that residences (40 percent) were the most frequent points of crime with a motor vehicle being the next most frequent (20 percent).

K. Crime Code Class by Census Tract

Tables VIII-14a through VIII-14c reflect the distribution of crime code classification by census tracts. The highest crime categories tend to be theft (414 cases), burglary (280 cases), auto theft (128 cases), and vandalism (153 cases). All other offenses and assault are approximately 52 and 45 cases respectively. Census Tracts 1, 2, 7, 12, and 14 appear to have high rates of burglary. Census Tracts 1, 2, 7, and 16 have high rates of theft. Aggravated assaults tend to aggregate in Census Tracts 1 and 10. Auto thefts appear to be concentrated in 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 10, 13, and 16. Assaults appear to be focused in 1, 2, 7, and 16. High proportions of vandalisms take place in Census Tracts 3, 6, 11, and 15. Robberies tend to be focused in Census Tracts 1, 2, 7, 10, 11, and 15. High proportions of all other offenses (Code 26) appear to occur in Census Tracts 7, 11, 15, and 16.

L. Crime Code Class by Team

Tables VIII-15a through VIII-15c show the relationship between patrol teams and the crime code classes. These patterns may reflect assignment more than other facets of performance and are representative only of the September through December 1976 period and therefore should be interpreted with caution. The number of complete cases is relatively small but may provide some information for police management to act upon. For Part I and Part II crimes, Team A tends to be associated with murder incidents, aggravated assaults, robberies, thefts, weapons, prostituttions, narcotics, and disorderly conduct offenses. Team B tends to be associated with rapes, assaults, vandalism, and sex offenses. Team C tends to deal with burglaries, thefts, auto thefts, vandalism, disorderly conduct, and other offenses.

M. Crime Code by Point of Crime for Incidents

Tables VIII-16a and VIII-16b present the distribtuion of crime code by the location nature of the offense. Approximately 70 percent of the burglaries were reported to take place in residences and 24 percent in business. Approximately 29 percent of the thefts were reported to take place in autos and 25 percent in businesses, with about 16 percent in residences and sidewalks. Most of the robberies were reported to take place on the sidewalk, but 29 percent occur in residences. Most of the vandalism appears to be directed against automobiles and a large proportion against residences. Most of the rapes occur in residences and a high percent of sex offenses occur on the sidewalk.

N. Crime Code Class by Presence of One or More Solvability Factor

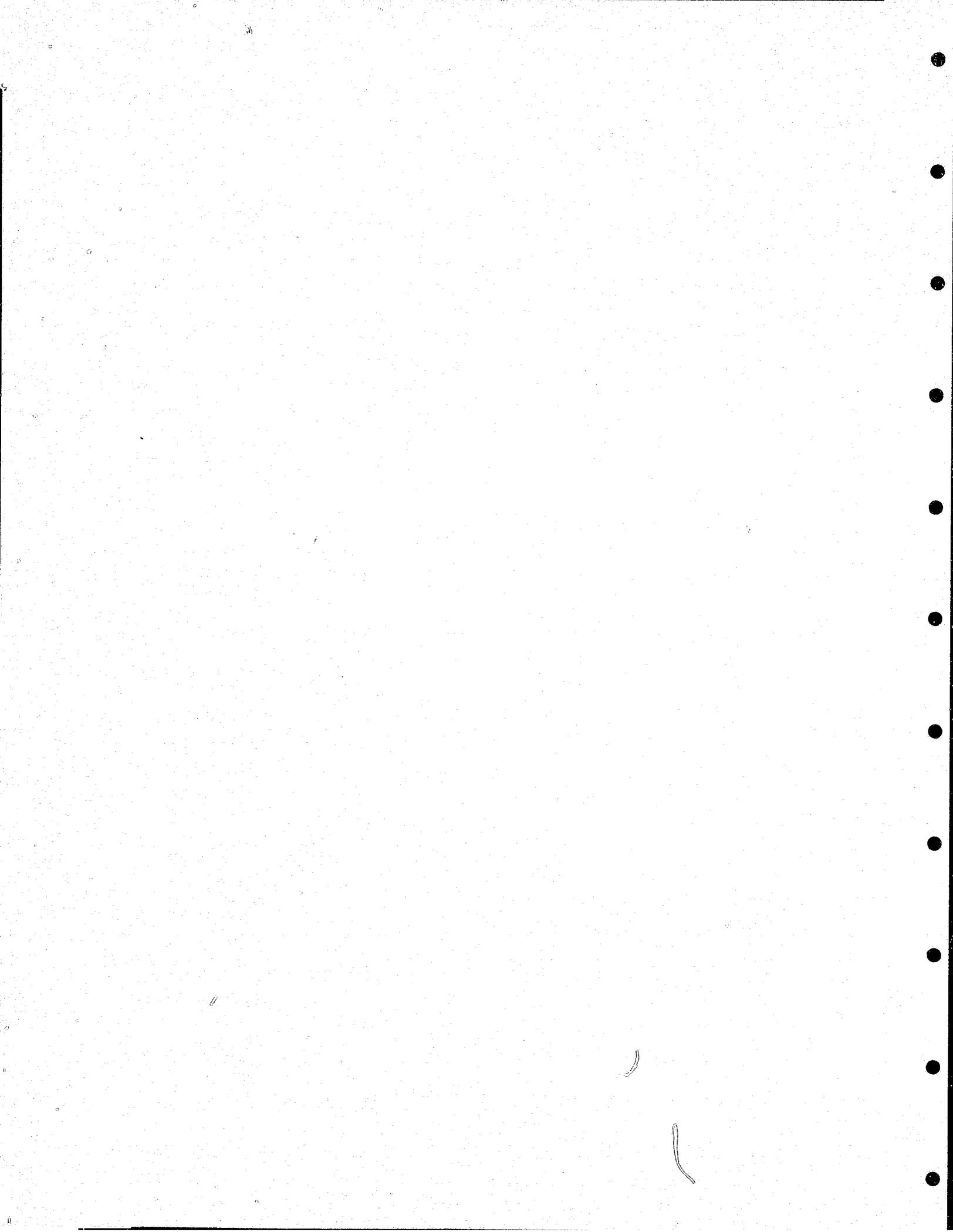
Tables VIII-17a through VIII-17c present results which show the distribution of solvability factors across the various crime codes. It appears that of the Part I crimes, burglary (47 percent), robbery (28 percent), theft (71 percent) and auto theft (49 percent) have the highest negative rates for solvability factors. For the Part II crimes, assault (35 percent), vandalism (79 percent), and "other" offenses (41 percent) have the highest rates of no solvability factors. These results suggest that certain action should be emphasized to increase the possibility of apprehension by focusing upon obtaining higher rates of solvability for the Part I and Part II crimes. There are approximately 30 percent missing observations and some of the categories are small, however, the distribution indicates that burglary, theft, auto theft, robbery, assault, and vandalism categories could be cleared more effectively if more emphasis is placed upon investigation measures.

O. Number of Witnesses by Clearance Code

Table VIII-18 presents results that indicate that the chances of clearing a crime with either an arrest or charge are improved when a witness is present. The results are somewhat tenuous because of the large number of incidents where there were no reported witnesses, but the trend does suggest that every possible effort should be made to get witnesses in order to improve the clearance performance.

IX.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS



CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Time Variables

The demand for police services indicated a slight increase during the months of May to October. The highest percentage of calls was for June (9.7 percent). The month with the lowest rate was November with 6.8 percent of the service calls during 1976.

The day of the month did not emerge as a significant factor associated with the demand for police services, however, the hour of the day did appear to be important and the trend during the week is for the call rate to increase on Fridays, and Saturdays. The demand for services starts to increase at about 3:00 P.M. (1500) and continues until approximately 2:00 A.M. The peak period is between 7:00 P.M. (1900) to 1:00 A.M. (0100).

B. Location Variables

Census Tract 1 was the most active in terms of calls with approximately 14 percent of the total. Census Tract 7 was the next most active with 9 percent. Census Tracts 12 and 15 had 7.8 percent and 7.3 percent of the calls respectively. Census Tracts 6, 8, 13, and 14 had the lowest call frequency with the others indicating a middle range between 5.3 percent and 6.8 percent.

D. Classification of Calls for Service

The results indicated that of the Part I crimes, theft (10.2 percent) and burglary (5.5 percent) are the most predominant. Auto thefts also constituted almost 2 percent of the total calls. In the theft category, the most common form was \$200+, \$50 to \$199 and under \$50 larcenies that tended to be associated with automobiles. The most predominant form of burglary appeared to be forcible entry into residences during the night.

Of the Part II crimes, the most frequent call was for disorderly conduct. Disorderly conduct constituted approximately 18 percent of the total calls for service. The second highest occurrence in the Part II category is for vandalism with 4.3 percent of the total calls.

In calls other than Part I or Part II crimes, vehicle accidents are the most frequent. They comprise approximately 9.4 percent of the police call activity.

The findings in Chapter II also indicate that miscellaneous calls for service are approximately 32 percent of the total calls. In this miscellaneous category, the major elements are parking violations (7 percent of total calls), alarms-accidental/error (5 percent of total), family troubles (4 percent of total), and assistance for ambulance or fire (4 percent of total).

D. Resource Utilization

The frequency distributions for resource utilization show that for 78 percent of the calls one unit responded and for 64 percent of the calls, one officer responded. In approximately 4 percent of the cases, three or more units responded and in 8 percent of the cases, three or more officers responded. The distribution of time spent on the scene of the call provides

some interesting patterns. It appears that approximately 53 percent of the calls are serviced in 10 minutes or less and that 83 percent are handled in 30 minutes or less. In one hour or less most of the calls (94 percent) are serviced.

E. Effectiveness Variables

The analyses based upon the event records indicated that an arrest or charge was made in approximately 15 percent of the calls. The majority of the calls resulted in no arrest and approximately 20 percent of the calls were found to be either unfounded or unverified with no report made. Response time, time from when the call was received to when a unit arrived on the scene, was found to be 10 minutes or less for approximately 76 percent of the calls. Also, approximately 90 percent of the calls were responded to in 20 minutes or less and 54 percent were under 5 minutes.

F. Calls for Service by Census Tract

The results of the bivariate analyses in Chapter III suggest that Census Tract 1 has the highest rate of robbery and also has high rates of rape, sex offenses, prostitution, drunk disorderly, and vehicle accident calls. Census Tract 10 had high rates of robbery, aggravated assault and robbery.

G. Calls for Service by Time of Occurrence

The results indicate that the majority of the calls for service originate between 3:00 P.M. and 2:00 A.M. with some variation for the different categories of calls. For instance, the recorded rapes seemed to occur in the late evenings with 26 percent around 10:00 P.M. Most

robberies occurred between 8:00 P.M. and 1:00 A.M. This same pattern was found for assaults, aggravated assaults, arsons, fraud, weapons offenses, narcotics, drunk driving, liquor law violations, and drunk-disorderly. There was a tendency for burglaries to occur during the night but there was no predominant pattern. Forgeries tended to occur in the daylight hours.

H. Crime by Day of Week

The analysis for the call code by day of week suggests that robberies, burglaries, auto thefts, vandalism, prostitution, narcotics and drunk driving, disorderly conduct and drunk-disorderly dominate on Friday and Saturday. Wednesday appears to be high for rapes and Tuesday for arson. With the pattern and exceptions of these crimes, the day of the week does not appear to be a strong indicator of specific calls for service.

I. Crime by Month

May through October appear to be high call times for assault, vandalism, weapons, narcotics, and disorderly conduct codes. September is high for prostitution and October is high for rape.

J. Hourly Calls for Service by Census Tract

The call rate for most census tracts appears to increase at around 3:00 P.M. and remain high until 2:00 A.M., but there are some other variations to this pattern. In Census Tract 2 the increase begins at 4:00 P.M. and experiences a peak at 2:00 A.M. The upward trend starts earlier in some census tracts. Census Tracts 7, 9, 13, 15, and 16 have peak periods

around midnight — from 11:00 P.M. to 1:00 A.M. Census Tracts 2, 8, 9, 11, and 14 appear to experience peak demands in the late afternoon period — 3:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

K. Service Time by Census Tracts, Number of Officers

In most of the census tracts the largest proportions of the calls for service are completed in five minutes or less on the scene. Approximately 10 percent of the calls in Census Tracts 1, 4, 7, 10, 12, and 15 take more than one hour to process. Overall only 6 percent of the calls take one hour to process.

The time spent on the scene of the call does not seem to vary greatly with the number of officers responding. For instance, in cases where one, two, or three officers respond, approximately 80 to 84 percent of the calls are disposed of in 30 minutes or less. When more than three officers responded, the times on scene ran from 40 to 90 minutes. When more than four officers responded, the times on the scene tended to exceed one hour.

L. Response Time by Census Tracts,
Hour of Day, Day of Week, Number of Officers

In Census Tract 1, 67 percent of the calls are responded to in 5 minutes or less, and 86 percent are responded to in 10 minutes or less. Census Tracts 11 and 16 tend to have longer response times with less calls having response times under 10 minutes.

The response times appear to be good with the exceptions of 7:00 and 8:00 A.M., and 12:00 and 3:00 P.M. At 3:00 P.M. only 59 percent of the calls had response times under 10 minutes. The highest proportion of short response times occur between 2:00 and 5:00 A.M. — 88 percent under 10 minutes. There is a tendency for the later afternoon and midnight to have

response times that exceed the 20 minute mark. On Friday and Saturday, about 7 percent of the calls have response times over 30 minutes.

When one officer responds, in 70 percent of the calls the time is in 10 minutes or less. When two officers respond 85 percent are within 10 minutes or less and 68 percent are within 5 minutes or less. When three officers respond, 85 percent of the response times are within 5 minutes or less (three officers respond in approximately 7 percent of the total cases).

M. Clearance Code by Crime Type, Location

Seven percent of the thefts and 6 percent of the burglaries result in an arrest or charge. There appear to be no arrests in more than half of the rapes, sex offenses, or disorderly conduct calls. It must be remembered that disorderly conduct constitutes almost 18 percent (over 5,000) of the total calls for service. In 53 percent of the vehicle accidents, the event is verified, report made, and no arrest or charge made.

Census Tracts 1 and 7 appear to have disproportionate rates of verified events and "adjusted" and a report written with no arrests. Census Tract 1 also has a fair number of charges or arrests made and cases where the event was either not verified or unfounded.

N. Analysis of Incident Report Forms

Victim Characteristics

The data from the incident forms indicated that 50 percent of the victims are between 14 and 35 years old and 20 percent are between 36 and 50. Only 4 percent of the victims were very young (13 and under)

and in 9 percent of the incidents the victim was 65 or older. Thirty-eight percent of the victims are female and the remaining 62 percent are male. In 86 percent of the cases, the victim was white and blacks were victimized in 13 percent of the incidents.

Time of Occurrence by Location

In general, the hour of occurrence for the incidents appears to correspond to the patterns found in the York event data, i.e., the increasing crime trend begins at 3:00/4:00 P.M. and runs high to early morning hours. Census Tracts 1, 2, 7, and 16 have high rates of incidents throughout the day however. In addition, Friday appears to be a very active day for Census Tracts 1, 2, 9, and 10. Monday is also an active day for Census Tracts 1, 13, and 15.

Crime Type by Location

The data indicated that 70 percent of the burglaries occur in residences and 24 percent occur in businesses. Twenty-nine percent of the thefts are from autos and 25 percent are from businesses, while 16 percent of the thefts occur in residences. Most robberies occur on sidewalks and 29 percent were reported to occur in residences. Vandalism is directed mostly against autos and residences.

Burglary rates are high in Census Tracts 1, 2, 7, 12, and 14. Theft rates are high in 1, 2, 7, and 15. Aggravated assaults are high in Census Tracts 1 and 10. Auto thefts are high in Census Tracts 1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 16. Assaults are high in Census Tracts 1, 2, 7, and 16. Vandalism is high in 3, 6, 11, and 15. Robberies are high in Census Tracts 1, 2, 7, 10, 11 and 15. The highest proportion of rapes are in Census Tracts 3, 4, 10, and 16.

Suspect Information

A suspect can be named in 27 percent of the cases with Census Tracts 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 16 having higher than average rates. In Census Tracts 3, 4, and 11 there is a high proportion of female suspects. In 52 percent of the cases where the suspect was identified, the suspect was white and in 46 percent of the cases the suspect was black. There were high rates of white suspects in Census Tracts 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16. There were high rates of black suspects in Census Tracts 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, and 15.

White suspects are predominate in rape, burglary, auto theft, vandalism, weapons, prostitution, and sex offenses. Black suspects are associated with robbery, aggravated assault, theft and assault.

Clearance Rates

The results of the incident data support the clearance code analysis for the York events. In 93 percent of the incidents, the clearance is Code 2 — event verified, report made, no arrest. Seven percent of the incidents are either Code 3 or 4 — event verified, arrest/charge made.

0. Concluding Remarks

The summary of the findings for this report indicate that certain conclusions can be made regarding productivity improvement in the York Bureau of Police. One key area is in the reporting function. For example, the LEAA has recommended that crime reporting by patrolmen be subject to periodic audits (Gass and Dawson, 1974). It appears that more control should be exerted over the patrol and information functions by management. This implies that the police leadership must communicate the importance of both the reporting and patrol functions through the supervisory to the patrolmen ranks.

The analyses of the time and location variables suggested that the calls for service and occurrence of crimes followed general patterns. For instance, the preponderance of calls appeared to occur in the 3:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M. period with fewer calls between 3:00 A.M. and 7:00-8:00 A.M. The analyses also suggested that certain days of the week were more active for certain types of crimes. This information can be useful for targeting certain educational prevention programs or allocation of manpower and patrol unit resources.

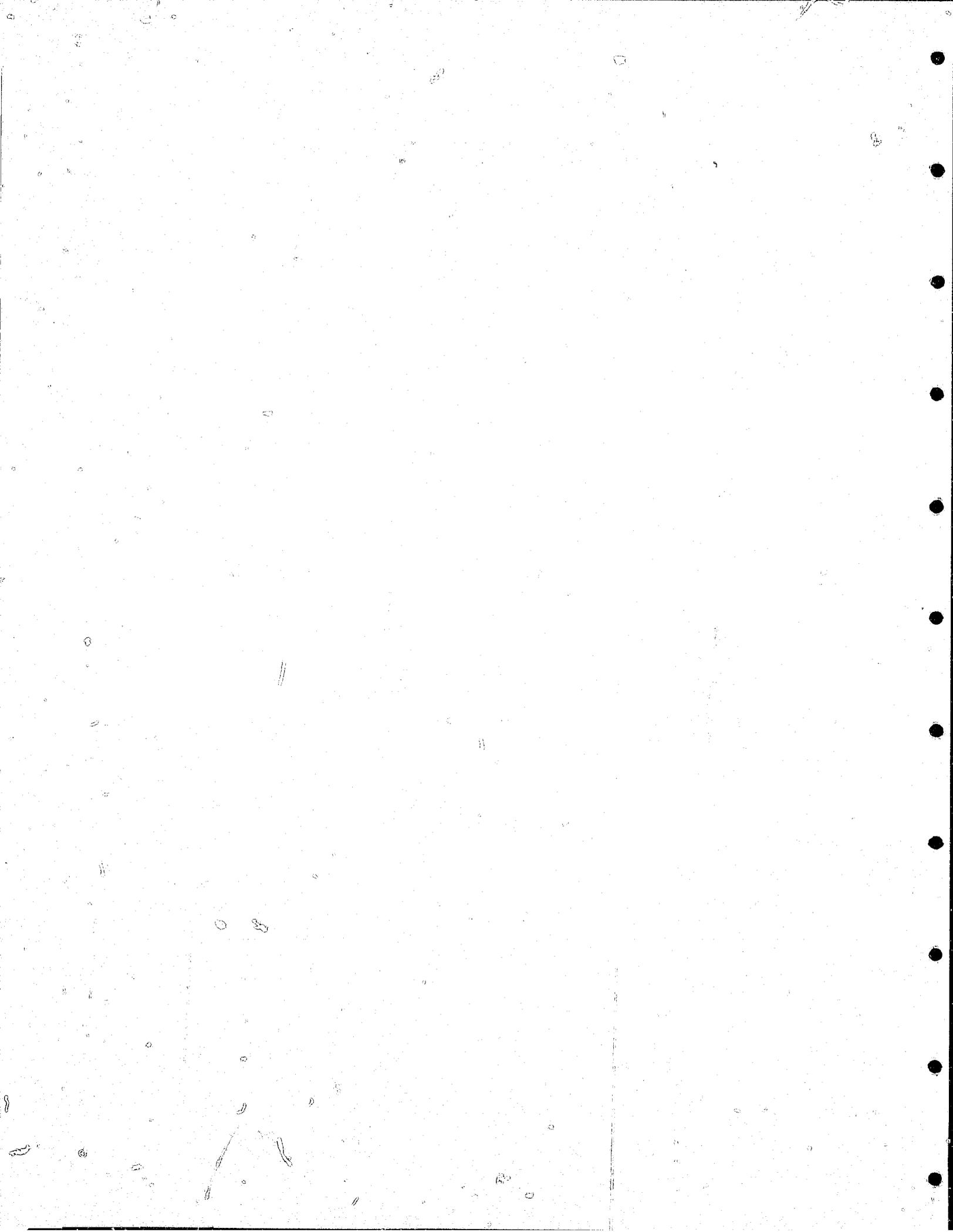
Another conclusion that can be drawn is that in York, the clearance rates — where arrests or charges were made — tended to be inversely related to response time. That is, the shorter response times tended to result in more arrests or charges than longer response times. Also, the major crime in Part I, theft and burglary, tend to have fairly low clearance rates.

Another major conclusion that can be derived from the results of the preceding analyses is that the management and supervisory members of the Bureau have the opportunity to improve productivity by concentrating their resources to meet the demand for service in particular locations and at specified times. Other opportunities that present themselves are in the miscellaneous calls for service. It appears from the analyses that the police provide many services that may have to be evaluated in terms of whether or not a sworn officer is required. For example, decisions regarding the level of police involvement in family disputes, and accidental alarms should be made explicit. Another large consumer of police time in York are vehicle accidents. Decisions concerning the exact responsibilities of the Bureau should be made and the paperwork and reports related to the function specified. Some decision regarding the objective of traffic control is also required.

Overall, the results of this report indicate that the York Bureau of Police has performed well in the past and has the potential to improve this performance in the future if systematic steps are taken to deal with existing state of affairs, especially in the major crime areas such as theft and burglary and the primary consumers of time such as disorderly conduct and "miscellaneous" activities.

X.

PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS



CHAPTER X

PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations to improve productivity in the York Bureau of Police are based upon the analyses and results presented in Chapters II through VIII. It is intended that they be reviewed and examined by the management and supervisory levels of both the City and the York Bureau of Police. This examination should result in an integration of experience — local knowledge — with analytical findings presented here. These productivity recommendations are not designed to be implemented separately, although this strategy is feasible; rather, they are intended to represent a holistic approach that captures the management, information, patrol, and reporting functions of the Bureau.

A. Manpower Allocation to Meet Community Demand

1. Examine the possibility of staggering vacation times of patrolmen so that the increase of calls for service during the summer and fall months is responded to effectively.

Table II-1 in the York Police technical supplement indicated that calls for service were more numerous in the six-month period from May to October. On the average, there were approximately 500 additional cases per month during this time period as opposed to the remaining six months of the year. This breaks down to approximately an additional 17 calls for service for each day during this six-month period. And given the preponderance of person-related crimes, robbery, aggravated assault, disorderly conduct, etc., and property crimes such as burglary, theft, etc., that are more

likely to occur during these specific months of the year (see Table III-4), it is suggested that the York Police Bureau undertake a systematic scheduling of vacation times during the months of May through October.

2. Examine the allocation of patrol forces during the week by focusing on the stronger increase pattern that starts on Thursday, increased Friday, and perks out on Saturday.

The York Bureau of Police should examine manpower scheduling in regard to the days of the week. Table II-2 indicated a slight increase in calls for service on Thursday, with a stronger call increase continuing through Friday and Saturday. In addition, Table III-3 also documented that there is a tendency for Part I crimes of aggravated assault, burglary, and theft to occur during these latter days of the week. Part II crimes such as drunk-disorderly and disorderly conduct also clustered around the latter days of the week. For example, approximately 22 percent of the disorderly conduct calls were received on Saturday.

3. Because the high demand for police services starts at approximately 3:00 P.M. and runs until 2:00 A.M. with the peaks from 7:00 P.M. and 1:00 A.M. in most census tracts, it is recommended that patrol resources be concentrated in this 12-hour segment of the day.

Table II-3 indicated that calls for services were more frequent during 3:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M. time segment as opposed to the remaining hours of the day. Approximately 66 percent of the calls for service in York are during this specific time segment. Tables VIII-1, 3, and 4 also give an indication that the common Part I crime of theft, as well as the common Part II crimes of disorderly conduct and vandalism are concentrated during this 12-hour segment of the day.

4. Examine the procedures that may be used to allocate patrol resources in Census Tracts 1, 7, 12, and 15, because they appear to be the high activity areas in the City.

Approximately 38 percent of the calls for service are located in the above four census tracts (see Table II-8). In addition, it is also recommended that alternative ways to concentrate forces for dealing with robbery, rape, sex offenses, prostitution, drunk-disorderly, and vehicle accidents in Census Tract 1 be explored. Similar techniques should be directed toward Census Tract 7, which had high rates of aggravated assault and robbery (see Table III-1). In addition, Fridays and Saturdays were the two days of the week with the highest occurrence of such offenses (Table III-3), and the hours of 8:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. were also the major time of occurrence (Table III-2).

5. Decrease the time allotted for completing reports for vehicle accidents and explore the possibility of assigning nonsworn personnel to these reporting functions.

Vehicle accidents accounted for approximately 10 percent of the calls for service in York during 1976 (see Table II-9). In addition, Table VI-1 indicated that the time to service vehicle accidents exceeded 20 minutes in a majority of the cases. For example, 20 percent of vehicle accidents required between 21 to 30 minutes of service time. Another 30 percent of the vehicle accidents required 30 to 60 minutes and another 12 percent required over an hour to service.

B. Effectiveness Improvement

1. It is recommended that 90 percent of the response times for emergency calls be reduced to under three minutes and 90 percent of nonemergency calls be reduced to 20 minutes. Shift and traffic situations may dictate that units/patrolmen be assigned to decentralized areas during peak demand times.

Overall, Table II-6 indicated that response time was found to be 10 minutes or less for approximately 76 percent of the calls, and 90 percent of the calls were responded to in 20 minutes or less.

This table provides a general indication of York Police response to all calls for service. Table VI-5 presents a better indication of police response time in regards to the various crime codes. For example, approximately 89 percent of the murder-manslaughter calls, 60 percent of the rapes, 70 percent of the robberies, 71 percent of the aggravated assault, 72 percent of the drunk-disorderly, and 51 percent of the disorderly conduct calls are responded to in zero to five minutes. It is suggested that police management in York review current response times to emergency situations and determine strategies for improving response times.

2. It is recommended that daily shift changes be staggered in order to be responsive to calls for service. The data indicated that response times were consistently higher during the hours of 7:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 3:00 p.m., and 10:00 p.m. — the current shift changeover hours for the City of York Police Department.

This above recommendation is an immediate follow-up of the preceding recommendation. Table VI-7 indicated that calls responded to in zero to ten minutes had consistently lower percentages during the following hour segments of the day: 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. (69 percent), 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. (62 percent), 12:00 p.m. to 12:59 p.m. (66 percent), 3:00 p.m. to 3:59 p.m. (60 percent), and 10:00 p.m. to 10:59 p.m. (68 percent). This table does present a recurrent pattern that police response to calls for service during these specific hours of the day had consistently lower percentage responded to in zero to 10 minutes. This finding is not directly a result of the number of calls received during a specific hour segment. For example, the hours of 12:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m., and 11:00 p.m. had large number of calls received but zero to 10 minute response times accounted for 83 percent of the cases.

C. Training Requirements and
Prevention Strategies

1. Continuously examine the distribution of police services demanded in York and train policemen accordingly. For example, Part I and Part II crime calls accounted for approximately one-half of the calls for service. It is recommended that training and staffing patterns reflect the demand for service rather than an uniform crime fighting training curriculum which may never be fully utilized.

The 1976 data indicated that theft (10 percent), burglary (5.5 percent), disorderly conduct (18 percent), vandalism (4 percent), and vehicle accidents (9 percent) were major call categories in 1976 (see Table II-9). Training priorities for the York Bureau of Police should correspond to the frequent call demands that are placed on the Bureau.

2. It is recommended that major steps be taken to reduce the occurrence of theft in York. Some of the possibilities are theft prevention devices in autos and general educational strategies directed at preventing thefts from autos.

Table II-10B indicated that thefts from autos accounted for approximately 4.5 percent of the theft calls. More specific information is presented in Table VII-5 , which indicated that thefts, primarily from autos, tended to occur during the 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. time frame in Census Tracts 1, 2, 3, and 7, and in Census Tracts 1 and 7 between 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. Such information is a valuable support for formulating theft prevention and deterrence strategies for the City of York.

3. Explore the possibility of inspecting alarm systems and/or levying fines against consistent carelessness resulting in false/accidental alarms.

Table II-10E indicated that false and accidental alarms accounted for approximately 7 percent of the service calls in York. Census Tract 1 (480 cases), Census Tract 5 (182 cases), Census Tract 7 (260 cases),

Census Tract 10 (140 cases), and Census Tract 14 (140 cases) tended to be common locations of false and accidental alarm calls. It is recommended that inspection strategies be directed toward these areas of the City.

4. It is recommended that the York Police Bureau explore the possibility of launching a Property Identification program throughout the City.

An examination of the York Incident reports from September, 1976, to December, 1976, revealed that in many cases of stolen property, the property could not be traced. Table VIII-8 indicated that property was taken in 78 percent of the incidents but in only 43 percent of the stolen property cases could the property actually be traced (see Table VIII-9). This finding coupled with the preponderance of theft incidents in the City of York justifies that steps should be taken to educate the citizens about the importance of traceable property and proper identification procedures that can aid in the recovery of stolen property.

5. Explore the possibility of initiating strategies to handle disorderly conduct and vandalism offenses in the City.

For example, disorderly conduct offenses tend to occur more frequently in Census Tracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 16 between the hours of 3:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. (see Table VII-3). If these offenses consistently occur in certain commercial establishments, sanctions may be involved that involve the owners.

Vandalism offenses tend to be concentrated in Census Tracts 1, 3, 4, 7, 14, and 15 between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 12:00 a.m. Selective techniques to deal with vandalism against residences and automobiles may be necessary since these are the major targets of vandalism offenses (see Table II-10C). Disorderly conduct (18 percent) and

vandalism (4.5 percent) account for approximately 22.5 percent of the service calls in York. It is necessary to examine consistent recurrence of such offenses in order to alleviate excessive demands on Bureau resources.

D. Data Management

1. It is recommended that police management delve further into determining what activities are used to handle calls, since approximately 53 percent of the calls are serviced in 10 minutes or less.

For example, develop and monitor criteria and instructions in regards to discretionary judgements being used as clearances by patrolmen. The 1976 York Event data indicated that approximately 36 percent of the calls for service are a Code 1 clearance, where the event is verified; "adjusted;" and no report or arrest is made. An example of such "adjusted" clearance action would involve a patrolman arriving at the scene of the call, verifying the event has occurred, but utilizing his own judgement that the call was of a nature that did not require a written report. A loud noise complaint would be a typical example where the patrolman would exercise Code 1 clearance.

However, it is suggested that for offenses such as disorderly conduct, which were handled in approximately 55 percent of the times by Code 1 designation, (see Table VI-15), a brief citation-like report be implemented. This action would serve to document a major form a patrol activity in York and provide supplemental information that could be utilized as a basis for initiating action against recurrent offenders.

2. Emphasize the complete and accurate reporting by patrolmen, especially suspect and witness information.

Many of the incident report forms were not complete, but they still progressed through the entire review process (see the discussion of the York Incident data in Chapter VIII of this technical report). Training for reporting persons should emphasize the systematic collection of information and produce evidence that this information is being used effectively by management. Part of this effort may involve the revision of the incident reporting form to eliminate ambiguous, unsystematic formatting such as Items 42 and 45 on the current report form. In addition, institute a formal auditing procedure to guarantee the completeness and accuracy of reporting procedures and do not accept incomplete incident reports.

3. Increase the attempts to provide solvability factors and make explicit what the salvability facts are so that the patrolmen can emphasize the collection of this data.

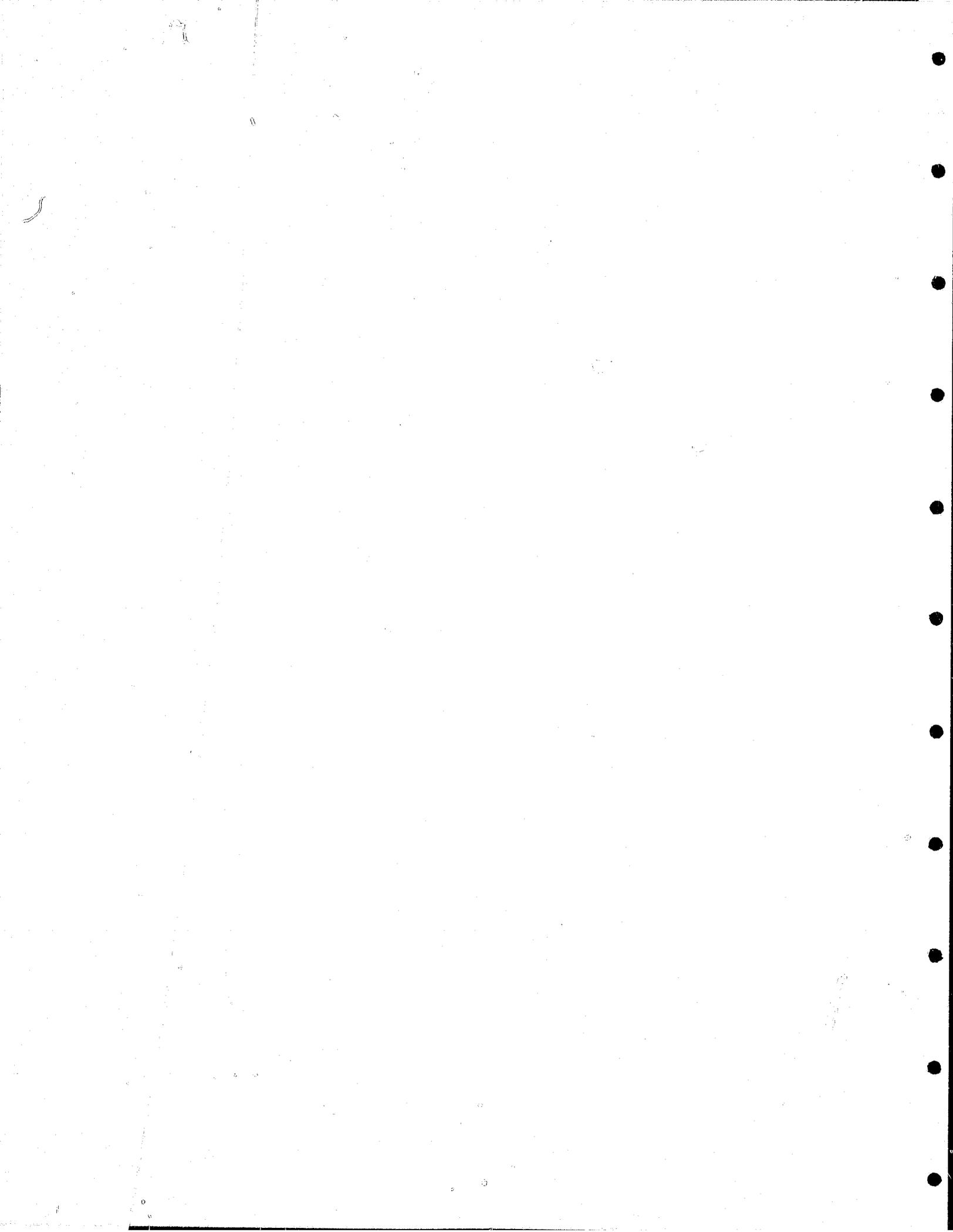
Table VIII-11A indicated that in approximately 56 percent of the recorded incidents, there were no solvability factors present. It is suggested that police management investigate this issue of solvability factors and emphasize to patrolmen the importance of obtaining information that is vital in following up on crimes.

4. Make time and location information available to patrolmen and supervisors on a timely basis.

This is a general recommendation that goes beyond the examination of data in this report. It is important that vital information concerning predominant crime calls by certain times of the day by location factors be incorporated in the weekly or monthly routine of the Police Bureau. Such information could prove to be useful in regards to monitoring and modifying patrol strategies across the hours of the day.

APPENDIX A.

YORK POLICE EVENT REPORT



YORK CITY COMMUNICATIONS - EVENT REPORT

Received 	Location of Event		Code	Tract
			Received By:	Initials
Dispatched 	Nature of Event		Remarks:	
Acknowledged 	Complainant - Requester			
On Scene 	Address of Complainant - Requester			
In Service 	Home Phone	Other Phone		
	Unit #			

Use other side for additional remarks and/or dispatcher actions.

APPENDIX B.

YORK POLICE BUREAU COMPLAINT
INVESTIGATION REPORT

YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT COMPLAINT INVESTIGATION REPORT

PAGE OF

1. OFFENSE OR CHARGE (INCLUDE DEGREE)	2. CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE (SUPERVISORY REVIEW)	3. C.R. NO.
---------------------------------------	---	-------------

4. TIME OF OCCURRENCE M _____ D _____ Y _____ T _____	6. LOCATION OF OFFENSE
DATE AND TIME REPORTED	

7. VICTIMS NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) OR FIRM NAME IF BUSINESS	8. Victims Address (House Number, Street Name)	9. Residence Phone	DAY NIGHT
--	--	--------------------	--------------

10. Victims Place of Employ, or School Name	11. Business Phone	12. Victims Sex / Race / Age	13. PERSON REPORTING SIGNATURE - DATE
---	--------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------------

14. IF ARREST IS MADE, NAME ARRESTERS IN NARRATIVE. PLACE THE NUMBER OF ARRESTEES IN BOX. IF NONE, PLACE AN X IN BOX.

15. INDICATE WITH PROPER CODE IN BOXES PROVIDED PERSONS RELATIONSHIP TO INVESTIGATION W-1 WITNESS NO. 1, W-2 WITNESS NO. 2, R- REPORTING PERSON, P/ PERSON WITH KNOWLEDGE INCLUDING REPORTING PERSONS NAME IF DIFFERENT FROM VICTIMS.

ADDRESS CHECKED	AFF.	PERSON INTERVIEWED	INFORMATION PROVIDED - USE NARRATIVE IF NEEDED
a.			
b.			
c.			

16. WAS THERE A WITNESS TO THE CRIME? IF NO PLACE AN X IN BOX

17. CAN A SUSPECT BE LOCATED OR DESCRIBED? IF NO PLACE AN X IN BOX

18. SUSPECT NO. 1 (NAME INCLUDE ANY A-K-A INFO)	SUSPECT NO. 2 (NAME INCLUDE ANY A-K-A INFO)	SUSPECT NO. 3 (NAME INCLUDE ANY A-K-A INFO)
---	---	---

Suspect No. 1 May Be Located At	Suspect No. 2 May Be Located At	Suspect No. 3 May Be Located At
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

19. Suspect No. 1 Description	Suspect No. 2 Description	Suspect No. 3 Description
Build/Comp	Build/Comp	Build/Comp
AGE SEX RACE HT WT. HAIR EYES	AGE SEX RACE HT WT. HAIR EYES	AGE SEX RACE HT WT. HAIR EYES

20. CAN A SUSPECT BE IDENTIFIED? IF NO PLACE AN X IN BOX

21. (General Alarm No) Canceled Date USING APPROPRIATE CODE IN THE BOXES PROVIDED - INDICATE WHO CAN IDENTIFY SUSPECT

22. FILL IN LICENSE PLATE INFORMATION IF IT IS AVAILABLE	MODEL/MAKE	YEAR	Type	COLOR TOP/BOTTOM	IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS
--	------------	------	------	------------------	-----------------------------

23. CAN THE SUSPECT VEHICLE BE IDENTIFIED? IF NO PLACE AN X IN BOX

24. IF THE STOLEN PROPERTY IS TRACEABLE INDICATE IN SPACE 27, BELOW IF NO PLACE AN X IN BOX

25. DESCRIBE PROPERTY TAKEN/DAMAGED	26. WHERE PROPERTY WAS REMOVED FROM	27. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION	28. PROP VAL.
29. WHERE HOSPITALIZED	30. ATTENDING PHYSICIAN	31. DATE/TIME PRONOUNCED	32. PRONOUNCING PHYSICIAN - WHERE
			33. MEDICAL EXAMINER NOTIFIED NAME

34. IS THERE A SIGNIFICANT M.O. PRESENT? IF YES DESCRIBE IN NARRATIVE IF NO PLACE AN X IN BOX

35. PROPERTY BIN NO

36. NATURE OF INJURY

37. POINT OF CRIME

38. TYPE OF WEAPON, INSTRUMENT OR FORCE USED

39. IS THERE SIGNIFICANT PHYSICAL EVIDENCE PRESENT? IF YES DESCRIBE IN NARRATIVE IF NO PLACE AN X IN BOX

40. TFCU WORK DONE BY

41. HAS AN EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN BEEN CALLED? IS EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN REPORT POSITIVE? IF NO PLACE AN X IN BOX PLACE AN X IN BOX

41. IS THERE A SIGNIFICANT REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE CRIME MAY BE SOLVED WITH A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF INVESTIGATIVE EFFORT? IF NO PLACE AN X IN BOX

42. WAS THERE A DEFINITE LIMITED OPPORTUNITY FOR ANYONE EXCEPT THE SUSPECT TO COMMIT THE CRIME? IF NO PLACE AN X IN BOX

43. NARRATIVE - SUMMARIZE DETAILS OF CRIME INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF EVENTS; ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WHICH IS AN EXTENSION OF ANY OF THE ABOVE BOXES. NAMES OF ARRESTED NAMES OF OTHER OFFICERS OR UNITS ASSISTING USE BOX NO'S WHERE POSSIBLE.

44. IN THE OPINION OF THE SUPERVISOR, WERE THE FACTORS PRESENT IN THE REPORT

45. REPORTING OFFICERS

46. FIELD SUPERVISOR'S REVIEW

47. COMMAND REVIEW

48. OPEN

49. STATUS FOR REVIEW CENTER

50. IF ADDITIONAL INFO IS ON A SUPPLEMENT FORM PLACE X IN BOX

48. OPEN

49. STATUS FOR REVIEW CENTER

50. IF ADDITIONAL INFO IS ON A SUPPLEMENT FORM PLACE X IN BOX

51. YES (FIELD FOLLOWUP) NO (OFFICE REVIEW)

52. COMPLETE CONCUR RECOMMEND

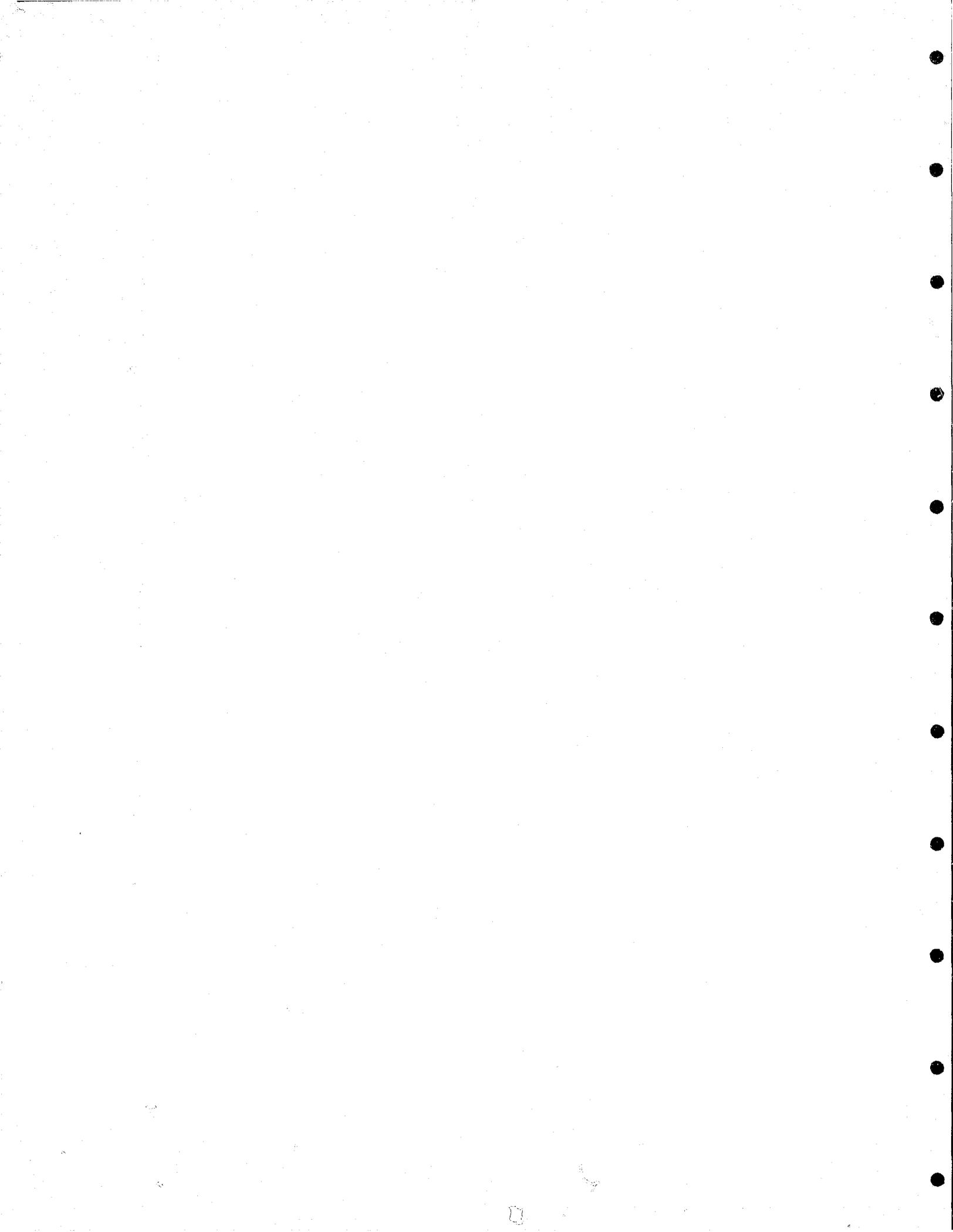
53. CONCUR/RECOMMEND REVIEWER

54. SUP ORIGINAL RECORDS

55. UCR

56. WARRANT ADVISED

YCPD-1



APPENDIX C

YORK CITY UNIFORM INCIDENT
CLASSIFICATION CODE

Aug 1975

YORK CITY UNIFORM INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION CODE

- PART I CLASSES
- 01 *MURDER - MANSLAUGHTER
 - MURDER
 - 0111 Firearm
 - 0112 Sharp Instrument
 - 0113 Blunt Instrument
 - 0114 Fist or Hands
 - 0198 Other
 - MANSLAUGHTER - NEGLIGENCE
 - 0121 Traffic
 - 0199 Other
- 02 *RAPE
 - 0211 Rape - Force
 - 0212 Rape Attempt - Force
- 03 *ROBBERY & ATTEMPTS
 - 031x Firearm
 - 032x Knife/Cutting/Inst.
 - 033x Other Dangerous wpr.
 - 034x Strong Arm
 - 1 Hwy/Rd/Alley
 - 2 Comm Estb (ex. 3,4,6)
 - 3 Gas/SVC Station
 - 4 Chain Store
 - 5 Residential
 - 6 Bank/Svgs Loan/CR Un.
 - 7 Other
- 04 *AGGRAVATED ASSAULT:
 - 041x Firearm
 - 042x Cut/Stab
 - 043x Other dang. wpr.
 - 044x Beat - Serious Inj.
 - 1 On Citizen
 - 2 On Police Officer
- 05 *BURGLARY
 - 051x Forcible Entry
 - 052x No Force
 - 053x Forcible Attempt
 - 1 Res.-Night(6pm-6am)
 - 2 Res.-Day
 - 3 Res.-Time Unk.
 - 4 Com.-Night(6pm-6am)
 - 5 Com.-Day
 - 6 Com.-Time Unk.
 - 7 School-Night(6pm-6am)
 - 8 School-Day
 - 9 School-Time Unk.
- 06 *THEFT
 - 061x \$200 or Over
 - 062x \$50-\$199.99
 - 063x Under \$50
 - 064x All Attempts
 - 1 Pick Pocket
 - 2 Purse Snatch
 - 3 Shoplifting
 - 4 From Auto
 - 5 Auto Part
 - 6 Bicycle
 - 7 Bldg. (ex. 3 & 8)
 - 8 Coin Op. Machine
 - 9 Other Larcenies

- 07 *AUTO THEFT & ATTEMPTS
 - 0711 Auto
 - 0712 Trucks & Buses
 - 0713 Other Mtr. Veh.
 - 0714 Recovered Veh.
 - * A REPORT IS REQUIRED
 - PART II CLASSES
 - 08 ASSAULT
 - 081x Simple Assault
 - 1 On Citizen
 - 2 On Police Officer
 - 0821 Resisting Arrest
 - 09 ARSON
 - 0911 Residence
 - 0912 Non-Res. (Store, Off, Etc)
 - 0913 Vehicles
 - 0914 Suspicious Fire
 - 0994 All other cases or Atap
 - 10 FORGERY - COUNTERFEITING
 - 1011 Credit Cards
 - 1012 Checks
 - 1013 Attempt
 - 1099 All Other
 - 11 FRAUD
 - 1111 Fraud. Conversion
 - 1112 Worthless Checks
 - 1113 False Pretense
 - 1114 Confidence Games
 - 1115 Fraud Use of Credit Cards
 - 1116 All Attempts
 - 1199 All Other
 - 12 EMBEZZLEMENT
 - 1211 Embezzlement
 - 1212 All Attempts
 - 13 RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS
 - 1311 Rec. Stolen Goods
 - 1312 Buy. Stolen Goods
 - 14 VANDALISM
 - 1411 Dwelling
 - 1412 Motor Vehicle
 - 1413 Comm. Est.
 - 1414 School
 - 1415 Church/Temple
 - 1416 Const. Site/Equip.
 - 1499 Other
 - 15 WEAPONS
 - 1511 Concealed
 - 1512 Possession
 - 1513 Dischg/Endangering
 - 1599 Other
 - 16 PROSTITUTION
 - 1611 Disorderly House
 - 1612 Seducing/Pandering
 - 1613 Prostitution - Other
 - 17 *OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS & PROS
 - 1711 Indecent Assault
 - 1712 Indecent Exposure
 - 1713 Invl. Sexual Introse
 - 1714 Statutory Rape
 - 1715 Vol. Sexual Introse

- 18 NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS
 - 181x Possession
 - 182x Selling
 - 183x Using
 - 184x Manufacturing
 - 185x Narc Precn. Forg.
 - 186x Poss. of Implmt.
 - 1 Opiu. & Deriv.
 - 2 Syn-Demer/Meth
 - 3 Marijuana/Hash
 - 4 Barbit/Amphetamine
 - 5 Haluon-LSD/STP
 - 6 Harmful Inhalant
- 19 GAMBLING
 - 1911 Numbers/Lottery
 - 1912 Bookmaking
 - 1913 Crap/Cards
 - 1999 Other
- 20 FAMILY OFFENSES
 - 2011 N-sept of fy or edn
 - 2012 Desrt of fy or edn
 - 2013 Neg or abuse f or edn
- 21 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
 - 2111 Opr uio intx. liq.
 - 2112 Opr uio drugs
 - 2113 Opr uio intx. liq. with accident resltg
 - 2114 Opr uio drugs with accident resltg
- 22 LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS
 - 2211 Sell. without license
 - 2212 Furn. liq. to minor
 - 2213 Unlawful Possession
 - 2214 Untaxed Liq. Violation
 - 2215 Hours Sale Violation
 - 2216 Violation Attempts
 - 2299 Other Violations
- 23 DRUNK AND DISORDERLY
 - 2311 Drunk on Street
 - 2312 Drunk in Auto
 - 2313 Dnk in Public Place
- 24 DISORDERLY CONDUCT
 - 2411 Dis Con by Auto
 - 2412 Dis Prns(Inc. Juv)
 - 2413 Ftg in Pub(st,pk,etc)
 - 2414 Panhandling
 - 2415 Quarrel (Verbal)
 - 2416 Ld Music/Pty/Noise
 - 2499 All Others
- 25 VAGRANCY
 - 2511 No Vsib Mns of Sprt
 - 2599 All Others
- 26 ALL OTH OFF(EXC MTR VIC)
 - 2611 Abortion
 - 2612 Acosry b/a the fact
 - 2613 Blackml-Extortion

- 2614 Bmb Thrt or Ser
- 2615 Bribery
- 2616 Brgy Tis-Psn Of
- 2617 Conspiracy
- 2618 Defrd Bdg Hse Kpr
- 2619 Hrsant by Coma
- 2620 Terrorst. Thrts.
- 2621 False Impersntns
- 2622 Fireworks
- 2623 Fugitives
- 2624 Flg Flse Report
- 2625 Incorrignible
- 2626 Kidnapping
- 2627 Obstc. Pel, Off
- 2628 Perjury
- 2629 Loitering(Exc Juv)
- 2630 Riots &/or Demosta
- 2631 Littering
- 2632 Vio of Cty Ordnances
- 2633 Cntrb to dlq of mnr
- 2634 Crpt morals of mnr
- 2635 Trespassing
- 2636 Prowling
- 2699 All Others
- 27 SUSPICION
 - 2711 Spsn of a Felony
 - 2799 All Others
- 28 CURFEW-LCITERNG(JUV)
 - 2811 Curfew
 - 2812 Loitering
- 29 RUNAWAYS
 - 2911 Male
 - 2912 Female
- 30 MISSING PERSONS
 - 3011 Missing Persons
 - 3012 Escapees
 - 3013 Mng Cdn(0-14 yrs)
- 31 LOST OR MISSING
 - 3111 Animals
 - 3112 Property
 - 3199 All Others
- 32 FOUND
 - 3211 Animal
 - 3212 Prpty(Abn bikes,etc)
- 33 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS #
 - 3311 Persnl Inj Accdnts
 - 3312 Prop Damage Accdnts
 - 3313 Fatal Accidents
 - 3314 Pedestrian Accdnts
- # Replace 3rd. digit with a "9" for all Hit & Runs
- 34 ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS
 - 3411 Falls
 - 3412 Explosions
 - 3413 Accdntal Fire
 - 3414 Fallen Trees, etc.
 - 3415 Shooting
 - 3499 All Others

- 35 SUICIDE
 - 3511 All Suicides
 - 3512 All Attempts
- 36 UNATTENDED DEATHS
 - 3611 Nat./Ac dntal
 - 3612 Suspes Deaths
- 37 MENTAL CASES
 - 3711 Escape/Runaway
 - 3799 All Others
- 38 MISCELLANEOUS
 - 3811 A.W.C.L.
 - 3812 Flse Alm Fires
 - 3813 Arsted/Atmpt to sve warrant
 - 3814 Aiding other police depts
 - 3815 Animal Cmp/Ent
 - 3816 Family Trouble
 - 3817 Astg Motrist
 - 3818 Parking (All)
 - 3819 Mtr Veh Vio
 - 382x Alarms
 - 1 Acdntl/Error
 - 2 Malfunction
 - 3 Weather
 - 3831 Abandnd Veh
 - 3832 Open Door/Window
 - 3833 Add. Info - Prv reported event
 - 3834 Unauthorized Use of Auto
 - 3835 Asst. Amb/Fire
 - 3899 All Others

EVENT CLEARANCE CODES :

- 1 : Event Verified; Adjusted; no reprt No Arrest
- 2 : Event Verified; Report Made; No Arrest
- 3 : Event Verified; No Report; Arst or Charge Md
- 4 : Event Verified; Report Made; Arst or Charge Md
- 5 : Evnt Not Verified; No Report
- 6 : Event Unfounded; No Report

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APPENDIX D.

CHAPTER II TABLES

Table II-1

MONTHLY FREQUENCY OF CALLS FOR SERVICE IN 1976

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
January	2183	8.0%
February	1870	6.9
March	2299	8.4
April	1952	7.2
May	2339	8.6
June	2634	9.7
July	2579	9.5
August	2594	9.5
September	2352	8.6
October	2498	9.2
November	1859	6.8
December	<u>2079</u>	<u>7.6</u>
Totals	27238	100.0%
Missing Cases	249	

Table II-2

FREQUENCY OF DEMANDS FOR POLICE SERVICE BY DAY OF MONTH

<u>Day of Month</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1	650	2.4%
2	882	3.2
3	1016	3.7
4	944	3.5
5	986	3.6
6	1019	3.7
7	928	3.4
8	895	3.3
9	973	3.6
10	910	3.3
11	718	2.6
12	982	3.6
13	969	3.6
14	621	2.3
15	651	2.4
16	853	3.1
17	899	3.3
18	1082	4.0
19	1001	3.7
20	961	3.5
21	981	3.6
22	906	3.3
23	752	2.8
24	962	3.5
25	862	3.2
26	906	3.3
27	1093	4.0
28	855	3.1
29	806	3.0
30	793	2.9
31	<u>414</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Totals	27270	100.0%

Missing Cases

217

Table II-3

FREQUENCY OF DEMANDS FOR POLICE SERVICE BY DAY OF THE WEEK

<u>Day of Week</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Sunday	3705	13.6%
Monday	3743	13.7%
Tuesday	3729	13.7%
Wednesday	3714	13.6%
Thursday	3931	14.4%
Friday	3832	14.1%
Saturday	<u>4583</u>	<u>16.8%</u>
	Totals	100.0%
Missing Cases	250	

Table II-4

FREQUENCY OF DEMAND FOR SERVICE BY HOUR OF DAY RECEIVED

<u>Hour Received</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0	1475	6.2%
1	978	4.1
2	975	4.1
3	611	2.5
4	468	2.0
5	286	1.2
6	369	1.5
7	579	2.4
8	663	2.8
9	946	3.9
10	827	3.5
11	900	3.8
12	859	3.6
13	865	3.6
14	790	3.3
15	1097	4.6
16	1409	5.9
17	1306	5.5
18	1106	4.6
19	1582	6.6
20	1496	6.2
21	1574	6.6
22	1228	5.1
23	<u>1574</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Missing Cases 3524	Totals 23963	100.0%

Table II-5

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR ELAPSED TIME CALL RECEIVED TO UNITS DISPATCHED

<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0	13832	60.7%	47	3	0.0%
1	2027	8.9	48	7	0.0
2	1224	5.4	49	20	0.1
3	1004	4.4	50	33	0.1
4	636	2.8	51	3	0.0
5	592	2.6	52	16	0.1
6	317	1.4	53	23	0.1
7	292	1.3	55	35	0.2
8	200	0.9	56	2	0.0
9	184	0.8	57	1	0.0
10	209	0.9	58	5	0.0
11	201	0.9	59	7	0.0
12	197	0.9	62	2	0.0
13	107	0.5	63	11	0.0
14	77	0.3	65	5	0.0
15	79	0.3	67	1	0.0
16	117	0.5	68	1	0.0
17	124	0.5	70	1	0.0
18	87	0.4	72	20	0.1
19	150	0.7	74	2	0.0
20	33	0.1	75	1	0.0
21	63	0.3	76	20	0.1
22	68	0.3	78	11	0.0
23	88	0.4	79	1	0.0
24	43	0.2	84	5	0.0
25	22	0.1	85	2	0.0
26	46	0.2	88	1	0.0
27	51	0.2	103	10	0.0
28	9	0.0			
29	47	0.2	Totals	22774	100.0%
30	52	0.2			
31	10	0.0	Missing Cases	4713	
32	28	0.1			
33	12	0.1			
34	28	0.1			
35	8	0.0			
36	40	0.2			
37	47	0.2			
38	50	0.2			
39	28	0.1			
40	6	0.0			
41	23	0.1			
42	23	0.1			
43	10	0.0			
44	11	0.0			
45	23	0.1			

Table II-6

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF ELAPSED TIME CALL RECEIVED TO ON SCENE
(Response Time)

<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0	1909	8.5%	46	2	0.0
1	2095	9.3	47	30	0.1
2	2255	10.0	48	72	0.3
3	2337	10.4	50	4	0.0
4	1904	8.5	51	2	0.0
5	1671	7.4	52	48	0.2
6	1458	6.5	53	13	0.1
7	1139	5.1	54	18	0.1
8	816	3.6	55	33	0.1
9	904	4.0	56	58	0.3
10	627	2.8	57	15	0.1
11	536	2.4	58	12	0.1
12	462	2.1	59	6	0.0
13	315	1.4	60	6	0.0
14	367	1.6	63	2	0.0
15	328	1.5	64	11	0.0
16	242	1.1	65	1	0.0
17	290	1.3	66	26	0.1
18	239	1.1	67	20	0.1
19	264	1.2	68	5	0.0
20	130	0.6	69	2	0.0
21	213	0.9	70	2	0.0
22	107	0.5	71	10	0.0
23	87	0.4	72	5	0.0
24	126	0.6	74	11	0.0
25	75	0.3	75	22	0.1
26	5	0.0	76	12	0.1
27	92	0.4	77	22	0.1
28	59	0.3	78	1	0.0
29	110	0.5	81	11	0.0
30	128	0.6	82	1	0.0
31	88	0.4	84	1	0.0
32	78	0.3	85	2	0.0
33	12	0.1	87	3	0.0
34	27	0.1	88	2	0.0
35	48	0.2	90	5	0.0
36	71	0.3	91	1	0.0
37	24	0.1	95	6	0.0
38	38	0.2	99	1	0.0
39	49	0.2	103	1	0.0
40	73	0.3	105	2	0.0
41	67	0.3	111	10	0.0
42	18	0.1	119	2	0.0
43	26	0.1	121	1	0.0
44	29	0.1			
45	19	0.1			
			Totals	22477	100.0%

Missing Cases 5010

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR ELAPSED TIME ON SCENE TO IN SERVICE
(Service Time)

<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0	2993	12.4%	73	32	0.1%
1	881	3.6	74	8	0.0
2	1277	5.3	75	40	0.2
3	1503	6.2	76	5	0.0
4	1352	5.6	77	18	0.1
5	1048	4.3	78	12	0.0
6	861	3.6	79	22	0.1
7	937	3.9	80	24	0.1
8	856	3.5	81	21	0.1
9	654	2.7	82	10	0.0
10	599	2.5	83	5	0.0
11	809	3.3	84	16	0.1
12	667	2.8	85	14	0.1
13	514	2.1	86	42	0.2
14	470	1.9	87	3	0.0
15	538	2.2	88	17	0.1
16	382	1.6	89	4	0.0
17	421	1.7	90	28	0.1
18	212	0.9	91	24	0.1
19	496	2.0	92	2	0.0
20	336	1.4	94	1	0.0
21	398	1.6	95	22	0.1
22	272	1.1	96	3	0.0
23	234	1.0	98	5	0.0
24	337	1.4	99	6	0.0
25	268	1.1	100	9	0.0
26	197	0.8	101	2	0.0
27	345	1.4	102	7	0.0
28	278	1.1	103	1	0.0
29	135	0.6	104	33	0.1
30	141	0.6	105	16	0.1
31	120	0.5	106	3	0.0
32	160	0.7	107	26	0.1
33	181	0.7	108	22	0.1
34	227	0.9	109	25	0.1
35	94	0.4	110	6	0.0
36	150	0.6	111	6	0.0
37	89	0.4	112	13	0.1
38	92	0.4	113	6	0.0
39	184	0.8	114	13	0.1
40	76	0.3	115	6	0.0
41	132	0.5	116	24	0.1
42	138	0.6	117	10	0.0
43	56	0.2	118	2	0.0
44	97	0.4	119	26	0.1
45	49	0.2	120	37	0.2
46	65	0.3	121	2	0.0
47	102	0.4	122	1	0.0
48	83	0.3	123	4	0.0
49	51	0.2	124	1	0.0
50	110	0.5	126	12	0.0
51	21	0.1	127	1	0.0
52	60	0.2	128	1	0.0
53	34	0.1	130	3	0.0
54	53	0.2	131	3	0.0
55	92	0.4	133	1	0.0
56	30	0.1	134	2	0.0
57	71	0.3	135	6	0.0
58	48	0.2	136	1	0.0
59	13	0.1	137	3	0.0
60	30	0.1	138	1	0.0
61	34	0.1	139	2	0.0
62	35	0.1	140	1	0.0
63	36	0.1	141	10	0.0
64	19	0.1	142	21	0.1
65	13	0.1	143	1	0.0
66	4	0.0	144	13	0.1
67	34	0.1	145	2	0.0
68	26	0.1	146	5	0.0
69	28	0.1	147	2	0.0
70	26	0.1	148	1	0.0
71	48	0.2	149	7	0.0
72	23	0.1	150	2	0.0
Missing Cases	3254		Totals	24233	100.0%

Table II-8

FREQUENCY OF DEMANDS FOR SERVICE BY CENSUS TRACT

<u>Census Tract</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1	3874	14.1%
2	1596	5.8
3	1770	6.4
4	1475	5.4
5	1452	5.3
6	975	3.5
7	2472	9.0
8	1207	4.4
9	1276	4.6
10	1448	5.3
11	1802	6.6
12	2145	7.8
13	954	3.5
14	1143	4.2
15	2019	7.3
16	<u>1879</u>	<u>6.8</u>
Totals	27487	100.0%
Missing Cases	0	

Table II-9

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CALLS FOR SERVICE BY GENERAL CRIME CODE CLASS

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Murder-Manslaughter	10	0.0%
Rape	47	0.2
Robbery	241	0.9
Aggravated Assault	128	0.5
Burglary	1524	5.5
Theft	2808	10.2
Auto Theft	492	1.8
Assault	341	1.2
Arson	41	0.1
Forgery	75	0.3
Fraud	43	0.2
Embezzlement	1	0.0
Receiving Stolen Goods	19	0.1
Vandalism	1194	4.3
Weapons	172	0.6
Prostitution	72	0.3
Sex Offense	77	0.3
Narcotics	112	0.4
Gambling	2	0.0
Family Offenses	19	0.1
Drunk Driving	83	0.3
Liquor Laws	129	0.5
Drunk-Disorderly	419	1.5
Disorderly Conduct	5030	18.3
Vagrancy	10	0.0
All Other Offense	890	3.2
suspicion	794	2.9
Curfew	180	0.7
Runaways	213	0.8
Missing Persons	203	0.7
Lost-Missing	54	0.2
Found	433	1.6
Vehicle Accident	2586	9.4
Other Accidents	105	0.4
Suicide	45	0.2
Unattended Death	53	0.2
Mental Cases	126	0.5
Miscellaneous	<u>8700</u>	<u>31.7</u>
Totals	27471	100.0%

Missing Cases

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Table II-10A

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIFIC CRIME CALLS
 (*Percentages Less Than 1/10 of 1% Not Recorded)

<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
(01) Murder-Firearm	6	-- %*	Robbery-Dangerous wpn/Residen.	2	-- %	Aggrav Asslt-Beating/ On Citizen	31	0.1%
Murder-Sharp Instrument	3	--	Robbery-Dangerous wpn/Other	1	--	Aggrav Asslt- Beating/Police	17	0.1
Murder-Fist or Hands	1	--	Robbery-Strong Arm/ Hghwy/Rd	102	0.4	(05) Burglary-Forcible ent./Res.-Night	451	1.6
(02) Rape	36	0.1	Robbery-Strong Arm/ Comm Estb	5	--	Burglary-Forcible ent./Res.-Day	181	0.7
Rape-Attempt/Force	9	--	Robbery-Strong Arm/ Gas Station	2	--	Burglary-Forcible ent./Res.-Unk.	85	0.3
(03) Robbery-Firearm/ Hghwy/Rd/Alley	15	0.1	Robbery-Strong Arm/ Chain Store	1	--	Burglary-Forcible ent./Com.-Night	242	0.9
Robbery-Firearm/ Comm Estb	10	--	Robbery-Strong Arm/ Residential	16	0.1	Burglary-Forcible ent./Com.-Day	15	0.1
Robbery-Firearm/ Gas Station	3	--	Robbery-Strong Arm/ Other	30	0.1	Burglary-Forcible ent./Com.-Unk.	34	0.1
Robbery-Firearm/ Chain Store	7	--	(04) Aggrav Asslt- Firearm/On Citizen	26	0.1	Burglary-Forcible ent./School-Day	5	--
Robbery-Firearm Residential	10	--	Aggrav Asslt- Firearm/Police	4	--	Burglary-Forcible ent./School-Unk.	7	--
Robbery-Firearm Other	8	--	Aggrav Asslt- Firearm	1	--	Burglary-No Force/ Res.-Night	115	0.4
Robbery-Knife/ Hghwy/Rd/Alley	16	0.1	Aggrav Asslt-Cut/ Stab/On Citizen	36	0.1	Burglary-No Force/ Res.-Day	78	0.3
Robbery-Knife/ Residential	3	--	Aggrav Asslt-Dang. wpn/On Citizen	11	--	Burglary-No Force/ Res.-Unk.	27	0.1
Robbery-Dangerous wpn/Hghwy	7	--	Aggrav Asslt-Dang. wpn/Police	2	--	Burglary-No Force/ Com.-Night	57	0.2

* -- denotes categories where percentages were 0.0%

Table II-10B
(Continued)

<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Burglary-No Force/ Com.-Unk.	12	-- %*	Theft-\$200/Coin Opr. Machine	70	0.3%	Theft-Under \$50/ Bldg.	170	0.6%
Burglary-No Force/ School-Day	5	--	Theft-\$200/Other Larcenies	35	0.1	Theft-Under \$50/ Coin Opr. Machine	42	0.2
Burglary-Forc. Attpt/Res.-Night	80	0.3	Theft-\$50-\$199/ Purse Snatch	95	0.3	Theft-Under \$50/ Other Larcenies	175	0.6
Burglary-Forc. Attpt/Res.-Day	37	0.1	Theft-\$50-\$199/Auto	455	1.7	Theft-All Attpts/ Purse Snatch	50	0.2
Burglary-Forc. Attpt/Res.-Unk.	10	--	Theft-\$50-\$199/Auto Part	25	0.1	Theft-All Attpts/ Shoplifting	10	--
Burglary-Forc. Attpt/Com.-Night	49	0.2	Theft-\$50-\$199/ Bicycle	180	0.7	Theft-All Attpts/ From Auto	57	0.2
Burglary-Forc. Attpt/Com.-Unk.	2	--	Theft-\$50-\$199/Bldg.	120	0.4	Theft-All Attpts/ Auto Part	30	0.1
Burglary-Forc. Attpt/School-Night	2	--	Theft-\$50-\$199/Coin Opr. Machine	50	0.2	Theft-All Attpts/ Bicycle	10	--
Burglary-Forc. Attpt/School-Day	5	--	Theft-\$50-\$199/Other Larcenies	100	0.4	Theft-All Attpts/ Bldg.	10	--
(06) Theft	2	--	Theft-Under \$50/Pick Pocket	20	0.1	Theft-All Attpts/Coin Opr. Machine	10	--
Theft-\$200+/Purse Snatch	30	0.1	Theft-Under \$50/ Purse Snatch	90	0.3	Theft-All Attpts/ Other Larcenies	22	0.1
Theft-\$200/Auto	380	1.4	Theft-Under \$50/ Shoplifting	50	0.2	(07) Auto Theft/Attmpts- Auto	342	1.2
Theft-\$200/Auto Part	10	--	Theft-Under \$50/From Auto	275	1.0	Auto Theft/Attmpts- Trucks/Buses	27	0.1
Theft-\$200/Bicycle	15	0.1	Theft-Under \$50/ Auto Part	30	0.1	Auto Theft/Attmpts- Other Mtr. Veh.	23	0.1
Theft-\$200/Bldg.	90	0.3	Theft-Under \$50/ Bicycle	90	0.3	Auto Theft/Attmpts- Recovered Veh.	87	0.3

* -- denotes categories where percentages were 0.0%

Table II-10C
(Continued)

<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
(08) Assault-Simple/On Citizen	297	1.1%*	Fraud-All Attempts	22	0.1%	Prostitution-Other	5	-- %
Assault-Simple/On Police	20	0.1	Fraud-All Other	1	--	(17) Sex Offense-Indecent Assault	22	0.1
Assault-Resisting Arrest	7	--	(12) Embezzlement	1	--	Sex Offense-Indecent Exposure	27	0.1
(09) Arson-Residence	4	--	(13) Receiving Stolen Goods	14	0.1	Sex Offense-Devi. Sexl. Intrcse	6	--
Arson-Non Residence	9	--	Buy. Stolen Goods	4	--	Sex Offense-Statutory Rape	2	--
Arson-Vehicles	5	--	(14) Vandalism-Dwelling	490	1.8	Sex Offense-Corrupt of Minor	3	--
Arson-Suspicious Fire	4	--	Vandalism-Motor Vehicle	500	1.8	Sex Offense-All Attempts	5	--
Arson-All Other Cases	18	0.1	Vandalism-Comm. Est.	131	0.5	Sex Offense-All Others	12	--
(10) Forgery-Checks	67	0.2	Vandalism-Church/Temple	15	0.1	(18) Narcotics-Possession/Opim. & Der	2	--
Forgery-Attempt	2	--	Vandalism-Other	58	0.2	Narcotics-Possession/Syn-Demer	2	--
Forgery-All Other	4	--	(15) Weapons-Concealed	10	--	Narcotics-Possession/Marijuana	38	0.1
(11) Fraud-Worthless Checks	11	--	Weapons-Possession	51	0.2	Narcotics-Possession/Barbit	8	--
Fraud-False Pretense	2	--	Weapons-Dischg/Endangering	82	0.3	Narcotics-Possession/LSD/STP	1	--
Fraud-Confidence Games	6	--	Weapons-Other	28	0.1	Narcotics-Possession/Inhalent	1	--
Fraud-Credit Cards	1	--	(16) Prostitution-Slcting	67	0.2	Narcotics-Selling/Opim-Deriv	4	--

* -- Denotes categories where percentages were 0.0%

Table II-10D
(Continued)

<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Narcotics-Selling/ Marijuana	7	--X*	Liquor Law-Unlawful Possess.	98	0.4%	All Other Offenses- Blackml-Extortion	2	-- %
Narcotics-Using/ Barbit	16	0.1	Liquor Law-Other Violations	20	0.1	All Other Offenses- Bomb Threat	39	0.1
Narcotics-Using/LSD- STP	2	--	(23) Drunk-Disorderly- Drunk on Strt	333	1.2	All Other Offenses- Dfrd Bdg Hse Kpr	2	--
Narcotics-Using/ Inhalent	21	0.1	Drunk-Disorderly- Drunk in Auto	19	0.1	All Other Offenses- Harsmnt by Comm	130	0.5
Narcotics-Manufact/ Marijuana	2	--	Drunk-Disorderly- Public Place	67	0.2	All Other Offenses- Terrorist Threats	39	0.1
Narcotics-Narc Prestn Forg.	1	--	(24) Disorderly Conduct- By Auto	315	1.1	All Other Offenses- False Imperstns	2	--
Narcotics-Poss. of Implmt	6	--	Disorderly Conduct- Dis Prsns	3574	13.0	All Other Offenses- Fireworks	99	0.4
(19) Gambling-Bookmaking	1	--	Disorderly Conduct- Fght in Public	252	0.9	All Other Offenses- Fugitives	2	--
Gambling-Crap/Cards	1	--	Disorderly Conduct- Panhandling	20	0.1	All Other Offenses- Kidnapping	7	--
(20) Family Offense- Neg./Abuse	16	0.1	Disorderly Conduct- Quarrel	115	0.4	All Other Offenses- Obstrc. Pol. Off.	6	--
(21) Driv. Under Influence/ Intx. Liq.	50	0.2	Disorderly Conduct- Loud Music	717	2.6	All Other Offenses- Loitering	21	0.1
Driv. Under Influence/ Uio Drugs	3	--	Disorderly Conduct- All Others	15	0.1	All Other Offenses- Riots/Demonstrtns	4	--
Driv. Under Influence/ Intx. Hq. accdnt result	24	0.1	(25) Vagrancy-No Vsib Mns of Suppt	6	--	All Other Offenses- Littering	2	--
(22) Liquor Law-Selling WO License	5	--	Vagrancy-All Others	4	--	All Other Offenses- Vio of City Ordnces	65	0.2
Liquor Law-Liq. to Minor	4	--	(26) All Other Offenses- Ascry b/a the Fact	2	--	All Other Offenses- Contr to delq of min	5	--

* -- denotes categories where percentages were 0.0%

Table II-10E
(Continued)

<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Other Offenses- Corpt Morals of Min	5	--*	Lost or Missing- Animals	3	--	Suicide-All Attempts	38	0.1*
All Other Offenses- Trespassing	97	0.4	Lost or Missing- Property	28	0.1	(36) Unattended Deaths- Nat/Accdntl	47	0.2
All Other Offenses- Prowling	279	1.0	Lost or Missing- All Others	16	0.1	Unattended Deaths- Suspcs Deaths	4	--
All Other Offenses- All Others	78	0.3	(32) Found-Animal	9	--	(37) Mental Cases-Escape/ Runaway	6	--
(27) Suspicion-Suspicion of Felony	112	0.4	Found-Property	414	1.5	Mental Cases-All Others	119	0.4
Suspicion-All Others	680	2.5	(33) Motor Veh. Accdnts- Persnl Inj	276	1.0	(38) Miscellaneous-False Alarm Fires	162	0.6
(28) Curfew-Curfew	139	0.5	Motor Veh. Accdnts- Property dmg	1724	6.3	Miscellaneous-Arrstd/ Attmp to Serve Warrant	455	1.7
Curfew-Loitering	27	0.1	Motor Veh. Accdnts- Pedestrian	80	0.3	Miscellaneous-Aiding Other PD's	200	0.7
(29) Runaways-Males	59	0.2	(34) All Other Accdnts- Falls	56	0.2	Miscellaneous-Animal Complaint	491	1.8
Runaways-Females	153	0.6	All Other Accdnts- Explosions	4	--	Miscellaneous-Family Trouble	1184	4.3
Runaways	1	--	All Other Accdnts- Accdntl Fire	9	--	Miscellaneous-Astg Motorist	302	1.1
(30) Missing Persons	160	0.6	All Other Accdnts- Fallen Trees	10	--	Miscellaneous- Parking (All)	1839	6.7
Missing Persons- Escapees	4	--	All Other Accdnts- Shooting	2	--	Miscellaneous-Motor Veh. Vio.	242	0.9
Missing Persons- Msg Cdn (0-14yrs)	32	0.1	All Other Accdnts- All Others	21	0.1	Miscellaneous-Alarms/ Accdntl	1386	5.0
(31) Lost or Missing	1	--	(35) Suicide-All Suicides	5	--	Miscellaneous-Alarms/ Malfunction	540	2.0

* -- denotes categories where percentages were 0.0%

Table II-10F
(Continued)

<u>Crime Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Miscellaneous-Alarms/ Weather	60	0.2%
Miscellaneous-Abandoned Vehicle	144	0.5
Miscellaneous-Open Door- Window	185	0.7
Miscellaneous-Add. Information	112	0.4
Miscellaneous-Unathorized Use-Auto	20	0.1
Miscellaneous-Asst. Amb- Fire	841	3.1
Miscellaneous-All Others	<u>515</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Totals	27472	100.0%

Missing Cases

15

Table II-11.
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR TOTAL UNITS
RESPONDING TO CALLS FOR SERVICE

<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0	50	0.2%
1	21510	81.3
2	3720	14.1
3	1031	3.9
4	137	0.5
5	18	0.1
6	1	0.0
7	<u>4</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Totals	26471	100.0%
Missing Cases	1016	

Table II-12
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR NUMBER OF OFFICERS
RESPONDING TO CALLS FOR SERVICE

<u>Number of Officers</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0	35	0.1%
1	17620	68.5
2	5840	22.7
3	1690	6.6
4	444	1.7
5	80	0.3
6	23	0.1
7	<u>6</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Totals	25738	100.0%
Missing Cases	1749	

Table II-13

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CLEARANCE CODE

<u>Clearance Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
(1) Event Verified; Adjusted; No Report No Arrest	9860	35.9%
(2) Event Verified; Report Made; No Arrest	8312	30.2%
(3) Event Verified; No Report; Arrest or Charge Made	2175	7.9%
(4) Event Verified; Report Made; Arrest or Charge Made	1785	6.5%
(5) Event Not Verified; No Report	4200	15.3%
(6) Event Unfounded; No Report	<u>1155</u>	<u>4.2%</u>
Totals	27487	100.0%
Missing Cases	0	

APPENDIX E.

CHAPTER III TABLES

Table III-1A

ANALYSIS OF CRIME TYPE BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tracts	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Assault		Arson		Forgery	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	3	30.0%	13	27.7%	62	25.7%	15	11.7%	140	9.2%	310	11.0%	55	11.2%	45	13.2%	4	9.8%	30	40.0%
2.	0	0.0	3	6.4	6	2.5	12	9.4	160	10.5	195	6.9	36	7.3	24	7.0	5	12.2	1	1.3
3.	1	10.0	4	8.5	1	0.4	8	6.3	75	4.9	105	3.7	35	7.1	12	3.5	6	14.6	1	1.3
4.	0	0.0	1	2.1	8	3.3	4	3.1	65	4.3	205	7.3	42	8.5	16	4.7	0	0.0	10	13.3
5.	0	0.0	6	12.8	11	4.6	3	2.3	92	6.0	152	5.4	36	7.3	30	8.8	2	4.9	12	16.0
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	3.9	95	6.2	110	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	0	0.0	2	4.3	36	14.9	22	17.2	115	7.5	230	8.2	45	9.1	34	10.0	3	7.3	0	0.0
8.	0	0.0	5	10.6	13	5.4	16	12.5	72	4.7	290	10.3	11	2.2	9	2.6	1	2.4	0	0.0
9.	2	20.0	1	2.1	4	1.7	6	4.7	54	3.5	90	3.2	25	5.1	10	2.9	1	2.4	0	0.0
10.	2	20.0	2	4.3	36	14.9	22	17.2	65	4.3	130	4.6	48	9.8	40	11.7	11	26.8	1	1.3
11.	1	10.0	1	2.1	18	7.5	6	4.7	140	9.2	150	5.3	32	6.5	19	5.6	0	0.0	1	1.3
12.	0	0.0	1	2.1	10	4.1	2	1.6	125	8.2	155	5.5	35	7.1	14	4.1	1	2.4	8	10.7
13.	0	0.0	1	2.1	2	0.8	0	0.0	86	5.6	164	5.8	16	3.3	10	2.9	0	0.0	3	4.0
14.	1	10.0	1	2.1	2	0.8	2	1.6	80	5.2	142	5.1	15	3.0	16	4.7	1	2.4	3	4.0
15.	0	0.0	2	4.3	15	6.2	5	3.9	95	6.2	160	5.7	55	11.2	36	10.6	4	9.8	1	1.3
16.	0	0.0	4	8.5	17	7.1	0	0.0	65	4.3	220	7.3	6	1.2	26	7.6	2	4.9	4	5.3
Totals	10	100.0%	47	100.0%	241	100.0%	128	100.0%	1524	100.0%	2808	100.0%	492	100.0%	341	100.0%	41	100.0%	75	100.0%

Table III-1B

ANALYSIS OF CRIME TYPE BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tracts	Fraud		Embezzlement		Receiving Stolen Goods		Vandalism		Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Narcotics		Gambling		Family Offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	8	18.6%	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	81	6.8%	18	10.5%	25	34.7%	16	20.8%	35	31.3%	1	50.0%	2	10.5%
2.	21	48.3%	0	0.0	0	0.0	66	5.5	4	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.5
3.	1	2.3	1	100.0	1	5.3	171	14.3	11	6.4	1	1.4	9	11.7	4	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
4.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	5.9	17	9.9	1	1.4	4	5.2	5	4.5	0	0.0	1	5.3
5.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	50	4.2	12	7.0	0	0.0	3	3.9	7	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	4.7	10	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	1	2.3	0	0.0	6	31.6	96	8.0	16	9.3	1	1.4	3	3.9	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
8.	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.5	30	2.5	7	4.1	0	0.0	3	3.9	6	5.4	0	0.0	2	10.5
9.	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	4.7	6	3.5	2	2.8	3	3.9	3	2.7	0	0.0	1	5.3
10.	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	15.8	61	5.1	27	15.7	34	47.2	5	6.5	9	8.0	0	0.0	6	31.6
11.	1	2.3	0	0.0	1	5.3	131	11.0	8	4.7	0	0.0	6	7.8	5	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
12.	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.5	81	6.8	9	5.2	0	0.0	5	6.5	11	9.8	0	0.0	2	10.5
13.	2	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	3.5	5	2.9	0	0.0	7	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14.	3	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	5.9	10	5.8	0	0.0	1	1.3	3	2.7	1	50.0	1	5.3
15.	1	2.3	0	0.0	2	10.5	126	10.6	6	3.5	0	0.0	5	6.5	11	9.8	0	0.0	2	10.5
16.	4	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.4	6	3.5	8	11.1	7	9.1	9	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Totals	43	100.0%	1	100.0%	19	100.0%	1194	100.0%	172	100.0%	72	100.0%	77	100.0%	112	100.0%	2	100.0%	19	100.0%

Table 11I-1C

ANALYSIS OF CRIME TYPE BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tracts	Drunk Driving		Liquor Laws		Drunk- Disorderly		Disorderly Conduct		Vagrancy		All Other Offenses		Suspicion		Curfew		Runaways		Missing Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	16	19.3%	42	32.6%	180	43.0%	560	11.1%	3	30.0%	53	6.0%	109	13.7%	38	21.1%	31	14.6%	14	6.9%
2.	7	8.4	10	7.8	20	4.8	495	9.8	0	0.0	50	5.6	68	8.6	22	12.2	17	8.0	12	5.9
3.	3	3.6	13	10.1	22	5.3	455	9.0	0	0.0	60	6.7	33	4.2	16	8.9	7	3.3	11	5.4
4.	9	10.8	18	14.0	40	9.5	316	6.3	1	10.0	26	2.9	52	6.5	10	5.6	17	8.0	12	5.9
5.	2	2.4	7	5.4	7	1.7	184	3.7	1	10.0	41	4.6	62	7.8	18	10.0	6	2.8	11	5.4
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	190	3.8	0	0.0	66	7.4	10	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	1	1.2	1	0.8	13	3.1	520	10.3	0	0.0	88	9.9	44	5.5	4	2.2	11	5.2	39	19.2
8.	4	4.8	0	0.0	13	3.1	122	2.4	0	0.0	43	4.8	34	4.3	2	1.1	9	4.2	9	4.4
9.	1	1.2	5	3.9	8	1.9	265	5.3	0	0.0	39	4.4	52	6.5	2	1.1	9	4.2	17	8.4
10.	4	4.8	0	0.0	17	4.1	136	2.7	0	0.0	43	4.8	55	6.9	5	2.8	23	10.8	12	5.9
11.	4	4.8	5	3.9	12	2.9	306	6.1	0	0.0	101	11.3	46	5.8	2	1.1	13	6.1	8	3.9
12.	7	8.4	13	10.1	40	9.5	460	9.1	0	0.0	78	8.8	45	5.7	31	17.2	17	8.0	14	6.9
13.	4	4.8	2	1.6	4	1.0	94	1.9	0	0.0	28	3.1	35	4.4	4	2.2	2	0.9	1	0.5
14.	2	2.4	5	3.9	7	1.7	147	2.9	0	0.0	40	4.5	19	2.4	0	0.0	4	1.9	5	2.5
15.	5	6.0	5	3.9	31	7.4	460	9.1	1	10.0	58	6.5	44	5.5	4	2.2	10	4.7	27	13.3
16.	<u>14</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5.4</u>
Total	83	100.0%	129	100.0%	419	100.0%	5030	100.0%	10	100.0%	890	100.0%	794	100.0%	180	100.0%	213	100.0%	203	100.0%

Table III-1D
ANALYSIS OF CRIME TYPE BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tracts	Lost-Missing		Found		Vehicle Accident		Other Accidents		Suicide		Unattended Death		Mental Cases		Miscellaneous	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	9	16.7%	60	13.9%	480	18.6%	19	18.1%	3	6.7%	3	5.7%	16	12.7%	1371	15.8%
2.	5	9.3	35	8.1	96	3.7	7	6.7	9	20.0	5	9.4	16	12.7	186	2.1
3.	5	9.3	20	4.6	255	9.9	2	1.9	3	6.7	3	5.7	4	3.2	411	4.7
4.	2	3.7	25	5.8	165	6.4	5	4.8	0	0.0	4	7.5	3	2.4	320	3.7
5.	3	5.6	12	2.8	112	4.3	4	3.8	0	0.0	6	11.3	7	5.6	552	6.3
6.	0	0.0	22	5.1	120	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	289	3.3
7.	6	11.1	44	10.2	180	7.0	11	10.5	3	6.7	7	13.2	8	6.3	879	10.1
8.	4	7.4	12	2.8	124	4.8	5	4.8	3	6.7	4	7.5	8	6.3	343	3.9
9.	1	1.9	24	5.5	65	2.5	4	3.8	1	2.2	1	1.9	23	18.3	493	5.7
10.	0	0.0	22	5.1	90	3.5	4	3.8	2	4.4	3	5.7	6	4.8	520	6.0
11.	4	7.4	26	6.0	125	4.8	4	3.8	4	8.5	2	3.8	5	4.0	615	7.1
12.	7	13.0	24	5.5	245	9.5	3	2.9	2	4.4	3	5.7	8	6.2	682	7.8
13.	3	5.6	20	4.6	72	2.8	1	1.0	3	6.7	4	7.5	0	0.0	339	3.9
14.	0	0.0	17	3.9	142	5.5	2	1.9	1	2.2	3	5.7	3	2.4	393	4.5
15.	1	1.9	34	7.9	95	3.7	27	25.7	8	17.8	2	3.8	9	7.1	672	7.7
16.	4	7.4	36	8.3	220	8.5	7	6.7	3	6.7	3	5.7	10	7.9	635	7.3
Totals	54	100.0%	433	100.0%	2586	100.0%	105	100.0%	45	100.0%	53	100.0%	126	100.0%	8700	100.0%
	Valid Cases		27471		Missing Cases		16									

Table III-2A

ANALYSIS OF CRIME TYPE BY HOUR OF DAY--2400 CLOCK HOURS

Hour of Day	Murder- Manslaughter		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Assault		Arson		Forgery	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0. (Mid-Night)	1	10.0%	2	4.3%	6	2.5%	6	4.8%	90	5.9%	95	3.4%	19	3.9%	15	4.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1.	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	9.2	5	4.0	34	2.2	32	1.1	27	5.5	15	4.4	1	2.4	0	0.0
2.	1	10.0	0	0.0	7	2.9	4	3.2	82	5.4	60	2.2	13	2.7	17	5.0	3	7.3	0	0.0
3.	0	0.0	2	4.3	10	4.2	2	1.6	50	3.3	10	0.4	15	3.1	4	1.2	3	7.3	0	0.0
4.	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.3	14	11.1	85	5.6	0	0.0	12	2.5	3	0.6	4	9.8	0	0.0
5.	0	0.0	2	4.3	5	2.1	1	0.8	42	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.5	2	1.6	56	3.7	80	2.9	11	2.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	0	0.0	2	4.3	2	0.8	6	4.8	84	5.5	77	2.8	27	5.5	4	1.2	1	2.4	0	0.0
8.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	86	5.6	130	4.7	24	4.9	5	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.4
9.	0	0.0	2	4.3	5	2.1	0	0.0	85	5.6	190	6.8	28	5.7	2	0.6	0	0.0	3	4.2
10.	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	5.4	8	6.3	66	4.3	220	7.9	33	6.8	5	1.5	4	9.8	1	1.4
11.	0	0.0	2	4.3	6	2.5	0	0.0	37	2.4	195	7.0	26	5.3	6	1.8	0	0.0	11	15.5
12.	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.5	4	3.2	39	2.6	95	3.4	21	4.3	8	2.4	1	2.4	9	12.7
13.	2	20.0	1	2.2	9	3.8	3	2.4	59	3.9	140	5.0	28	5.7	6	1.8	1	2.4	4	5.6
14.	0	0.0	2	4.3	10	4.2	5	4.0	44	2.9	145	5.2	13	2.7	15	4.4	0	0.0	9	12.7
15.	0	0.0	1	2.2	11	4.6	8	6.3	86	5.6	200	7.2	20	4.1	17	5.0	2	4.9	7	9.9
16.	0	0.0	1	2.2	12	5.0	4	3.2	48	3.1	235	8.4	26	5.3	44	13.0	1	2.4	6	8.5
17.	1	10.0	3	6.5	19	7.9	2	1.6	74	4.9	85	3.0	40	8.2	19	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
18.	1	10.0	2	4.3	8	3.3	5	4.0	25	1.6	102	3.7	14	2.9	10	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.4
19.	1	10.0	3	6.5	27	11.3	10	7.9	81	5.3	130	4.7	9	1.8	32	9.4	5	12.2	1	1.4
20.	0	0.0	1	2.2	11	4.6	4	3.2	83	5.4	137	4.9	19	3.9	27	8.0	7	17.1	0	0.0
21.	0	0.0	4	8.7	20	8.3	18	12.7	90	5.9	200	7.2	29	5.9	34	10.0	4	9.8	18	25.4
22.	2	20.0	12	26.1	8	3.3	7	5.6	72	4.7	110	3.9	11	2.3	31	9.1	2	4.9	0	0.0
23. (11 PM)	1	10.0	4	8.7	13	5.4	10	7.9	26	1.7	120	4.3	23	4.7	19	5.6	2	4.9	0	0.0
Totals	11	100.0%	46	100.0%	240	100.0%	126	100.0%	1524	100.0%	2788	100.0%	488	100.0%	339	100.0%	41	100.0%	71	100.0%



CONTINUED

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Table III-2B
ANALYSIS OF CRIME TYPE BY HOUR OF DAY--2400 CLOCK HOURS

Hour of Day	Fraud		Embezzlement		Receiving Stolen Goods		Vandalism		Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Narcotics		Gambling		Family Offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0. (Mid Night)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	72	6.1%	19	11.2%	20	27.8%	2	2.7%	29	26.4%	0	0.0%	1	5.3%
1.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	3.1	6	3.5	18	25.0	0	0.0	5	4.5	0	0.0	1	5.3
2.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	7	0.6	5	2.9	4	5.6	1	1.3	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
3.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	3.1	1	0.6	2	2.8	0	0.0	2	1.8	0	0.0	1	5.3
4.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	1.3	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3
5.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.8	0	0.0	1	1.4	2	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
8.	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	3.8	1	0.6	0	0.0	3	4.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
9.	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	89	7.5	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10.	4	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	55	4.6	2	1.2	4	5.6	0	0.0	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
11.	2	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	1.7	4	2.4	0	0.0	4	5.3	3	2.7	0	0.0	1	5.3
12.	1	2.4	0	0.0	4	22.2	69	5.8	3	1.8	1	1.4	6	8.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
13.	3	7.1	0	0.0	2	11.1	27	2.3	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	2.7	2	1.8	0	0.0	2	10.5
14.	2	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	1.7	7	4.1	0	0.0	3	4.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
15.	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	48	4.0	9	5.3	3	4.2	1	1.3	7	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
16.	4	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	3.1	20	11.8	0	0.0	12	16.0	3	2.7	1	50.0	1	5.3
17.	2	4.8	0	0.0	1	5.6	42	3.5	11	6.5	0	0.0	3	4.0	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
18.	1	2.4	0	0.0	3	16.7	45	3.8	17	10.0	0	0.0	2	2.7	10	9.1	0	0.0	3	15.8
19.	20	47.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	82	6.9	11	6.5	7	9.7	5	6.7	4	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
20.	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	11.1	114	9.6	9	5.3	0	0.0	5	6.7	9	8.2	0	0.0	6	31.6
21.	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	22.2	77	6.5	15	8.8	4	5.6	5	6.7	10	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
22.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	6.1	11	6.5	4	5.6	8	10.7	7	6.4	0	0.0	1	5.3
23. (11 P.M.)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	87	7.3	16	9.4	4	5.6	6	8.0	8	7.3	0	0.0	1	5.3
	42	100.0%	1	100.0%	18	100.0%	1189	100.0%	170	100.0%	72	100.0%	75	100.0%	110	100.0%	2	100.0%	19	100.0%

Table III--2C

ANALYSIS OF CRIME TYPE BY HOUR OF DAY --2400 CLOCK HOURS

Hour of Day	Drunk Driving		Liquor Laws		Drunk- Disorderly		Disorderly Conduct		Vagrancy		All Other Offenses		Suspicion		Curfew		Runaways		Missing Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0. (Mid Night)	4	4.8%	10	7.8%	14	3.3%	462	9.2%	1	10.0%	103	11.6%	56	7.1%	41	22.9%	45	21.7%	18	9.0%
1.	6	7.2	1	0.8	12	2.9	425	8.4	0	0.0	60	6.8	76	9.6	40	22.3	7	3.4	2	1.0
2.	6	7.2	4	3.1	34	8.1	170	3.4	1	10.0	95	10.7	71	8.9	21	11.7	4	1.9	3	1.5
3.	10	12.0	0	0.0	19	4.5	150	3.0	4	40.0	50	5.6	42	5.3	18	10.1	2	1.0	3	1.5
4.	2	2.4	2	1.6	3	0.7	85	1.7	1	10.0	23	2.6	67	8.4	22	12.3	0	0.0	1	0.5
5.	1	1.2	2	1.6	4	1.0	20	0.4	0	0.0	19	2.1	4	0.5	6	3.4	2	1.0	0	0.0
6.	1	1.2	0	0.0	4	1.0	30	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.3	8	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	3	1.5
8.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	20	0.4	1	10.0	6	0.7	1	0.1	0	0.0	7	3.4	5	2.5
9.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2	0	0.0	16	1.8	1	0.1	0	0.0	10	4.8	14	7.0
10.	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	55	1.1	0	0.0	23	2.6	0	0.0	2	1.1	14	6.8	7	3.5
11.	0	0.0	1	0.8	10	2.4	55	1.1	0	0.0	17	1.9	8	1.0	1	0.6	6	2.9	12	6.0
12.	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	9.1	120	2.4	0	0.0	8	0.9	15	1.9	0	0.0	9	4.3	4	2.0
13.	0	0.0	3	2.3	12	2.9	110	2.2	0	0.0	35	4.0	7	0.9	0	0.0	7	3.4	7	3.5
14.	2	2.4	1	0.8	4	1.0	105	2.1	1	10.0	25	2.8	27	3.4	0	0.0	4	1.9	12	6.0
15.	2	2.4	4	3.1	17	4.1	125	2.5	0	0.0	32	3.6	22	2.8	0	0.0	10	4.8	12	6.0
16.	6	7.2	12	9.3	43	10.3	179	3.6	0	0.0	43	4.9	16	2.0	0	0.0	9	4.3	31	15.5
17.	3	3.6	5	3.9	29	6.9	152	3.0	0	0.0	27	3.0	7	0.9	2	1.1	19	9.2	8	4.0
18.	3	3.6	4	3.1	40	9.6	220	4.4	0	0.0	50	5.6	14	1.8	0	0.0	4	1.9	12	6.0
19.	3	3.6	10	7.8	25	6.0	445	8.8	1	10.0	47	5.3	72	9.1	0	0.0	9	4.3	7	3.5
20.	6	7.2	15	11.6	10	2.4	468	9.3	0	0.0	54	6.1	69	8.7	0	0.0	7	3.4	10	5.0
21.	13	15.7	23	17.8	42	10.0	509	10.1	0	0.0	63	7.1	75	9.4	24	13.4	17	8.2	4	2.0
22.	11	13.3	20	15.5	30	7.2	449	8.9	0	0.0	33	3.7	48	6.0	1	0.6	8	3.9	6	3.0
23. (11 PM)	4	4.8	11	8.5	27	6.5	646	12.8	0	0.0	52	3.9	88	11.1	1	0.6	6	2.9	19	9.5
Totals	83	100.0%	129	100.0%	418	100.0%	5030	100.0%	10	100.0%	886	100.0%	794	100.0%	179	100.0%	207	100.0%	200	100.0%

Table III-2D
ANALYSIS OF CRIME TYPE BY HOUR OF DAY--2400 CLOCK HOURS

Hours of Day	Lost-Missing		Found		Vehicle Accidents		Other Accidents		Suicide		Unattended Death		Mental Cases		Miscellaneous	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0. (Mid-Night)	1	1.9%	1	0.2%	50	1.9%	3	2.9%	2	4.4%	1	1.9%	7	5.6%	582	6.7%
1.	2	3.8	9	2.1	52	2.0	1	1.0	2	4.4	2	3.8	7	5.6	306	3.5
2.	1	1.9	6	1.4	70	2.7	25	24.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	5	4.0	348	4.0
3.	1	1.9	6	1.4	95	3.7	3	2.9	4	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	174	2.0
4.	0	0.0	1	0.2	32	1.2	1	1.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	181	2.1
5.	0	0.0	2	0.5	20	0.8	3	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	146	1.7
6.	2	3.8	12	2.8	15	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	7.5	2	1.6	131	1.5
7.	0	0.0	10	2.3	52	2.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	3	5.7	2	1.6	265	3.0
8.	3	5.7	31	7.2	105	4.1	2	1.9	2	4.4	3	5.7	4	3.2	229	2.6
9.	1	1.9	24	5.6	155	6.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	4	7.5	2	1.6	454	5.2
10.	3	5.7	20	4.7	180	7.0	1	1.0	3	6.7	3	5.7	5	4.0	240	2.8
11.	2	3.8	22	5.1	110	4.3	3	2.9	1	2.2	4	7.5	7	5.6	429	4.9
12.	1	1.9	22	5.1	150	5.8	10	9.6	2	4.4	5	9.4	4	3.2	290	3.3
13.	2	3.8	27	6.3	130	5.0	6	5.8	3	6.7	3	5.7	15	12.0	259	3.0
14.	6	11.3	18	4.2	85	3.3	5	4.8	2	4.4	4	7.5	9	7.2	282	3.2
15.	6	11.3	21	4.9	139	5.4	5	4.8	0	0.0	3	5.7	6	4.8	458	5.3
16.	4	7.5	43	10.0	255	9.9	10	9.6	4	8.9	4	7.5	8	6.4	534	6.1
17.	5	9.4	30	7.0	235	9.1	2	1.9	1	2.2	0	0.0	7	5.6	593	6.8
18.	2	3.8	16	3.7	180	7.0	2	1.9	1	2.2	0	0.0	3	2.4	416	4.8
19.	5	9.4	39	9.1	70	2.7	7	6.7	3	6.7	4	7.5	2	1.6	569	6.5
20.	3	5.7	17	4.0	140	5.4	5	4.8	1	2.2	0	0.0	4	3.2	513	5.9
21.	1	1.9	27	6.3	121	4.7	3	2.9	6	13.3	2	3.8	21	16.8	414	4.8
22.	1	1.9	19	4.4	55	2.1	2	1.9	5	11.1	3	5.7	4	3.2	418	4.8
23. (11 PM)	1	1.9	7	1.6	90	3.5	3	2.9	1	2.2	0	0.0	1	0.8	469	5.4
Totals	53	100.0%	430	100.0%	2586	100.0%	104	100.0%	45	100.0%	53	100.0%	125	100.0%	8700	100.0%
Valid Cases	27403		Missing Cases		84											

Table III-3A

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY DAY OF WEEK

Day of Week	Murder- Manslaughter		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Assault		Arson		Forgery	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sunday	1	10.0%	5	10.9%	37	15.5%	15	12.1%	210	13.8%	219	7.9%	87	18.3%	48	14.2%	6	15.0%	1	1.4%
Monday	2	20.0	4	8.7	31	13.0	14	11.3	260	17.1	372	13.4	77	16.2	53	15.7	4	10.0	18	25.4
Tuesday	2	20.0	3	6.5	22	9.2	18	14.5	153	10.0	437	15.8	54	11.4	35	10.4	10	25.0	15	21.1
Wednesday	1	10.0	15	32.6	35	14.7	17	13.7	189	12.4	470	16.9	55	11.6	62	18.3	7	17.5	7	9.9
Thursday	0	0.0	3	6.5	36	15.1	19	15.3	205	13.5	450	16.2	50	10.5	51	15.1	5	12.5	16	22.5
Friday	3	30.0	9	19.6	44	18.5	21	16.9	209	13.7	400	14.4	97	20.4	33	9.8	4	10.0	12	16.9
Saturday	1	10.0	7	15.2	33	13.9	20	16.1	298	19.6	425	15.3	55	11.6	56	16.6	4	10.0	2	2.8
Totals	10	100.0%	46	100.0%	238	100.0%	124	100.0%	1524	100.0%	2773	100.0%	475	100.0%	338	100.0%	40	100.0%	71	100.0%

Table III-3B
ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY DAY OF WEEK

Day of Week	Fraud		Embezzlement		Receiving Stolen Goods		Vandalism		Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Narcotics		Gambling		Family Offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sunday	21	52.5%	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	159	13.9%	17	10.0%	3	4.3%	3	4.2%	10	9.0%	0	0.0%	2	10.5%
Monday	5	12.5	0	0.0	2	10.5	141	12.3	50	29.4	9	12.9	10	13.9	13	11.7	1	50.0	2	10.5
Tuesday	1	2.5	0	0.0	3	15.8	181	15.8	11	6.5	9	12.9	9	12.5	10	9.0	0	0.0	2	10.5
Wednesday	1	2.5	1	100.0	5	26.3	141	12.3	29	17.1	15	21.4	13	18.1	16	14.4	0	0.0	1	5.3
Thursday	6	15.0	0	0.0	2	10.5	144	12.6	23	13.5	6	8.6	11	15.3	19	17.1	0	0.0	2	10.5
Friday	6	15.0	0	0.0	4	21.1	166	14.5	24	14.1	3	4.3	16	22.2	32	28.8	0	0.0	2	10.5
Saturday	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>35.7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>42.1</u>
Totals	40	100.0%	1	100.0%	19	100.0%	1144	100.0%	170	100.0%	70	100.0%	72	100.0%	111	100.0%	2	100.0%	19	100.0%

Table III-3C

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY DAY OF WEEK

Day of Week	Drunk Driving		Liquor Laws		Drunk- Disorderly		Disorder Conduct		Vagrancy		All Other Offenses		Suspicion		Curfew		Runaways		Missing Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sunday	9	11.0%	16	12.9%	38	9.2%	795	15.9%	4	44.4%	119	13.4%	149	18.8%	38	21.6%	50	24.4%	49	24.5%
Monday	9	11.0	13	10.5	11	2.7	701	14.0	1	11.1	129	14.5	96	12.1	47	26.7	17	8.3	36	18.0
Tuesday	8	9.8	16	12.9	29	7.0	640	12.8	1	11.1	106	11.9	111	14.0	20	11.4	27	13.2	19	9.5
Wednesday	14	17.1	29	23.4	61	14.7	512	10.2	0	0.0	137	15.4	88	11.1	12	6.8	45	22.0	29	14.5
Thursday	13	15.9	13	10.5	58	14.0	563	11.3	0	0.0	135	15.2	133	16.8	32	18.2	30	14.6	20	10.0
Friday	17	20.7	17	13.7	82	19.8	697	13.9	1	11.1	135	15.2	71	9.0	9	5.1	24	11.7	18	9.0
Saturday	<u>12</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>32.8</u>	<u>1092</u>	<u>21.8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>14.5</u>
Totals	82	100.0%	124	100.0%	415	100.0%	5000	100.0%	9	100.0%	888	100.0%	792	100.0%	176	100.0%	205	100.0%	200	100.0%

Table XVI-3D
ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY DAY OF WEEK

Day of Week	<u>Lost-Missing</u>		<u>Found</u>		<u>Vehicle Accidents</u>		<u>Other Accidents</u>		<u>Suicide</u>		<u>Unattended Death</u>		<u>Mental Cases</u>		<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Sunday	4	7.5%	61	14.5%	235	9.2%	32	31.1%	6	13.3%	5	9.4%	16	13.0%	1228	14.1%
Monday	7	13.2	45	10.7	384	15.0	9	8.7	8	17.8	8	15.1	9	7.3	1143	13.2
Tuesday	5	9.4	53	12.6	405	15.8	11	10.7	2	4.4	8	15.1	16	13.0	1274	14.7
Wednesday	11	20.8	71	16.9	330	12.9	10	9.7	0	0.0	6	11.3	34	27.6	1243	14.3
Thursday	10	18.9	68	16.2	427	16.6	11	10.7	7	13.6	9	17.0	17	13.8	1337	15.4
Friday	8	15.1	63	15.0	473	18.4	15	14.6	13	28.9	6	11.3	19	15.4	1076	12.4
Saturday	<u>8</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>1379</u>	<u>15.9</u>
Totals	53	100.0%	420	100.0%	2566	100.0%	103	100.0%	45	100.0%	53	100.0%	123	100.0%	8680	100.0%

Valid Cases 27221

Missing Cases 266

Table III-4A

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY MONTH OF YEAR

Month of Year	Murder- Manslaughter		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Assault		Arson		Forgery	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
January	1	10.0%	1	2.1%	31	13.0%	8	6.5%	150	9.8%	225	8.1%	25	5.3%	24	7.1%	5	12.5%	23	32.4%
February	0	0.0	2	4.3	26	10.9	10	8.1	106	7.0	260	9.4	41	8.6	17	5.0	5	12.5	2	2.8
March	0	0.0	3	6.4	17	7.1	14	11.3	108	7.1	270	9.7	25	5.3	32	9.4	0	0.0	5	7.0
April	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	10.1	8	6.5	115	7.5	95	3.4	41	8.6	23	6.8	3	7.5	4	5.6
May	2	20.0	4	8.5	25	10.5	11	8.9	153	10.0	215	7.8	40	8.4	53	15.6	5	12.5	11	15.5
June	1	10.0	9	19.1	13	5.5	16	12.9	132	8.7	322	11.6	33	6.9	30	8.8	5	12.5	5	7.0
July	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	7.1	7	5.6	144	9.4	227	8.2	25	5.3	24	7.1	2	5.0	6	8.5
August	0	0.0	3	6.4	21	8.8	11	8.9	136	8.9	272	9.8	70	14.7	44	12.9	3	7.5	8	11.3
September	2	20.0	5	10.6	13	5.5	6	4.8	141	9.3	240	8.7	21	4.4	17	5.0	4	10.0	2	2.8
October	0	0.0	16	34.0	16	6.7	8	6.5	80	5.2	210	7.6	44	9.3	35	10.3	6	15.0	4	5.6
November	2	20.0	3	6.4	10	4.2	15	12.1	127	8.3	222	8.0	75	15.8	10	2.9	1	2.5	0	0.0
December	<u>2</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Totals	10	100.0%	47	100.0%	238	100.0%	124	100.0%	1524	100.0%	2773	100.0%	475	100.0%	340	100.0%	40	100.0%	71	100.0%

Table III-4B

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY MONTH OF YEAR

Month of Year	Fraud		Embezzlement		Receiving Stolen Goods		Vandalism		Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Narcotics		Gambling		Family Offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
January	4	9.8%	0	0.0%	3	15.8%	76	6.6%	4	2.3%	0	0.0%	2	2.7%	7	6.3%	0	0.0%	2	10.5%
February	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	15.8	84	7.3	10	5.8	1	1.4	4	5.5	15	13.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
March	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	5.3	107	9.3	7	4.1	2	2.9	5	6.8	8	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
April	1	2.4	0	0.0	4	21.1	105	9.1	16	9.4	1	1.4	12	16.4	6	5.4	1	50.0	8	42.1
May	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.5	129	11.2	14	8.2	1	1.4	7	9.6	15	13.4	0	0.0	1	5.3
June	5	12.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	5.3	21	12.3	1	1.4	7	9.6	9	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
July	2	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	101	8.8	20	11.7	7	10.0	1	1.4	6	5.4	0	0.0	4	21.1
August	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	5.8	31	18.1	2	2.9	8	11.0	29	25.9	1	50.0	1	5.3
September	22	53.7	0	0.0	2	10.5	109	9.5	6	3.5	39	55.7	8	11.0	6	5.4	0	0.0	1	5.3
October	4	9.8	1	100.0	3	15.8	133	11.6	16	9.4	1	1.4	8	11.0	5	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
November	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	82	7.1	14	8.2	2	2.9	8	11.0	4	3.6	0	0.0	1	5.3
December	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	5.3	95	8.3	12	7.0	13	18.6	3	4.1	2	1.8	0	0.0	1	5.3
Totals	41	100.0%	1	100.0%	19	100.0%	1149	100.0%	171	100.0%	70	100.0%	73	100.0%	112	100.0%	2	100.0%	19	100.0%

Table III-4C

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY MONTH OF YEAR

Month of Year	Drunk Driving		Liquor Laws		Drunk- Disorderly		Disorderly Conduct		Vagrancy		All Other Offenses		Suspicion		Curfew		Runaways		Missing Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
January	8	9.8%	7	5.6%	52	12.5%	285	5.7%	0	0.0%	64	7.2%	55	6.9%	3	1.7%	12	5.8%	11	5.6%
February	5	6.1	5	4.0	31	7.5	247	4.9	0	0.0	21	2.4	104	13.1	13	7.4	43	20.9	14	7.1
March	8	9.8	9	7.3	57	13.7	360	7.2	1	11.1	105	11.8	64	8.1	8	4.5	18	8.7	9	4.5
April	11	13.4	5	4.0	19	4.6	490	9.8	1	11.1	33	3.7	46	5.8	10	5.7	33	16.0	8	4.0
May	6	7.3	19	15.3	31	7.5	335	6.7	1	11.1	105	11.8	87	11.0	10	5.7	17	8.3	15	7.6
June	4	4.9	12	9.7	37	8.9	489	9.8	0	0.0	100	11.3	57	7.2	21	11.9	8	3.9	13	6.6
July	2	2.4	18	14.5	28	6.7	579	11.6	2	22.2	96	10.8	53	6.7	35	19.9	9	4.4	19	9.6
August	6	7.3	9	7.3	41	9.9	676	13.5	0	0.0	106	11.9	71	9.0	24	13.6	16	7.8	15	7.6
September	12	14.6	10	8.1	42	10.1	471	9.4	1	11.1	54	6.1	80	10.1	25	14.2	13	6.3	48	24.2
October	7	8.5	12	9.7	27	6.5	493	9.9	2	22.2	104	11.7	51	6.4	14	8.0	15	7.3	20	10.1
November	5	6.1	13	10.5	18	4.3	315	6.3	0	0.0	55	6.2	80	10.1	8	4.5	12	5.8	17	8.6
December	8	9.8	5	4.0	32	7.7	260	5.2	1	11.1	45	5.1	44	5.6	5	2.8	10	4.9	9	4.5
Totals	82	100.0%	124	100.0%	415	100.0%	5000	100.0%	9	100.0%	888	100.0%	792	100.0%	176	100.0%	206	100.0%	198	100.0%

Table III-5A

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY CALL ORIGIN

Call Origin	Murder- Manslaughter		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Assault		Arson		Forgery	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Telephone	8	80.0%	27	58.7%	157	65.7%	85	66.4%	1421	93.2%	2016	71.8%	340	70.2%	249	74.3%	29	70.7%	27	36.0%
Found on Patrol	2	20.0	15	32.6	67	28.0	36	28.1	88	5.8	537	19.1	126	26.0	78	23.3	11	26.8	47	62.7
Walk In	0	0.0	1	2.2	11	4.6	1	0.8	5	0.3	65	2.3	14	2.9	6	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot Determine	0	0.0	2	4.3	4	1.7	6	4.7	10	0.7	170	6.1	4	0.8	2	0.6	1	2.4	1	1.3
Totals	10	100.0%	46	100.0%	239	100.0%	128	100.0%	1524	100.0%	2808	100.0%	484	100.0%	335	100.0%	41	100.0%	75	100.0%

Table III-5B

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY CALL ORIGIN

Call Origin	Fraud		Embezzlement		Receiving Stolen Goods		Vandalism		Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Narcotics		Gambling		Family Offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Telephone	35	81.4%	1	100.0%	10	52.6%	1037	87.2%	136	80.5%	11	16.4%	54	71.1%	51	45.9%	2	100.0%	18	94.7%
Found on Patrol	8	18.6	0	0.0	6	31.6	137	11.5	27	16.0	39	58.2	17	22.4	46	41.4	0	0.0	1	5.3
Walk In	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	10	0.8	4	2.4	9	13.4	3	3.9	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot Determine	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.5	5	0.4	2	1.2	8	11.9	2	2.6	10	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Totals	43	100.0%	1	100.0%	19	100.0%	1189	100.0%	169	100.0%	67	100.0%	76	100.0%	111	100.0%	2	100.0%	19	100.0%

Table III-5C

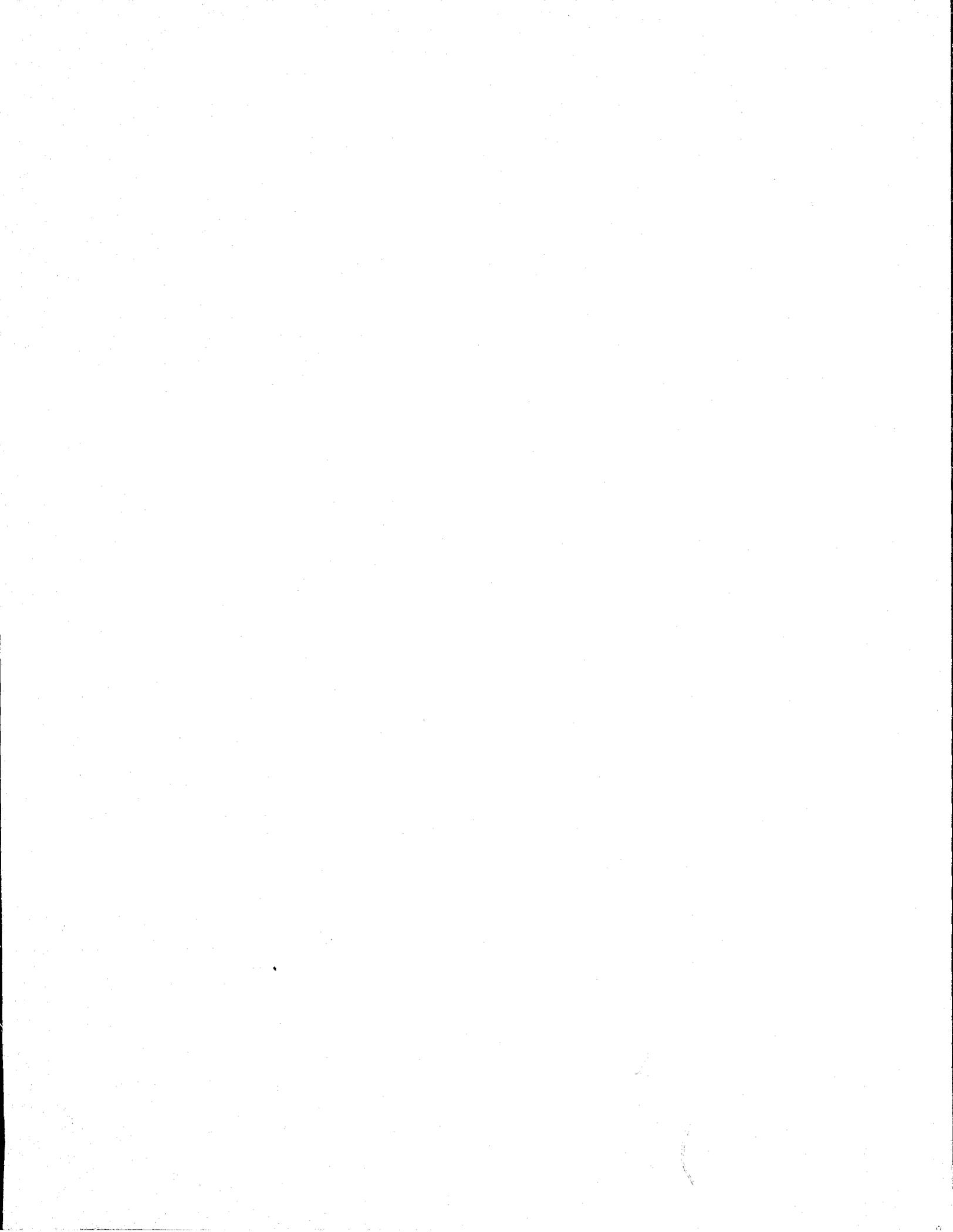
ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY CALL ORIGIN

Call Origin	Drunk Driving		Liquor Laws		Drunk- Disorderly		Disorderly Conduct		Vagrancy		All Other Offenses		Suspicion		Curfew		Runaways		Missing Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Telephone	42	50.6%	46	35.7%	366	87.6%	4522	89.9%	10	100.0%	756	85.6%	735	92.6%	58	32.2%	121	57.6%	131	65.5%
Found on Patrol	37	44.6	70	54.3	48	11.5	426	8.5	0	0.0	108	12.2	54	6.8	109	60.6	63	30.0	53	26.5
Walk In	2	2.4	1	0.8	3	0.7	30	0.6	0	0.0	11	1.2	1	0.1	5	2.8	9	4.3	9	4.5
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	20	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot Determine	2	2.4	12	9.3	0	0.0	32	0.6	0	0.0	8	0.9	3	0.4	8	4.4	17	8.1	7	3.5
Totals	83	100.0%	129	100.0%	418	100.0%	5030	100.0%	10	100.0%	883	100.0%	794	100.0%	180	100.0%	210	100.0%	200	100.0%

Table III-5D

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY CALL ORIGIN

Call Origin	<u>Lost-Missing</u>		<u>Found</u>		<u>Vehicle Accident</u>		<u>Other Accidents</u>		<u>Suicide</u>		<u>Unattended Death</u>		<u>Mental Cases</u>		<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Telephone	36	66.7%	273	63.2%	2196	85.1%	91	86.7%	42	93.3%	52	98.1%	113	89.7%	7856	90.5%
Found on Patrol	11	20.4	122	28.2	355	13.8	13	12.4	2	4.4	1	1.9	12	9.5	733	8.4
Walk In	4	7.4	17	3.9	20	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	21	0.2
Other	0	0.0	15	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot Determine	<u>3</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Totals	54	100.0%	432	100.0%	2581	100.0%	105	100.0%	45	100.0%	53	100.0%	126	100.0%	8680	100.0%
Valid Cases			27399		Missing Cases		88									



APPENDIX F.

CHAPTER IV TABLES

Table IV-1A

MONTH OF YEAR CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tracts	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	315	14.4%	199	10.6%	417	18.1%	336	17.2%	307	13.1%	405	15.4%
2.	153	7.0	61	3.3	82	3.6	85	4.4	154	6.6	152	5.8
3.	140	6.4	139	7.4	142	6.2	137	7.0	143	6.1	150	5.7
4.	53	2.4	93	5.0	124	5.4	44	2.3	74	3.2	94	3.6
5.	29	1.3	73	3.9	85	3.7	76	3.9	123	5.3	97	3.7
6.	57	2.6	75	4.0	36	1.6	57	2.9	93	4.0	108	4.1
7.	186	8.5	182	9.7	189	8.2	246	12.6	180	7.7	258	9.8
8.	69	3.2	89	4.8	146	6.4	111	5.7	85	3.6	135	5.1
9.	91	4.2	176	9.4	71	3.1	69	3.5	244	10.4	84	3.2
10.	170	7.8	128	6.8	132	5.7	97	5.0	190	8.1	137	5.2
11.	237	10.9	113	6.0	145	6.3	128	6.6	220	9.4	155	5.9
12.	289	13.2	147	7.9	209	9.1	130	6.7	117	5.0	168	6.4
13.	63	2.9	95	5.1	47	2.0	100	5.1	59	2.5	128	4.9
14.	95	4.4	59	3.2	82	3.6	96	4.9	94	4.0	113	4.3
15.	120	5.5	67	3.6	205	8.9	154	7.9	81	3.5	263	10.0
16.	<u>116</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Totals	2183	100.0%	1870	100.0%	2299	100.0%	1952	100.0%	2339	100.0%	2634	100.0%

Table IV-1B

MONTH OF YEAR CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE BY CENSUS TRACTS

123

Census Tracts	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	236	9.2%	404	10.5%	432	18.4%	272	10.9%	155	8.3%	378	18.2%
2.	251	9.7	176	6.8	162	6.9	113	4.5	110	5.9	53	2.5
3.	194	7.5	168	6.5	104	4.4	225	9.0	117	6.3	48	2.3
4.	169	6.6	163	6.3	142	6.0	175	7.0	92	4.9	219	10.5
5.	129	5.0	137	5.3	219	9.3	162	6.5	144	7.7	172	8.3
6.	80	3.1	105	4.0	81	3.4	102	4.1	97	5.2	74	3.6
7.	247	9.6	205	7.9	168	7.1	244	9.8	109	5.9	243	11.7
8.	155	6.0	102	3.9	86	3.7	81	3.2	94	5.1	43	2.1
9.	128	5.0	104	4.0	111	4.7	71	2.8	53	2.9	74	3.6
10.	63	2.4	145	5.6	61	2.6	101	4.0	85	4.6	124	6.0
11.	140	5.4	131	5.1	123	5.2	159	6.4	147	7.9	92	4.4
12.	204	7.9	210	8.1	157	6.7	239	9.6	102	5.5	165	7.9
13.	66	2.6	74	2.9	106	4.5	53	2.1	76	4.1	83	4.0
14.	154	6.0	58	2.2	105	4.5	140	5.6	43	2.3	104	5.0
15.	245	9.5	251	9.7	128	5.4	137	5.5	262	14.1	100	4.8
16.	118	4.6	161	6.2	167	7.1	224	9.0	173	9.3	107	5.1
Totals	2579	100.0%	2594	100.0%	2352	100.0%	2498	100.0%	1859	100.0%	2079	100.0%

Table IV-2

DAILY CALLS FOR SERVICES BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tracts	Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	244	6.6%	604	16.1%	679	18.2%	474	12.8%	727	18.5%	483	12.6%	645	14.1%
2.	178	4.8	254	6.8	185	5.0	174	4.7	293	7.5	178	4.6	290	6.3
3.	262	7.1	189	5.0	182	4.9	217	5.8	274	7.0	339	8.8	243	5.3
4.	243	6.6	234	6.3	217	5.8	217	5.8	189	4.8	166	4.3	176	3.8
5.	282	7.6	210	5.6	201	5.4	164	4.4	214	5.4	140	3.7	234	5.1
6.	132	3.6	172	4.6	172	4.6	119	3.2	108	2.7	178	4.6	84	1.8
7.	428	11.6	420	11.2	274	7.3	256	6.9	292	7.4	371	9.7	411	9.0
8.	142	3.8	139	3.7	99	2.7	157	4.2	214	5.4	148	3.9	297	6.5
9.	234	6.3	181	4.8	151	4.0	153	4.1	170	4.3	130	3.4	257	5.6
10.	213	5.7	128	3.4	199	5.3	192	5.2	210	5.3	233	6.1	259	5.7
11.	304	8.2	240	6.4	278	7.5	224	6.0	193	4.9	252	6.6	299	6.5
12.	269	7.3	285	7.6	276	7.4	408	11.0	309	7.9	271	7.1	323	7.0
13.	180	4.9	87	2.3	99	2.7	108	2.9	159	4.0	147	3.8	170	3.7
14.	181	4.9	128	3.4	114	3.1	209	5.6	141	3.6	157	4.1	213	4.6
15.	240	6.5	284	7.6	337	9.0	337	9.1	243	6.2	245	6.4	329	7.2
16.	<u>173</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>394</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>18.8</u>
Totals	3705	100.0%	3743	100.0%	3729	100.0%	3714	100.0%	3931	100.0%	3832	100.0%	4583	100.0%
	Valid Cases		27237		Missing Cases		250							

Table IV-3A

HOURLY CALLS FOR SERVICE BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tracts	0.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	250	14.1%	164	13.5%	44	4.1%	89	12.3%	117	20.9%	6	2.0%	15	3.8%	23	3.7%
2.	57	3.2	55	4.5	93	8.7	10	1.4	22	3.9	31	10.5	23	5.9	36	5.8
3.	100	5.6	126	10.4	110	10.2	55	7.6	23	4.1	27	9.2	11	2.8	26	5.8
4.	100	5.6	38	3.1	56	5.2	11	1.5	25	4.5	1	0.3	30	7.6	46	7.4
5.	69	3.9	58	4.8	48	4.5	19	2.6	22	3.9	44	15.0	37	9.4	7	1.1
6.	75	4.2	35	2.9	40	3.7	22	3.1	75	13.4	10	3.4	20	5.1	37	5.9
7.	181	10.2	136	11.2	125	11.6	44	6.1	31	5.5	70	23.8	33	8.4	39	6.3
8.	39	2.2	21	1.7	54	5.0	26	3.6	4	0.7	4	1.4	5	1.3	77	12.3
9.	124	7.0	133	11.0	94	8.8	36	5.0	2	0.4	7	2.4	27	6.9	45	7.2
10.	100	5.6	62	5.1	57	5.3	44	6.1	3	0.2	12	4.1	12	3.1	26	4.2
11.	81	4.6	41	3.4	45	4.2	86	11.9	32	5.7	6	2.0	38	9.7	65	10.4
12.	144	8.1	114	9.4	115	10.7	81	11.2	74	13.2	18	6.1	40	10.2	43	6.9
13.	92	5.2	42	3.5	35	3.3	23	3.2	19	3.4	3	1.0	5	1.3	37	5.9
14.	30	1.7	43	3.5	47	4.4	41	5.7	30	5.4	31	10.5	44	11.2	37	5.9
15.	169	9.5	34	2.8	66	6.1	51	7.1	34	6.1	14	4.8	43	10.9	36	5.8
16.	<u>168</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>5.4</u>
Totals	1779	100.0%	1213	100.0%	1074	100.0%	721	100.0%	559	100.0%	294	100.0%	393	100.0%	624	100.0%

Table IV-3B

HOURLY CALLS FOR SERVICE BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tracts	8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.		15.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	161	22.4%	282	25.6%	236	24.2%	162	16.1%	153	16.2%	191	20.7%	57	6.6%	190	14.8%
2.	23	3.2	75	4.7%	62	6.4	39	3.9	62	6.5	28	3.0	63	7.3	57	4.4
3.	45	6.3	70	6.4	83	8.5	61	6.1	15	1.6	68	7.4	47	5.4	65	5.1
4.	26	3.6	64	5.8	19	2.0	30	3.0	39	4.1	83	9.0	45	5.2	83	6.5
5.	17	2.4	69	6.3	71	7.3	46	4.6	20	2.1	42	4.6	77	8.9	97	7.6
6.	20	2.8	48	4.4	30	3.1	23	2.3	75	7.9	7	0.8	20	2.3	53	4.1
7.	45	6.3	106	9.6	29	3.0	85	8.4	56	5.9	84	9.1	117	13.5	80	6.2
8.	49	6.8	31	2.8	33	3.4	63	6.3	25	2.6	41	4.4	40	4.6	31	2.4
9.	7	1.0	18	1.6	42	4.3	58	5.8	39	4.1	46	5.0	24	2.8	56	4.4
10.	19	2.6	60	5.5	52	5.3	113	11.2	75	7.9	58	6.3	39	4.5	90	7.0
11.	33	4.6	25	2.3	72	7.4	28	2.8	81	8.6	40	4.3	78	9.0	163	12.7
12.	70	9.7	11	1.0	75	7.7	82	8.2	40	4.2	45	4.9	53	6.1	112	8.7
13.	23	3.2	58	5.3	52	5.5	34	3.4	23	2.4	31	3.4	52	6.0	46	3.6
14.	31	4.3	20	1.8	72	7.4	24	2.4	19	2.0	43	4.7	30	3.5	66	5.1
15.	52	7.2	54	4.9	12	1.2	97	9.6	125	13.2	65	7.0	56	6.5	75	5.8
16.	<u>98</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Totals	719	100.0%	1100	100.0%	974	100.0%	1006	100.0%	947	100.0%	923	100.0%	868	100.0%	1284	100.0%

Table IV-3C
HOURLY CALLS FOR SERVICE BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tracts	16.		17.		18.		19.		20.		21.		22.		23.	
	Number	Percent														
1.	349	21.1%	202	14.1%	125	10.3%	223	12.8%	222	12.6%	311	16.4%	129	8.8%	167	9.5%
2.	74	4.5	100	7.0	91	7.5	100	5.7	115	6.5	167	8.8	102	6.9	100	5.7
3.	48	2.9	79	5.5	91	7.5	183	10.5	161	9.2	112	5.9	88	6.0	65	3.7
4.	89	5.4	78	5.5	65	5.3	66	3.8	158	9.0	116	6.1	118	8.0	85	4.8
5.	100	6.0	111	7.8	43	3.5	66	3.8	118	6.7	127	6.7	55	3.7	87	4.9
6.	49	3.0	48	3.4	26	2.1	53	3.0	55	3.1	42	2.2	55	3.7	57	3.2
7.	152	9.2	99	6.9	146	12.0	122	7.0	143	8.1	113	6.0	108	7.3	323	18.3
8.	122	7.4	51	3.6	56	4.6	152	8.7	46	2.6	84	4.4	60	4.1	82	4.6
9.	106	6.4	53	3.7	35	2.9	56	3.2	30	1.7	102	5.4	41	2.8	90	5.1
10.	65	3.9	77	5.4	55	4.5	85	5.9	104	5.9	60	3.2	94	6.4	73	4.1
11.	107	6.5	105	7.3	86	7.1	78	4.5	163	9.3	97	5.1	121	8.2	130	7.4
12.	144	8.7	82	5.7	86	7.1	168	9.6	104	5.9	191	10.1	164	11.1	88	5.0
13.	55	3.3	37	2.6	43	3.5	51	2.9	30	1.7	37	2.0	48	3.3	78	4.4
14.	78	4.7	94	6.6	67	5.5	26	1.5	108	6.1	40	2.1	62	4.2	60	3.4
15.	67	4.0	131	9.2	100	8.2	144	8.2	69	3.9	178	9.4	162	11.0	183	10.4
16.	52	3.1	83	5.8	101	8.3	174	10.0	131	7.5	118	6.2	65	4.4	99	5.6
Totals	1657	100.0%	1430	100.0%	1216	100.0%	1747	100.0%	1757	100.0%	1895	100.0%	1472	100.0%	1767	100.0%



APPENDIX G.
CHAPTER V TABLES

J

Table V-1A

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY NUMBER OF OFFICERS RESPONDING

Number of Officers	Murder- Manslaughter		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Assault		Arson		Forgery	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	2	20.0%	24	55.8%	133	71.9%	54	49.5%	1002	71.5%	2349	90.0%	399	89.5%	202	68.9%	27	73.0%	35	97.2%
2.	0	0.0	15	34.9	29	15.7	33	30.3	253	18.1	152	5.8	34	7.6	63	21.5	7	18.9	0	0.0
3.	3	30.0	3	7.0	17	9.2	10	9.2	86	6.1	90	3.4	11	2.5	21	7.2	2	5.4	1	2.8
4.	2	20.0	1	2.3	6	3.2	9	8.3	31	2.2	10	0.4	0	0.0	6	2.0	1	2.7	0	0.0
5.	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	12	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Totals	10	100.0%	43	100.0%	185	100.0%	109	100.0%	1401	100.0%	2611	100.0%	446	100.0%	293	100.0%	37	100.0%	36	100.0%

Table V-1B
 ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY NUMBER OF OFFICERS RESPONDING

Number of Officers	Fraud		Receiving Stolen Goods		Vandalism		Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Narcotics		Gambling		Family Offenses		Drunk Driving	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	36	92.3%	10	55.6%	975	87.6%	62	38.3%	56	84.8%	52	73.2%	67	63.2%	1	50.0%	14	77.8%	53	67.1%
2.	3	7.7	7	38.9	78	7.0	65	40.1	4	6.1	15	21.1	27	25.5	1	50.0	4	22.2	22	27.8
3.	0	0.0	1	5.6	50	4.5	23	14.2	1	1.5	2	2.8	6	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.8
4.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	5.6	4	6.1	2	2.8	3	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3
5.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Totals	39	100.0%	18	100.0%	1113	100.0%	162	100.0%	66	100.0%	71	100.0%	106	100.0%	2	100.0%	18	100.0%	79	100.0%

Table V-1C

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY NUMBER OF OFFICERS RESPONDING

Number of Officers	Liquor Laws		Drunk- Disorderly		Disorder Conduct		Vagrancy		All Other Offenses		Suspicion		Curfew		Runaways		Missing Persons		Lost-Missing	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	69	55.6%	208	52.5%	2653	55.8%	5	55.6%	535	64.8%	272	38.0%	112	65.5%	88	54.7%	131	87.3%	35	85.4%
2.	43	34.7	152	38.4	1463	30.8	4	44.4	217	26.3	274	38.3	43	25.1	43	26.7	17	11.3	3	7.3
3.	12	9.7	33	8.3	482	10.1	0	0.0	64	7.7	144	20.1	12	7.0	7	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
4.	0	0.0	3	0.8	145	3.1	0	0.0	5	0.6	19	2.7	2	1.2	21	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5.	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.2	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Totals	124	100.0%	396	100.0%	4753	100.0%	9	100.0%	826	100.0%	716	100.0%	171	100.0%	161	100.0%	150	100.0%	41	100.0%

Table V-1D

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY NUMBER OF OFFICERS RESPONDING

Number of Officers	<u>Found</u>		<u>Vehicle Accident</u>		<u>Other Accidents</u>		<u>Suicide</u>		<u>Unattended Death</u>		<u>Mental Cases</u>		<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1.	345	90.8%	2020	81.2%	79	78.2%	33	76.7%	36	70.6%	54	44.6%	5378	64.4%
2.	31	8.2	349	14.0	17	16.8	7	16.3	13	25.5	49	40.5	2302	27.6
3.	0	0.0	65	2.6	2	2.0	2	4.7	2	3.9	14	11.6	521	6.2
4.	2	0.5	15	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.5	144	1.7
5.	0	0.0	40	1.6	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Totals	380	100.0%	2489	100.0%	101	100.0%	43	100.0%	51	100.0%	121	100.0%	8345	100.0%
Valid Cases			25687		Missing Cases			1800						

Table V-2A

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY TOTAL UNITS RESPONDING

Total Units	Murder- Manslaughter		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Assault		Arson		Forgery	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	1	11.1%	26	60.5%	141	75.4%	66	62.9%	1165	79.0%	2441	94.1	408	95.3%	253	83.2%	32	82.1%	40	97.6%
2.	2	22.2	14	32.6	29	15.5	24	22.9	207	14.0	102	3.9	10	2.3	35	11.5	4	10.3	1	2.4
3.	2	22.2	1	2.3	17	9.1	12	11.4	58	3.9	40	1.5	4	0.9	11	3.6	3	7.7	0	0.0
4.	2	22.2	1	2.3	0	0.0	3	2.9	43	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5.	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Totals	9	100.0%	43	100.0%	187	100.0%	105	100.0%	1475	100.0%	2593	100.0%	428	100.0%	304	100.0%	39	100.0%	41	100.0%

Table V-2B

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY TOTAL UNITS RESPONDING

Total Units	Fraud		Embezzlement		Receiving Stolen Goods		Vandalism		Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Narcotics		Gambling		Family Offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	37	94.9%	1	100.0%	16	84.2%	1054	90.7%	91	55.5%	59	88.1%	61	84.7%	78	75.0%	2	100.0%	16	84.2%
2.	2	5.1	0	0.0	2	10.5	83	7.1	49	29.9	3	4.5	7	9.7	19	18.3	0	0.0	3	15.8
3.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	15	1.3	19	11.6	4	6.0	2	2.8	3	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
4.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.8	0	0.0	2	2.8	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Totals	39	100.0%	1	100.0%	19	100.0%	1162	100.0%	164	100.0%	67	100.0%	72	100.0%	104	100.0%	2	100.0%	19	100.0%

Table V-2C

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY TOTAL UNITS RESPONDING

Total Units	Drunk Driving		Liquor Laws		Drunk- Disorderly		Disorder Conduct		Vagrancy		All Other Offenses		Suspicion		Curfew		Runaways		Missing Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	66	80.5%	99	78.6%	302	72.1%	3618	73.1%	9	90.0%	617	74.1%	466	60.6%	140	80.5%	124	76.1%	136	92.5%
2.	15	18.3	26	20.6	111	26.5	931	18.8	1	10.0	188	22.6	195	25.4	26	14.9	14	8.6	8	5.4
3.	1	1.2	1	0.8	6	1.4	380	7.7	0	0.0	16	1.9	101	13.1	6	3.4	24	14.7	1	0.7
4.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.4	0	0.0	9	1.1	6	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
5.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Totals	82	100.0%	126	100.0%	419	100.0%	4949	100.0%	10	100.0%	833	100.0%	769	100.0%	174	100.0%	163	100.0%	147	100.0%

Table V-2D

ANALYSIS OF CRIME CODE BY TOTAL UNITS RESPONDING

Total Units	<u>Lost-Missing</u>		<u>Found</u>		<u>Vehicle Accident</u>		<u>Other Accidents</u>		<u>Suicide</u>		<u>Unattended Death</u>		<u>Mental Cases</u>		<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1.	42	91.3%	380	96.9%	2206	87.7%	90	86.5%	37	82.2%	43	82.7%	82	65.6%	7051	81.7%
2.	1	2.2	8	2.0	230	9.1	10	9.6	6	13.3	8	15.4	35	28.0	1310	15.2
3.	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	1.6	3	2.9	2	4.4	1	1.9	8	6.4	249	2.9
4.	0	0.0	2	0.5	20	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.2
5.	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Totals	46	100.0%	392	100.0%	2516	100.0%	104	100.0%	45	100.0%	52	100.0%	125	100.0%	8630	100.0%
Valid Cases			26405		Missing Cases			1082								

Table V-3A

ANALYSIS OF TIME SPENT TO SERVICE CRIME CODE CALLS

Elapsed Time	Murder- Manslaughter		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Assault		Arson		Forgery	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-5 Minutes	1	12.5%	4	11.1%	18	9.9%	15	14.9%	122	8.7%	302	13.6%	74	19.1%	63	22.2%	5	15.2%	16	40.0%
6-10 Minutes	0	0.0	2	5.6	2	1.1	1	1.0	113	8.0	309	13.9	50	12.9	15	5.3	3	9.1	2	5.0
11-20 Minutes	0	0.0	3	8.3	42	23.2	8	7.9	336	23.9	910	40.9	137	35.4	69	24.3	6	18.2	7	17.5
21-30 Minutes	0	0.0	10	27.8	46	25.4	14	13.9	314	22.3	350	15.7	54	14.0	68	23.9	6	18.2	7	17.5
31-40 Minutes	0	0.0	3	8.3	18	9.9	15	14.9	198	14.1	165	7.4	22	5.7	29	10.2	4	12.1	1	2.5
41-50 Minutes	0	0.0	1	2.8	22	12.2	12	11.9	91	6.5	40	1.8	24	6.2	12	4.2	4	12.1	3	7.5
51-60 Minutes	0	0.0	5	13.9	5	2.8	5	5.0	61	4.3	20	0.9	6	1.6	3	1.1	3	9.1	0	0.0
61-90 Minutes	2	25.0	2	5.6	16	8.8	16	15.8	91	6.5	40	1.8	5	1.3	4	1.4	0	0.0	1	2.5
91 and Above	5	62.5	6	16.7	12	6.6	15	14.9	81	5.8	90	4.0	15	3.9	21	7.4	2	6.1	3	7.5
Totals	8	100.0%	36	100.0%	181	100.0%	101	100.0%	1407	100.0%	2226	100.0%	387	100.0%	284	100.0%	33	100.0%	40	100.0%

Table V-3B

ANALYSIS OF TIME SPENT TO SERVICE CRIME CODE CALLS

Elapsed Time	Fraud		Embezzlement		Receiving Stolen Goods		Vandalism		Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Narcotics		Gambling		Family Offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	88	8.0%	38	25.9%	16	40.0%	10	17.2%	5	6.4%	1	50.0%	3	15.8%
6-10 Minutes	22	64.7	0	0.0	4	30.8	202	18.4	32	21.8	0	0.0	1	1.7	20	25.6	0	0.0	7	36.8
11-20 Minutes	3	8.8	0	0.0	1	7.7	428	38.9	34	23.1	3	7.5	18	31.0	4	5.1	0	0.0	5	26.3
21-30 Minutes	5	14.7	0	0.0	2	15.4	181	16.5	9	6.1	13	32.5	10	17.2	7	9.0	1	50.0	1	5.3
31-40 Minutes	1	2.9	0	0.0	2	15.4	61	5.6	10	6.8	4	10.0	3	5.2	6	7.7	0	0.0	1	5.3
41-50 Minutes	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.4	65	5.9	4	2.7	0	0.0	4	6.9	7	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60 Minutes	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	2.7	2	1.4	0	0.0	5	8.6	4	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-90 Minutes	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	7.7	12	1.1	3	2.0	0	0.0	3	5.2	5	6.4	0	0.0	2	10.5
91 and Above	<u>1</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Totals	34	100.0%	1	100.0%	13	100.0%	1099	100.0%	147	100.0%	40	100.0%	58	100.0%	78	100.0%	2	100.0%	19	100.0%

Table V-3C

ANALYSIS OF TIME SPENT TO SERVICE CRIME CODE CALLS

Elapsed Time	Drunk Driving		Liquor Laws		Drunk- Disorderly		Disorderly Conduct		Vagrancy		All Other Offenses		Suspicion		Curfew		Runaways		Missing Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	9	13.0%	26	28.0%	164	45.4	2951	63.5%	1	11.1%	227	27.9%	380	50.3%	31	20.7%	54	36.7%	36	25.0%
6-10 Minutes	2	2.9	4	4.3	53	14.7	771	16.6	4	44.4	152	18.7	210	27.8	1	0.7	11	7.5	16	11.1
11-20 Minutes	1	1.4	15	16.1	28	7.8	353	7.6	3	33.3	194	23.8	104	13.8	18	12.0	24	16.3	54	37.5
21-30 Minutes	2	2.9	10	10.8	3	0.8	175	3.8	0	0.0	89	10.9	28	3.7	16	10.7	40	27.2	21	14.6
31-40 Minutes	1	1.4	6	6.5	7	1.9	55	1.2	1	11.1	54	6.6	5	0.7	31	20.7	5	3.4	8	5.6
41-50 Minutes	1	1.4	10	10.8	25	6.9	80	1.7	0	0.0	10	1.2	7	0.9	18	12.0	6	4.1	5	3.5
51-60 Minutes	5	7.2	5	5.4	6	1.7	80	1.7	0	0.0	10	1.2	8	1.1	6	4.0	2	1.4	1	0.7
61-90 Minutes	11	15.9	10	10.8	33	9.1	80	1.7	0	0.0	27	3.3	6	0.8	19	12.7	3	2.0	0	0.0
91 and Above	37	53.6	7	7.5	42	11.6	100	2.2	0	0.0	52	6.4	7	0.9	10	6.7	2	1.4	3	2.1
Totals	69	100.0%	93	100.0%	361	100.0%	4645	100.0%	9	100.0%	815	100.0%	755	100.0%	150	100.0%	147	100.0%	144	100.0%

Table V-3D

ANALYSIS OF TIME SPENT TO SERVICE CRIME CODE CALLS

Elapsed Time	<u>Lost-Missing</u>		<u>Found</u>		<u>Vehicle Accident</u>		<u>Other Accidents</u>		<u>Suicide</u>		<u>Unattended Death</u>		<u>Mental Cases</u>		<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0-5 Minutes	14	34.1%	127	36.6%	335	14.1%	19	18.8%	11	25.0%	1	2.0%	35	30.2%	3850	47.4%
6-10 Minutes	3	7.3	67	19.3	95	4.0	40	39.6	9	20.5	1	2.0	18	15.5	1664	20.5
11-20 Minutes	14	34.1	80	23.1	480	20.2	22	21.8	5	11.4	8	15.7	20	17.2	1400	17.3
21-30 Minutes	6	14.6	36	10.4	475	20.0	11	10.9	6	13.6	8	15.7	15	12.9	566	7.0
31-40 Minutes	2	4.9	3	0.9	345	14.6	5	5.0	5	11.4	11	21.6	12	10.3	273	3.4
41-50 Minutes	0	0.0	20	5.8	235	9.9	0	0.0	1	2.3	7	13.7	6	5.2	161	2.0
51-60 Minutes	0	0.0	6	1.7	116	4.9	1	1.0	2	4.5	6	11.8	4	3.4	44	0.5
61-90 Minutes	1	2.4	0	0.0	165	7.0	1	1.0	3	6.8	5	9.8	4	3.4	76	0.9
91 and Above	<u>1</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Totals	41	100.0%	347	100.0%	2371	100.0%	101	100.0%	44	100.0%	51	100.0%	116	100.0%	8115	100.0%
	Valid Cases		24568		Missing Cases		2919									

Table V-4

NUMBER OF OFFICERS BY ELAPSED TIME ON SCENE

Elapsed Time	Number of Officers													
	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	5631	35.5%	2242	41.4%	539	33.2%	147	34.2%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
6-10 Minutes	2419	15.2	925	17.1	345	21.3	39	9.1	12	15.2	5	23.8	0	0.0
11-20 Minutes	3340	21.0	972	18.0	289	17.8	48	11.2	18	22.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30 Minutes	1965	12.3	340	6.3	131	8.1	78	18.1	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40 Minutes	1003	6.3	248	4.6	59	3.6	26	6.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50 Minutes	524	3.3	198	3.7	83	5.1	6	1.4	20	25.3	1	4.8	0	0.0
51-60 Minutes	297	1.9	109	2.0	20	1.2	3	0.7	2	2.5	5	23.8	0	0.0
61-90 Minutes	354	2.2	168	3.1	70	4.3	33	7.7	1	1.3	8	38.1	0	0.0
91 and Above	355	2.2	208	3.8	87	5.4	50	11.6	23	29.1	2	9.5	5	83.3
Totals	15879	100.0%	5410	100.0%	1623	100.0%	430	100.0%	79	100.0%	21	100.0%	6	100.0%
	Valid Cases		23448		Missing Cases		4309							

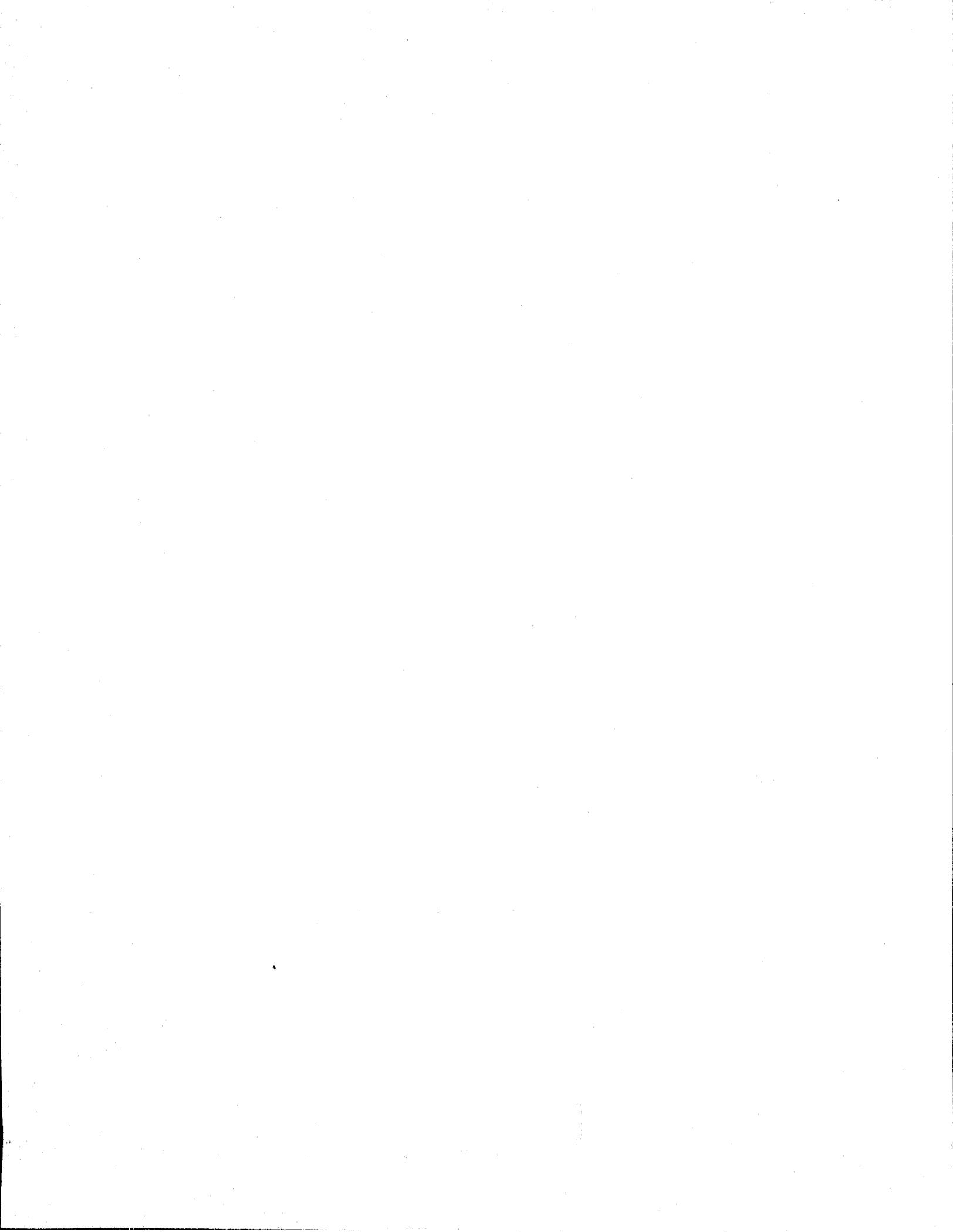
Table V-5

TOTAL UNITS BY TIME SPENT ON SCENE

Elapsed Time	Total Units													
	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	7161	36.6%	1304	37.4%	377	38.7%	39	29.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%
6-10 Minutes	3148	16.1	603	17.3	105	10.8	17	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20 Minutes	3960	20.2	612	17.5	193	19.8	3	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30 Minutes	2218	11.3	262	7.5	99	10.2	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40 Minutes	1201	6.1	106	3.0	34	3.5	12	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50 Minutes	693	3.5	144	4.1	18	1.8	20	15.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60 Minutes	352	1.8	87	2.5	4	0.4	8	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-90 Minutes	411	2.1	143	4.1	70	7.2	18	13.5	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
91 and Above	<u>437</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>87.5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>75.0</u>
Totals	19581	100.0%	3491	100.0%	974	100.0%	133	100.0%	16	100.0%	1	100.0%	4	100.0%

Valid Cases 24200

Missing Cases 3287



APPENDIX H.
CHAPTER VI TABLES

Table VI-1A

RESPONSE TIME BY CRIME CODE CLASS

Response Time	Murder- Manslaughter		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Assault		Arson		Forgery	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	8	88.9%	15	60.0%	104	70.3%	56	70.9%	601	42.7%	690	35.7%	128	39.8%	120	49.6%	15	53.6%	15	44.1%
6-10 Minutes	0	0.0	2	8.0	20	13.5	16	20.3	370	26.3	547	28.3	106	32.9	68	28.1	7	25.0	14	41.2
11-20 Minutes	0	0.0	6	24.0	12	8.1	4	5.1	243	17.3	357	18.5	60	18.6	20	8.3	3	10.7	1	2.9
21-30 Minutes	1	11.1	1	4.0	6	4.1	0	0.0	67	4.8	130	6.7	11	3.4	22	9.1	1	3.6	0	0.0
31-60 Minutes	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	1.3	102	7.2	167	8.6	15	4.7	8	3.3	1	3.6	4	11.8
61 and Above	0	0.0	1	4.0	5	3.4	2	2.5	24	1.7	40	2.1	2	0.6	4	1.7	1	3.6	0	0.0
Totals	9	100.0%	25	100.0%	148	100.0%	79	100.0%	1407	100.0%	1931	100.0%	322	100.0%	242	100.0%	28	100.0%	34	100.0%

Table VI-1B
 RESPONSE TIME BY CRIME CODE CLASS

Response Time	Fraud		Embezzlement		Receiving Stolen Goods		Vandalism		Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Narcotics		Gambling		Family Offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	3	9.4%	1	100.0%	7	77.8%	351	35.1%	69	53.5%	8	57.1%	28	57.1%	46	86.8%	1	50.0%	11	61.1%
6-10 Minutes	25	78.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	315	31.5	44	34.1	4	28.6	9	18.4	3	5.7	1	50.0	1	5.6
11-20 Minutes	2	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	199	19.9	7	5.4	0	0.0	6	12.2	2	3.8	0	0.0	2	11.1
21-30 Minutes	2	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	5.6	2	1.6	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	5.6
31-60 Minutes	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	60	6.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	4	8.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	16.7
60 and Above	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Totals	32	100.0%	1	100.0%	9	100.0%	1001	100.0%	129	100.0%	14	100.0%	49	100.0%	53	100.0%	2	100.0%	18	100.0%

Table VI-1C
 RESPONSE TIME BY CRIME CODE CLASS

Response Time	Drunk Driving		Liquor Laws		Drunk-Disorderly		Disorderly Conduct		Vagrancy		All Other Offenses		Suspicion		Curfew		Runaways		Missing Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	32	80.0%	22	46.8%	260	72.4%	2205	51.0%	5	55.6%	469	61.9%	467	62.8%	35	54.7%	77	66.4%	57	43.2%
6-10 Minutes	6	15.0	20	42.6	56	15.6	1014	23.5	3	33.3	134	17.7	136	18.3	25	39.1	18	15.5	18	13.6
11-20 Minutes	0	0.0	2	4.3	19	5.3	571	13.2	0	0.0	60	7.9	93	12.5	1	1.6	5	4.3	45	34.1
21-30 Minutes	1	2.5	0	0.0	21	5.8	290	6.7	1	11.1	35	4.6	22	3.0	0	0.0	10	8.6	5	3.8
31-60 Minutes	0	0.0	1	2.1	2	0.6	187	4.3	0	0.0	54	7.1	23	3.1	1	1.6	5	4.3	3	2.3
61 and Above	1	2.5	2	4.3	1	0.3	56	1.3	0	0.0	6	0.8	3	0.4	2	3.1	1	0.9	4	3.0
Totals	40	100.0%	47	100.0%	359	100.0%	4323	100.0%	9	100.0%	758	100.0%	744	100.0%	64	100.0%	116	100.0%	132	100.0%

Table VI-1D
RESPONSE TIME BY CRIME CODE CLASS

Response Time	<u>Lost-Missing</u>		<u>Found</u>		<u>Vehicle Accident</u>		<u>Other Accidents</u>		<u>Suicide</u>		<u>Unattended Death</u>		<u>Mental Cases</u>		<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0- 5 Minutes	14	38.9%	94	33.0%	1254	56.8%	47	51.1%	22	52.4%	37	72.5%	51	45.5%	4743	62.1%
6-10 Minutes	11	30.6	66	23.2	464	21.0	35	38.0	12	28.6	9	17.6	41	36.6	1322	17.3
11-20 Minutes	5	13.9	61	21.4	348	15.8	3	3.3	1	2.4	4	7.8	8	7.1	1022	13.4
21-30 Minutes	2	5.6	29	10.2	55	2.5	1	1.1	6	14.3	0	0.0	5	4.5	212	2.8
31-60 Minutes	2	5.6	26	9.1	75	3.4	4	4.3	1	2.4	1	2.0	4	3.6	229	3.0
61 and Above	<u>2</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Totals	36	100.0%	285	100.0%	2206	100.0%	92	100.0%	42	100.0%	51	100.0%	112	100.0%	7643	100.0%
	Valid Cases		22591													
	Missing Cases		4896													

Table VI-2
RESPONSE TIME BY CENSUS TRACTS

Response Time	Census Tract															
	One		Two		Three		Four		Five		Six		Seven		Eight	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	1824	66.6%	674	51.0%	756	54.0%	546	47.0%	736	56.2%	461	52.6%	1180	58.9%	537	51.6%
6-10 Minutes	313	18.7	314	23.8	288	20.6	374	32.2	315	24.1	193	22.0	434	21.7	247	23.8
11-20 Minutes	191	7.0	183	13.9	194	13.8	152	13.1	179	13.7	112	12.8	244	12.2	175	16.8
21-30 Minutes	31	1.1	52	3.9	62	4.4	41	3.5	44	3.4	59	6.7	67	3.3	17	1.6
31-60 Minutes	136	5.0	84	6.4	68	4.9	35	3.0	23	1.8	37	4.2	59	2.9	50	4.8
61 and Above	44	1.6	14	1.1	33	2.4	12	1.0	12	0.9	15	1.7	18	0.9	14	1.3
Totals	2739	100.0%	1321	100.0%	1401	100.0%	1160	100.0%	1309	100.0%	877	100.0%	2002	100.0%	1040	100.0%

Response Time	Census Tract															
	Nine		Ten		Eleven		Twelve		Thirteen		Fourteen		Fifteen		Sixteen	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	551	50.7%	655	57.0	726	45.5%	918	49.9%	397	47.1%	484	47.7%	851	48.9%	875	58.9%
6-10 Minutes	210	19.3	211	18.3	367	23.0	401	21.8	205	24.3	271	26.7	377	21.7	224	15.1
11-20 Minutes	203	18.7	169	14.7	284	17.8	325	17.7	93	11.0	168	16.6	260	15.0	241	16.2
21-30 Minutes	80	7.4	30	2.6	69	4.3	109	5.9	82	9.7	33	3.3	127	7.3	99	6.7
31-60 Minutes	17	1.6	58	5.0	123	7.7	57	3.1	54	6.4	53	5.2	95	5.5	37	2.5
61 and Above	26	2.4	27	2.3	27	1.7	28	1.5	12	1.4	6	0.6	29	1.7	9	0.6
Totals	1087	100.0%	1150	100.0%	1596	100.0%	1838	100.0%	843	100.0%	1053	100.0%	1739	100.0%	1485	100.0%
Valid Cases			22602		Missing Cases		4985									

Table VI-3A
 RESPONSE TIME BY TIME OF DAY (24 HOUR CLOCK)

Response Time	Hour of Day															
	0000		0100		0200		0300		0400		0500		0600		0700	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	922	64.4%	544	58.2%	700	74.3%	500	84.0%	364	78.8%	227	80.8%	199	58.5%	256	46.5%
6-10 Minutes	247	17.3	149	16.0	124	13.2	35	5.9	50	10.8	49	17.4	75	22.1	122	22.1
11-20 Minutes	74	5.2	143	15.3	112	11.9	31	5.2	42	9.1	2	0.7	17	5.0	89	16.2
21-30 Minutes	125	8.7	42	4.5	1	0.1	27	4.5	5	1.1	0	0.0	14	4.1	26	4.7
31-60 Minutes	43	3.0	13	1.4	2	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	3	1.1	25	7.4	33	6.0
61 and Above	20	1.4	43	4.6	3	0.3	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	2.9	25	4.5
Totals	1431	100.0%	934	100.0%	942	100.0%	595	100.0%	462	100.0%	281	100.0%	340	100.0%	551	100.0%

Response Time	Hour of Day															
	0800		0900		1000		1100		1200		1300		1400		1500	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	146	24.1%	329	38.5%	304	41.2%	350	42.3%	343	42.4%	453	55.4%	342	49.5%	425	40.7%
6-10 Minutes	233	38.4	317	37.1	205	27.8	232	28.1	193	23.9	149	18.2	171	24.7	202	19.3
11-20 Minutes	157	25.9	150	17.6	157	21.3	110	13.3	190	23.5	147	18.0	65	9.4	214	20.5
21-30 Minutes	14	2.3	17	2.0	54	7.3	68	8.2	40	4.9	42	5.1	8	1.2	46	4.4
31-60 Minutes	57	9.4	37	4.3	2	0.3	62	7.5	42	5.2	26	3.2	60	8.7	131	12.5
61 and Above	0	0.0	4	0.5	15	2.0	5	0.6	1	0.1	0	0.0	45	6.5	27	2.6
Totals	607	100.0%	854	100.0%	737	100.0%	827	100.0%	809	100.0%	817	100.0%	691	100.0%	1045	100.0%

Table VI-3B
 RESPONSE TIME BY TIME OF DAY (24 HOUR CLOCK)

Response Time	Hour of Day															
	1600		1700		1800		1900		2000		2100		2200		2300	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	556	41.2%	714	60.2%	506	48.1%	827	53.8%	876	61.0%	711	52.3%	623	53.4%	892	60.5%
6-10 Minutes	429	31.8	223	18.8	274	26.1	381	24.8	315	22.0	344	23.3	169	14.5	256	17.4
11-20 Minutes	242	17.9	138	11.6	215	20.5	154	10.0	119	8.3	236	16.0	180	15.4	189	12.8
21-30 Minutes	48	3.6	66	5.6	37	3.5	108	7.0	35	2.4	52	3.5	47	4.0	80	5.4
31-60 Minutes	47	3.5	34	2.9	8	0.8	64	4.2	76	5.3	49	3.3	116	9.9	53	3.6
61 and Above	29	2.1	11	0.9	11	1.0	4	0.3	14	1.0	22	1.5	31	2.7	5	0.3
Totals	1351	100.0%	1186	100.0%	1051	100.0%	1538	100.0%	1435	100.0%	1474	100.0%	1166	100.0%	1475	100.0%
Valid Cases			22598													
Missing Cases			4889													

Table VI-4
RESPONSE TIME BY DAY OF WEEK

Response Time	Day of Week													
	Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	1842	58.2%	1628	53.2%	1715	56.8%	1465	48.4%	1644	51.1%	1647	51.6%	2182	57.2%
6-10 Minutes	679	21.5	718	23.5	766	25.4	751	24.8	841	26.2	597	18.7	567	14.9
11-20 Minutes	359	11.3	441	14.4	307	10.2	431	14.3	392	12.2	531	16.7	678	17.8
21-30 Minutes	135	4.3	145	4.7	80	2.7	181	6.0	145	4.5	190	6.0	114	3.0
31-60 Minutes	86	2.7	92	3.0	133	4.4	127	4.2	141	4.4	195	6.1	212	5.6
61 and Above	62	2.0	34	1.1	17	0.6	68	2.2	52	1.6	29	0.9	63	1.7
Totals	3163	100.0%	3058	100.0%	3018	100.0%	3024	100.0%	3215	100.0%	3189	100.0%	3816	100.0%
	Valid Cases				22482									
	Missing Cases				5005									

Table VI-5

REAPONSE TIME BY NUMBER OF OFFICERS RESPONDING

Response Time	Number of Officers													
	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	6622	45.4%	3364	67.6%	1304	85.1%	338	86.0%	78	100.0%	20	100.0%	4	100.0%
6-10 Minutes	3692	25.3	870	17.5	140	9.1	41	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20 Minutes	2438	16.7	462	9.3	45	2.9	12	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30 Minutes	769	5.3	132	2.7	17	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-60 Minutes	841	5.8	88	1.8	5	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
61 and Above	214	1.5	59	1.2	22	1.4	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Totals	14576	100.0%	4976	100.0%	1533	100.0%	393	100.0%	78	100.0%	20	100.0%	4	100.0%

Valid Cases 21579

Missing Cases 5908

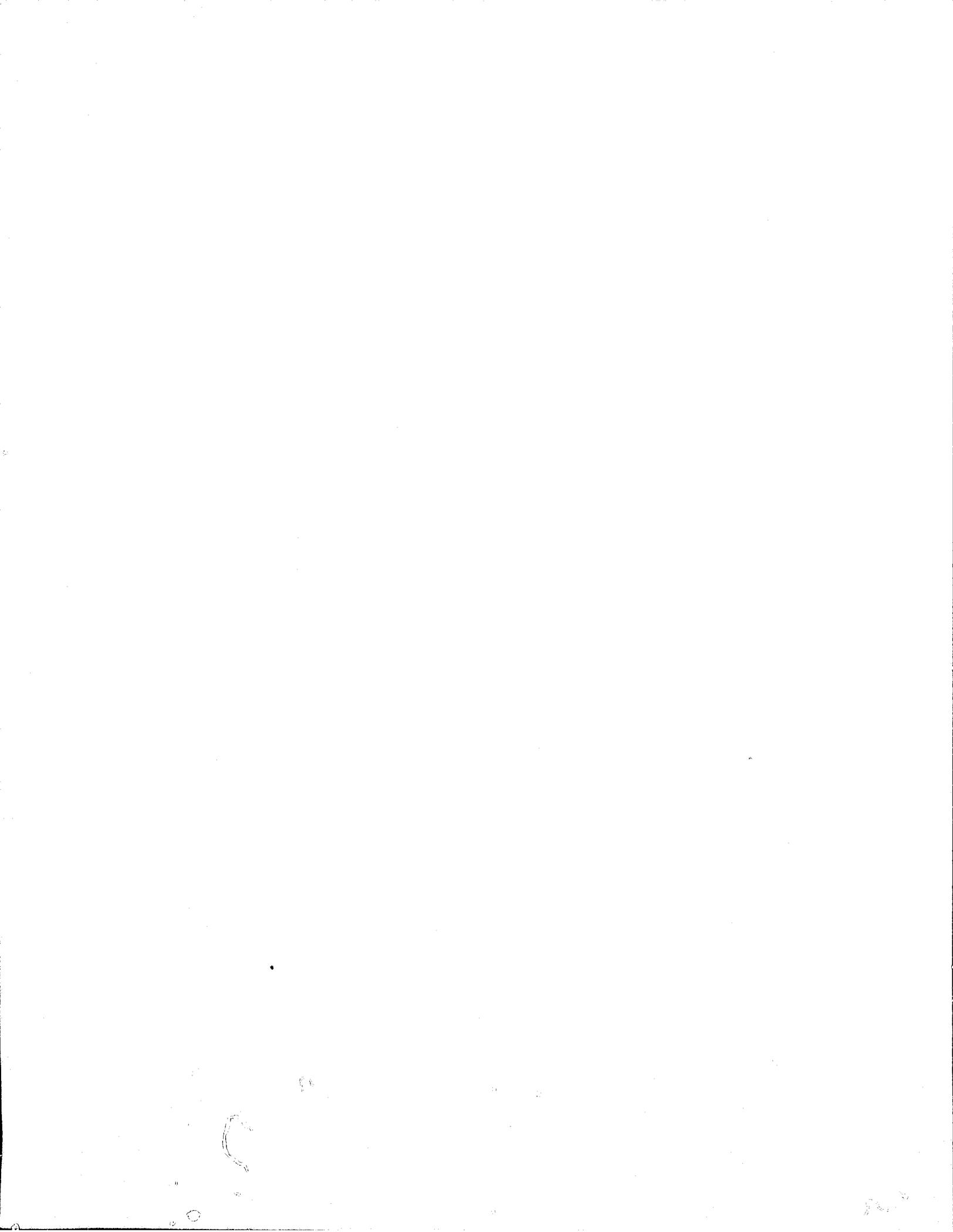
Table VI-6

RESPONSE TIME BY NUMBER OF UNITS RESPONDING

Response Time	Number of Units													
	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	8533	47.2%	2604	80.0%	786	85.8%	120	90.9%	15	100.0%	1	100.0%	2	100.0%
6-10 Minutes	4559	25.2	272	8.4	61	6.7	10	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20 Minutes	2874	15.9	214	6.6	65	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30 Minutes	938	5.2	62	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-60 Minutes	937	5.2	42	1.3	2	0.2	2	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
61 and Above	245	1.4	60	1.8	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Totals	18087	100.0%	3254	100.0%	916	100.0%	132	100.0%	15	100.0%	1	100.0%	2	100.0%

Valid Cases 22406

Missing Cases 5081



CONTINUED

3 OF 5

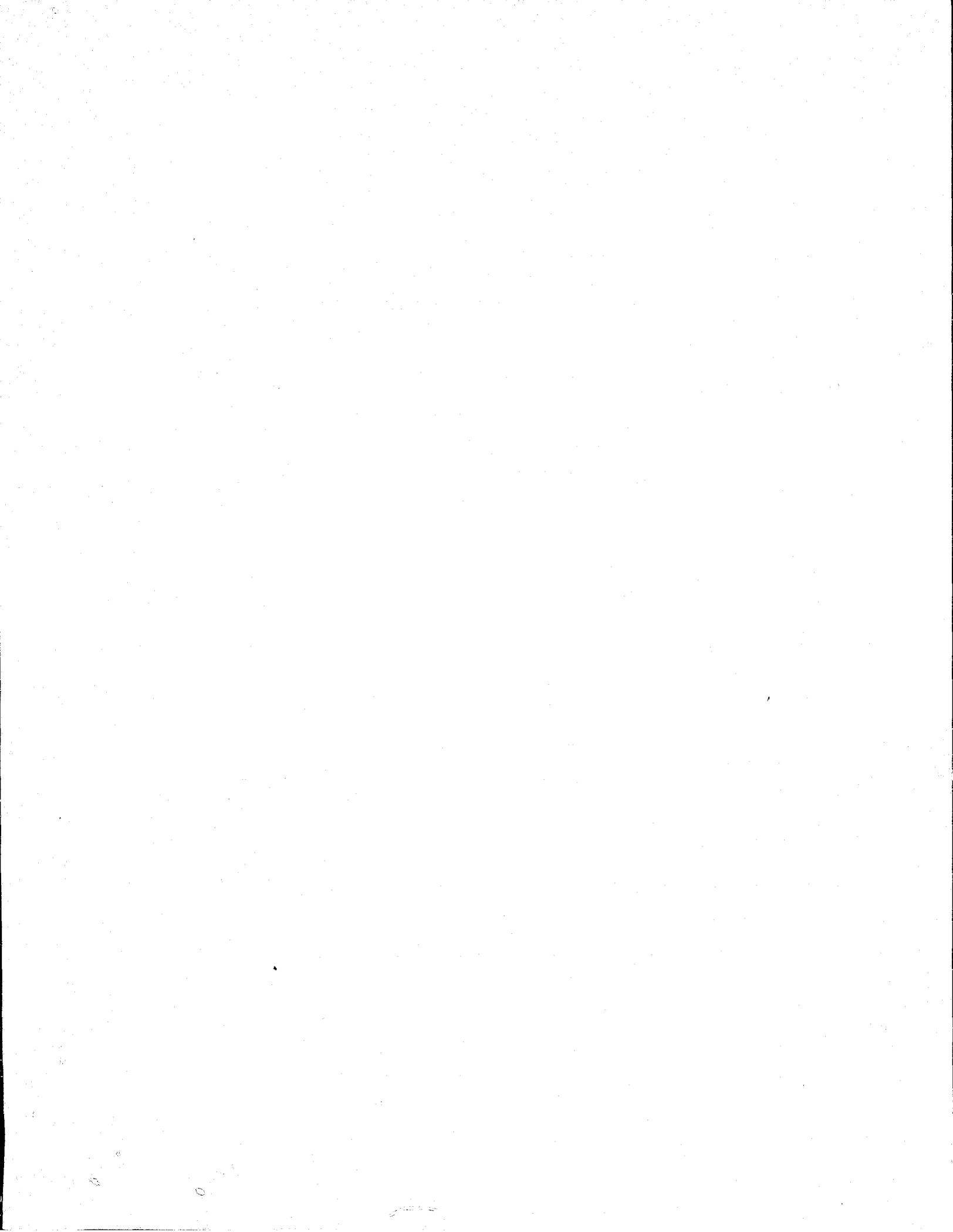


Table VI-7

RESPONSE TIME BY ORIGIN OF CALL

Response Time	Origin of Call									
	Telephone		Found on Patrol		Walk In		Other		Cannot Determine	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	12104	54.0%	55	49.1%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	7	13.2%
6-10 Minutes	4921	22.0	8	7.1	5	38.5	0	0.0	10	18.9
11-20 Minutes	3157	14.1	9	8.0	2	15.4	0	0.0	5	9.4
21-30 Minutes	965	4.3	22	19.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	18.9
31-60 Minutes	967	4.3	7	6.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	11	20.8
61 and Above	<u>300</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>38.5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>18.9</u>
Totals	22415	100.0%	112	100.0%	13	100.0%	1	100.0%	53	100.0%
	Valid Cases		22593							
	Missing Cases		4894							

Table VI-8

RESPONSE TIME BY TIME SPENT ON SCENE

Time on Scene	Response Time											
	0-5 Minutes		6-10 Minutes		11-20 Minutes		21-30 Minutes		31-60 Minutes		61 and Above	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-10 Minutes	6623	55.3%	2641	54.6%	1630	51.9%	593	61.9%	642	66.0%	139	48.1%
11-20 Minutes	2126	17.8	1170	24.2	667	21.3	154	16.1	155	15.9	79	27.3
21-30 Minutes	1213	10.1	445	9.2	446	14.2	115	12.0	83	8.5	7	2.4
31-40 Minutes	559	4.7	270	5.6	157	5.0	22	2.3	58	6.0	20	6.9
41-50 Minutes	467	3.9	91	1.9	76	2.4	37	3.9	14	1.4	5	1.7
51-60 Minutes	161	1.3	57	1.2	64	2.0	17	1.8	7	0.7	0	0.0
61 and Above	824	6.9	163	3.4	98	3.1	20	2.1	13	1.3	38	13.1
Totals	11973	100.0%	4837	100.0%	3138	100.0%	958	100.0%	972	100.0%	288	100.0%
Valid Cases			22166									
Missing Cases			5321									

Table VI-9

RESPONSE TIME BY CLEARANCE CODES

Elapsed Time	Clearance Code											
	Adjusted No Report		Report/ No Arrest		No Report/ Arrest or Charge		Report/ Arrest or Charge		Event Not Verified; No Report		Event Unfounded No Report	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0- 5 Minutes	5662	63.1%	2540	41.2%	521	46.3%	852	71.7%	2100	51.2%	496	47.4%
6-10 Minutes	1661	18.5	1627	26.4	284	25.2	144	12.1	920	22.4	308	29.4
11-20 Minutes	1097	12.2	1132	18.4	153	13.6	103	8.7	560	13.7	128	12.2
21-30 Minutes	225	2.5	366	5.9	101	9.0	30	2.5	240	5.9	40	3.8
31-60 Minutes	224	2.5	425	6.9	62	5.5	26	2.2	190	4.6	59	5.6
61 and Above	106	1.2	78	1.3	4	0.4	33	2.8	90	2.2	15	1.4
Totals	8976	100.0%	6168	100.0%	1125	100.0%	1188	100.0%	4100	100.0%	1046	100.0%

Valid Cases 22602

Missing Cases 4885

Table VI-10

RESPONSE TIME BY PART I, PART II, OTHER CRIME CATEGORIES

<u>Response Time</u>	<u>Part I</u>		<u>Part II</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
C-30 Minutes	3561	90.8%	6720	94.0%	10998	95.4%
31 Minutes and Above	<u>360</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Totals	3921	100.0%	7148	100.0%	11523	100.0%

Valid Cases 22591

Missing Cases 4896

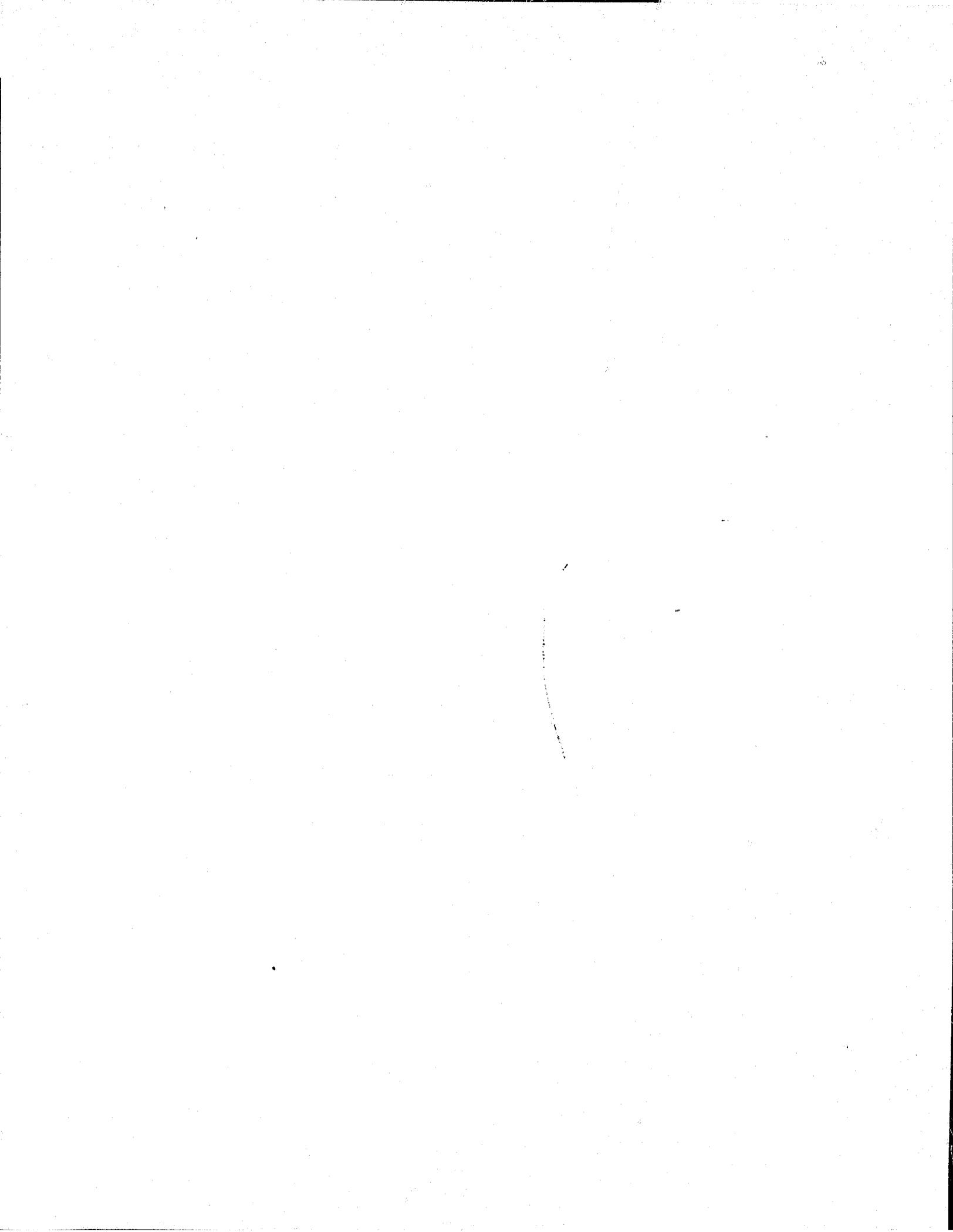


Table VI-IIA

CRIME CODE BY CLEARANCE CODE

Clearance Code	Murder- Manslaughter		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Assault		Arson		Forgery	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adjusted No Report	0	0.0%	1	2.1%	3	1.2%	1	0.8%	17	1.1%	40	1.4%	46	9.3%	32	9.4%	6	14.6%	2	2.7%
Report/ No Arrst	3	30.0	23	48.9	222	92.1	72	56.3	1262	82.8	2440	86.9	376	76.4	244	71.6	32	78.0	25	33.3
No Report/ Arrst or Charge	0	0.0	2	4.3	3	1.2	1	0.8	4	0.3	20	0.7	7	1.4	5	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Report Arrst or Charge	7	70.0	7	14.9	8	3.3	32	25.0	87	5.7	180	6.4	18	3.7	40	11.7	3	7.3	38	50.7
Evt Not Verif; No Report	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	70	4.6	50	1.8	30	6.1	20	5.9	0	0.0	10	13.3
Evt Unf/ No Report	0	0.0	14	29.8	5	2.1	22	17.2	84	5.5	78	2.8	15	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Totals	10	100.0%	47	100.0%	241	100.0%	128	100.0%	1524	100.0%	2808	100.0%	492	100.0%	341	100.0%	41	100.0%	75	100.0%

Table VI-11B
CRIME CODE BY CLEARANCE CODE

Clearance Code	Fraud		Embezzlement		Receiving Stolen Goods		Vandalism		Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Narcotics		Gambling		Family Offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adjusted No Report	6	14.0%	0	0.0%	3	15.8%	157	13.1%	35	20.3%	4	5.6%	6	7.8%	6	5.4%	1	50.0%	8	42.1%
Report/No Arrst	14	32.6	0	0.0	7	36.8	925	77.5	57	33.1	6	8.3	39	50.6	33	29.5	1	50.0	6	31.6
No Report/Arrst or Charge	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	15	1.3	3	1.7	39	54.2	2	2.6	6	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Report Arrst or Charge	3	7.0	1	100.0	8	42.1	42	3.5	19	11.0	23	31.9	25	32.5	47	42.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Evt Not Verif; No Report	20	46.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	3.4	20	11.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	17.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Evt Unf/No Report	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	1.3	38	22.1	0	0.0	5	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	26.3
Totals	43	100.0%	1	100.0%	19	100.0%	1194	100.0%	172	100.0%	72	100.0%	77	100.0%	112	100.0%	2	100.0%	19	100.0%

Table VI-11C

CRIME CODE BY CLEARANCE CODE

Clearance Code	Drunk Driving		Liquor Laws		Drunk-Disorderly		Disorderly Conduct		Vagrancy		All Other Offenses		Suspicion		Curfew		Runaways		Missing Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adjusted No Report	3	3.6%	10	7.8%	184	43.9%	2739	54.5%	8	80.0%	217	24.4%	205	25.8%	43	23.9%	37	17.4%	52	25.6%
Report/No Arrst	1	1.2	7	5.4	3	0.7	70	1.4	2	20.0	194	21.8	15	1.9	36	20.0	99	46.5	110	54.2
No Report/Arrst or Charge	15	18.1	47	36.4	104	24.8	551	11.0	0	0.0	46	4.9	0	0.0	47	26.1	9	4.2	1	0.5
Report Arrst or Charge	59	71.1	50	38.8	18	4.3	60	1.2	0	0.0	46	5.2	0	0.0	22	12.2	8	3.8	0	0.0
Evnt Not Verif; No Report	0	0.0	0	0.0	110	26.3	1430	28.4	0	0.0	330	37.1	460	57.9	30	16.7	50	23.5	20	9.9
Evnt Unf/No Report	5	6.0	15	11.6	0	0.0	180	3.6	0	0.0	59	6.6	114	14.4	2	1.1	10	4.7	20	9.9
Totals	83	100.0%	129	100.0%	419	100.0%	5030	100.0%	10	100.0%	890	100.0%	794	100.0%	180	100.0%	213	100.0%	203	100.0%

Table VI-11D

CRIME CODE BY CLEARANCE CODE

Clearance Code	<u>Lost-Missing</u>		<u>Found</u>		<u>Vehicle Accident</u>		<u>Other Accidents</u>		<u>Suicide</u>		<u>Unattended Death</u>		<u>Mental Cases</u>		<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Adjusted No Report	25	46.3%	45	10.4%	150	5.8%	71	67.6%	9	20.0%	2	3.8%	103	81.7%	5580	64.1%
Report/No Arrst	23	42.6	371	85.7	1381	53.4	14	13.3	24	53.3	51	96.2	0	0.0	121	1.4
No Report/Arrst or Charge	3	5.6	0	0.0	20	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	1220	14.0
Report Arrst or Charge	1	1.9	5	1.2	825	31.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	101	1.2
Evnt Not Verif; No Report	0	0.0	0	0.0	150	5.8	20	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	15.9	1300	14.9
Evnt Unf/No Report	2	3.7	12	2.8	60	2.3	0	0.0	12	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	378	4.3
Totals	54	100.0%	433	100.0%	2586	100.0%	105	100.0%	45	100.0%	53	100.0%	126	100.0%	8700	100.0%
	Valid Cases		27471		Missing Cases		16									

Table VI-12

RESPONSE TIME BY CLEARANCE CODE 3 AND 4

<u>Clearance Code</u>	<u>Response Time</u>									
	<u>0-5 Minutes</u>		<u>6-10 Minutes</u>		<u>11-20 Minutes</u>		<u>21-30 Minutes</u>		<u>31-40 Minutes</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
3. Event Verified; No Report; Arrest or Charge Made	521	37.9%	284	66.4%	153	59.8%	101	77.1%	42	79.2%
4. Event Verified; Report Made; Arrest or Charge Made	<u>852</u>	<u>62.1</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>33.6</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>40.2</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>22.9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20.8</u>
Totals	1373	100.0%	428	100.0%	256	100.0%	131	100.0%	53	100.0%
Valid Cases			2241							

Table VI-13

DISTRIBUTION OF SIGNIFICANT CRIME TYPE
BY CLEARANCE CODE 3. (EVENT VERIFIED;
NO REPORT; ARREST OR CHARGE MADE)*

<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Drunk-Disorderly	104	4.8%
Disorderly Conduct	551	25.3
Miscellaneous ^a	<u>1220</u>	<u>56.1</u>
Totals	1875	86.2%

*Percentages are based on a total of 2175 cases across all crime code categories.

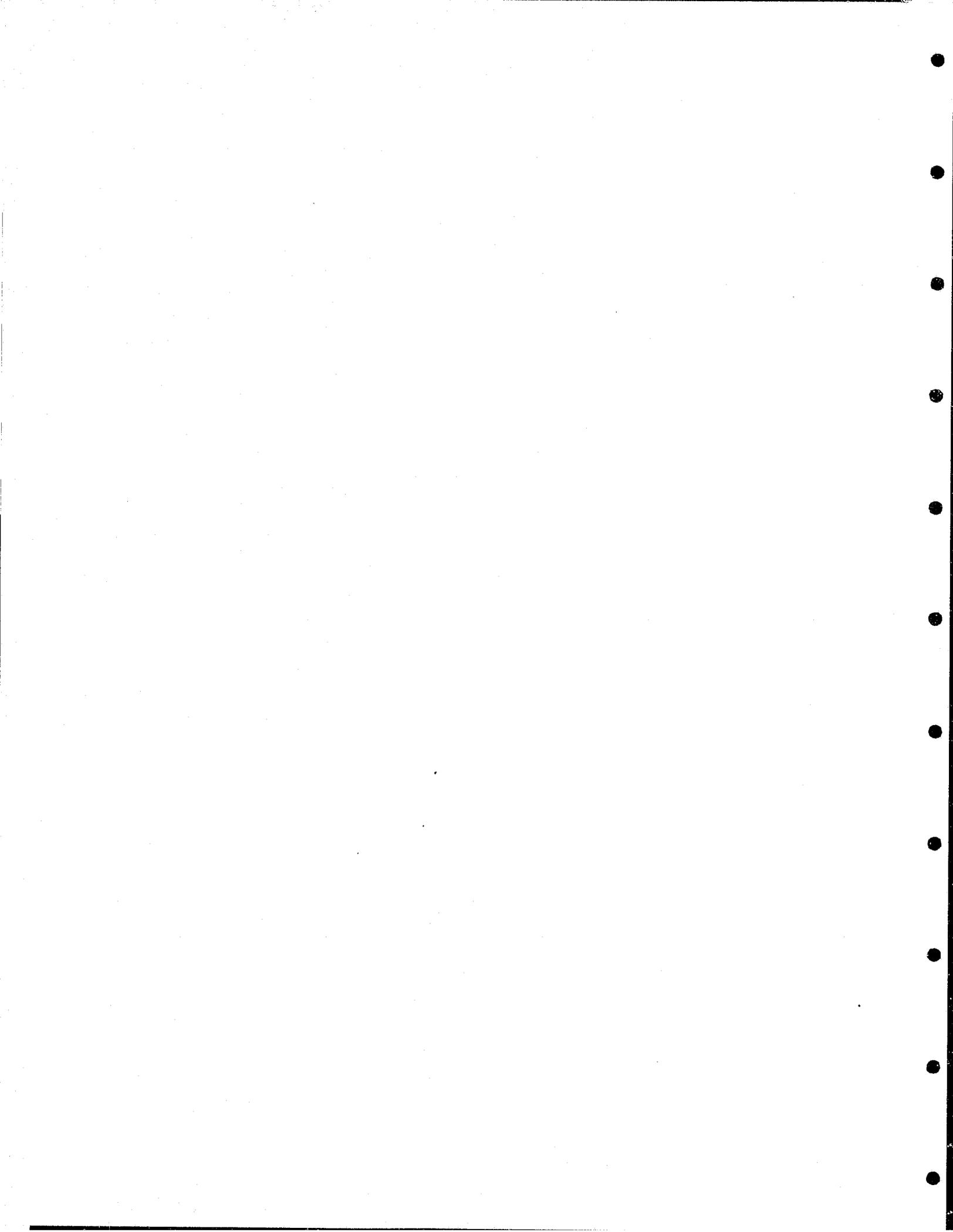
a Nine hundred cases of Code 3 Clearance are for parking or traffic violations.

Table VI-14

DISTRIBUTION OF SIGNIFICANT CRIME TYPE
BY CLEARANCE CODE 4. (EVENT VERIFIED; REPORT
MADE; ARREST OR CHARGE MADE)*

<u>Crime Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Burglary	87	4.9%
Theft	180	10.1
Narcotics	47	2.6
Drunk-Driving	59	3.3
Liquor Laws	50	2.8
Disorderly Conduct	60	3.4
Vehicle Accidents	825	46.2
Miscellaneous	<u>101</u>	<u>5.7</u>
Totals	1409	79.0%

*Percentages based on total of 1785 cases across all crime code categories.



APPENDIX I.
CHAPTER VII TABLES

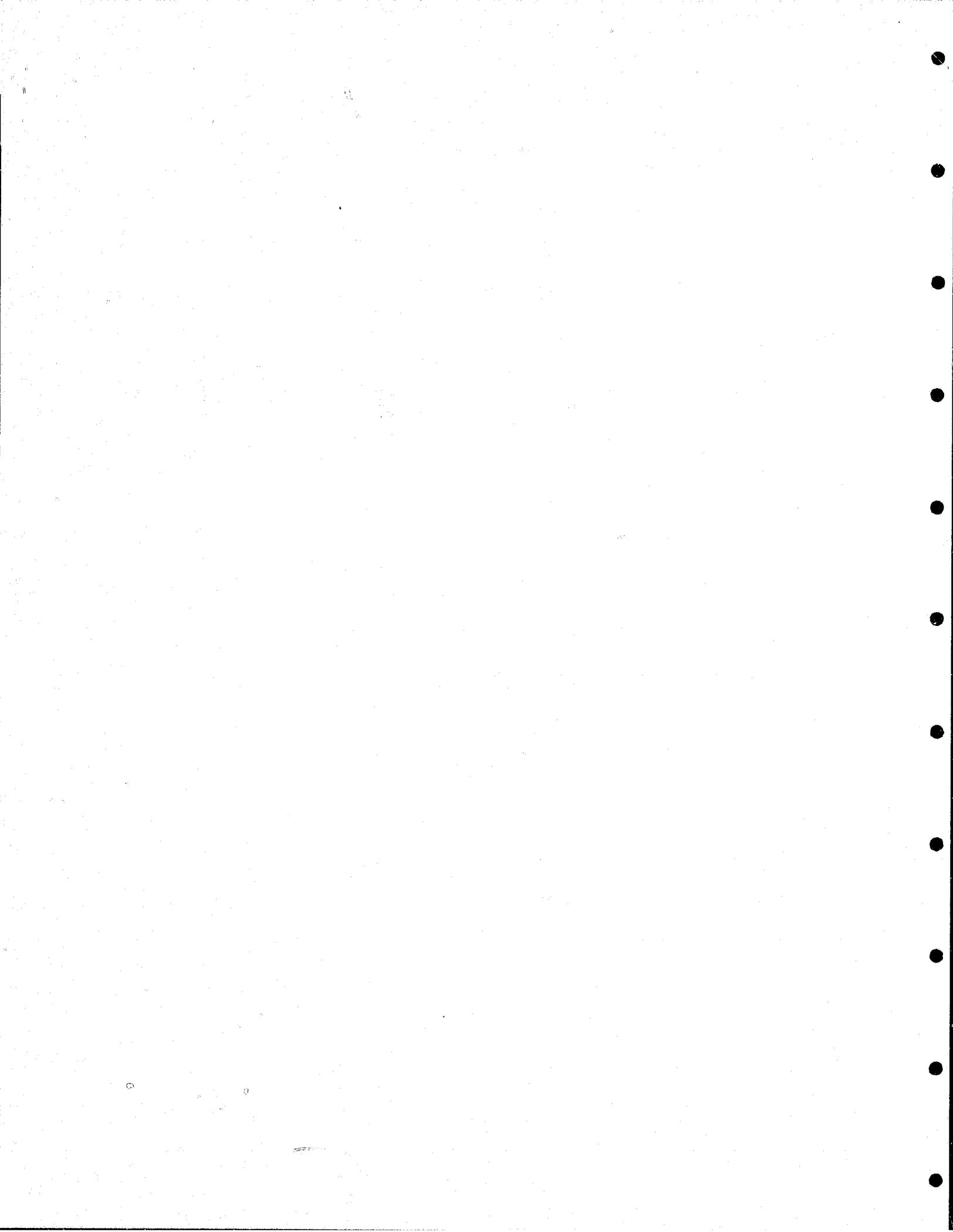


Table VII-1

AVERAGE TIME ON SCENE BY CENSUS TRACT
IN MINUTES

<u>Census Tracts</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
1.	21.993	3297
2.	18.732	1423
3.	19.139	1489
4.	34.386	1294
5.	15.509	1357
6.	15.899	917
7.	15.384	2291
8.	58.693	1116
9.	40.098	1221
10.	23.916	1257
11.	22.727	1667
12.	20.313	1922
13.	20.141	888
14.	20.536	1024
15.	47.343	1792
16.	<u>41.002</u>	<u>1627</u>
Totals	26.6432	24582
Missing Cases		2905

Table VII-2

AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME BY CENSUS TRACTS

<u>Census Tracts</u>	IN MINUTES	
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
1.	27.398	2739
2.	18.049	1321
3.	9.911	1401
4.	6.889	1161
5.	17.807	1309
6.	15.387	877
7.	7.891	2002
8.	9.247	1040
9.	36.013	1087
10.	17.440	1150
11.	13.175	1596
12.	13.053	1838
13.	11.069	843
14.	10.995	1015
15.	10.601	1739
16.	<u>9.335</u>	<u>1485</u>
Totals	15.0499	22603
Missing Cases		4884

Table VII-3
 AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME BY HOUR OF DAY

<u>Hour of Day</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
0.	26.508	1431
1.	41.151	934
2.	6.347	942
3.	4.218	595
4.	4.162	462
5.	3.619	281
6.	25.926	340
7.	60.632	551
8.	11.606	607
9.	8.666	854
10.	11.341	737
11.	14.528	827
12.	10.070	809
13.	8.013	817
14.	15.191	691
15.	32.849	1045
16.	20.276	1351
17.	13.873	1186
18.	8.377	1051
19.	8.954	1538
20.	7.914	1435
21.	8.593	1474
22.	11.934	1166
23.	<u>9.195</u>	<u>1475</u>
Totals	15.0499	22603
	Missing Cases	4884

Table VII-4A

CRIME CODE CLASS BY CENSUS TRACTS
CONTROLLING FOR TWO MAJOR SEGMENTS OF DAY--3 a.m.--2 p.m.

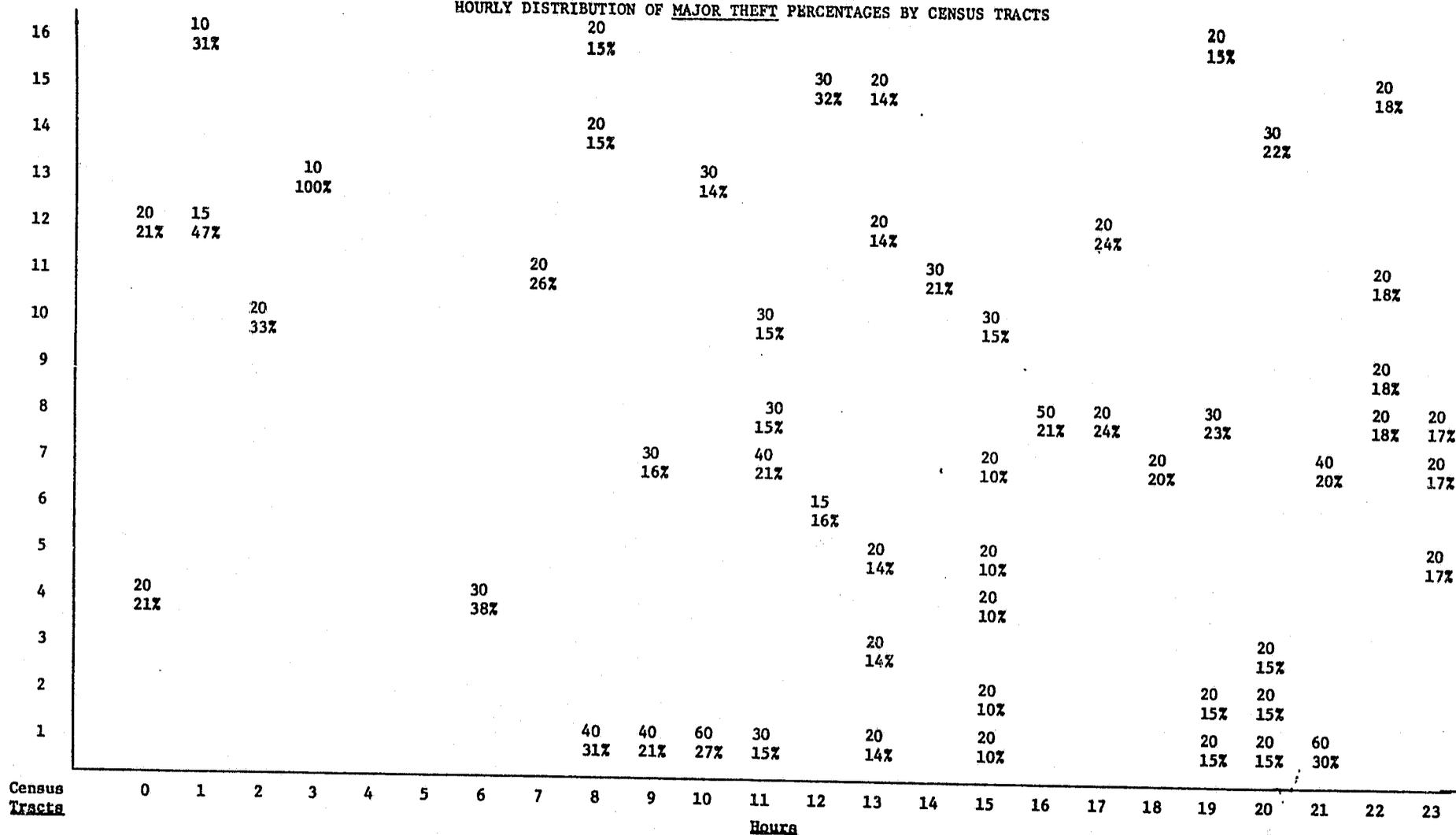
<u>Census Tracts</u>	<u>Crime Type</u>					
	<u>Part I</u>		<u>Part II</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1.	326	13.6%	317	17.5%	848	17.2%
2.	183	7.7	110	6.1	181	3.7
3.	120	5.0	128	7.1	293	6.0
4.	147	6.2	85	4.7	187	3.8
5.	128	5.4	61	3.4	282	5.7
6.	115	4.8	87	4.8	184	3.7
7.	207	8.7	132	7.3	400	8.1
8.	168	7.0	58	3.2	172	3.5
9.	62	2.6	69	3.8	220	4.5
10.	141	5.9	94	5.2	275	5.6
11.	155	6.5	183	10.1	246	5.0
12.	116	4.9	106	5.9	405	8.2
13.	134	5.6	46	2.5	180	3.7
14.	75	3.1	60	3.3	287	5.8
15.	161	6.7	139	7.7	339	6.9
16.	<u>151</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>8.6</u>
Totals	2389	100.0%	1807	100.0%	4922	100.0%

Table VII-4B

CRIME CODE CLASS BY CENSUS TRACTS
 CONTROLLING FOR TWO MAJOR SEGMENTS OF DAY--3 p.m.--2 a.m.

<u>Census Tracts</u>	<u>Crime Type</u>					
	<u>Part I</u>		<u>Part II</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1.	272	9.6%	801	11.6%	1301	15.2%
2.	219	7.7	594	8.6	297	3.5
3.	109	3.8	642	9.3	477	5.6
4.	178	6.3	449	6.5	425	5.0
5.	172	6.1	296	4.3	511	6.0
6.	95	3.4	236	3.4	257	3.0
7.	241	8.5	651	9.4	836	9.8
8.	229	8.1	184	2.7	384	4.5
9.	120	4.2	330	4.8	469	5.5
10.	161	5.7	293	4.2	467	5.5
11.	192	6.8	417	6.0	608	7.1
12.	212	7.5	625	9.1	675	7.9
13.	135	4.8	155	2.2	304	3.6
14.	168	5.9	251	3.6	302	3.5
15.	169	6.0	615	8.9	594	6.9
16.	<u>161</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>647</u>	<u>7.6</u>
Totals	2833	100.0%	6898	100.0%	8554	100.0%

Table VII-5
 HOURLY DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR THEFT PERCENTAGES BY CENSUS TRACTS



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Table VII-6
 HOURLY DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR BURGLARY PERCENTAGES BY CENSUS TRACTS

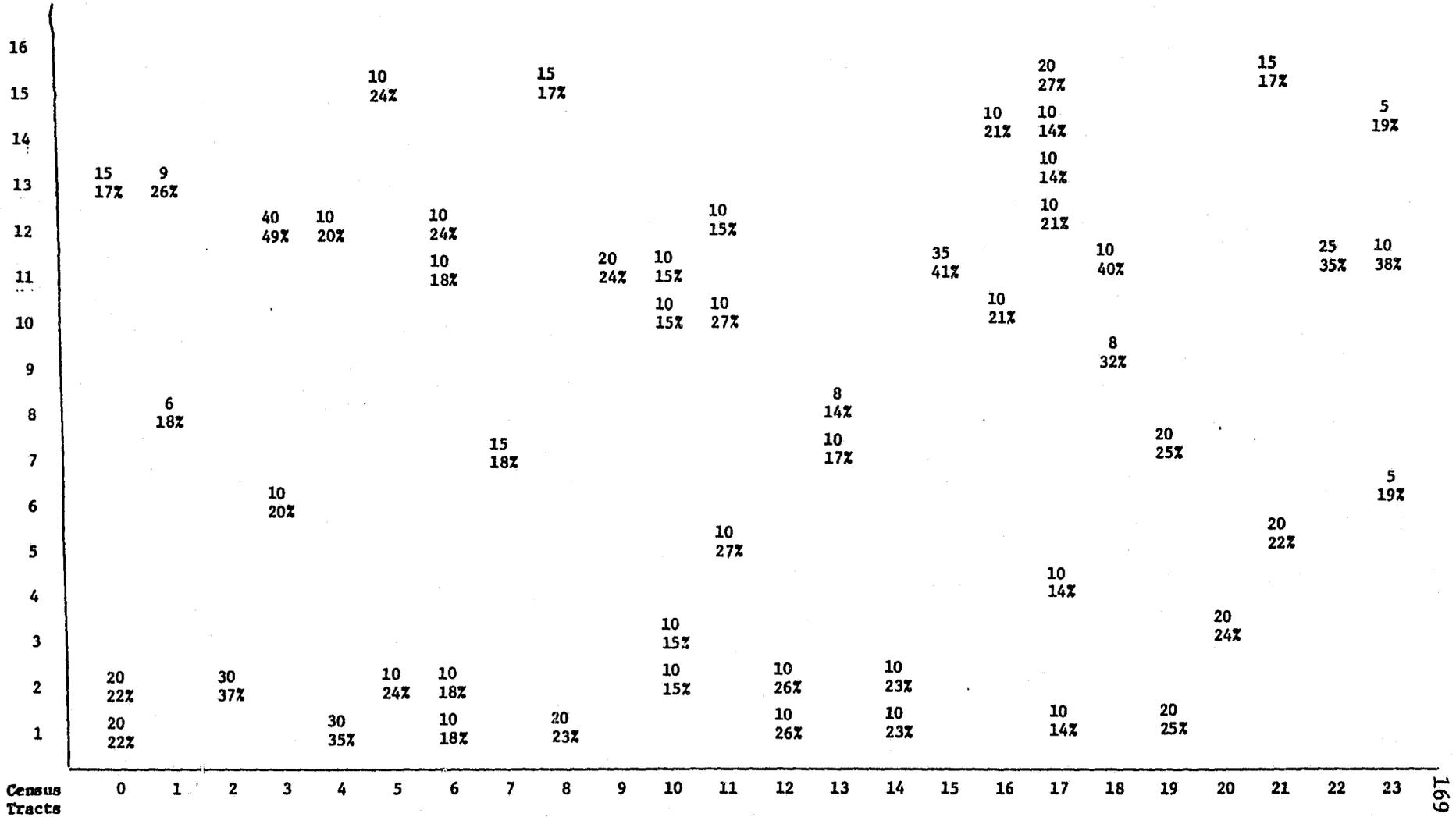
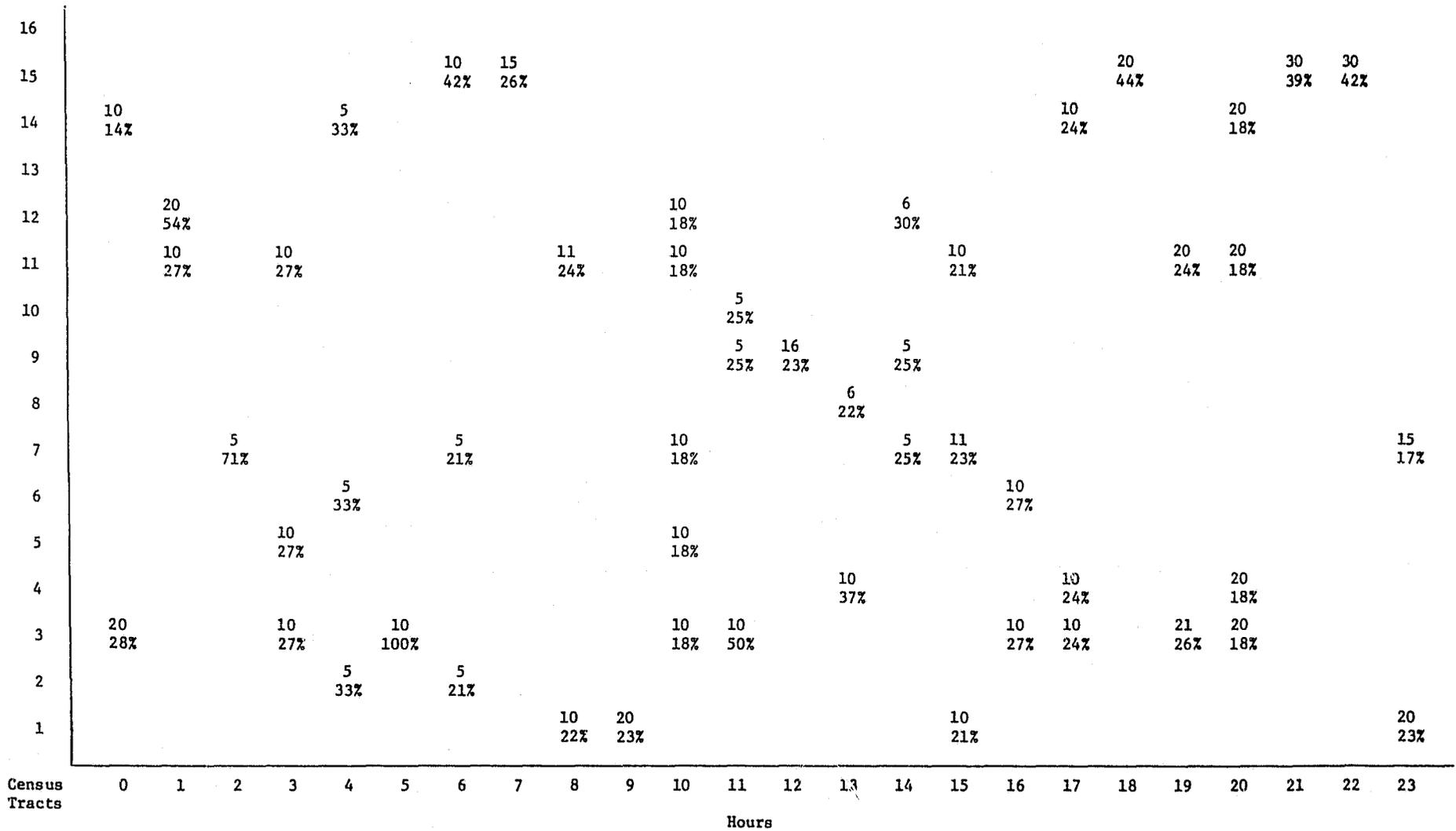


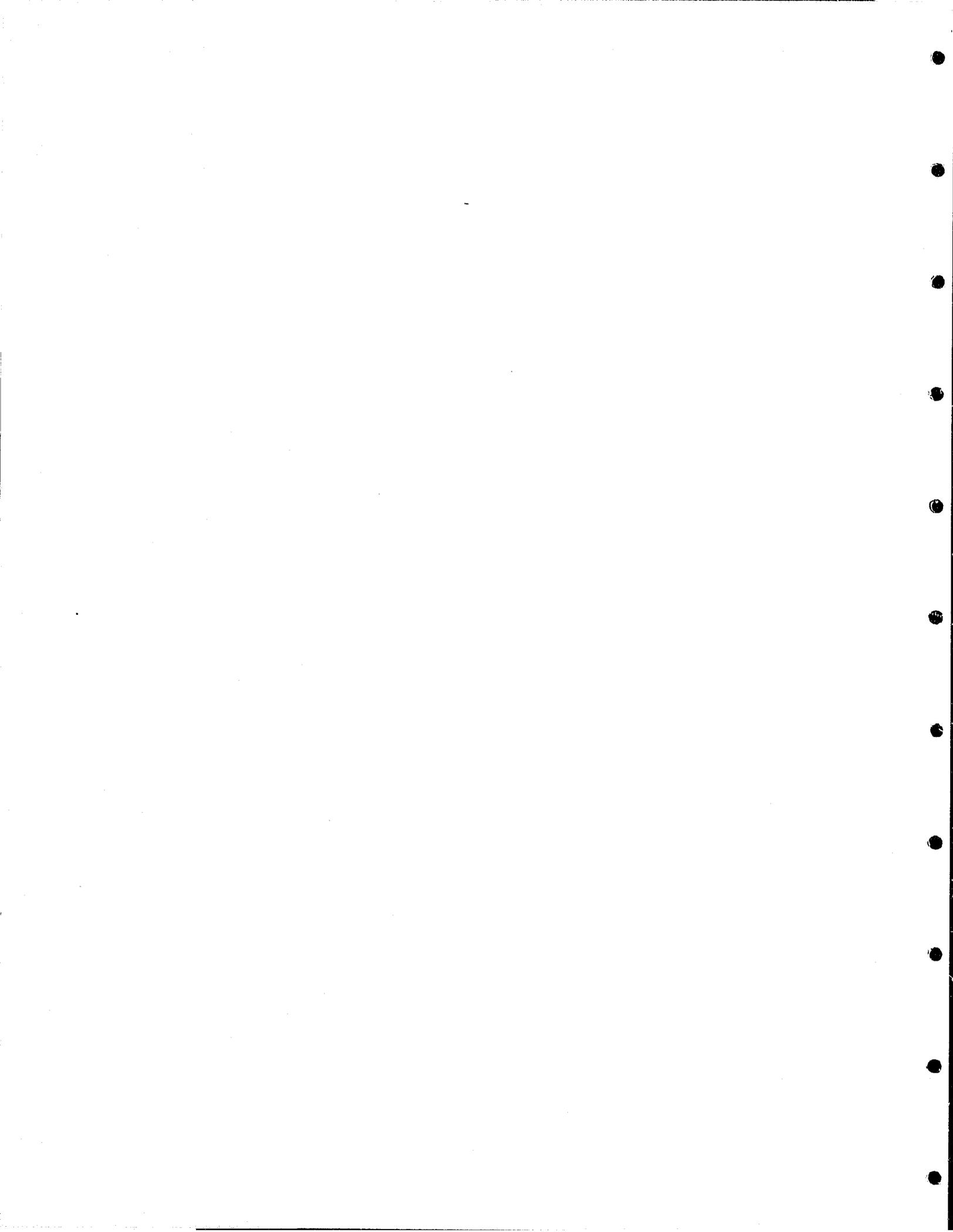
Table VII-7
 HOURLY DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT PERCENTAGES BY CENSUS TRACT

Census Tracts	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
16	60 13%		40 27%				20 100%			20 17%														85 13%
15	60 13%												20 18%			20 13%		60 14%			100 22%	100 16%		
14																								
13																								
12			40 24%		20 24%		20 67%														100 22%			
11					20 24%								25 21%											
10												10 18%												
9		80 19%	30 18%									10 18%												
8																								
7	90 20%	60 14%													40 38%		40 22%	20 13%						160 25%
6							10 33%					10 18%												
5												10 18%						20 13%						
4																					91 19%	70 14%	55 12%	
3		80 19%	40 24%								20 36%								30 14%	70 16%	70 15%			
2						20 100%		20 100%					20 17%					40 26%	40 18%		60 13%	100 20%	60 13%	
1	60 13%			40 27%	20 24%					10 100%	20 36%	20 17%	60 54%		30 24%	40 22%	20 13%						80 16%	

Hours

Table VII-8
 HOURLY DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR VANDALISM PERCENTAGES BY CENSUS TRACTS





APPENDIX J.

CHAPTER VIII TABLES

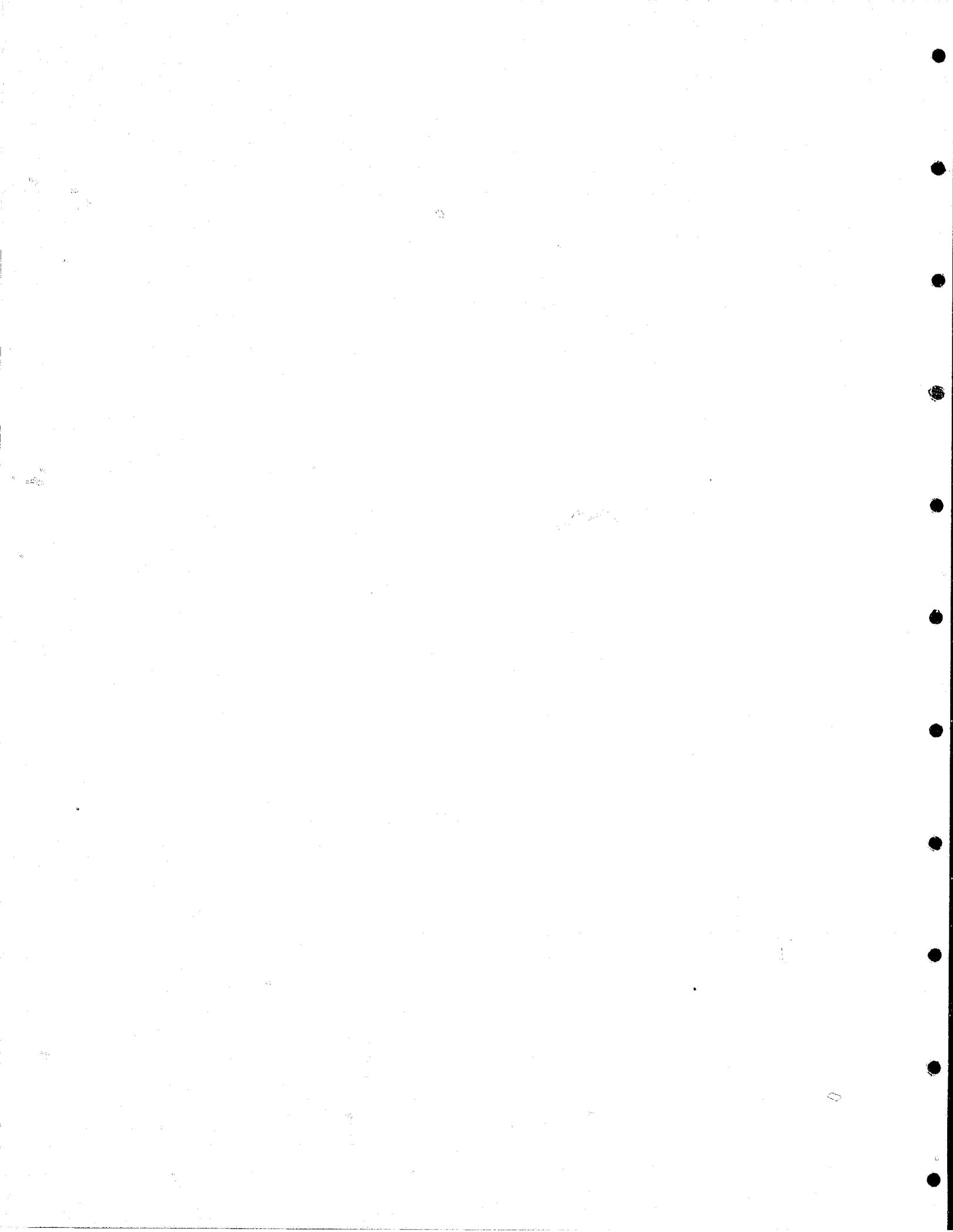


Table VIII-1
 DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME CODE
 IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Murder-Manslaughter	4	0.3%
Rape	10	0.8
Robbery	64	5.0
Aggravated Assault	30	2.3
Burglary	284	22.1
Theft	424	33.0
Auto Theft	135	10.5
Assault	46	3.6
Forgery	1	0.1
Vandalism	164	12.8
Weapons	9	0.7
Prostitution	8	0.6
Sex Offense	16	1.2
Narcotics	1	0.1
Family Offenses	1	0.1
Disorderly Conduct	5	0.4
All Other Offenses	53	4.1
Suspicion	1	0.1
Run Aways	12	0.9
Missing Persons	13	1.0
Unattended Death	1	0.1
Miscellaneous	<u>2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>Totals</u>	1284	100.0%
Missing Cases	0	

Table VIII-2

DISTRIBUTION OF CLEARANCE CODE
FOR YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Clearance Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Event Verified; Adjusted; No report, No Arrest	1	0.1%
2. Event Verified; Report Made; No Arrest	1188	92.7
3. Event Verified; No Report; Arrest or Charge Made	3	0.2
4. Event Verified; Report Made; Arrest or Charge Made	88	6.9
6. Event Unfounded; No Report	<u>1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>Totals</u>	1281	100.0%
Missing Cases	3	

Table VIII-3

DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS SEX
FOR YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Victims Sex</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Female	388	37.5%
Male	<u>646</u>	<u>62.5</u>
Totals	1034	100.0%
Missing Cases	250	

Table VIII-4

DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS RACE
FOR YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Victims Race</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
White	882	85.5%
Black	134	13.0
Puerto Rican	<u>11</u>	<u>1.1</u>
<u>Totals</u>	1031	100.0%
Missing Cases	253	

Table VIII-5

DISTRIBUTION OF WITNESS DATA
FOR YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Witness Response</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	929	80.7%
Yes	<u>221</u>	<u>19.2</u>
<u>Totals</u>	1151	100.0%
Missing Cases	133	

Table VIII-6A

DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPECT NAMING
IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Suspects Named</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	907	72.7%
Yes	<u>340</u>	<u>27.3</u>
Totals	1247	100.0%
Missing Cases	37	

Table VIII-6B

DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPECT LOCATION
INFORMATION IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Suspect Named</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	924	75.1%
Yes	<u>306</u>	<u>24.9</u>
Totals	1230	100.0%
Missing Cases	54	

Table VIII-6C

DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPECT DESCRIPTION INFORMATION
IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Suspect Named</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	763	61.4%
Yes	<u>479</u>	<u>38.6</u>
Totals	1242	100.0%
Missing Cases	42	

Table VIII-6D

DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPECTS SEX
IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Suspects Sex</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Female	54	10.9%
Male	<u>441</u>	<u>89.1</u>
!Totals	495	100.0%
Missing Cases	789	

Table VIII-6E

DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPECTS RACE INFORMATION
IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Suspects Race</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
White	256	51.8%
Black	226	45.7
Puerto Rican	10	2.0
Oriental	<u>1</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Totals	493	100.0%
Missing Cases	791	

Table VIII-6F

DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION
INFORMATION IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Suspect Identified</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	796	75.5%
Yes	<u>258</u>	<u>24.5%</u>
Totals	1054	100.0%
Missing Cases	230	

Table VIII-6G

DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPECT INFORMATION
GIVEN ON RADIO IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Suspect</u> (Information via Radio)	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	1146	93.8%
Yes	<u>74</u>	<u>6.1</u>
Totals	1220	100.0%
Missing Cases	64	

Table VIII-6H

DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPECT VEHICLE INFORMATION
GIVEN ON RADIO IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Suspects Vehicle</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	954	97.0%
Yes	<u>30</u>	<u>3.0</u>
Totals	984	100.0%
Missing Cases	300	

Table VIII-6I

DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPECTS VEHICLE
IDENTIFICATION IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Suspects Vehicle Identification</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	885	87.8%
Yes	<u>123</u>	<u>12.2</u>
Totals	1008	100.0%
Missing Cases	276	

Table VIII-7

DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS AGE
IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Ages :</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
2-13 Years	39	4.1%
14-25 Years	298	31.2
26-35 Years	215	22.7
36-50 Years	191	19.9
51-65 Years	134	13.7
66-91 Years	<u>83</u>	<u>8.4</u>
Totals	960	100.0%
Missing Cases	324	

Table VIII-8

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY TAKEN OR DAMAGED
IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Property Loss or Damage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	269	21.9%
Yes	<u>961</u>	<u>78.1</u>
<u>Totals</u>	1230	100.0%
Missing Cases	54	

Table VIII-9

DISTRIBUTION OF STOLEN PROPERTY TRACEABLE STATUS
IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Traceable Status</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	404	56.6%
Yes	<u>309</u>	<u>43.3</u>
Totals	713	100.0%
Missing Cases	571	

Table VIII-10A

DISTRIBUTION OF SIGNIFICANT PHYSICAL EVIDENCE
PRESENT IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Presence of Evidence</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	743	84.4%
Yes	<u>137</u>	<u>15.6</u>
<u>Totals</u>	880	100.0
Missing Cases	404	

Table VIII-10B

DISTRIBUTION OF TECHNICAL WORK DONE
IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Technical Work</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	816	91.7%
Yes	<u>74</u>	<u>8.3</u>
Totals	890	100.0%
Missing Cases	394	

Table VIII-11A

DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVABILITY FACTORS PRESENT
IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Presence of Factors</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	464	55.8%
Yes	363	43.6
Totals	827	100.0%
Missing Cases	457	

Table VIII-11B

DISTRIBUTION OF WHETHER CRIME WAS SOLVABLE WITH
REASONABLE EFFORT IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Crime Solvable</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	601	78.4%
Yes	164	21.4
Totals	765	100.0%
Missing Cases	519	

Table VIII-12

DISTRIBUTION OF FIELD SUPERVISORS REVIEW
IN YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Review Status</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Complete	177	0.7%
Concur	310	29.3
Recommend	41	6.8
Complete and Concur	59	9.8
Concur and Recommend	2	0.3
Complete/Concur/Recommend	11	1.8
Totals	604	100.0%
Missing Cases	680	

Table VIII-13

DISTRIBUTION OF POINT OF CRIME
FOR YORK INCIDENT REPORTS

<u>Point of Crime</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Residence	211	39.7%
Sidewalk	80	15.1
Bars	7	1.3
Business	91	17.1
School	21	4.0
Motor Vehicle	108	20.3
Totals	524	100.0%
Missing Cases	760	

Table VIII-14A

CRIME CODE CLASS BY CENSUS TRACTS FOR INCIDENTS

Census Tracts	Murder- Manslaughter		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Assault		Forgery		Vandalism	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	15	24.6%	9	30.0%	24	8.6%	75	18.0%	13	10.2%	9	20.0%	1	100.0%	9	5.9%
2.	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.2	2	6.7	30	10.7	37	8.9	5	3.9	5	11.1	0	0.0	10	6.5
3.	0	0.0	2	20.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	10	3.6	14	3.4	12	9.4	2	4.4	0	0.0	20	13.1
4.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	3.3	6	2.1	7	1.7	1	0.8	2	4.4	0	0.0	6	3.9
5.	0	0.0	2	20.0	3	4.9	1	3.3	13	4.6	22	5.3	7	5.5	3	6.7	0	0.0	7	4.6
6.	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	16	5.7	11	2.6	7	5.5	1	2.2	0	0.0	12	7.8
7.	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	18.0	2	6.7	25	8.9	39	9.4	14	10.9	7	15.6	0	0.0	8	5.2
8.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	14	5.0	20	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.0
9.	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	2	6.7	11	3.9	17	4.1	4	3.1	1	2.2	0	0.0	8	5.2
10.	1	25.0	1	10.0	6	9.8	7	23.3	15	5.4	22	5.3	9	7.0	2	4.4	0	0.0	7	4.6
11.	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	9.8	0	0.0	20	7.1	20	4.8	13	10.2	3	6.7	0	0.0	14	9.2
12.	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.9	0	0.0	26	9.3	22	5.3	10	7.8	1	2.2	0	0.0	10	6.5
13.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	17	6.1	17	4.1	9	7.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	5	3.3
14.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	28	10.0	27	6.5	6	4.7	1	2.2	0	0.0	3	2.0
15.	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.2	0	0.0	13	4.6	26	6.3	8	6.3	2	4.4	0	0.0	22	14.4
16.	<u>1</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Totals	4	100.0%	10	100.0%	61	100.0%	30	100.0%	280	100.0%	414	100.0%	128	100.0%	45	100.0%	1	100.0%	153	100.0%

Table VIII-14B

CRIME CODE CLASS BY CENSUS TRACTS FOR INCIDENTS

Census Tracts	Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Narcotics		Family Offenses		Disorderly Conduct		All Other Offenses		Suspicion		Runaways		Missing Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	3	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	4	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2.	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.8	0	0.0	2	16.7	0	0.0
3.	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0
4.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.8	0	0.0	2	16.7	1	8.3
5.	1	12.5	0	0.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	7.7	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	8.3
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3
7.	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	7	13.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	25.0
8.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	8.3
9.	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.8	0	0.0	2	16.7	1	8.3
10.	1	12.5	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	3	5.8	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0
11.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3
12.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	3	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14.	1	12.5	1	14.3	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15.	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	6	11.5	0	0.0	1	8.3	3	25.0
16.	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Totals	8	100.0%	7	100.0%	12	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	5	100.0%	52	100.0%	1	100.0%	12	100.0%	12	100.0%

Table VIII-14C

CRIME CODE CLASS BY CENSUS TRACTS FOR INCIDENTS

<u>Census Tracts</u>	<u>Unattended Death</u>		<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1.	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2.	1	100.0	0	0.0
3.	0	0.0	1	100.0%
4.	0	0.0	0	0.0
5.	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	0	0.0	0	0.0
8.	0	0.0	0	0.0
9.	0	0.0	0	0.0
10.	0	0.0	0	0.0
11.	0	0.0	0	0.0
12.	0	0.0	0	0.0
13.	0	0.0	0	0.0
14.	0	0.0	0	0.0
15.	0	0.0	0	0.0
16.	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Totals	1	100.0%	1	100.0%

Missing Cases

95

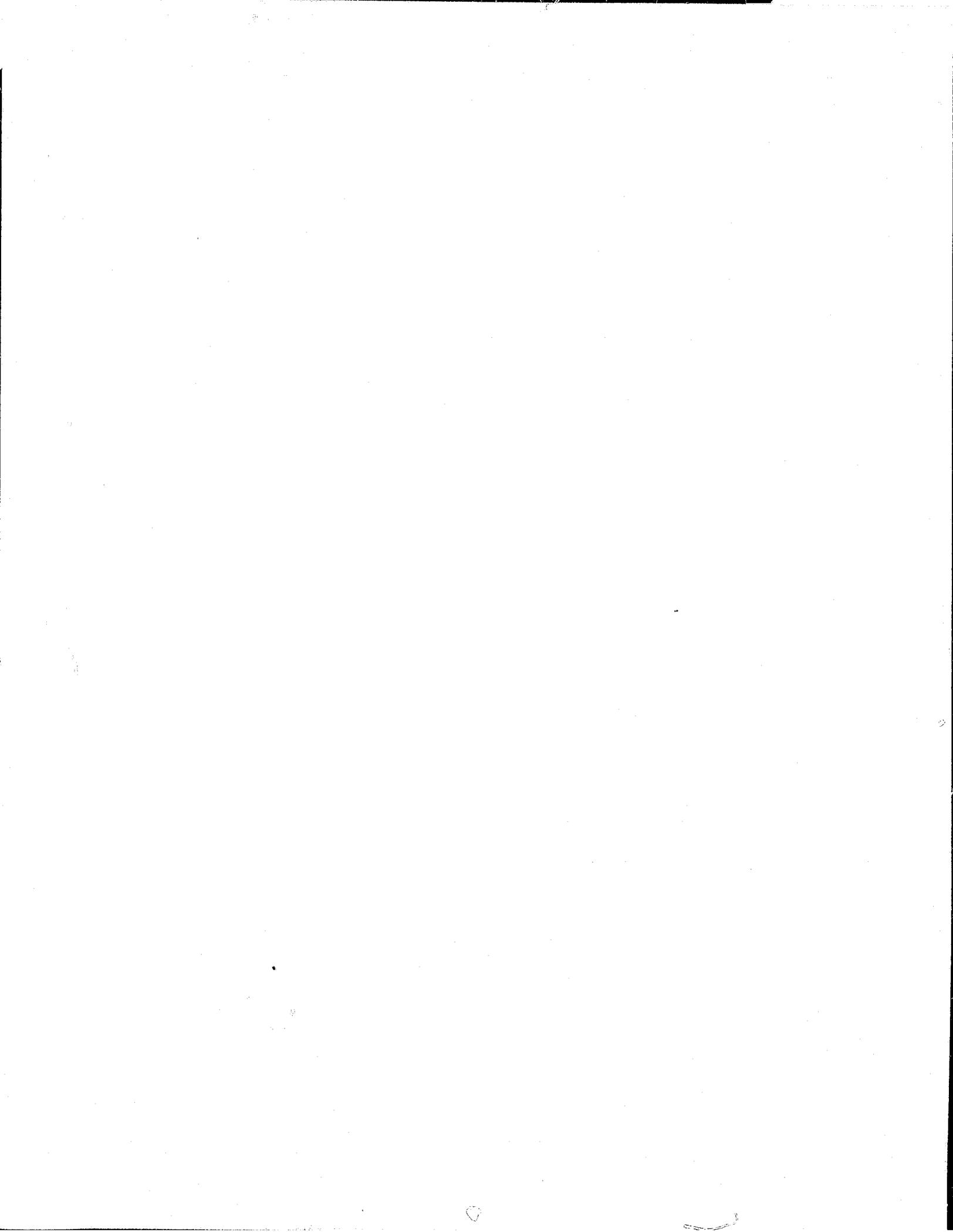


Table VIII- 15A

CRIME CODE CLASS BY TEAM FOR YORK INCIDENT REPORT

Team	Crime Code															
	Murder- Manslaughter		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Assault	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A.	4	100.0%	1	12.5%	32	50.8%	18	72.0%	71	17.7%	156	38.9%	32	26.2%	14	35.0%
B.	0	0.0	6	75.0	15	23.8	5	20.0	73	27.8	111	27.7	38	31.1	17	42.5
C.	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>25.4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>33.4</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>42.6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>22.5</u>
Totals	4	100.0%	8	100.0%	63	100.0%		100.0%	263	100.0%	401	100.0%	122	100.0%	40	100.0%

Table VIII-15B

CRIME CODE CLASS BY TEAM FOR YORK INCIDENT REPORT

Team	Crime Code													
	Forgery		Vandalism		Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Narcotics		Family Offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A.	1	100.0%	32	21.2%	4	44.4%	6	75.0%	3	21.4%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
B.	0	0.0	59	39.1	3	33.3	0	0.0	7	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C.	0	0.0	60	39.7	2	22.2	2	25.0	4	28.6	0	0.0	1	100.0
Totals	1	100.0%	151	100.0%	9	100.0%	8	100.0%	14	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%

Table VIII-15C

CRIME CODE CLASS BY TEAM FOR YORK INCIDENT REPORT

Team	Crime Code													
	Disorderly Conduct		All Other Offenses		Suspicion		Run Aways		Missing Persons		Unattended Death		Miscellaneous	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A.	3	60.0%	15	28.8%	0	0.0%	5	41.7%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
B.	0	0.0	17	32.7	0	0.0	4	33.3	4	36.4	1	100.0	1	50.0
C.	<u>2</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>38.5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>36.4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>50.0</u>
Totals	5	100.0%	52	100.0%	1	100.0%	12	100.0%	11	100.0%	1	100.0%	2	100.0%

Missing Observations 89

Table VIII-16A

CRIME CODE BY POINT OF CRIME FOR YORK INCIDENT REPORT

Point of Crime	Crime Code																	
	Murder- Manslaughter		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft		Assault		Vandalism	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Residence	2	66.7%	4	80.0%	7	29.2%	1	6.3%	128	69.9%	19	16.7%	0	0.0%	7	20.0%	23	27.4%
Sidewalk	1	33.3	0	0.0	12	50.0	12	75.0	1	0.5	18	15.8	5	20.8	19	54.3	0	0.0
Bars	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	0.5	3	2.6	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0
Business	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	44	24.0	28	24.6	0	0.0	3	8.6	14	16.7
School	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	1	6.3	4	2.2	8	7.0	0	0.0	3	8.6	3	3.6
Motor Vehicle	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>79.2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>51.2</u>
Totals	3	100.0%	5	100.0%	21	100.0%	16	100.0%	180	100.0%	109	100.0%	24	100.0%	35	100.0%	83	100.0%

Table VIII-16B

CRIME CODE BY POINT OF CRIME FOR YORK INCIDENT REPORT

Point of Crime	Crime Code															
	Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Disorderly Conduct		All Other Offenses		Suspicion		Missing Persons		Miscellaneous	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Residence	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	1	14.3%	2	100.0%	14	70.0%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	0	0.0
Sidewalk	1	100.0	0	0.0	4	57.1	0	0.0	5	25.0	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0
Bars	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Business	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
School	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Motor Vehicle	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>80.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Totals	1	100.0%	5	100.0%	7	100.0%	2	100.0%	20	100.0%	1	100.0%	5	100.0%	1	100.0%

Missing Observations 766

Table VIII-17A
 CRIME CODE CLASS BY
 ONE OR MORE SOLVABILITY FACTORS

Solvability Factors	Murder- Manslaughter		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Theft		Auto Theft	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	28.3%	5	25.0%	89	46.6%	198	71.2%	35	49.3%
Yes	3	100.0	7	100.0	30	65.2	15	75.0	102	53.4	80	22.0	34	47.9
Totals	3	100.0%	7	100.0%	43	100.0%	20	100.0	191	100.0%	278	100.0%	69	100.0%

Table VIII-17B

CRIME CODE CLASS BY
ONE OR MORE SOLVABILITY FACTORS

Solvability Factors	Assault		Vandalism		Weapons		Prostitution		Sex Offense		Narcotics	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No	9	34.6%	91	79.1%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%
Yes	<u>17</u>	<u>65.4</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>90.9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Totals	26	100.0%	115	100.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%	11	100.0%	1	100.0%

Table VIII-17C

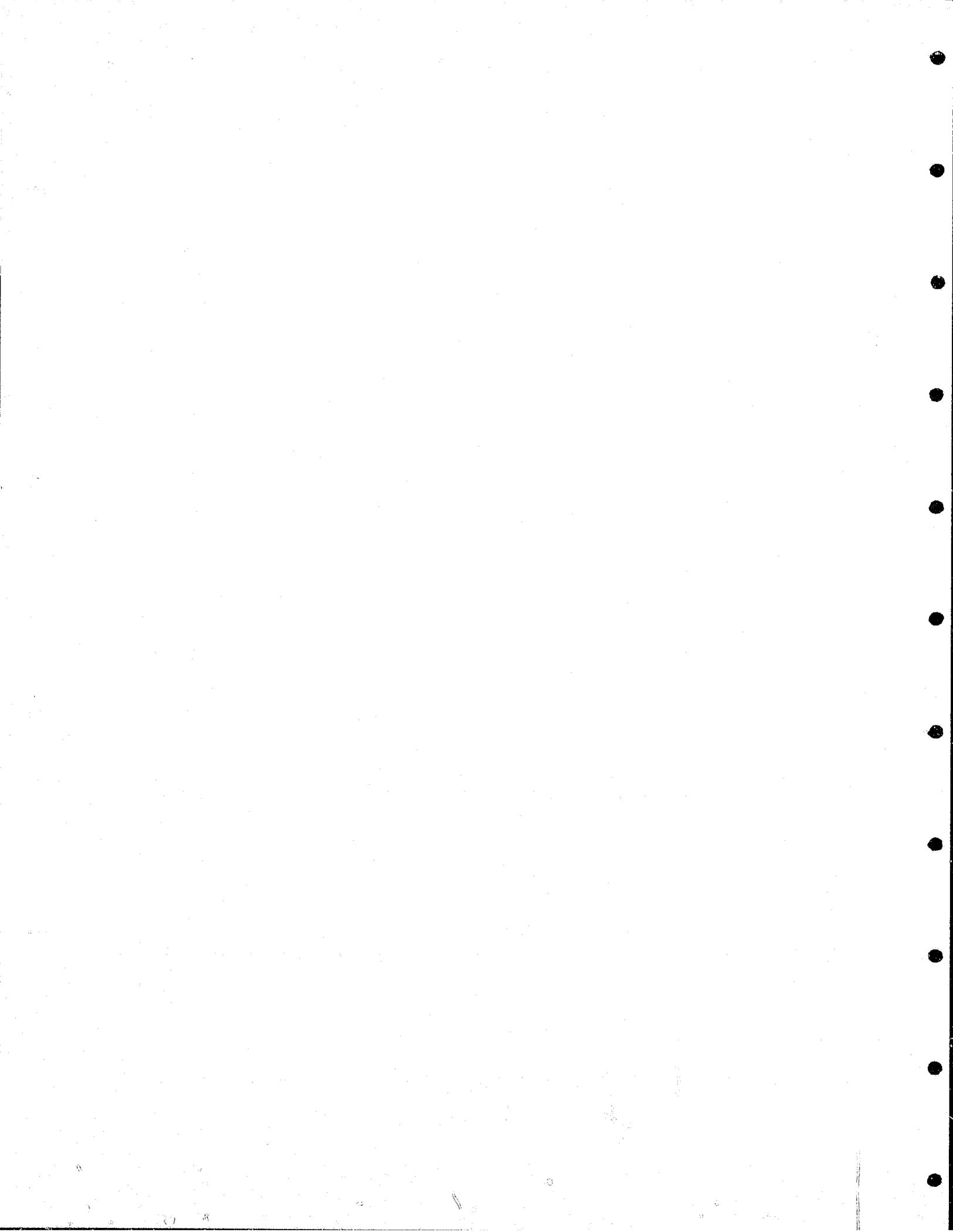
CRIME CODE CLASS BY
ONE OR MORE SOLVABILITY FACTORS

Solvability Factors	<u>Disorderly Conduct</u>		<u>All Other Offenses</u>		<u>Suspicion</u>		<u>Runaways</u>		<u>Missing Persons</u>		<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No	1	25.0%	15	40.5%	1	100.0%	2	33.3%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%
Yes	<u>3</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>59.5%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>66.7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Totals	4	100.0%	37	100.0%	1	100.0%	6	100.0%	4	100.0%	1	100.0%

Table VIII-18

NUMBER OF WITNESSES BY CLEARANCE CODE

Number of Witnesses	Clearance Code									
	Event Verified 1 Adjusted; No Report No Arrest		Event Verified 2 Report Made; No Arrest		Event Verified; 3 No Report; Arrest Or Charge Made		Event Verified; 4 Report Made; Arrest Or Charge Made		Event Unfounded; 6 No Report	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0.	1	100.0%	863	84.9%	2	66.7%	19	29.2	1	100.0%
1.	0	0.0	114	11.2	1	33.3	31	47.7	0	0.0
2.	0	0.0	20	2.0	0	0.0	7	10.8	0	0.0
3.	0	0.0	15	1.5	0	0.0	5	7.7	0	0.0
4.	0	0.0	4	0.4	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0
5.	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	3.1	0	0.0
Totals	1	100.0%	1017	100.0%	3	100.0%	65	100.0%	1	100.0%
	Missing Cases		197							

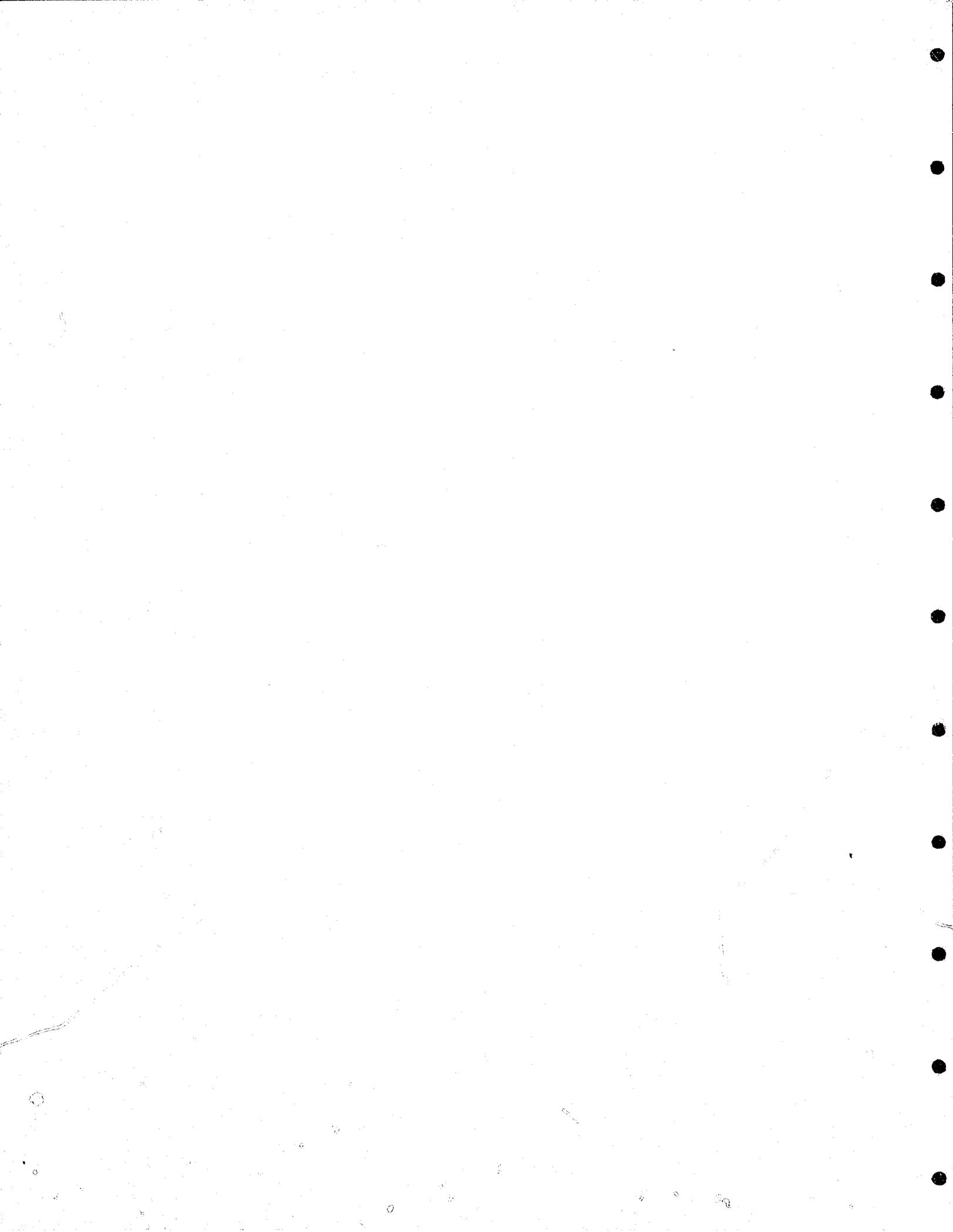


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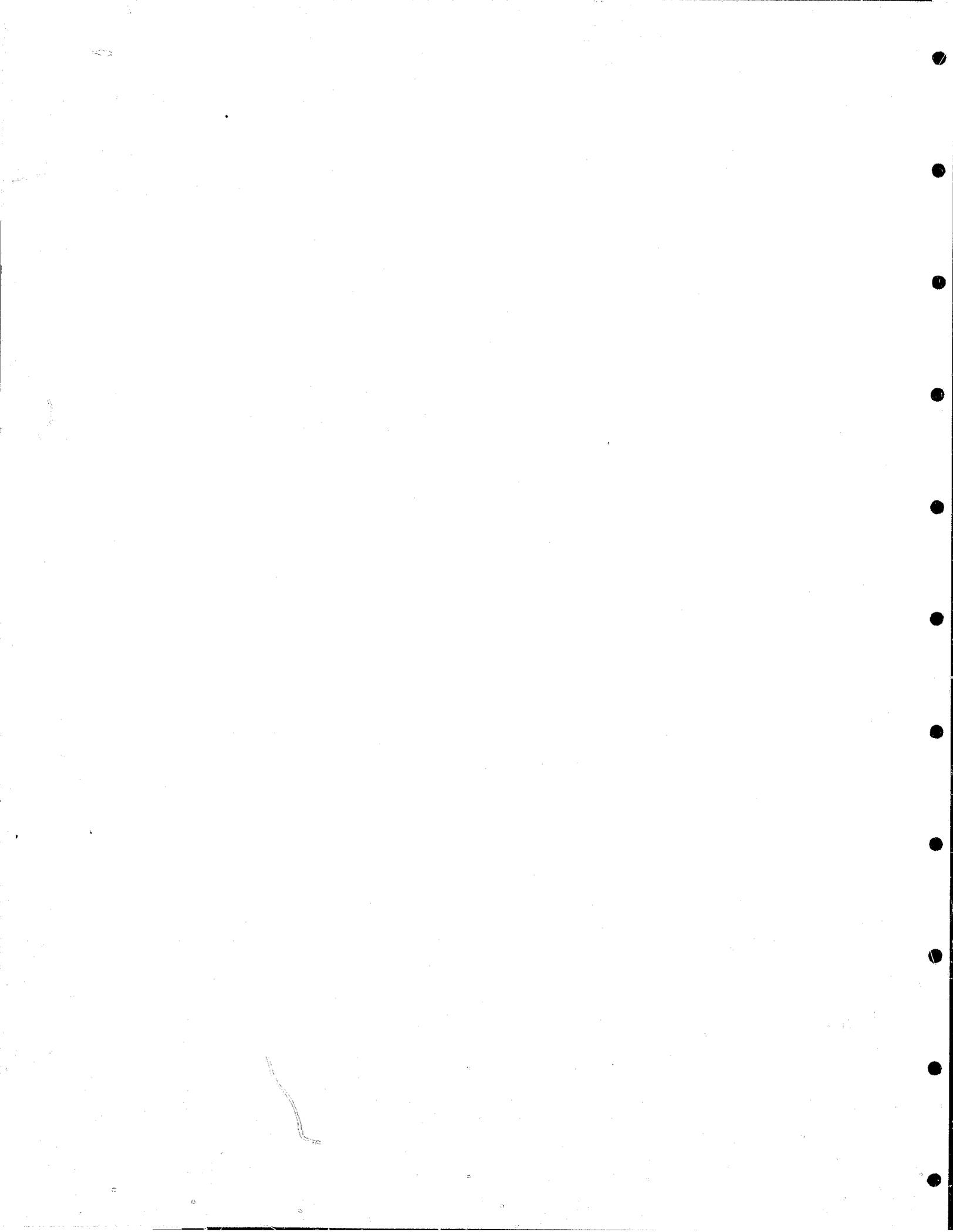


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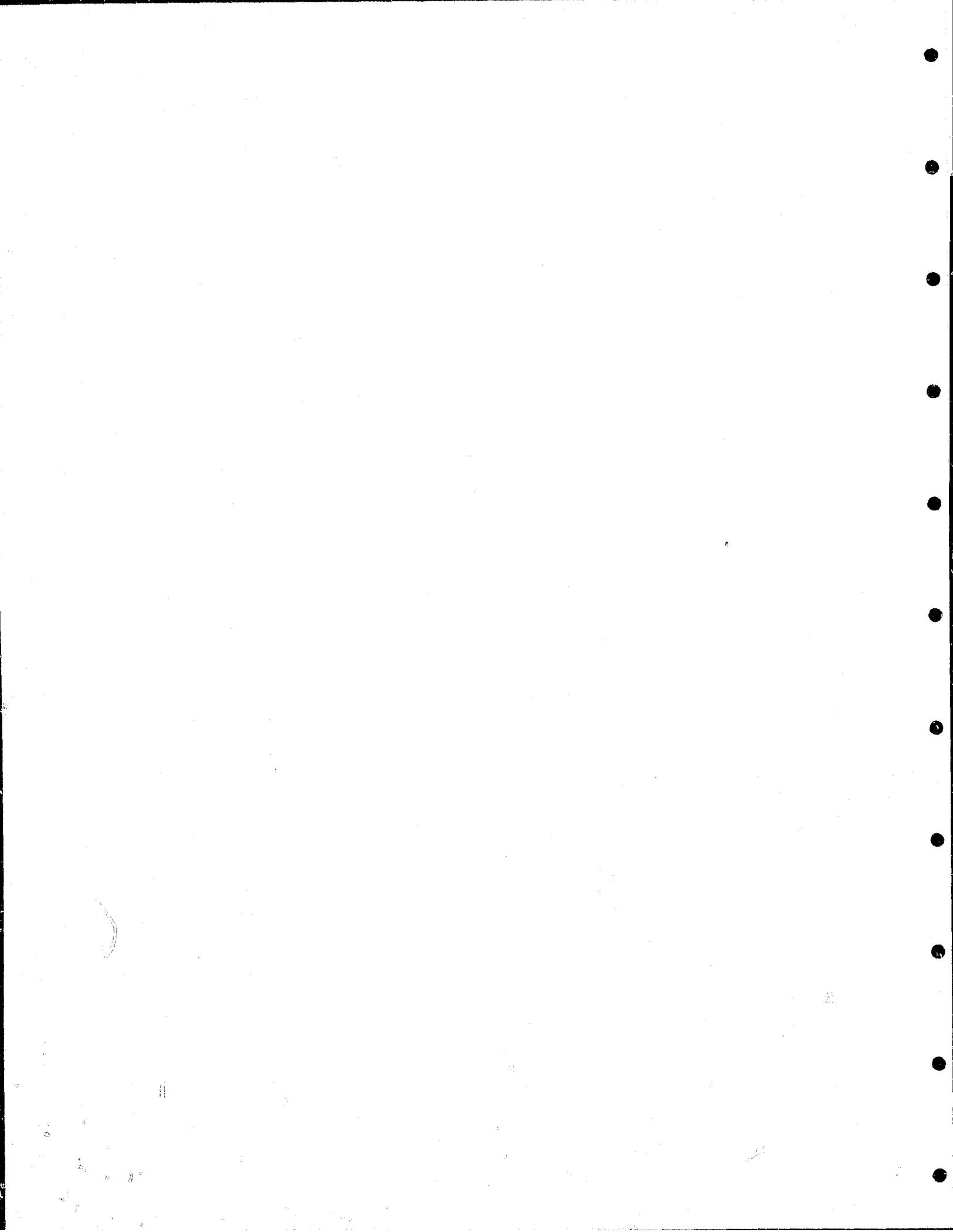
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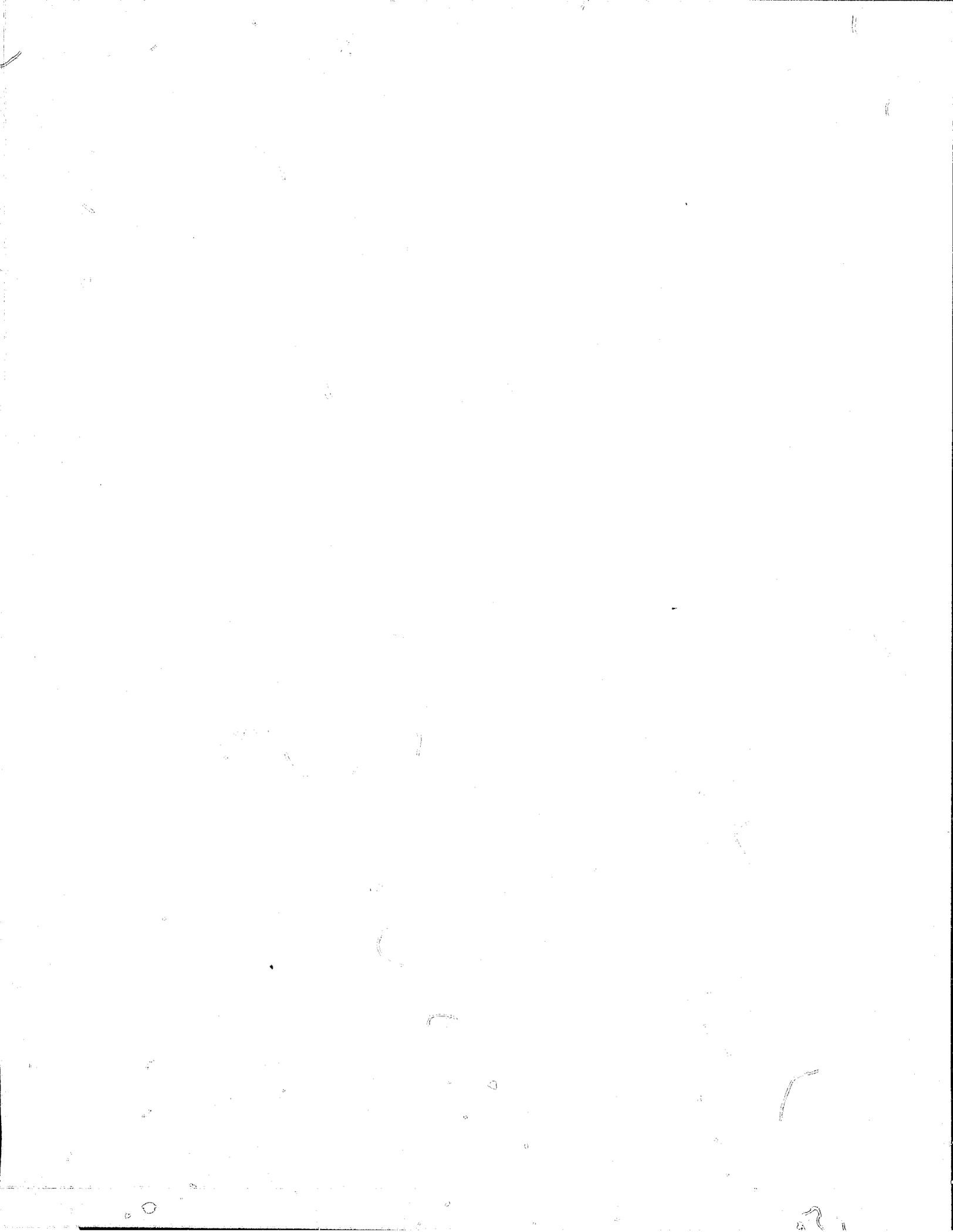
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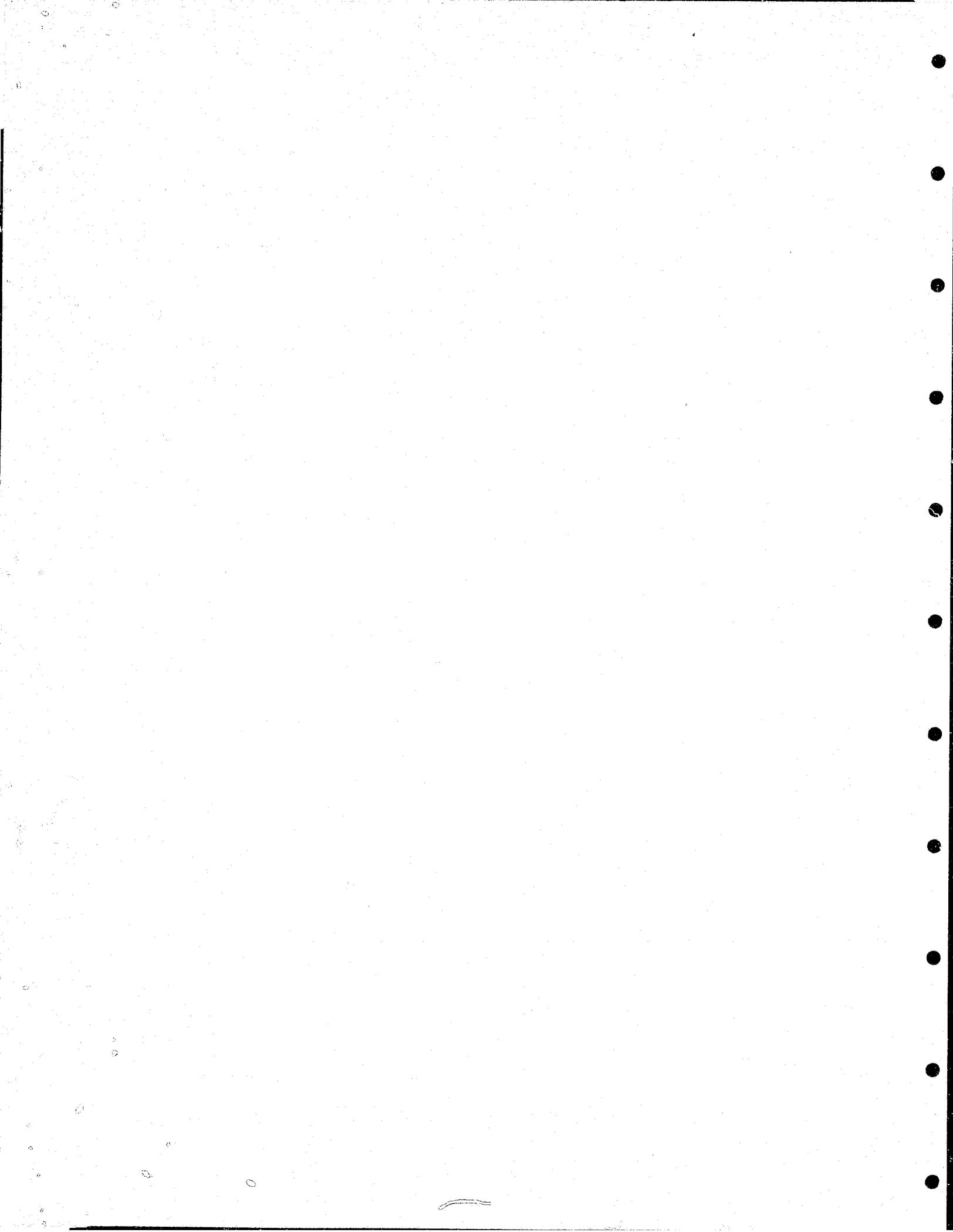


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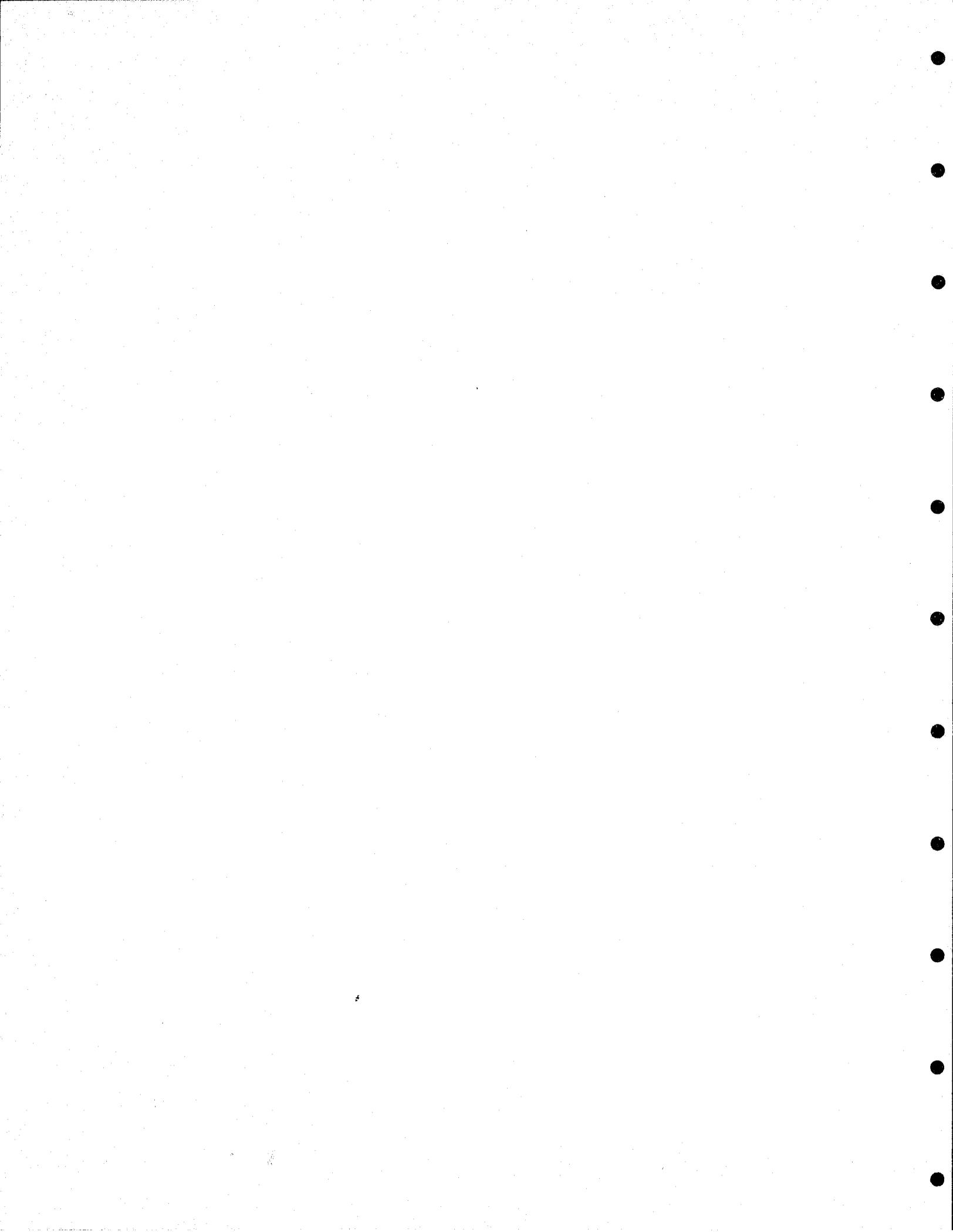


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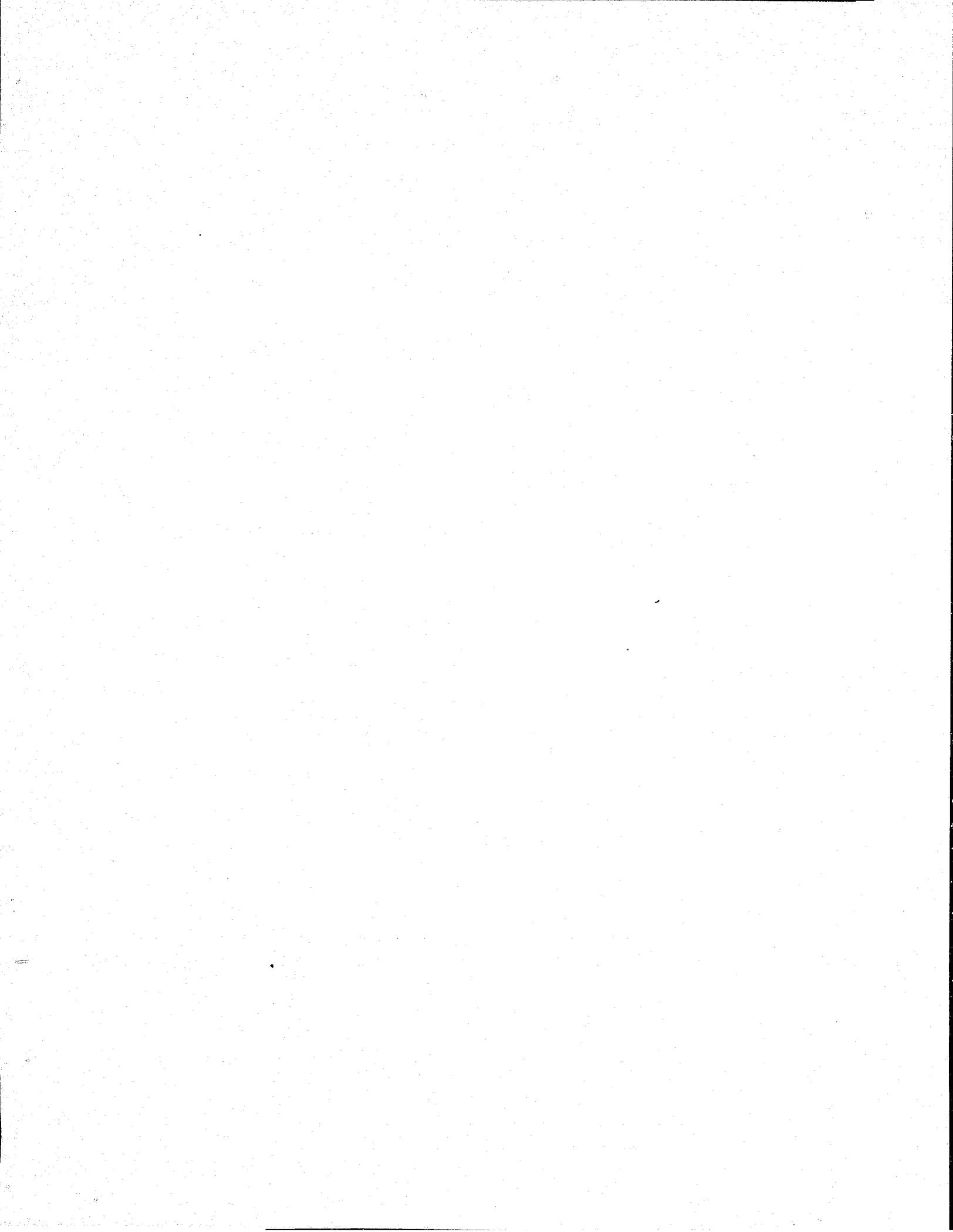
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