City of Pittsburgh Department of Public Safety Bureau of Police

ANNUAL REPORT 2010

Mission

"Our mandate is the continued protection and enhancement of our diverse neighborhoods by working in partnership with our citizens to creatively solve problems always remaining sensitive to the authority with which we're entrusted.

It is our challenge to provide committed service through accountability, integrity and respect."

VALUES

We believe in the value and worth of all members of the Bureau of Police.

We believe our integrity is not negotiable.

We believe we are individually accountable for upholding the values of our organization.

We believe we can best earn respect by first respecting the rights of others.

We believe in striving to achieve the highest moral, ethical and professional standards.

We will adapt to the changing future by maintaining partnerships built upon accountability, integrity and respect.

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Message from the Mayor

Dear Citizens:

2010 was another banner year for the Bureau of Police and the City of Pittsburgh as a whole. Pittsburgh was once again named "America's Most Livable City", and it is impossible to attain such an honor without the important contributions of our public safety officials.



For the fifth consecutive year, our City witnessed a decline in Part 1 crimes, both in terms of raw numbers and per capita crime rate. As of 2011, this is the lowest level of Part I Crime in recorded history.

Nevertheless, there is much work to be done, and we must remain vigilant. Although the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police has made tremendous progress in protecting our community, there was an increase in homicides from 2009 to 2010. This disturbing trend must be reversed. Doing so requires a pro-active stance on law enforcement.

With this in mind, 2010 also marked the launch of several important crime initiatives. Foremost among these is the Pittsburgh Initiative to Reduce Crime, or PIRC. Modeled after similar initiatives in cities such as Boston, this community-based approach at crime reduction will make our City safer by showing would-be criminals that they have a stake in our community's future.

Moving forward, there is certainly room for improvement. However, I am confident in the ability of our officers, our leadership, and our community to face the challenges that lie ahead. As Mayor, I pledge to do my very best to provide our police force with the best equipment, technology, and resources possible. By focusing on community-oriented policing, the brave men and women of the Bureau will make our City even safer in 2011 and beyond.

Sincerely,

Luke Ravenstahl Mayor, City of Pittsburgh

Message from the Director of Public Safety

Dear Citizens:

Public Safety is the most important function that a city provides. As the Director of Public Safety, I am extremely proud of the services that each of the Bureaus in my Department provides our citizens and visitors. In 2010, we had many challenges and successes from which we continue to learn and grow. None of our successes would be possible without the outstanding

cooperation and support we receive from the public and the professionalism of those personnel who are entrusted with the responsibility of providing public safety on a daily basis.

In this Bureau of Police Annual Report, you will see that community/public safety cooperation reflected in the crime statistics. For the fifth straight year, we have realized a drop in Part I crimes. Not only did Part I Crimes decline; but, they are at their lowest levels in our recorded crime history. This continues to serve as a magnet for businesses and families to move into "America's Most Livable City".

Looking forward, we continue to invest in taking law enforcement into the future with enhancements to our electronic information systems, the implementation of the Pittsburgh Initiative to Reduce Crime (PIRC), continued efforts to attain state accreditation and continuing our training of new officers to maintain our strength.

Once again, I want to thank each every member of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police for their dedicated service. You have each ably demonstrated your commitment to *serve and protect* Pittsburgh's citizens and visitors. You continue to make our citizens proud of both our City and our police force. I reaffirm to all of our officers my commitment in providing you with the resources needed to keep you and our City safe.

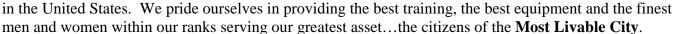
Sincerely,

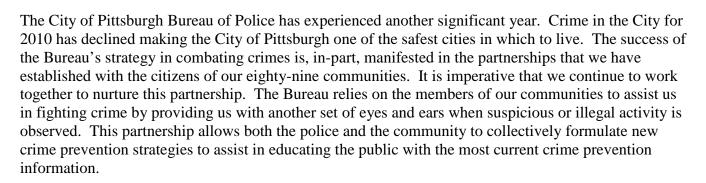
Michael H. Huss Director of Public Safety

Message from the Chief of Police

Greeting's to the citizens of Pittsburgh and to the welcomed visitors of our great City. It is my pleasure to present the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police 2010 Annual Report. I trust that you will find the information contained useful, informative and with greater transparency than provided in prior years.

The men and women of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police thank you for allowing us to continue to *Protect and Serve* our most valued customers along with some of the newest cutting edge equipment and technology. We are continually striving to make the Bureau of Police the preeminent law enforcement agency





Some new editions to the 2010 Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Annual Report include the section outlining the distribution of sworn personnel under each branch of the Bureau of Police. Sections have also been added providing statistical details on homicides, traffic stops and arrests in the City of Pittsburgh. Also included are sections providing data on police disciplinary actions, police retirements and police deaths.

In keeping with our mission to maintain transparency in the Bureau, we have updated the information provided under the three branches of the Bureau (Administration, Investigations and Operations) to reflect the expenditures in the revised budget summary. We have also included under our Subject Resistance Review Section summaries that provide Firearms Review, Canine Review, Injury Review-Resisting Subjects and Injury Review of Officers.

In the vigilant efforts of the Police Bureau and the citizens of Pittsburgh working together, I am pleased to announce that we have realized a decline in Part I Crimes for the fifth straight year reaching our lowest level in our recorded crime history in both raw numbers and per capita crime rate. Unfortunately, we have realized an increase in homicides for 2010.

The Bureau is also very fortunate to have a diverse Bureau of Police Chaplaincy Corps under the leadership and direction of Chief Chaplain Reverend John Welch. The Chaplaincy Corps has been a tremendous asset to not only the men and women of the Bureau but to the citizens of this great City. The Chaplaincy Corps has grown to a membership of fifteen chaplains of multi-cultural and varied faiths representative of the officers and of the multi-religious communities in which we serve,

As our City continues to flourish as a diverse business, cultural, educational and faith-based community, the Bureau of Police will continue its effort to ensure a safer environment for our citizens and visitors to work, shop, play and visit the historical treasures of our Most Livable City.



I still strongly believe that the churches, the community and the police must work together to attack the element of crime that continues to plague our City. Together and only together can we work to aggressively approach the problem of eradicating the violent crimes that afflicts our neighborhoods, our children and our quality of life. As the statistics for Part 1 Crimes reflect a decrease we cannot afford to rest on our accomplishments but rather continue to build on them. Let's resolve to work collectively to keep Pittsburgh as "America's Most Livable City".

Sincerely,

Nathan E. Harper Chief of Police

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police

Pittsburgh, located in the center of Allegheny County where the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers meet to form the Ohio River, was incorporated as a borough by an act dated April 22, 1794, the same year as the Whiskey Rebellion. The act provided for the election of two Burgesses, a High Constable and a Town Clerk. We, in the Bureau of Police, trace our roots to Samuel Morrison, the first High Constable for the Borough of Pittsburgh.

On March 18, 1816, Pittsburgh was formally incorporated as a city. Under this charter, the Mayor of Pittsburgh was elected by the council and was given the authority to appoint the High Constable and four City Constables. These constables were enjoined to preserve the peace, arrest all disorderly persons, and attend court, the market, and Councils. This was a daytime duty in which the Constables were paid by event rather than by salary. The Mayor was also given the power to appoint a night watch consisting of a Superintendent and twelve watchmen. The duties of the watchmen included the care of the oil, wick and utensils belonging to the city and the prevention of murders, robberies and other disorders.

Loss of tax revenues due to a depression in the City's manufacturing and commerce enterprises caused the discontinuation of the night watch in April 1817. It was reestablished on March 26, 1836, by an act that authorized one Captain of the Watch, two Lieutenants of the Watch and 16 watchmen for the purpose of establishing a system of police to secure the City's citizens and their property. During this period, the constables continued to perform daylight duties on a non-salary basis. In December 1857, an ordinance was adopted that established a day-salaried police department consisting of one chief and not more than nine constables. On January 27, 1868, the dual system of day and night police was abolished and the present system was created. In that year, the force was authorized not more than 100 men to include the Chief of Police, one Captain, and not more than eight Lieutenants.

September 11, 2001 changed forever law enforcement in the United States. No longer could we afford to stay inwardly focused on the nationally defined Part I Crimes of Homicide, Aggravated Assault, Rape, Robbery, Burglary, Larceny Theft and Motor Vehicle Theft. We now had to become more cognizant of the external threats to the homeland security of the City.

2009 was the most tragic year in the Bureau's history when we lost Officers Eric Kelly, Stephen Mayhle and Paul Sciullo II in the line of duty on April 4, 2009.

In 2010, we upgraded the security at the West End station, began the design and construction of security enhancements in our Hill District station, and began the process of upgrading our North Side station and the Police Training Academy. We also moved the Arson Squad from the West End to Stanton Heights allowing us to convert the former squad room to a plainclothes detectives' office, traffic officers' office, computer work space, interview room and a 30-day hold room.

The City's Tow Pound ceased operations in January 2010 and its services were contracted out. The new contractor operated towing operations are more centrally located and operates with extended hours. This allows the public to have more immediate access to their vehicle in the event that it is towed.

Looking forward, the Bureau's greatest challenges will be to further increase and constantly refine our recruiting efforts, refine our organizational structure to better support our citizens and visitors to our

City, further improve our intelligence capabilities, and strengthen our partnerships with our communities, our partnerships with other law enforcement agencies and continuously improve our information technology infrastructure.

History of Our Badge

In 1873, the Police Badge
was designed and officially adopted
by the City of Pittsburgh.

The badge is a unique design:
The crest is from the Coat-of-Arms of
William Pitt, the 1st Earl of Chatham,



The English gentleman for whom Pittsburgh is named.

The garter around the badge
is from the Most Noble Order of the Garter,
the senior British Order of Chivalry founded by King Edward III in 1348.



The shield is a circular fighting shield
used by 15th century Greek foot soldiers.

During the 16th and 17th centuries,
the circular shield was used extensively in the British Isles,
hence its appearance in Pittsburgh.



The Pittsburgh Police Badge,
with its distinctive design and history,
is worn with great pride by the men and women
of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.



Bureau Priorities and Initiatives

PRIORITIES

- 1. Attain and maintain Pennsylvania accreditation as a law enforcement agency
- 2. Revolutionize recruiting efforts such that the make-up of the Bureau reflects the communities we serve
- 3. Increase cooperation and understanding between the Bureau of Police and the citizens we serve
- 4. Reinvest in the City's future by reinvesting in our youth and their families
- 5. Proactively fight crime within the City of Pittsburgh
- 6. Support federal, state and local law enforcement partners
- 7. Upgrade technology to meet the changing demands of the cyber crime world and the need to access and disseminate data in a timely manner
- 8. Upgrade police facilities to increase safety and security for those who work inside while maintaining public accessibility
- 9. Civilianize administrative positions to increase officer presence in operational assignments
- 10. Perform a continual assessment of our needs, current technology and best practices and change accordingly

Initatives

1. **Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Accreditation Project:** In 2010, we added an additional officer to the Bureau Accreditation Team. We also started the process of procuring PowerDMS – a software package that will help in the policy development, policy distribution and officer policy education process. PowerDMS is expected to be onboard in 2011.

There are **three phases** to the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Commission (PLEAC) process. Each phase has its own unique set of needs and challenges.

Phase One - Application - COMPLETED

- a. Application approval
- b. Receipt of materials
- c. Create filing system
- d. Form accreditation team and assign responsibilities
- e. Attend mandatory training to certify accreditation managers
- f. Create policy revision system

Phase Two - Self Assessment - IN PROGRESS

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Research and Planning section has worked throughout 2010 to meet the 132 professional standards and mandates required by PLEAC in this self assessment phase. To date, we have completed 109 of the 132 professional standards. The majority of standards are subdivided into areas known as "bullets". One standard may have zero to six bullets. Each bullet requires, at a very minimum, an adjustment in the Bureau's

written policy. The bullets may also require training and/or equipment purchases Bureauwide. There are over 320 inspectable tasks that must be addressed and managed in this phase before the final phase can be considered. This phase is the most challenging and time consuming part of the three phase accreditation process.

The main component in achieving accreditation is policy development. All policies identified for revision follow a specific protocol which includes review by the Pittsburgh Police Command Group (consisting of 5 chiefs, 9 commanders, 3 civilian managers, Training Academy Lieutenant and Research & Planning Lieutenant) and the Fraternal Order of Police. It is a comprehensive process and requires a significant amount of time. The accreditation team uses model policies identified by the International Association Chiefs of Police and the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Commission. When appropriate, the accreditation team meets with subject matters experts both internal to and external of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.

In 2010, the accreditation team accomplished the challenging task of revising policy and procedures in several critical areas such as officer and prisoner safety, vehicle and foot pursuits, towing procedures, unbiased policing, critical incidents involving police officers and the state mandated right to know law. We were acknowledged by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) for our consistent and accurate reporting for juvenile who have been detained for investigative purposes or processed for arrest by the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. This reporting also includes juvenile who are CYF referrals, returned missing juveniles and runaways. The State of Pennsylvania requires all police departments in the Commonwealth to report detention or arrest of juveniles. We are pleased to report we remain in full compliance with no violations for 2010.

File creation consists of documentation the PLEAC assessors will use to determine if the PBP has the appropriate policy in place to meet each individual standard. The files consist of two proofs that demonstrate the policy is in use consistently bureau wide. These proofs may be demonstrated by highlighting an officer's narrative in an investigative report dealing with that particular standard. File creation is on-going and the centerpiece of the mock and on site inspection.

Phase Three - Formal Assessment

Phase three consists of two separate inspections. The first inspection is known as the mock inspection. During this mock inspection, all 132 standards required for accreditation will be inspected by a PLEAC team. The goal of this phase is to review our policies and procedures to ensure the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police meets the standards for PLEAC accreditation. Any deficiencies discovered during the mock assessment will be identified and resolved.

The onsite inspection is the official inspection conducted by PLEAC in which the entire Bureau is evaluated in a comprehensive and rigorous manner. The inspection, normally lasting two or three days, opens the Bureau up to the PLEAC inspector to visit any of our duty locations, interact with our personnel and evaluate policy implementation.

2. **Street Beat Pittsburgh** Street Beat Pittsburgh is an interactive talk show designed to inform Pittsburgh Residents of the present and proactive initiatives being shared by the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, citizens, human services groups and the community at large.

Street Beat Pittsburgh is part of Mayor Ravenstahl's and Chief Harper's initiative to showcase the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police and its proactive educational and safety initiatives.

Street Beat Pittsburgh is written, produced, and hosted by Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Public Information Officer, Diane Richard.

Episodes include information on (new episodes are filmed monthly):

Police Academy Recruitment

Fire Safety Tips

Rapid Emergency Deployment (RED)

Burglary Squad

Chaplain Corps

Bomb Squad

Team Special Deployment Division Specialty

Abandoned Vehicles Units

Crossing Guards River Rescue Unit

MOMS and COPS K-9 Unit
Pittsburgh Bureau of Police and Motor Unit
Pennsylvania State Police Collaborative S.O.A.R.

Street Beat Pittsburgh airs daily at 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Stay tuned to City Channel Pittsburgh for air times on specialty segments (airing times are subject to change).

3. Pittsburgh Initiative to Reduce Crime (PIRC)

Under PIRC, the City, County, State and Federal Governments are organized with social services organizations and the community in a new way to use all available laws and resources to stop the killings. It is intended to reduce gang/group related homicides in the City of Pittsburgh and is based on the Ceasefire Model developed by Professor David Kennedy of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City. Implementation and outcomes research is being provided by the University of Pittsburgh School of Social Work.

PIRC works by organizing law enforcement, social service delivery agencies and broad-based community voices to speak directly to the offending population at call-in sessions.

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police has identified 37 violent groups with over 1400 members, accounting for only .004 percent of the City's population. These groups, however, contribute to a majority of City homicides which often affect youths.

The message is this:

- Violence is wrong
- Homicides must stop
- We care about you and need you doing good in our community
- There are services available if you need help
- If you cannot control your actions, you and your entire group will be punished
- Take this message back to your gang group members

After the message is delivered, if another homicide occurs, the entire gang or group is removed from the streets and quickly prosecuted. After these actions take place, another call-in session is held.

Any gang group member desiring assistance to transition from street life to an employment based lifestyle can call the PIRC Service Line at 412-255-2374. Pittsburgh Community Services, Inc. is coordinating the delivery of services for PIRC.

First Call-In Session July 13, 2010)

After months of coordination, outreach and research, PIRC implementation team held its first "call-in" sessions at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. at the Pittsburgh Federal Courthouse. About 55 offenders from these violent groups attended the first call-in. All are on parole or probation and were ordered by the court to attend.

During the call-in, the collaborative partnership of law enforcement, social services, community figures and grieving mothers delivered PIRC's non-violence message to group-involved offenders currently on probation or parole. All were given a simple, but serious message to take back to their group: killing is not okay for any reason – and it will not be tolerated. The partnership communicated a credible, moral message against violence; a credible law enforcement message about the consequences of further violence; and a genuine offer of help for those who want it.

The session was called to order by Federal Judge Donetta Ambrose and Judge Anthony Mariani. Then, Police Chief Nathan Harper, Acting U.S. Attorney Robert S. Cessar, Assistant District Attorney Dan Konieczka, and Allegheny County Jail Warden Ramon Rustin delivered the law enforcement message.

Under the PIRC structure, the next time a crime occurs by a member of a group all members will be held accountable. When it comes to a homicide, there will be no plea bargains; the hardest arm of the law will be delivered. Then, group offenders will be brought back in for another call-in to reinforce the PIRC message.

The Acting U.S. Attorney gave a gripping presentation on recent federal prosecutions of groups.

"I explained to these offenders the real life consequences of being prosecuted under the federal racketeering statute and conspiracy laws," said Acting U.S. Attorney Cessar. "Seeing photos of their former peers, who are now serving life sentences in federal prisons around the country, really seemed to send a message. These offenders seemed surprised to learn that being charged with a federal offense often means pre-trial detention and, if convicted, a mandatory minimum sentence that is served in a federal prison far away from family and friends"

Next, the social services team, which includes case managers, probation officers and Richard Garland, executive director of One Vision One Life, explained the services available to help offenders out of the cycle of violence. Mothers who have lost their sons to violent crime followed with a pleading message. Former gang-members closed the session with a vision of uplift: change is possible.

After the call-in, law enforcement members left the room and social services intake providers and probation officers stayed behind to provide offenders with the streamlined services available to help them get their lives back on track – if they want to change. The offenders took with them a post-card which reinforces the PIRC message and offers the PIRC help-hotline: 412-255-2374. PIRC contracted with Pittsburgh Community Services, Inc. to offer case management for offenders who need assistance in counseling, job placement and drug rehabilitation.

<u>Second Call-In Session October 18, 2010:</u> On October 18, 2010, PIRC held its second call-in event and first call-in event for juvenile offenders at the Allegheny County Courthouse. Approximately 34 offenders were in attendance.

Saturation Detail November 9, 2011:

In the month following the second call-in, there were shootings in the Northside, Hill District, Larimer, and Oakland, with one homicide occurring in the Upper Hill. On Tuesday, November, 9, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, along with various multi-agency police units, conducted two saturation details. Both details were initiated as part of the PIRC response to homicides and shootings occurring in the Pittsburgh area.

A number of arrests were made that day. The message was made clear: gun and gang violence will not be tolerated. Officers left the PIRC message (a card) with the individuals they encountered on the detail that included contact information for those individuals seeking assistance to better their lives and also provides a message to stop gun violence.

PIRC Status Update: Since July 13, 2010, PIRC has received:

- 27 service calls from the target population
- 19 of those calls were from people that attended the call-in sessions
- 11 have received workforce development assistance, including resume development
- 10 people received assistant with healthcare, food, holiday presents and other family issues
- 4 people are now employed
- 6 people received GED help
- 4 people received emergency financial assistance
- 4 people have dropped out
- 2 people didn't need any assistance

PIRC is always in need of additional job opportunities for the target population. Any business or nonprofit with such a position can contact the PIRC Coordinator. The Chuck Sanders-PIRC Jobs Fund is available to provide a subsidy towards a person's pay.

PIRC services are accessed by calling the PIRC Service Hotline: 412-592-9472.

4. City Tow Pound Privatized:

City towing operations have been privatized. McGann and Chester is the towing contractor for the City for illegally parked vehicles. If your vehicle has been towed, please contact:

McGann and Chester Towing 700 Hargrove Street Pittsburgh, PA 15226 412-381-9400

<u>Abandoned Vehicles</u>: To report an abandoned car, call the Mayor's Office at 412-255-2621. Please be prepared to provide the location, description of the vehicle and license plate number. If your abandoned vehicle has been towed, you should contact the police zone in which the vehicle had been abandoned for information.

5. APRS Upgrades:

• <u>Field Contact Data Propagation</u> – This feature will allow the user to optionally propagate like information, such as vehicle and location data between multiple Field Contact Reports within the same CCR.

- <u>Arrest Data Propagation Enhancement</u> A new "Auto Generate Reports" button will be added to the bottom of the Investigative and Supplement reports. This button will list an Arrest Report for all of the arrestees listed on the current report (not across the entire CCR) and an Offense Report. All of these reports will be selected by default, but the officer may deselect any of the reports they do not wish to have auto-generated. When the officer selects create, the system will create Under Creation versions of all of the selected reports, pre-filled out with all of the known information in the system. The 2.0 Report that is generated will pre-filled out with all of the Arrestees selected in the screen described above. The officer will then need to review, complete, and submit the reports as normal.
- Warrant Office Data Propagation This new function will reside on the 3.0 and Supplement Forms and will only be visible to Warrant Office Users. The function will allow the user to enter the OTN and Arrest Number for each Arrestee on the 3.0 or Supplement Report. The user will then hit the "Propagate OTN\Arrest #s" button. The user will be displayed a list of all the unapproved Arrest Reports contained in the CCR with the Arrestee's Name and Arrest Date. The user can select one, multiple, or all of the arrest reports and the system will add the correct OTN and Arrest Numbers to each of the Arrestees on each of the selected arrest reports. The user will then just need to verify, approve, and print each of the arrest reports.
- <u>The State Vehicle Pursuit Form</u> This form will be added to APRS. This form is currently manually completed. It will be made electronic with all of the standard APRS controls and validation.
- <u>APRS Report-Tree Enhancement</u> The CCR Report Tree has been improved to include the name of the main actor of a report. Certain report types, such as Field Contacts and Arrest Reports, where there is only one main actor, will display the actor's name to the right of the report type in the Report Tree. For instance if a CCR contains three Arrest Reports, each Arrest Report will now list the name of the arrestee next to it in the tree.
- <u>Notification Queue Re-Design</u> The Notification Queue will be redesigned to support lower resolution settings. In addition many new search parameters have been added to the system, allowing users to search upon Census, Approval or Incident Date, and many other fields. The Notification Queue has also been expanded to allow the user to search the Police Imaging system along with the APRS data, thus expanding the age and number of reports that can be searched.
- <u>Record Search (Notification Queue "Light")</u> The new Record Search feature of APRS will allow all officers to search for any APRS or Police Imaging report. The system allows the officer to search by CCR, OTN, and\or victim and arrestee Name. The tool also allows officers to print multiple reports with a single click. For instance, they can search for a CCR and print all of the reports at once.
- <u>Hot Swap Executable</u> The APRS Server will be re-architected to allow CIS to deploy bug fixes to the APRS Desktop version without the need for a system wide outage. This means that officers working in the various zones will be able to continue to work as a bug fix is deployed and the system will automatically install the new application the next time that they restart APRS.
- <u>Visual Studio Upgrade</u> The current APRS version uses the Microsoft.NET framework 1.1. The new version will be upgraded to use the Microsoft .NET framework 3.5. This upgrade will lower future development cost and allow the system to utilize the latest Microsoft Controls and technologies in any future development.
- <u>201/302 Commitments</u> When a report is created for a 201/302 or Suicidal Person in APRS, a pop-up window will appear to remind the officer to complete the "20.20 CIT Report". A link to the form will appear. When the report is being reviewed for approval, the supervisor is also reminded to ensure the CIT report was completed.

- 6. **Property Room Barcodes:** Enhances APRS to allow officers to group and print Evidence Labels directly from APRS. The barcode generated from APRS would then be used to automate the chain of custody and track the property in the Property Room and Crime Lab. This enhancement would have to interact with the Crime Lab's BEAST system. It would also automate the Chain of Custody logbooks by utilizing the officer's smartcards and the new property barcodes.
- 7. **In Car Camera Project** (**Implementing**): In car camera servers have been installed at Zones 1, 2, 5 and 6. Zones 3 and 4 are scheduled to be installed this year pending appropriate funding. Marked police vehicles year models 2008 and 2009 in Zones 5 and 6 already have the electronics of the camera installed in their vehicles as do model year 2009 vehicles in Zones 1 and 2. Any vehicles in these that do not have the electronics currently installed will have to be retro-fitted.
- 8. **Court Check-In:** With the deployment of the City of Pittsburgh SmartCard identifications, the opportunity to automate the method City officers check-in and out of court presented itself. This was a manual process where officers checked in with the court clerk upon their arrival, checked out with the same clerk when switching to another court or returning to normal duty, and then mailing a stack of officer court cards to the payroll department to track the recorded times. The Court Check-In system now allows a kiosk to be placed at each court where officers can electronically log-in and log-out eliminating the need for payroll cards.
- 9. **Neighborhood Camera Project:** A project designed to aid law enforcement in designated Pittsburgh neighborhoods by implementing a network of cameras to be use as a tool to combat crime trends. These cameras can monitor an area for any threats and will aid in the identification of individuals involved in criminal activity.
- 10. **New County CAD System:** Allegheny County has moved to a new Tiburon CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch) System allowing Pittsburgh Bureau of Police supervisors have the ability to monitor calls for service within their zones through the vehicle status application on their mobile data terminals.

Deputy and Assistant Chiefs



PAUL J. DONALDSONDeputy Chief of Police



REGINA McDONALD Assistant Chief Administration

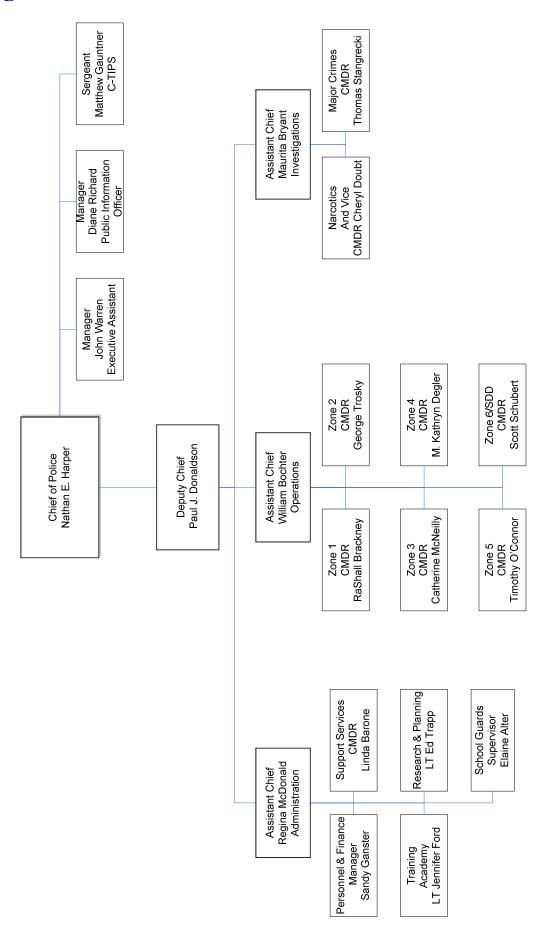


MAURITA BRYANT Assistant Chief Investigations



WILLIAM BOCHTER
Assistant Chief
Operations

Organization of the Bureau



Distribution of Officers

Chief Nathan E. Harper Office of the Chief of Police

21 sworn personnel

Deputy Chief Paul Donaldson Office of the Deputy Chief

6 sworn personnel

Assistant Chief Regina McDonald Office of the Assistant Chief Administration

3 sworn personnel

Lieutenant Jennifer Ford

Police Training Academy 16 sworn personnel

Lieutenant Ed Trapp

Planning and Intelligence 17 sworn personnel

Commander Linda Barone

Support Services 23 sworn personnel

Property Room 5 sworn personnel

Warrant Squad 3 sworn personnel

Attached to the Office of Municipal Investigation 7 sworn personnel

> **Compensation** 14 sworn personnel

Extended X 3 sworn personnel

Assistant Chief Maurita Bryant Office of the Assistant Chie Investigations

2 sworn personnel

Commander Thomas Stangrecki

Major Crimes

104 sworn personnel

Commander Cheryl Doubt

Narcotics & Vice 58 sworn personnel Narcotics & Vice - Canine 1 sworn personnel

Assistant Chief William Bochter Office of the Assistant Chief **Operations**

2 sworn personnel

Commander RaShall Brackney

Zone 1

89 sworn personnel Zone 1 – Bike

1 sworn personnel

Zone 1 - Canine

4 sworn personnel

Commander George Trosky

Zone 2

91 sworn personnel

Zone 2 - Bike

3 sworn personnel

Zone 2 – Canine

3 sworn personnel

Commander Catherine McNeilly

Zone 3

85 sworn personnel

Zone 3 – Bike

3 sworn personnel

Zone 3 - Canine

3 sworn personnel

Commander M. Kathryn Degler

Zone 4

84 sworn personnel

Zone 4 – Bike

1 sworn personnel

Zone 4 - Canine

2 sworn personnel

Commander Timothy O'Connor

Zone 5

87 sworn personnel

Zone 5 - Bike

1 sworn personnel

Zone 5 – Canine

4 sworn personnel

Commander Scott Schubert

Zone 6

64 sworn personnel

Zone 6 – Bike

1 sworn personnel

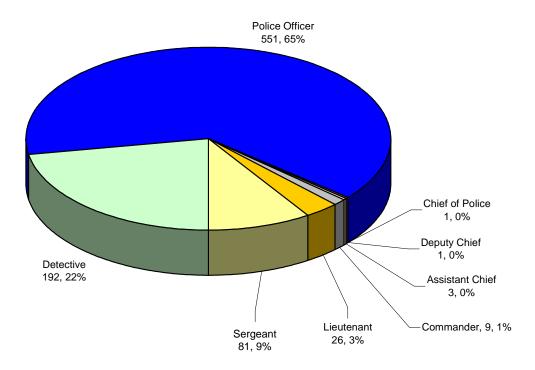
Zone 6 - Canine

1 sworn personnel

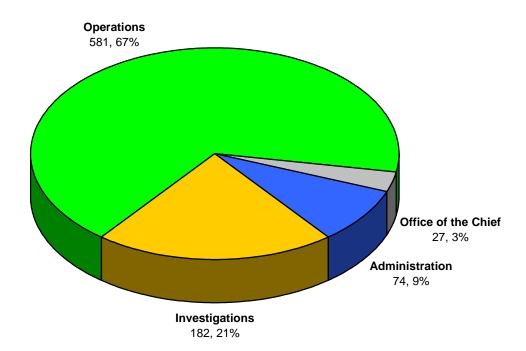
Special Deployment Division

52 sworn personnel

Distribution of Officer by Rank



Assignment by Branch



Distribution of Personnel by Rank and Unit of Assignment:

	Chief of	Deputy Chief of	Assistan					Police	
	Police	Police	Police	Commander	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Detective	Officer T	OTAL
Office of the Chief of Police	1	0	0	0	0	2	10	8	21
Office of the Deputy Chief	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	6
Office of the Assistant Chief -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Administration									
Police Training Academy	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	12	16
Planning and Intelligence	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	5	17
Support Services	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	15	23
Property Room	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
Warrant Squad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Office of the Assistant Chief -	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Investigations									
Major Crimes	0	0	0	1	2	8	88	5	104
Narcotics & Vice	0	0	0	1	1	7	41	8	58
Narcotics & Vice - Canine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Compensation	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	7	14
Extended X	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Office of the Assistant Chief -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Operations									
Zone 1	0	0	0	1	3	7	6	72	89
Zone 1 - Bike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Zone 1 - Canine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Zone 2	0	0	0	1	3	7	4	76	91
Zone 2 - Bike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Zone 2 - Canine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Zone 3	0	0	0	1	3	8	5	68	85
Zone 3 - Bike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Zone 3 - Canine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Zone 4	0	0	0	1	3	7	2	71	84
Zone 4 - Bike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Zone 4 - Canine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Zone 5	0	0	0	1	2	8	4	72	87
Zone 5 - Bike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Zone 5 - Canine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Zone 6	0	0	0	1	3	7	2	51	64
Zone 6 - Bike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Zone 6 - Canine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Special Deployment Division	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	43	52
Attached to the	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	7
Office of Municipal Investigati									
TOTAL	1	1	3	9	26	83	183	558	864
Rased upon April 1 2011 seniority r	oster								

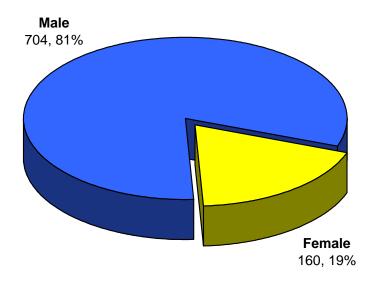
 $Based\ upon\ April\ 1,\ 2011\ seniority\ roster.$

Distribution of Personnel by Rank, Race and Gender:

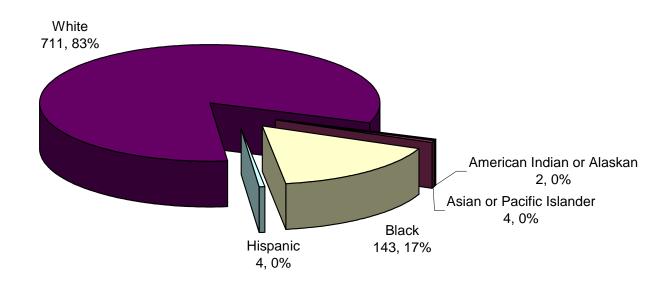
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	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Deputy Chief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assistant Chief	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Commander	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	4
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	16
Sergeant	0	0	1	0	4	7	0	0	12	57
Detective	0	0	0	0	12	26	0	0	18	136
Police Officer	1	1	0	3	27	61	0	3	70	385

Based upon data received from Personnel & Civil Service..

Distribution of Personnel by Gender



Distribution of Personnel by Race



Average Years of Service by Rank:

Average Years of Service
33.4
28.7
21.8
19.1
16.6
12.0
14.2

Administration Branch

The Administration Branch provides internal support to the Bureau of Police and manages the administrative functions in support of our citizens. The Administrative Branch consists of the following units:

Personnel & Finance: Personnel and Finance consists of eleven civilian personnel. This unit is organized in two sections - ~ Payroll and Finance.

Payroll

The mission of the payroll section is to issue all salary and wage payments in an accurate and timely manner in accordance with the policies of the City of Pittsburgh, the Fraternal Order of Police, various grant agreements, and the AFSCME union.

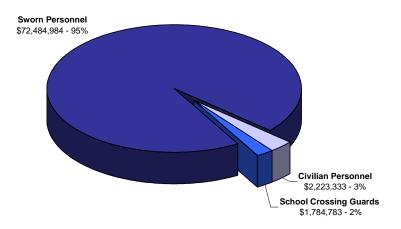
The payroll clerks are also responsible for updating employee roster cards, maintaining personnel files, and filling out insurance forms. They work closely with the main City payroll department. All problems in the payroll area are fielded through the Chief Clerk and if additional input in necessary, the Manager of Personnel & Finance.

In 2010, the year started with 888 sworn personnel, 61 civilians and 132 crossing guards and the year ended with 881 sworn, 59 civilian and 129 crossing guard personnel. The pay breakdown consisted of the following:

Civilian Personnel Totals	\$2,155,989 \$62,522,502	\$67,344 \$9,181,518	\$4,789,080	\$2,223,333 \$76,493,100
Crossing Guards	\$1,784,783	ф. с Т 2.4.4		\$1,784,783
Sworn Personnel	\$58,581,730	\$9,114,174	\$4,789,080	\$72 ,484,9 84
	Regular Pay	Overtime Pay	Employment	Totals
			Secondary	

Caaandam

Bureau of Police - 2010 Payroll



Finance

The finance section is responsible for a variety of duties. This section is staffed with two accountants and one account clerk. They act as liaisons with other City Departments, vendors, and Police Bureau personnel. Their mission is to ensure the Bureau, is equipped with the supplies, equipment and services necessary for a seven day a week, twenty-four hour a day operation and to process all requisitions and payments according to the policies set by the City of Pittsburgh's procurement office and the Controller's Office. They must do this by staying within the budgetary guidelines established by the Mayor and City Council. This section also prepares legislation when necessary, gathers specifications and establishes contracts when needed. All requisitions and vouchers are processed through the city's PeopleSoft system. Weekly expenditure reports are then generated through PeopleSoft.

The financial employees also gather information for the Manager to prepare annual operating and capital budgets, prepare financial reports for the Chief of Police and gather data for PittMaps.

In 2010 the Bureau had an operating budget of \$70,606,746. The capital budget was split between 2 projects: Station Enhancements: \$254,000 and Firearms Training Section Relocation: \$125,000 (the total allocated for this project is now \$175,000 {\$50,000 budgeted in 2009}).

The operating budget for equipment in 2010 was \$146,000. With this, we purchased 58 PCs, 34 printers, 17 laptops, 10 Mobile Data Computers, and 91 monitors. In addition, we purchased other equipment as needed such as scanners, taser lockers, recording devices, mobile radios, lockers, fax machines, cameras, DVD burners w/ external blu-ray drives, and tools.

The supply budget is \$408,555. Supplies consist of ammunition, targets, canine hardware, canine subsistence, office supplies, operational supplies, paper, and taser cartridges.

The miscellaneous services budget was \$444,714. This funds vet services for the canines, witness protection, vehicle washing, professional services, maintenance contracts and licenses, investigative expenses, insurance premiums and supplies for the Citizens' Police Academy.

Crossing Guards:

Provides street crossing safety within the City of Pittsburgh during the school year. Questions concerning crossing guard issues are addressed by the Assistant Chief of Administration.

Research & Planning and Intelligence - This unit consists of the following sections:

Research & Planning

Research & Planning develops policy and procedures pertaining to all aspects of operations within the PBP. Research & Planning is responsible for ensuring that the Bureau of Police achieves and maintains accreditation.

Intelligence Unit

The Mission of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Criminal Intelligence Unit is to gather information from the widest and most diverse sources possible in a manner consistent with state and federal law, as well as industry standards in order to analyze information to provide tactical and strategic intelligence on the

existence - identities and capabilities - criminal enterprises - and to further crime prevention and enforcement objectives of the Bureau.

The PBP Intelligence Unit is broken into sub units as follows;

Field Detectives who are the subject matter experts on gangs within the City of Pittsburgh; PSITA (Physical Security Intelligence & Threat Assessment) detectives who work with local Department of Homeland Security entities, conduct threat assessments and emergency response plans for law enforcement;

Criminal Analysis Unit (CAU), detectives who are subject matter experts in data collection, analysis, reporting, and dissemination.

The Intelligence Unit is also responsible for dignitary protection duties.

The Intelligence Unit provides the Chief of Police with a central criminal intelligence database and resulting analyses relating to narcotics crime, street gang crime, traditional organized crime, non-traditional organized crime, emerging crime groups and security threat groups.

The following details some of the highlighted functions of the Intelligence Unit:

• Physical Security Intelligence & Threat Assessment (PSITA)

- o CIKR/Physical Security (Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources) duties: threat assessments on venues, events, and critical infrastructures
- o Liaison and working partner with DHS security initiative
- o Special focus on hate crimes
- o Coordinate and create "Foot Prints" program to establish emergency response plans for Law Enforcement within City schools

• Intel Liaison Officer (ILO) Program

- o Formalized information sharing with designated PBP Zone Officers
- o Monthly meetings at PBP Intell Office
- o Weekly cooperative meetings/enforcement in Zones

• Member of the PBP Pittsburgh Initiative to Reduce Crime (PIRC) Initiative

- o Provide stats and analysis
- o Conduct enforcement operations
- o Coordinate and work cooperatively with adult and juvenile probation

• Assisted Operations Branch and Investigations Branch Personnel

- o Zone Personnel
- o Cold Case Squad
- Homicide Squad
- Narcotics and Vice
- Missing Persons
- o Burglary Squad
- o Robbery Squad
- o CTIPS

- Prepared intelligence/analytical products in support of tactical and strategic objectives
 - Weed and Seed Grant Application and award
 - o Project Safe Neighborhoods
 - o Intelligence Briefs
 - o Officer Safety Bulletins
 - o Greater Pittsburgh Gang Working Group (GPGWG)
- Provided support to the United States Secret Service for dignitary protection for the visits by the President and Vice President of the United States.
- Provided dignitary protection support to federal, state, local, and high profile individuals as requested and needed.
- National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) Link Analysis Summary. In conjunction with the Dept. of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Allegheny County Office of the Medical Examiner, continued to develop and implement an effective system to conduct indepth analysis of data from the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN)
- Project Safe Neighborhoods Anti-Gang
 - o Continuing efforts in the identification of street gangs and members.
 - o Worked extensively with Juvenile Probation to apprehend violent youth
- Developed, Designed and Delivered Gang Awareness Training for Public Schools and other agencies
 - o Allegheny Intermediate Unit
 - Sto-Rox School District
 - o PA Department of Corrections
 - Adult and Juvenile Probation
- Stamped Heroin Tracking
 - Produced Heroin Market Assessment
 - o This data is shared with State Police
- Assisted Federal and State Law Enforcement Agencies in investigations
- Crime Analysis
 - o The Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) maintains crime statistics for the City of Pittsburgh.
 - Statistics maintained by the CAU are not considered "real time" (it takes about 15 days for the data to be coded and entered into the CRIMES RMS according to UCR standards).
- Develop and maintain current & historical data
 - o Prepare monthly reports for the command staff
 - o Prepare statistical products upon request by the PBP, City, outside agencies, citizens, community groups, etc.

• Review daily offense and arrest reports for patterns

- Crime Alerts
- o An analysis of crime, identify similarities among different offenses and reveal commonalities and patterns in the characteristics crime problems.

Produces

- o Crime maps
- o Written and oral requests filled in a timely manner
- o Calls for service and occasionally real time assistance with on going cases
- o UCR Part I Crime reporting
- o Clery Act reporting

Special Events/Secondary Employment and Cost Recovery

• Cost Recovery Fee Program

 All businesses/Organizations that hire off-duty Pittsburgh Police Officers to work for them must pay a cost recovery fee. The employer is billed for the officer(s) hourly rate and administrative fees of \$3.85 per officer/per hour

Centralized Scheduling

 All secondary employment (off-duty) opportunities are approved by the Chief of Police and logged into a computer system that maintains all necessary records for the efficient management of secondary employment

Pittsburgh Police Training Academy

Listed below is a recap of the training that was completed in 2010:

Recruit Training

- ➤ Basic Recruit Class 09-01 Thirty-nine basic recruits started at the Training Academy on September 28, 2009. Thirty-eight graduated and they were assigned to patrol zones in August, 2010.
- ➤ Veteran Recruit Class 09-01 five veteran recruits started at the Training Academy on September 28, 2009. They were assigned to patrol zones in January, 2010.

MPOETC Act 180 Mandatory In-Service Training and Annual Firearms Qualifications

The Training Academy taught the four 2010 mandatory in-service training (MIST) courses for all sworn Pittsburgh Bureau of Police officers. The 2010 curriculum consisted of Legal Updates (3 hour block of instruction), Use of Force in Law Enforcement (3 hour block of instruction), Initial Responses to Police Incidents (3 hour block of instruction) and Contemporary Forensics (3 hour block of instruction).

The Training Academy re-qualified all full-duty sworn personnel in firearms.

Patrol Rifle

The Training Academy qualified 230 officers in the patrol rifle during an initial three-day course.

TASER

A total of 62 officers (including 40 Recruits) took the basic Taser course and were certified to carry. 490 officers were recertified to carry the Taser. There are now 553 officers certified to carry the Taser.

Verbal Judo

Forty officers received training in Verbal Judo in 2010 (all recruits). Verbal Judo teaches a philosophy of how to look creatively at conflict and use specific strategies and tactics to find peaceful resolutions. These skills are beneficial to officers in their duties because dealing with the public is often difficult and trying emotionally. Maintaining a "professional face" is crucial if officers are to remain under emotional control and be able to effectively find solutions to potentially violent encounters without escalating to physical force options.

CPR/First Aid

489 officers (including 40 recruits) completed their CPR/First Aid/AED training in 2010.

Technology Training

In 2010, the training academy began a project to develop curriculum and assume training for all police related computer applications. This began in the spring of 2010 with the In Car Camera Video Program, Vehicle Status and the E Citation Program. Programs in 2011, will include training in the Neighborhood Camera Program, Penn DOT Crash Reporting, J-Net, and Automated Police Reports.

The Training Academy is also in the process of developing a classroom that will function as a computer laboratory. This room will allow officers to be trained on all three shifts.

High Risk Traffic Stop Training

In 2010, all officers in the Police Bureau attended a one day session in High Risk Traffic Stops. This class consisted of classroom lecture and live exercises on safely managing these types of traffic stops.

Case Law 2010

In 2010 the training academy hosted a Case Law 2010 class. This class was sponsored by ILEE (Institute for Law Enforcement Education), and gave officers up-to-date state and federal case law as well as search and seizure case law. Forty-three officers attended this class.

Police Supervisory In-service Training (POSIT)

Twenty-nine supervisors and two supervisor candidates attended the Police Supervisory In-service Training course. POSIT is a one week course that focuses on the most difficult aspect of supervision - how to motivate and guide the behavior of others. The course is designed to furnish the tools necessary to perform confidently as a supervisor in the demanding world of modern law enforcement. Key concepts and topics covered in the course include the role of the first-line supervisor, leadership, managing performance standards, performance appraisal, supervising the marginal employee, legal issues and creative supervision.

Canine Training School

The Canine Training School supports the nineteen Pittsburgh Bureau of Police K-9 teams, hosts the Region 13 K-9 program and offers initial and in-service K-9 training to surrounding law enforcement agencies.

In 2010, the school conducted over 800 in-service training sessions and conducted 1 (early summer) fourteen week initial training classes graduating 6 new dog teams; five for the city and one for a local outside agency. One of the City dogs was trained specifically to locate firearms; four others were for drug detection. During in-service training, which is conducted twice per month (national standard), teams are continuously trained and monitored to ensure maximum proficiency in the following tasks: obedience/agility, substance detection, apprehension and tracking. All in-service dog teams were maintenance trained to include the Hold & Bark method of suspect apprehension. Formal yearly certifications were conducted in the fall of 2010 covering detection, apprehension, obedience and agility.

With the success of the gun dog program approval was sought and granted in the latter part of 2010 to combine the gun & explosive detection dog programs. This adjustment will enhance the number of dogs capable of locating firearms and explosives (gun dogs will be capable of locating explosives and explosive dogs will be capable of locating guns). Completion of this transition is slated for the first quarter of 2011.

Hosting and facilitating the Region 13 K-9 Explosive Detection Program (12 dual purpose dog teams) has regionalized a valued resource making explosive detection canines available throughout Southwestern Pennsylvania. Eight participating agencies were supported by the training school in 2010. Three Region 13 dogs were taken out of service (two agencies suspended their participation) in 2010. Efforts have been underway to replace these dogs in 2011.

In a tradition that dates back to the beginning of our program in 1950's, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police continues to strengthen law enforcement partnerships in the Pittsburgh area by offering our expertise in canine training. In 2010 we offered training assistance (initial & in-service) to 12 Dog Teams from outside agencies.

Support Services:

Support Services manages the Bureau's property room, Court Liaison Unit, information systems liaison and the Central Reports & Records Unit (CRRU). Sworn personnel who work in the Office of Municipal Investigations are assigned to Support Services for payroll and personnel management functions.

Property/Supply Room The Property/Supply Room is where citizens go to recover property that had been seized as evidence in a case and where employees of the Bureau of Police go to get general supplies police uniforms and equipment.

The following rules apply:

- Any property, the ownership of which is not disputed and which is not required as evidence, may be turned over to the rightful or lawful owner by the officer in charge of the zone or unit concerned. A receipt in duplicate signed by the owner shall be obtained.
- Property held as evidence shall not be disposed of or released unless the case has been disposed of by the Court or its release has been authorized by the commanding officer of the zone or unit concerned, subject to the approval of the Chief of Police.
- Property held as evidence which is of a perishable nature or is such that it is urgently needed by its owner may be released only by authorization of the commanding officer of the zone or unit concerned. Under these circumstances, the evidence shall be photographed before releasing it.
- No weapon may be recovered from the Property Room after same has been used to commit a felonious crime or act of violence.
- No weapon shall be returned to any claimant unless the person first obtains a "Court Order" directing the return of the particular weapon.

Evidence that is held at the Property Room will only be released under one of the following listed circumstances:

- Court Order Property is to be picked up and signed for by the person named on the court order;
- Needed for Court;
- Release to Owner Owner must sign for and pick up the property at the Property Room;
- Income Tax Levy;
- Federal authorities when they assume jurisdiction in a case;
- Items to be sent to another police agency.

In 2010, the Property Room:

- Processed, warehoused and maintained chain-of-custody of 3,401 numbered cases.
- Destroyed over 900 weapons.
- Deposited \$284,879.45 (2008 monies)*.
- Collected \$909,333 in 2010 with \$612,068 currently on-hand.**
- Turned in \$220,000 in U.S. currency.

Central Records and Reports Unit The CRRU consists of the Record Room, the Warrant Office and the Telephone Reporting Unit.

 $[*]Deposits \ made \ following \ external \ audits \ of \ property \ room, \ 2008 \ is \ the \ most \ recent \ year \ eligible \ for \ deposit.$

^{**}Difference between collected and on-hand values reflects monies released from police custody.

The Record Room is where the public obtains copies of reports. Normal hours of operation are Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. hours and are closed on City holidays. The phone number for the CRRU Records is 412-255-2920 and 2921. The Records area is located on the third floor of the Pittsburgh Municipal Courts Building, 660 First Ave, Pittsburgh PA 15219. Reports are obtainable in person or by mail with proof of identification.

- The public is entitled to all 2.0 reports (Incident report a summary of incidents reported to the police); the cost of a report is currently set at \$15.00 (as of October 8, 2007).
- The public does not have access to 3.0 reports (Investigative reports) with the following exceptions:
 - 1) The victim/s of a hit run report can obtain a 3.0
 - 2) The victim/s of a burglary or robbery can obtain a list of the items they report taken during the time of a crime. They do not receive the narrative of the investigation.
 - 3) The victim/s of a theft or fraud can obtain a copy of the items that they list as taken during the time of the crime. They do not receive the narrative of the investigation.
 - 4) The victims of identity theft.
- Persons involved in an accident can obtain copies of the reports. Price will be determined by accident.

Record Room Statistics:

- 69,822 reports processed,
- provided front counter service:
 - 1. processed 5,182 mail inquiries,
 - 2. serviced 2,677 on-site customer requests,
 - 3. answered/resolved 65,006 telephone requests.
- Conducted records processing cost recovery totaling \$121,231.00.

The CRRU also perform the following critical functions that the public does not see:

- Processes all arrests for city officers.
- The TRU is a unit where civilian personnel take specific police reports by phone which keeps officers in the field available to respond to higher priority calls for service.
- Processes (through coding and data entry) of police reports, records and other document for the Bureau.
- Performs quality control of data and final review of police reports for Uniform Crime Report (UCR) coding.
- Processes court ordered expungements.
- JNET Tac Officer (liaison officer with the State for access to criminal background checks) is assigned to the CRRU to manage our JNET/NCIC/CLEAN operations for the Bureau.
- Maintains a list of active warrants.

In 2009 TRU had 9,828 calls dispatched, 7,667 reports taken and 2,161 calls that were sent back due to the seriousness of the call.

Court Liaison Unit: The Court Liaison Unit consists of police supervisors and clerical staff assigned to the Criminal/Juvenile Courts and well as the Municipal Courts to act as a liaison between the various

county agencies, Court Administrator's Office, DA's Office, Public Defender's Office and the various private agencies involved in court proceedings and processes. The Court Liaison supervisors:

- Ensure constant communications among the various agencies for successful prosecution and positive outcomes.
- Manages court time for officers.
- Assigns a liaison officer to Traffic Court for disposition of traffic citations.
- Logs and processes traffic/non-traffic citations generated by city officers through the courts.

Computer Liaison Unit: Computer Liaison Unit works directly with City Information Systems to develop, implement and maintain the various computer systems and applications being used by the Bureau. (see Priorities and Initiatives section for project descriptions)

Summary Warrant Squad: The Summary Warrant Squad (SWS) is comprised of four uniformed officers and one sergeant whose mission is to address outstanding summary warrants in which violators have failed to respond to the courts to answer for their violations.

In 2010, The SWS cleared 982 warrants in person and brought to Arraignment Court \$87,669.00 cash as collateral and guilty plea collections. The SWS also cleared 1,094 warrants via notices resulting in collections of \$153,650.50 after the cases have been adjudicated.

Additionally, the S.W.S. cleared 934 warrants. Not all of those cases have been to trial yet, but, so far, those that have been adjudicated have resulted in fines totaling \$104,873.00.

Investigations Branch

The Investigations Branch provides dedicated law enforcement support to the investigation and clearance of crimes against persons and property. It is made up of two Divisions: Major Crimes and Narcotics, Vice & Firearms Tracking. Members of the Investigations Branch are responsible for the investigation of criminal offense, the detection, arrest & prosecution of criminal and the recovery of lost/stolen property for return to its rightful owner.

The Major Crimes Division consists of the following squads:

Arson (412-937-3078):

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines arson as any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Auto (412-255-2911):

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines motor vehicle theft as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. In the UCR Program, a motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle which runs on land surfaces and not on rails. Examples of motor vehicles include sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles. Motor vehicle theft does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment or water craft such as motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis. The taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access is excluded from this definition

Burglary (412-323-7155):

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. To classify an offense as a burglary, the use of force to gain entry need not have occurred. The Program has three sub-classifications for burglary: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. The UCR definition of "structure" includes, for example, apartment, barn, house trailer or houseboat when used as a permanent dwelling, office, railroad car (but not automobile), stable, and vessel.

Computer Crimes:

Detectives assigned to Computer Crimes are responsible for searching and securing all digital forensic evidence and for the proper preparation for transportation and recovery of digital forensic data. Detectives are members of High Tech Regional Task Force and the Financial Crimes Task Force.

Homicide (412-323-7161):

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines murder and non-negligent manslaughter as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. The UCR Program does not include the following situations in this offense classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

Mobile Crime Unit (412-323-7131):

Crime scene investigators are responsible for conducting a thorough search of all major crime scenes in order to identify document, collect, and preserve all physical evidence.

Night Felony (412-323-7147):

The Night Felony Unit investigates crimes and processes crime scenes that occur between the hours of midnight and 8:00 am.

Robbery (412-323-7151):

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines robbery as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Sex Assault and Family Crisis (SAFC) and Missing Persons (412-323-7141):

Forcible rape, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults and attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

How is a missing child defined? By law (specifically the 1982 Missing Children's Act), it's any person younger than 18 whose whereabouts are unknown to his or her legal custodian. Under the act, the circumstances surrounding the disappearance must indicate that the child was removed from the control of his or her legal custodian without the custodian's consent, or the circumstances of the case must strongly indicate that the child is likely to have been abused or sexually exploited.

Pursuant to the provisions of Pennsylvania's Megan's Law, 42 Pa.C.S. § 9791, the Pennsylvania's General Assembly has determined that public safety will be enhanced by making information about registered sex offenders available to the public through the Internet. Knowledge whether a person is a registered sex offender could be a significant factor in protecting yourself, your family members, or persons in your care from recidivist acts by registered sex offenders. Public access to information about registered sex offenders is intended solely as a means of public protection. Information concerning Megan' Law may be found at: http://www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us/EntryPage.aspx

A hate crime is a criminal act or attempted act against a person, institution, or property that is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias against a race, color, religion, gender, ethnic/national origin group, disability status, or sexual orientation group.

The SAFC Unit investigates all sexual offenses, child abuse cases, child abductions/attempted abductions, Megan Law violators, missing person cases and hate crimes. Sex Assault and Family Crisis investigates all sexual offenses, all child abuse cases, child abductions or attempted abductions, hate crimes and Megan's Law violations.

The Missing Persons Unit investigates all missing person cases for the city of Pittsburgh

Witness Protection Program (412-323-7843):

Witness protection provides temporary/permanent relocation and security to material witnesses and/or victims who testify against criminals who commit violent crimes.

The Narcotics/Vice & Firearms Tracking Division (412-323-7161) is committed to investigating and enforcing local, state and federal laws as they apply to individuals and organizations that may be responsible for the possession, sale, manufacture and/or distribution of any illegal, illicit or unlawfully possessed controlled substance or firearm within the City of Pittsburgh. The unit also enforces laws and ordinances as they apply to illegal nuisances within the City including but not limited to: illegal gambling, illegal lotteries, nuisance bars, prostitution and other related offenses. The Division consists of the following squads/units:

Asset Forfeiture: Responsible for the seizure of money and property that was obtained or purchased through illegal activities.

Weed & Seed: Is a comprehensive joint law enforcement and community investment strategy designed to help make communities safer.

Impact: The Impact Squads concentrate on the street level distribution of illegal drugs and guns with a strong emphasis on gangs and high crime neighborhoods.

Investigations: The Investigative Units are responsible for investigating the use and distribution of all controlled substances within the City of Pittsburgh

Firearms Tracking: Responsible for investigating the origin of all firearms seized by the Pittsburgh Police. Narcotics/Vice and Firearms Tracking personnel respond to the needs of the community by attending community meetings, conducting drug and firearm safety presentations to schools and community groups. They respond whenever requested to spread the message of the devastation created by the use and distribution of illegal drugs and guns.

Vice: Investigations center on prostitution, illegal gambling and nuisance bars. Additionally, detectives assigned to the Narcotics & Vice unit work in conjunction with various local, state and federal agencies to network and share resources that can allow for the enforcement of narcotics and firearms violations on these levels when appropriate.

Operations Branch

The Operations Branch is comprised of 603 officers deployed in six (6) geographic Zones throughout the City of Pittsburgh, as well as the Citywide Special Deployment Division (SDD). The number of officers assigned to each Zone is based on a number of factors; including, the current staffing level of the Bureau of Police, geographic size of the Zone, demographics within the Zone, criminal activity and calls for service.

The number of Police Officers assigned to each Zone also includes the management, supervisory and investigative positions of Commander, Lieutenant, Sergeant and Plainclothes Detective. Each Zone's Plainclothes Detectives supplement the work of the Investigations Branch Detectives within their respective Zones and are deployed as follows:

- Zone 1 6
- Zone 2 6
- Zone 3 6
- Zone 4 6
- Zone 5 4
- Zone 6 4

Each Zone, led by an experienced Commander, is responsible for maintaining the peace in their respective geographic area (Zone); ensuring adequate Operations Branch personnel are available and prepared to meet the daily challenges of each and every shift; preparing and executing plans and strategies to immediately deal with emerging criminal trends and patterns; and coordinating with members of the community and other government agencies to address all criminal activity – from serious, violent crime to nuisance, quality of life crimes.

The Special Deployment Division (SDD) is comprised of a number of highly trained Specialty Units; including, the Motorcycle Unit, Street Response Unit, Collision Investigation, Commercial Vehicle Enforcement, Tow Pound, Impaired Driver Section, SWAT, River Rescue and the Graffiti Unit. The mission of SDD officers is to provide a rapid city-wide response to specific incidents while continually supporting their colleagues in the Zones on a daily basis. Officers assigned to SDD - equipped with specialized training and equipment – work in teams to resolve a wide spectrum of complex and time sensitive problems, which greatly adds to the quality of life in affected areas.

Average Number of Personnel On-Hand per Shift

Surveys were taken of all our police zones staffing in January (statistical period of lower crime) and July (statistical period of higher crime). The results of these surveys were used to calculate average staffing level of a zone for one shift.

0	Police Officers	12.8
•	Detectives	2.8
	Sergeants	1.2
•	Lieutenants	0.5

Sergeant-to-Officer ratio - 1:11

Note: this is not a particular station; but, a representative average of all six this is not a particular shift; but, a representative average of all three

Police Zones:

Zone 1

Commander RaShall Brackney Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Forrest Hodges 1501 Brighton Road 412-323-7200

Communities:

Allegheny Center East Allegheny Perry North Allegheny West Fineview Perry South **Brighton Heights** Spring Garden Manchester California-Kirkbride Spring Hill-City View Marshall-Shadeland Central North Side Summer Hill Norhtview Heights Chateau North Shore Troy Hill

Zone 2

Commander George Trosky Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Janine Davis 2000 Centre Avenue 412-255-2610

Communities

Bedford DwellingsCrawford RobertsStrip DistrictBluffLower LawrencevilleTerrace VillageCentral Business DistrictMiddle HillUpper HillCentral LawrencevillePolish HillUpper Lawrenceville

Zone 3

Commander Catherine McNeilly Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Christine Luffey 830 East Warrington 412-488-8326

Communities

AllentownCarrickRidgemontArlingtonDuquesne HeightsSaint ClairArlington HeightsKnoxvilleSouth ShoreBeltzhooverMount WashingtonSouth Side FlatsBonairOverbrookSouth Side Slopes

Zone 4

Commander M. Kathryn Degler Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Matt White 5858 Northumberland Street 412-422-6520

Communities

Central Oakland New Homestead South Oakland North Oakland Glen Hazel Squirrel Hill North Greenfield Point Breeze Squirrel Hill South Point Breeze North Hays Swisshelm Park Hazelwood Regent Square West Oakland Lincoln Place Shadyside

Zone 5

Commander Timothy O'Conner Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Mike Gay 1401 Washington Boulevard 412-665-3605

Communities

Bloomfield Highland Park North Oakland
East Hills. Homewood Shadyside
East Liberty Larimer Stanton Heights
Friendship Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar

Garfield Morningside

Zone 6

Special Deployment Division Commander Scott Schubert Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Ken Stevwing 312 South Main Street 412-937-3051

Communities

BanksvilleEast CarnegieSheradenBeechviewElliottWest EndBrooklineEsplenWestwoodChartiers CityOakwoodWindgapCrafton HeightsRidgemont

Special Deployment Division: The Special Deployment Division (SDD) consists of support units that provide specially trained and equipped officers to handle a variety of assignments and tasks throughout the City. SDD has the following disciplines: Traffic Division, Collision Investigation Unit, Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Unit, SWAT, River Rescue, Impaired Driving Unit (which includes the DUI Task Force and Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) programs), Car Seat Inspection and Education Station, Tow Pound Unit, and the Graffiti Task Force. In addition to the normal duties, SDD is also responsible for coordinating over \$500,000 dollars in highway safety related grants that provide additional enforcement activities throughout the City of Pittsburgh. These grants allow the PBP to use enforcement and education to help reduce crashes and fatalities on our roadways that are the result of unsafe commercial vehicles and impaired and aggressive drivers.

Motorcycle Unit: For the year 2010, there were twenty-nine officers assigned to motorcycle duties. Of that number, there was one lieutenant, four sergeants, and twenty-four police officers.

During 2008, the motorcycle unit was able to replace and increase the assigned fleet. The unit is now riding 2008 Harley Davidson Electra Glides. For the first time, the motorcycles are black and white. 2008 also brought a return of sidecars for use during the winter months. New radios were purchased replacing those in use since 1989. The motorcycle fleet now consists of thirty 2008 Electra Glides as the primary assigned unit and five 2005 Road Kings that are maintained as spare and training motorcycles.

The primary duties of the motorcycle officers are traffic enforcement and the management of major civic events. The AM motorcycle officers are assigned to both the downtown area for morning rush hour, and to school zones for speed enforcement. The split shift officers are assigned to speed enforcement details and then to PM rush hour in the downtown area. The PM officers are assigned to afternoon rush hour, and then to speed enforcement. While not detailed to enforcement, all motorcycle officers are assigned to zone patrols. Areas for speed enforcement and school zone enforcement are directed by complaints. All complaints received thru the 311 system, zone commanders, community meetings, city council requests, or any other source are responded to, and then followed up with a written response to the SDD commander. Weekly reports of enforcement are forwarded to the Command Staff on a weekly basis.

Motorcycle officers are assigned to all major events within the city. Games and concerts at Heinz Field, PNC Park, and the Mellon Arena are manned with motorcycle officers. Officers work the traffic take and break of the event, and then provide patrols in the area during the time of the event. Officers manned parades, festivals, and community public safety events. Motorcycle officers provided escorts for all dignitaries that visited the city. Officers provided funeral escorts for retired officers who passed away, as well as for the family members of other police officers upon request. Motorcycle officers also assisted other SDD units by providing manpower to fill vacant shifts, such as river rescue, truck safety, and crash investigations as needed.

Traffic Control and Enforcement Conducted by the Motorcycle Unit

<u>Parkers</u>	<u>Movers</u>	Traffic Stops	<u>Tows</u>	<u>Calls</u>
7,686	12,758	11,277	3,498	19,838

<u>Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Unit</u>: The primary function of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Unit is to ensure that all drivers and commercial motor vehicles being operated on the roadways are in compliance with all safety regulations set forth by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (F.M.C.S.A.) as well as all state and local laws. Inspectors conduct roving patrols and stationary checkpoints throughout the City of Pittsburgh and also assist state and other local agencies upon the request. Additionally, a (MCSAP) inspection is required on all commercial motor vehicles that are involved in a fatal collision. We currently have 5 trained general hazardous materials inspectors and 8 certified motor coach inspectors.

In 2010, the unit completed 158 checkpoints, 1,538 commercial vehicle inspections, 55 aggressive driving details (resulting in 529 vehicle stops).

<u>Collision Investigation Unit (CIU)</u>: The Collision Investigations Unit consists of thirteen traffic officers and one sergeant who are responsible for investigating all collisions that involve fatalities and/or critical injuries. Officers also respond to and investigate all reportable crashes involving a city police vehicle. In 2010, forty-six collisions resulting in 22 fatalities, 25 critical injuries and 13 minor injuries were investigated. Seventy-nine vehicles were given a state safety inspection by our six certified State Inspection Mechanics.

<u>Abandoned Vehicles</u>: The primary goal of this section is to remove abandoned vehicles as quickly as possible in a legal manner so as to improve neighborhoods from blight and safety hazards. There were 1,600 abandoned vehicles investigated in 2010 resulting in 934 tows, 566 vehicles discovered having been moved, 21 vehicles moved to private property after receiving notice and 79 brought up to vehicle code.

<u>SWAT Team/Tactical Operations Section (TOS)</u>: The primary mission of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police SWAT Team is to provide a quick and tactical response to critical incidents. The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police recognizes that it is essential to the safety of its citizens that a highly trained and highly skilled tactical team be properly manned and available if the need arises to handle critical incidents. There were 120 deployments of the unit 2010. Breakdown of deployments:

Type of Incident	Count
Hostage Situations	3
Barricaded Persons	19
High Risk Warrant Service	73
Marksman/Observer Operations	7
Tactical Support	14
Dignitary Protection	1
Mutual Aid Region 13	<u>3</u>
Total Deployments	120

<u>River Rescue Police Boat Operators</u>: River Rescue provides enforcement on the rivers for all boating laws. Officers are involved in Homeland Security patrols for major events. Officers provide support for EMS divers in response to medical calls/rescues as well as the Underwater Hazardous Device Diver Team which is made up of Police and EMS divers.

Breath Testing Unit: The Breath Testing Unit assists in the investigation and prosecution of impaired drivers throughout the City. In addition to administering various impairment tests to determine the level of intoxication of drivers, these officers also respond to the various hospitals in the area to have blood drawn during the investigation of alcohol or drug related crashes. The officers in this section administer an average of 121 impairment tests every month. When not involved in the investigation of impaired driving, these officers are also specially trained in crash investigation, drug recognition and evaluation and training. Most importantly, when not occupied with their specialized duties, these officers patrol the streets of the City proactively enforcing traffic laws in problem areas that have been identified by either the community or the zone officers. Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Breath testing is available to other municipal police agencies, university police departments and the PA Fish and Boat Commission. Sub-categories of the Breath Testing Unit include Drug Recognition Experts (DRE) and the DUI Task Force (which include DUI checkpoints). The Pittsburgh Police arrested or assisted other agencies in the arrests of 1,028 people for impaired driving in 2010.

2010 Statistics for the DUI Task Force

Grant funding: \$182,865 102 DRE evaluations 120 arrests for impaired drivers 8,513 traffic stops 44 arrests for other violations

29 roving patrols 691 warnings issued 1,059 traffic citations issued 7 mobile awareness patrols 144 vehicles towed

<u>Click It or Ticket and Smooth Operator Grants</u>: In 2010, SDD performed numerous Click It or Ticket (Buckle Up) and Smooth Operator (Aggressive Drivers) Campaigns and received \$91,000 in grant monies.

We utilize safety checkpoints, seatbelt minicade details, and traffic enforcement patrols for the Buckle Up campaign. 2010 Buckle Up statistics:

Type of Incident	<u>Count</u>
Officer contacts	4,412
Occupant protection violations	86
Speeding citations	172
Other moving citations	418
Driving under suspension	21
Equipment citations	50
Other arrests	6

The Aggressive Driving program is zero tolerance enforcement for aggressive driving. It was set up over four different time periods during the year. Our agency utilized stationary speed enforcement and mobile traffic enforcement activities on state route 19 (Banksville Road, West Liberty Avenue, Marshall Avenue) and state route 51 (Saw Mill Run Boulevard, West Carson Street) at the request of PennDOT. Aggressive Driving program statistics:

Type of Incident	<u>Count</u>
Speeding citations	1,364
Careless/Reckless driving	24
Other moving citations	3,508
Occupant protection violations	301
Driving under suspension	98
Equipment violations	559
Various arrests	14

<u>Child Occupant Protection Education Station (COPES)</u>: The COPES program at SDD is operational on Fridays from 0900-1500 and educated over <u>400</u> parents in 2010 on the proper installation of car seats and child/passenger seat safety.

Also, Pittsburgh Police Child Passenger Safety (CPS) technicians assist other Agencies in the region on a monthly basis by conducting Car Seat Checks at their facilities. The average number of appointments in those 4 hour events is 28, with a maximum of 32. Pittsburgh Police host one of these monthly checks at the Home Depot in East Liberty every July. We also co-sponsor a check with Pittsburgh Bureau of EMS every February.

<u>Graffiti Task Force</u>: The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Graffiti Task Force was created in 2006 with three plainclothes detectives assigned to address the escalation of graffiti. Prior to the creation of this specialized unit, graffiti prosecution was a daunting challenge as the graffiti "tags" had not been linked for criminal cases. Results of the Graffiti Task Force efforts in 2010:

Type of Incident	Count
Felony arrests	6
M2 arrests	6
Zone arrests assistance provided	7
Graffiti reports received	243
Reports cleared by arrests	56
Initial restitution	\$61,800

Calls for Service, 2010

Due to a change in the Allegheny County Emergency Operations Center computer aided dispatch (CAD) system in 2010, data on calls for service is not available. Data for year 2011 will be included in next year's report.

Crime in the City of Pittsburgh

<u>Crime Statistics</u>: Crime statistics can be misleading as they only represent reported crime. In some areas residents do not report crime and in others, almost all crime is reported. Reporting also varies greatly by type of crime; while most violent crime is reported; minor property crimes are often not reported.

In general, crime is a deviant act that violates a law. Those laws can be federal, state, and/or local laws.

Crimes are separated into two categories (Parts) within the federal Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR).

<u>Caution Against Comparisons</u>: Some entities use reported crime figures to compare neighborhoods within the City. These neighborhood comparisons provide no insight into the numerous variables that mold crime in a particular area. Simplistic comparisons based only upon crimes that occur in an area do not take into account the fixed population, the transient population, the factors that lead to a particular crime (such as an area with a high density of parking lots may have more occurrences of thefts from vehicles), the geography and other factors that impact crime. Consequently, they lead to simplistic and/or incomplete analyses that often create misleading perceptions adversely affecting communities and their residents. Valid assessments are possible only with careful study and analysis of the range of unique conditions affecting each neighborhood.

<u>Part I Crimes</u>: Part I Crimes are eight main offenses used to gauge the state of crime in the United States. These offenses are:

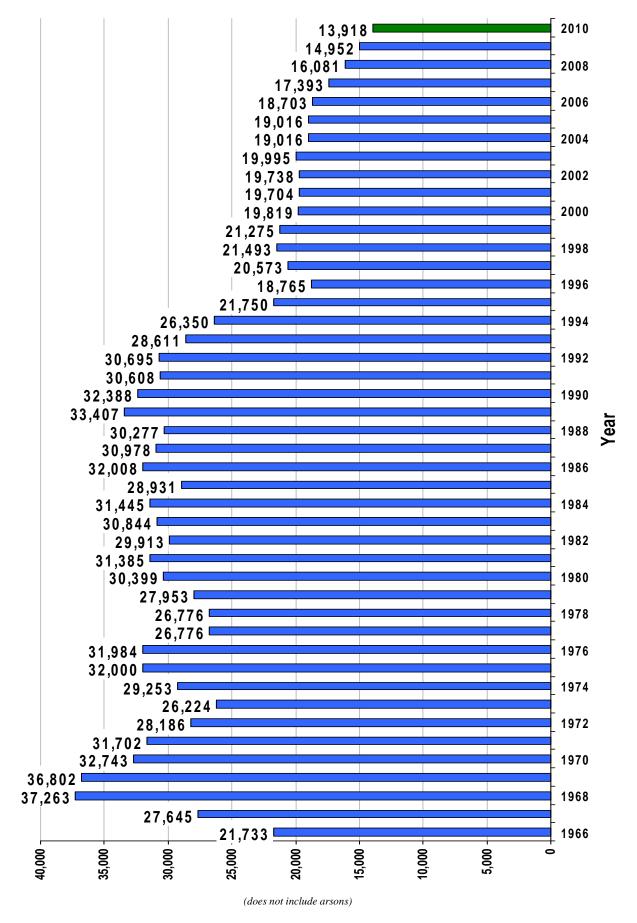
Crimes Against People

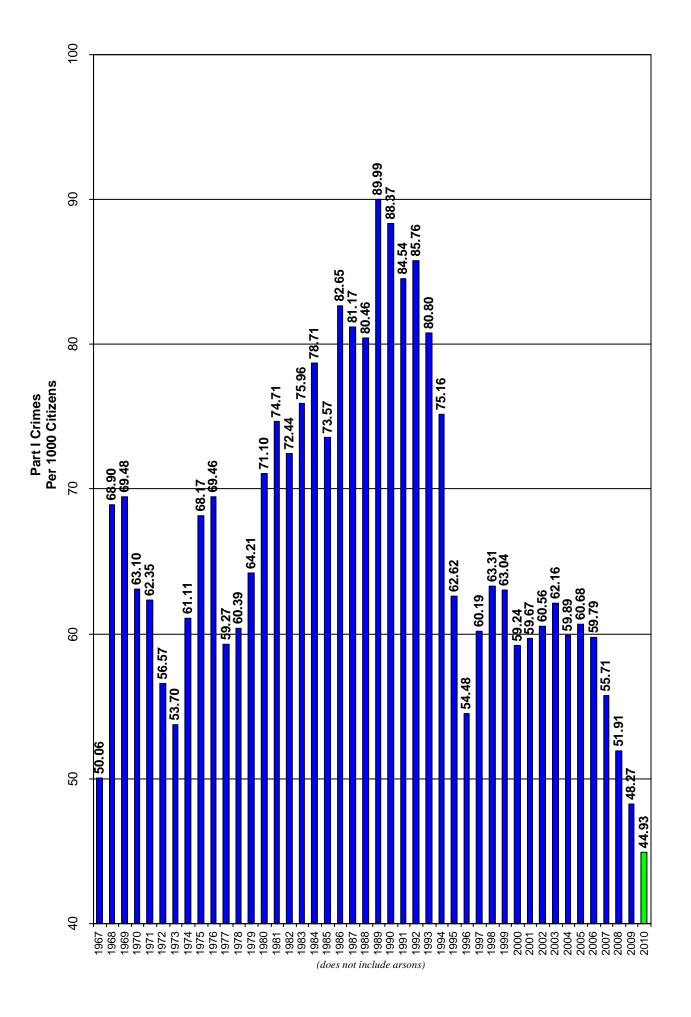
Homicide Forcible Rape Robbery Aggravated Assault **Crimes Against Property**

Burglary Larceny-Theft Motor Vehicle Theft Arson

PITTSBURGH Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement					Pittsburgh 2010	National 2009 Clearance Rates
CITYWIDE, 2010	2009	2010	Change	Change %	Clearance Rates	(latest available)
Homicide	39	54	15	38.5%	53.7%	66.6%
Rape	116	66	-50	-43.1%	62.1%	46.2%
Robbery	1,367	1,174	-193	-14.1%	39.9%	28.2%
Aggravated Assault	1,565	1,503	-62	-4.0%	58.0%	56.8%
Violent Crime	3,087	2,797	-290	-9.4%		
Burglary	2,811	2,910	99	3.5%	20.2%	12.5%
Theft	8,134	7,508	-626	-7.7%	16.4%	21.5%
MV Theft	830	703	-127	-15.3%	26.6%	12.4%
Arson	146	151	5	3.4%	27.2%	not available
Property Crime	11,921	11,272	-649	-5.4%		
Total Part I Crime	15,008	14,069	-939	-6.3%		

Part I Crimes by Year Since 1966





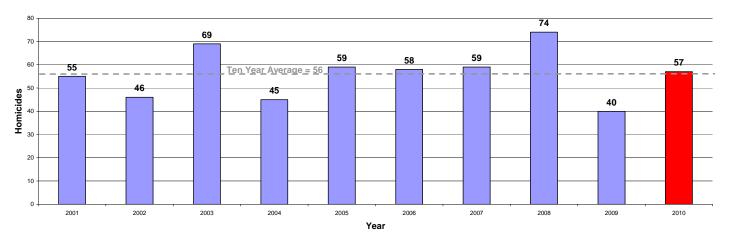
Homicides in the City of Pittsburgh, 2010

1. Total Homicides: 57

Most homicides in the City of Pittsburgh occurred in the late summer/early fall on weekends in the late evening/early morning hours (see data below). Firearms were the weapon of choice and most homicides were associated with other criminal activity (drugs, robbery and retaliations). The average victim was a 33 year old black man with some involvement in crime (victims with a record of prior criminal charges averaged 3.79 drug charges, 0.71 gun charges and 4.64 other type charges). The average offender was a 29 year old black man with some involvement in crime (offenders with a record of prior criminal charges averaged 2.12 drug charges, 0.85 gun charges and 6.12 other type charges). Thirty of the 57 homicides were cleared by either arrest or exceptionally cleared (1 homicide exceptionally cleared with no arrest as offender committed suicide) resulting in 38 arrests. The average time to clear cases for these thirty cases was 20 calendar days.

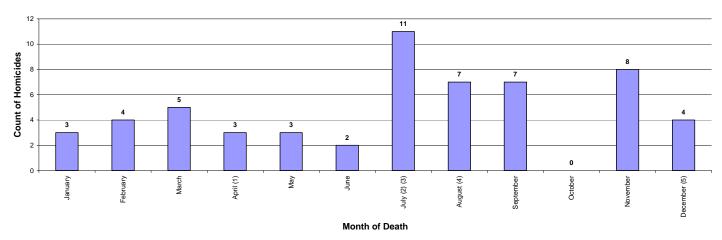
2. Homicides by Time Unit Review: In 2010, homicides increased by 17 from the 2009 level of 40 (a 42.5% increase). The 2010 homicides of 57 are slightly higher than the 10 year average homicide rate of 56 (1.79% over the average) and are slightly lower than the median homicide rate of 57.5 (0.89% below the median). Ten years of homicide data are shown below:

Homicides (10 Years)



Homicides by Month of Year: In the first six months of the years (January – June), the average homicide rate is 3.33 homicides per month (slightly less than one homicide a week). The next five months showed a sharp increase in the monthly homicide rate. The only exception to this spike was October, 2010 in which there were no homicides. The average homicide rate for July, August, September and November is 8.25 homicides per month (slightly greater than two homicides per week).

2010 Homicides by Month

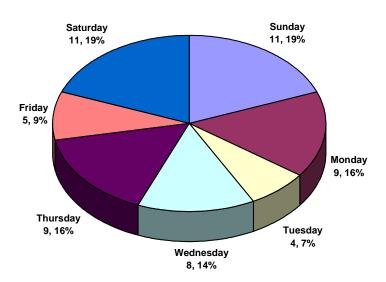


Notes on Single Homicides(for chart above):

- (1) Death happened in April 2010, attack occurred in November 2009.
- (2) Death happened in July 2010, attack occurred in September 2008.
- (3) Death happened in July 2010, attack occurred in June 2010.
- (4) Death happened in August 2010, attack occurred in July 2010.
- (5) Death happened in December 2010, attack occurred in December 2009.

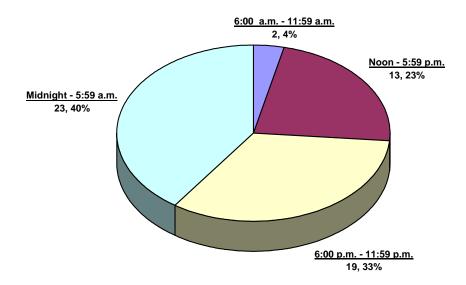
Homicides by Day of Week: Homicides by day of the week indicate that most homicides occur on the weekends. This trends starts on Saturdays and extends into the early morning hours of Mondays.

2010 Homicides by Day of Week



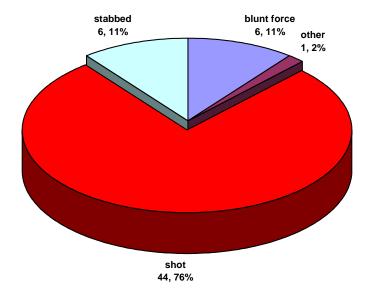
Homicides by Time of Day: Most homicides (73%) occur during the late evening and early morning hours.

2010 Homicides by Time of Day



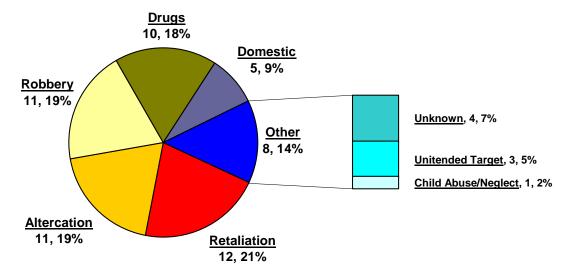
3. Homicide – Cause of Death: The majority of homicides (44, 76%) were caused by being shot by a firearm. There was one case of smothering an infant.

Weapon Used in Homicides

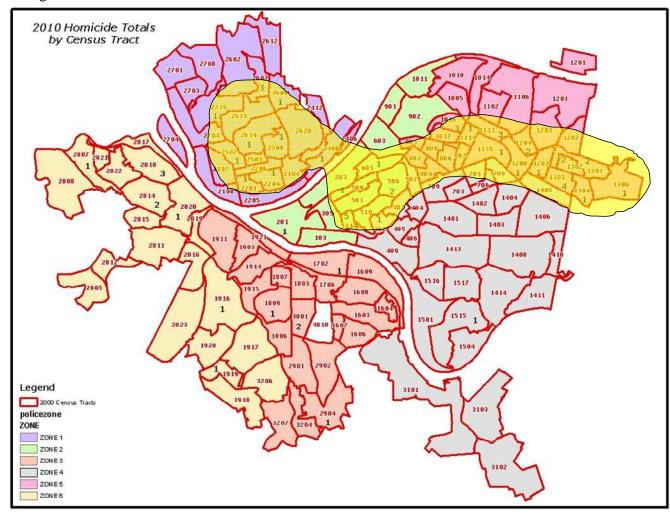


4. Homicide – Motives:

2010 Homicides by Motive



5. Homicide – by Location: Most homicides (68.4%) in the City occurred in an area starting in Pittsburgh's Northside extending through the Hill District going through East Liberty & Homewood and ending in the East Hills.



6. Gender, Race and Age:

Victim Gender

Race	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>
Black	6	40
Hispanic	0	2
White	3	6

The average age of homicide victims is 33. The youngest victim was 5 weeks old and the oldest was 73 years old.

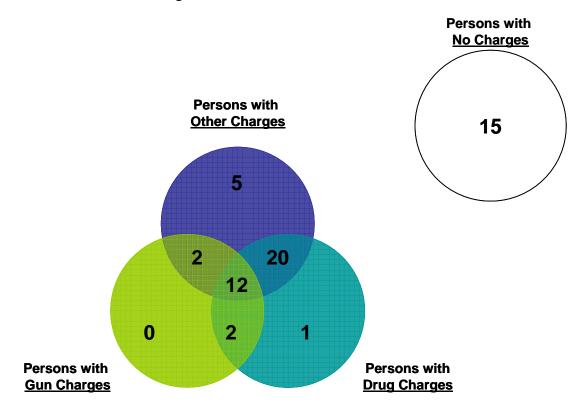
Offender Gender

Race	Female	Male
Black	3	32
Hispanic	0	1
White	0	3

The average age of offenders is 29. The youngest offender was 15 and the oldest was 55 years old.

7. Prior Involvement with Crime:

Of the 57 victims of homicide, 42 had prior involvement with crime. Breakdown of victim involvement with crime is shown in the Venn diagram below:



Of the 39 homicide offenders, 33 had prior involvement with crime. Breakdown of offender involvement with crime is shown in the Venn diagram below:



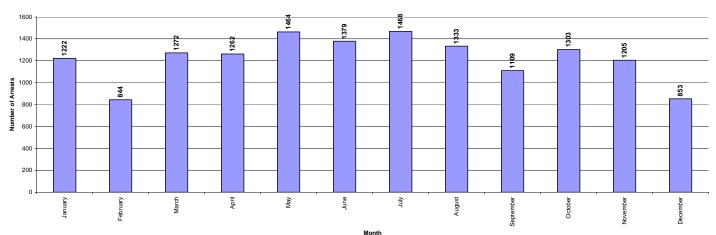
Arrests in the City of Pittsburgh, 2010

2. Arrests by Month

Part I Crimes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Homicide	2	1	3	1	5	1	6	3	1	2	7	1	33
Rape	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	0	4	3	19
Robbery	29	23	58	39	44	49	51	49	42	28	47	30	489
Aggravated Assault	56	50	71	63	78	89	88	69	51	59	57	38	769
Burglary	40	54	35	30	51	64	47	31	49	40	42	38	521
Theft	60	54	75	73	94	88	73	83	67	83	74	75	899
MV Theft	5	7	11	13	7	13	10	13	12	6	6	11	114
Arson	2	4	2	3	3	0	5	5	5	1	4	1	35
Sub-total	195	193	257	224	284	305	280	254	230	219	241	197	2,879

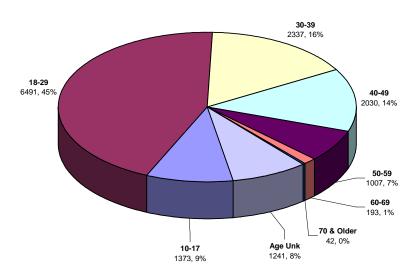
Part II Crimes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Forgery	35	14	19	28	36	49	29	26	27	25	26	14	328
Simple Assault	199	147	250	226	293	246	280	259	187	191	240	199	2,717
Fraud	18	20	21	6	10	17	21	19	15	15	14	8	184
Embezzlement	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	14
Stolen	31	13	25	27	33	40	35	31	32	23	20	19	329
Property													
Vandalism	14	17	20	35	10	9	16	13	9	29	68	13	253
Weapon	42	16	17	36	38	38	34	21	22	27	31	18	340
Violations													
Prostitution	28	14	41	39	34	28	38	31	31	13	12	10	319
Other Sex	11	4	6	6	7	14	17	8	8	8	2	7	98
Offenses													
Drug	310	205	271	271	297	254	250	280	219	221	193	136	2,907
Violations													
Family	4	2	2	7	5	6	5	3	2	9	9	4	58
Violence													
Drunken	76	46	87	72	64	62	60	70	79	71	66	65	818
Driving													
Liquor Law	28	6	14	16	25	13	20	23	25	27	15	5	217
Violation													
Public	42	34	44	42	54	50	61	44	47	69	56	33	576
Intoxication													
Disorderly	60	40	63	70	91	59	72	65	40	92	58	31	741
Conduct													
Other	128	73	133	156	182	188	249	184	135	263	152	93	1,936
Sub-total	1,027	651	1,015	1,038	1,180	1,074	1,188	1,079	879	1,084	964	656	11,835
Total Arrests	1,222	844	1,272	1,262	1,464	1,379	1,468	1,333	1,109	1,303	1,205	853	14,714





3. Arrests by Age

Arrests by Age



4. Arrests by Gender and Race:

Part I Crimes Arrests	white male	black male	asian male	hispanic male	black female	white female	asian female	hispanic female	other male	other female	unk / unk	Total
Homicide	4	25	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Rape	6	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Robbery	89	337	0	1	39	18	0	1	3	1	0	489
Aggravated												
Assault	211	325	3	7	178	32	3	1	7	2	0	769
Burglary	162	284	1	3	36	31	0	0	4	0	0	521
Theft	243	350	1	3	152	137	0	1	7	5	0	899
MV Theft	36	63	0	0	9	5	0	0	0	1	0	114
Arson	14	11	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	35
Sub-total	765	1,407	6	14	425	225	3	3	21	10	0	2,879

Part II Crimes Arrests	white male	black male	asian male	hispanic male	black female	white female	asian female	hispanic female	other male	other female	unk / unk	Total
Forgery	89	160	0	1	34	40	0	0	4	0	0	328
Simple Assault	704	1220	5	25	498	213	5	6	28	13	0	2,717
Fraud	46	61	0	1	46	24	0	1	3	2	0	184
Embezzlement	5	3	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	14
Stolen												
Property	49	228	0	0	34	14	0	0	2	2	0	329
Vandalism	134	66	0	25	12	12	0	0	4	0	0	253
Weapon												
Violations	49	241	1	2	37	6	0	0	3	1	0	340
Prostitution	14	37	1	2	123	116	12	3	0	10	1	319
Other Sex Offenses	52	37	0	1	1	3	0	0	3	1	0	98
Drug Violations	898	1480	4	11	192	297	0	0	23	2	0	2,907
Family Violence	12	6	1	0	26	10	1	0	1	1	0	58
Drunken Driving	418	146	4	7	59	164	1	1	16	2	0	818

Part II Crimes Arrests	white male	black male	asian male	hispanic male	black female	white female	asian female	hispanic female	other male	other female	unk / unk	Total
Liquor Law												
Violation	79	86	0	1	22	24	2	0	1	2	0	217
Public												
Intoxication	334	136	0	4	35	55	0	1	10	1	0	576
Disorderly												
Conduct	313	183	6	3	133	86	1	1	11	2	2	741
Other	799	739	4	12	138	213	4	1	22	2	2	1,936
Sub-total	3,995	4,829	26	95	1,392	1,281	26	14	131	41	5	11,835
Total Arrests	4,760	6,236	32	109	1,817	1,506	29	17	152	51	5	14,714

5. Arrestees per Offense:

Number of Arrestees	Frequency
1	10,190
2	1,481
3	306
4	290
5	34
6	35
7	5
8	16
9	5
10	3
>10	7

6. Charges Cleared by Arrest: With the 14,714 arrests, there were 23,616 charges cleared. Charges cleared by the year the offense occurred are shown below:

<u>Year</u>	Charges Cleared by Arrest
1976	2
2002	2
2003	3
2004	2
2005	3
2006	5
2007	40
2008	126
2009	1,728
2010	21,705

7. Violation of Uniform Firearms Act (Illegal Firearms) Arrests: In 2010, there were 496 violations of the VUFA as either a primary or secondary charge. Of those 496 violations, the distribution of violations by number of offenders is:

# of VUFA Violations	# of Offenders
1	411
2	23
3	10
4	1
5	1

The following table provides a count of weapons seized as a result of VUFA related arrests:

			Tyroo		
Caliber	Revolver	Rifle	Type Semi-Auto	Shotgun	Total
0.22	12	6	22	0	40
0.223	0	1	0	0	1
0.226	1	0	0	0	1
0.25	1	0	26	0	27
0.27	0	1	0	0	1
0.32	11	0	7	0	18
0.357	28	0	2	0	30
0.38	50	0	0	0	50
0.38	2	0	47	0	49
0.4	0	0	59	0	59
0.44	2	0	1	0	3
0.45	1	0	38	0	39
0.454	1	0	0	0	1
12gauge	0	0	0	19	19
16gauge	0	0	0	1	1
20gauge	0	0	0	6	6
28mm	0	0	1	0	1
30-06	0	1	0	0	1
5.45	0	1	0	0	1
7.62	0	13	0	0	13
7.65	0	0	2	0	2
9mm	0	1	132	0	133
Total	109	24	337	26	496

The following table provides a count of VUFA violations by age, gender and race:

		Female			Male	
	Black	White	Other	Black	White	Other
Age Unknown	2	0	0	67	2	0
18-19	3	0	0	94	1	1
20-29	8	2	0	183	25	0
30-39	4	1	0	49	6	0
40-49	2	0	0	27	8	0
50-59	0	0	0	8	2	0
60-69	0	0	0	1	0	0
70 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0

Part I Crime by Neighborhood:

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Allegheny Center	Allegheny West	Allentown	Arlington	Arlington Heights
Homicide	1	1	0	0	0
Rape	2	0	4	0	0
Robbery	11	2	20	3	4
Aggravated Assault	12	7	39	8	12
Violent Crime	26	10	63	11	16
Burglary	9	7	44	16	4
Theft	67	24	67	19	6
MV Theft	0	2	9	4	1
Arson	0	0	4	1	1
Property Crime	76	33	124	40	12
Total	102	43	187	51	28

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Banksville	Bedford Dwellings	Beechview	Beltzhoover	Bloomfield
Homicide	0	1	1	1	0
Rape	0	0	1	0	3
Robbery	2	9	9	5	46
Aggravated Assault	7	18	14	19	24
Violent Crime	9	28	25	25	73
Burglary	12	14	50	29	68
Theft	53	26	112	27	306
MV Theft	2	1	11	4	22
Arson	0	1	3	2	10
Property Crime	67	42	176	62	406
Total	76	70	201	87	479

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Bluff	Bon Air	Brighton Heights	Brookline	California Kirkbride
Homicide	0	0	0	1	1
Rape	0	0	2	1	0
Robbery	15	1	14	14	3
Aggravated Assault	16	5	36	35	8
Violent Crime	31	6	52	51	12
Burglary	15	13	73	46	12
Theft	62	18	111	143	38
MV Theft	9	0	19	18	2
Arson	0	0	2	1	0
Property Crime	86	31	205	208	52
Total	117	37	257	259	64

Part I Offenses Known toLaw Enforcement byNeighborhood	Carrick	Central Business District	Central Lawrenceville	Central North Side	Central Oakland
Homicide	1	1	0	0	0
Rape	1	3	0	2	1
Robbery	50	71	26	17	30
Aggravated Assault	42	40	18	18	9
Violent Crime	94	115	44	37	40
Burglary	129	71	27	34	72
Theft	236	714	107	74	135
MV Theft	26	13	13	6	11
Arson	8	1	1	4	1
Property Crime	399	799	148	118	219
Total	493	914	192	155	259

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Chartiers City	Chateau	Crafton Heights	Crawford Roberts	Duquesne Heights
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0
Rape	0	0	1	0	0
Robbery	0	3	10	18	0
Aggravated Assault	10	4	19	27	4
Violent Crime	10	7	31	45	4
Burglary	2	1	39	33	24
Theft	5	37	52	66	26
MV Theft	1	4	5	11	3
Arson	0	0	2	2	0
Property Crime	8	42	98	112	53
Total	18	49	129	157	57

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	East Allegheny	East Carnegie	East Hills	East Liberty	Elliott
Homicide	0	0	1	4	1
Rape	2	0	0	2	0
Robbery	31	0	19	61	20
Aggravated Assault	29	1	24	62	13
Violent Crime	62	1	44	129	34
Burglary	41	6	32	72	22
Theft	116	7	40	313	55
MV Theft	11	0	7	32	2
Arson	2	0	9	3	2
Property Crime	170	13	88	420	81
Total	232	14	132	549	115

Part I Offenses Known toLaw Enforcement					
byNeighborhood	Esplen	Fairywood	Fineview	Friendship	Garfield
Homicide	0	0	1	0	2
Rape	0	0	1	0	1
Robbery	7	0	8	7	22
Aggravated Assault	7	2	22	2	27
Violent Crime	14	2	32	9	52
Burglary	11	4	21	9	51
Theft	8	8	17	70	72
MV Theft	2	1	1	5	12
Arson	0	0	0	0	3
Property Crime	21	13	39	84	138
Total	35	15	71	93	190

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Glen Hazel	Greenfield	Hays	Hazelwood	Highland Park
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0
Rape	1	0	0	1	0
Robbery	2	8	0	18	21
Aggravated Assault	5	7	2	35	18
Violent Crime	8	15	2	55	39
Burglary	4	45	5	48	27
Theft	3	80	5	61	137
MV Theft	0	6	1	10	12
Arson	0	3	0	3	2
Property Crime	7	134	11	122	178
Total	15	149	13	177	217

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Homewood North	Homewood South	Homewood West	Knoxville	Larimer
Homicide	5	4	1	2	3
Rape	3	0	0	2	1
Robbery	25	33	9	28	18
Aggravated Assault	55	32	9	54	27
Violent Crime	88	69	19	86	49
Burglary	75	69	11	89	33
Theft	62	77	34	75	61
MV Theft	21	14	5	9	16
Arson	7	7	0	2	0
Property Crime	165	167	50	175	110
Total	253	236	69	261	159

Part I Offenses Known toLaw Enforcement byNeighborhood	Lincoln Lemington Belmar	Lincoln Place	Lower Lawrenceville	Manchester	Marshall Shadeland
Homicide	0	0	0	0	1
Rape	1	1	2	0	0
Robbery	23	1	8	8	30
Aggravated Assault	26	8	15	15	39
Violent Crime	50	10	25	23	70
Burglary	38	10	34	19	69
Theft	132	16	72	31	89
MV Theft	18	1	9	4	14
Arson	4	1	1	0	5
Property Crime	192	28	116	54	177
Total	242	38	141	77	247

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Middle Hill	Morningside	Mount Oliver	Mount Washington	New Homestead
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	1	0
Robbery	18	3	0	25	0
Aggravated Assault	33	3	4	30	1
Violent Crime	51	6	4	56	1
Burglary	19	22	1	120	3
Theft	60	27	4	285	7
MV Theft	7	12	1	25	0
Arson	0	0	0	5	0
Property Crime	86	61	6	435	10
Total	137	67	10	491	11

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	North Oakland	North Shore	Northview Heights	Oakwood	Overbrook
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	16	4	3	2	5
Aggravated Assault	12	8	23	1	10
Violent Crime	28	12	27	3	15
Burglary	46	8	17	6	32
Theft	132	60	17	13	62
MV Theft	8	4	0	0	6
Arson	0	0	2	0	2
Property Crime	186	72	36	19	102
Total	214	84	63	22	117

Part I Offenses Known toLaw Enforcement byNeighborhood	Perry North	Perry South	Point Breeze	Point Breeze North	Polish Hill
Homicide	1	1	0	0	1
Rape	1	2	0	0	0
Robbery	10	10	7	5	4
Aggravated Assault	19	43	2	5	5
Violent Crime	31	56	9	10	10
Burglary	53	88	34	17	7
Theft	44	65	74	54	14
MV Theft	8	10	9	10	2
Arson	1	3	0	3	1
Property Crime	106	166	117	84	24
Total	137	222	126	94	34

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Regent Square	Ridgemont	Saint Clair	Shadyside	Sheraden
Homicide	0	0	0	0	3
Rape	1	0	1	1	0
Robbery	2	0	0	22	25
Aggravated Assault	1	1	1	15	32
Violent Crime	4	1	2	38	60
Burglary	4	4	2	67	73
Theft	28	18	4	516	88
MV Theft	0	1	0	32	16
Arson	0	0	0	0	6
Property Crime	32	23	6	615	183
Total	36	24	8	653	243

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	South Oakland	South Shore	South Side Flats	South Side Slopes	Spring Garden
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0
Rape	1	0	6	0	0
Robbery	3	4	59	18	3
Aggravated Assault	4	8	81	16	13
Violent Crime	8	12	147	34	16
Burglary	43	6	81	83	12
Theft	53	72	513	118	15
MV Theft	3	1	29	18	3
Arson	2	0	3	2	3
Property Crime	101	79	626	221	33
Total	109	91	773	255	49

Part I Offenses Known toLaw Enforcement byNeighborhood	Spring Hill	Squirrel Hill North	Squirrel Hill South	Stanton Heights	Strip District
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	1	2	0	0
Robbery	16	7	23	4	9
Aggravated Assault	16	1	10	4	15
Violent Crime	33	9	35	8	24
Burglary	33	34	77	22	22
Theft	42	118	285	30	125
MV Theft	5	7	17	9	8
Arson	0	0	0	0	5
Property Crime	80	159	379	61	160
Total	113	168	414	69	184

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Summer Hill	Swisshelm Park	Terrace Village	Troy Hill	Upper Hill
Homicide	0	0	5	1	2
Rape	0	0	3	3	0
Robbery	0	0	17	19	7
Aggravated Assault	0	0	32	13	17
Violent Crime	0	0	57	36	26
Burglary	3	6	34	45	8
Theft	8	24	59	77	30
MV Theft	0	0	9	10	1
Arson	0	0	3	2	2
Property Crime	11	30	105	134	41
Total	11	30	162	170	67

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Upper Lawrenceville	West End	West Oakland	Westwood	Windgap
Homicide	0	0	1	0	1
Rape	0	1	2	0	0
Robbery	16	0	13	1	4
Aggravated Assault	15	4	7	5	4
Violent Crime	31	5	23	6	9
Burglary	32	8	15	24	10
Theft	48	15	52	41	29
MV Theft	8	1	6	2	3
Arson	3	1	1	0	2
Property Crime	91	25	74	67	44
Total	122	30	97	73	53

Part II Crime by Neighborhood:

<u>Part II Crimes</u>: Part II crimes include but are not limited to such crimes as misdemeanor assault, vandalism, prostitution, child abuse, criminal trespass, embezzlement, forgery, and drug offenses. These are the crimes that directly affect the quality of life of residents and communities.

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Allegheny Center	Allegheny West	Allentown	Arlington	Arlington Heights
Forgery	7	0	8	2	1
Simple Assault	61	18	134	42	21
Fraud	3	1	8	3	3
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	1	0	4	0	1
Vandalism	30	10	62	23	6
Weapon Violations	5	0	6	5	2
Prostitution	10	0	6	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	4	1	0	0	0
Drug Violations	37	7	46	14	8
Family Violence	2	0	1	1	0
Drunken Driving	11	8	9	3	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	1	1
Public Intoxication	3	1	4	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	13	3	25	10	1
Other	23	2	42	10	9
Total Part II Crimes	210	51	355	114	53

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Banksville	Bedford Dwellings	Beechview	Beltzhoover	Bloomfield
Forgery	0	4	8	0	5
Simple Assault	26	49	127	54	110
Fraud	18	2	28	9	29
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	1
Stolen Property	1	2	1	1	1
Vandalism	22	11	88	25	153
Weapon Violations	0	4	3	3	6
Prostitution	7	0	0	0	18
Other Sex Offenses	0	2	5	0	3
Drug Violations	7	27	34	28	40
Family Violence	0	0	3	1	1
Drunken Driving	14	1	24	6	17
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	0	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	11	8	28	6	31
Other	4	8	34	22	43
Total Part II Crimes	110	118	384	155	458

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Bluff	Bon Air	Brighton Heights	Brookline	California Kirkbride
Forgery	5	1	6	6	1
Simple Assault	50	10	116	167	43
Fraud	4	5	28	35	3
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	1	0	2	0	0
Vandalism	32	12	72	105	19
Weapon Violations	2	2	6	11	5
Prostitution	68	1	0	0	1
Other Sex Offenses	4	1	5	6	0
Drug Violations	37	18	39	42	17
Family Violence	1	0	1	3	2
Drunken Driving	15	16	10	32	4
Liquor Law Violation	1	0	0	2	0
Public Intoxication	3	0	3	5	0
Disorderly Conduct	6	4	23	45	1
Other	38	7	34	53	18
Total Part II Crimes	267	77	345	512	114

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Carrick	Central Business District	Central Lawrenceville	Central North Side	Central Oakland
Forgery	10	26	3	4	3
Simple Assault	254	212	74	71	35
Fraud	48	92	18	12	6
Embezzlement	2	3	4	0	1
Stolen Property	2	7	1	3	0
Vandalism	173	109	82	57	94
Weapon Violations	9	10	4	5	1
Prostitution	16	49	7	2	7
Other Sex Offenses	6	11	3	1	4
Drug Violations	66	97	38	55	10
Family Violence	4	2	2	2	0
Drunken Driving	19	49	11	7	12
Liquor Law Violation	1	7	0	0	1
Public Intoxication	2	54	2	3	1
Disorderly Conduct	53	90	10	13	9
Other	71	64	26	33	10
Total Part II Crimes	736	882	285	268	194

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Chartiers City	Chateau	Crafton Heights	Crawford Roberts	Duquesne Heights
Forgery	0	1	6	8	0
Simple Assault	6	8	68	55	13
Fraud	1	6	8	9	6
Embezzlement	0	0	1	0	0
Stolen Property	0	1	3	2	1
Vandalism	5	14	39	31	11
Weapon Violations	3	2	3	5	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	2	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	1	2	0	1
Drug Violations	3	13	29	39	2
Family Violence	0	1	1	1	0
Drunken Driving	1	4	1	5	9
Liquor Law Violation	0	1	1	2	0
Public Intoxication	0	1	2	4	2
Disorderly Conduct	3	0	19	6	3
Other	5	7	29	14	8
Total Part II Crimes	27	60	212	183	56

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	East Allegheny	East Carnegie	East Hills	East Liberty	Elliott
Forgery	Allegherry 16	Cast Carriegie	2	21	1
Simple Assault	93	9	96	227	84
Fraud	10	0	5	28	16
Embezzlement	10	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	2	0	4	8	1
Vandalism	48	4	56	120	27
Weapon Violations	8	0	12	16	3
Prostitution	33	0	0	5	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	2	4	5
Drug Violations	67	1	25	69	22
Family Violence	0	0	2	5	0
Drunken Driving	10	0	2	10	2
Liquor Law Violation	1	0	0	1	0
Public Intoxication	2	0	2	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	16	2	11	32	14
Other	29	3	19	52	27
Total Part II Crimes	336	19	238	598	203

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by					
Neighborhood	Esplen	Fairywood	Fineview	Friendship	Garfield
Forgery	3	0	17	1	4
Simple Assault	15	7	51	12	98
Fraud	0	4	7	3	15
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	1	1	5
Vandalism	32	6	17	17	66
Weapon Violations	2	5	8	1	10
Prostitution	0	0	0	2	7
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	1
Drug Violations	10	1	57	5	32
Family Violence	0	0	1	0	2
Drunken Driving	12	1	2	0	4
Liquor Law Violation	1	0	1	0	2
Public Intoxication	0	0	0	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	3	1	5	4	21
Other	6	0	14	3	31
Total Part II Crimes	84	25	181	49	299

Part II Offenses Known toLaw Enforcement byNeighborhood	Glen Hazel	Greenfield	Hays	Hazelwood	Highland Park
Forgery	0	7	1	12	2
Simple Assault	33	40	14	75	64
Fraud	2	18	1	12	19
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	5	2
Vandalism	3	66	4	56	62
Weapon Violations	1	0	1	3	2
Prostitution	0	0	0	3	2
Other Sex Offenses	2	5	1	1	2
Drug Violations	4	20	5	46	26
Family Violence	0	2	0	2	0
Drunken Driving	0	9	1	4	15
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	1	0
Public Intoxication	1	0	0	2	1
Disorderly Conduct	2	17	0	11	17
Other	3	16	1	35	21
Total Part II Crimes	51	200	29	269	235

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Homewood North	Homewood South	Homewood West	Knoxville	Larimer
Forgery	4	6	5	13	6
Simple Assault	121	120	50	157	47
Fraud	10	6	4	11	8
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	6	3	0	4	4
Vandalism	68	69	15	91	30
Weapon Violations	11	17	4	9	5
Prostitution	0	4	0	7	0
Other Sex Offenses	3	2	0	7	2
Drug Violations	38	43	10	142	20
Family Violence	2	3	0	5	0
Drunken Driving	4	4	4	8	6
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	1	3	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	13	14	5	15	10
Other	28	33	10	41	14
Total Part II Crimes	309	327	108	510	152

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Lincoln Lemington Belmar	Lincoln Place	Lower Lawrenceville	Manchester	Marshall Shadeland
Forgery	2	2	1	8	10
Simple Assault	104	22	39	47	152
Fraud	27	7	5	8	12
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	1	0	2	3	2
Vandalism	57	27	46	28	88
Weapon Violations	11	0	6	4	5
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	1	1	3	2
Drug Violations	12	0	28	49	34
Family Violence	0	1	0	1	3
Drunken Driving	4	4	6	3	6
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	1
Public Intoxication	0	0	1	0	2
Disorderly Conduct	22	8	7	8	27
Other	18	8	13	16	26
Total Part II Crimes	259	80	155	178	370

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Middle Hill	Morningside	Mount Oliver	Mount Washington	New Homestead
Forgery	13	1	0	3	0
Simple Assault	83	25	24	191	3
Fraud	10	9	1	36	0
Embezzlement	0	1	0	2	0
Stolen Property	3	0	1	2	0
Vandalism	39	25	10	158	2
Weapon Violations	9	1	2	3	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	2	2	0	3	0
Drug Violations	109	12	2	45	0
Family Violence	2	0	0	3	0
Drunken Driving	9	5	0	18	1
Liquor Law Violation	2	0	0	1	0
Public Intoxication	4	2	0	3	0
Disorderly Conduct	11	10	3	28	1
Other	25	9	3	54	2
Total Part II Crimes	321	102	46	550	9

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	North Oakland	North Shore	Northview Heights	Oakwood	Overbrook
Forgery	11	1	4	0	5
Simple Assault	40	31	62	6	38
Fraud	14	9	6	1	7
Embezzlement	2	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	1	0	2	0	0
Vandalism	51	23	29	5	17
Weapon Violations	4	1	9	0	0
Prostitution	2	1	0	0	1
Other Sex Offenses	2	2	1	0	0
Drug Violations	11	7	22	3	10
Family Violence	0	1	1	1	0
Drunken Driving	13	12	0	0	4
Liquor Law Violation	1	1	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	3	8	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	9	9	6	4	11
Other	13	9	8	5	21
Total Part II Crimes	177	115	150	25	114

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Perry North	Perry South	Point Breeze	Point Breeze North	Polish Hill
Forgery	3	6	0	2	0
Simple Assault	89	162	26	27	9
Fraud	10	15	8	9	2
Embezzlement	0	1	0	0	0
Stolen Property	3	4	0	1	1
Vandalism	56	54	25	24	12
Weapon Violations	6	13	3	2	0
Prostitution	3	2	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	4	0	1	0
Drug Violations	42	81	13	11	8
Family Violence	2	1	0	1	0
Drunken Driving	7	6	6	1	0
Liquor Law Violation	1	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	18	20	5	3	2
Other	25	24	9	10	7
Total Part II Crimes	265	393	95	92	41

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Regent	6:1	0 : . 0 :	6	
Neighborhood	Square	Ridgemont	Saint Clair	Shadyside	Sheraden
Forgery	0	1	0	10	4
Simple Assault	3	7	3	58	135
Fraud	3	1	2	32	20
Embezzlement	0	0	0	2	1
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	3
Vandalism	6	2	4	148	155
Weapon Violations	1	1	0	2	17
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0	4	4
Drug Violations	1	2	1	11	74
Family Violence	0	1	0	2	2
Drunken Driving	1	2	1	32	10
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	2	2
Public Intoxication	1	0	0	7	2
Disorderly Conduct	0	1	1	29	23
Other	1	1	2	39	48
Total Part II Crimes	17	19	14	378	500

Part II Offenses Known toLaw Enforcement byNeighborhood	South Oakland	South Shore	South Side Flats	South Side Slopes	Spring Garden
Forgery	1	3	13	4	1
Simple Assault	24	77	266	80	15
Fraud	3	4	44	19	4
Embezzlement	0	0	7	0	0
Stolen Property	0	1	3	2	0
Vandalism	34	17	329	83	8
Weapon Violations	3	1	4	2	2
Prostitution	4	4	3	1	1
Other Sex Offenses	2	3	12	0	1
Drug Violations	6	7	60	30	6
Family Violence	0	0	1	0	1
Drunken Driving	11	18	132	12	3
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	4	2	0
Public Intoxication	1	7	33	3	1
Disorderly Conduct	10	5	35	15	4
Other	8	6	53	22	8
Total Part II Crimes	107	153	999	275	55

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Spring Hill	Squirrel Hill North	Squirrel Hill South	Stanton Heights	Strip District
Forgery	5	3	8	2	3
Simple Assault	57	20	62	26	47
Fraud	4	16	45	16	10
Embezzlement	0	1	1	0	2
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	1
Vandalism	37	58	88	21	54
Weapon Violations	4	0	9	3	5
Prostitution	5	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	1	0	8	3	6
Drug Violations	46	9	23	8	41
Family Violence	0	0	0	1	0
Drunken Driving	5	7	17	2	12
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	1
Public Intoxication	0	2	2	1	3
Disorderly Conduct	14	6	17	9	4
Other	16	11	19	9	12
Total Part II Crimes	194	133	299	101	201

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Summer Hill	Swisshelm Park	Terrace Village	Troy Hill	Upper Hill
Forgery	0	0	14	3	2
Simple Assault	7	1	94	68	26
Fraud	1	4	7	13	6
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	5	0	2
Vandalism	7	8	38	47	24
Weapon Violations	1	1	19	1	3
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0	2	2
Drug Violations	1	0	55	22	10
Family Violence	0	0	0	0	1
Drunken Driving	2	0	3	7	3
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	1	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	0	2	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	1	8	15	6
Other	2	4	32	28	9
Total Part II Crimes	21	19	278	206	94

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Upper Lawrenceville	West End	West Oakland	Westwood	Windgap
Forgery	2	2	0	1	2
Simple Assault	85	19	20	25	18
Fraud	10	4	7	12	3
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	0	0	1	0	0
Vandalism	57	7	13	20	12
Weapon Violations	0	0	4	1	4
Prostitution	4	1	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	2	1	1	0	1
Drug Violations	26	15	13	4	5
Family Violence	1	0	0	2	0
Drunken Driving	7	17	3	4	3
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	1	0	0
Public Intoxication	1	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	12	5	7	10	0
Other	18	4	16	5	6
Total Part II Crimes	225	75	86	85	54

Subject Resistance Review

In 2010, officers responded to 354,217 calls for service which was a 6.87% increase when compared to 2009 (Table #1).

Table 1:	Calls for Service Compariso	on 2009-2010	
	2009	2010	Percent Change
January	24433	25111	2.77%
February	23033	21373	-7.21%
March	26598	25765	-3.13%
April	28857	26031	-9.79%
May	31643	30143	-4.74%
June	31093	28864	-7.17%
July	30792	29709	-3.52%
August	29615	35446	19.69%
September	r 27433	35564	29.64%
October	27776	35266	26.97%
November	25830	32004	23.90%
December	24333	28941	18.94%
Totals	331436	354217	6.87%

Of the 354,217 calls, there were 754 incidents (Table #2) or 0.21% which required officers to respond to resisting subjects. There were 1,329 separate Subject Resistance Reports (SRR) generated from the 754 incidents which involved 826 actors.

Table 2 - Use of Force Incidents by Zone of Occurrence									
	2009	2010	Percent Change						
Zone 1	167	150	-10.18%						
Zone 2	183	139	-24.04%						
Zone 3	209	227	8.61%						
Zone 4	69	60	-13.04%						
Zone 5	175	125	-28.57%						
Zone 6	50	44	NA						
Other	15	9	-40.00%						
Totals	*868	**754	-5.07%						

^{*}While this column adds up to 868, INCIDENTS total is the real number of unique (distinct) incidents, because some ccr-numbers cross zones.

**While this column adds up to 754, INCIDENTS total is the real number of unique (distinct) incidents, because some ccr-numbers cross zones.

Officers responded to subject resistance in 5.6% of the total arrests made in the City (arrest section covered previously in this report).

Of those arrests requiring officers to respond to subject resistance, 45% of the use of force incidents occurred on the PM shift, followed by 44% on the night shift and 11% on the AM shift (Table #3).

Table 3:	2010 R	ecap -	Subject	Resist	tance In	cident	s by Zoi	ne, hou	r and s	hift of e	each inc	ident
		<u>ne 1</u>		ne 2		<u>ne 3</u>		ne 4		<u>ne 5</u>		ne 6
	By hour	By shift										
0700-0800	0	17	1	25	0	13	2	13	0	10	0	5
0800-0900	0		1		2		0		1		0	
0900-1000	1		3		1		2		2		1	
1000-1100	0		2		0		0		0		2	
1100-1200	4		3		1		1		1		0	
1200-1300	4		6		2		2		1		1	
1300-1400	2		6		5		3		3		0	
1400-1500	6		3		2		3		2		1	
1500-1600	5	98	6	62	3	70	1	29	3	55	1	26
1600-1700	7		11		6		3		6		3	
1700-1800	9		7		10		5		5		4	
1800-1900	17		5		6		2		7		0	
1900-2000	15		6		11		5		5		2	
2000-2100	16		13		8		4		13		5	
2100-2200	17		8		14		5		10		6	
2200-2300	12		6		12		4		6		5	
2300-2400	5	39	9	62	13	148	1	18	7	59	3	13
2400-0100	9		11		31		5		16		5	
0100-0200	6		18		49		6		8		1	
0200-0300	7		16		45		5		10		2	
0300-0400	6		5		8		0		9		1	
0400-0500	4		2		2		1		7		0	
0500-0600	2		1		0		0		2		0	
0600-0700	0		0		0		0		0		1	

Citywide, there was a 9.47% decrease in total Subject Resistance Reports completed when comparing 2010 to 2009. Table #4, "2009/2010 Comparison Use of Force Reports," identifies the number of use of force reports completed by each duty location in 2009 and 2010 and the percentage of increase or decrease

Table 4: 2009/2010 Comparison Use of Force Reports									
	2009	2010	Percent Change						
Zone 1	150	189	26.00%						
Zone 2	251	195	-22.31%						
Zone 3	209	220	5.26%						
Zone 4	80	87	8.75%						
Zone 5	254	182	-28.35%						
Zone 6	47	38	-19.15%						
SRU	46	26	-43.48%						
Bike	6	17	183.33%						
SWAT	24	1	-95.83%						
Narcotics/Vice	159	164	3.14%						
Major Crimes	6	6	0.00%						
Off Duty	197	189	-4.06%						
Traffic	14	13	-7.14%						
DUI Checkpoint	4	2	-50.00%						
Chief's Office	1	0	-100.00%						
Support	0	0							
Academy	0	0							
VCFTF	4	0	-100.00%						
Graffiti Task Force	1	0	-100.00%						
RED Team	1	0	-100.00%						
Mobile Field Force	14	0	-100.00%						
Totals	1468	1329	-9.47%						

The highest number of use of force incidents occurred in the following areas:

- Southside Flats, census tract 1702 with 67 incidents resulting in a total of 113 subject resistance reports
- Central Business District, census tract 201 with 27 incidents resulting in 44 subject resistance reports

• North Shore, census tract 2205 with 17 incidents resulting in 29 subject resistance reports

The most common resisting subjects encountered by officers in 2010 were males, aged 20-29. The second highest resisting group were males, aged 30-39 (Table #5).

Table 5: Resisting Subjects by Gender and Age										
	Under 15	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	Over 50	Unknown Age			
Male	6	92	332	94	66	30	72			
Female	1	19	45	20	16	16	17			

Force/Control Options

In responding to subject resistance, police officers employ a continuum of control. The continuum of control aids officers in determining whether a particular control option constitutes a reasonable method of control under a given set of facts and circumstances. The three most frequently used options in 2010 were forcible handcuffing, takedowns and attempts to control resisting subjects by grabbing, pushing, or pulling (categorized as "Other"). These were also the most frequently used levels in 2009 (please see Table #6 for a comparison of 2009 to 2010). The TASER was used a total of 211 times during 2010 which was a 0.5% decrease in usage when compared to 2009. It should be noted that the most frequent levels of force have been and continue to be at the lower end of the continuum of control.

Table 6: Force Option Comparison 2009-2010										
	2009	2010	Percent Change							
Forcible Handcuffing	731	626	-14%							
Takedowns	463	439	-5%							
TASER	212	211	0%							
Personal Weapons	275	219	-20%							
Other (grab, push, pull)	460	481	5%							
ODET	50	32	-36%							
Neck Restraint	5	4	-20%							
OC Spray	23	62	170%							
Impact Weapons	51	45	-12%							
Maximal Restraint	11	1	-91%							
Road Spikes	2	0								
Canine	11	20	82%							
Firearms	35	18	-49%							
Use of Vehicle	1	2	50%							
Less Lethal Rounds	4	1	-300%							

Subjects' Level of Resistance

Table #7 provides a monthly and yearly breakdown of the levels of resistance employed by resisting subjects against officers.

Table 7: Level of Resistance Employed by Subject										
	Во	dy	Ver	Verbal		ive	Assau	Assaultive		adly
	<u>Lang</u>	<u>uage</u>	Non-con	<u>ipliance</u>	Resis	<u>tance</u>	<u>Beha</u>	avior	<u>Fo</u>	<u>rce</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>2010</u>	2009	<u>2010</u>	2009	<u>2010</u>	2009	<u>2010</u>	2009	<u>2010</u>	2009
January	103	74	62	50	100	74	48	33	2	3
February	72	90	62	58	74	94	36	38	3	9
March	76	136	42	89	75	135	22	59	2	2
April	84	98	54	64	86	97	45	48	1	26
May	92	116	59	76	95	120	45	55	2	2
June	107	89	72	72	110	104	61	59	4	1
July	117	121	82	74	110	120	66	65	6	6
August	98	101	71	68	80	99	49	40	0	6
September	101	90	70	51	102	83	45	41	7	2

% Change	-8.3	30%	-3.4	1%	-9.3	38%	-3.7	5%	-50.0	0%
Totals	<u>1116</u>	1217	764	791	<u>1111</u>	1226	<u>564</u>	<u>586</u>	29	58
December	76	104	58	73	82	109	46	60	0	1
November	101	104	63	53	108	102	66	51	1	0
October	89	94	69	63	89	89	35	37	1	0

Initial Reasons for Use of Force/Control

Table #8 is a comparison of 2010 to 2009 of the initial reasons for officers having to use force/control against resisting subjects.

Table 8:	SRR In	cidents	by Init	ial Rea	son for	Use of	Force			
	Def	end	Def	end	Restra	in for	Effe	cting	Otl	ner
	Se	elf	Ano	ther	Subject's	s Safety	Arr	rest	Otl	ner
<u>Year</u>	<u>2010</u>	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	<u>2010</u>	2009	<u>2010</u>	2009
January	48	30	32	23	10	7	106	72	8	11
February	31	44	25	36	10	19	75	87	6	15
March	29	51	26	32	15	25	78	142	8	25
April	37	61	20	44	15	14	80	109	10	14
May	44	50	28	28	13	16	94	127	11	15
June	48	52	39	33	13	10	110	110	10	5
July	51	52	44	41	24	17	112	125	18	15
August	44	49	32	41	4	34	92	102	15	21
September	48	44	26	27	11	10	109	94	7	5
October	44	39	17	23	12	19	89	89	10	14
November	44	45	35	15	15	8	104	100	16	10
December	41	54	26	41	20	5	78	114	11	6
Totals	<u>509</u>	<u>571</u>	350	384	162	184	<u>1127</u>	1271	<u>130</u>	156
% Change	-10.8	86%	-8.8	5%	-11.9	96%	-11.	33%	-16.	67%

Incident Types

The following table depicts subject resistance incidents by type (on-view arrests, warrant arrests, involuntary commitment, prisoner transport or other).

Table 9:	Subjec	t Resis	tance In	cident	s by Ty	pe (200	9 v. 201	0)			
	On-\		Warr		Involu		Prisc				
	Arre	<u>est</u>	Arre	<u>est</u>	Commi	itment	Trans	port	<u>Oth</u>	<u>ner</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>2010</u>	2009	<u>2010</u>	2009	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	2009	<u>2010</u>	2009	
January	57	48	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	2	
February	37	50	0	3	3	7	0	0	5	5	
March	51	85	3	0	3	5	0	1	2	5	
April	47	71	2	0	3	1	1	1	7	4	
May	59	73	1	7	2	2	2	0	5	2	
June	64	66	0	0	3	3	0	0	7	4	
July	65	76	2	1	1	1	1	0	9	7	
August	58	63	1	3	1	3	0	0	5	2	
September	62	65	3	0	2	2	0	0	6	5	
October	52	53	1	1	3	4	0	0	5	3	
November	57	68	1	3	3	0	0	0	5	3	
December	44	59	2	0	5	1	2	0	7	3	
Totals	<u>653</u>	777	<u>16</u>	18	30	32	6	2	67	45	
% Change	-15.9	96%	-11.1	1%	-6.2	5%	200.0	00%	48.8	89%	

Firearms Review

There were 70 firearms discharges reviewed in 2010. Eighteen officers fired their weapons in self-defense in 15 separate incidents involving 13 actors. One officer was seriously wounded. Three actors were fatally shot, 6 were injured and 2 actor injuries are unknown. One officer fired less lethal rounds. Forty-eight officers used their firearms to destroy injured animals and 4 officers fired at attacking dogs.

Canine Review

At the end of 2010, there were 19 K-9 teams working. There were 669 reported canine uses which led to 191 non-bite apprehensions and 21 bite apprehensions

<u>Injury Review – Resisting Subjects</u>

Forty-eight percent or 397 of resisting subjects reported injuries in 2010. This is up from the 37% that reported injuries in 2009. Of the 397 resisting subjects who reported injuries, 3 were fatally wounded. Fifty-four were listed as being "treated/admitted" (25 were involuntary commitments). Of the remaining 29 who were reported as treated and admitted, 2 were admitted due to drug and/or alcohol overdoses, 4 were admitted due to swallowing narcotics to prevent recovery by arresting officers, 14 were admitted for injuries sustained during the encounter with police, 7 were admitted for injuries sustained prior to the encounter with police, and 1 was admitted due to pre-existing medical conditions. Twenty-three were self treated or treated by EMS, 239 were treated and released, and 54 refused treatment. The most common type of injury to resisting subjects was cuts/abrasions to the face resulting from strikes to the face or from the ground during a takedown or ground fighting.

<u>Injury Review – Officers</u>

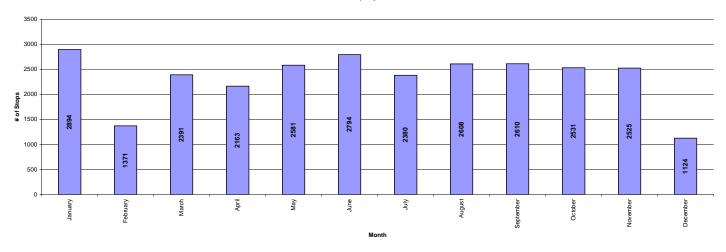
Ten percent or 136 officers reported injuries in 2010. This is up from the 7% or 101 officers who reported injuries in 2009. Two officers were seriously wounded. Seventy-two officers were listed as self treated or treated by EMS and 22 were treated and released. Common injuries to officers were hand injuries, cuts and abrasions.

Traffic Stops in the City of Pittsburgh, 2010

1. Total Traffic Stops: 27,972

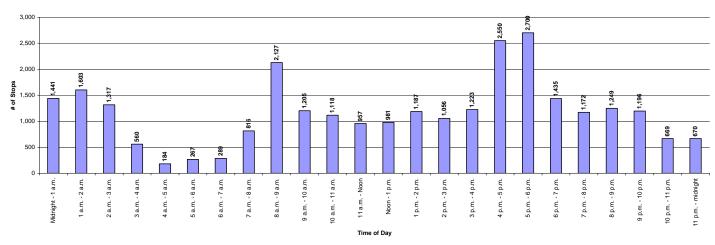
2. Stops by Month: The average number of monthly traffic stops for 2010 was 2,331 with a high of 2,894 stops in January and a low of 1,124 stops in December. The median number of stops was 2,528. Excepting the months of February and December (with relatively low number of stops), the number of stops for the remaining 10 months is over 2,000 per month (range between high and low number of stops = 731 for the 10 months).

Traffic Stops by Month



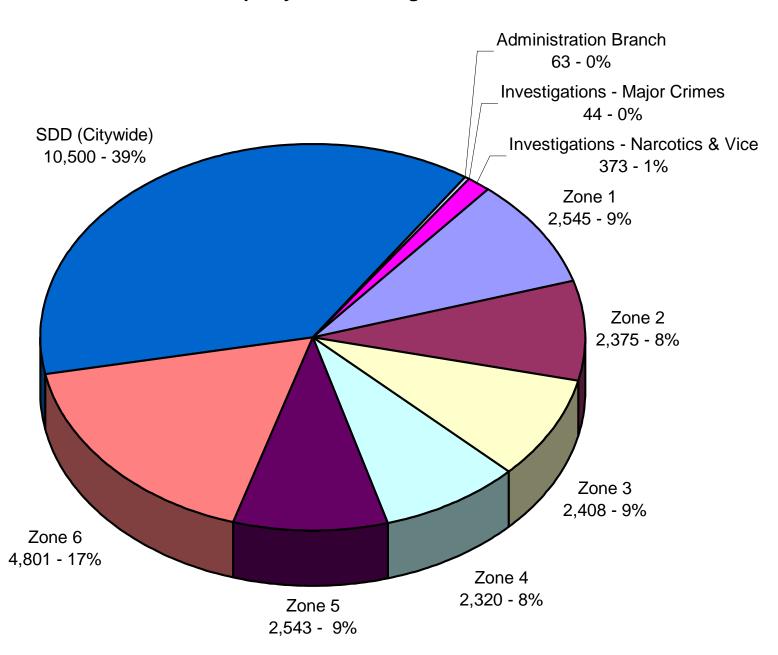
3. Traffic Stops by Time of Day: Traffic stops by time of day indicate that most traffic stops occur during the morning (7a.m. -10 a.m.) and evening (4 p.m. -6 p.m.) rush periods. The lowest period of stops is in the early morning hours (3 a.m. -7 a.m.) when there is relatively little traffic on the roads.

Traffic Stops by Time of Day



4. Traffic Stops by Officer's Unit of Assignment: Traffic stops by officer's unit of assignment indicate that numbered zones each make up about 8% or 9% of the total stops. Zone 6 and the Special Deployment Division (City wide enforcement) make up 56% of the total stops. The Administration and Investigation Branches make up less than 2% of the total stops.

Traffic Stops by Officer Assignment



5. Traffic Stops by Location (census tract): High frequency traffic stops (*frequency* > 500 stops in a calendar year) were in high traffic locations:

Allegheny Center

Golden Triangle

Strip District

Middle Hill District [Centre Avenue primary route of travel]

Southside [Carson Street primary route of travel]

Beechview [Liberty Avenue primary route of travel

Banksville [Banksville Avenue primary route of travel])

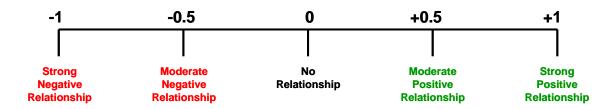
Carrick [Brownsville Road primary route of travel]

When traffic stop data is correlated against Part I Crimes, Part II Crimes and Total Crimes by census tract using Pearson's R, the results are:

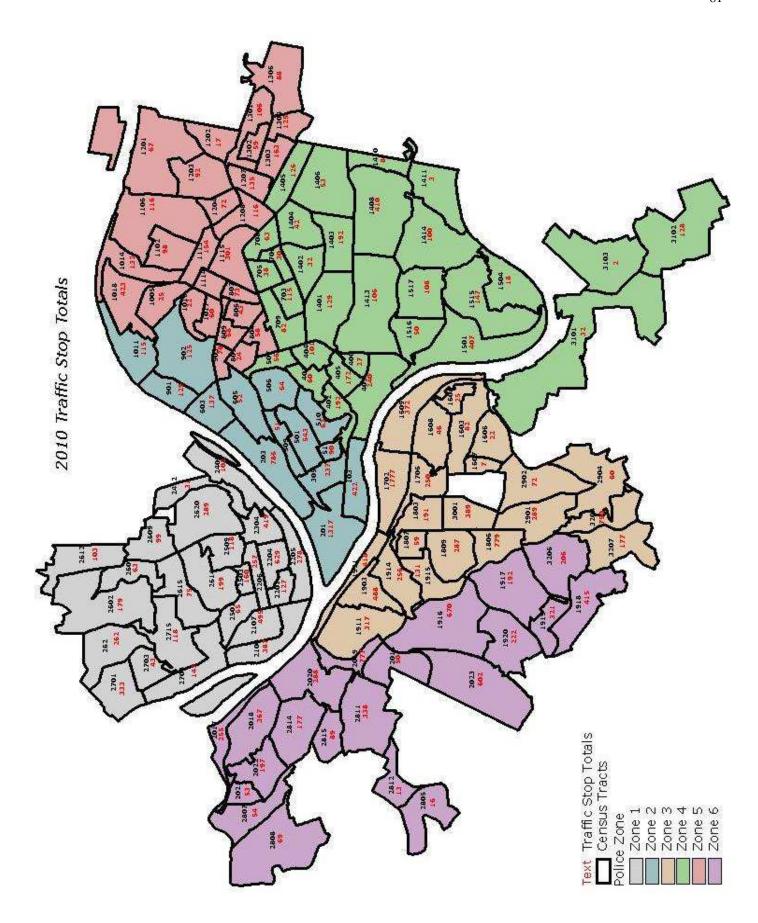
		<u>Pearson's R</u>	
	Part I	Part II	Total Crime
Traffic Stop	0.601	0.660	0.651

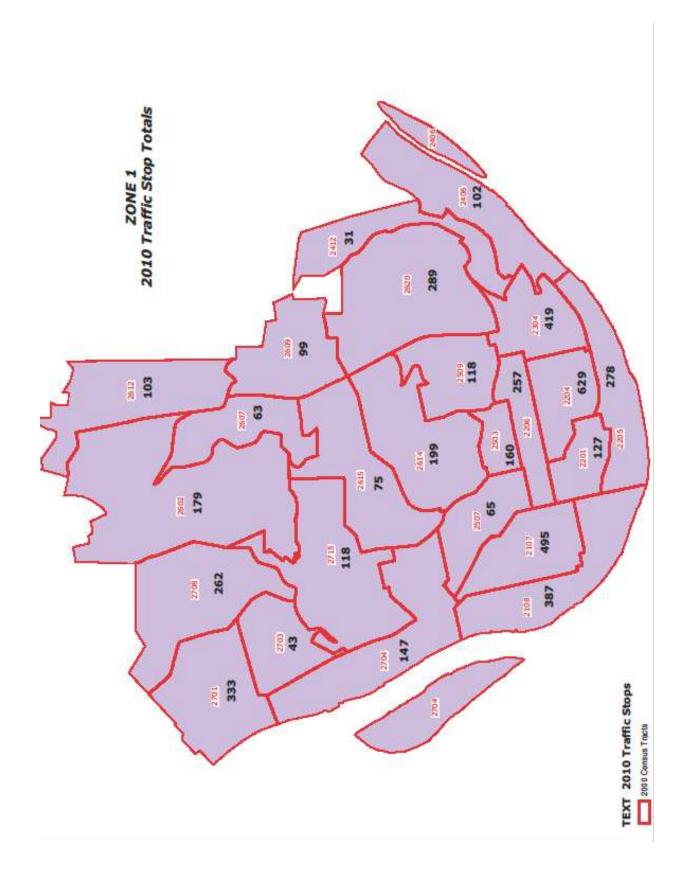
The Pearson's R being greater than 0.5 in all three cases studied indicates that there is a strong positive relationship between traffic stops and where crimes occur (areas that we patrol heavily).

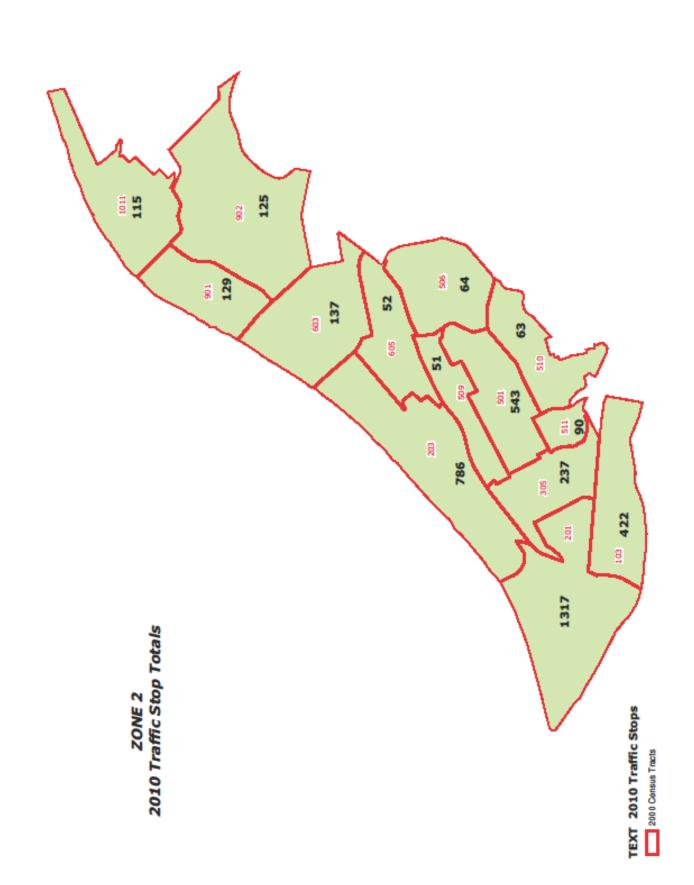
Pearson's Correlation Scale

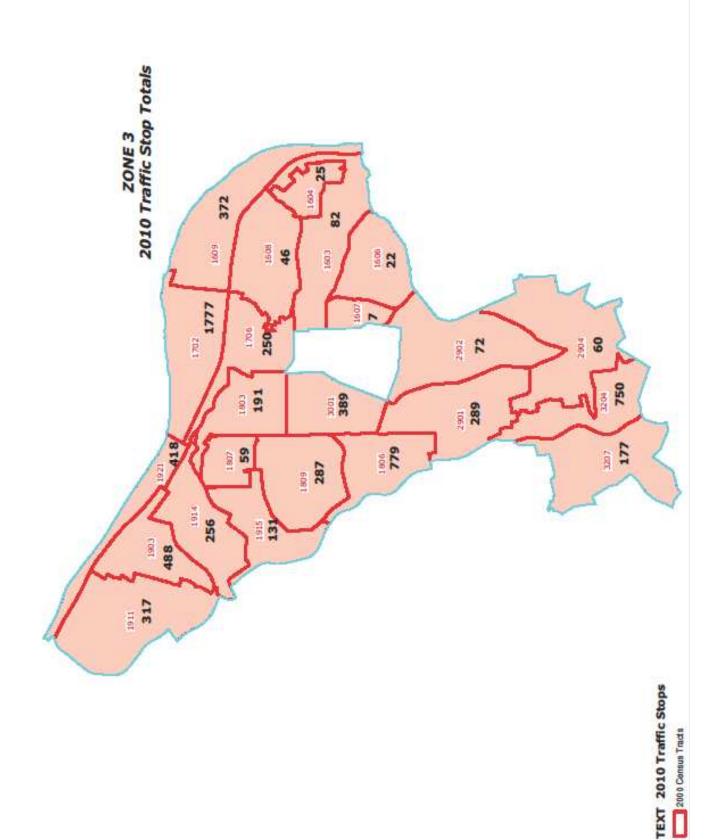


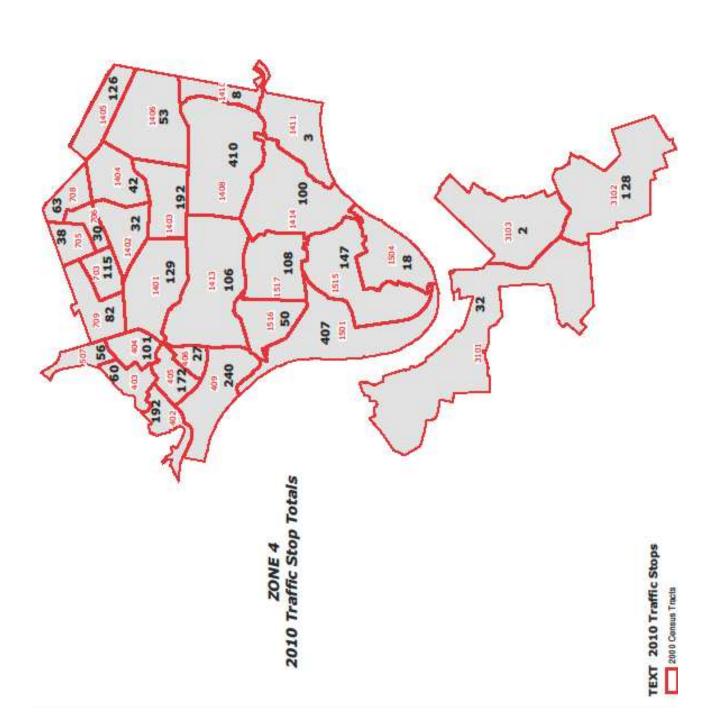
Maps with all census tracts and traffic stops are on the following pages.

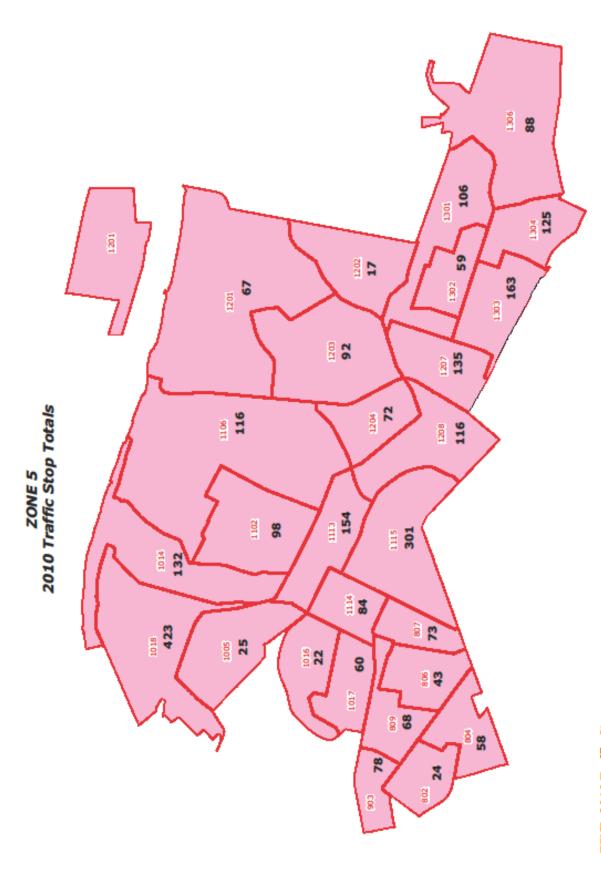




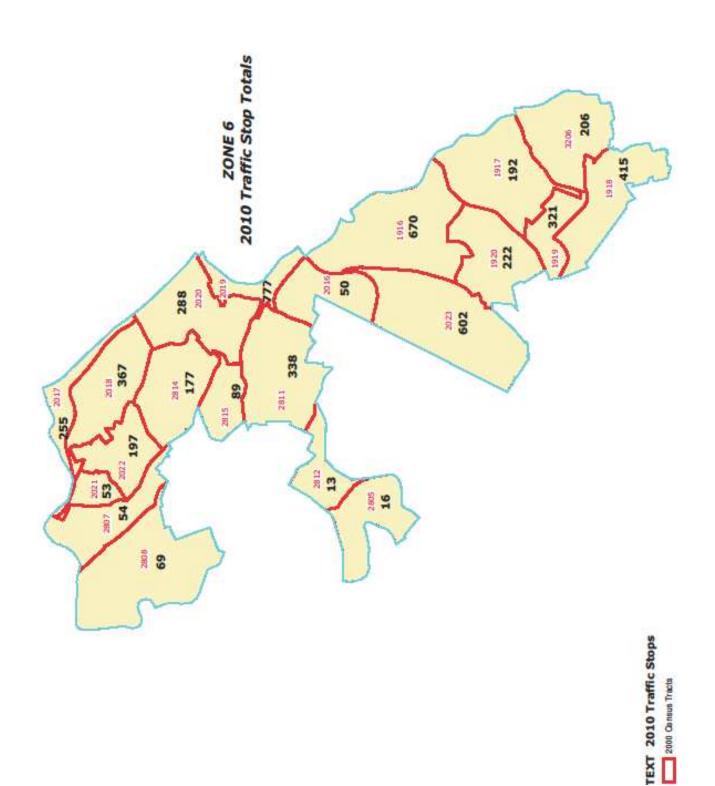








TEXT 2010 Traffic Stops



6. Traffic Stops by Gender and Race of Driver:

	Traffic Stops				
	Count	Percent			
Female	8,716	31%			
Male	19,250	69%			
Unidentified	6	.0			

	Count	Percent
African American or Black	9,408	33.6%
American Indian	6	0.0%
Asian	379	1.4%
Caucasian	17,124	61.2%
Hispanic	188	0.7%
Other	460	1.6%
Unknown	407	1.5%

7. Traffic Stops – Number of Occupants in Vehicle:

Average # of Occupants:

Traffic Stops - Single Occupant (Driver Only)

Traffic Stops - Two Occupants

Traffic Stops - Three Occupants

7,050 (25%)

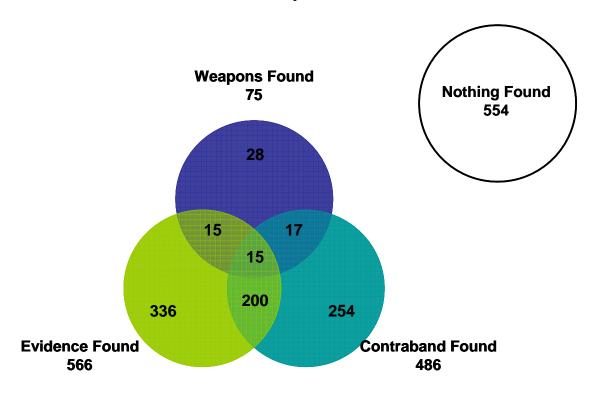
2,200 (8%)

8. Traffic Stop Outcome:

	DRIVER GENDER				
	Fen	nale	Male		
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Investigatory Stop	108	1%	798	4%	
Warning Issued	2995	34%	7384	38%	
Citation Issued	5358	61%	9904	51%	
Arrest	255	3%	1164	6%	

		Investigatory Stop	Warning Issued	Citation Issued	Arrest
African American or Black	Count	210	4360	4111	727
	Percent	2%	46%	44%	8%
American Indian	Count	0	2	4	0
	Percent	0%	33%	67%	0%
Asian	Count	4	136	232	7
	Percent	1%	36%	61%	2%
Caucasian	Count	660	5532	10282	650
	Percent	4%	32%	60%	4%
Hispanic	Count	5	71	102	10
	Percent	3%	38%	54%	5%
Other	Count	10	160	283	7
	Percent	0	0	1	0
Unknown	Count	18	118	253	18
	Percent	4%	29%	62%	4%

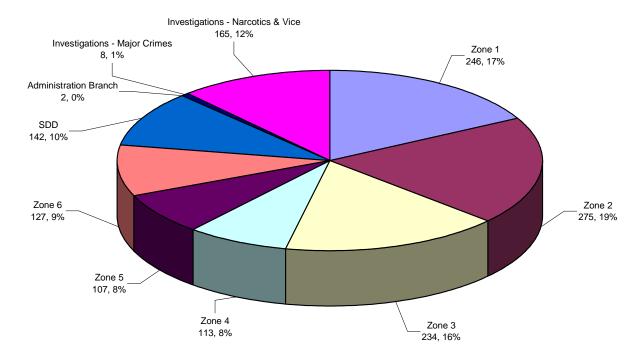
9. Items Discovered in Vehicles in Traffic Stops With Arrests Made:



	Count	Percent
Nothing Found Inside Vehicle	554	39%
Evidence Only Found	336	24%
Contraband Only Found	254	18%
Evidence and Contraband Found	200	14%
Weapons Only Found	28	2%
Evidence and Weapons Found	15	1%
Contraband and Weapons Found	17	1%
Evidence, Contraband and Weapons Found	15	1%

10. Arrests as a result of traffic stops by officer's zone of assignment:

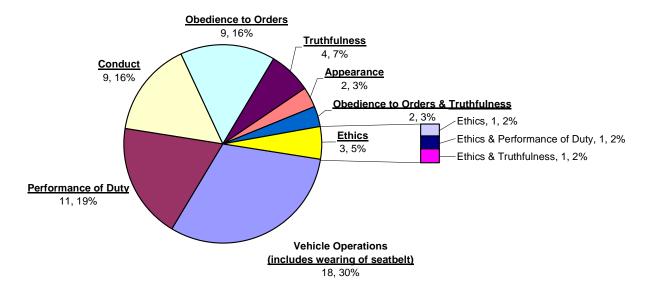
Arrests by Officers Zone of Assignment



Pittsburgh Police Disciplinary Actions, 2010

- - In 2010, there were 60 cases of police disciplinary actions initiated involving 51 officers. Of the 60 cases, 58 were finalized.
- 2. Disciplinary Action by Infraction: The majority of infractions for which a disciplinary was initiated in 2010 involved officer operation of police vehicles (this includes the actual operation of the vehicle and seat belt use). The second highest category of infraction was performance of duty (to include performance while on secondary employment). The pie chart below provides a distribution of all infractions charged for the 58 completed disciplinary actions:

2010 Disciplinary Action - Charges

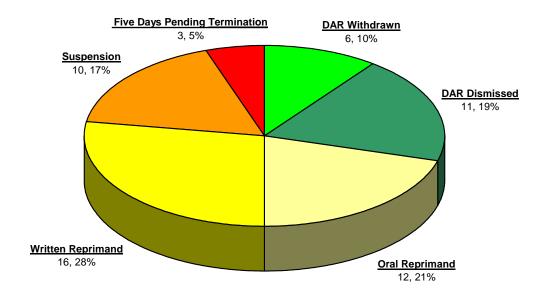


- 3. Disciplinary Action by Result: Disciplinary action initiated can result in six different outcomes:
 - a. The disciplinary action can be withdrawn
 - b. The disciplinary action can be dismissed
 - c. An oral reprimand
 - d. A written reprimand
 - e. Suspension
 - f. Five day suspension pending termination

In addition to the formal results of the disciplinary process, administrative actions can be initiated to include counseling, training and suspension from secondary employment.

The pie chart below provides a distribution of all results charged for the 58 completed disciplinary actions (does not include any administrative actions taken):

Result of Disciplinary Actions Initiated



4. The table below displays results of charges initiated compared to final outcome of the disciplinary action:

	DAR <u>Withdrawn</u>	DAR Dismissed	Oral Reprimand	Written Reprimand	Suspension	Five Days Pending <u>Termination</u>
Appearance	2	0	0	0	0	0
Conduct	1	1	1	3	3	0
Ethics	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ethics & Performance of Duty	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ethics & Truthfulness	0	0	0	0	0	1
Obedience to Orders	0	0	2	3	4	0
Obedience to Orders & Truthfulnes	s 0	0	1	0	0	1
Performance of Duty	1	2	1	7	0	0
Truthfulness	0	1	1	1	1	0
Vehicle Operations (Includes use of seatbelt)	2	7	6	1	2	0

Pittsburgh Police Retirements, 2010

In 2010, the Bureau lost 34 active sworn personnel. Seventeen of the losses were due to resignations, termination and death while on active duty. The remaining 17 losses were due to the retirement of the following officers. We thank them for their service to the City of Pittsburgh and wish them well.

NAME Donald Barry	RANK Police Officer	APPOINTMENT DATE January 7, 1991	RETIREMENT DATE January 4, 2010
Christopher Sims	Police Officer	April 17, 1989	January 4, 2010
Steven Hitchings	Detective	January 7, 1991	January 4, 2010
Donna Sims	Lieutenant	April 9, 1990	May 5, 2020
Michael Overholt	Detective	April 9, 1990	May 21, 2010
Paul Clark	Police Officer	February 15, 1993	May 21, 2010
Larry Hutchins	Police Officer	April 9, 1990	June 24, 2010
Victoria Mohney	Detective	July 12, 1993	July 2, 2010
Mark Buford	Police Officer	April 9, 1990	July 2, 2010
Louise Turner	Police Officer	September 25, 1989	July 6, 2010
Christopher Marks	Detective	November 27, 1989	July 7, 2010
Stephen Lober	Police Officer	January 20, 1995	August 10, 2010
Michael Hopp	Police Officer	March 8, 1993	September 3, 2010
Leo F O'Neill Jr.	Sergeant	April 4, 1988	September 10, 2010
Mona Wallace	Sergeant	April 4, 1988	October 1, 2010
Timothy Alexander	Police Officer	April 9, 1990	November 11, 2010
Karen Charles	Police Officer	December 3, 1984	November 15, 2010

Pittsburgh Police Deaths, 2010

In 2010, the Bureau lost 38 retired and 1 active officers. We salute them for their service to our City and grieve with their families for their loss.

NAME Anthony F. Usner	RANK Police Officer	APPOINTMENT I March 15, 1		DATE OF PASSING January 4, 2010
Rocco Pallotti	Police Officer	May 10, 1	965 Retired	January 9, 2010
James W. Carter	Detective	May 28, 1	957 Retired	January 12, 2010
Victor Cianca	Police Officer	January 4, 1	952 Retired	January 24, 2010
Scott L. Wicks	Police Officer	May 1, 1	961 Retired	January 26, 2010
Richard Williamson	Police Officer	March 1, 1	965 Retired	January 28, 2010
Edward Hill	Detective	September 10, 1	956 Retired	February 8, 2010
Rocco Palandro	Lieutenant	January 3, 1	950 Retired	February 9, 2010
James Stachew	Police Officer	September 10, 1	956 Retired	February 24, 2010
George Harlan	Police Officer	October 18, 1	960 Retired	March 29, 2010
Carroll Byrne	Commander	October 26, 1	970 Retired	April 9, 2010
James R. Hamilton	Police Officer	October 16, 1	959 Retired	April 26, 2010
Alex Cherevka	Detective	July 16, 1	951 Retired	May 3, 2010
Edmond Jacquel	Sergeant	May 16, 1	959 Retired	May 10, 2010
Carl Lisivick	Police Officer	July 28, 1	969 Retired	May 20, 2010
Thomas McDaniel	Police Officer	November 5, 1	979 Retired	May 24, 2010
Jerry Caputo	Detective	July 2, 1	962 Retired	June 5, 2010
Milford Craig	Police Officer	March 9, 1	964 Retired	June 15, 2010
John McMonagle	Police Officer	July 28, 1	969 Retired	June 13, 2010
Rich Kwiatkowski	Sergeant	October 24, 1	960 Retired	July 20, 2010
Robert Reitter	Detective	July 17, 1	978 Retired	July 23, 2010
Edward Phillips	Police Officer	August 7, 1	950 Retired	July 22, 2010
Charles Zacharias	Police Officer	January 19, 1	950 Retired	July 30, 2010
James Conn	Detective	July 28, 1	969 Retired	July 31, 2010
David Hartner	Sergeant	September 22, 1	969 Retired	August 12, 2010
Richard Fox	Detective	April 4, 1	988 Active	August 13, 2010
William Armstrong	Sergeant	March 1, 1	955 Retired	August 26, 2010
Leonard Monti	Police Officer	March 15, 1	956 Retired	September 8, 2010
Herman Wolf	Detective	March 1, 1	965 Retired	September 10, 2010
Ralph Waldschmidt	Police Officer	July 28, 1	969 Retired	September 18, 2010
Bernard Dlugonski	Police Officer	September 13, 1	965 Retired	October 2, 2010
Edward Shaw	Police Officer	October 20, 1	952 Retired	October 9, 2010
Donald Kapres	Sergeant	May 1, 1	961 Retired	October 13, 2010
Robert Petronio	Detective	September 6, 1	983 Retired	October 30, 2010

NAME	<u>RANK</u>	APPOINTMENT DATE	STATUS	DATE OF PASSING
Daniel Colaizzi	Detective	September 11, 1967	Retired	November 5, 2010
John Palamides	Police Officer	March 3, 1952	Retired	November 5, 2010
Donald Cillo	Police Officer	September 16, 1968	Retired	November 22, 2010
William Bly	Police Officer	May 10, 1965	Retired	November 28, 2010
Joseph Blumberg	Police Officer	July 8, 1957	Retired	November 29, 2010

Officers Killed in the Line of Duty

Patrolman Benjamin Evans August 4, 1885

Lieutenant John A. Berry February 9, 1898

Patrolman Charles Metzgar May 11, 1898

Patrolman William Scanlon July 8, 1898

Detective Patrick Fitzgerald April 12, 1901

Patrolman James H. Sheehy May 18, 1902

Sub-Patrolman Andrew J. Kelly October 4, 1903

Patrolman Casper Mayer April 1, 1904

Wagonman George M. Cochran November 13, 1904

Patrolman James Farrell October 3, 1908

Patrolman Michael Grab March 3, 1914

Patrolman George Shearer May 12, 1914

Patrolman Charles H. Edinger June 6, 1917

Detective Peter K. Tsorvas November 2, 1920

Patrolman Edward G. Gouch October 30, 1922

Patrolman Daniel J. Conley December 30, 1922 Patrolman Casper T. Schmotzer January 23, 1923

Patrolman John J. Rudolf April 3, 1923

Patrolman Robert J. Galloway August 26, 1924

Patrolman Joseph Jovanovic July 7, 1924

Patrolman Joseph J. Riley August 3, 1924

Patrolman Samuel McGreevy October 5, 1924

Patrolman Charles S. Cooper, Jr. August 17, 1925

Patrolman James F. Farrell July 6, 1927

Patrolman John J. Schemm December 21, 1928

Patrolman Raymond J. Gentilee November 1, 1928

Patrolman Stephen Janadea July 16, 1929

Patrolman William Johnson October 23, 1929

Patrolman James Hughes December 27, 1929

Patrolman Earle N. Murray June 25, 1930

Patrolman Anthony E. Rahe August 7, 1939

Patrolman Joseph J. Beran January 28, 1931 Patrolman George J. Sallade October 5, 1933

Patrolman Roy W. Freiss February 3, 1935

Patrolman Robert L. Kosmal August 17, 1935

Inspector Albert L. Jacks April 17, 1936

Patrolman Charles M. Snyder January 25, 1937

Patrolman George A. Kelly February 12, 1937

Patrolman Edward M. Conway June 27, 1939

Patrolman Toby Brown August 23, 1941

Patrolman Louis G. Spencer December 24, 1946

Lieutenant William J. Lavery August 5, 1947

Patrolman William P. Ewing February 7, 1953

Patrolman Edward V. Tierney July 28, 1953

Patrolman Coleman R. McDonough July 5, 1965

Patrolman Joseph F. Gaetano June 10, 1966

Patrolman John L. Scott October 10, 1970

Patrolman William J. Otis March 3, 1971 Police Officer Patrick Wallace July 3, 1974

Police Officer David A. Barr May 3, 1983

Detective (First Grade) Norman Stewart September 16, 1983

Sergeant James T. Blair November 26, 1990

Police Officer Joseph J. Grill March 6, 1991

Police Officer Thomas L. Herron March 6, 1991

Sergeant James Taylor September 22, 1995

Police Officer Eric Kelly April 4, 2009

Police Officer Stephen Mayhle April 4, 2009

Police Officer Paul Sciullo II April 4, 2009

