



2020 STATISTICAL REPORT

**CITY OF PITTSBURGH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF POLICE**



**WILLIAM PEDUTO, MAYOR
WENDELL D. HISSRICH, PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR
SCOTT E. SCHUBERT, CHIEF OF POLICE**

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A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF SCOTT E. SCHUBERT

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On behalf of the proud men and women of the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, it is my honor to welcome you to our 2020 Annual Report.

I want to personally thank our Crime Analysis Unit for ensuring we provide as much information as possible. We are committed to transparency and strongly encourage all to explore every aspect of this document to learn as much as possible about our bureau and our collaborative efforts to keep our communities safe while serving the public with the highest level of professionalism, courage, integrity, respect and compassion.

I am a firm believer in relational policing and the positive impact it has on our personnel and the community. We recognize that our legitimacy largely depends on a mutual trust and respect between police and the communities we serve. For that reason and others, the PBP will continue to implement relational policing into everything we do. Law enforcement is always evolving, and the PBP remains steadfast in our commitment to implement law enforcement services that are fair, equitable, transparent and procedurally just to all.

As we know, 2020 was a challenging year on many levels, for our country, our communities and law enforcement. Between the global pandemic, civil unrest, calls for social justice reform and a tumultuous presidential election, it made for one of the most challenging year's I've experienced in my 27 years as a member of the PBP. But every challenge provides an opportunity. I believe we have an opportunity now to reevaluate and reconfigure how we think and operate as an organization and profession. We embrace this opportunity.

A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF SCOTT E. SCHUBERT

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The immediate and devastating impact of the pandemic was something that many of us were totally unprepared for when it first spread through the United States early last year. Covid-19 brought uncertainty, sadness and untimely deaths. In addition, guidelines and safety precautions were constantly evolving. As a Public Safety entity that requires in-person interactions to help people, we knew that the only way we could effectively help others was to keep our employees safe and healthy. This meant reevaluating how we responded to calls for service, how we performed critical training, how we conducted internal and external meetings, how we continued to partner with the public, and how we could ensure the wellness of our personnel and their families. We needed to develop a robust yet flexible force protection plan to ensure we could maintain enough resources to keep our communities safe. To accomplish this, we created a full-time Pandemic Command Group to oversee the organizational impact of Covid-19 and our capabilities to provide professional, safe, and healthy Public Safety services. I'm extremely pleased with the work they did and will be forever thankful to all who provided help, support and guidance to our personnel, their families and the community. We all look forward to the day when we can return to our normal lives. But we have learned so much from the pandemic, good and bad, and I truly believe it's helped make us a better and more resilient police bureau.

After the unconscionable death of George Floyd on May 25, 2020, by Minneapolis Police officers, the City of Pittsburgh became one of many cities across the country to experience months of protests and social unrest. What happened in Minneapolis, plus other high-profile use of force incidents, long-standing social inequities, and the historic disparate treatment of people of color in the criminal justice system resulted in a national cry for equity and reform, especially as it related to policing and social justice. We heard that message. And we remain as committed as ever to working with the community to implement the recommendations from the Pittsburgh Community Taskforce for Police Reform, other external stakeholders, national best practices and our on-going PBP projects.

To be honest, many of the recommendations weren't a heavy lift for the PBP thanks to our involvement with the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice and our ongoing commitment to The President's Taskforce on 21st Century Policing. Many of the reforms had already been implemented or were in the process of being implemented. Some of the recommendations were new, but I have no doubt that once implemented, they will further enhance our ability to serve the community and our officers. I also had the opportunity to participate in the Major Cities Chiefs Association Police Reform Working Group in 2020. The final document was of great value to law enforcement organizations and was forwarded to then President Elect Joseph Biden, members of Congress and Senate, and other law enforcement agencies. I can attest that the PBP is working diligently to ensure we fulfill our commitment and obligation to the people we serve in all of our communities.

A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF SCOTT E. SCHUBERT

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While I take great pride in our history of reform and bridge-building, I wanted to personally make sure we left no stone unturned and learn more about what the community wants and expects of their police bureau. For this reason, I began carving out several hours a day from my schedule to walk a beat in every Pittsburgh neighborhood, all 90 of them, sometimes after work and often on pass days. During these walks, I made it a priority to talk to as many people as possible and answer questions from anyone who had them. It was an enlightening experience. Being out in the field, I was able to witness, in person and on my radio, Pittsburgh Police officers responding to call after call. It made me proud to lead such a professional and caring group of men and woman. I also found a city of residents who sincerely seek unity, concerned citizens who worry about their less fortunate neighbors and desire the ability to lift those who need help, those who have historically been overlooked or even oppressed. As your Chief, I can assure you that I listened, and I heard you. I still hear you. Your words will continue to guide my actions as the head of this noble bureau, and to guide our policy for years to come. Even after I complete my goal of walking a beat in every neighborhood, I won't stop. I want to know your thoughts and hear your ideas. So my daily trips to your neighborhood and all others will continue. That's a promise.

To further improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability of the PBP, I also created the Office of Strategy, Accountability, and Resiliency (OSAR) in July 2020. The office is responsible for incubating, fostering, and implementing PBP initiatives; advancing the strategic mission of the Chief of Police by supporting short-, mid-, and long-term goals; continuously auditing established PBP protocols and procedures to promote economy, efficiency, diversity, accountability and accreditation in the face of external challenges; and adhering to best practices in policy and procedure review and development. In a very short period of time, the office helped implement organizational change and continues to work tirelessly to achieve organizational goals.

As I mentioned before, relational policing is very important to me and our organization. So much so that I moved the Community Engagement Office under my command in mid-2020. I did this to ensure I had daily situational awareness of their outreach activities, and so that I could personally participate in community engagement while actively guiding the Bureau's direction in terms of engagement and bridge-building. I'm extremely excited with everything the Community Engagement Office is doing and the partnerships they have built.

A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF SCOTT E. SCHUBERT

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The pandemic forced the office to reconsider how police can be good neighbors. When the PBP decided to adopt an educational stance as opposed to a rigid enforcement role in Health Department mask mandates, the Community Engagement Office partnered with a local nonprofit to distribute 100,000 reusable masks. The “Need a Mask, Take a Mask” initiative made it possible for Pittsburgh residents to safely attain a mask from any police station. The office also delivered thousands of additional masks to community partners who focus on vulnerable populations, and partnered with local churches and nonprofits to deliver fresh produce and hot meals to community members and families struggling to meet basic needs. Even now, our officers continue to deliver boxes of produce weekly to the CitiParks Healthy Active Living Centers for senior lunch distribution.

Despite restrictions due to COVID, our officers continue to build relationships and trust within the communities and neighborhoods they serve. The Community Engagement Office works together as a unit to support special events around the city: Holiday-themed events, mobile COVID testing sites, school-based educational opportunities, and so much more. Since Youth Connections could not exist in its usual form this year, officers found ways to interact with city youth via Zoom classroom and summer camp meetings, socially-distanced Steelers watch parties, and drive-thru food, clothing, and toy distributions. The office recently adopted the role of responding in person to neighborhoods experiencing an increase in crime or critical incidents. Working with outreach team members, community partners and local clergy, the office organizes walk-and-talks with residents and business owners to address and hopefully assuage safety concerns.

Of course, community policing is not a program or a newly-created office. It’s a mindset. The Community Engagement Office can foster that mindset, and as it continues to grow and take on new responsibilities and initiatives, it is my intent to support the office so that the PBP may continue to embrace the guardian mentality. Everyone plays a part in public safety—I firmly believe that every resident can contribute to maintaining peace and safety in our neighborhoods. I also believe that our officers best serve our communities by building relationships, earning trust and providing the best service possible to all.

As your Police Chief and as a lifelong resident of the City of Pittsburgh, I could not be prouder of the brave men and women of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police who dedicate their lives to selfless service and working with the community to help make our city a safer and better place to live, work and visit. I am always in awe of their valor, professionalism, and the high-level care and compassion they have for the people they serve. I consider it an honor and privilege to work with the men and women of the Pittsburgh Police, and to work every day for the communities we serve.

BIOGRAPHY OF CHIEF SCOTT E. SCHUBERT

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Chief Scott E. Schubert is a 27-year veteran of the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. Prior to being promoted to Chief in February 2017, he served a variety of assignments as a Patrolman, Detective, Sergeant, Lieutenant, Commander, Assistant Chief and Acting Chief. During that time he was responsible for assignments in Patrol, Investigations, Special Deployment Division, Homeland Security and Special Events Planning.

Chief Schubert is responsible for the overall command of 130 supervisors, 175 detectives, 600 uniform officers and 130 civilian staff assigned to Six Police Zones, Special Deployment Division, Investigations and Support Services.

Chief Schubert has extensive knowledge in special events planning and homeland security-related topics and participated in the planning and coordination of the 2006 Major League Baseball All-Star Game, 2006 and 2009 Pittsburgh Steelers Super Bowl celebrations and victory parades, and the 2009, 2016 and 2017 Pittsburgh Penguins Stanley Cup celebrations and victory parades. He was selected by the City of Pittsburgh and the United States Secret Service to serve as the co-coordinator for the 2009 G-20 Summit that was held in Pittsburgh.

Chief Schubert received a Master of Science Degree in Criminal Justice and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Law Enforcement from Point Park University, is a 2011 graduate of the 245th Session of the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia, 2005 graduate of the Police Executive Research Forum's Senior Management Institute for Police in Boston, Mass., a 2002 graduate of the Northwestern University School of Police Staff and Command, and a 2018 graduate of the National Executive Institute class #41 in Quantico, Virginia. Finally, Chief Schubert is a proud graduate of Leadership Pittsburgh.

In addition, Chief Schubert is the current Law Enforcement Torch Run Director for Special Olympics Pennsylvania, a Board Member of Special Olympics Pennsylvania, Board Member of the Big Brothers and Big Sisters Youth Outcomes Advisory Board, a Past Co-Chair of the Region 13 Task Force Law Enforcement Committee, a Past Co-Chair of the Area Maritime Security Committee, a Past President and Historian of the Pennsylvania State Division of the International Association for Identification, a member of FBI National Academy Association and member of the Pittsburgh Police Emerald Society.

MISSION AND VALUES

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“We, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, stand ready; To protect life; Serve without reservation or favor; Stand as partners with all; Helping our communities live free from fear.”

Our Values

Through our commitment to professional service to all, the Bureau of Police is a source of pride for our City and a benchmark for policing excellence.

HONOR: We are men and women of principle; we are driven to pursue the hard right versus the easy wrong.

INTEGRITY: Integrity reflects our values in action. Our actions reflect the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics; we do the right thing without exception, so that our behavior inspires and sustains the confidence of our community.

COURAGE: In valor there is hope. We are undaunted by the challenges before us, resolute in our commitment.

RESPECT: We respect the dignity and worth of all, and treat citizens and colleagues alike with dignity and respect.

COMPASSION: Ours is a profession of service. Our compassion binds us to the communities we serve, and inspires us to help others and promote justice.

PUBLIC DATA RESOURCES

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The [Western Pennsylvania Regional Data Center](#) works in partnership with the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County to publish much of the data referenced in this report.

Please visit the [Western Pennsylvania Regional Data Center's Data Guide](#) for more information. From the Guide:

This guide to Crime, Courts, and Corrections was created to make it easier to find, understand, and use information about public safety in the City of Pittsburgh, and the criminal justice and corrections systems in Allegheny County and the State of Pennsylvania. While public agencies are now sharing a growing amount of data, this information does not have value to most people without context or an understanding of underlying systems, laws, policies, and processes.

Release of the data in this document allows the City to be a participant in the [National Police Data Initiative](#). Founded in 2015, the Initiative is an outgrowth of President Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing designed to reduce crime by building trust between citizens and police. Information sharing is viewed as a major trust-building step law enforcement organizations can take, and over 50 jurisdictions are now participating in the Initiative. For more information, please see the [National Police Data Initiative's FAQ](#).

PUBLIC DATA RESOURCES

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The Western Pennsylvania Regional Data Center (WPRDC) houses over 300 datasets that are readily available for the public to view and utilize 24/7. These are just a few of the many Public Safety datasets available to the public:

[Police Incident Blotter \(Archive\)](#)

The Police Blotter Archive contains crime incident data after it has been validated and processed to meet Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) standards, published on a nightly basis.

[Police Incident Blotter \(30 Day\)](#)

The 30-Day Police Blotter contains the most recent initial crime incident data, updated on a nightly basis.

[Pittsburgh Police Arrest Data](#)

Arrest data contains information on people taken into custody by City of Pittsburgh police officers.

[Pittsburgh Police Firearm Seizures](#)

This dataset includes counts of firearms by type seized by the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.

[Non-Traffic Citations](#)

Non-traffic citations (NTCs, also known as "summary offenses") document low-level criminal offenses where a law enforcement officer or other authorized official issued a citation in lieu of arrest.

[Allegheny County 911 Dispatches - EMS and Fire](#)

The Allegheny County 911 center answers and dispatches 911 calls for 111 out of 130 municipalities in Allegheny County.

[Allegheny County Jail Daily Census](#)

A daily census of the inmates at the Allegheny County Jail (ACJ). Includes gender, race, age at booking, and current age.

[Allegheny County Crash Data](#)

Contains locations and information about every crash incident reported to the police in Allegheny County from 2004 to 2019.

[Burgh's Eye View](#)

Easily see all kinds of data about Pittsburgh – including 311 requests, building permits, code violations, and public safety incidents.

To see visualizations of these data, please visit the [Interactive Violence Dashboards](#) by clicking the following links:

[Overall Trends in Violence Data](#) – Trends in violent crime in the City of Pittsburgh, going back to 2010

[Homicides Data](#) – Homicides in the City of Pittsburgh, going back to 2010

[Gun Violence Data](#) – Trends in gun violence in the City of Pittsburgh, going back to 2010.

[Jail Population Management Dashboard](#) – Series of dashboards providing information about the daily jail population, Alternative Housing population, the number of bookings and releases, length of stay, health and human services or benefits usage, and justice system involvement prior to booking.

To see how crime occurs by zone, neighborhood, and among different demographics, plus much more, please visit past Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Annual Reports by clicking the following link:

[Police Annual Reports – Annual Reports compiled each year by the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police](#)

SOCIAL MEDIA

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[facebook.com/
PittsburghPolice/](https://facebook.com/PittsburghPolice/)

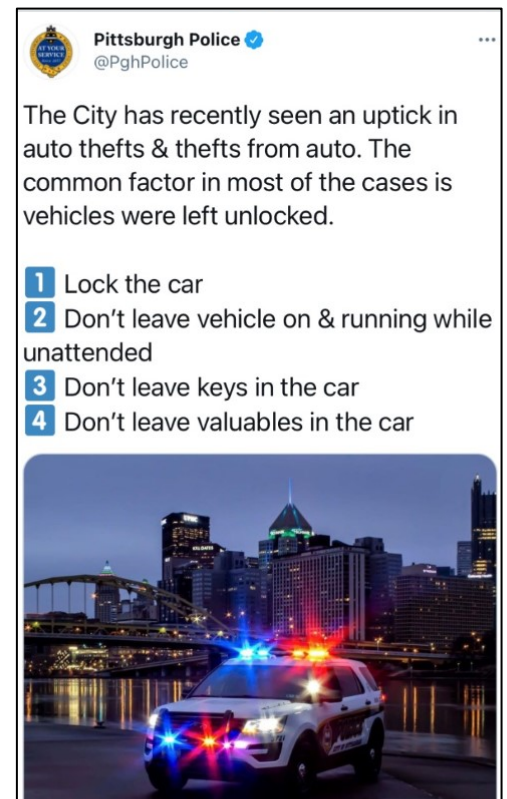


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2020 Accomplishments

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2020 was a year of great challenges and successes. During the Covid-19 pandemic response and nation-wide protests and civil unrest the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police made many changes and improvements. A few noteworthy accomplishments are listed below:

- 1) Creation of Office of Strategy, Accountability and Resiliency [OSAR], a unit tasked with reviewing PBP training, policies, technology and discipline with the goal of improving and building trust with the community and reducing 'Conduct Toward the Public' complaints;
- 2) Community Engagement Office was moved under the office of the Chief of Police;
- 3) PBP Pandemic Command Group formed to respond to, plan, and implement action plans during the pandemic response;
- 4) Real Time Crime Center (RTCC) duties expanded to 24/7 operations;
- 5) Civil Affairs Unit (CAU) expanded;
- 6) Special Response Team (SRT) was moved under the office of the Chief of Staff;
- 7) PBP transitioned to the use of TASER 7. TASER 7 gives officers more less lethal options as well as greater ability to de-escalate critical incidents;
- 8) Body Worn Camera (BWC) 3 was rolled out bureau-wide;
- 9) The PBP joined the FBI's National Use of Force Data Collection program. PBP data is now represented in the national data being collected in order to further the conversation regarding police use-of-force and de-escalation tactics, representing another way that the PBP is using data to better inform policy and tactical decision-making;



CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

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In accordance with Ordinance No. 21 (bill no. 2010-0234) signed by the Mayor on October 20, 2011, I hereby certify that the Bureau of Police has maintained all requirements as they pertain to the consent decree between the United States of America and the City of Pittsburgh (civil no. 97-0354) and the stipulated order signed by United States District Court Judge Robert J. Cindrich on September 30, 2002.

/s/

Scott E. Schubert
Chief of Police

A Summary of the 1997 Consent Decree between
The United States of America and the City of Pittsburgh
Civil # 97-0354
(with citations)

1. **The City hereby reaffirms and acknowledges its obligation to discourage activity by City law enforcement officers which deprives persons of rights, privileges, and immunities secured and protected by the Constitution of the United States. (Consent Decree paragraph 8)**
2. **Personnel Assessment and Review System (PARS):** (referred to in the Consent Decree as the early warning system). PARS shall:
 - a. Collect and maintain the following (Consent Decree paragraph 12.a.):
 - i. officer's name and badge number,
 - ii. citizen complaints,
 - iii. hit and non-hit officer involved shootings,
 - iv. commendations and other indicators of positive performance,
 - v. discipline with related file numbers,
 - vi. training reassignments,
 - vii. transfers,
 - viii. mandatory counseling,
 - ix. status of administrative appeals and/or grievances,
 - x. detailed description of all criminal investigations or possible officer misconduct,
 - xi. detailed description of all civil or administrative claims filed against the City arising from PBP operations,
 - xii. a description of all other civil claims or suits that the officer is a named party to involving
 - xiii. allegations of untruthfulness, physical force, racial bias, or domestic violence,
 - xiv. a description of all lawsuits filed against the City, the PBP, or its officers arising from PBP operations,
 - xv. all arrests with the location of each arrest, the race of each arrestee, and the code violation(s),
 - xvi. searches and seizures as documented in the search and seizure reports,
 - xvii. use of force as documented in the use of force reports, and
 - xviii. traffic stop information documented in the reports.

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- b. Have the ability to maintain/retrieve (Consent Decree paragraphs 12.b. and 12.c.):
 - i. information in the following categories individual officer; squad, zone, shift, or special unit; arrests by officer(s) and types of arrests to determine the number of times a particular officer or groups of officers have filed discretionary charges of resisting arrest, disorderly conduct, public intoxication, or interfering with the administration of justice.
 - ii. data regarding an officer shall be maintained in PARS during that officer's employment with the PBP and for three (3) years after the officer leaves the PBP. Data regarding an officer that is removed from PARS shall be maintained in an archive indefinitely.
- c. Have a protocol of use that specifies (Consent Decree paragraph 12.d.):
 - i. the number and types of incidents per officer requiring review by senior supervisors, the frequency of those reviews, and the follow-up actions to be taken by PBP senior supervisors based on information in PARS (including meeting with the officer and recommending appropriate remedial training, counseling, transfer or re-assignment);
 - ii. re-training and recertification requirements;
 - iii. quality assurance checks of data input; and
 - iv. confidentiality and security provisions (by protocols established under the auspices of the auditor of the Consent Decree (paragraph 70), data contained in PARS cannot be printed in written form nor can its data be extracted by electronic means).

3. Policy:

- a. Use of Force: The City shall develop and implement a use of force policy that is in compliance with applicable law and current professional standards (Consent Decree paragraph 13).
- b. Strip Searches: PBP officers will conduct strip searches in compliance with applicable law and current professional standards. Specifically, PBP officers shall conduct strip searches only when authorized by a supervisor or senior supervisor and then only if specially trained to conduct strip searches. Such strip searches shall be conducted in conformance with hygienic procedures and practices, in a room specially designated for strip searches, by the fewest number of personnel necessary all of whom must be of the same sex as the person searched, and under conditions that provide privacy from all but those authorized to conduct the search. Field strip searches of persons in custody shall be conducted only in exigent circumstances where the life of officers or others may be at risk, and only in privacy with the explicit approval of a supervisor or senior supervisor (Consent Decree paragraph 14).

4. Reports:

- a. The City shall develop and require all officers to complete a written report each time a PBP officer (Consent Decree paragraph 15):
 - i. Exercises a use of force,
 - ii. Performs a warrantless search (excluding searches incident to arrests, frisks and patdowns),
 - iii. Performs a body cavity search or strip search,
 - iv. Conducts any warrantless seizure of property (excluding towing vehicles),

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- b. The written report (for 4.a.i. through 4.a.iv.) shall include the officer's name and badge number; description of incident; the specific type of use of force, search or seizure; description of any injuries and medical/hospital data; name, race and gender of all persons involved in the use of force, search or seizure; names and contact information for all witnesses; any weapons, evidence, or contraband found during the search; whether the individual involved in the use of force, search or seizure was arrested or cited, and if so, the charges; date, time, and location of the incident and search or seizure; and the signatures of the officer and his immediate supervisor (Consent Decree paragraph 15).
- c. The City shall develop and require all officers to complete a written report each time a PBP officer makes a traffic stop (Consent Decree paragraph 16):
- d. The written report (for 4.c.) shall include the officer's name and badge number; the race and gender of the individual searched or stopped; approximate time and location; whether the stop involved a frisk or pat-down search; any weapons, evidence, or contraband found during the search; and whether the individual involved was arrested or cited, and if so, the charges (Consent Decree paragraph 16).
- e. Data entered captured on the reports described above shall be entered into PARS (Consent Decree paragraph 17).

5. Supervisory Responsibility:

- a. The City shall conduct regular audits of:
 - i. Use of force by all officers (Consent Decree paragraph 18.),
 - ii. Search and seizure practices by all officers (Consent Decree paragraph 19.),
 - iii. Potential racial bias, including use of racial epithets, by all officers (Consent Decree paragraph 20.).
- b. PBP supervisors and senior supervisors shall have an affirmative obligation to act on this data with the goals of:
 - i. Preventing the use of excessive force (Consent Decree paragraph 18.),
 - ii. Preventing improper search and seizure practices by PBP officers (Consent Decree paragraph 19.),
 - iii. Eliminating actions that reflect racial bias by PBP officers (Consent Decree paragraph 20.).
- c. Each report above will be reviewed within one week by the reporting officer's chain-ofcommand (Consent Decree paragraphs 18-20).
- d. Quarterly Reviews (Consent Decree paragraph 21). After evaluating the most recent quarterly reports and evaluating an officer's complaint history, the City shall, at a minimum:
 - i. Require and provide appropriate remedial training, assignment to an FTO, counseling, transfer, and/or reassignment to all officers (such training, counseling, transfer, and/or reassignment shall address the type of misconduct alleged):
 - 1. who have had three (3) or more complaints containing allegations of similar types of misconduct (e.g., verbal abuse, excessive force, improper search and seizure) within the last two years, whether the complaints are sustained or not; and
 - 2. who have had five or more complaints of any kind within the last two years, whether the complaints are sustained or not.

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- i. Impose appropriate discipline on each officer against whom a complaint is sustained as soon as possible after the OMI disposition.
 - ii. Where appropriate, remedial training, counseling, transfer, or reassignment shall be required of each officer where a complaint is disposed of by a disposition other than sustained.
- e. Annual Performance Evaluations: The PBP shall require annual performance evaluations of all officers, supervisors, and senior supervisors. The performance evaluation shall be in writing and shall fully explain the weight and substance of all factors used to evaluate an officer (Consent Decree paragraphs 23 and 24). At a minimum:
 - i. Supervisors and senior supervisors shall be evaluated on their ability to monitor, deter, and appropriately address misconduct by officers they supervise; and
 - ii. The PBP shall evaluate each officer on the basis of his or her complaint history, focusing on patterns of misconduct.
 - iii. In addition to the Civil Service guidelines, the performance evaluations shall be considered as one of the factors in making promotions.
- f. Employee Assistance Program: The City shall continue to provide an employee assistance program ("EAP") (Consent Decree paragraph 25). This program shall at a minimum provide counseling and stress management services to officers. This program shall be staffed by sufficient licensed and certified counselors who are trained and experienced in addressing psychological and emotional problems common to police officers. The City shall publicize the availability of these services to all officers. The City shall authorize officers to attend counseling without any adverse actions taken against them. The City shall refer officers to, but not require their participation in, EAP counseling where the City believes an officer's job performance may benefit from EAP services. These provisions are separate from any counseling the City may require as part of its "Track III" mandatory counseling program.
- g. Notice of Criminal/Civil Action: The City shall require all officers to notify the City when the officers have been arrested, criminally charged, or named as a party in any civil suit involving allegations of untruthfulness, physical force, racial bias, or domestic violence. The City and PBP management shall monitor all such civil litigation and all criminal prosecutions of officers. PBP shall discipline and appropriately re-train, counsel, re-assign, or transfer officers found guilty or liable by a court or jury (Consent Decree paragraph 26). Officers determined by a court to have falsely arrested an individual or conducted an improper search or seizure shall be disciplined, retrained, counseled, transferred, or reassigned, as the circumstances warrant. Such litigation and investigations shall be reflected in (PARS) and recorded in the officer's complaint history (Consent Decree paragraph 27). PBP shall continue to discipline, re-train, counsel, transfer, or reassign officers who are the subject of civil litigation settled by the City prior to adjudication, as the circumstances and OMI investigation warrant (Consent Decree paragraph 28).

Community Relations: The United States recognizes that PBP officer representatives attend meetings of community groups within their zone. The PBP shall continue to make every effort to participate in these meetings, including meetings organized by or oriented towards minorities.

BUREAU ACCREDITATION

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1. Pittsburgh City Code, § 116.02, paragraph I.D. requires that the Bureau of Police attain and maintain accreditation. To attain that accreditation, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police has chosen to utilize the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Program. In 2019 the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police achieved our second re-accreditation with Chief Schubert being presented with the plaque in March 2019.

2. What is Accreditation? The Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association introduced the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Program to the Commonwealth in July 2001. Since then, over 250 agencies have enrolled and 45 agencies currently maintain accredited status.

Accreditation is a progressive and time-proven way of helping institutions evaluate and improve their overall performance. The cornerstone of this strategy lies in the promulgation of standards containing a clear statement of professional objectives. Participating administrators then conduct a thorough analysis to determine how existing operations can be adapted to meet these objectives. When the procedures are in place, a team of independent professionals is assigned to verify that all applicable standards have been successfully implemented. The process culminates with a decision by an authoritative body that the institution is worthy of accreditation.

The Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Program was designed and developed by professional law enforcement executives to provide a reasonable and cost-effective plan for the professionalization of law enforcement agencies within the Commonwealth. The underlying philosophy of the program is to have a user-friendly undertaking for the departments that will result in a "success" oriented outcome.

Pennsylvania's law enforcement professionals want the program to be consistent and achievable for all types and sizes of law enforcement agencies within Pennsylvania.

3. Accreditation Program Phases The Accreditation program is broken down into three steps or phases:

Phase One: Application

PLEAC Description: The police department and local government officials make the joint decision to pursue police accreditation. Together, they notify the accreditation staff at the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association via a Letter of Intent. Staff then provides all materials to begin the accreditation process. Not only does the agency receive the manuals, but also organizational materials such as labels for the accreditation folders and a software tracking program. A video is included to assist the police agency in concisely explaining the program to their staff. A free training class is also available for newly appointed Accreditation Managers and their Chief. There is a one-time fee of \$100 to participate in the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation program.

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Phase Two: Self-Assessment

PLEAC Description: The Accreditation Manager will begin the process internally by performing a self-assessment of the agency. This begins as an exercise in comparison. The Accreditation Manager will compare how the current policies comply with the program's standards. Most agencies will discover that they are closer to compliance than anticipated.

When the agency has completed the self-assessment phase, it will want to host a mock assessment. This is a final review to ensure a smooth assessment in Phase Three. Staff is available throughout the process, offering 12 support and guidance to ensure every agency's success. In addition, several localized coalitions have been formed by Accreditation Managers to assist one another. There is also a state coalition that can be very helpful.

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 forty-five members of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. This group also includes the entire Command Staff and the Public Safety Director), Fraternal Order of Police, The Independent Civilian Police Review Board, and the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations. 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.

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 complete and the centerpiece of the mock and on-site inspection.

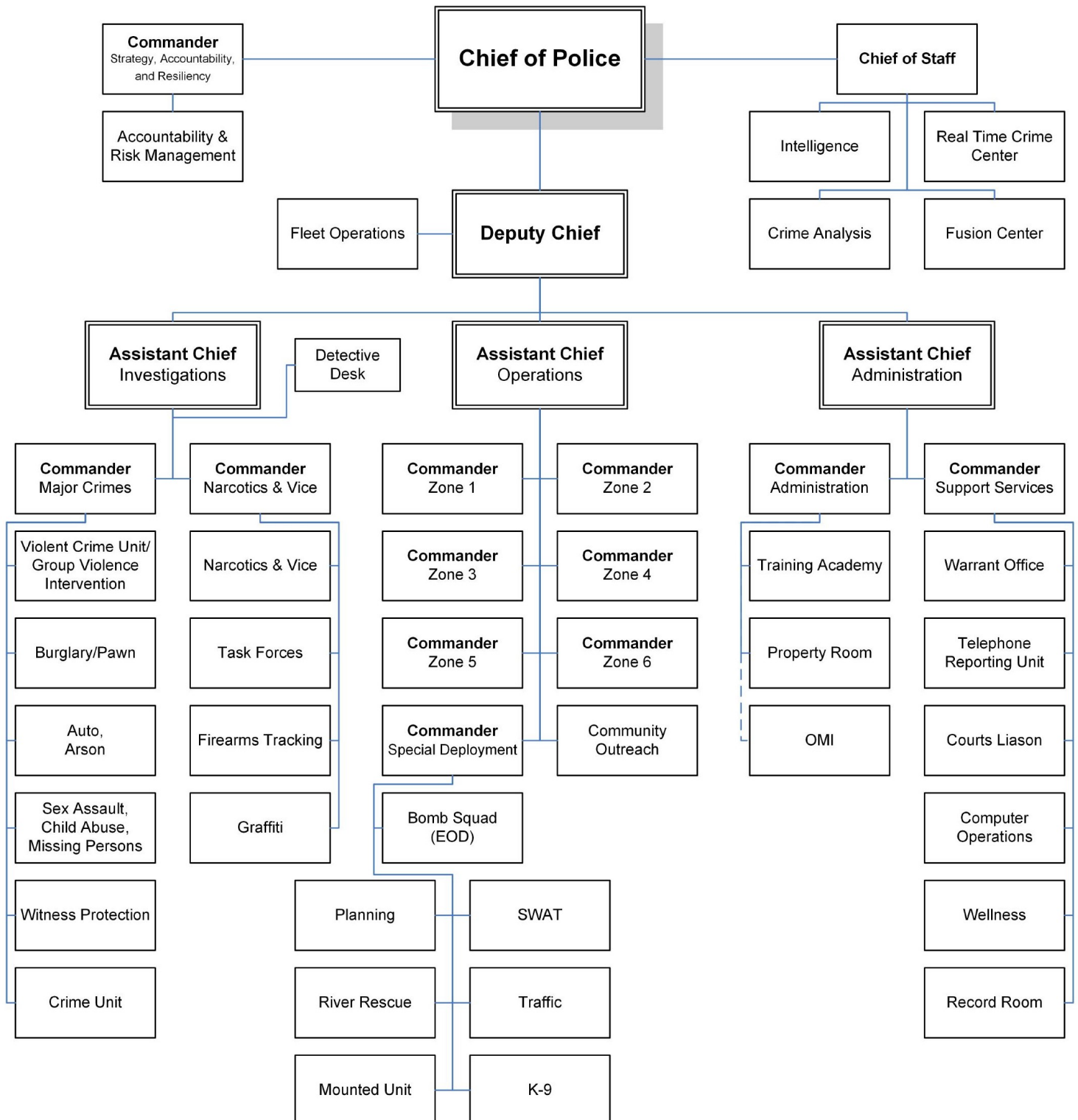
Phase Three: Formal Assessment

PLEAC Description: The final phase of the accreditation process is the Commission assessment. Trained assessors will do an on-site, two-day review of agency files ensuring compliance with all standards. Please note that the assessment is a success-oriented process. Your accredited status will remain valid for a three-year period. With accredited status, your agency may experience insurance savings; stronger community relations; and increased employee input, interaction and confidence in the agency.

ORGANIZATION CHART

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2020



DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL BY RANK, GENDER, AND RACE

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Current Gender Demographics by Rank				
	Number		Percentage	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Chief of Police	0	1	0.00%	100.00%
Deputy Chief of Police	0	1	0.00%	100.00%
Assistant Chief of Police	3	0	100.00%	0.00%
Commander	4	9	30.77%	69.23%
Lieutenant	3	27	10.00%	90.00%
Sergeant	17	82	17.17%	82.83%
Detective	32	171	15.76%	84.24%
Master Police Officer	25	145	14.71%	85.29%
Police Officer	53	391	11.94%	88.06%
TOTAL OFFICERS	137	827	14.21%	85.79%
Recruit	7	25	21.88%	78.13%
Total	144	852	14.46%	85.54%

American Indian or Alaskan				
	Number			% of Rank
	Female	Male	Total	
Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Deputy Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Assistant Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Commander	0	0	0	0.00%
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0.00%
Sergeant	0	0	0	0.00%
Detective	0	0	0	0.00%
Master Police Officer	0	1	1	0.58%
Police Officer	0	1	1	0.23%
Recruit	1	0	1	0.10%
Total American Indian or Alaskan	1	2	3	0.30%

Asian or Pacific Islander				
	Number			% of Rank
	Female	Male	Total	
Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Deputy Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Assistant Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Commander	0	0	0	0.00%
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0.00%
Sergeant	1	1	2	2.02%
Detective	0	2	2	0.99%
Master Police Officer	0	0	0	0.00%
Police Officer	0	3	3	0.68%
Recruit	0	1	1	3.13%
Total Asian or Pacific Islander	1	7	8	0.81%

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL BY RANK, GENDER, AND RACE

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Black				
	Number			% of Rank
	Female	Male	Total	
Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Deputy Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Assistant Chief of Police	1	0	1	33.33%
Commander	0	1	1	7.69%
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0.00%
Sergeant	4	6	10	10.10%
Detective	7	19	26	12.81%
Master Police Officer	8	24	32	18.71%
Police Officer	6	39	45	10.14%
Recruit	1	1	2	25.00%
Total Black	27	90	117	11.79%

Hispanic				
	Number			% of Rank
	Female	Male	Total	
Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Deputy Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Assistant Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Commander	0	0	0	0.00%
Lieutenant	1	0	1	3.33%
Sergeant	0	0	0	0.00%
Detective	0	3	3	1.48%
Master Police Officer	0	1	1	0.58%
Police Officer	0	7	7	1.58%
Recruit	0	0	0	0.00%
Total Hispanic	1	11	12	1.21%

White				
	Number			% of Rank
	Female	Male	Total	
Chief of Police	0	1	1	100.00%
Deputy Chief of Police	0	1	1	100.00%
Assistant Chief of Police	2	0	2	66.67%
Commander	4	8	12	92.31%
Lieutenant	2	27	29	96.67%
Sergeant	12	75	87	87.88%
Detective	25	147	172	84.73%
Master Police Officer	17	119	136	80.00%
Police Officer	46	333	379	85.36%
Recruit	5	23	28	233.33%
Total White	113	734	847	85.47%

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL BY RANK, GENDER, AND RACE

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	Unknown/Undisclosed			
	Number			% of Rank
	Female	Male	Total	
Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Deputy Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Assistant Chief of Police	0	0	0	0.00%
Commander	0	0	0	0.00%
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0.00%
Sergeant	0	0	0	0.00%
Detective	0	0	0	0.00%
Master Police Officer	0	0	0	0.00%
Police Officer	1	3	4	0.90%
Recruit	0	0	0	0.00%
Total Unknown/ Undisclosed	1	3	4	0.40%
TOTAL	144	847	991	
	14.53%	85.47%	100%	100%

Number of sworn police personnel authorized for the reporting period: 991

Number of officers on workers' compensation during the reporting period: 34

Number of officers on disability leave/FMLA during the reporting period: 85

Number of officers on military or other specified leave during the reporting period: 55

Number of officers on Director's leave during the reporting period: 2

Number of officer resignations during the reporting period: 22

Number of officer terminations during the reporting period: 4

Number of officer retirements during the reporting period: 20

Number of officer disciplinary actions during the reporting period: 100

PROMOTIONS

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Lieutenant Promotions

Thomas Gault

Eric Kroll

Istvan Devenyi

Philip Mercurio

Sergeant Promotions

Jonathan Craig

Brian Marckisotto

Jordon Loscar

Jeffrey Upson

William Friburger

Robert Monticelli

Kyle Nelson

Peter Bechtold



RETIREMENTS

Annual Statistical Report














2020

Retired Officer	Years of Service
Albert Cecconello	20
Denise Demarco	29
Cynthia Ferretti-Jones	30
Randy Hansen	20
John Johnson	31
Lisa Kolarac	25
Matthew Lebedda	26
Joseph Lewis	20
Bernard McMullan	25
Timothy Morse	25
Michael Murray	27
Michael Pittek	26
Patricia Poloka	20
Donald Reola	20
Henry Rogowski	27
Robert Roth	27
Michael Spath	26
Richard Stern	26
David Tritinger	18

AWARDS

Annual Statistical Report

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Medal of Valor	
Bureau Officer of the Year 2020	
Purple Heart	
Leadership Award	
Meritorious Service Award	
Bureau Officer of the Month	
Good Conduct Ribbon	
Safe Driving Ribbon	
Field Training Officer Ribbon	
Certificate of Commendation	
Bureau Citation	
Police Outstanding Volunteer Service Award	
Crisis Intervention Team Recognition	

AWARDEES

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Bureau Officer of the Year

Blahut, David
Brust, Colleen
Burke, Anthony
Connelly, Lawrence
Costabile, Matthew
Craig, Jonathan
Elliot, Ryan
Engelhardt, Eric
Fallert, Edward
Ferrilli, Lawrence
Flicker, Brandan
Friburger, William
Garris, Jeffrey
Geyser, Theodore
Golbrecht, Lucas

Hall, Jason
Hartung, Daniel
Henson, John
Holz, Maxfield
Honick, David
Hurley, Jeremy
Kerchener, Michael
Kertis, Christopher
Krebs, Robert
Ladner, Sheila
LaPaglia, Justin
Leap, Michael
Lewis, Joseph
Livesey, Gregory
Macioce, Gino

Matson, Timothy
McHugh, Andrew
Mercer, Andrew
Mercurio, Lawrence
Mercurio, Philip
Mescan, Stephen
Miller, Andrew
Novakowski, Joseph
Odille, Lawrence
Persin, John
Rattigan, Sean
Robey, Joshua
Rummel, Dustin
Saldutte, Michael
Sapp, Aaron
Sowinski, Kenneth
Stroschein, Robert
Tersak, Joseph
Thimons, Clint
Valencic, Bryce
Weger, Thomas
Yosi, Ronald



AWARDEES

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Bureau Officer of the Month

Abraham, Jeffrey	Edmonds, Keith	Moon, Matthew
Baczynksy, Joseph	Erevia, Johnny	Mosesso, Christopher
Baker, Dennis	Fallert, Edward	Nesser, Anthony
Balatgek, Kaila	Flaherty, Jamie	Niemiec, Francis
Berberich, Robert	Gault, Thomas	O'Brien, Mathew
Bigley, Richard	Goetz, Christopher	Palso, Ryan
Boehm, Matthew	Handerhan, Charles	Patrick, Ryan
Bonaccorsi, Nicholas	Henderson, Ian	Potts, Thomas
Brown, Joseph	Henne, Aaron	Pratt, Sarah
Brust, Colleen	Hines, Kalieb	Schweitzer, Louis
Bucci, Joseph	Hodges , Kevin	Slatcoff, Michael
Burdette, Lucas	Hoebel, Krista	Song, William
Burke, Anthony	Holz, Maxfield	Spinelli, David
Celender, Celena	Horning, Adam	Szuch, Tanya
Clark, Kevin	Jasim, Mudhafer	Tabisz, Timothy
Connors, Robert	Kelly, Kalista	Togyer, James
Costabile, Matthew	King, Charles	Tomer, Jeffrey
Craig, Jonathan	Ladner, Sheila	Tranter, Ryan
Dady, Shawn	Lippert, Joseph	Watenpool, Corey
Davis, Aaron	Little, Jared	Weaver, Austin
Defeo, Eric	Lucas, Justin	Webb, Zachary
Denis, John	Luffey, Christine	Weinheimer, Eric
Dettling, Nathan	Macioce, Gino	Weiss, Jarrad
Dilimone, Richard	Maddox, Harrison	Welsh, Shenandoah
Doria, Ronald	Miles, Brittany	Wenzel, Benjamin

AWARDEES

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Certificate of Commendation

Al Musawi, Youssif	Harleman, Alexa	Miller, Andrew
Baker, Arthur	Hillen, Susan	Myers, Lee
Baker, John	Joliet, Christopher	Nesser, Anthony
Bednarowicz, Jena	Jonczak, Christian	Novakowski, Joseph
Bliss, Shawn	Jozwiak, Sean	Palchak, Erin
Brough, Chad	Jumba, Colleen	Palermo, Anthony
Brown, Joseph	Kehr, Josh	Palmer, Jeffrey
Brumbaugh, Matthew	Kelsch, Wiliam	Papa, Nicholas
Bucci, Joseph	Kolat, Nick	Patton, Ross
Burns, Michael	Kovach, Shane	Petrakis, Theodore
Chesney, Erik	Krawchyk, Roger	Piscitella, Michelle
Churilla, William	Labella, Stephanie	Pollock, Jedidiah
Coleman, Matthew	Ladner, Sheila	Robinson, Andrew
Derbish, David	Lafferty, Michael	Royal, Alexander
Desaro, Pat	Lewis, Elizabeth	Rummel, Dustin
Dettling, Nathan	Lewis, Michael	Slatcoff, Michael
Dunne, Ryan	Lincoln, David	Spangler, Aaron
Duratovic, Elvis	Loscar, Jordan	Stangrecki, Daniel
Fetty, Aaron	Maddox, Harrision	Stumpf, Sean
Ford, Clarence	Maggio, Dominic	Verbitsky, James
Genser, Craig	McGee, Devin	Vissichelli, Christopher
Gobrecht, Lucas	Mercer, Andrew	Zimmerman, Gary
Gopalakrishnan, Arjun	Merkel, Kevin	

AWARDEES

Annual Statistical Report

2020



Meritorious Service Award

Blair, Megan
Brooks, Christina
Bruno, Christie
Buchanan, Ian
Crawford, Jeffrey
Douglas, Mike
Follette, Sandra
Ford, Clarence
Gabriel, Lauren
Garrett, Angela

Gay, Michael
Hillen, Susan
Hodges, Kevin
Jenkins, Mildred
Kline-Costa, Tiffany
Kolesar, Nicole
Lincoln, Linnea
Logan, Morgan
Mitchell, Christine
Mitchell, Donald

Murray, Mike
Oliver, Cassandra
Ossman, Danielle
Pashel, Tyler
Rippole, Ray
Saldutte, Michael
Smith, Joe
Spangler, Aaron
Sullivan, Molly
Washington, Chelsey



Leadership Award

Neidig, Colby

AWARDEES

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2020



Bureau Citation

Abbondanza, John

Baker, Andrew

Brough, Chad

Celender, Celena

Clark, Kevin

Dean, Joseph

Dusch, Walter

Handerhan, Charles

Joyce, Dan

Kehr, Joshua

McGouldrick, Stephen

Miller, Brandon

Moon, Matthew

Nesser, Anthony

Nicholas, Joseph

Patton, Ross

Pernelli, Adam

Velazquez, Neyib

Yates, Zachary

Bureau Citation of Honor

McComb, Paul

Messina, John

Recognition of Excellence

Haller, Craig

McComb, Paul

Messina, John

Sellers, C. David, III

OFFICER DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

Annual Statistical Report

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There were 100 total disciplinary actions initiated against officers in 2020:

Disciplinary Actions Initiated against Officers in 2020	Count
Oral Reprimands	38
Written Reprimands	18
Counseling	21
Suspensions	15
Terminations	2
Charges Withdrawn	2
Still under investigation by OMI	4
Total	100

Counseling

Motor Vehicle Pursuit – 2
 Handling of Prisoner/Searches – 1
 Obedience to Laws/Orders – 1
 Lost/Stolen Equipment – 1
 Operation of PBP Vehicle/Use of Seat Belt -12
 Neglect of Duty – 3
 Ceasing to perform Duty – 1
 Written Reprimand
 Body Worn Camera Policy – 1
 Incompetency – 2
 Firearms Regulations – 1
 Pursuits – 2
 Working hours & duties – 1
 Driver's License – 1
 Drug and Alcohol Policy – 8
 Truthfulness – 1
 Secondary Employment – 1

Suspension From Duty

Conduct to Superior Officers or other Members – 1
 Neglect of Duty – 1
 Obedience to Laws/Orders – 1
 Use of Force – 2
 Use of Social Media – 1
 Insubordination – 1
 Code of Ethics – 1
 Drug and Alcohol Policy – 7

Terminations

Drug and alcohol Policy – 1
 Arrests/Truthfulness – 1

Charges Withdrawn

Conduct towards Public – 1
 Lost/Stolen Equipment - 1

Oral Reprimand

Conduct Unbecoming an officer – 6
 Evidence Procedures – 1
 Operation of PBP Vehicle and/or Use of Seat Belt – 9
 JNET – 4
 Obedience to Laws and Orders – 1
 Lost/Stolen Equipment – 2
 Audio/Visual Signals – 1
 Secondary Employment – 1
 Use of Radio/BWC – 1
 Incompetency – 1
 Truthfulness – 1
 Neglect of Duty – 2
 Pursuits – 2
 Missed court – 1
 Warrantless Search/Seizure – 1
 Use of Force – Prisoner – 1
 All information to be placed on report – 1
 Punctuality – 1
 Pleading Ignorance – 1

Discipline Actions pending due to OMI investigation: 4

Truthfulness – 3
 Use of Excessive Force - 1

Office of Municipal Investigations is completing its annual report, anticipated to be released by May 2020 and will be accessible via the city website.

https://apps.pittsburghpa.gov/redtail/images/10683_OMI_Annual_Report_2019.pdf

SELECTION AND HIRING STANDARDS

Annual Statistical Report

2020

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The officer selection and hiring process is designed to insure that the agency has an efficient, effective, and fair selection process that results in the appointment of those individuals who best possess the skills, knowledge, and abilities necessary for the effective delivery of law enforcement services to the community.

2.0 POLICY

- 2.1 It is the policy of the department for all personnel to adhere to the guidelines of this general order.

3.0 SELECTION AND HIRING STANDARDS FOR SWORN OFFICERS

- 3.1 The City of Pittsburgh recruitment and selection procedures are designed to finding and appointing qualified individuals to serve the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police while adhering to the guidelines of applicable law; i.e.:

- 3.1.1 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
- 3.1.2 Title VII - Civil Rights Act of 1964
- 3.1.3 Age Discrimination Act of 1967
- 3.1.4 Pennsylvania Human Relations Act, as amended
- 3.1.5 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- 3.1.6 City of Pittsburgh Civil Service Statutes and Rules
- 3.1.7 MPOETC Guide to the Hiring of Police Officers.

3.2 Applications

- 3.2.1 The online Application Portal (www.pghjobs.net), during the application period, is where the applicant will manage and apply for the official position announcement to the City of Pittsburgh Human Resources and Civil Service (“HR&CS”).

3.3 General Application Requirements

- 3.3.1 Completed online City of Pittsburgh Application for the position of police officer.
- 3.3.2 At least 18 years of age at the time of filing the application.
- 3.3.3 A United States citizen.

SELECTION AND HIRING STANDARDS

Annual Statistical Report

2020

3.3.3 A United States citizen.

3.3.4 Applicants must become residents of an area within a 25-mile air radius of the CityCounty Building (401 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219) before employment and remain a resident within the 25-mile air radius throughout employment.

3.3.5 A current, valid Pennsylvania Motor Vehicle Operator's License (Class C-regular) or a current valid driver's license from another state or the U.S. Armed Forces. Licenses must be presented at the time of filing the application or prior to appointment. PA driver's license must be obtained prior to appointment and maintained throughout employment.

3.3.6 Thirty (30) semester credits (or forty-five (45) quarter credits) of completed coursework at an accredited college, university, technical or trade school. Official Education/Training transcripts must be submitted at the time of filing application. Sixty (60) semester credits (or ninety (90) quarter credits) of completed coursework at an accredited college, university, technical or trade school must be completed by the time the candidate's rank on the eligibility list is reached for processing for an academy class. If the candidate does not meet the requirement at that time, the candidate will be able to request a one year civil service education waiver/deferment.

3.3.7 Veteran's Preference documentation, if applicable, must be submitted at the time of filing application or not later than the Oral Examination date.

3.3.8 Applicants must be able to read at no less than the ninth grade level, as established through the administration of the Nelson-Denny Reading Test.

3.3.9 Applicants must be able to achieve a score in the 30th percentile or higher for the person's age and gender for physical fitness as defined by the Municipal Police Officers' Education and Training Commission.

3.4 Civil Service Examinations

3.4.1 An applicant must take and pass each of the Civil Service examination portions in order to attain a total examination score and be placed onto the eligibility list.

3.4.1.1. Written examination

3.4.1.1.2 If an applicant meets the above general application requirements, he/ she will be sent a letter of admission for the written examination.

3.4.1.1.3 Applicants must pass the written examination in order to have their name placed on ³³ the Civil Service Eligibility list and to be scheduled for the oral examination.

SELECTION AND HIRING STANDARDS

Annual Statistical Report

2020

3.4.1.2 Oral Examination

3.4.1.2.1 The Oral Interview Boards will consist of members as determined by the Chief of Police or otherwise.

3.4.1.2.2 The members of the Oral Interview Boards will ask each applicant standardized, pre-selected questions only.

3.4.1.2.3 Each member of the Panel will initially rate each candidate independently and then as a group resulting in a final consensus of: recommended or not recommended.

3.5 Physical Fitness Assessment

3.5.1 A Physical Fitness assessment, as required by MPOETC, will be administered by the HR&CS, with the oversight of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. The assessment is based on standards developed by the Cooper Institute– Based norms and protocols for assessing and testing the applicant's physical fitness level. Each applicant shall score no lower than the 30th percentile of the Cooper standards, which coincides with the 30th percentile of the general population, in each of the four required evaluations to be eligible for employment. An applicant will not be enrolled in a recruit training program at the police academy unless the applicant has obtained a score in the 30th percentile or higher for the applicant's age and gender as specified in the Cooper standards for each of the four evaluations.

3.6 Background Investigation

3.6.1 Background investigations shall be conducted in accordance with General Order #20-5, "Selection-Administrative Practices and Procedures", Section 3.0. Background Investigation Required.

3.7 Certification for Appointment List

3.7.1 Generated from the eligibility list, the names of the applicants who have successfully completed the above steps in the hiring process are forwarded to the Chief of Police.

3.8 Chief's Selection Process

3.8.1 The Chief of Police selects the candidates who are to receive a conditional offer of employment from the names appearing on the certification for employment list, in accordance with the General Civil Service Statute.

SELECTION AND HIRING STANDARDS

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3.9 Conditional Offers of Employment

3.9.1 Successful applicants will be given a conditional offer of employment dependent upon the following:

3.9.1.1 Successful completion of a medical examination, conducted in accordance with General Order #20-5, "Selection-Administrative Practices and Procedures", Section 4.0. Medical Examination Required.

3.9.1.2 Successful completion of a psychological suitability examination, conducted in accordance with General Order #20-5, "Selection-Administrative Practices and Procedures", Section 5.0, pursuant to Civil Service Rule III, Section 2.

3.10 Final Offers of Employment

3.10.1 Upon successful fulfillment of all conditional offer of employment elements, including residency, the applicant shall be given a final offer of employment.



Approved By: _____ Scott Schubert Chief of Police 2019

Statement on Hiring and Recruitment Commitment

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police is committed to hiring qualified police candidates that represent the diversity of our neighborhoods and residents. The PBP regularly attends recruiting events with Human Relations & Civil Service at community events, churches, colleges, and convention centers in Pittsburgh and in surrounding states. In addition, HR&CS has continuous recruitment cycles, consistent with civil services laws, to shorten the time frame between recruitment and hiring. The PBP has partnered with the Hill House and CCAC to support a tutoring program to help minority candidates prepare for success in the police testing and hiring process.

POLICE BUREAU LITIGATIONS

JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2020

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POLICE BUREAU LITIGATIONS JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2020

13. Number of officers sued, with a statistical breakdown showing the types of claims, in which court or administrative body they were filed, and the result in terms of payment and/or equitable relief:

TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS SUED: 22 (15 cases)

*United States District Court for the Western
District of Pennsylvania*

- False Arrest/Imprisonment 4 claims – Open
- Excessive Force 5 claims – Open
- Civil Rights – General 1 claim - Closed

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County – General Docket

- False Arrest/Imprisonment 5 cases - Open
- Other Civil Rights 1 case - Open

13. The number of police related civil actions filed during the reporting period against the City of Pittsburgh and the Bureau of Police distinguished by the type of claim and the name of the court or administrative body in which the claims were filed.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS FILED: 16

*United States District Court for the Western
District of Pennsylvania*

- False Arrest/Imprisonment 4 claims
- Excessive Force 5 claims
- Civil Rights – General 1 claim

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County – General Docket

- False Arrest/Imprisonment 5 claims
- Other Civil Rights 1 claim

POLICE BUREAU LITIGATIONS

JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2020

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a. The number of civil actions settled during the reporting period and the monetary amount of each settlement identified by the year of the claim, the parties' names and, if applicable, relevant docket number.

NUMBER OF CIVIL ACTIONS SETTLED: 5

DEBORAH TRZECIAK v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, OFFICER ZACHARY VOZZA, OFFICER DAWN BOWEN, OFFICER JOHN CYGRYMUS, OFFICER PAULETTE GUCKES and OFFICER RICHARD STERN, No. GD 17-003320, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County. Matter was removed to the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania on 12/24/19. USDC Docket No. 2:19-cv-01638.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2015

Settlement Amount: \$40,000

BRENDA RICHMOND, Administratrix of the Estate of Christopher M. Thompkins, and BRENDA RICHMOND, in her own right v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a Municipal corporation; SCOTT SCHUBERT, individually and in his official capacity as Chief of The Pittsburgh Police Department; BRENDAN FLICKER, individually and in his official capacity as Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; and HARRISON MADDOX, individually and in his official capacity as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, No. 2:2018-cv-00329 filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights/Wrongful Death: Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2017

Settlement Amount: \$13,000

In re DH, a minor, by and through her natural guardian, CRH.

v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH and PORT AUTHORITY TRANSIT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY (dismissed defendant) v. DONOVAN ROBINSON and MALIK BRIDGET, No. 2:18-cv-01258 filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights-General: Failure to train regarding police pursuits

Year of Claim: 2015

11/2019: Defendant Port Authority was voluntarily dismissed as a Defendant. Donovan Robinson and Malik Bridget were added as Additional Defendants by Defendant City of Pittsburgh.

Settlement Amount: \$392,000

SHANDA HARRIS v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PA, CITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE DEPARTMENT, GEORGE SATLER, WILLIAM MUDRON, No. 2:19-cv-00074, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: Illegal Search/Seizure of business property

Year of Claim: 2017

9/19/19: US District Court granted Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. On 10/9/19 Plaintiff filed appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit (3rd Circuit Docket No. 19-3441)

Settlement Amount: \$3,000

ROBERT ALDRED v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ACTING CHIEF OF POLICE REGINA McDONALD, OFFICER MICHAEL SOROCZAK, OFFICER JOSHUA MATTHEWS and OFFICER LOGAN HANLEY, No. 2:19-cv-00838, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2017

Settlement Amount: \$16,000

POLICE BUREAU LITIGATIONS

JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2020

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b. The number of civil actions resolved during the reporting period by a court or jury or administrative body, the monetary amount distinguished by compensatory and punitive award(s) identified by the year of the original claim, the parties' names and the relevant docket number.

NUMBER OF CIVIL ACTIONS RESOLVED:

6

ANTWAUN BUSH v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, NATHAN HARPER, OFFICER DANIEL JOSEPH PAGA, JR., OFFICER DONALD SNIDER, OFFICER CHARLES THOMAS, OFFICER MORGAN JENKINS, OFFICER CHARLES HENDERSON, and OFFICER DAVID CANNON, No. 16-00926; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2012

12/11/18: USDC granted Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment. Plaintiff appealed to United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on 12/31/18.

6/11/2020: The United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit AFFIRMED the USDC judgment of 11/30/2018 GRANTING Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment.

LEO TARR v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal corporation; ANTONIO RUIZ, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; TIMOTHY CRANE, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; EVAN MULZET, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; M. ANTHONY (No. 3625), individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; CHRISTOPHER BRADEN, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; M. SMITH (No. 3610), individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; and JAMES MONTGOMERY, an adult individual, No. 16-01424; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2015

2/28/19: USDC granted City Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment. On March 11, 2019 Plaintiff appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

1/21/2020: The United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit AFFIRMED the USDC Order of 2/28/19 granting Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

LINCOLN DAVE LEVYS, JR. v. JOHN E. SHAMLIN (incorrectly identified as JOHN V. SHAMLIN), WILLIAM D. MATHIAS, TIMOTHY MORSE (incorrectly identified as Morse) of the City of Pittsburgh P.D., Zone 3 (personal and official capacity) and CITY OF PITTSBURGH, P.D., Zone 3, No. 16-cv-1624 filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2014

11/28/17: ORDER granting Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

12/11/17: Plaintiff appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. (US 3rd Circuit Docket No. 17-3689)

4/24/20: The United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit AFFIRMED the USDC 11/28/17 ORDER granting Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

LAWRENCE LORENZO PRIOR v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE DEPARTMENT, JOSEPH BARNA, MARK GOOB, SCOTT LOVE, JOSHUA ROBEY and LUCIUS SCHWEITZER, No. 17-cv-00590, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2015

3/19/20: USDC granted Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

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IDA B. THOMPSON v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH and ADAM R. HORNING, No. GD 19-004756, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Tort/Personal Injury: Motor Vehicle Accident with Police Vehicle

Year of Claim: 2018

12/10/19: Award for Plaintiff by Arbitration Panel in the amount of \$7,500.00.

KENDAIL TREMAINE BANKS v. THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SGT. BRIAN ELLEDGE, No. 2:20-cv-00478, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights-General: Alleged illegal tow of unregistered vehicle

Year of Claim: 2020

12/17/20: USDC entered Judgment in favor of Defendants, by granting of Motion to Dismiss.

c. The number of civil actions pending at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period in a court or jury or administrative body, identified by the year of the claim, the parties' names and relevant docket number.

NUMBER OF CIVIL ACTIONS OPEN/PENDING: 36

SHANE MCGUIRE v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal corporation, COLBY J. NEIDIG, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, DAVID BLATT, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, No. CA 14-01531; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2014

Jury Trial held March 2017. Jury Verdict in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant Colby Neidig.

3/23/17: Judgment Order – Ordered judgment is entered in favor of Plaintiff Shane McGuire and against Defendant Colby Neidig under the jury verdict for \$75,000.

McGuire on behalf of Defendant Neidig has filed state court claim against City of Pittsburgh requesting indemnification of Colby Neidig for the verdict entered against him.

8/13/19: JURY VERDICT in favor of Defendant City re: State Court Matter requesting indemnification by City of Neidig for federal verdict. Post-Trial Motions filed by both McGuire/Neidig and City.

2/3/2020: Plaintiff Appealed to the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania (Commonwealth Court Docket No. 141 CD 2020)

DONALD BURRIS, JR. v. BOROUGH OF HOMESTEAD, a Municipal Corporation; CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a Municipal Corporation; CITY OF PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE, a governmental entity; BOROUGH OF HOMESTEAD POLICE DEPARTMENT, a governmental entity; IAN STRANG, individually and in his official capacities as Police Officer of the Borough of Homestead; JAMES ILGENFRITZ, individually and in his official capacities as Police Officer of the Borough of Homestead; LOUIS SCHWEITZER, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; STEPHEN MATAKOVICH, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; CALVIN KENNEDY, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; THOMAS GORECKI, individually and in his official capacity as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; IGOR BOYKO, individually and in his official capacity as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; NATHAN HARPER, in his official capacity as a Chief of the City of Pittsburgh; and JEFFREY DESIMONE in his official capacity as the Chief of Police of the Borough of Homestead, No. CA 14-01704; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2013

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WILL EL, an adult individual and BEYSHAUD EL, an adult individual v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal Corporation; LT. REYNE KACSUTA, individually and in her official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; FRANK WELLING, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; RYAN WARNOCK, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; JOSEPH A. SOBECK, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; FIRST NAME UNKNOWN MCDANIEL, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; SIARA LAWNICZAK, individually and in her official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; FIRST NAME UNKNOWN OFFICER RENDE, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; JOHN DOES 1-5, individually and in their official capacities as police officers of the City of Pittsburgh, No. CA15-00834; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2013

2018: Defendants, Sobeck, McDaniel, Lawniczak and Rende and John Does dismissed from case. USDC granted Partial MSJ in favor of Defendant City. MSJ for individual defendants Kacsuta, Welling & Warnock denied by USDC. Remaining Defendants have appealed to United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

RONALD A. JOHNSON v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ACTING CHIEF MCDONALD, CITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE OFFICER WILLIAM KELSCH, (Kelsch is sued in his individual and official capacity)(all others in their official capacities), No. GD 15-011174; Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Civil Rights – Illegal Search; False Arrest

Year of Claim: 2014

JOSEPH RENO v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE, JOHN J. GODLEWSKI, DANIEL ARTHUR HUBERT, and TIMOTHY MATSON, No. GD 15-017671; Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Unknown Cause of Action (Complaint has not been filed)

Year of Claim: Unknown

DANIEL MARCHESE (on behalf of Amelia Marchese, minor), DANIEL MARCHESE (on behalf of William Marchese, Minor) v. ALLEGHENY COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA, CITY OF PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA, BONITA REARICK, KELLY and ALAN JOHNSTONE, UNKNOWN, No. GD 17-007844, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Civil Rights – Illegal Search & False Arrest

Year of Claim: 2015

NATASHA BRUCE v. WILLIAM PEDUTO, a/k/a MAYOR OF CITY OF PITTSBURGH, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and OFFICER JOSEPH LIPPERT, III, No. GD 17-010241 filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Tort/Personal Injury – Motor vehicle accident involving police vehicle

Year of Claim: 2016

JAJUAN HAMILTON v. JOHNNY EREVIA, AND THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. GD 17-013276 filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Tort/Personal Injury – Motor vehicle accident involving pedestrian and police vehicle

Year of Claim: 2015

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DANIELS, JOYCE A., Administratrix of the Estate of Mark S. Daniels v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH and OFFICER GINO MACIOCE, No. 2:18-cv-01019, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Civil Rights/Wrongful Death: Excessive Force
Year of Claim: 2018

MARGARET MAZUR v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, JASON LANDO and THOMAS NEE, No. 2:18-cv-01018, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Civil Rights: Alleged defamation by city officers
Year of Claim: 2016
7/12/19: ORDER of USDC remanding case to The Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County as no federal claims were made under federal law. (State Court Docket No. GD 18-006187)

DANIEL DELLENBAUGH v. THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal corporation, CAMERON McLAY, et al. in his Official Capacity as Chief Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh and in his Individual Capacity; LUCAS GOBRECHT, in his Official Capacity as a Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh and in his Individual Capacity; GABRIEL LAMBRIGHT, in his Official Capacity as Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh and in his Individual Capacity; MICHAEL SOROCZAK, in his Official Capacity as Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh and in his Individual Capacity; JEREMY HURLEY, in his Official Capacity as K-9 and Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh, and in his Individual Capacity; JOHN DOE, in his Official Capacity as Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh and in his Individual Capacity, and CITY OF PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE, No. 2:18-cv-01108, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Civil Rights: Excessive Force, false arrest & malicious prosecution
Year of Claim: 2016

ERIK HEITZENRATER v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, BRIAN MARTIN, DAVID HONICK, BRIAN BURGUNDER and DAVID LINCOLN, No. 2:18-cv-01587, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Civil Rights: Excessive force, false arrest
Year of Claim: 2018
(Same incident as *DeLuca* below; consolidated with *DeLuca* under the *DeLuca* docket number)

FRANK DeLUCA v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, BRIAN BURGUNDER, DAVID HONICK & DAVID LINCOLN, No. 2:18-cv-01567, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Civil Rights: Excessive force, false arrest
Year of Claim: 2018
(Same incident as *Heitzenrater* above; cases consolidated under docket number for *DeLuca*)

DARIAN BALCOM v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, GABE FIGUEROA, INDIVIDUALLY, CODY DONNELLY, INDIVIDUALLY, THOMAS LEE, INDIVIDUALLY, MICHAEL SMITH, INDIVIDUALLY and JORGE ZARATE, INDIVIDUALLY, No. 2:19-cv-00506, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Civil Rights: 1st Amendment Retaliation
Year of Claim: 2017

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MARLON JACKSON and SAUNDRA COLE v. CHRISTOPHER GOETZ, SCOTT BROWN and ROBERT BERBERICH, No. 2:19-cv-00258, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Civil Rights: Excessive Force, 1st Amendment Retaliation, Unlawful Seizure
Year of Claim: 2017

ROSS JAMES v. COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, JEFFREY LABELLA, BREDGETT GOMLON, JANE GREENWOOD, SUMANA MISRA-ZETS, DON BREITBARCH, LAWRENCE DOPERAK, MICHELLE TEDDER, No. GD 18-010895, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.
Civil Rights: Alleged violation of 1st, 4th and 5th Amendments
Year of Claim: 2017
8/30/19: Order granting Defendant Officer LaBella's Preliminary Objections and dismissing case with prejudice. Plaintiff appealed to Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania on 9/13/19. (Commonwealth Court Docket Number 1303 CD 2019)

KYLE SHOLTIS v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, MAG PITT, L.P. d/b/a CHEERLEADERS, MATTHEW TURKO, No. 2:19-cv-00332, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Civil Rights: Excessive Force and False Arrest (Secondary Employment Related)
Year of Claim: 2017

ALFREDO BRICENO v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. GD 19-004493, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.
Tort/Personal Injury: Motor Vehicle Accident with Police Vehicle
Year of Claim: 2017

MICHAEL ZOKAITES v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, BRIAN MARTIN, individually and in his official capacity as a Pittsburgh Police Officer; DAVID HONICK, individually and in his official capacity as a Pittsburgh Police Officer, BRIAN BURGUNDER, individually and in his official capacity as a Pittsburgh Police Officer, DAVID LINCOLN, individually and in his official capacity as a Pittsburgh Police Officer, and THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE, No. 2:19-cv-00216, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Civil Rights: Excessive Force and False Arrest
Year of Claim: 2018
(Same incident as *DeLuca* and *Heitzenrater*. Consolidated under the *DeLuca* docket number)

BRUCE THOMAS v. BRIAN MARTIN, DAVID HONICK, BRIAN BURGUNDER, DAVID LINCOLN, DETECTIVE MURRAY, First Name Unknown, all in their Official and Individual Capacities, and JOHN DOE #1 Police Officer and JOHN DOE #2 Police Officer, both in their Official and Individual Capacities, and the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. 2:19-cv-0617, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Civil Rights: False Arrest and Excessive Force
Year of Claim: 2018
(Same incident at *DeLuca*, *Heitzenrater* and *Zokaites*. Consolidated under the *DeLuca* docket number)

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RONALD JAMES MADERO v. OFFICER CHRISTINE LUFFEY, in her individual capacity; MARY KAY GENTERT; TARRA PROVIDENT; HOMELESS CAT MANAGEMENT TEAM; HUMANE ANIMAL RESCUE; JAMIE WILSON; SARA ANDERSON; DONNA HUGHES; JESSICA SERBIN; HALA

NEUMAH; DEVON KLINGENSMITH and SARAH SHIVELY, No. 2:19-cv-00700, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: Illegal Search/Seizure of personal property

Year of Claim: 2017

DONALD W. WALDORF v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH and

STACEY L. SCHEL, No. GD 19-014251, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Tort/Personal Injury: Motor Vehicle Accident with Police Vehicle

Year of Claim: 2017

WILLIAM SNATCHKO v. PITTSBURGH POLICE DEPARTMENT and JOHN DOE 1-2, No. GD 19-013716, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2017

ANTHONY T. MCKAY v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, CHIEF OF POLICE SCOTT SCHUBERT, OFFICER PAUL G. ABEL JR.,

OFFICER JOHN DOE, No. GD 20-000339, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2017

CHRISTOPHER CASH v. SCOTT BOBAK, Allegheny County Sheriff and ANDREW MERCER, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer, No. 2:19-cv-1553 filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights: Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2018

STEPHEN R. KOPY AND KOPY'S LIMITED, T/D/B/A KOPY'S BAR v. BRIAN MARTIN, BRIAN BURGUNDER, DAVID HONICK, DAVID LINCOLN, MATTHEW TURKO, DETECTIVE MURRAY, JOHN DOE, AND SCOTT SCHUBERT, IN THEIR OFFICIAL AND INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES, THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, AND WILLIAM M. PEDUTO, IN HIS OFFICIAL AND INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY, No. 2:20-cv-00558, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2018

NICOLE RULLI, individually and on behalf of her minor son, A.F.; CHARLES BRYANT JR.; SIMON PHILLIPS; DONOVAN HAYDEN; JENNIFER "JAY" YODER; and CHRISTOPHER WILSON JURING, individually and on behalf of all persons similarly situated v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH; WILLIAM PEDUTO, individually and in his official capacity as Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh; SCOTT SCHUBERT, individually and in his official capacity as Chief of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police; STEPHEN VINANSKY, Commander of Zone 5 of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, in his individual capacity, JASON LANDO, Commander of Narcotics and Vice for the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, in his individual capacity, JOHN DOE, Tactical Commander, in his individual capacity, No. 2:20-cv-00965, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: Excessive Force; False Arrest

Year of Claim: 2020

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LEANDRE SIMS v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, JANINE N. TRIOLO, JAMES GLICK, WILLIAM VOLLBERG, DAVID O'NEIL, JOSEPH FABUS, PETER BECHTOLD, GABRIEL FIGUEROA, JAY JOHNSON, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ALLEGHENY COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION, RUSSELL CARLINO, MATT ANDERSON, SCOTT KOTANCHIK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, STEPHEN A. ZAPPALA, JR., STEPHIE-ANNA RAMALEY, REBECCA A. WALKER, ALICIA WERNER, and MELISSA BYRNES-HONG-BARCO, No. GD 20-006761, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Civil Rights: False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: Exact date not known. Complaint has yet to be filed.

BRIAN BENNETT v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, JANINE N. TRIOLO, JAMES GLICK, WILLIAM VOLLBERG, DAVID O'NEIL, JOSEPH FABUS, PETER BECHTOLD, GABRIEL FIGUEROA, JAY JOHNSON, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ALLEGHENY COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION, RUSSELL CARLINO, MATT ANDERSON, SCOTT KOTANCHIK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, STEPHEN A. ZAPPALA, JR., STEPHIE-ANNA RAMALEY, REBECCA A. WALKER, ALICIA WERNER, and MELISSA BYRNES-HONG-BARCO, No. GD 20-006760, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: Exact date not known. Complaint has yet to be filed.

KRISTEN BLACKWELL as a parent and KRISTIAN BLACKWELL, a minor v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, JANINE N. TRIOLO, JAMES GLICK, WILLIAM VOLLBERG, DAVID O'NEIL, JOSEPH FABUS, PETER BECHTOLD, GABRIEL FIGUEROA, JAY JOHNSON, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ALLEGHENY COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION, RUSSELL CARLINO, MATT ANDERSON, SCOTT KOTANCHIK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, STEPHEN A. ZAPPALA, JR., STEPHIE-ANNA RAMALEY, REBECCA A. WALKER, ALICIA WERNER, and MELISSA BYRNES-HONG-BARCO, No. GD 20-006759, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Civil Rights: False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: Exact date not known. Complaint has yet to be filed.

LEE JABRIL v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, JANINE N. TRIOLO, JAMES GLICK, WILLIAM VOLLBERG, DAVID O'NEIL, JOSEPH FABUS, PETER BECHTOLD, GABRIEL FIGUEROA, JAY JOHNSON, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ALLEGHENY COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION, RUSSELL CARLINO, MATT ANDERSON, SCOTT KOTANCHIK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, STEPHEN A. ZAPPALA, JR., STEPHIE-ANNA RAMALEY, REBECCA A. WALKER, ALICIA WERNER, and MELISSA BYRNES-HONG-BARCO, No. GD 20-006763, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: Exact date not known. Complaint has yet to be filed.

DESIREE PINKSTON v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, OFFICER MORGAN J. LOGAN, and JOHN DOE, Officers, No. 2:20-cv-1435, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: False Arrest

Year of Claim: 2019

ASHLEY ZOE FOX v. PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE, No. GD 20-011086, filed the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: Other Civil Rights

Year of Claim: 2020

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DONTAY GREEN v. THEODORE MATHIS, III, Pittsburgh City Police Officer, No. 2:20-cv-01081, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2018

KENNETH GOLDSMITH v. FREDERICK BAER GOLDSMITH, ESQ., Individually and Under Color of State Law, MON VIEW HOLDINGS LLC, GOLDSMITH AND OGRODOWSKI, LLC, MALCOM GOLDSMITH, Individually, and Under Color of State Law, MILDRED BAER GOLDSMITH PALLEY, OLIVER K. PALLEY, FAWN MOORE CAMPBELL, SYDNEY B. MOORE ESTATE SALES LLC, OFFICER BRIAN MARKUS, Individually, and in his Official Capacity, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, As Municipal Defendant, No. 2:20-cv-450, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2016

DANNY VASALECH v. POLICE OFFICER JOSEPH LIPPERT and the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. 2:20-cv-01252, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2017

JOHN DOE, an adult individual seeking to proceed anonymously v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, WILLIAM PEDUTO Individually and in his official capacity as Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh; WENDELL HISSRICH, individually and in his official capacity as Director of Public Safety for the City of Pittsburgh; SCOTT SCHUBERT, individually and in his official capacity as Chief of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police; STEPHEN VINANSKY, Commander of Zone 5 of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, in his professional capacity and individually; JASON LANDO, Commander of Narcotics and Vice for the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, in his professional capacity and individually; JOHN DOE, Tactical Commander, in his professional capacity and individual capacity, No. 2:21-cv-00111, filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights: False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2020

OPERATIONS BRANCH ZONE SUMMARY

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Pittsburgh Police Zones – 2020 Summary			
Category	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Commander	Commander Christopher Ragland	Commander Michael Pilyih	Commander Karen Dixon
Street Address	1501 Brighton Rd.	2000 Centre Ave.	830 E. Warrington Ave.
Phone Number	412-323-7201	412-255-2827	412-488-8326
Population Served	40,940	32,895	47,831
Communities Served	Allegheny Center Allegheny West Brighton Heights California-Kirkbride Central North Side Chateau East Allegheny Fineview Manchester Marshall-Shadeland Northview Heights North Shore Perry North Perry South Spring Garden Spring Hill-City View Summer Hill Troy Hill	Bedford Dwellings Bluff Central Business District Central Lawrenceville Crawford Roberts Lower Lawrenceville Middle Hill Polish Hill Strip District Terrace Village Upper Hill Upper Lawrenceville	Allentown Arlington Arlington Heights Beltzhoover Bonair Carrick Duquesne Heights Knoxville Mount Oliver (city) Mount Washington Overbrook Saint Clair South Shore South Side Flats South Side Slopes
Square Miles Covered	8.9	5.0	8.5
Sworn Personnel Assigned	100	104	116
Calls for Service	36,967	29,270	48,275
Park & Walks	2,457	1,202	3,252
Traffic Stops	1,289	850	2,095
Field Contacts	767	279	377
Part I Crimes	1,346	1,264	1,418
Change in Part I Crime (from 2019)	-10.7%	-21.6%	-26.7%
Part II Crimes	2,226	2,118	2,634
Arrests	1,625	1,271	1,367

OPERATIONS BRANCH ZONE SUMMARY

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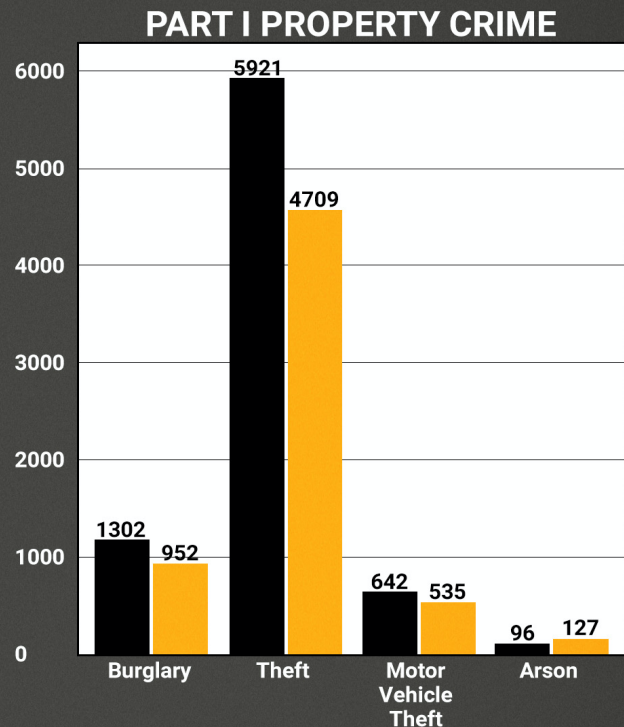
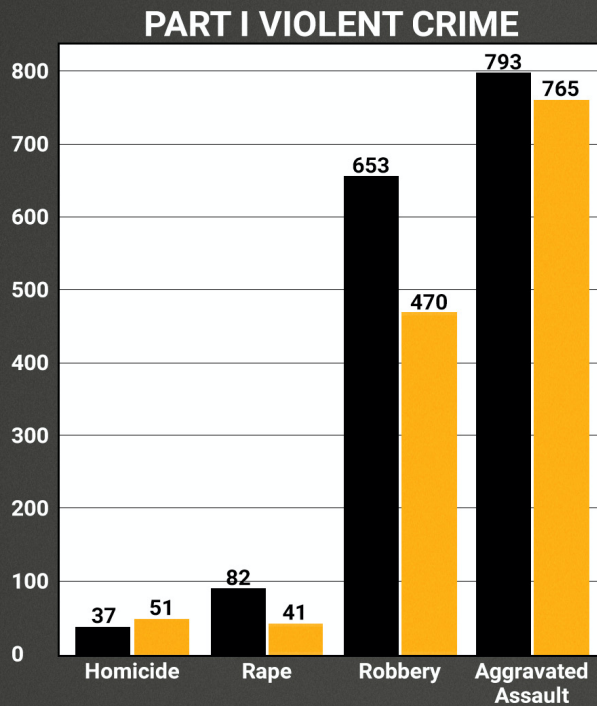
Pittsburgh Police Zones – 2020 Summary			
Category	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6
Commander	Commander Daniel Herrmann	Commander Stephen Vinansky	Commander Cristyn Zett
Street Address	5858 Northumberland St.	1401 Washington Blvd.	312 S. Main St.
Phone Number	412-422-6520	412-665-3605	412-937-3051
Population Served	88,328	50,335	45,375
Communities Served	Central Oakland Glen Hazel Greenfield Hays Hazelwood Lincoln Place New Homestead North Oakland Point Breeze Point Breeze North Regent Square Shadyside South Oakland Squirrel Hill North Squirrel Hill South Swisshelm Park West Oakland	Bloomfield East Hills East Liberty Friendship Garfield Highland Park Homewood North Homewood South Homewood West Larimer Lincoln-Leminton-Belmar Morningside Stanton Heights	Banksville Beechview Brookline Chartiers City Crafton Heights East Carnegie Elliott Esplen Fairywood Oakwood Ridgemont Sheraden West End Westwood Windgap
Square Miles Covered	14.6	7.9	10.5
Sworn Personnel Assigned	89	103	86
Calls for Service	35,538	28,607	36,951
Park & Walks	2,383	707	3,585
Traffic Stops	2,948	1,230	1,430
Field Contacts	290	1063	310
Part I Crimes	1,240	1,575	797
Change in Part I Crime (from 2019)	-31.8%	-13%	-3.7%
Part II Crimes	1,805	2,580	1,700
Arrests	899	1758	865

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CITY OF PITTSBURGH 2019 vs 2020 CRIME STAT COMPARISON



COMPARED TO 2019, TOTAL PART I CRIMES WERE
DOWN 20% IN 2020

In 2019, total Part I Crimes were 9526

In 2020, total Part I Crimes were 7650

Commander Eric Holmes - Chief of Staff
Dr. Heath Johnson - Crime Analysis Coordinator
Brittany Urban - Crime Analyst



UCR CRIME INCIDENT SUMMARY

Annual Statistical Report

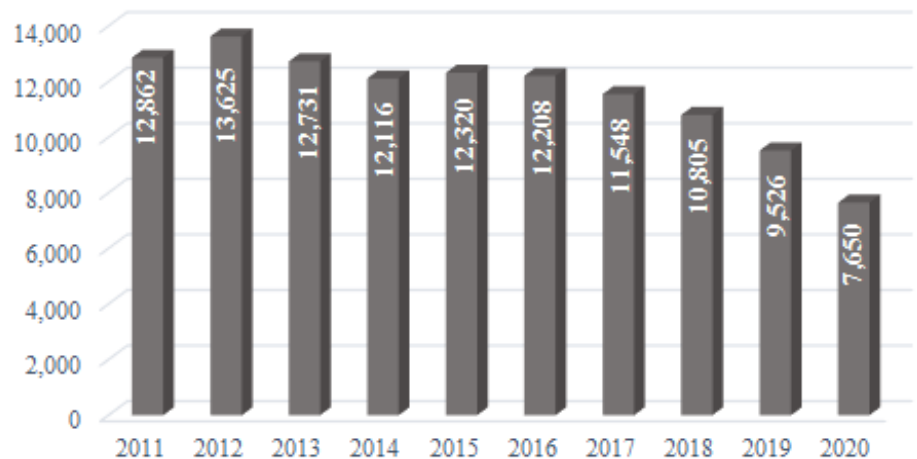
2020

Per FBI Crime Reporting definitions Part I Violent/Person crime is composed of four offenses: murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Part I Property crime is composed of four offenses: Burglaries, Thefts, Auto Theft, and Arson.



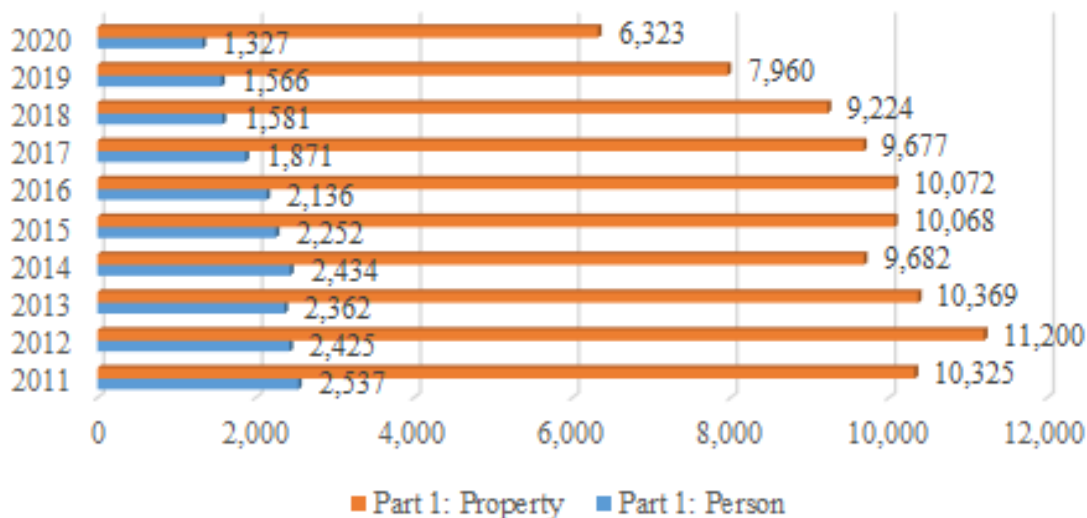
Total Part I crime in 2020 is down **19.7%** compared to 2019, and down **40.5%** since 2011.

Total Part I Crime Incidents: 2011-2020



2020 Part I **Person** crime decreased by **15.3%** compared to 2019, and **47.7%** since 2011.

Part I Person & Part I Property Crime Incidents: 2011-2020



2020 Part I **Property** crime decreased by **20.6%** compared to 2019, and **38.8%** since 2011.

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH

Annual Statistical Report

2020

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

- Training Academy
- Property Room
- Support Services
 - Central Records & Reports
 - Telephone Reporting Unit
 - Warrant Office
 - Computer Operations
 - Court Liaison Unit
 - Employee Wellness

Property Room

The Property Room is the location 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 and equipment. This is also where property and evidence is secured until released or case has been completed.

In 2020, the Property Room:

- Processed, warehoused and maintained chain-of-custody of 3323 numbered cases with (630) pieces being firearms. The total number of cases with evidence was approximately (1000) less than in 2019 which can be attributed to pandemic and associated restrictions.
- Items issued - (40) replacement Taser cartridges, (2) tourniquets, (52) replacement OC and (126) doses of NARCAN. Taser cartridge usage was approximately half that of 2019, most likely due to COVID lockdowns. Almost all the OC issued was for replacement of expired cans.
- PFA Guns - (73) of the (630) firearms received in 2020 were PFA guns. Of these, (41) remain in evidence due to active PFAs
- Destruction – The following items were destroyed:
 - Approximately (1200) pounds of assorted items from adjudicated cases,
 - (29) firearms
 - Approximately (500) pounds of illegal drugs.
 - Another (41) firearms were destroyed through the Allegheny County DA's destruction event in Scott Twp (Oct 2020).
 - In conjunction with Narcotics, (580) pounds of prescription drugs were destroyed in the DEA's "Drug Take Back" program. All evidence destruction was completed with the approval of the DA's Office or as directed by court order.

Overall destruction was down from 2020, due to limited access to the steel mill and a noticeable reduction in court orders received from Allegheny County Courts. Both entities operated on a reduced schedule due to COVID.

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Pittsburgh Police Training Academy

Recruit Training: Approximately 32 weeks

BR 19-02: Graduated 23 recruits on March 13th, 2020.

- BR 19-03: Graduated 27 recruits on June 26th, 2020
- CR 20-01 : Graduated 4 recruits on June 26th, 2020
- BR 20-01: Begin training on March 16th, 2020 and graduated 32 recruits in January 2021

Total Recruits Trained: 86

The Basic Recruit curriculum consist of thirty-two weeks of classroom training followed by three months of field training.

There was also one Veteran Recruit class hired in 2020. Veteran hires have prior police experience and are already certified by the Municipal Police Officers' Education and Training Commission (MPOETC). Veterans receive four weeks of instruction at the Academy followed by three months of field training.

Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Training Academy had to adjust our training methods to adapt and protect its staff and recruits. Online training platforms were utilized, and lesson plans adjusted. The staff created more round robin type training scenarios in order to keep practical training sessions to small numbers. To ensure the safety of all, staff and recruits were constantly adapting to best practices. Our Recruit Training COVID-19 mitigation practices were shared with MPOETC and disseminated to other academies as a model.

Field Training:

- Initial Field Training Officer course was completed in February 2020 for 12 officers.
- Shadow Vehicle training tactics were approved for Phase 2, previously only approved for Phase 3.
- 2020 Field Training Officer in-service was completed by 58 officers.
- A total of 53 police recruits successfully graduated Field Training in 2020.

2020 MPOETC Act 180 Mandatory In-Service and Annual Firearms Qualifications:

All members of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police completed the following in-service classes. This training was completed online through PAVTN.

- Legal Updates
- Explosive Devices
- Operational Planning
- Personal Leadership

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH

Annual Statistical Report

2020

TASER 7:

In 2020, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police received the new Taser platform, TASER 7. The TASER 7 gives officers more less lethal options as well as greater ability to de-escalate. In early 2020, approximately 15 instructors attended a train the trainer session, Academy staff then created a comprehensive lesson plan for Bureau of Police members, to include scenarios. COVID-19 forced us to delay the initial roll out until July, in November we were forced to stop in person training of TASER 7. TASER 7 training will be a priority in 2021.

The TASER 7 training course covered topics that include: Use of Force in Law Enforcement, De-Escalation, case law, practical drills and reality-based scenario training.

- **Total Officers Trained: 477**

CPR/ First Aid:

CPR/First Aid is a mandatory certification that officer must re-certify in every two years.

- **Total Officers Trained: 523**

Body Worn Camera 3:

In August members of the Training Academy, along with officers from Computer Operations, Computer Crimes, Adjunct Instructors, and Field Trainers completed a Train the Train course taught by Axon. A virtual/online lesson plan was developed in conjunction with Computer Operations. In December, the Training Academy along with Computer Crimes began outfitting officers with the new BWC3 along with an online training course.

Firearms/Less Lethal Shotgun:

- Bureau wide annual qualifications. **Total Officers Training: 983**
- Firearms Training Standard Operating Procedure created and completed.
- MPOETC Firearms Instructor Course was created and is currently under review by Academy supervisors. This will then be sent to MPOETC for approval, when approved it will allow the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police to train our own Firearms Instructors.

4/10 Roll Call Training:

At the request of OSAR, the Training Academy began created blocks of Roll Call training. This will be an on-going project in 2021.

- **Total Block of Instruction created: 9**

City of Pittsburgh EMS: Defensive Tactics Training

The Training Academy Defensive Tactics instructor developed a basic self-defense/ defensive tactics course for City of Pittsburgh Paramedics. This course focused on the core principals of self-defense and subject control to better ensure their safety during the performance of their duty. During the first quarter of 2020, the Training Academy successfully trained every member of Pittsburgh EMS.

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Procedural Justice: Implicit Bias Train the Trainer

PBP along with instructors from the Allegheny County Police conducted an Implicit Bias Train the Trainer course. The course trained 16 students to be Implicit Bias Instructors. Students included police officers from across Allegheny County as well as a Pittsburgh Paramedic and Pittsburgh Fireman.

Physical Fitness Instructor Course:

In March 2020, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Training Academy hosted a 40-hour Physical Fitness Instructor course. Seven members of the Training Academy attended and successfully earned their instructor certification.

Remedial Training:

COVID-19 has forced the Training Academy to temporarily pause remedial training to officers. We are now using Microsoft TEAMS to conduct an applicable remedial training online.

Total Officers Re-Trained: 13

Support Services:

Support Services manages the Bureau's Court Liaison Unit, Computer Operations, and Central Records and Reports (CRRU) and Officer Wellness.

Central Records and Reports Unit consist of the Record Room, the Warrant Office and the Telephone Reporting Unit

- **Warrant Office** - processes all arrest paperwork, schedules court cases, coordinates with the 5th Judicial District and the Allegheny County Jail to process paperwork for all arrests occurring in the City of Pittsburgh made by City of Pittsburgh police officers and all warrant arrests made by other agencies relating to City of Pittsburgh arrest warrants.
- The Warrant Office also serves as the conduit between the officers and the on-call District Attorneys and the emergency contact for extraditions of prisoners arrested in other states and jurisdictions.
- The Warrant Office is also the emergency point of contact for any computer failures that occur Bureau-wide after the regular work day.

Support Services	Count
Arrest Docket Entries on View	3,166
Arrest Docket Entries Warrant	1,836
Arrested and Detained Entries	1,347
Juvenile Referral	172
Summons Arrests	1,771
Citation Docket Entries	1,533
Warrants Prepared	866
Walk-in Arrests/Processed	77
TOTAL	10,768
MONTHLY ARREST TOTALS	9,826

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH

Annual Statistical Report

2020

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

Record Room processes all police documents including incident reports, offense reports, completed arrest documents, accident reports, missing person reports, traffic and non-traffic citations.

The members of this unit print, sort and code all reports and apply the necessary UCR codes to all reports after checking the reports for completeness and having errors corrected.

- Total number of Reports processed 69629

This unit has several smaller units within it.

- **Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU)** – takes police reports over the phone for reports that fit certain criteria, thus freeing police officers from paperwork and allowing them to respond to more serious calls in ‘

Telephone Reporting Unit Actions	Count
Total Calls Dispatched from EOC for 2020	13,159
Total Reports Taken by Civilian Personnel	7,689
Total Reports Taken by Sworn Personnel	1,444
Total Reports Taken	9,133
Total Reports Sent Back for Police Action	4,026

- **Expungement Unit** - are responsible for the processing of all expungement orders that are submitted to our unit by the Courts for both adult and juvenile arrest records.
 - Total number of Expungements completed for 2020: 4355
- **Cashiers** – handle all requests for police reports that are made by victims, attorneys, insurance companies, recruiting officers from the military and other police agencies. They also research and prepare all Right-to – Know requests that require police reports.
 - Total number of requests received and processed for 2020: 5528
 - Total number of persons serviced/calls received for 2020: 12317
- **NCIC Operator** – loads and packs all warrant paperwork for any arrest warrants, missing persons reports, stolen vehicle reports, stolen gun reports, extradition questions, etc. So that warrants can be successfully entered into or taken out of the NCIC database.

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH

Annual Statistical Report

2020

- **Court Liaison Unit** –consists of (2) two Courts Liaison Units:
 - MUNICIPAL Court Liaison Unit handles all court cases scheduled by the Warrant Office for the Municipal Courts. City, Traffic, Domestic Violence, Housing Court, etc. They also manage all postponements for the Municipal Courts.
 - JUVENILE/CRIMINAL Court Liaison Unit handles all court cases scheduled for the Criminal Courts and the Juvenile Court, tracks usage of Pittsburgh Police Detectives as subject matter experts that are utilized by the District Attorney's office, and handles all postponements for cases at the Criminal Court level.
 - Traffic Court Liaison Officer handles testimony for traffic court cases that do not require an officer to appear in court to testify and also schedules all cases that do require an officer's presence for testimony.

Summary Warrant Squad

- Are assigned to follow up on all outstanding summary warrants that have not been responded to in the City of Pittsburgh.
- Delivers notice to the defendants and either receives payment for outstanding fines or gives instructions to defendants to contact the courts to make payment arrangements over the phone or on-line.

Due to the pandemic, we had to make modifications to follow the CDC guidelines and provide a safe and healthy environment while continuing operations as necessary.

- Court facilities have been closed periodically and cases cancelled and postponed numerous times requiring the staff to change court dates for officers many times.
- To eliminate the normal overcrowding of the court rooms and court facilities after the courts re-opened during the Covid scare, plans were made by the Court Administration to stagger the court times.
- A plan was implemented to stagger court cases every 15 minutes beginning at 0800 hours with only 2 cases scheduled for every 15 minute time slot.
- Whenever possible, cases were conducted virtually via MicroSoft TEAMS instead of the officer physically attending the court hearings.
- All duty locations were equip with the technology needed to appear virtually for court cases.
- Between the dates of 08/10/20 and 11/30/20, there were 116 TEAMS hearings scheduled. No TEAMS hearings were scheduled between 12/01/20 and 12/31/20 in City Court due to the Polycom system handling Jail occupants only for court cases.
- Traffic Court was relocated to the David Lawrence Convention Center from Monday, October 19, 2020 along with all Jury duty picking procedures to both catch up on the vast number of traffic court cases that had been delayed due to the Covid concerns and several issues with courts shutting down at the Criminal Court building due to Covid issues.

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Computer Operations Unit – consists of a supervisor and 4 officers who handle all requests for computer and application related issues in conjunction with the Department of Innovation and Performance. The unit:

- Deployed the new BWC3 bureau-wide and manages all accounts, requests for video, equipment issue etc.
- Developed a process to share case evidence of BWC videos with the DA's Office to eliminate waste and provide timely transport of evidence.
- they produce all departmental ID cards for officers and civilians.
- complete all background checks on any person who will be hired by the City and every person who will be working in and around any computers that fall under the CJIS rules.
- They also handle all incoming Community Website tips and forward them to the appropriate end investigators.
- They are responsible for spot checking that all in-car camera systems are downloading to their respective servers and if they determine that there is a malfunction of any unit they are to notify the officers at Fleet services to have the vehicle brought in to be repaired.
- Worked with I&P on Tech Refresh project for new Win10 PC allocation.
- Tested and implemented the Electronic Daily Activity Form in APRS to eliminate manual reports.

Computer Operations Actions	Count
Successful Deployments	863
RMA- Returned for Repairs	12
BWC Requests for Video Evidence Processed	3000+
ID Cards	63
BWC Equipment Request	55
FOBs	29
Background Checks Completed	450

Other achievements for 2020

- New parking area created beside the MCB to accomodate additional parking needs.
- Employee Wellness Coordinator was relocated to an office on the 3rd floor of the new Training Academy on N. Lincoln Ave to provide a larger area and better access to the Wellness Coordinator.
- PMAP has identified and made progress toward securing funding for the rollout of the Cordico Wellness App for all police members and their families. We are continuing this project and have included Fire and EMS at the Public Safety Director's request.

In 2020, Administration coordinated and managed the following boards meetings:

- PBP Collision Review Board (monthly)
- PBP Pursuit Review Board (monthly)
- Domestic Violence Review Board (quarterly)

UNIT SUMMARIES

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Canine Unit:

In 2020, the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police deployed Canine (K9) Units 1,024 times. The Covid-19 pandemic contributed to a lower annual total than observed from previous years. The Bureau employed seventeen (17) K9 teams for these deployments assigned to the following sub-units:

- 10 Explosive detection teams
- 6 Narcotic detection teams
- 1 Bloodhound team

One (1) Narcotics team, one (1) explosive team, and the Bloodhound team are assigned to the academy as their respective handlers are assigned as academy instructors.

In the below statistical summary, the unit saw a large increase in use for crowd control compared to years prior due to the extended period of civil unrest in 2020. Zero (0) apprehensions were made by the K9 unit during any crowd control deployment.

Statistical summary

- Patrol Uses: 472
- Building Searches: 138
- Tracking: 44
- Narcotics/Explosive/Evidence Searches: 94
- Crowd Control: 276
- Apprehensions: 49 [7 Bite, 42 Non-Bite]
 - 14.29% Bite to Non-bite Ratio (well below the 30% standard set by the courts)

Bomb Squad:

Mission: The mission of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Bomb Squad is to support and assist the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Department and relevant outside agencies in providing safe, effective, and efficient service to our community. The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Bomb Squad accomplishes this mission by locating, detecting, evaluating, defeating, and investigating potential and actual hazardous devices. This includes commercial and homemade explosives, unexploded ordinance, incendiary devices, improvised explosive devices, radiological dispersal devices, explosive precursor chemicals, pyrotechnics, and booby traps.

Executive summary (Sourced from the 'Bomb Squad 2020 Review' submitted to PBP Command Staff): 2020 presented challenges for the Bomb Squad. Due to the pandemic, the team had to greatly change our daily operations. The team took unprecedented steps to distance members. The bomb squad's operational volume did not slow down due to the pandemic. We responded to 911 calls-for-service in the middle of rapidly evolving protests and remained operational for long periods of time due to political unrest in our country. We saw a **60 percent increase** in recoveries as compared to last year. Two of those recoveries resulted in the team removing over 2700 cannonballs from the old civil war arsenal site in the city's Lawrenceville neighborhood. The team also responded to a string of bombings at the end of the year and conducted post blast investigations in unpopular conditions. We were successful in remaining operational and healthy throughout the year.

UNIT SUMMARIES

Annual Statistical Report

2020

The team added to its remote capabilities during the year by acquiring accessories for our newest robot. The team significantly upgraded the robot's camera capabilities by adding an under-vehicle camera and an infrared camera. We are also waiting to take delivery of a repeater system for the robot which will allow for long range operations without having issues with signal loss. The team added to its ropes program by taking delivery of a large order of new equipment in the beginning of 2020. The team's ropes program is now fully operational, adding new capability to the team.

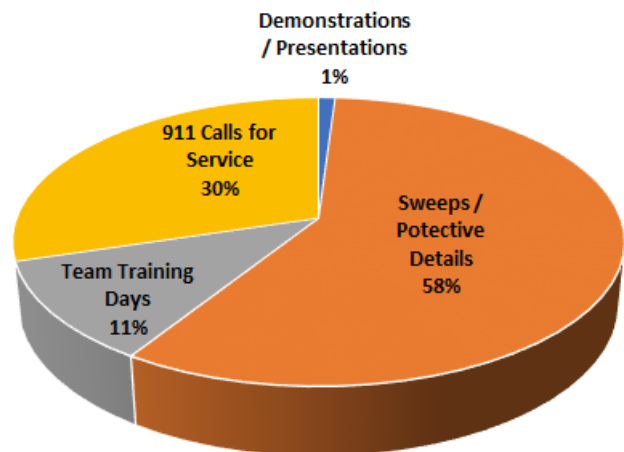
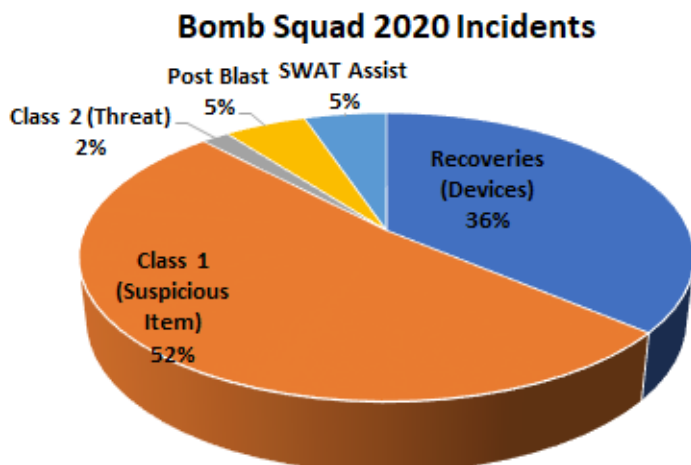
The pandemic shut down most of the team's internal and external training for the year. However, we were able to get our 2 newest members trained to the level of HazMat Technician during the year. Despite the risks, they both volunteered to travel to Alabama to complete the training. Both members now have all their prerequisite training completed for Hazard Devices School and are now waiting for spots to become available.

In conclusion, the team's core operations remained the same as they have been in previous years in spite of the health crisis, and the team responded admirably to the rapidly changing conditions. The team looks forward to getting back to training for 2021.

<u>2020 Bomb Squad Incident Report</u>	Explosions (Post Blast)	Recoveries (Devices)	Class 1 (Susp. Item)	Class 2 (Threat)	SWAT Assist
Total	3	21	30	1	3

<u>2020 Bomb Squad Activity Report</u>	Demonstrations/ Presentations	Sweeps/ Protective Details	Team Training Days	911 Calls for Service
Total	2	113	22	58

Bomb Squad Activities



UNIT SUMMARIES

Annual Statistical Report

2020

SWAT:

Warrant Service	82
Active Shooter	0
Hostage Situation	9
Barricade Situation	37
Dignitary Protection	2
M/O Mission	0
Community Event	1
Tactical Support	140
Special Detail	0



Mounted Unit:

Our mission is to serve and protect the City of Pittsburgh while engaging citizens through proactive patrols.

2020 presented unique challenges for us. From a global pandemic to civil unrest, we adapted and continued to provide our services to the great citizens of this City. Gradually we were able to return to somewhat normal operations. We took advantage of this slower time however and accomplished much needed barn maintenance. We are proud that we take care of all aspects of this unit. From police work to barn work and equine care.

One of the few events we were able to attend this year was the Jasmine Nyree Campus community day event. It was a pleasure to talk to the youth and showcase our unit for them to see.

Our daily patrol operations allow us to stop and talk with citizens because we are so unique, and many have never seen a horse in our urban setting. We witnessed firsthand how valuable our horses are for community-oriented policing.

In 2020, we were also able to add new riders to the unit and develop a yearly proficiency test that will start in 2021. As we continue to grow and learn as a unit, our goal is to become one of the best in nation.

UNIT SUMMARIES

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Special Deployment Division:

<u>Traffic Division:</u>	<u>Traffic Division Actions</u>	<u>Count</u>
	Traffic Stops	2,864
	Moving citations issued	1,703
	Parking Citations issued	1,643
	Tows	474
	Calls for Service	9,396
	Motorcycle Duty:	2,643
	Arrest	15
	Misdemeanor Arrest	6
	Summary Arrest	3
	Arrest for Outstanding Warrant	6
	DUI(s)	417*
	*of these, 251 were from motor vehicle crashes	

- School Zone Enforcement
 - Each year when schools are open, the PBP Traffic division conducts constant monitoring of School Zones to help keep our children safe. Below is a list of school zones
 - Carmalt, Children's Institute, Roosevelt, Chartiers, Allegheny Academy, John Morrow, Northside, Colfax, MLK, Carrick, Banksville, Phillips, Urban Pathways, Manchester, Weil, Miller, Shadyside Academy, Westwood, Arsenal, Condcord, Wolfax, Brashear, Winchester Thurston, Northside Catholic, Providence and Westwood.
- Special Events: Every Year the Traffic Division Supports numerous Special Events. This year due to the pandemic, we supported numerous food and diaper drives. Here is a partial list of what was supported:
 - Menorah Parade, Medical Frontline Support Parades, Mass Lenten March, St. Patrick Day Parade (smaller scale), PPG Arena Food Distributions, Diaper Distribution, Heinz Field food distribution, Fallen Solider Escort-Moon Twp, Highmark Food Distributions, Toys/Food Distribution, Southside Santa Parade.
 - In addition, we participated in numerous Birthday Celebratory Parades for children who couldn't have a birthday party this year, and a couple of military vets for major milestone birthdays.
- Other Traffic Assignments: Instructing officers in various courses and specialties: Flood Response Unit, Valet Checks, Cops-n-Kids Camp Meetings, Multiple DOMI Meetings, Central Business District Safety Plan. And Speed Compliance Enforcement was conducted at numerous locations throughout the City as deemed necessary via 311 Complaints and Commander's Complaints
- Protests: Following the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis, protests erupted throughout the country. In Pittsburgh, protests and social demonstrations began on May 30 and continued almost daily for months. The PBP Traffic Unit was there at every event, helping to keep everyone safe and to keep traffic moving.

UNIT SUMMARIES

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Brief Summary of the totals for the Police Traffic Services Grant For FY 2020

Total amount of the grant was \$350,024.30

Total amount spent was \$205,988.00

- Impaired Driving Portion :
 - Total number of Roving Patrols = 16
 - Traffic Stops = 276
 - Citations Issued = 75
 - Warnings Issued = 203
 - Field Sobriety tests Administered = 22
 - DUI Arrests = 13
 - Other Arrests = 5
 - Vehicles Towed = 1
- Aggressive Driving Portion:
 - Total Number of Patrols = 94
 - Traffic Stops = 1,006
 - Citations Issued = 1,087
 - Warnings Issued = 73
 - Other Arrests = 3
- Occupant Protection Portion :
 - Total Number of Patrols = 64
 - Traffic Stops = 704
 - Citations Issued = 604
 - Warnings Issued = 283
- SDD/ Traffic
 - Other Arrest =1

Collision Investigation Unit

The Collision Investigation Unit responded to the following incidents during 2020:

- Traffic Crash Investigations
 - **42** Cases
 - **15** Fatalities and **32** Critical Injuries
 - **13** Cases involved an Impaired Driver
- City Police involved Investigations
 - **8** Cases
 - **10** injuries in those cases, **2** involved major injury
- Mutual Aid Crash Investigations
 - (Crash cases that CIU assisted with)
 - **13** Cases
- 63 Total cases involving the Collision Investigation Unit

UNIT SUMMARIES

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement:

In 2020 the CVE Unit conducted a total of 762 commercial vehicle inspections. We also performed:

- 31- Passenger Vehicle inspections (busses)
- 25- Non bulk Hazmat
- 21- Cargo tank Hazmat

Pandemic Command Group

In early 2020, the Pandemic Command Group (PCG) was quickly formed to guide the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police through the uncharted waters of a global pandemic. The PCG was charged with establishing protocols for the PBP in the ever-changing environment. The Pandemic Command Group was tasked to work as an agile and flexible entity to provide incident command, direction, and leadership on matters related to Covid-19. This was to ensure the resiliency and continuity of operations of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, as well as meet directives related to public health and ensure the PBP was following the best practices and providing for the safety of their members and citizens of Pittsburgh. The basis for the operations of the bureau were laid out in an Emergency Operations Order, further creating the Pandemic Logistics Group (PLG), Pandemic Safety Management Group (PSM), and later on, the Pandemic Vaccine Group (PVG). The PLG ensured that all members of the bureau had adequate equipment and supplies so that Officers were able to respond to calls for service in a manner that reduced the likelihood of a Covid-19 exposure. The PSM made contact with Officers who either tested positive for, or were exposed to Covid-19, establishing contact tracing and instructing the quarantine/isolation of appropriate personnel, to lessen to impact and stop the spread of the virus. Finally, in January 2021, the PVG coordinated vaccination clinics so that members of the bureau were able to receive the Covid-19 vaccine in a timely manner.

Office of Strategy, Accountability, and Resiliency

In July of 2020, the Chief of Police established Office of Strategy, Accountability and Resiliency (OSAR) to identify best practices, make policy recommendations and incubate initiatives that promote economy, efficiency, diversity, accountability and accreditation at all levels of the Bureau. The purpose of the OSAR is to support the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police developing and maintaining high standards of excellence by identifying, implementing and expanding best practices that promote effective crime reduction while building public trust. The work of OSAR will leverage previous initiatives of the Bureau and national best practices to create outcomes in three core focus areas: Organizational Excellence, Relationship Based Policing Practice, and Resident Focused Community Initiatives.

The first six months in the OSAR were busy, with work completed on the following projects:

- Developing and implementing a 4/10 work schedule for the entire Bureau of Police for the 2021 work year
- Initiating the development of a Disciplinary Matrix to standardize penalties and track Officer misconduct
- Continuing work on the implementation of a new Records Management System (RMS) including reporting, evidence, crash reports, citations, arrest affidavits, use of force reports, and all associated and tracked documentation for the entire Bureau of Police
- Working to implement an early warning system to monitor Officer performance, complaints, use of force, and other metrics to provide a real time “snapshot”
- Developing standardized processes and procedures within the Bureau of Police
- Research and recommendation that the PBP move to a “verified response” model for alarm calls.
- Researching a first line leader (corporal) program for potential, future implementation
- Researching, designing, and implementing a Diversion program, to prevent unwarranted entry into the criminal justice system for low level, non-violent offenders, with Substance Use Disorder (SUD).
- Review and revise existing PBP policies in step with local and national initiatives related to police reforms.

UNIT SUMMARIES

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Training Academy:

Recruit Training: Approximately 32 weeks

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- Explosive Devices
- Operational Planning
- Personal Leadership

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The TASER 7 training course covered topics that include: Use of Force in Law Enforcement, De-Escalation, case law, practical drills and reality-based scenario training.

Total Officers Trained: 477

UNIT SUMMARIES

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Training Academy (Continued):

CPR/ First Aid:

CPR/First Aid is a mandatory certification that officer must re-certify in every two years.

Total Officers Trained: 523

Body Worn Camera 3:

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Firearms/Less Lethal Shotgun:

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Firearms Training Standard Operating Procedure created and completed.

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4/10 Roll Call Training:

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Total Block of Instruction Created: 9

City of Pittsburgh EMS: Defensive Tactics Training

The Training Academy Defensive Tactics instructor developed a basic self defense/ defensive tactics course for City of Pittsburgh Paramedics. This course focused on the core principals of self defense and subject control to better ensure their safety during the performance of their duty. During the first quarter of 2020, the Training Academy successfully trained every member of Pittsburgh EMS.

Procedural Justice: Implicit Bias Train the Trainer

PBP along with instructors from the Allegheny County Police conducted an Implicit Bias Train the Trainer course. The course trained 16 students to be Implicit Bias Instructors. Students included police officers from across Allegheny County as well as a Pittsburgh Paramedics and Pittsburgh Fireman.

Physical Fitness Instructor Course:

In March 2020, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Training Academy hosted a 40 hour Physical Fitness Instructor course. Seven members of the Training Academy attended and successfully earned their instructor certification.

Remedial Training:

COVID-19 has forced the Training Academy to temporarily pause remedial training to officers. We are now using Microsoft TEAMS to conduct an applicable remedial training online.

Total Officers Re-Trained: 13

UNIT SUMMARIES

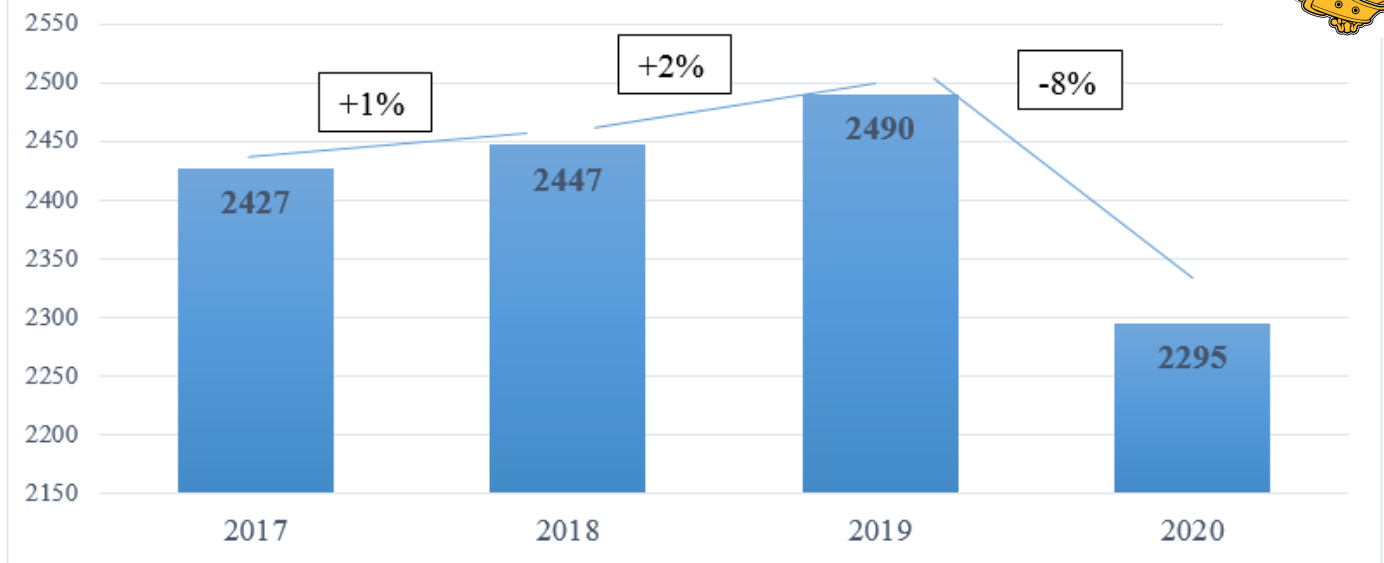
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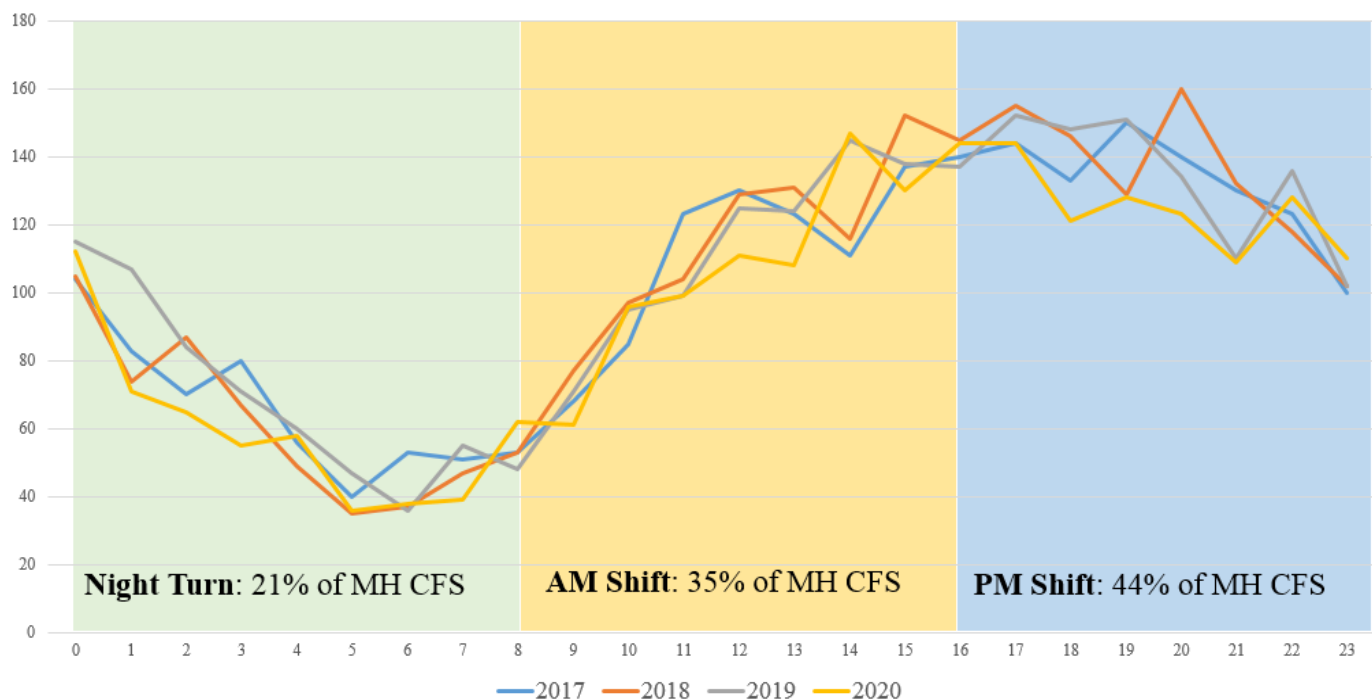
Crisis Intervention Team: This unit responds to and tracks incidents involving individuals experiencing mental health crises.



Total Mental Health CFS by Year



Mental Health CFS by Hour, Shift, and Year: 2017-2020



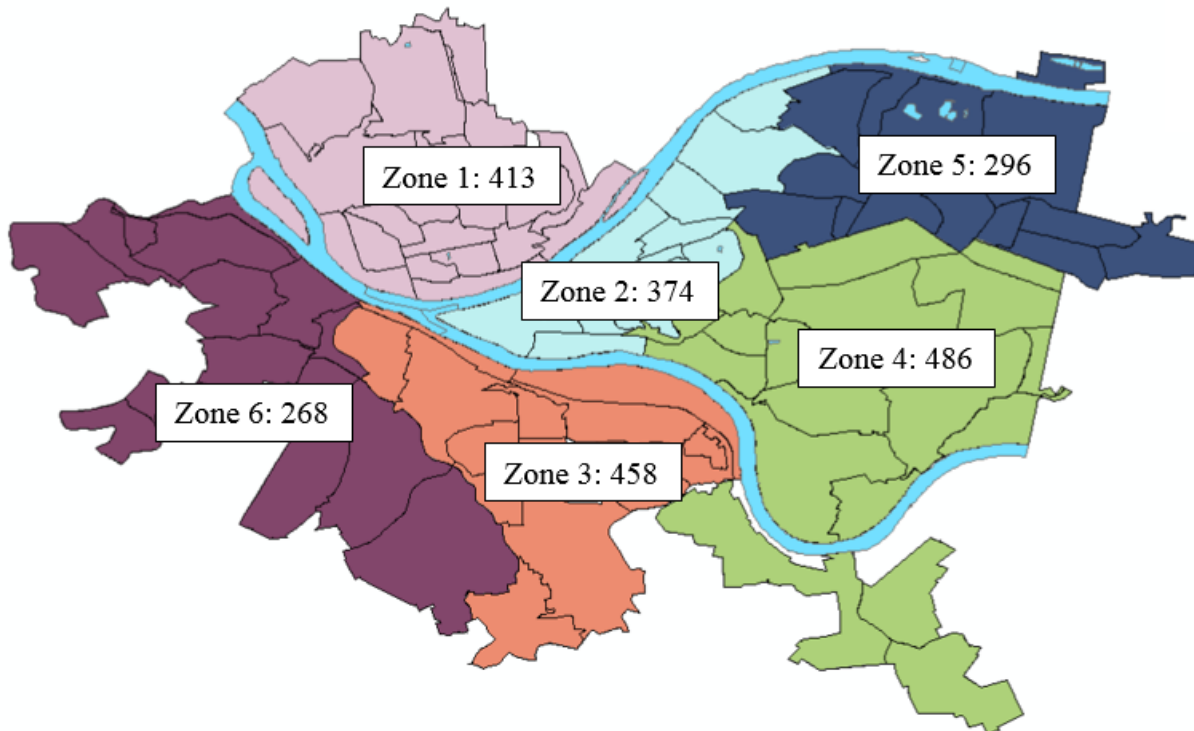
UNIT SUMMARIES

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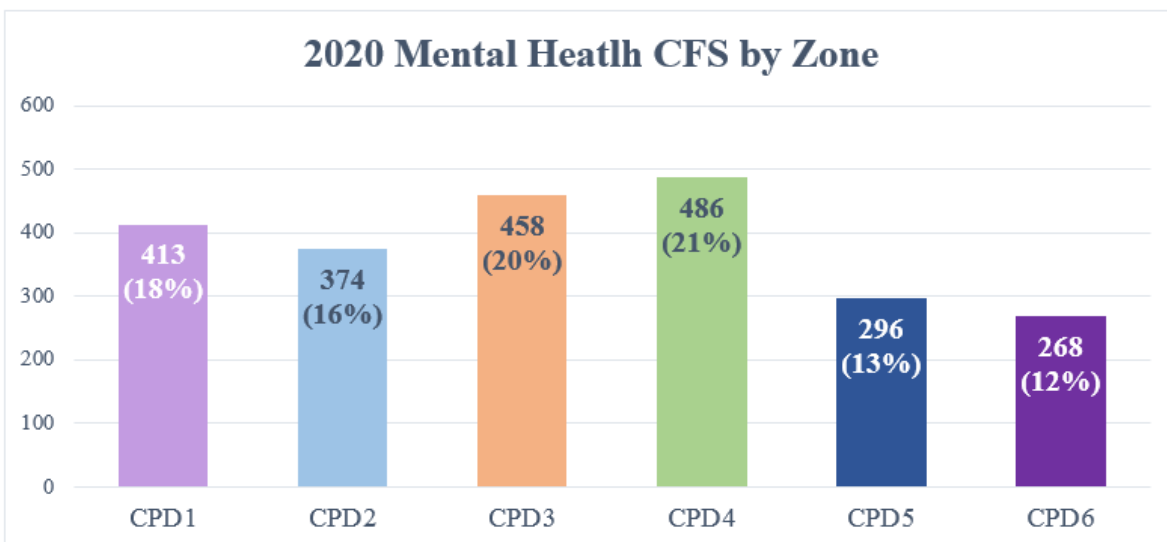
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2020 Mental Health CFS by Zone



2020 Mental Health CFS by Zone



VEHICLES

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Type of Vehicle	Count
Ford Police Interceptors (Marked, Patrol)	183
Ford Police Interceptors (Unmarked)	95
Chevy Impalas (Unmarked)	12
Harley Davidson FLHTP Motorcycles	33
Special Vehicles (Armor, Flood Response, Wheelchair, etc.)	39
Chevy Express Van (Prisoner Transports)	6
Total	368

*Pittsburgh Bureau of Police are currently transitioning into Hybrid Ford Police Interceptors for patrol (32)



DIGNITARY PROTECTION

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Dignitary Protection for the City of Pittsburgh falls under the leadership of Commander Eric Holmes. Cmdr. Holmes is a graduate of the United States Secret Service Dignitary Protection Seminar 203-16. There were 16 visits covered from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020

Month	Individual
March	Secretary of the Army, Ryan McCarthy
May	Secretary of Health & Human Services, Alex M. Azar II
June	Vice President of the United States, Mike Pence
June	Mrs. Ivanka Trump
June	Secretary of Energy, Dan Brouillette
July	Secretary of Housing & Urban Development, Ben Carson
August	US Small Business Administration, Presidential Cabinet Jovita Carranza
August	Secretary of Labor, Eugene Scalia
August	Presidential Candidate, Joe Biden
September	Vice President of the United States, Mike Pence
September	Presidential Candidate, Joe Biden
October	Mrs. Lara Trump
October	Secretary of Energy, Dan Brouillette
October	Mr. Donald Trump Jr.
November	Presidential Candidate, Joe Biden

The PBP works with the following law enforcement agencies on dignitary protection:

- United States State Department Diplomatic Security Service
- United States Secret Service
- United States Capitol Police
- PA State Police





Domestic Violence Unit Annual Statistical Report 2020

The data included in this report reflects figures from the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Domestic Violence Unit (PBP DVU) and Intimate Partner Violence calls that came into the Allegheny County 911 Center. In 2020, there were **1,445 Intimate Partner Violence incidents** that occurred within the City of Pittsburgh.

The data evidenced in this report reflects Domestic Violence incidents that involve intimate partners only. Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) describes harmful acts that could include physical, emotional, financial, psychological, or sexual behaviors that occur between heterosexual or same-sex couples.

Intimate Partner Violence Incidents were determined by responding Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Officers using PBP policy and the guidelines offered in the Lethality Assessment Protocol (LAP). The LAP is an identification tool used to determine which victims of Intimate Partner Violence are at highest risk of being seriously injured or killed by their intimate partners. The Domestic Violence Unit was referred every case in which an LAP was completed, either by the victim or by the responding officer. Over the course of the year, several incidents were referred to the Domestic Violence Unit after an LAP was completed but they did not meet the guidelines of an IPV Incident. Those cases were not included in the statistics noted in this report but they are referenced accordingly.

Due to the complexity of Domestic Violence cases, it is possible that the data below includes calls that extend beyond Intimate Partner Violence.

2020 Annual Review

In 2020, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police experienced 1,445 Intimate Partner Violence Calls for Service. Intimate Partner Violence Incidents rose 7% from 2019, which saw 1,341 incidents.

Beginning in March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic introduced new challenges to the unit. Domestic Violence Unit Detectives were unable to complete home visits during the remainder of the year and, therefore, conducted additional phone calls to ensure that every victim was provided necessary resources.

In December 2020, the Domestic Violence Unit published the Domestic Violence Resource Guide pamphlet. This pamphlet was created to provide resources and PFA filing information to victims of Intimate Partner Violence.

Domestic Violence Unit Detectives, Sergeant, and Crime Analyst attended several virtual trainings throughout the year. These trainings educated unit personnel on subjects that included strangulation and assisting victims during a rise of Domestic Violence throughout the pandemic.



Analytic Findings

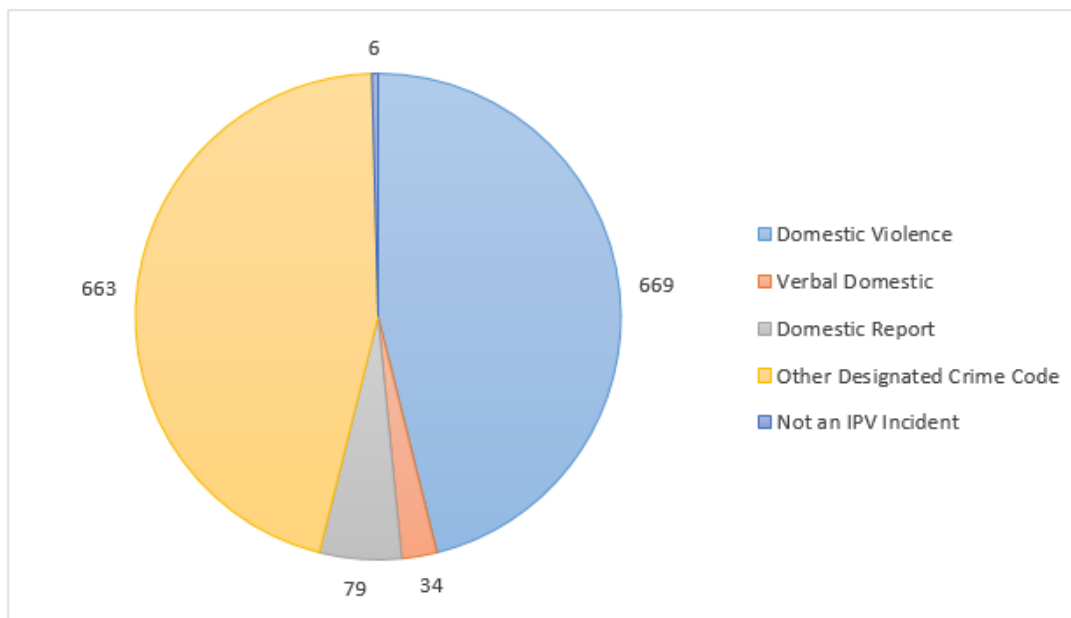
- In 2020, **1,445 total Intimate Partner Violence** incidents occurred in the City of Pittsburgh. IPV Incidents rose **7%** from 2019 (**1,341 IPV Incidents**). The total number of incidents were calculated from the total number of Lethality Assessment Protocol (LAP) screenings conducted during the year (**Table 1**).
- From January 2020-December 2020, there were **6 homicides** that occurred in the City of Pittsburgh that were caused by Intimate Partner Violence incidents (**Table 4**).
- Zone 5 experienced the greatest number of Intimate Partner Violence calls (**340 calls, 26%**) (**Figure 2**).
 - Zone 4 experienced the lowest number of Intimate Partner Violence calls (**150 calls, 10%**) (**Figure 2**).
- Majority of IPV calls in 2020 occurred during the afternoon shift (**562 calls, 39%**) (**Figure 4**).
- Majority of Intimate Partner Violence Incidents occurred on Saturdays (**246 calls, 17%**) (**Figure 5**).
- Of the **1,445 Intimate Partner Violence incidents** that occurred during this timeframe, **696 (48%)** resulted in a subsequent arrest on-scene of the incident (**Table 2**).
 - **457 total actors (32%)** were subsequently arrested following the execution of a warrant from an Intimate Partner Violence incident (**Table 2**).
 - Zone 3 had the greatest number of on-scene IPV arrests with **156 total arrests (11%)** (**Figure 6**).
- **10 Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Officers** were injured during a response to an IPV Incident this year (**Table 4**).
- Majority of Lethality Assessment Protocol (LAP) Screenings were conducted on-scene of an incident (**828 LAP's, 57%**) (**Table 6**).
 - The Domestic Violence Unit conducted **49 LAP's (3%)** after the initial incidents occurred (**Table 7**).
 - **472 victims (33%)** declined to take part in the Lethality Assessment Protocol on-scene of the incident (**Table 6**). **556 victims (38%)**, who either initially declined or were unable to be administered the LAP, continued to refuse taking part of the Lethality Assessment Protocol when offered by the Domestic Violence Unit (**Table 7**).
- Majority of victims screened in as High Danger (**661 High Danger Screens, 46%**) (**Table 9**).
- The Domestic Violence Unit completed **1,974 follow-up calls** during the course of the year (**Table 10**).

TABLE 1

Total Number of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Calls for Service (CFS) 2020 and 2019 Annual Comparison						
January 2020	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020	June 2020	
110 IPV CFS	123 IPV CFS	118 IPV CFS	84 IPV CFS	129 IPV CFS	117 IPV CFS	
January 2019	February 2019	March 2019	April 2019	May 2019	June 2019	
115 IPV CFS	93 IPV CFS	110 IPV CFS	119 IPV CFS	88 IPV CFS	108 IPV CFS	
-4% difference	+24% difference	+7% difference	-29% difference	+32% difference	+8% difference	
July 2020	August 2020	September 2020	October 2020	November 2020	December 2020	
141 IPV CFS	136 IPV CFS	134 IPV CFS	123 IPV CFS	115 IPV CFS	115 IPV CFS	
July 2019	August 2019	September 2019	October 2019	November 2019	December 2019	
107 IPV CFS	137 IPV CFS	135 IPV CFS	115 IPV CFS	109 IPV CFS	105 IPV CFS	
+24% difference	-1% difference	-1% difference	+7% difference	+5% difference	+9% difference	+7% difference
						Total Number of IPV Incidents, 2020
						1,445 IPV Incidents
						Total Number of IPV Incidents, 2019
						1,341 IPV Incidents

FIGURE 1

Total Number of IPV Incidents by Call Type, 2020



Note 1: IPV incidents listed under the "Other Designated Crime Code" call type likely involved the presence of a higher-level offense, as outlined in UCR reporting, or involved the discovery of an Intimate Partner relationship as a result of further investigation. Due to the complexity of Domestic Violence cases, it is possible that the above data includes calls that extend beyond Intimate Partner Violence.

Note 2: In 2020, there were six incidents where an LAP was completed after a call for service but the incident did not meet the requirements of an Intimate Partner Violence incident as outlined in the LAP. These incidents were labeled as "Not an IPV Incident" in the above graph. The six calls for service were not included in the overall statistics of the Domestic Violence Unit as unit detectives did not need to follow up with victims of the incident.

FIGURE 2

Total Number of IPV CFS per Zone, 2020

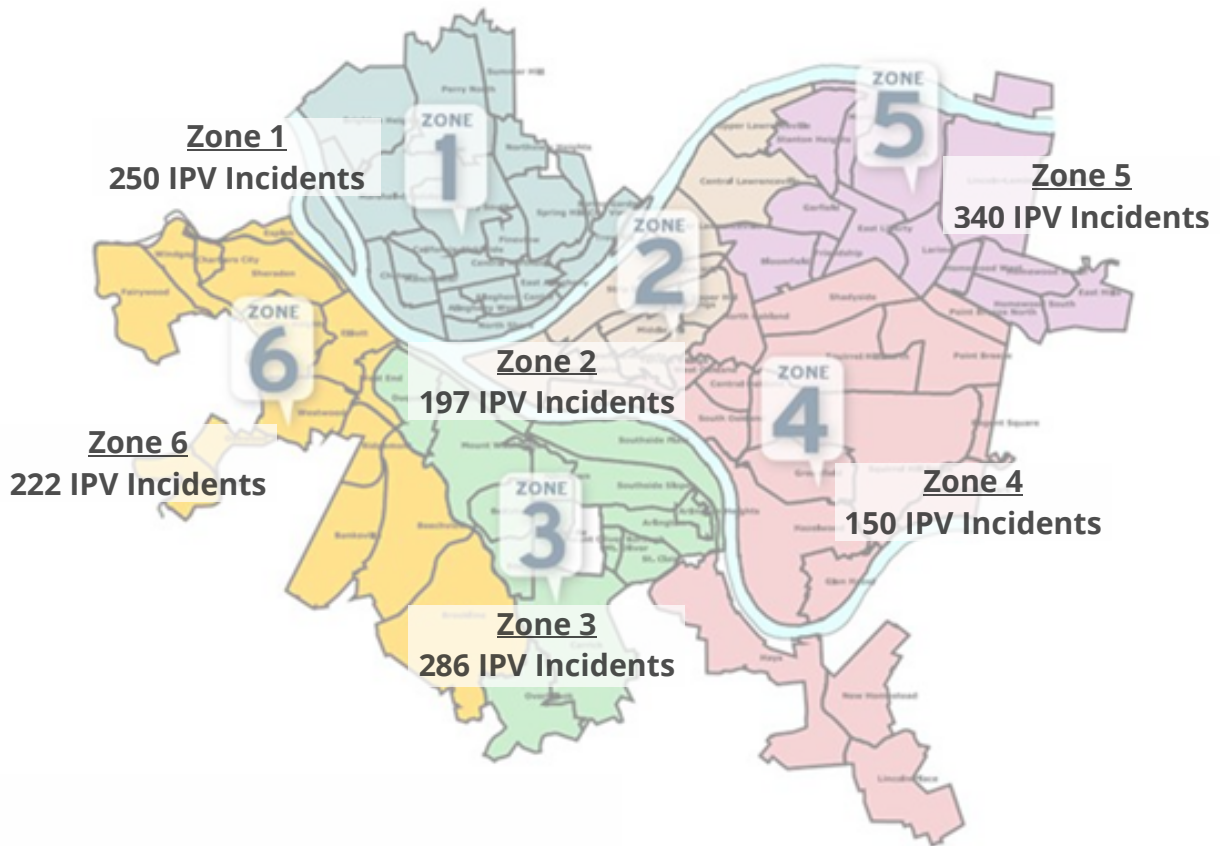
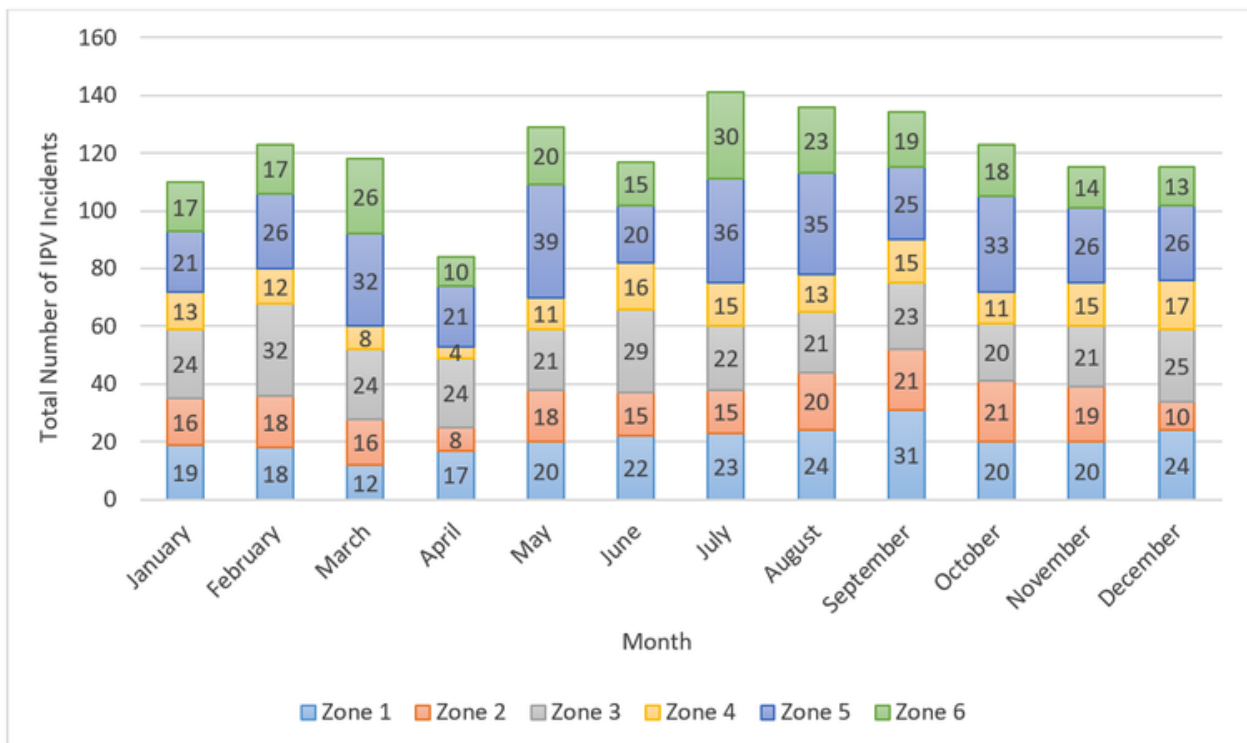


FIGURE 3

Total Number of IPV Incidents per Zone by Month, 2020



The below graphs analyze the shift and day of the week in which each Intimate Partner Violence incident occurred. Due to delayed reporting, or other circumstances, it is likely that some incidents were reported on a different shift or day than they initially occurred.

FIGURE 4

Total Number of Intimate Partner Violence CFS per Shift, 2020

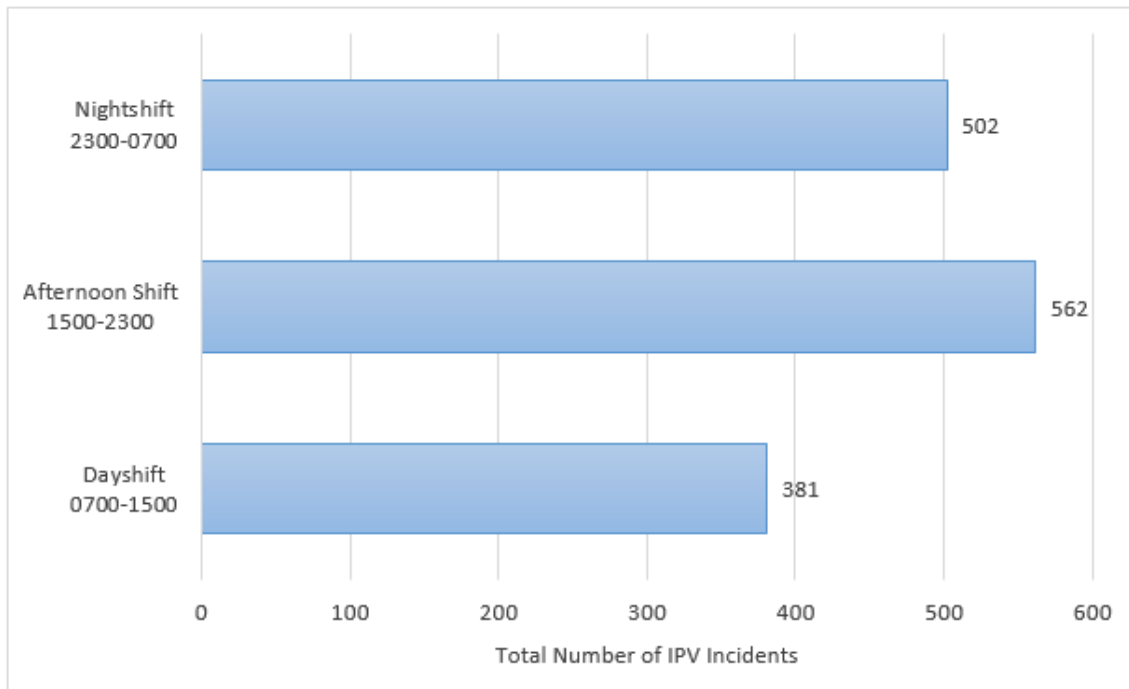
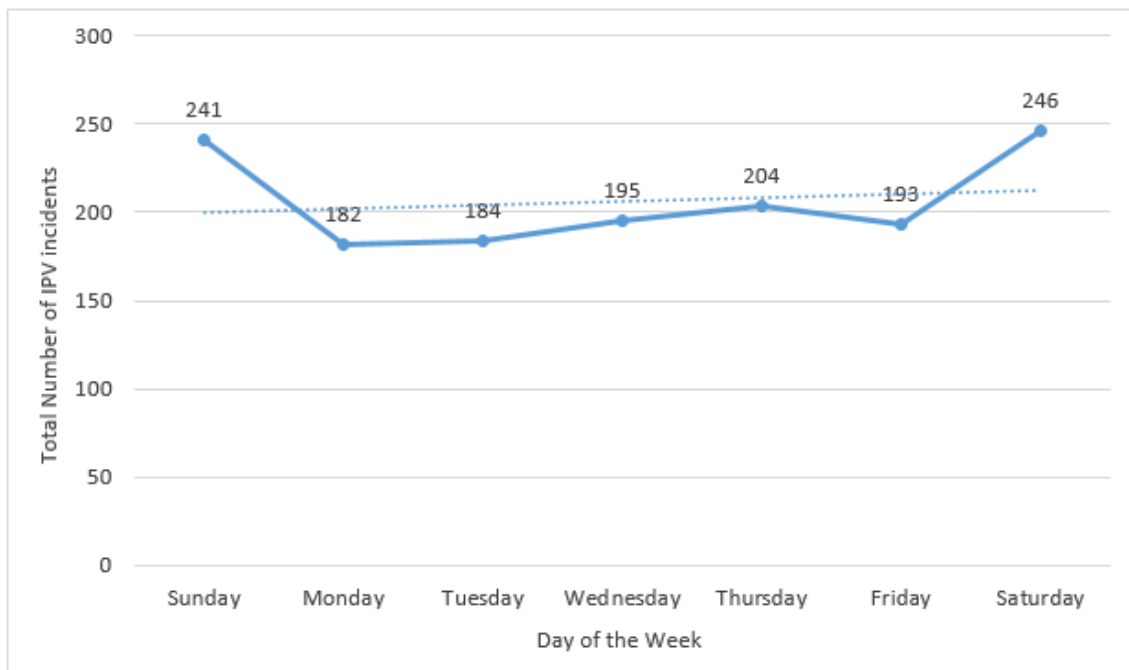


FIGURE 5

Total Number of Intimate Partner Violence CFS by Day of the Week, 2020



The graphs below outline the total number of Intimate Partner Violence Arrests that were made during each month of this report. These figures are most accurate at the time this report has been compiled and they are subject to change after the listed publication date.

TABLE 2

Total Number of Intimate Partner Violence Arrests, 2020

	<i>Arrest On Scene Of Incident</i>	<i>Arrest Warrant Executed</i>	<i>Warrants Out For Arrest</i>	<i>No Arrest Related To Incident</i>	<i>Citation</i>
January	62	36	7	4	1
February	69	34	3	16	1
March	56	39	12	10	1
April	44	25	7	8	0
May	59	44	11	14	1
June	48	42	14	12	1
July	66	50	10	13	2
August	57	52	13	14	0
September	58	48	13	12	3
October	52	40	15	15	1
November	59	29	18	9	0
December	66	18	22	9	0
Total	696	457	145	136	11

FIGURE 6

Total Number of Intimate Partner Violence On-Scene Arrests, 2020

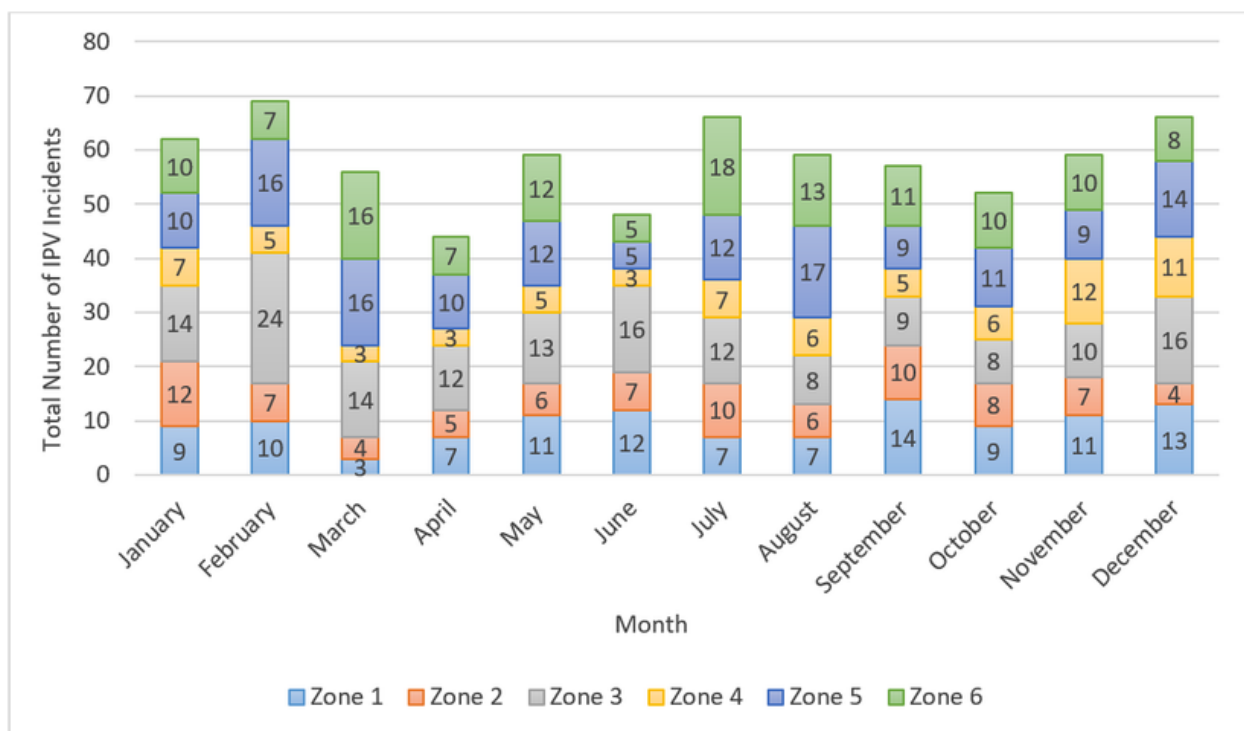


TABLE 3
UCR Charges per Intimate Partner Violence Incident, 2020

	Total Number of Incidents
2501: Criminal Homicide	6
2606: Aggravated Assault on Unborn Child	1
2701: Simple Assault	696
2702: Aggravated Assault	77
2705: Recklessly Endangering Another Person	2
2706: Terroristic Threats	60
2709: Stalking	44
2718: Strangulation	259
2901: Kidnapping	3
2902: Unlawful Restraint	2
2903: False Imprisonment	3
2904: Interference with Custody of Children	2
3121: Rape	2
3124: Sexual Assault	2
3126: Indecent Assault	1
3301: Arson	1
3304: Criminal Mischief	22
3502: Burglary	43
3503: Criminal Trespass	4
3701: Robbery	52
3921: Theft by Unlawful Taking	12
3925: Receiving Stolen Property	1
4304: Endangering Welfare of Children	1
4106: Access Device Fraud	1
4906: False Reports to Law Enforcement Authorities	1
5506: Loitering and Prowling at Night	1
6105: Persons not to Possess, Use, Manufacture, Control, Sell, or Transfer Firearms	1
901: Criminal Attempt	1
9012: Non-Violent Domestic	16
9093: Non-Violent Domestic	98
9129: Miscellaneous Investigation	4
9497: Aided Case	2
9501: Bench Warrant	1
9993: PFA Service with Weapons Supplement	3
9994: PFA Services	2
9999: Unknown	18

Note: The above chart reflects only the most serious charge listed for the initial incident in accordance with the UCR report. As outlined in previous charts, several incidents had no incident-related arrests, while several actors were charged with multiple criminal charges. UCR Charges are subject to change over time.

TABLE 4

<i>Type of Weapon Involved in Incident</i>	<i>Total Number Of IPV Incidents</i>
<i>Firearm</i>	43
<i>Knife</i>	27
<i>Privately Owned Vehicle</i>	16
<i>Object Used as a Weapon</i>	52
<i>Hands or Strangulation</i>	711
<i>Hands and Firearm or Knife</i>	83
<i>Hands and Object used as a Weapon</i>	106
<i>Hands and Other Body Part</i>	103
<i>Verbal Threats</i>	70
<i>Threats via Text or Voicemail</i>	32
<i>Unknown Object</i>	6
<i>None Listed</i>	196

Note 1: Whereas 'object' includes any object that is not a gun, knife, or body part.

Note 2: Certain incidents involved multiple weapons that could have been placed in multiple categories. For accuracy, the weapon considered most life-threatening determined which category the incident was listed under.

TABLE 5

*Total Number of PBP Officers Injured During a Response to an Intimate Partner Violence
Call for Service*

January through December 2020

<i>Officer Injury</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>
	0	0	3	0	0	3

<i>Officer Injury</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>December</i>
	0	0	3	0	0	1

TABLE 6

*Injuries Incurred by PBP Officers during a Response to an Intimate Partner
Violence Call for Service*

January-December 2020

	<i>Type of Injury</i>	<i>Treatment Method</i>
<i>Abrasions or Lacerations</i>	4	Self-Treatment/EMS
<i>Kicked or Punches by Suspect</i>	3	Self-Treatment/EMS
<i>Swelling</i>	3	Self-Treatment/EMS
<i>Bite Marks Received from Suspect</i>	1	Self-Treatment/EMS
<i>Biological Exposure</i>	1	Self-Treatment/EMS

Note 1: The chart above reflects all injuries received by Pittsburgh Police Officers during an Intimate Partner Violence call for service. There were multiple incidents where Pittsburgh Police Officers incurred more than one injury and are therefore listed in multiple categories.

Note 2: Biological Exposure refers to any bodily fluid of an actor that a police officer was potentially exposed to during the course of their response of an IPV Incident.

The Lethality Assessment Protocol (LAP) is an identification tool used to determine which victims of Intimate Partner Violence are at the highest risk of being seriously injured or killed by their intimate partners. Utilizing a series of questions given to victims, first responders are able to make a determination on the level of danger a victim of Intimate Partner Violence is currently experiencing. LAP's were not completed in cases of Homicide.

TABLE 7

Lethality Assessment Protocol Screenings Conducted On-Scene of Initial Incident, 2020

	<i>LAP Completed On-Scene by Zone</i>	<i>LAP Completed by TRU</i>	<i>LAP Completed by DVU</i>	<i>Refused/Declined</i>	<i>Unable to Administer</i>	<i>Call Not Originally Labeled as IPV</i>	<i>Homicide</i>
<i>January</i>	53	0	0	43	12	2	0
<i>February</i>	72	0	0	39	11	1	0
<i>March</i>	77	0	0	28	6	5	2
<i>April</i>	52	0	0	22	6	4	0
<i>May</i>	72	0	0	45	6	6	0
<i>June</i>	57	0	0	46	8	6	0
<i>July</i>	79	0	0	43	16	2	1
<i>August</i>	78	0	0	45	10	3	0
<i>September</i>	86	0	0	38	8	2	0
<i>October</i>	70	1	0	41	6	5	0
<i>November</i>	67	0	1	39	3	3	2
<i>December</i>	65	0	0	43	5	1	1
Total	828	1	1	472	97	40	6

TABLE 8

Total Number of Intimate Partner Violence Screenings Conducted After Initial Incident, 2020

	<i>LAP Completed On-Scene by Zone</i>	<i>LAP Completed by TRU</i>	<i>LAP Completed by DVU</i>	<i>Victim Continued to Refuse LAP</i>	<i>Unable to Administer</i>	<i>Homicide</i>
<i>January</i>	53	0	2	55	0	0
<i>February</i>	72	0	2	49	0	0
<i>March</i>	77	0	2	37	0	2
<i>April</i>	52	0	3	26	3	0
<i>May</i>	72	0	4	53	0	0
<i>June</i>	57	0	5	55	0	0
<i>July</i>	79	0	8	52	1	1
<i>August</i>	78	0	3	54	1	0
<i>September</i>	86	0	2	46	0	0
<i>October</i>	70	1	6	46	0	0
<i>November</i>	67	0	9	37	0	2
<i>December</i>	65	0	3	46	0	1
Total	828	1	49	556	5	6

Note 1: 'Unable to Administer' refers to victims who were unable to be contacted by unit detectives in order for the LAP to be administered. Several investigations remain ongoing and victim contact is likely to change after the publication of this report.

Total Number of Intimate Partner Violence Incidents: Victim Profile

FIGURE 7

Gender of the Victim, 2020

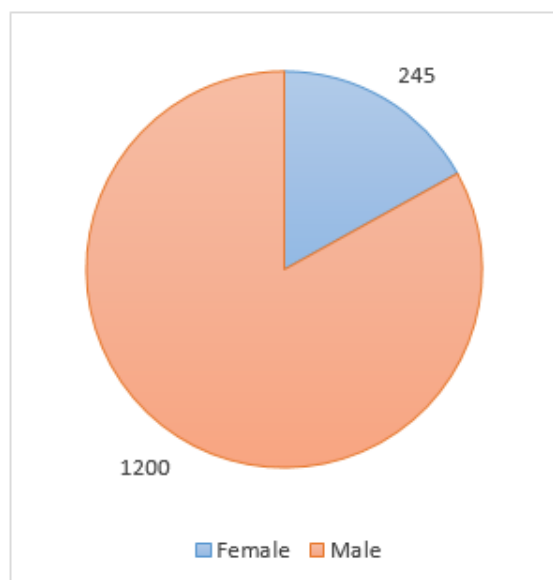


FIGURE 8

Number of Reported Injuries, 2020

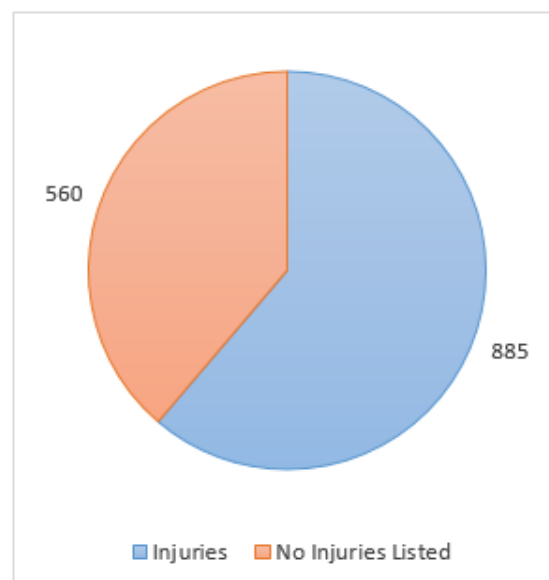


TABLE 9

Age of Victim	Total Number
≥18 years of age	40
19-29 years of age	589
30-39 years of age	446
40-49 years of age	209
50-59 years of age	104
60≤ years of age	40
Unknown	17

TABLE 10

Lethality Assessment Screens	Total Number
High Danger	661
Non-High Danger	305
High Danger- PO Belief	239
Victim Declined/ Refused	197
Unknown	37
Homicide	6

TABLE 11

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Domestic Violence Unit Total Number of Follow-Up Calls Attempted per Incident January-December 2020	
One Follow-Up Call	1,038
Two Follow-Up Calls	275
Three Follow-Up Calls	118
Four Follow-Up Calls	8
Homicide	6
Total Number of Follow-Up Phone Calls	1,974

Total Number of Intimate Partner Violence Incidents: Actor Profile

FIGURE 9

Gender of the Actor, 2020

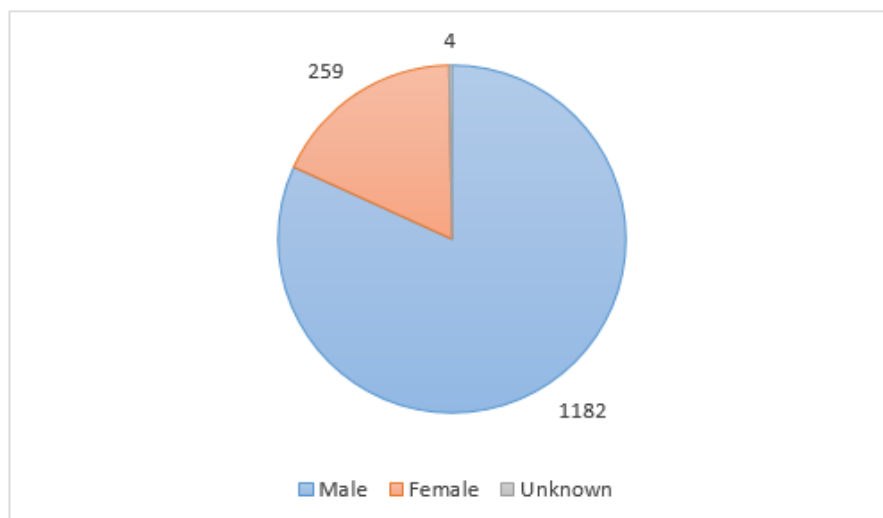
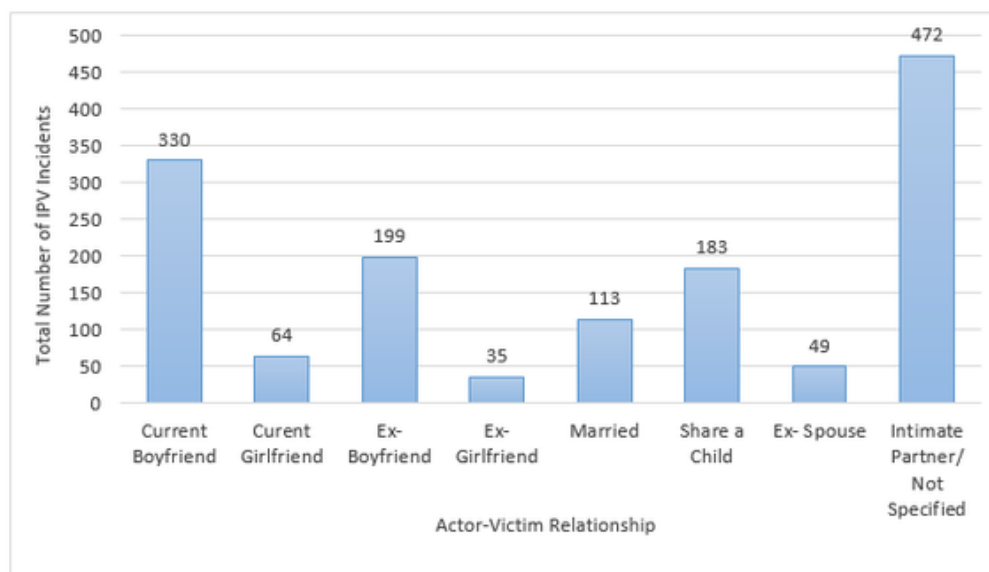


TABLE 12

Age of Actor	Total Number
≥18 years of age	23
19-29 years of age	556
30-39 years of age	444
40-49 years of age	220
50-59 years of age	113
60≤ years of age	52
Unknown	37

FIGURE 10

Actor-Victim Relationship, 2020



COMMUNITY OUTREACH

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Citizen & Student Police Academies

The Citizens Police Academy began in the Early 1990's to connect the community with the Pittsburgh Police. Since then, several thousand people have attended the 15-session course. Alumni of the course also can attend the CPA "Masters Class." The classes cover subjects that are not part of the regular curriculum.

The Student Police Academy was founded in 2015 as a way to connect the youth of Pittsburgh with the Pittsburgh Police and those with an interest in a career in Law enforcement. The first ten-week class in 2015 consisted of eight students. The Spring 2020 session had 43 students enrolled.

Community Engagement Activities

- Pandemic-inspired birthday, anniversary, graduation parades with Public Safety staff;
- Produce distribution to senior citizen centers weekly (partnership among PBP, E.A.T. Initiative, and CitiParks);
- Produce distribution to immigrant and refugee partners weekly (partnership among PBP, Ebenezer Church, Casa San Jose, and United Somali-Bantu);
- Hot meal distribution to senior high rises (partnership with Omega Psi Phi);
- Youth Connections zoom visits with PPS Obama 9th grade civics classes;
- Visits to children and youth summer camps (partnership between PBP and Hope 4 Tomorrow, PBP and Ozanam, PBP and Voices Against Violence);
- Steeler watch parties with local nonprofits and youth-based organizations (partnership among Maurkice Pouncy, PBP, and following groups: Ozanam, Oliver Citywide Academy, 3rd Avenue Boxing Gym, and Laurel Highlands Scoutreach Troop);
- Participation in Global Links Diaper Drive;
- Participation in Pittsburgh Public Schools Back to School drive;
- Creation of Pirates/ Police Topps baseball cards;
- Youth zoom conversations with local youth (partnership with PBP, Pgh Pirates, Coach Tarrik Brock, CISP program, and Hope 4 Tomorrow);
- Zoom meetings/ interactions with Oliver Citywide Academy 9th grade team; conversations about Black Lives Matter issues, police issues, police careers. "Text-a-Cop" where teacher facilitated text messages to officers group text as students asked questions about police issues.;
- Stuffed with Love Thanksgiving dinner distribution;



COMMUNITY OUTREACH

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Community Engagement Activities [Continued]

- Christmas events to include Toy Caravan with Holy Cross Church, Santa and Toy for Tots Parade with Beechview United, Drive Through Toy Distribution with West End P.O.W.E.R., Santa Store with Bloomfield Citizens Federation, Drive Through Toy Distribution with Omega Psi Phi, Save A Life Today Walk-Through Christmas Celebration, Drive Thru Toy Pick Up with Voices Against Violence, Winter Jacket and Desk Distribution with Northview Heights and United Methodist Church Union;
- Christmas 2020 initiative to get gifts to Pittsburgh families in need (over 1000 kids served);
- Female officer and African-American officer forums;
- Feed the Hood and Steeler Watch Parties at House of Manna;
- Support for Food Drives at PPG Paints, Rivers Casino, and PNC Park;
- Homewood Peace Walk;
- Safety Walk with PPS, Faison Elementary School;
- Need a Mask, Take A Mask initiative (nearly 100,000 masks distributed to community members and partners);
- Big Brother, Big Sister mentorship;
- Storytime with Pittsburgh Helpers (online story-time YouTube series);
- Participation in biweekly Welcoming Pittsburgh meetings, chair of Community Policing Subcommittee for Welcoming Pittsburgh, monthly meetings with Collaborative for Recovery Dialogues, biweekly HOCC meetings, participation in Allegheny County Crisis Response Stakeholder Group, weekly Elsinore Bennu Think Tank meetings and activities, monthly Stop the Violence meetings, membership in PPS School Board Reimagine School Safety Task Force;



COMMUNITY OUTREACH

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Community Engagement Activities [Continued]

- Youth Connections weekly visits to 8th, 9th, and High-School grades at Brashear, Oliver, Obama, Westinghouse, Student Achievement Center, Garfield Jubilee, Langley, & Pittsburgh Classical Academy;
- Youth Connections classroom visits to 1st grade at Langley Elementary and Kindergarten at Carmalt;
- Partnership with Pittsburgh Penguins for MLK Jr Day Ice Skating event at PPG Paints Arena (partnership with Pittsburgh Penguins and United Somali-Bantu youth and Northview Heights Substation);
- Pittsburgh Penguins Black History traveling black hockey player museum visits with local youth;
- Cops and HOOPS weekly restorative practices sessions (partnership with Cecelia Ware and CISP program);
- Pittsburgh Montessori Elementary Breakfast with First Responders monthly;
- Visits to Carnegie Science Center Mummies Exhibit (partnership with PBP and Carnegie Science Center, along with Manchester Academic Charter School, Brookline Teen Outreach Center, and Raising Readers);
- Woodland Hills Youth Summit, Youth Voices Summit, Central Catholic Youth Summit presentations;
- Presentations for CMU class, Temple class, San Francisco State University class, and Duquesne University class;



PHOTOS

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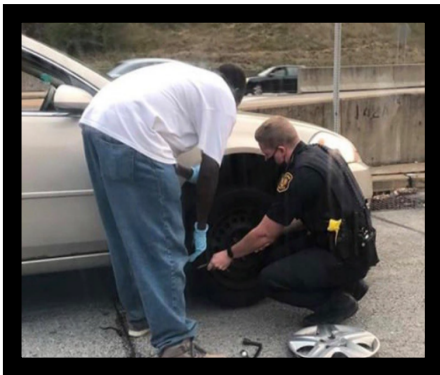
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PHOTOS

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PHOTOS

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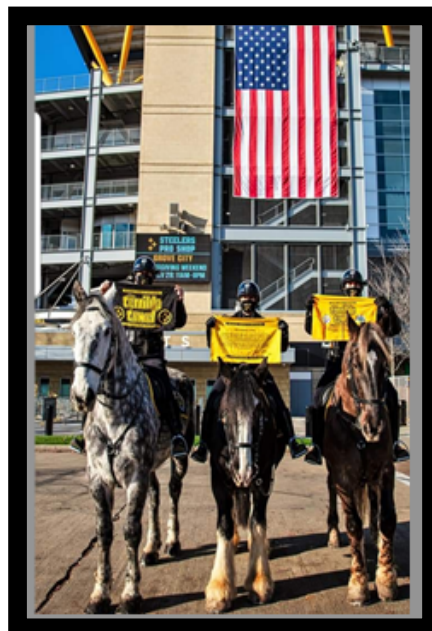
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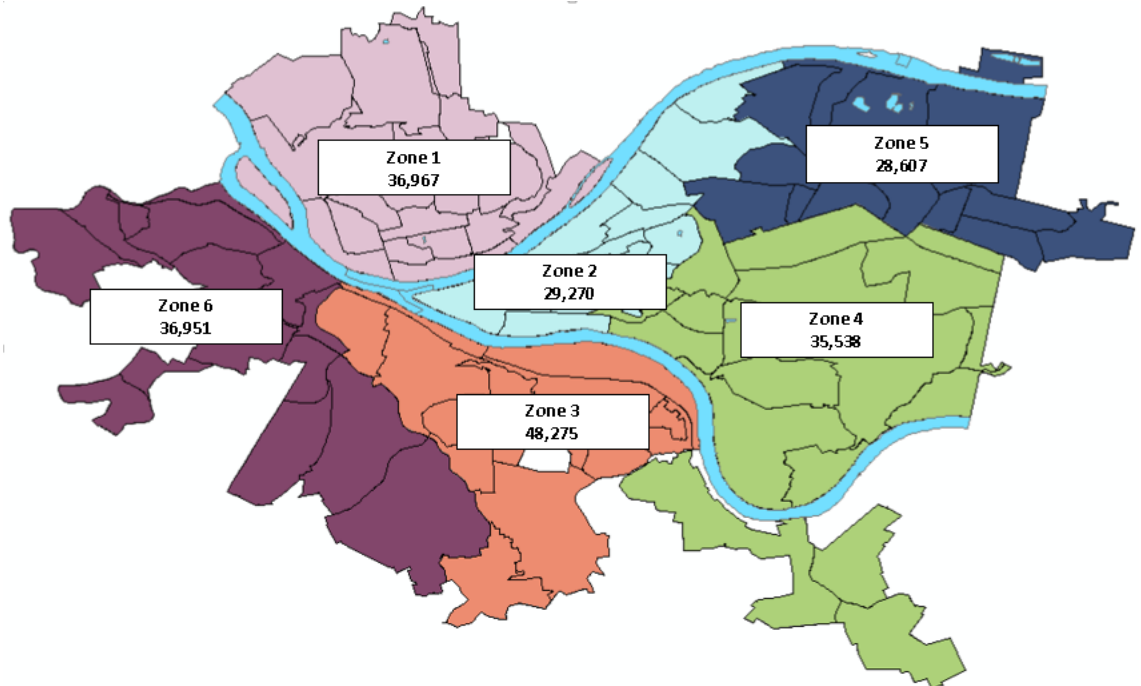
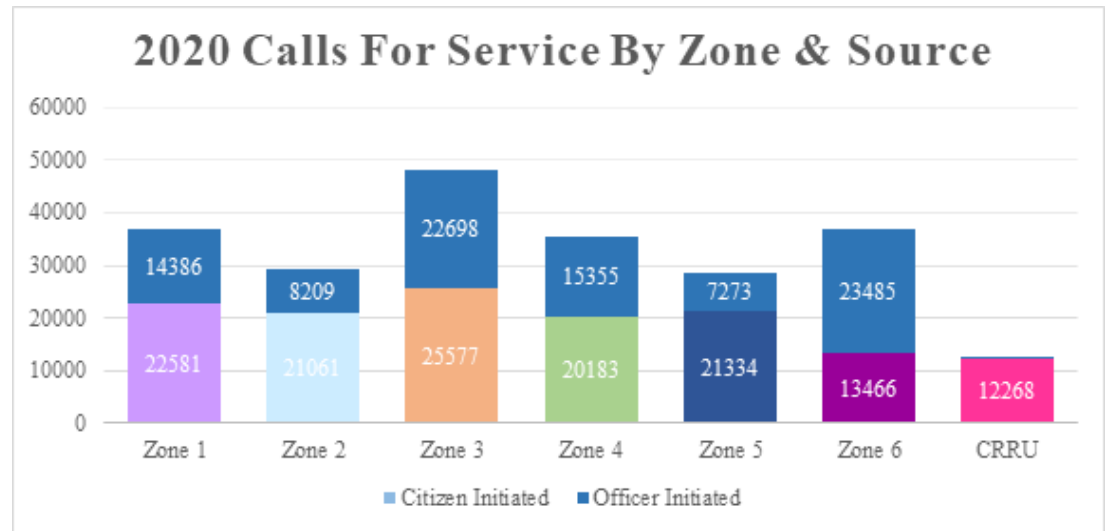


911 CALLS FOR SERVICE

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In 2020, Citizens & Officers initiated 227,877 total 911 Calls for Service. Calls are counted here by Police Operational Zone and the Central Records and Reporting Unit [CRRU] which handles reports not requiring officer presence on-site.



	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	CRRU	Total
Citizen-Initiated	22,581	21,061	25,577	20,183	21,334	13,466	12,268	136,470
Officer-Initiated	14,386	8,209	22,698	15,355	7,273	23,485	1	91,407
Total CFS	36,967	29,270	48,275	35,538	28,607	36,951	12,269	227,877

911 CALLS FOR SERVICE

Annual Statistical Report

2020

2020 911 Calls for Service by Month			
	Citizen-Initiated	Officer-Initiated	Monthly Total
January	11,408	9,404	20,812
February	10,810	8,621	19,431
March	10,696	8,791	19,487
April	8,658	8,525	17,183
May	11,033	8,676	19,709
June	12,488	5,193	17,681
July	12,828	6,835	19,663
August	13,235	7,333	20,568
September	12,325	7,460	19,785
October	12,152	7,564	19,716
November	10,689	6,517	17,206
December	10,148	6,488	16,636
Grand Total	136,470	91,407	227,877

Of Officer Initiated Calls, Neighborhood Patrols and Police Park & Walks represent proactive community-oriented police actions, shown combined below by month and Police Zone:

Neighborhood Patrols & Police Park & Walks by Month & Zone: 2020							
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Monthly Total
January	658	387	1,208	1,216	408	1,132	5,009
February	609	453	1,140	1,125	358	950	4,635
March	629	257	1,098	1,519	329	1,143	4,975
April	712	271	1,892	1,286	398	1,255	5,814
May	834	470	1,546	1,177	254	1,194	5,475
June	284	145	946	551	127	761	2,814
July	316	416	898	590	136	1,288	3,644
August	807	256	1,092	491	84	1,430	4,160
September	725	323	1,244	434	89	1,317	4,132
October	696	194	1,330	610	186	1,287	4,304
November	764	71	1,074	332	176	1,419	3,836
December	738	36	1,230	193	113	1,541	3,851
Grand Total	7,772	3,279	14,698	9,524	2,658	14,717	52,649

911 CALLS FOR SERVICE

Annual Statistical Report

2020

The below chart counts the number of Citizen-Initiated 911 Calls-for-Service by call-type as designated by Allegheny County Emergency Operations Center dispatchers. Certain call types are grouped together if they deal with a similar crime/disturbance type (domestic disturbance/violence, theft, trespass, overdose, etc.).

Top Call-Types from Citizen-Initiated 911 Calls-for-Service

Call Type	Count	Call Type	Count
Domestic Related	10533	Intoxicated Person	1614
Burglar Alarm	10143	Juvenile Complaint	1546
Parking Complaint	8695	Suspicious Person	1508
Dispute/Disturbance	7692	Fight-Unknown Or No Weapons	1466
Welfare Check	6943	Auto Theft Report	1387
Ordinance Complaint	5281	Theft From A Vehicle	1346
Theft	3883	Burglary-Home Invasion In-Progress/Just Occurred	1312
Crash - No Injuries	3191	Unknown - E0	1303
Traffic Complaint	3041	911 Hang-up	1300
Shots Heard By Sensor	2659	Traffic Accident-Injury	1238
Hit & Run No Injuries - Report Only	2620	Road Hazard	1204
Unknown Trouble	2527	Suspicious Vehicle	1178
Fraud Report	2241	Fireworks Complaint	1162
Suspicious Activity	2178	Verbal Threat-Report	1108
Trespass	2062	Burglary Report	1102
Gun/Weapon Seen	2031	Hit & Run No Injury – In- Progress/Just Occurred	1095
Property Report	1922	Verbal Threat In Progress/Just Occurred	1091
Assault-No Injury	1884	Panic Alarm	1038
Harassment Report	1870	Request Asst Police - Emergency	1015
Overdose Related	1807	Non-Dangerous Animal	1000
Drugs Complaint	1771	Shots Fired/Heard	908
Criminal Mischief	1756	Unknown - E2	827
Disabled Vehicle	1637	Abandoned Vehicle	741

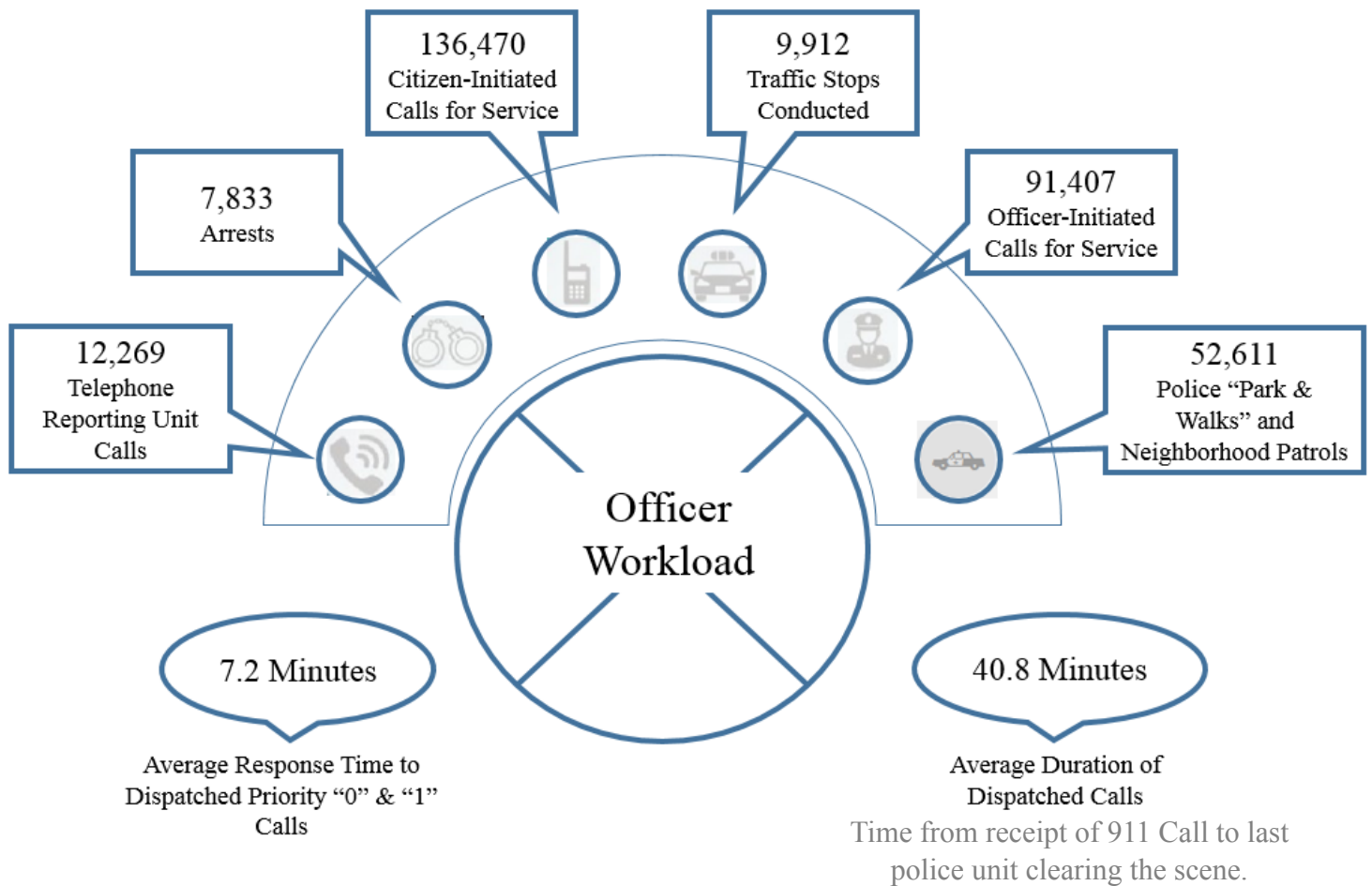
OFFICER WORKLOAD SUMMARY

Annual Statistical Report

2020



Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Crime Analysis Unit

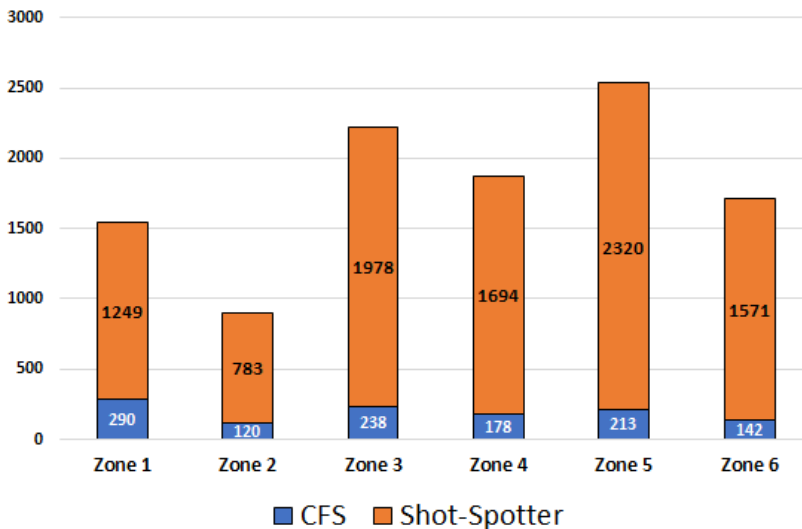


SHOOTING CALLS FOR SERVICE / ALERTS

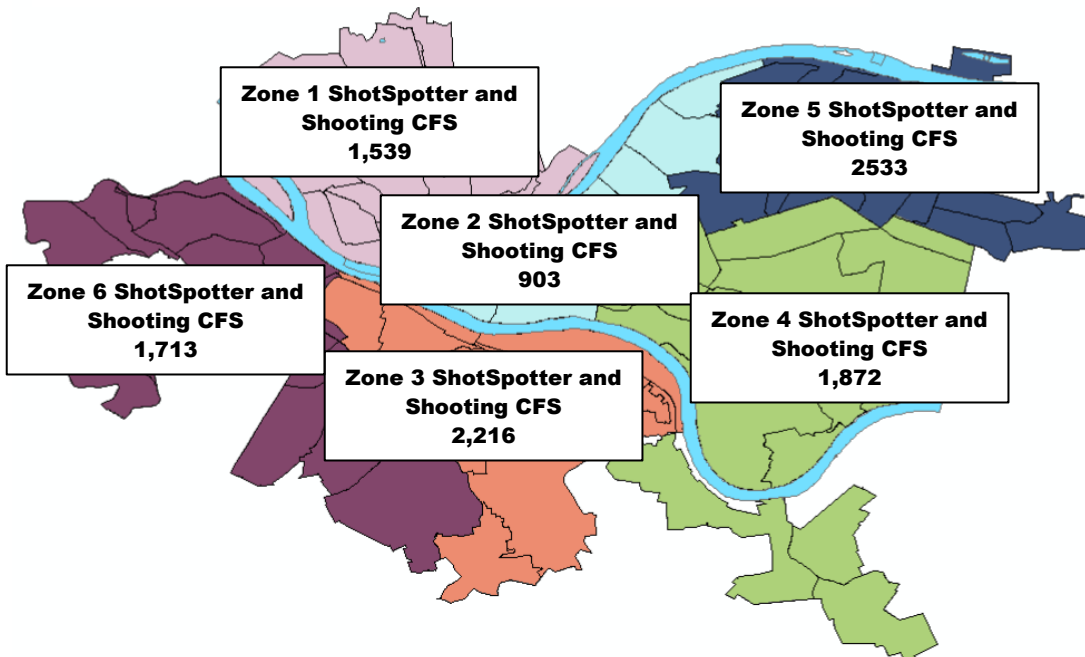
Annual Statistical Report

2020

2020 ShotSpotter Alerts and Shooting Calls-for-Service by Zone



For shooting-related incidents, the PBP receives Citizen/Officer generated 911 Calls-for-Service and/or a ShotSpotter™ alerts (shotspotter.com) . In 2020, citizens generated **1084** shooting-related calls-for-service. Officers called in **97** shooting-related calls-for-service. Officers received **9595** ShotSpotter™ alerts. Below counts are subdivided by call origin and the Police Operational Zone where the alert/call occurred.



Zone	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Total by Type
Citizen-Initiated CFS	268	105	223	173	182	133	1084
Officer-Initiated CFS	22	15	15	5	31	9	97
Shot-Spotter	1249	783	1978	1694	2320	1571	9595
Total by Zone	1539	903	2216	1872	2533	1713	10776

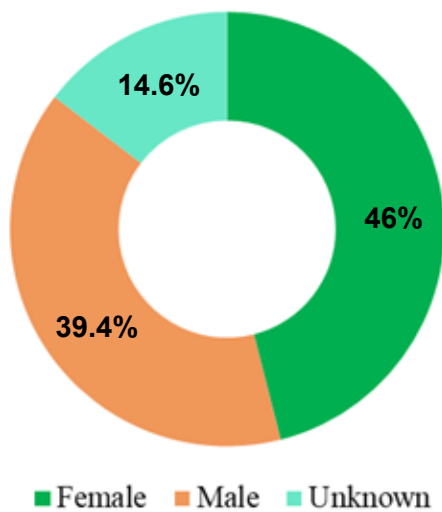
VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

Annual Statistical Report

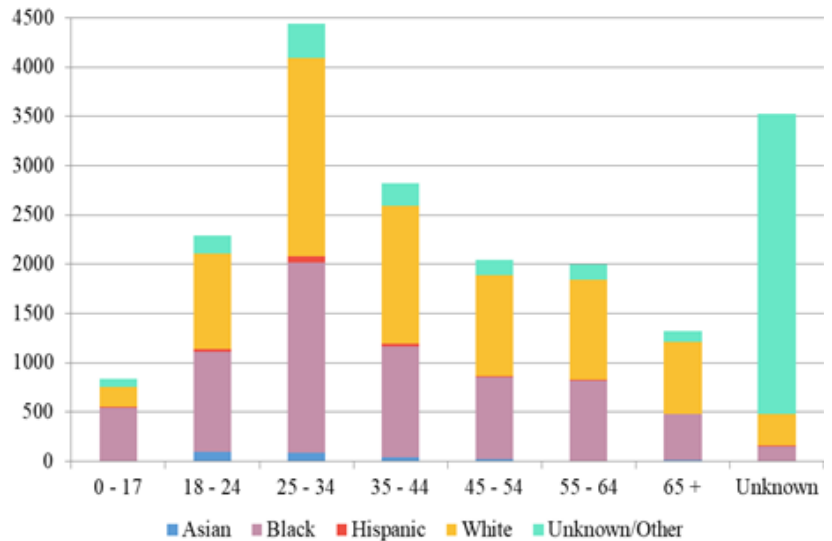
2020

In 2020, the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police recorded a total of 19,284 victims of crimes. On this page, you will see a demographic breakdown of victims by age group, race, and gender. A large segment of victims within the 'Unknown' age or racial category are businesses/storefronts.

2020 Victims by Gender



2020 Victims by Age Group and Race

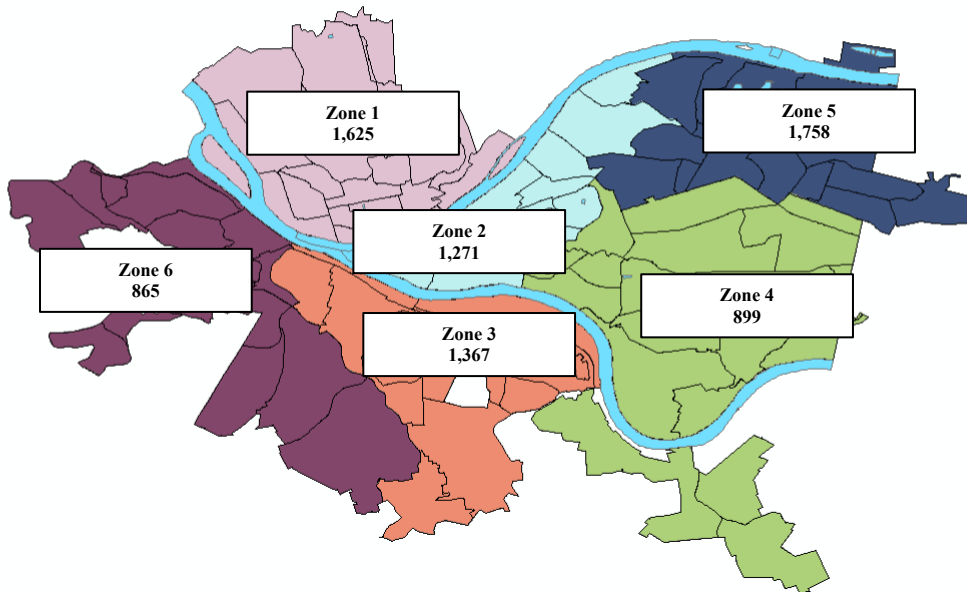


Age Group/Race/Gender	0 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 +	Unknown	Total
Asian Female	2	44	49	20	9	6	9	4	143
Asian Male	3	49	41	18	13	3	8	2	137
Black Female	287	673	1273	729	463	437	244	73	4179
Black Male	255	341	649	396	370	370	218	69	2668
Black Unknown	1	1	5	0	0	2	0	1	10
Hispanic Female	7	17	30	17	5	2	1	3	82
Hispanic Male	3	19	37	11	8	8	3	9	98
White Female	119	546	1033	706	479	457	368	85	3793
White Male	80	413	978	697	539	557	362	233	3859
White Unknown	0	3	2	0	2	2	0	3	12
Unknown/Other Female	41	99	123	93	58	71	60	135	680
Unknown/Other Male	35	79	207	134	96	82	46	151	830
Unknown/Other Unknown	4	6	9	5	5	4	3	2757	2793
Total	837	2290	4436	2826	2047	2001	1322	3525	19284

ARRESTS

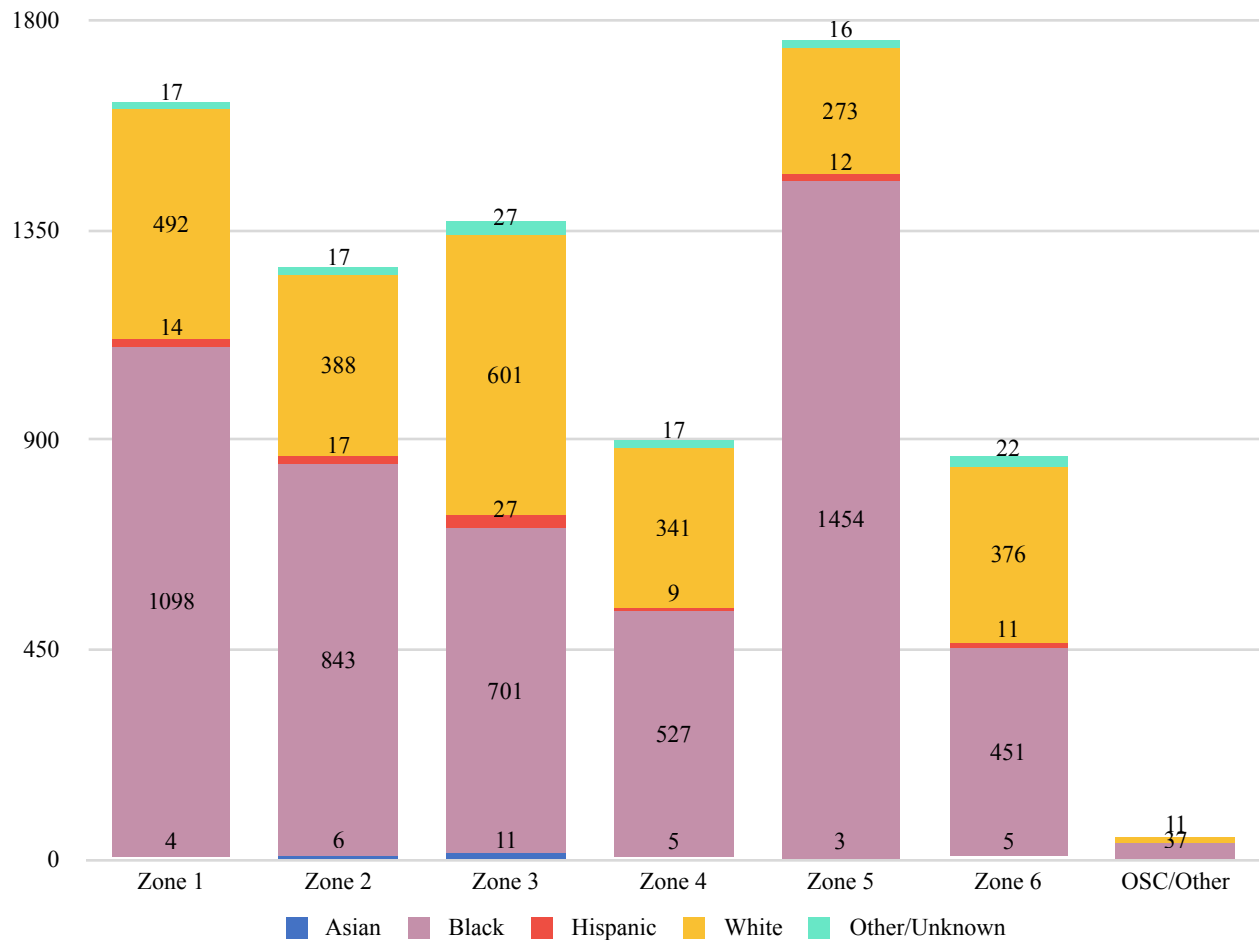
Annual Statistical Report

2020



In 2020, 48 arrests occurred outside of city limits, contributing to a grand total of 7,833 arrests processed by the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.

2020 Arrests by Zone and Race

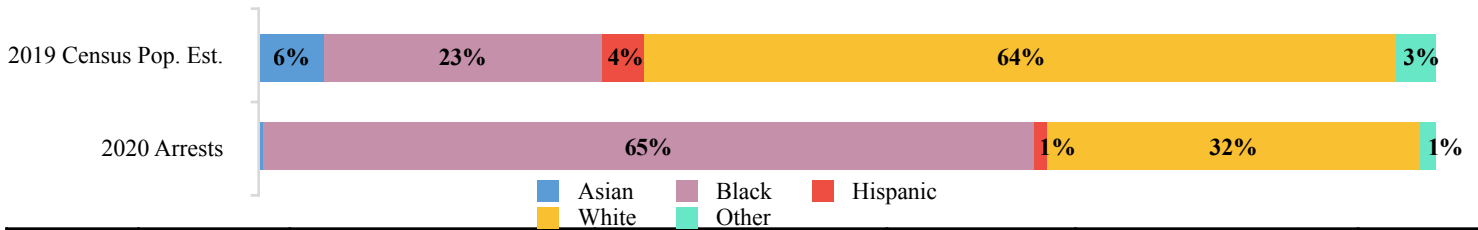


ARRESTS

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Estimated Population Demographics vs. 2020 Arrest Demographics



	Asian		Black			Hispanic			Other/Unknown		White			
Age Groups	Femal e	Mal e	Female	Male	Unknown /Other	Female	Mal e	Unknown /Other	Female	Male	Female	Mal e	Unknown /Other	Total by Age Group
0 - 17	0	0	62	207	0	1	3	0	2	7	5	20	0	307
18 - 24	2	9	262	900	1	2	15	0	2	21	95	223	2	1534
25 - 34	0	10	451	1322	3	5	23	0	13	32	276	619	0	2754
35 - 44	2	5	209	646	2	2	24	1	12	11	233	503	1	1651
45 - 54	1	4	135	385	0	0	10	0	3	9	88	204	0	839
55 - 64	0	0	85	334	0	0	0	0	0	3	24	136	0	582
65 +	0	0	8	80	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	39	0	137
Unknown	0	1	8	11	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	2	0	29
Total By Race/ Gender	5	29	1220	3885	6	10	79	1	33	83	733	1746	3	7833

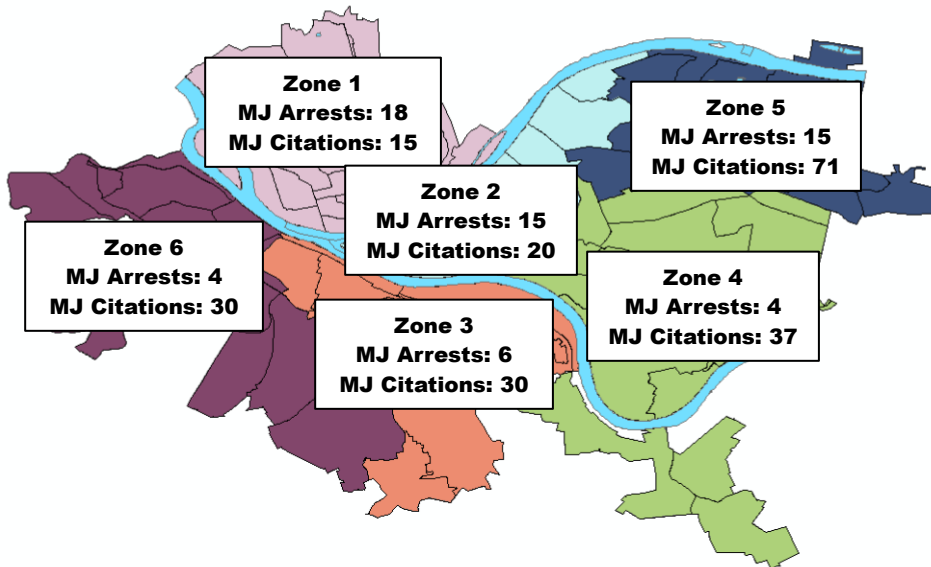
	Asian		Black			Hispanic			Other/Unknown		White			
	Femal e	Male	Femal e	Male	Unknown/ Other	Female	Male	Unknown/ Other	Female	Male	Femal e	Male	Unknown/ Other	Total by Zone
Zone 1	0	4	232	866	0	2	12	0	2	15	156	336	0	1625
Zone 2	2	4	196	644	3	1	15	1	2	15	107	280	1	1271
Zone 3	0	11	170	530	1	1	26	0	6	21	152	448	1	1367
Zone 4	2	3	141	386	0	2	7	0	5	12	96	245	0	899
Zone 5	1	2	362	1090	2	4	8	0	10	6	95	177	1	1758
Zone 6	0	5	116	335	0	0	11	0	8	14	122	254	0	865
OSC/ OTHER	0	0	3	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	48
Grand Total	5	29	1220	3885	6	10	79	1	33	83	733	1746	3	7833

To explore the data yourself, and see other great data resources, please visit the Western Pennsylvania Regional Data Center website at <https://data.wprdc.org/dataset/arrest-data>

MARIJUANA CITATIONS AND ARRESTS

Annual Statistical Report

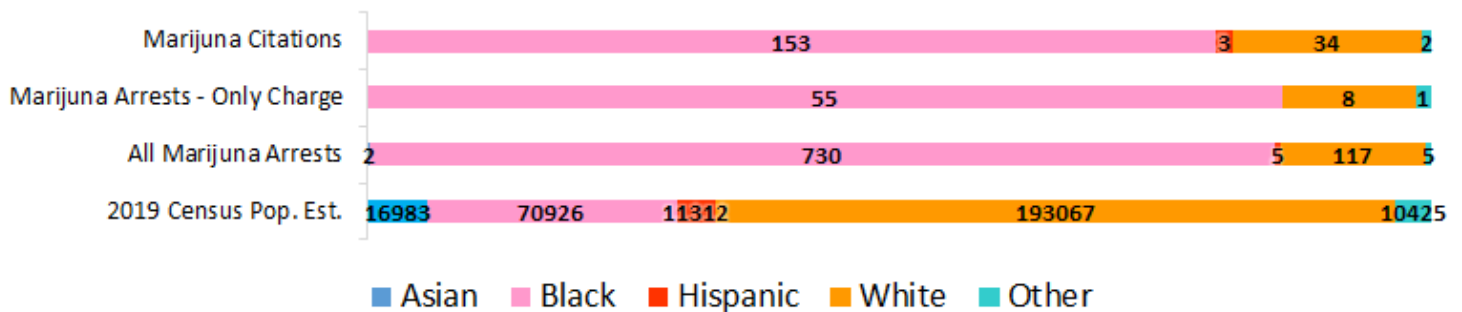
2020



Of the 862 total arrests associated with a Marijuana possession/use criminal charge [*Controlled Substance Codes 13(a)(31)(i, ii, iii)*] in 2020, **64** had the Marijuana charge represent the only criminal offense.

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police enforced **203** citations for Marijuana possession/use violations [*Legislative Code 627.02(b)(i, ii)*] in 2020.

Estimated Population Demographics vs. 2020 Marijuana Arrest/Citation Demographics



All Arrests with Marijuana by Age	Asian		Black			Hispanic		White		Unknown		Other		Total by Age
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
10 Years and Under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 18 Years	0	0	5	32	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	43
19 to 29 Years	0	0	66	346	2	0	3	10	38	0	0	1	3	469
30 to 39 Years	0	1	20	155	0	0	0	9	30	1	0	1	0	217
40 to 49 Years	0	1	8	55	1	0	1	4	10	1	0	0	0	81
50 to 59 Years	0	0	6	22	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	35
60 to 69 Years	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
70 Years and Above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	12
Total by Race and Gender	0	2	108	619	3	0	5	25	92	3	0	2	3	862

MARIJUANA CITATIONS AND ARRESTS

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Marijuana-Only Arrests by Age	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Unknown		Other		Total by Age
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
10 Years and Under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 18 Years	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
19 to 29 Years	0	0	4	30	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	39
30 to 39 Years	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
40 to 49 Years	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
50 to 59 Years	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60 Years and Above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total by Race and Gender	0	0	6	49	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	64

Marijuana Citations by Age	Asian		Black			Hispanic		White		Unknown		Other		No Description	Total by Age
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
10 Years and Under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 18 Years	0	0	3	14	0	1	0	2	7	0	0	0	1	0	28
19 to 29 Years	0	0	10	73	0	0	2	1	9	2	0	0	1	0	98
30 to 39 Years	0	0	3	35	0	0	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	0	49
40 to 49 Years	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9
50 to 59 Years	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
60 to 69 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
70 Years and Above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	11
Total by Race and Gender	0	0	16	134	3	1	2	6	28	2	2	0	2	7	203

SUBJECT RESISTANCE / USE-OF-FORCE

Annual Statistical Report

2020

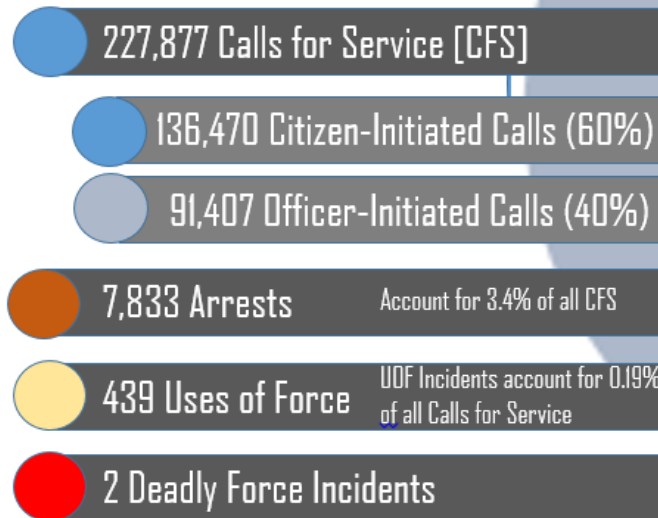


Pittsburgh Bureau of Police



USE OF FORCE: In Perspective

The vast majority of police interactions with the public do not result in a use of force. In 2020, incidents that ended in arrest accounted for 3.4% of all Police Calls for Service. Incidents in which Force was used represent an even smaller subset of Calls for Service (0.19%). There were 2 incidents involving deadly force.



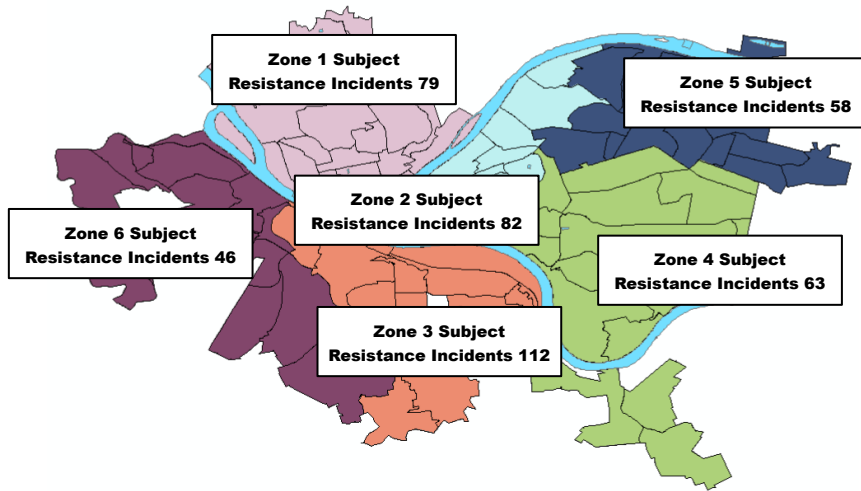
*Graphic not to scale

Dr. Heath C. Johnson, Crime Analysis Coordinator
Commander Eric Holmes, Chief of Staff

SUBJECT RESISTANCE / USE-OF-FORCE

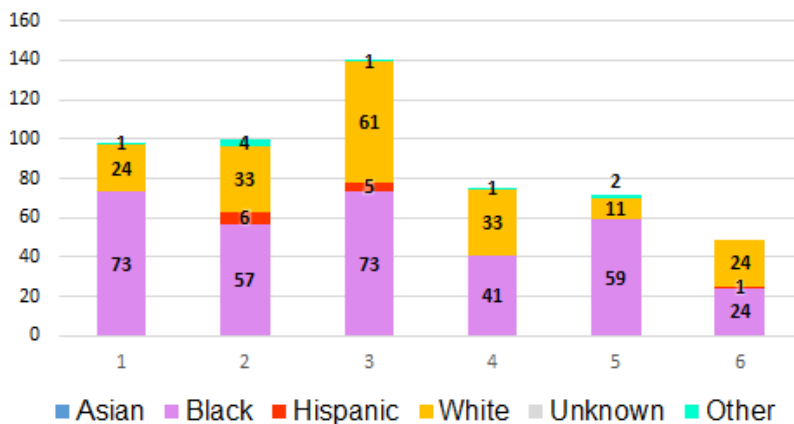
Annual Statistical Report

2020



In 2020, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police officers documented **1042 reports of police force** during **439 subject resistance incidents**; five (5) of these incidents occurred outside the city limits. Subject resistance incidents can comprise of multiple subjects targeted by multiple officers on-scene, who then submit respective reports for each subject targeted.

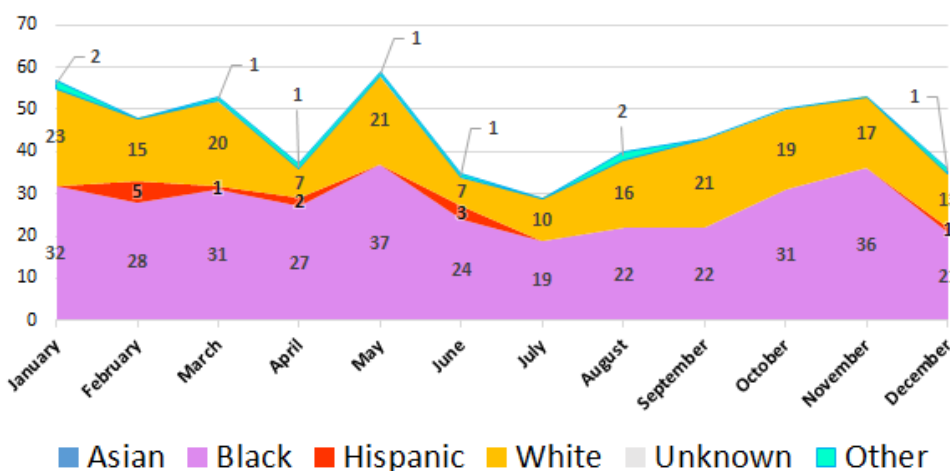
Racial Distribution by Zone of Targets of Officer's Use-of-Force



These subject resistance incidents document **540 individuals targeted with police force**, **182 of which received a documented injury**.

Two (2) incidents involved the use of deadly force (discharge of firearm): 1.) One (1) uninjured white male; 2.) One (1) black male fatally wounded. All lower levels of force did not result in the death of the subject.

Monthly Counts of Officer's Use of Force Subdivided by Target's Reported Race



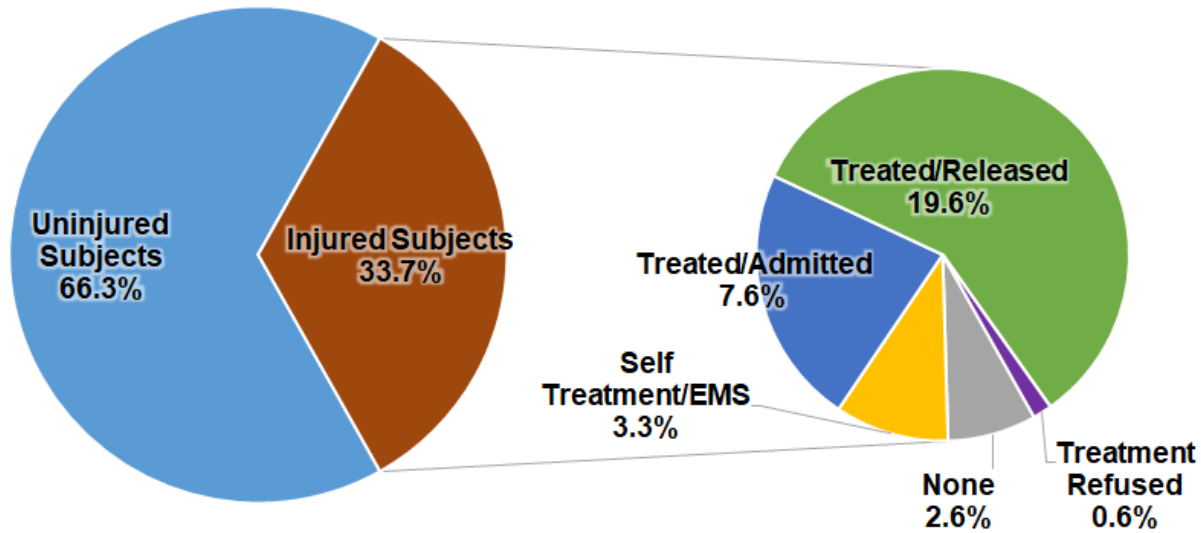
In 2020, the PBP volunteered its Use-of-Force data to the FBI's National Use-of-Force Data Collection. Pittsburgh is now represented in national data to further the conversation regarding police tactics. This example is another way that the PBP is committed to using data to better inform policy and tactical decision-making.

SUBJECT RESISTANCE / USE-OF-FORCE

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Percentage Breakdown of Injured Subjects and Injury Treatment



Treatment Type	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Unknown		Other		Grand Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
None	0	0	4	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	14
Self- Treatment /EMS	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	18
Treated/ Admitted	0	0	2	13	0	1	5	18	0	0	2	0	41
Treated/ Released	0	0	11	57	0	8	4	26	0	0	0	0	106
Treatment Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Grand Total	0	0	22	86	0	9	10	51	0	0	2	2	182

SUBJECT RESISTANCE / USE-OF-FORCE

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Subject Age	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Other		Total by Age
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
10 Years and Under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 18 Years	0	0	14	23	1	0	1	1	0	0	40
19 to 29 Years	0	0	42	85	0	2	14	46	2	1	192
30 to 39 Years	0	0	20	44	0	3	15	35	1	1	119
40 to 49 Years	0	0	6	20	0	1	10	15	0	0	52
50 to 59 Years	0	0	8	13	0	3	1	12	0	0	37
60 to 69 Years	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	5	0	0	13
70 Years and Above	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	0	14	33	0	2	9	23	0	4	85
Total by Race and Gender	0	0	104	226	1	11	52	137	3	6	540

Incident Type	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Other	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Involuntary Commitment	0	0	40	67	0	0	30	37	1	0
On View Arrest	0	0	104	326	1	13	53	167	4	6
Other	0	0	29	48	0	3	7	43	0	5
Prisoner Transport	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Warrant Arrest	0	0	9	22	0	0	5	18	0	0

Reason for Force	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Other	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Defend Self	0	0	40	137	0	4	11	66	2	6
Defend Another	0	0	51	115	0	3	9	71	2	6
Subject Safety	0	0	54	93	0	4	39	80	1	1
Effect Arrest	0	0	123	374	0	13	67	193	4	7
Other	0	0	31	56	1	0	10	30	1	1

SUBJECT RESISTANCE / USE-OF-FORCE

Annual Statistical Report

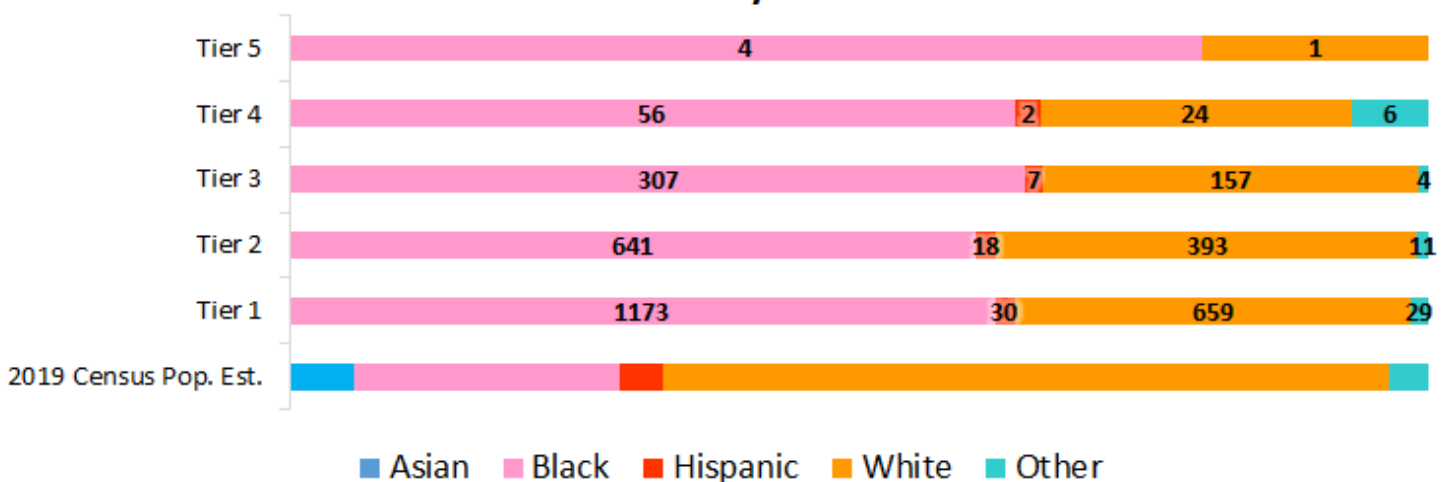
2020

Use-of-Force tiers comprise the following ordered from lowest-to-highest severity:

- **Tier 1** = Officer Presence, Verbal Commands
- **Tier 2** = ODET (restraint for drug removal), Other [grab, push, pull], Forcible Handcuffing, Road Spikes
- **Tier 3** = OC Spray, Takedown, Max Restraint, Kick, Punch, Strike
- **Tier 4** = Neck Restraint, Impact Weapon, Police Canines, Taser
- **Tier 5** = Intended Discharge of Firearm

Officers can report multiple types of force within a single use-of-force report. Therefore, sums of the below counts can exceed the total number of use-of-force reports.

**Estimated Population Demographics vs. 2020 Demographics for
Use of Force by Force Tier**



SUBJECT RESISTANCE / USE-OF-FORCE

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Types of Subject Resistance comprise the following ordered from lowest-to-highest level of threat:

1. **Passively Resisted:** Unresponsive to officer presence/commands
2. **Failed Verbal Command:** Verbally rejects officer's commands
3. **Defensively Resisted:** Attempts to evade officer
4. **Actively Resisted:** Employs physical action to prevent officer's control of subject
5. **Assaultive Behavior:** Attempts to attack officer and/or others

Seeing as a subject can exhibit multiple types of resistance throughout the interaction, counts are limited to the highest level of force exhibited by the subject within the officer's report. Duplicates remain from the multiple types of force an officer can employ in a single report, so totals exceed the number of reports submitted

No use-of-force reports listed 'Passively Resisted' as the highest level of subject resistance.

Count of Uses-of-Force Tiers by Highest Level of Subject Resistance, Subdivided by Race																
Type of Resistance:	Failed Verbal Command				Defensively Resisted				Actively Resisted				Assaultive Behavior			
Race:	Black	White	Hisp.	Other	Black	White	Hisp.	Other	Black	White	Hisp.	Other	Black	White	Hisp.	Other
Use-of-Force Tier 1:	29	18	2	2	756	470	19	15	381	166	9	12	7	5	0	0
Use-of-Force Tier 2:	12	10	0	0	425	286	11	8	204	93	7	3	0	4	0	0
Use-of-Force Tier 3:	7	3	1	0	171	102	3	2	128	52	3	2	1	0	0	0
Use-of-Force Tier 4:	3	0	0	1	36	12	2	0	17	12	0	5	0	0	0	0
Use-of-Force Tier 5:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0

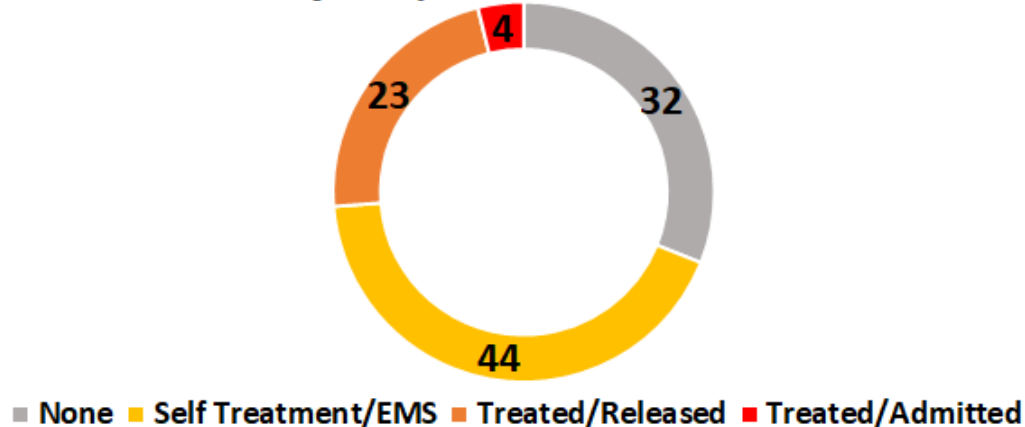
SUBJECT RESISTANCE / USE-OF-FORCE

Annual Statistical Report

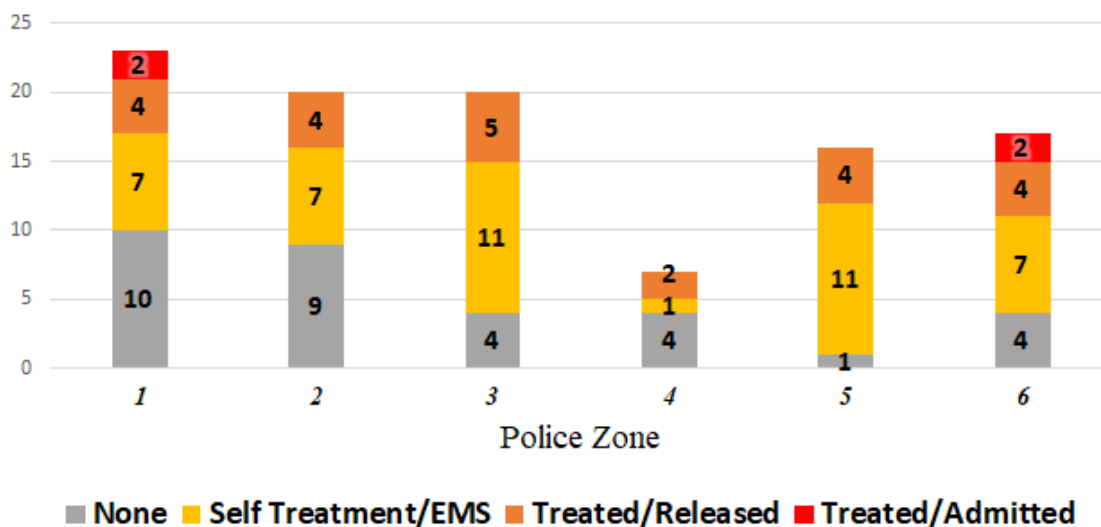
2020

As a result of the 439 incidents of subject resistance (documented through 1042 uses of force) , **102 officers reported injuries inflicted by the resisting subject(s)**. 27 officers sustained injuries requiring treatment at a hospital, 4 of whom with injuries resulting in hospital admission.

Breakdown of Officers Injured by Resisting Subject by Treatment Received



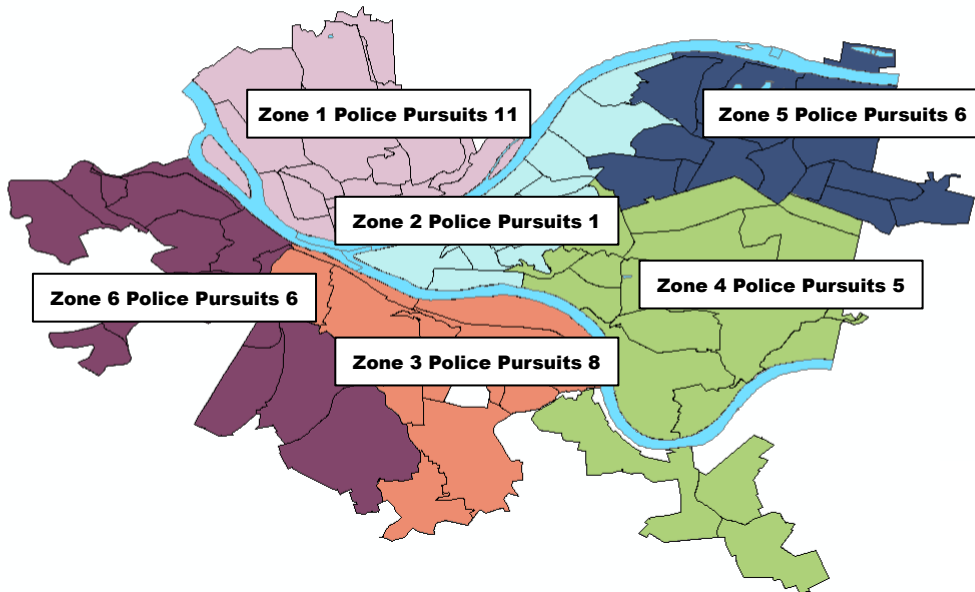
Police Zone Breakdown of Treatment Received by Officers Injured by Resisting Subject



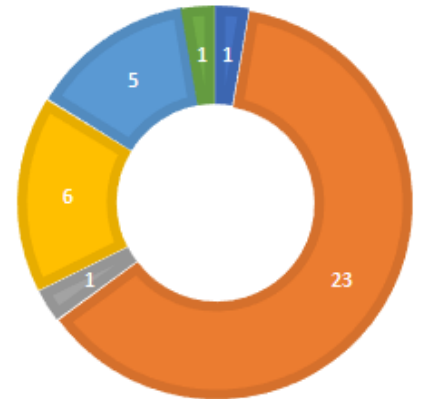
POLICE PURSUITS

Annual Statistical Report

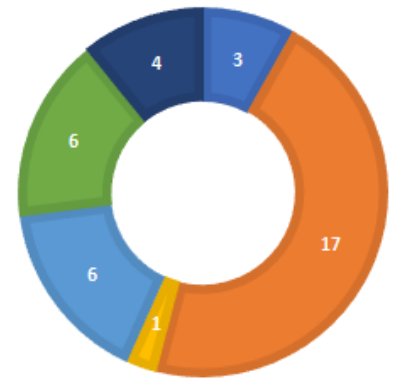
2020



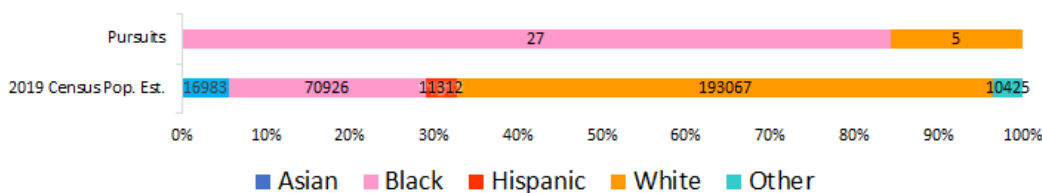
REASON PURSUIT INITIATED



REASON PURSUIT TERMINATED



Estimated Population Demographics vs. 2020 Pursuit Demographics



Total Police Pursuits in 2020: 37

Abandoned
 Induced Stop
 Stopped By Collision
 Violator Vehicle Disabled
 Discontinued
 Police Vehicle Disabled
 Stopped Voluntarily

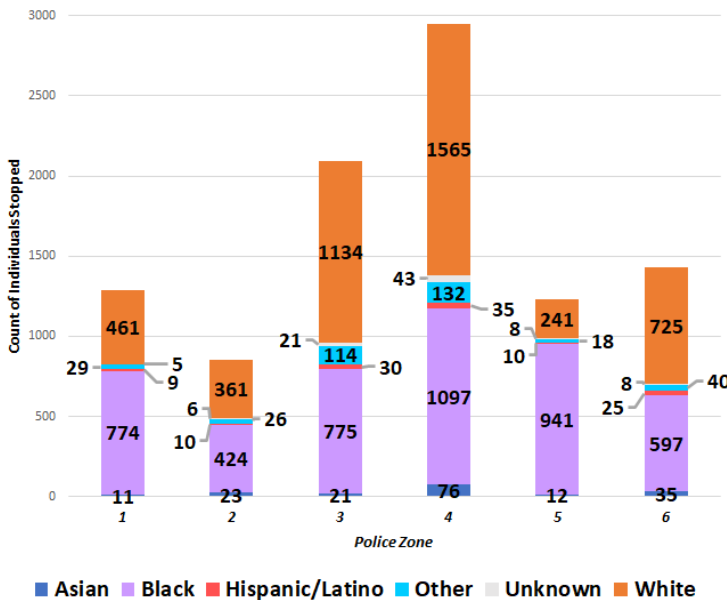
Age	Asian			Black			Hispanic			White			Unknown			Other		No Description	Total by Age
	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male		
10 Years and Under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 18 Years	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
19 to 29 Years	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
30 to 39 Years	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
40 to 49 Years	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
50 to 59 Years	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
60 to 69 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 Years and Above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	11
Total by Race and Gender	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	37

TRAFFIC STOPS

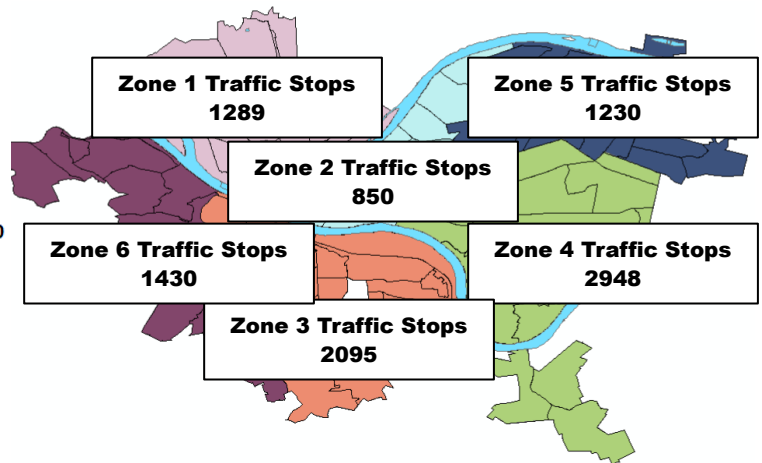
Annual Statistical Report

2020

Traffic Stops by Police Zone and Race of Individual Stopped

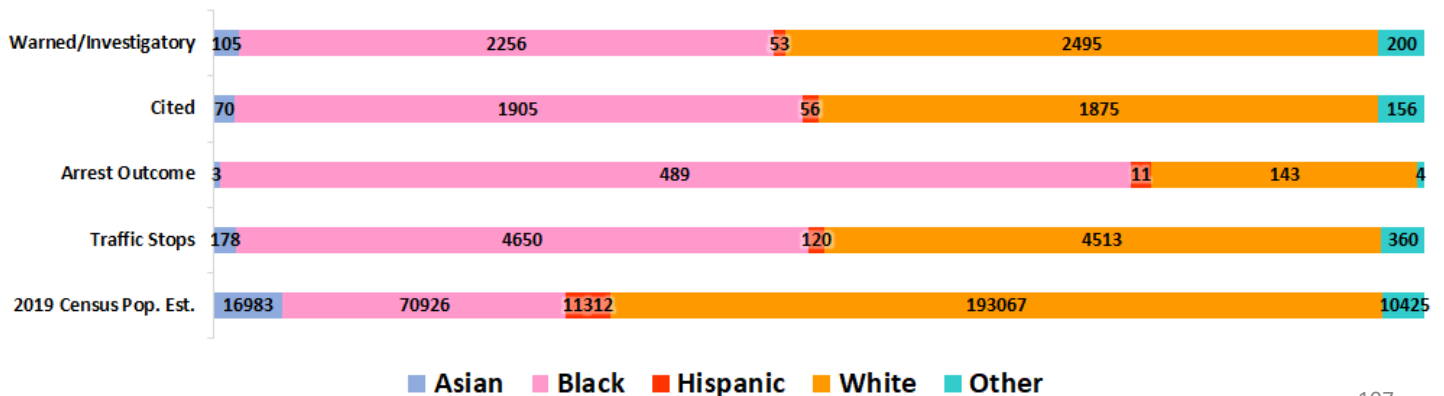


In 2020, 70 traffic stops occurred outside of the city limits, contributing to a grand total of **9912** individuals involved in traffic stops made by the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.



Traffic Stop Outcome	Asian		Black			Hispanic /Latino		White		Unknown			Other		Total by Outcome
	Femal e	Male	Femal e	Male	Unk	Femal e	Male	Femal e	Male	Femal e	Male	Unk	Femal e	Male	
Arrested	0	3	74	414	1	1	10	43	100	0	2	0	2	2	652
Cited	15	55	592	1311	2	12	44	598	1277	12	45	2	10	146	4121
Investigatory Stop Only	0	3	35	83	0	1	0	20	84	0	2	2	3	3	236
Warned	24	78	704	1430	4	16	36	868	1523	3	23	0	41	153	4903
Total by Race+Gender	39	139	1405	3238	7	30	90	1529	2984	15	72	4	56	304	9912

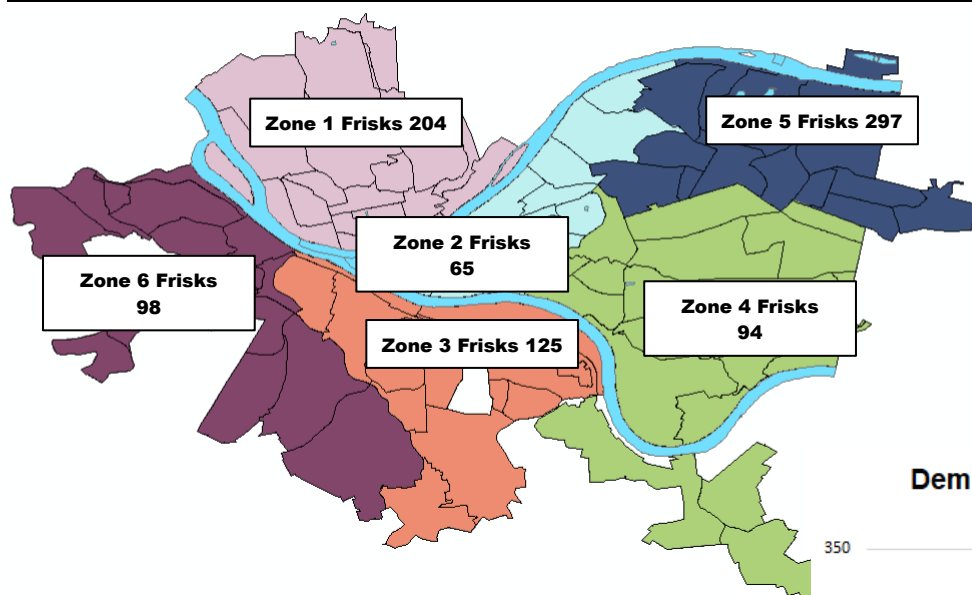
Estimated Population Demographics vs. 2020 Traffic Stop Demographics



FRISK SEARCH

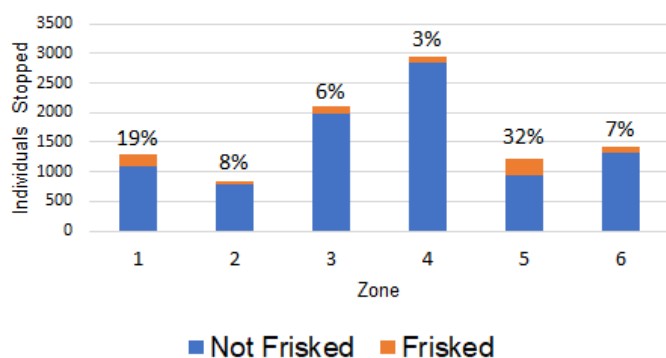
Annual Statistical Report

2020

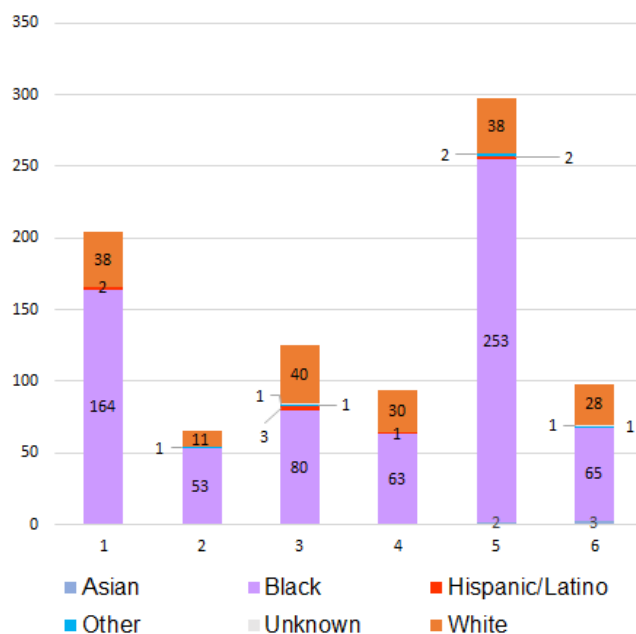


Of the 9912 individuals targeted in traffic stops performed by the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, **officers frisked 901 individuals.**

Traffic Stops by Zone Subdivided with Percentage of Stops Involving Frisking of Subject



Demographic Breakdown of Frisked Individuals by Zone



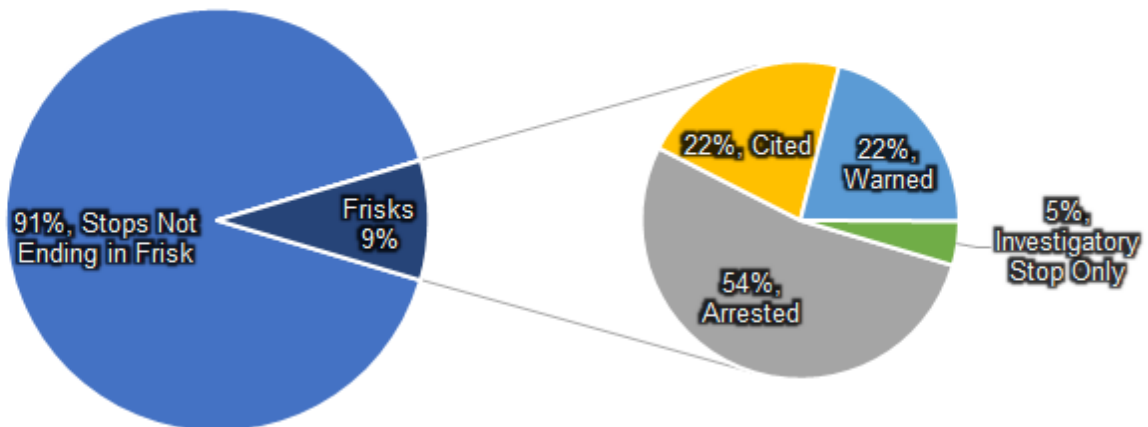
Race and Gender	Asian			Black			Hispanic			White			Unknown		Other		No Description	Total
	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Female	Male		
	0	5	0	72	618	2	1	7	0	39	150	0	0	2	2	3	0	
Total by Race	5			692			8			189			2		5		0	901

FRISK SEARCH

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Fraction of Stops Ending in Friks, with Breakdowns by Outcome of Frisk



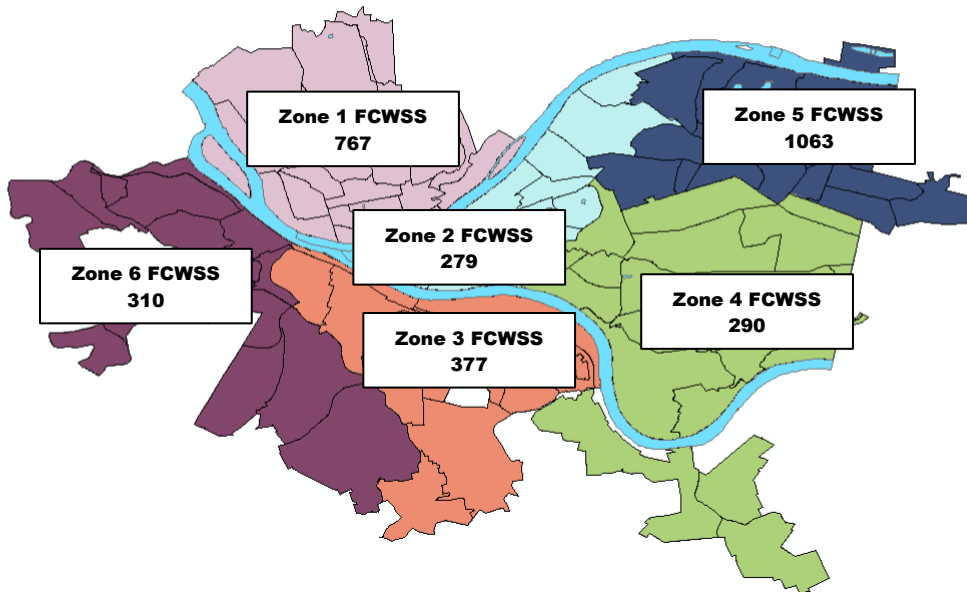
Frisk Outcome	Asian			Black			Hispanic			White			Unknown		Other		No Description	Total by Age
	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Arrested	0	3	0	47	316	0	1	7	0	24	77	0	0	0	1	1	0	477
Cited	0	0	0	8	142	1	0	0	0	5	35	0	0	1	0	1	0	193
Investigatory Stop Only	0	0	0	5	27	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	40
Warned	0	2	0	12	133	1	0	0	0	8	34	0	0	0	0	1	0	191
Total by Race and Gender	0	5	0	72	618	2	1	7	0	39	150	0	0	2	2	3	0	901

Search Result	Asian			Black			Hispanic			White			Unknown		Other		No Description	Total by Outcome
	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Unk	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Nothing Found	0	4	0	29	227	2	1	3	0	12	63	0	0	2	1	1	0	345
Evidence Found	0	0	0	29	244	0	0	3	0	18	53	0	0	0	1	2	0	350
Weapon Found	0	0	0	4	63	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	76
Contraband Found	0	1	0	24	259	0	0	3	0	20	54	0	0	0	1	0	0	362

FIELD CONTACT / WARRANTLESS SEARCH & SEIZURE

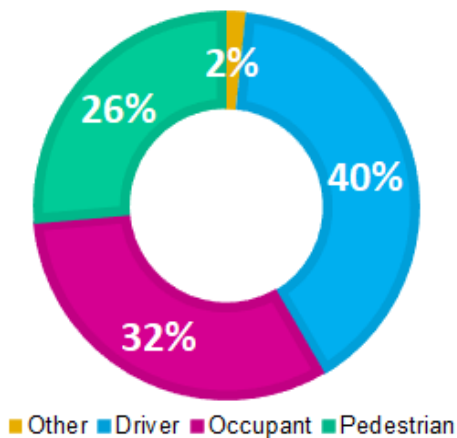
Annual Statistical Report

2020

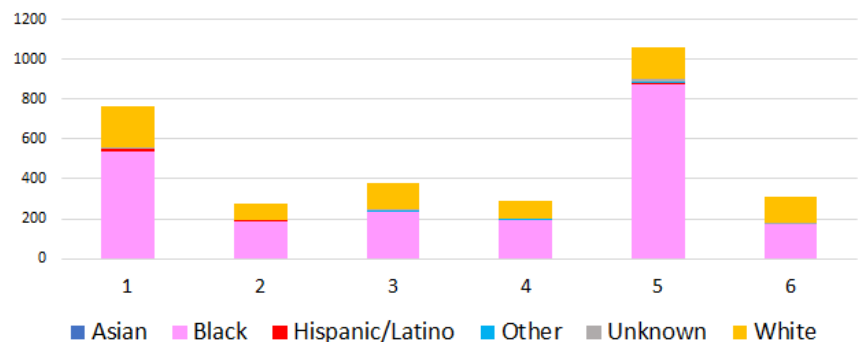


In 2020, 63 field contact / warrantless search and seizures occurred outside of city limits, contributing to a grand total of 3149 FCWSS made by the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.

DESCRIPTION OF FIELD CONTACT



Field Contact / Warrantless Search by Zone and Subject's Race



In 2020, one (1) FCWSS incident required officers to perform a strip search. This incident occurred in the month of July, at 03:58 hours within Zone 3. A black male field contact between the ages of 18 - 29 surrendered drugs located on his person following a traffic stop initiated due to a damaged brake-light. A male officer conducted a search of the individual and recovered additional suspected illegal drugs. Officers then arrested the subject.

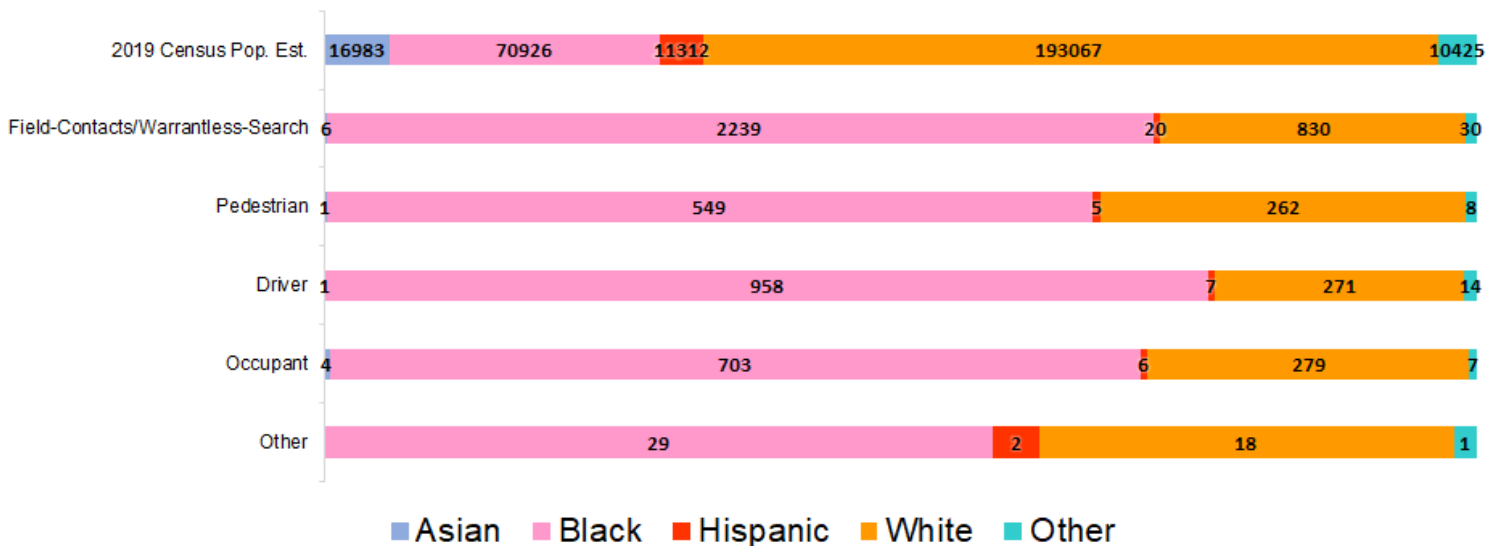
FIELD CONTACT / WARRANTLESS SEARCH & SEIZURE

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Field Contact Age Group	Asian			Black			Hispanic			White			Unknown		Other		No Description	Total by Age
	Femal e	Male	Un k	Femal e	Male	Un k	Femal e	Mal e	Unk	Femal e	Mal e	Un k	Femal e	Male	Female	Male		
10 Years and Under	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
11 to 18 Years	1	0	0	44	226	0	1	1	0	9	36	0	0	2	0	4	0	324
19 to 29 Years	0	1	0	201	865	2	0	9	0	91	163	1	1	1	6	14	0	1355
30 to 39 Years	1	0	0	99	352	1	2	4	0	87	163	0	1	3	2	2	0	717
40 to 49 Years	0	1	0	41	127	0	1	1	0	64	84	0	1	0	0	1	0	321
50 to 59 Years	0	1	0	40	154	1	0	0	0	16	67	0	1	0	0	0	0	280
60 to 69 Years	0	0	0	16	41	0	0	1	0	11	28	0	1	1	0	1	0	100
70 Years and Above	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Unknown	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	21
Total by Race and	2	4	0	447	1788	4	4	16	0	280	548	1	5	8	8	22	4	3141

Estimated Population Demographics vs. 2020 Field-Contact/Warrantless-Search Demographics



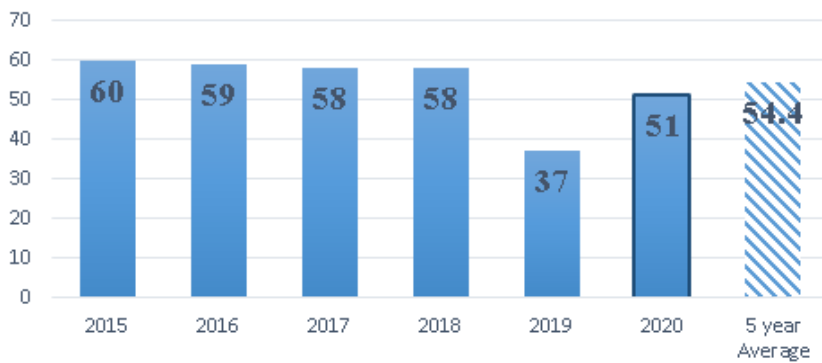
HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

Annual Statistical Report

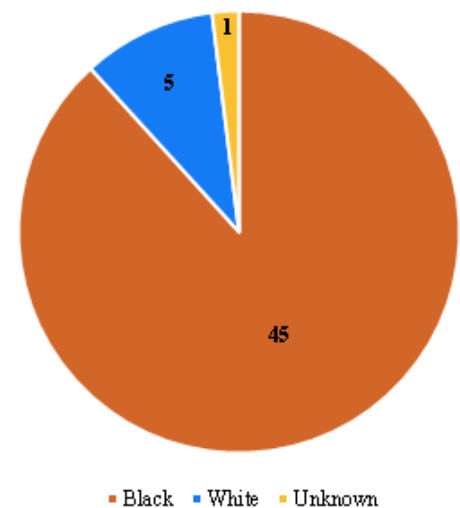
2020

In 2020, there were 51 Homicides in the city of Pittsburgh, a 36% increase from the previous year, though 6% below the 5-year average. Of these, 88% of the victims were black.

Homicides by Year & 5 Year Average



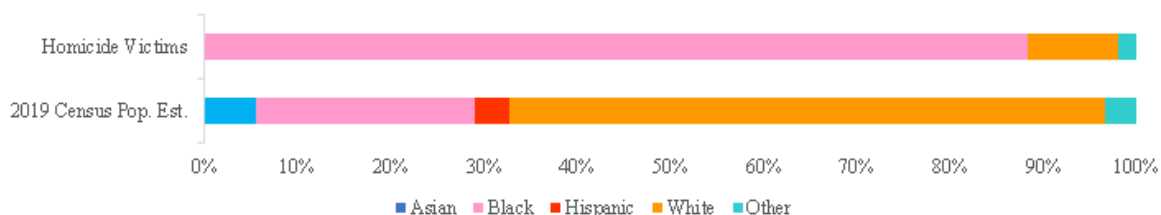
2020 Homicide Victims by Race



2020 Homicide Victims by Age Group, Race, & Gender

Age	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Other		Total by Age
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
10 Years and Under	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
11 to 18 Years	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
19 to 29 Years	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
30 to 39 Years	0	0	4	11	0	0	1	2	0	0	18
40 to 49 Years	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
50 to 59 Years	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
60 Years & Above	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total by Race and Gender	0	0	7	38	0	0	2	3	0	1	51

Estimated Population Demographics vs. 2020 Demographics

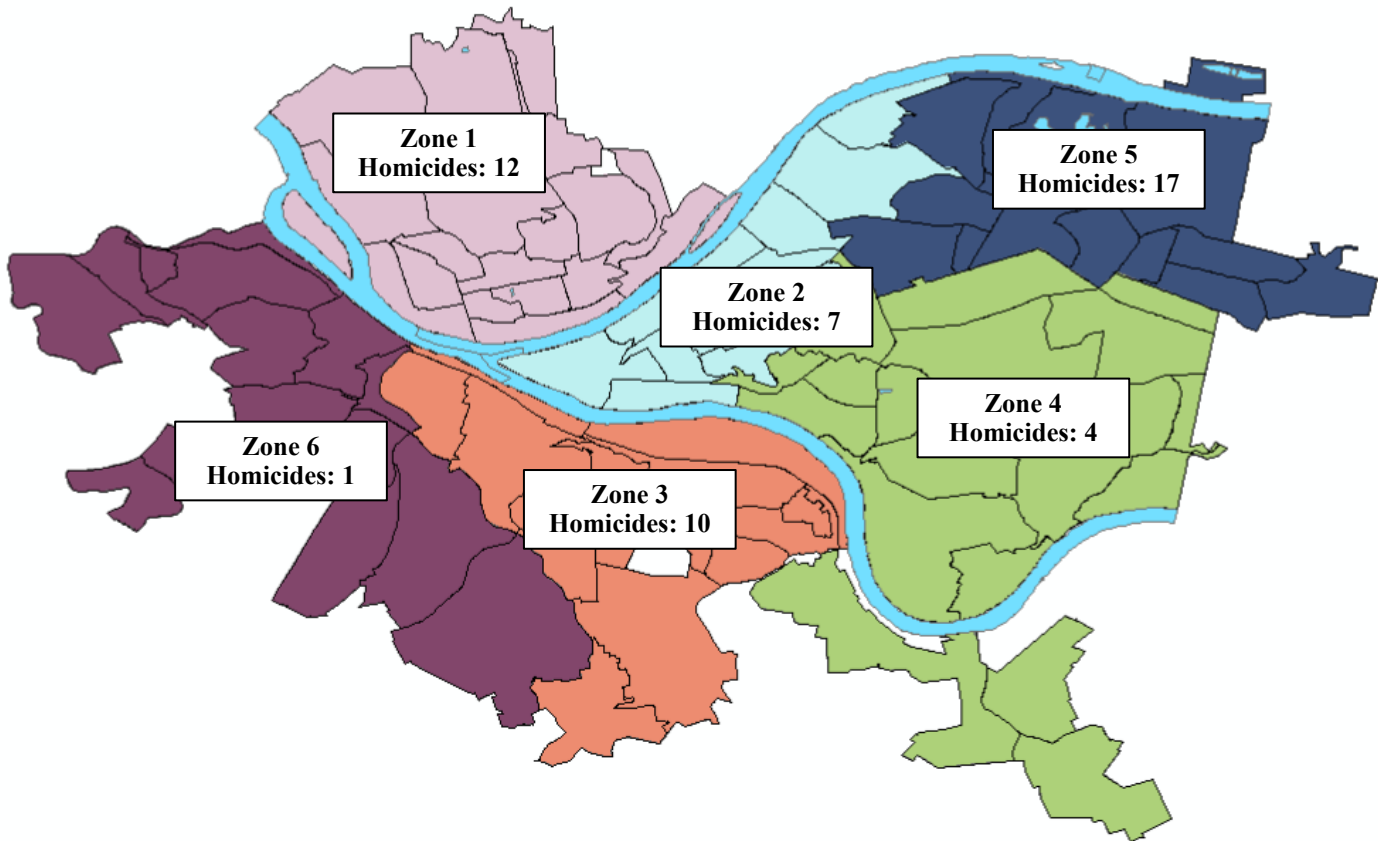


HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

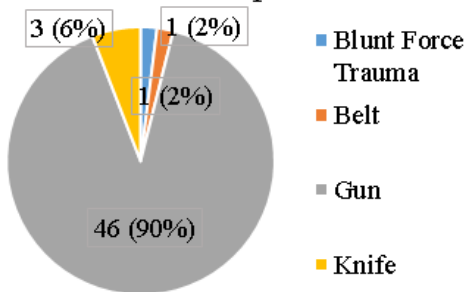
Annual Statistical Report

2020

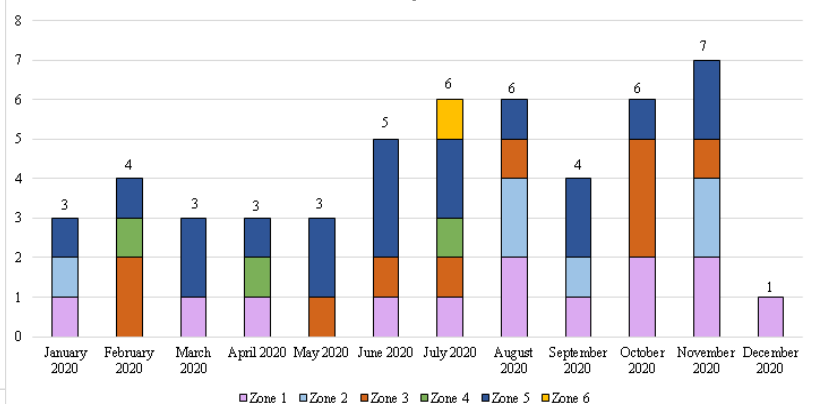
Zone 5 led the city in Homicides with 17 in 2020, followed by Zone 1 with 12, Zone 3 with 10, Zone 2 with 7, Zone 4 with 4, and Zone 6 with 1. Guns were used in 90% of homicides, and knives in 6%.



2020 Homicide Weapons



2020 Homicides by Month and Zone



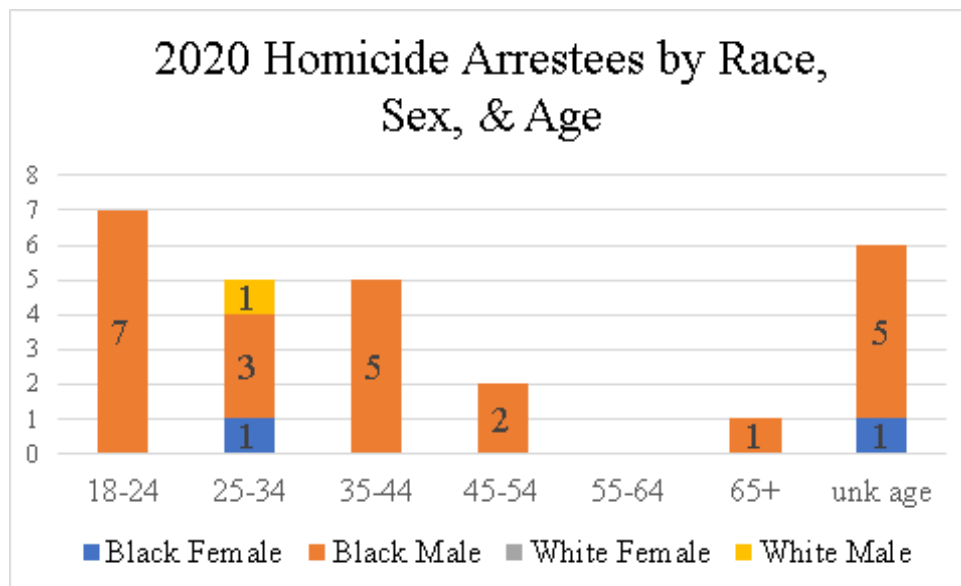
HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

Annual Statistical Report

2020

In 2020, Police made twenty-six (26) arrests in twenty-one (21) homicide cases of the total Fifty-one (51) 2020 homicides. Eight (8) additional cases were exceptionally cleared, for a homicide clearance rate of 57%. Twenty-two (22) cases remain open. The demographics of those arrested are below.

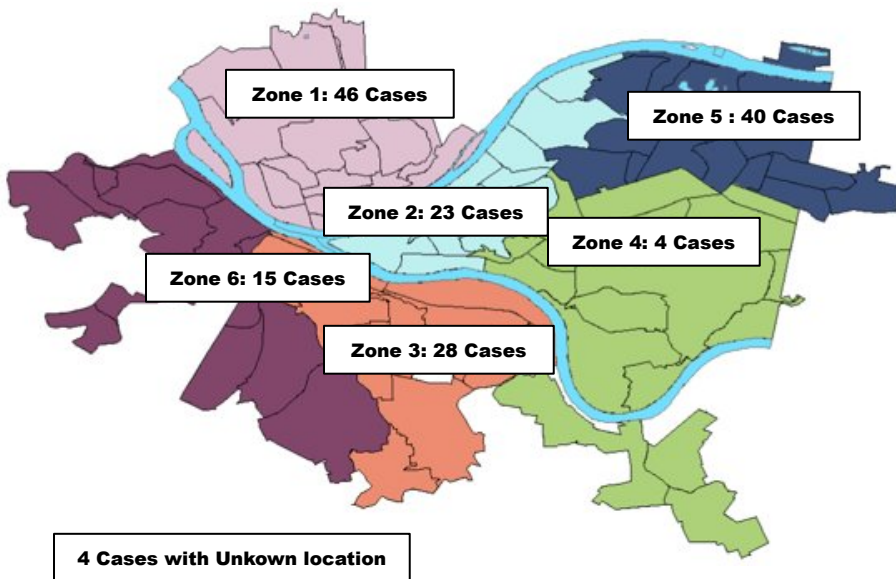
Age	Black		White		Total by Age
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
18-24	0	7	0	0	7
25-34	1	3	0	1	3
35-44	0	5	0	0	5
45-54	0	2	0	0	2
55-64	0	0	0	0	0
65+	0	1	0	0	1
<u>unk age</u>	1	5	0	0	6
Total by Race & Gender	2	23	0	1	26



GROUP VIOLENCE INTERVENTION (GVI)

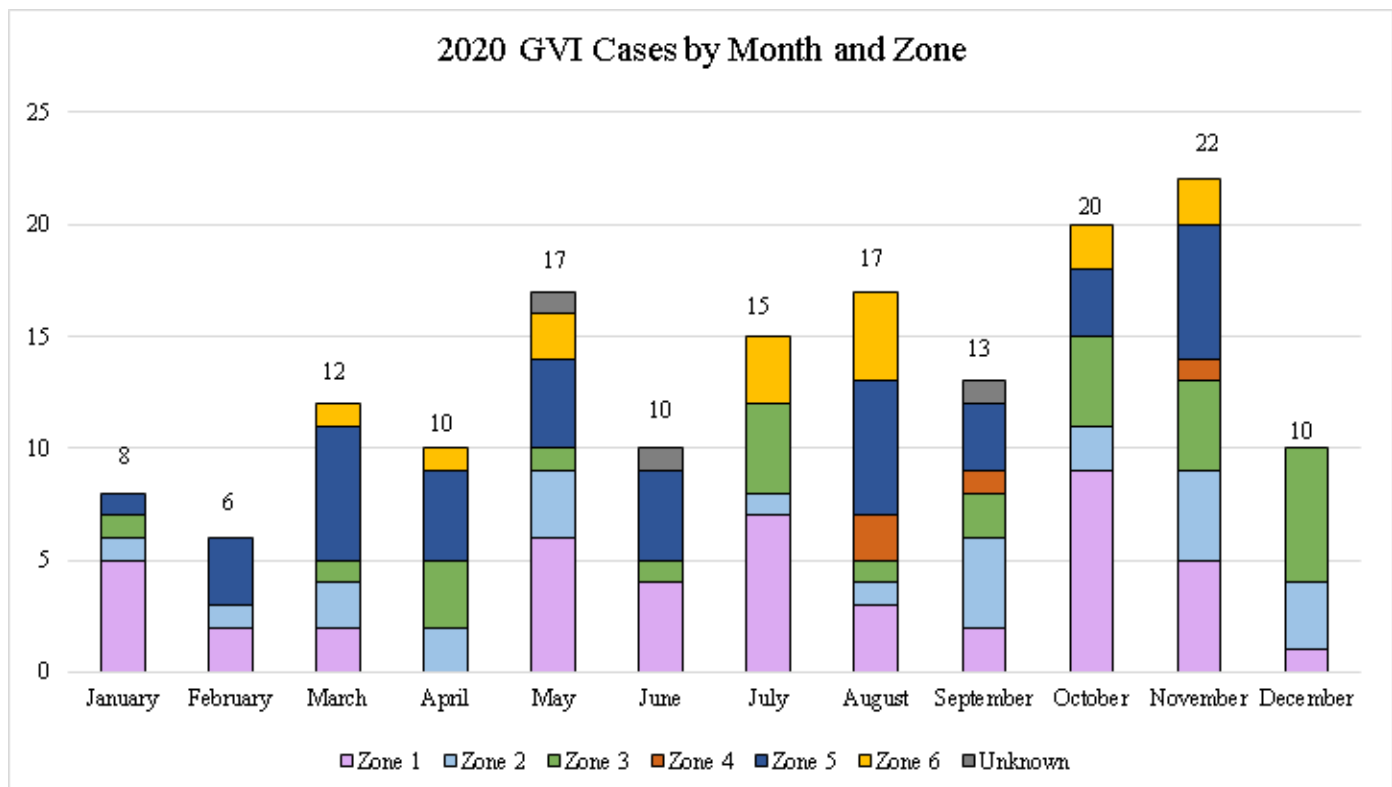
Annual Statistical Report

2020



The Group Violence Intervention Unit (GVI) is part of Major Crimes that investigates gun violence and its links to group activity. In 2020, GVI investigated 160 incidents. Fifteen (15) of these incidents had multiple victims, for a total of 179 victims. Of the 160 incidents, 5 were determined to not have been shootings, 4 occurred outside the city, 12 were determined to be self-inflicted gunshot wounds, 1 was unfounded, and 2 victims perished of their wounds, becoming homicides. The final count of 136 represents the city's nonfatal shootings in 2020.

2020 GVI Cases by Month and Zone



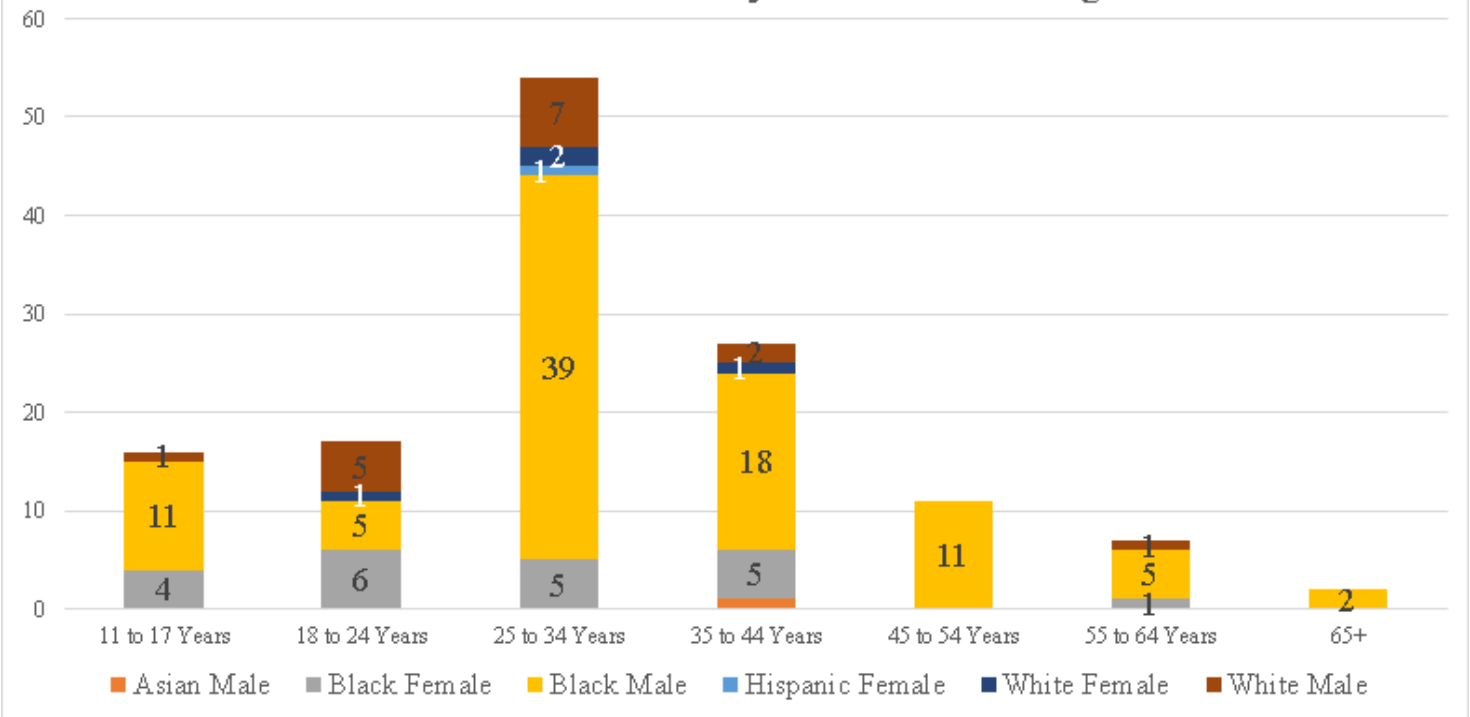
GROUP VIOLENCE INTERVENTION (GVI)

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Age	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Total by Age
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
10 Years and Under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 17 Years	0	0	4	11	0	0	0	1	16
18 to 24 Years	0	0	6	50	0	0	1	5	62
25 to 34 Years	0	0	5	39	1	0	2	7	54
35 to 44 Years	0	1	5	18	0	0	1	2	27
45 to 54 Years	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
55 to 64 Years	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	7
65+	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total by Race and Gender	0	1	21	136	1	0	4	16	179

2020 GVI Victims by Race, Sex & Age

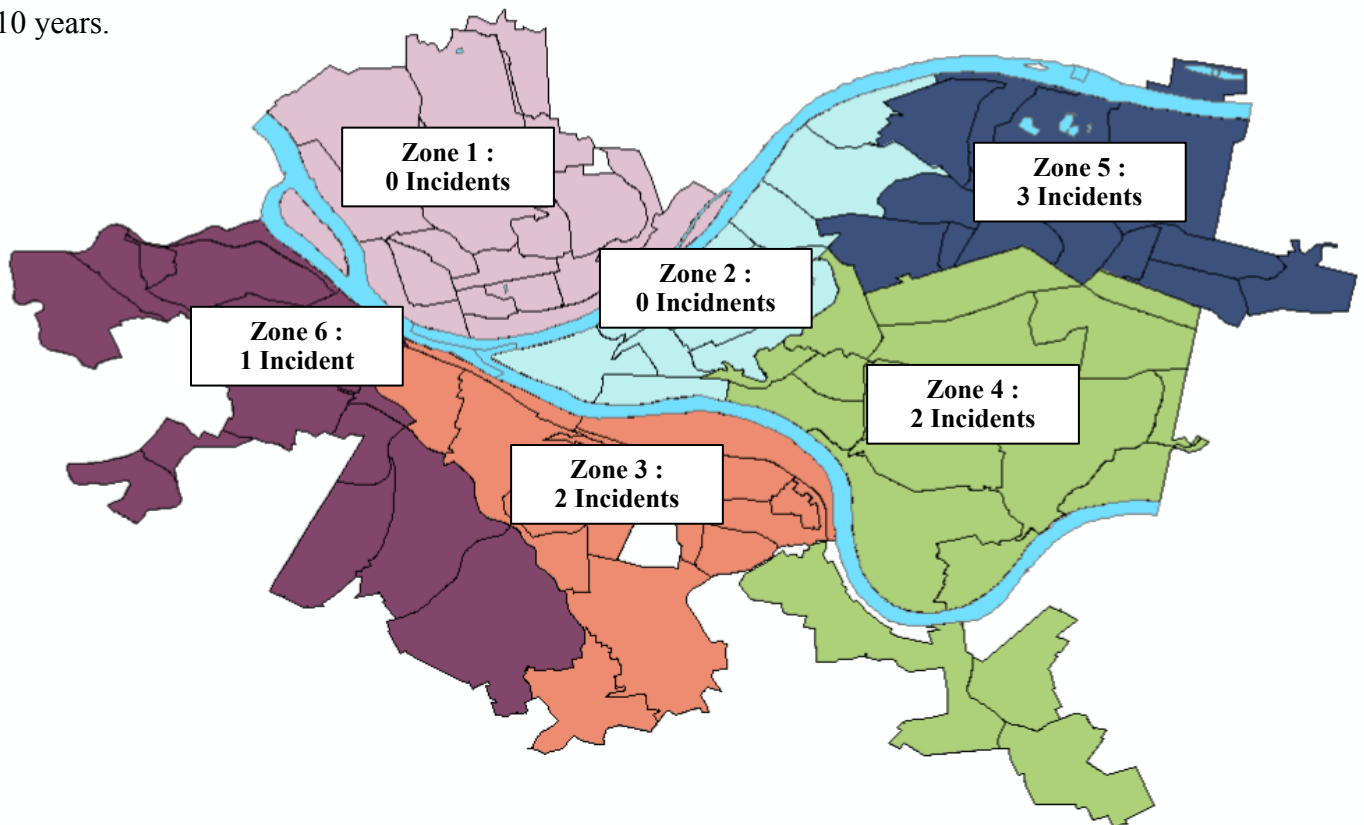


ETHNIC INTIMIDATION

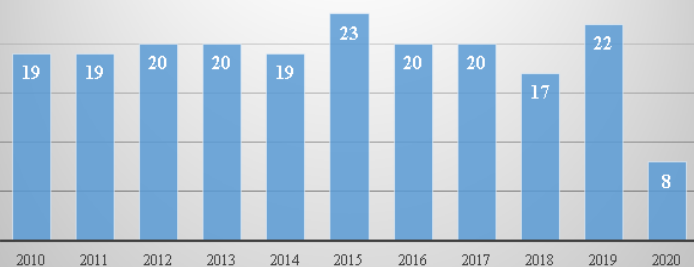
Annual Statistical Report

2020

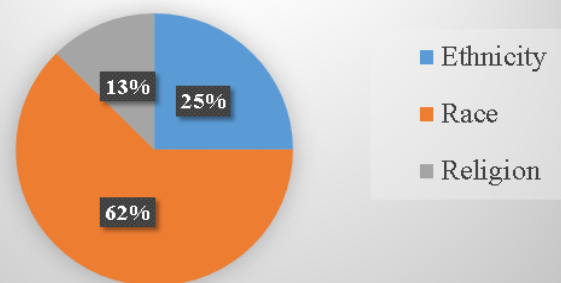
Ethnic Intimidation refers to charges filed that target a victim in terms of their race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, or ability/disability. PA Crime Code does not have an explicit "Hate Crime" charge, and Ethnic Intimidation charges attempt to capture crimes motivated by animus toward individuals based on these protected classes. In calendar year 2020 there were eight (8) ethnic intimidation incidents in the city of Pittsburgh, which is 60% lower than the annual average number of ethnic intimidation incidents (19.9) over the last 10 years.



Ethnic Intimidation Incidents by Year:
2010-2020



Ethnic Intimidation Incidents by Class
targeted: 2020



Four (4) Incidents targeted individuals who are black, One (1) who is white, One (1) who is Asian, One (1) who is from India, and One (1) who is Jewish.

CRIME BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Crime statistics are not a 100% accurate reflection of the actual rate of crimes being committed, as they only represent reported crimes. Reporting varies greatly by crime type, with violent crime being reported far more frequently than property crime. Crimes are separated into two categories (Part I and Part II) within the Federal Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) standards. In 2020, the City of Pittsburgh saw a total of **20,772** reported crimes. Here you will see a breakdown of total crimes by neighborhood.

Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Allegheny Center	Allegheny West	Allentown	Arlington	Arlington Heights
Homicide	1	0	3	0	0
Rape	2	0	1	0	0
Robbery	7	1	9	3	2
Agg. Assault	8	2	17	6	5
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	18	3	30	9	7
Burglary	3	1	16	6	1
Theft	31	11	66	25	7
Vehicle Theft	4	2	7	1	0
Arson	1	0	3	1	0
Part 1 Property Crime Total	39	14	92	33	8
Part 1 Incident Total	57	17	122	42	15

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Allegheny Center	Allegheny West	Allentown	Arlington	Arlington Heights
Forgery	8	0	2	1	0
Simple Assault	23	3	67	21	8
Fraud	3	4	24	9	2
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	1	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	13	4	31	17	1
Carry Weapon	7	0	4	1	3
Prostitution	0	0	3	0	0
Sex Offense	2	2	3	0	1
Drug Offense	44	1	6	4	0
Endangering Children	0	0	1	1	0
DUI	3	1	3	1	0
Liquor Laws	0	0	1	0	0
Public Drunkenness	2	1	9	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	6	0	11	7	1
Other	31	3	44	16	3
Part II Incident Total	143	19	209	78	19
Grand Total	200	36	331	120	34

CRIME BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Annual Statistical Report

2020

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Banksville	Bedford Dwellings	Beechview	Beltzhoover	Bloomfield
Homicide	0	2	0	2	0
Rape	0	0	0	1	0
Robbery	5	7	3	2	6
Agg. Assault	3	14	8	11	4
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	8	23	11	16	10
Burglary	3	9	25	13	21
Theft	20	23	68	30	126
Vehicle Theft	3	6	12	6	12
Arson	0	4	1	5	3
Part 1 Property Crime Total	26	42	106	54	162
Part 1 Incident Total	34	65	117	70	172

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Banksville	Bedford Dwellings	Beechview	Beltzhoover	Bloomfield
Forgery	2	0	3	2	6
Simple Assault	18	57	63	23	56
Fraud	16	12	33	8	41
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	2
Receiving Stolen Prop	1	1	2	2	2
Vandalism	9	22	39	23	62
Carry Weapon	2	12	5	7	2
Prostitution	7	1	0	0	0
Sex Offense	2	3	6	2	5
Drug Offense	8	5	12	10	12
Endangering Children	0	2	1	1	1
DUI	3	0	10	3	6
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0
Public Drunkenness	2	1	5	1	3
Disorderly Conduct	9	10	22	2	18
Other	11	21	54	10	34
Part II Incident Total	90	147	255	94	250
Grand Total	124	212	372	164	422

CRIME BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Annual Statistical Report

2020

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Bluff	Bon Air	Brighton Heights	Brookline	California-Kirkbride
Homicide	0	0	4	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	1	0
Robbery	10	1	7	13	1
Agg. Assault	27	2	19	15	4
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	37	3	30	29	5
Burglary	13	1	16	21	3
Theft	55	15	88	105	20
Vehicle Theft	8	1	18	10	1
Arson	1	0	3	2	0
Part 1 Property Crime Total	77	17	125	138	24
Part 1 Incident Total	114	20	155	167	29

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Bluff	Bon Air	Brighton Heights	Brookline	California-Kirkbride
Forgery	7	0	3	3	1
Simple Assault	33	14	52	93	18
Fraud	16	1	26	60	11
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	2	0	3	1	2
Vandalism	27	12	46	71	9
Carry Weapon	4	0	5	5	2
Prostitution	3	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	5	0	1	8	0
Drug Offense	15	5	23	13	9
Endangering Children	0	0	1	3	2
DUI	4	7	11	11	0
Liquor Laws	1	0	0	0	0
Public Drunkenness	5	1	6	8	1
Disorderly Conduct	4	4	17	23	8
Other	67	9	36	70	11
Part II Incident Total	193	53	230	369	74
Total	307	73	385	536	103

CRIME BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Annual Statistical Report

2020

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Carrick	Central Business District	Central Lawrenceville	Central Northside	Central Oakland
Homicide	1	0	0	0	1
Rape	3	4	0	0	1
Robbery	20	58	0	13	5
Agg. Assault	29	36	6	9	3
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	53	98	6	22	10
Burglary	39	72	5	9	21
Theft	142	383	48	92	66
Vehicle Theft	18	20	3	10	0
Arson	2	10	0	1	2
Part 1 Property Crime Total	201	485	56	112	89
Part 1 Incident Total	254	583	62	134	99

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Carrick	Central Business District	Central Lawrenceville	Central Northside	Central Oakland
Forgery	4	13	1	2	4
Simple Assault	146	227	30	24	19
Fraud	46	65	19	10	14
Embezzlement	2	3	1	1	1
Receiving Stolen Prop	1	5	0	0	0
Vandalism	79	112	26	25	27
Carry Weapon	10	14	2	4	3
Prostitution	0	26	0	0	1
Sex Offense	10	20	0	1	1
Drug Offense	31	55	6	27	4
Endangering Children	0	1	2	0	0
DUI	12	9	7	4	1
Liquor Laws	1	11	0	1	9
Public Drunkenness	8	122	2	4	12
Disorderly Conduct	38	62	18	7	11
Other	120	176	25	24	16
Part II Incident Total	508	921	139	134	123
Grand Total	762	1504	201	268	222

CRIME BY NEIGHBORHOOD

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2020

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Chartiers City	Chateau	Crafton Heights	Crawford-Roberts	Duquesne Heights
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0
Rape	0	2	0	0	0
Robbery	0	1	4	4	0
Agg. Assault	2	2	7	10	3
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	2	5	11	15	3
Burglary	1	2	8	12	7
Theft	12	16	64	63	9
Vehicle Theft	1	1	6	3	1
Arson	0	0	0	1	1
Part 1 Property Crime Total	14	19	78	79	18
Part 1 Incident Total	16	24	89	94	21

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Chartiers City	Chateau	Crafton Heights	Crawford-Roberts	Duquesne Heights
Forgery	1	1	0	4	1
Simple Assault	5	13	48	50	5
Fraud	1	3	14	16	17
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	0	0	1	1	0
Vandalism	3	4	21	23	6
Carry Weapon	10	0	23	14	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	4	0
Sex Offense	0	1	0	2	1
Drug Offense	0	11	6	7	6
Endangering Children	0	0	1	0	0
DUI	0	5	1	0	4
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	1	0
Public Drunkenness	0	0	1	3	1
Disorderly Conduct	0	3	17	9	3
Other	2	15	30	31	7
Part II Incident Total	22	56	163	165	51
Grand Total	38	80	252	259	72

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	East Allegheny	East Carnegie	East Hills	East Liberty	Elliott
Homicide	0	0	1	2	0
Rape	0	0	0	1	0
Robbery	12	0	13	11	5
Agg. Assault	11	1	22	13	10
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	23	1	36	27	15
Burglary	13	0	14	18	10
Theft	149	6	62	226	30
Vehicle Theft	6	1	14	15	11
Arson	2	1	7	3	0
Part 1 Property Crime Total	170	8	97	262	51
Part 1 Incident Total	193	9	133	289	66

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	East Allegheny	East Carnegie	East Hills	East Liberty	Elliott
Forgery	3	0	3	5	3
Simple Assault	44	4	69	78	40
Fraud	14	4	19	36	11
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	3	0	0	1	1
Vandalism	22	1	42	68	23
Carry Weapon	1	1	12	6	24
Prostitution	22	0	0	1	0
Sex Offense	3	0	3	7	1
Drug Offense	52	0	40	36	11
Endangering Children	0	0	4	2	1
DUI	6	0	6	2	3
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0
Public Drunkenness	3	0	3	3	0
Disorderly Conduct	17	0	11	29	11
Other	45	8	34	55	18
Part II Incident Total	235	18	246	330	147
Grand Total	428	27	379	619	213

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Part I Offenses Known To Law Enforcement	Esplen	Fairywood	Fineview	Friendship	Garfield
Homicide	0	0	0	0	1
Rape	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery	0	0	6	2	6
Agg. Assault	2	1	7	1	11
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	2	1	13	3	19
Burglary	0	1	6	6	13
Theft	6	10	30	46	47
Vehicle Theft	2	3	3	3	8
Arson	0	2	2	0	2
Part 1 Property Crime Total	8	16	41	55	70
Part 1 Incident Total	10	17	54	58	89

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Esplen	Fairywood	Fineview	Friendship	Garfield
Forgery	0	2	5	1	3
Simple Assault	8	9	30	9	37
Fraud	1	5	7	6	19
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	2	0	2	0	6
Vandalism	5	9	9	13	42
Carry Weapon	3	0	7	0	11
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Offense	7	0	33	1	12
Endangering Children	0	0	0	0	0
DUI	0	1	2	0	1
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0
Public Drunkenness	0	0	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	3	5	1	9
Other	6	5	21	5	34
Part II Incident Total	32	34	122	36	174
Grand Total	42	51	176	94	263

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Part I Offenses Known To Law Enforcement	Glen Hazel	Greenfield	Hays	Hazelwood	Highland Park
Homicide	0	0	1	1	1
Rape	2	0	0	2	1
Robbery	2	1	0	9	2
Agg. Assault	2	5	0	16	9
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	6	6	1	28	13
Burglary	2	12	2	25	9
Theft	9	50	4	52	44
Vehicle Theft	1	7	3	11	7
Arson	0	0	1	4	0
Part 1 Property Crime Total	12	69	10	92	60
Part 1 Incident Total	18	75	11	120	73

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Glen Hazel	Greenfield	Hays	Hazelwood	Highland Park
Forgery	1	1	1	4	0
Simple Assault	17	25	8	90	24
Fraud	3	35	0	26	27
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	0	0	0	6	5
Vandalism	3	28	4	67	18
Carry Weapon	2	2	0	9	4
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	0	2	1	2	2
Drug Offense	0	3	0	23	29
Endangering Children	0	1	0	2	3
DUI	0	1	2	4	4
Liquor Laws	0	1	0	1	0
Public Drunkenness	1	3	1	4	2
Disorderly Conduct	6	24	2	22	5
Other	5	34	2	54	24
Part II Incident Total	38	160	21	314	147
Grand Total	56	235	32	434	220

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Homewood North	Homewood South	Homewood West	Knoxville	Larimer
Homicide	8	2	0	2	1
Rape	2	0	0	1	0
Robbery	15	21	3	13	6
Agg. Assault	32	31	7	20	11
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	57	54	10	36	18
Burglary	16	34	9	25	13
Theft	65	63	17	64	49
Vehicle Theft	15	26	5	8	4
Arson	5	8	0	2	3
Part 1 Property Crime Total	101	131	31	99	69
Part 1 Incident Total	158	185	41	135	87

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Homewood North	Homewood South	Homewood West	Knoxville	Larimer
Forgery	8	12	3	5	2
Simple Assault	96	83	32	81	42
Fraud	16	23	3	17	11
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	5	5	1	4	2
Vandalism	42	66	14	49	26
Carry Weapon	16	24	4	15	4
Prostitution	7	5	0	1	0
Sex Offense	4	2	1	6	0
Drug Offense	59	80	38	19	27
Endangering Children	3	0	3	2	1
DUI	7	8	4	6	2
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0
Public Drunkenness	2	0	0	5	2
Disorderly Conduct	12	16	4	17	9
Other	51	57	15	44	34
Part II Incident Total	328	381	122	271	162
Grand Total	486	566	163	406	249

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar	Lincoln Place	Lower Lawrenceville	Manchester	Marshall-Shadeland
Homicide	3	0	0	2	1
Rape	2	0	0	0	0
Robbery	10	1	5	0	14
Agg. Assault	19	2	1	12	26
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	34	3	6	14	41
Burglary	12	5	5	8	14
Theft	128	15	28	26	69
Vehicle Theft	14	2	3	1	12
Arson	3	0	2	0	2
Part 1 Property Crime Total	157	22	38	35	97
Part 1 Incident Total	191	25	44	49	138

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar	Lincoln Place	Lower Lawrenceville	Manchester	Marshall-Shadeland
Forgery	6	0	2	0	7
Simple Assault	65	21	13	34	78
Fraud	20	11	10	15	21
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	2
Receiving Stolen Prop	1	0	0	0	2
Vandalism	25	6	23	10	52
Carry Weapon	17	3	0	10	11
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	1
Sex Offense	3	0	1	1	1
Drug Offense	53	2	1	18	37
Endangering Children	3	0	0	0	1
DUI	2	1	4	3	1
Liquor Laws	0	0	1	0	0
Public Drunkenness	1	0	0	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	6	4	10	8	17
Other	61	8	16	15	44
Part II Incident Total	264	56	81	114	276
Grand Total	455	81	125	163	414

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Middle Hill	Morningside	Mt. Oliver	Mount Washington	New Homestead
Homicide	2	0	0	2	0
Rape	0	0	0	2	0
Robbery	10	0	0	5	0
Agg. Assault	15	1	1	16	0
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	27	1	1	25	0
Burglary	11	8	4	26	2
Theft	40	33	11	84	0
Vehicle Theft	13	5	2	22	1
Arson	4	0	0	2	0
Part 1 Property Crime Total	68	46	17	134	3
Part 1 Incident Total	95	47	18	159	3

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Middle Hill	Morningside	Mount Oliver	Mount Washington	New Homestead
Forgery	5	1	2	2	0
Simple Assault	42	9	8	88	1
Fraud	11	12	1	55	5
Embezzlement	0	1	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	4	0	1	5	0
Vandalism	30	12	6	54	1
Carry Weapon	9	0	0	4	0
Prostitution	1	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	1	0	1	5	0
Drug Offense	9	1	1	11	0
Endangering Children	4	0	1	0	0
DUI	7	0	0	8	0
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	5	0
Public Drunkenness	6	0	0	6	0
Disorderly Conduct	7	6	1	25	3
Other	28	10	8	68	2
Part II Incident Total	164	52	30	336	12
Grand Total	259	99	48	495	15

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	North Oakland	North Shore	Northview Heights	Oakwood	Overbrook
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0
Rape	2	1	0	0	0
Robbery	6	5	6	1	0
Agg. Assault	4	3	11	0	6
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	12	9	18	1	6
Burglary	8	3	9	0	7
Theft	81	24	34	10	41
Vehicle Theft	2	2	4	1	1
Arson	2	0	2	0	0
Part 1 Property Crime Total	93	29	49	11	49
Part 1 Incident Total	105	38	67	12	55

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	North Oakland	North Shore	Northview Heights	Oakwood	Overbrook
Forgery	3	1	0	1	0
Simple Assault	27	17	45	3	17
Fraud	35	6	11	1	10
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	0	1	3	0	1
Vandalism	15	11	25	1	19
Carry Weapon	2	0	12	0	1
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	4	1	2	1	0
Drug Offense	1	15	12	1	1
Endangering Children	1	0	2	0	2
DUI	6	12	0	0	3
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0
Public Drunkenness	5	8	1	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	11	5	8	8	5
Other	15	5	22	2	22
Part II Incident Total	126	82	143	19	81
Grand Total	231	120	210	31	136

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Perry North	Perry South	Point Breeze	Point Breeze North	Polish Hill
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2	3	2	4	0
Agg. Assault	7	20	2	3	1
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	11	23	4	7	1
Burglary	7	14	10	12	6
Theft	59	58	71	50	12
Vehicle Theft	10	15	5	1	5
Arson	1	4	3	0	1
Part 1 Property Crime Total	77	91	89	63	24
Part 1 Incident Total	88	114	93	70	25

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Perry North	Perry South	Point Breeze	Point Breeze North	Polish Hill
Forgery	0	1	1	0	1
Simple Assault	28	44	21	26	7
Fraud	9	26	24	9	6
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	2	5	0	1	0
Vandalism	12	36	9	14	2
Carry Weapon	4	20	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	4	7	4	5	0
Drug Offense	11	25	8	10	1
Endangering Children	0	0	1	0	0
DUI	8	2	5	0	1
Liquor Laws	1	0	0	0	0
Public Drunkenness	1	2	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	7	15	10	8	3
Other	25	33	38	14	5
Part II Incident Total	112	216	121	87	26
Grand Total	200	330	214	157	51

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Regent Square	Ridgemont	Shadyside	Sheraden	South Oakland
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	6	12	2
Agg. Assault	0	0	6	29	2
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	0	0	12	42	4
Burglary	1	1	26	19	13
Theft	11	1	210	90	51
Vehicle Theft	0	1	11	13	2
Arson	0	0	1	2	0
Part 1 Property Crime Total	12	3	248	124	66
Part 1 Incident Total	12	3	260	166	70

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Regent Square	Ridgemont	Shadyside	Sheraden	South Oakland
Forgery	0	0	3	1	1
Simple Assault	2	4	37	107	21
Fraud	3	0	43	34	18
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	0	0	0	1	0
Vandalism	0	0	30	45	20
Carry Weapon	0	1	1	64	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	0	0	7	2	1
Drug Offense	0	0	8	20	4
Endangering Children	0	0	0	1	1
DUI	0	0	7	5	1
Liquor Laws	0	0	1	0	1
Public Drunkenness	0	0	9	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	4	21	19	10
Other	3	2	44	60	17
Part II Incident Total	9	11	211	360	95
Grand Total	21	14	471	526	165

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	South Shore	South Side Flats	South Side Slopes	Spring Garden	Spring Hill-City View
Homicide	0	0	0	0	2
Rape	0	3	1	0	0
Robbery	1	22	1	1	4
Agg. Assault	2	34	15	1	13
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	3	59	17	2	19
Burglary	2	21	24	0	14
Theft	7	270	62	14	37
Vehicle Theft	1	17	11	0	6
Arson	0	2	3	0	2
Part 1 Property Crime Total	10	310	100	14	59
Part 1 Incident Total	13	369	117	16	78

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	South Shore	South Side Flats	South Side Slopes	Spring Garden	Spring Hill-City View
Forgery	3	8	0	2	2
Simple Assault	12	121	43	11	54
Fraud	3	41	24	1	10
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	0	2	0	0	3
Vandalism	9	125	38	9	27
Carry Weapon	0	6	3	0	5
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	0	11	2	0	0
Drug Offense	4	34	8	2	9
Endangering Children	0	1	1	0	1
DUI	7	30	13	1	1
Liquor Laws	0	15	2	0	0
Public Drunkenness	1	48	5	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	5	52	43	3	10
Other	5	104	48	3	23
Part II Incident Total	49	598	230	32	146
Grand Total	62	967	347	48	224

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Squirrel Hill North	Squirrel Hill South	St. Clair	Stanton Heights	Strip District
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	1	0	1	0
Robbery	2	4	1	2	6
Agg. Assault	1	6	0	2	4
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	3	11	1	5	10
Burglary	15	25	0	6	5
Theft	36	142	2	30	45
Vehicle Theft	8	6	1	5	2
Arson	0	0	0	1	1
Part 1 Property Crime Total	59	173	3	42	53
Part 1 Incident Total	62	184	4	47	63

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Squirrel Hill North	Squirrel Hill South	St. Clair	Stanton Heights	Strip District
Forgery	0	4	0	1	0
Simple Assault	13	39	4	16	21
Fraud	26	56	2	16	14
Embezzlement	0	1	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	14	42	3	12	17
Carry Weapon	2	2	0	3	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	5	10	1	0	1
Drug Offense	6	20	0	5	5
Endangering Children	0	0	1	1	0
DUI	2	8	0	4	8
Liquor Laws	4	0	0	0	0
Public Drunkenness	1	2	0	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	13	24	0	5	12
Other	18	49	5	17	19
Part II Incident Total	104	257	16	80	98
Grand Total	166	441	20	127	161

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Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Summer Hill	Swisshelm Park	Terrace Village	Troy Hill	Upper Hill
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	1	8	3	3
Agg. Assault	1	0	5	7	9
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	1	1	13	11	12
Burglary	1	3	7	6	7
Theft	26	7	23	27	20
Vehicle Theft	3	0	2	4	3
Arson	0	0	0	1	0
Part 1 Property Crime Total	30	10	32	38	30
Part 1 Incident Total	31	11	45	49	42

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Summer Hill	Swisshelm Park	Terrace Village	Troy Hill	Upper Hill
Forgery	0	0	0	1	1
Simple Assault	7	3	19	20	31
Fraud	7	2	9	6	14
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	1	0	1	0	0
Vandalism	0	1	9	15	13
Carry Weapon	0	0	5	1	0
Prostitution	0	0	1	0	0
Sex Offense	0	1	3	2	1
Drug Offense	0	1	4	6	1
Endangering Children	0	0	1	0	0
DUI	0	1	1	3	0
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0
Public Drunkenness	0	0	0	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	2	7	5	4
Other	7	2	10	7	13
Part II Incident Total	23	13	70	67	78
Grand Total	54	24	115	116	120

CRIME BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Crime statistics are not a 100% accurate reflection of the actual rate of crimes being committed, as they only represent reported crimes. Reporting varies greatly by crime type, with violent crime being reported far more frequently than property crime. Crimes are separated into two categories (Part I and Part II) within the Federal Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) standards. In 2020, the City of Pittsburgh saw a total of **20,772** reported crimes. Here you will see a breakdown of total crimes by neighborhood.

Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Upper Lawrenceville	West End	West Oakland	Westwood	Windgap
Homicide	1	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2	0	3	3	0
Agg. Assault	1	0	6	0	6
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	4	0	9	3	6
Burglary	10	3	6	6	3
Theft	30	9	17	28	21
Vehicle Theft	3	0	1	3	4
Arson	1	0	0	2	1
Part 1 Property Crime Total	44	12	24	39	29
Part 1 Incident Total	48	12	33	42	35

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Upper Lawrenceville	West End	West Oakland	Westwood	Windgap
Forgery	1	1	0	9	1
Simple Assault	13	8	17	15	15
Fraud	11	3	10	12	4
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	30	4	11	3	2
Carry Weapon	0	1	1	0	9
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	0	0	1	1	1
Drug Offense	1	6	1	1	2
Endangering Children	0	1	1	1	1
DUI	0	4	1	2	0
Liquor Laws	0	0	1	0	0
Public Drunkenness	0	0	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	4	3	8	8	2
Other	9	17	13	10	12
Part II Incident Total	69	48	66	62	49
Grand Total	117	60	99	104	84

CRIME BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Crime statistics are not a 100% accurate reflection of the actual rate of crimes being committed, as they only represent reported crimes. Reporting varies greatly by crime type, with violent crime being reported far more frequently than property crime. Crimes are separated into two categories (Part I and Part II) within the Federal Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) standards. In 2020, the City of Pittsburgh saw a total of **20,772** reported crimes. Here you will see a breakdown of total crimes by neighborhood.

Part I Offenses known to Law Enforcement	Outside the City/Other	Grand Total
Homicide	0	51
Rape	1	41
Robbery	0	470
Agg. Assault	1	765
Part 1 Violent Crime Total	2	1327
Burglary	1	952
Theft	5	4709
Vehicle Theft	0	535
Arson	1	127
Part 1 Property Crime Total	7	6323
Part 1 Incident Total	9	7650

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Outside the City/Other	Grand Total
Forgery	3	206
Simple Assault	6	3195
Fraud	6	1427
Embezzlement	0	17
Receiving Stolen Prop	17	119
Vandalism	2	2107
Carry Weapon	1	481
Prostitution	0	84
Sex Offense	2	203
Drug Offense	11	1167
Endangering Children	1	67
DUI	0	327
Liquor Laws	0	58
Public Drunkenness	0	331
Disorderly Conduct	1	947
Other	11	2386
Part II Incident Total	61	13122
Grand Total	70	20772

Defining & Scaling 21st Century Success at the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police

FEBRUARY 2021

In 1829, in response to increasing industrialization, overcrowding and a resulting surge in crime, Sir Robert Peel founded the London Metropolitan Police on the basis that the police are the public and the public are the police.

This more professional approach to law enforcement was guided by the core ideas that the goal of policing is crime prevention, that the key to preventing crime is earning public support, and the police earn public support by respecting community principles.

As the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police evolves to meet and adapt to 21st century challenges, we look to Peel's principles of policing, adopted nearly 200 years ago, to guide us in our pursuit of excellence and effectiveness.



"Building the best department we can means we live the values of care, empathy and compassion. Building a structure and culture that allows us to be the best at what we do requires us to work in partnership with the community."

PBP POLICE CHIEF, SCOTT SCHUBERT

Over the past several years, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police (PBP) has been working in partnership with residents and community organizations across the City to design and implement programs and changes in policy that demonstrate a shift from a reactive enforcement strategy to a proactive and collaborative approach to public safety. Outcomes of the PBP's preliminary community policing strategies and programs have laid the groundwork for a more comprehensive approach across the entire Department.

THE COMMUNITY & POLICE IN PARTNERSHIP Our Commitment & Continued Progress

2014/2015 >> National Call to Action

The President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing identifies best practices and recommendations to law enforcement agencies across the country on how policing practices can promote effective crime reduction while building public trust.

2015/2016 >> Building a Model for Training Reform

Attorney General Eric Holder announces Pittsburgh as one of six pilot cities for the National Initiative for Building Trust & Justice. The initiative focuses on three core areas of Procedural Justice, Implicit Bias, and Reconciliation. The PBP begins to implement intensive training initiatives across these three core areas.

2017 >> Implementing a Vision of the Police as Partners

Scott Schubert, a 25 year veteran of the Pittsburgh Police, is promoted to Police Chief and launches the community policing pilot initiative that moved 18 officers into neighborhood-oriented roles to strengthen ties with residents and to prevent crime.

2018 / 2019 >> Expanding Community Initiatives

The PBP works closely with community partners from across the City to plan and launch innovative initiatives such as the Northview Heights Community Safety Partnership, the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program and the HOPE Youth Diversion Program, as well as many others. In 2019, the Office of Community Engagement is formed to expand and sustain community-based projects.

2020 / 2021 >> Growing a Culture of Continuous Improvement

Chief Schubert establishes the Office of Strategy, Accountability and Resiliency (OSAR) to identify best practices, make policy recommendations and incubate and implement initiatives that promote economy, efficiency, diversity, accountability and accreditation at all levels of the Bureau. The OSAR will build upon a commitment to embrace new technologies to help promote transparency, including the full adoption of body-worn cameras and a new, streamlined data collection system.



This publication made possible with support from the Buhl Foundation.

The National Initiative for Building Trust & Justice

Overview & Update | FEBRUARY 2021

The National Initiative for Building Trust and Justice (NI) is a project to improve relationships and increase trust between communities and the criminal justice system and to advance understanding of the issues contributing to those relationships.

The project combined existing and newly developed interventions informed by six pilot sites: Birmingham, AL; Gary, IN; Minneapolis, MN; Stockton, CA; Ft. Worth, TX; and Pittsburgh, PA.



www.trustandjustice.org



In 2015, Pittsburgh was selected as a pilot site for the National Initiative for Building Community Trust & Justice (NI). Pittsburgh was chosen—as one of only six cities—for its demonstrated willingness and capacity to engage in research, design and implement interventions, and for its commitment to ongoing evaluation and growth in developing strong and effective community safety partnerships.

The successes and lessons learned through participation in the NI have set the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police (PBP) on a trajectory beyond the project's formal end date in 2019 and serve as a base of knowledge, policy, and practice to transform our relationships with the communities we serve. The National Initiative's work involves trust-building interventions with police departments and communities based on three pillars: **enhancing procedural justice, reducing implicit bias, and fostering reconciliation.**

Enhancing Procedural Justice

- The way police interact with the public, and how those interactions shape the public's views of the police, their willingness to obey the law, and their engagement in co-producing public safety in their neighborhoods.

Reducing Implicit Bias

- The automatic associations individuals make between groups of people and stereotypes about those groups, and the influence it has in policing

Fostering Reconciliation

- Frank engagements between minority communities and law enforcement to address historical tensions, grievances, and misconceptions that contribute to mutual mistrust and misunderstanding and prevent police and communities from working together.

Participation as an NI pilot site allowed the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police to launch a host of interventions and initiatives across each of the three pillars.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Procedural Justice

- All of PBP's active officers have undergone trainings on the theory of procedural justice, operational techniques and how to apply procedural justice in practice.
- PBP has delivered customized trainings to more than 30 community groups and neighboring agencies.

Implicit Bias

- All of PBP's active officers and Port Authority officers have undergone training on implicit bias; new recruits continue to receive the training.

Reconciliation

- PBP formally launched its reconciliation process in 2018 at the 'Bridges to Trust' event held in partnership with the Heinz History Center.
- The Multicultural Liaison Unit, housed under the City of Pittsburgh Department of Public Safety, serves as a bridge to Pittsburgh's immigrant and refugee communities.
- Listening sessions with high school students provide an understanding of their unique experiences with PBP.

>> Fostering Reconciliation & Building Trust

"Reconciliation" is a process that opens communication between community members and the police, allows both parties to acknowledge past and present grievances, and begin to build—or rebuild—trust. PBP has designed a robust reconciliation framework that promotes neighborhood policing as well as outreach to the city's most vulnerable communities.

The process involves facilitated "listening sessions" between the police and influential leaders from a variety of communities. The meetings introduce the reconciliation process to community members; allow police leadership to publicly commit to the process of reconciliation; acknowledge the importance of overcoming the present state of mistrust; and provide community members an opportunity to respond. Lessons learned through these sessions inform internal policy and collaborations to improve public safety.



PBP coordinates with advocates and services for the LGBTQIA community, people with disabilities, and youth. These events provide important opportunities for relationship building and establish a foundation for deeper reconciliation interventions.

A National First in Training Reform

As part of the NI's work to address and reduce implicit bias, Pittsburgh police worked with NI staff to adapt training developed by the Center for Policing Equity. This training works to ensure police are aware of implicit biases and how they form, and the circumstances where implicit biases are most likely to manifest in ways that jeopardize good judgment and safety.

Pittsburgh is proud to be the first NI city to roll out a community-facing implicit bias training. PBP collaborated with the Center for Policing Equity to train community members to co-facilitate and teach these sessions alongside PBP officers. The trainers continue to receive a large volume of requests for this training from community groups, faith organizations and business groups.

THE COMMUNITY & POLICE IN PARTNERSHIP The Public Safety Multicultural Liaison Unit



The Multicultural Liaison Unit's mission is to build trustworthy and sustainable relationships between first responders and immigrant & refugee communities through proactive, community-driven strategies.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information about PBP & The National Initiative:

Commander Eric Holmes

eric.holmes@pittsburghpa.gov 412-323-7814

www.pittsburghpa.gov/police



The Office of Community Engagement

Overview & Outcomes | FEBRUARY 2021

In 2014, the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing identified best practices and recommendations on how policing practices can promote effective crime reduction while building public trust.

In 2015, Pittsburgh became one of six pilot sites to begin implementing interventions as part of the National Initiative for Building Community Trust & Justice (NI).

The successes and lessons learned through participation in the NI serve as a base of knowledge, policy, and practice that continue to guide the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police (PBP) in developing strong partnerships with and proactive interventions for the communities we serve.

In September of 2019, Chief Schubert established the Community Engagement Office (CEO) to enhance partnerships between residents and law enforcement by addressing community needs, building strong relationships based on trust, and partnering with neighbors to focus on improved public safety.

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Community Engagement Office envisions a safe, secure community where citizens and police build relationships based on trust and respect.

>> ESTABLISHING ROUTINE CONNECTIONS <<

Based on the success of the work piloted during the National Initiative, the CEO was formed to expand and sustain community-based projects across the Bureau. Key to building trusted relationships has been creating frequent and on-going opportunities to connect to residents and organizations in their own communities and responding directly to community need while improving coordination and communications across departments within the Bureau.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS AT A GLANCE

- Weekly meetings and quarterly trainings with Community Resource Officers and Neighborhood Resource Officers to unify efforts and improve communications.
- Continuation and expansion of the *Youth Connections* program in Pittsburgh Public Schools 9th grade Civics classrooms.
- Bi-monthly conversations with faith-based leaders in each of the six geographical zones to build relationships, inform community engagement, and advise Zone Commanders.
- Participation in weekly, bi-weekly, and monthly meetings held by community partners such as: Welcoming Pittsburgh, Elsinore Bennu Think Tank for Public Safety, Stop the Violence, Allegheny County Crisis Response Stakeholders, and others.
- Support for events sponsored and coordinated by community partners.
- *Storytime with Pittsburgh Helpers* YouTube story series.
- Delivery of produce to families in need through partnerships with E.A.T. Initiative, CitiParks Health Active Living Centers' grab and go senior lunch program, United Somali Bantu Organization, and Casa San Jose.
- Partnerships with Pittsburgh Steelers, Pirates, and Penguins to support community outreach efforts.
- *Need a Mask, Take a Mask* Initiative; 100,000 masks provided to city residents and community partners.



Sergeant Tiffany Kline Costa, Director of the CEO, working with the Community Food Bank and the United Somali Bantu Organization to support Pittsburgh's refugee community.



>> Development of the Chief's Advisory Council

In the aftermath of the murder of George Floyd, the CEO was approached by several community members who expressed an interest in serving as leaders to help improve relationships between the community and the police. These community leaders met with CEO, Chief Schubert, and Public Safety representatives to consider ways their community relations could be used as a platform to remove boundaries and improve communication between Pittsburgh police and the residents we serve. Amongst the group, it was decided that a Chief's Advisory Council should be created.

The Chief's Advisory Council is comprised of community members with an interest in guiding and informing the PBP's Chief and who have a desire to better understand public safety. Focus of the Council will include education, policy review, and relationship building efforts such as community forums, listening sessions, and Council created events.

>> Expanding Partnerships that Work

The National Network for Safe Communities (NNSC) has been working with PBP to implement Group Violence Intervention (GVI), a strategy designed to reduce gun violence by focusing on the people at highest risk for violent victimization and offending. A three-pronged approach involving law enforcement, community partners, and social service providers, GVI aims to improve public safety, minimize arrest and incarceration, foster police-community collaboration, and change the narrative in neighborhoods that may have felt both over-policed and under-protected. The CEO is working with Outreach Coordinator Cornell Jones to expand partnerships with a focus on geographical areas and specific neighborhoods to problem solve and create community policing based responses to crime trends or critical incidents.



The CEO continues to implement and scale successful community based initiatives, like "Coffee with a Cop" that create opportunities for residents and police officers to meet in informal settings. These events happen within our neighborhoods and provide opportunities for the police and residents to get to know each other and build trust.

THE COMMUNITY & POLICE IN PARTNERSHIP Need A Mask Take a Mask



At the onset of the global pandemic, when personal protective equipment was first in demand, the CEO expanded its partnership with local nonprofit organization Global Links to acquire and distribute reusable cloth masks to partners and Pittsburgh residents.

Newspaper boxes were re-purposed, branded with the *Need a Mask, Take a Mask* slogan and placed at all police stations citywide. Inside were individually wrapped cloth masks free of charge for anyone that needed one.

Additionally, the CEO worked with community partners to distribute large quantities of cloth masks to vulnerable populations throughout the city. **Over the course of four months, nearly 100,000 masks were provided to Pittsburgh residents.**

Utilizing social media platforms, the PBP worked with immigrant and refugee population leadership to create videos in multiple languages describing how to wear a mask and explaining the Governor's facemask orders. The CEO also created a series of Public Service Announcements to educate community members about public safety and public health issues related to the pandemic.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on how to partner with the CEO:

Sergeant Tiffany Kline-Costa
tiffany.kline-costa@pittsburghpa.gov 412-323-7800

The Office of Strategy, Accountability & Resiliency

Overview & Framework | FEBRUARY 2021

In 2014, the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing was charged with identifying best practices and offering recommendations to law enforcement agencies across the country on how policing practices can promote effective crime reduction while building public trust.

The Task Force's final report, issued in May 2015, has become a "North Star" for the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police (PBP) which has been actively working to strengthen trust among law enforcement officers and the communities they serve.

In July of 2020, Chief Schubert established the Office of Strategy, Accountability and Resiliency (OSAR) to identify best practices, make policy recommendations and incubate initiatives that promote economy, efficiency, diversity, accountability and accreditation at all levels of the Bureau.

>> A CULTURE OF CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT <<

Every healthy organization seeks to build a structure and culture that allows them to be the best at what they do. Continuous improvement requires a solid understanding of the community you serve and implementing evidence-based practices through collaboration. Successfully adapting and responding to the challenges of the 21st century requires the PBP to work in partnership with the community, to be proactive and nimble, to work together to solve problems, and to be accountable to standards of excellence.

The purpose of the OSAR is to support the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police developing and maintaining high standards of excellence by identifying, implementing and expanding best practices that promote effective crime reduction while building public trust.

>> WHAT WE DO <<

Enact Effective Policy Review, revise and author existing and new PBP policies and procedures to ensure compliance with best policing practices consistent with the Taskforce on 21st Century Policing.

Define Strategy Develop short, mid and long range goals that enhance the PBP's ability to adapt and thrive in fluid and unpredictable events and to ensure the needs of internal and community stakeholders are met.

Innovate & Scale Collaborative Initiatives Design and implement community policing initiatives, working with PBP members as a collaboration think tank to assist members, units and branches with initiative development and implementation.

Guide Evaluation & Accreditation Ensure that the PBP continues to meet and exceed the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Commission standards in all practices and protocols; evaluate and audit PBP practices, training, and initiatives to ensure goals are met.



"We recognize police exist as part of a larger social system. Every unit exists to serve the greater good. We will cooperate with other agencies and citizens to ensure public safety, improve the quality of urban life, protect those who cannot protect themselves, and enforce the law."

PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE CODE OF ETHICS

The work of OSAR will leverage previous initiatives of the Bureau and national best practices to create outcomes in three core focus areas:

1. **Organizational Excellence**
2. **Relationship Based Policing Practices**
3. **Resident Focused Community Initiatives**

>> **Organizational Excellence**

Defining how the Bureau operates

To keep pace with the ever-changing landscape of policing, the PBP must increase accountability and transparency from the recruit level through the Chief of Police. Leadership, adaptability, diversity, and organizational culture will be key to the PBP's resiliency in the face of current and future challenges.

The OSAR's focus will include enhancements to technology, report management, early warning systems, budgeting, and alignment with models such as [8 Can't Wait](#), the [Burglar Alarm Verified Response Model](#) and Remote Testifying.

>> **Relationship Based Policing Practices**

Defining how the police operate

At its core, relationship-based policing involves police and citizens working together to promote public safety and well-being. This is achieved by building positive police-community relationships in order to enhance quality of life in neighborhoods. The OSAR will focus on a thorough review of the PBP's training, policies, and discipline and make recommendations to improve professionalism, reducing complaints regarding conduct toward the public.

>> **Resident Focused Community Initiatives**

Defining ways to solve problems with & for residents

Quite often, officers are dealing with residents who face issues rooted in needs beyond public safety such as mental health, substance abuse, food insecurity and homelessness. Low-level and recurring offenses related to these types of issues leave officers feeling they have very little choice beyond sending residents to jail or "cutting them a break" and consume a significant amount of officers' time—time that could be better spent on higher level offenses or engaging the community. The OSAR will focus on building partnerships and implementing programs that improve the overall support system for residents including diversion programs for youth and substance abuse, homeless outreach, and public safety centers.

THE COMMUNITY & POLICE IN PARTNERSHIP Northview Heights Community Safety Partnership



Mayor Bill Peduto and residents celebrate the opening of the Calvin M. Hall Public Safety Center in Northview Heights.

In 2017, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police and the Buhl Foundation's One Northside initiative joined with the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh and Northview Heights residents to form the Northview Heights Community Safety Partnership.

The partnership's mission is to strengthen community-police relationships by transitioning police from reactive to proactive policing strategies and establish ongoing collaborative problem-solving between the public and law enforcement.

In 2018, the partnership launched its first relationship-based policing program at the Calvin M. Hall Public Safety Center, a multi-use space that serves as both a Zone 1 police substation and a community hub, with wrap-around services for residents.

"This is the most integrated community police work I've seen. You have the space there and it's a community nucleus. I've never seen a better operation."

SCOTT ARGIRO, SUPERVISORY SPECIAL AGENT
JOINT TERRORISM TASK FORCE FOR FBI PITTSBURGH



THE COMMUNITY & POLICE IN PARTNERSHIP Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program



Dr. Conti, professor of sociology at Duquesne University and a founding member of the Elsinore Bennu Think Tank for Restorative Justice with participants in the Inside Out program.

The Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program (Inside-Out) focuses on police academy training via a dynamic, ongoing partnership between the PBP, Duquesne University, and the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections.

Inside Out brings police recruits together with incarcerated men to study as peers behind prison walls. The program aims to transform the way new officers view the people they arrest and the neighborhoods they patrol while also changing how incarcerated persons look at the police.

The program was piloted in fall 2016 with six veteran officers and six men facing life sentences in prison and has become a standard training module for all of the agency's recruit cohorts. Additionally, since its inception, the program has scaled partnerships with the Pittsburgh Holocaust Center and other community groups.

Doing things differently

How we work is as important as the work we do

Expanding innovation and best practices will require officers across all areas of the Bureau to work together—and with the community—from a set of core values that include respect for diversity, having a growth mindset, accountability, agility and efficiency in responsiveness, transparency and connectivity as well as collaboration and team-based problem solving.

“2019 was one of the most rewarding years of my career. I take pride that violent crime stats went down and that people said nothing could change, and it did.”

CHRIS RAGLAND, FORMER ZONE 1 COMMANDER
CURRENT COMMANDER, OSAR

>> A Team of Teams

The OSAR will begin to change organizational culture and mindset from a permission based hierarchical management model to a collaborative empowerment model built on shared consciousness and trust.

Key to developing a new culture of trust is connectivity between otherwise separate elements of the Bureau. The OSAR will introduce PBP members from different units and branches to a team concept where they will work together to tackle projects or initiatives.

By creating a teams approach to projects, the OSAR has the ability to reach out across all units and branches, all levels of experience, all ethnic and religious backgrounds, all genders, races, and sexual orientations within the organization and develop liaisons for every facet of the Bureau of Police. This approach will develop a network connectivity and serve to break traditional silos by creating strong connections between our members, units, and with our partner organizations.

The creation of teams, and then a network of teams, allows for adaptability to challenges, while building a culture of professional policing, accountability and commitment to each other and the organization as well as the communities we serve.

>> Piloting Projects

Prior to wide-spread organizational implementation, it is helpful to demonstrate projects or initiatives on a smaller scale in order to fine tune or re-work concepts. The OSAR will determine the best Zone or Duty location in which to pilot or demo new initiatives prior to bureau-wide implementation. Piloting concepts on a smaller scale will provide:

- The OSAR with a group of personnel who will be the first to test concepts, policies, assets, and strategies for refinement.
- A Police Leadership Development and Critical Thinking Academy within the OSAR which will enhance internal leadership training from the Officer level through Command level personnel.
- Command staff with solutions to emerging problems and critical situations that require immediate attention while maintaining normal police operations.
- A sample population for immediate feedback to help meet deadlines for command-initiated projects.



"Law enforcement culture should embrace a guardian mindset to build public trust and legitimacy, adopting procedural justice as the guiding principle for internal and external policies and practices to guide their interactions with the citizens they serve."

PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE ON 21 CENTURY POLICING

THE COMMUNITY & POLICE IN PARTNERSHIP HOPE Youth Diversion Pilot

The HOPE Youth Diversion Program is designed to give young people who commit a non-violent, low to medium level criminal offenses, the opportunity to remain in the community while addressing their needs rather than being prosecuted, adjudicated, or placed in detention.

The program is a pilot initiative between Foundation of HOPE, the PBP, juvenile probation, the Housing Authority and the District Attorney's Office. The initiative utilizes community-based providers that support evidence-based, outcome-oriented programs and supports trauma-informed care that result in academic success, personal and career development, and good citizenship saving tax payer funds and strengthening the community.

To date, the positive impact is astounding with 94% of program participants not re-offending.



Youth from the HOPE Youth Diversion Pilot are recognized for their successful completion of the program at the annual HOPE Awards, hosted by the Foundation of HOPE, an interfaith non-profit with the mission to empower incarcerated and released individuals to rebuild their lives and reconcile with their communities.

*"We didn't do this in any easy area.
We did this on the North Side,
and it's working."*

DANN CARR
JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER SUPERVISOR. "

>> Building on Success

The PBP seeks to build on the HOPE Youth Diversion pilot, the training of PBP officers to administer Naloxone to overdose victims, the training of recruits in substance use disorder, overdose death drug delivery investigations, the implementation of a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program, and our partnership with organizations that address mental health crisis, homelessness and addiction.

Moving Ahead

Through a proactive, innovative, and collaborative approach to transforming organizational management, policing practice and community initiatives, the PBP will be better positioned to meet the challenges of tomorrow while maintaining a relentless attitude and insatiable drive to improve its' adaptability, efficiency and resiliency. The work of OSAR will ensure excellence at all levels of the Bureau and endeavor to become the benchmark for policing in America.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on how to partner with OSAR:

Commander Christopher Ragland
christopher.ragland@pittsburghpa.gov 412-323-7800

www.pittsburghpa.gov/police



CITY OF PITTSBURGH
BUREAU OF POLICE

“HONOR, INTEGRITY, COURAGE, RESPECT AND COMPASSION”



2021

**21ST CENTURY POLICING
TASK FORCE MATRIX**

SCOTT E. SCHUBERT, CHIEF OF POLICE
THOMAS STANGRECKI, DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE
CMDR. ERIC HOLMES, CHIEF OF STAFF

TASK FORCE REPORT ON 21ST CENTURY POLICING IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

On December 18, 2014, former President Barack Obama issued an Executive Order establishing the Task Force on 21st Century Policing. This action was in response to critical events throughout the United States which strained the relationship between police organizations and the communities in which we serve.

In establishing the task force, the President spoke of the distrust that exists between too many police departments and the communities they serve – the sense that in a country where our basic principle is equality under the law, too many individuals, and particularly young people of color, do not feel as if they are being treated fairly.

“When any part of the American family does not feel like it is being treated fairly, that’s a problem for all of us. It means that we are not as strong as a country as we can be. And when applied to the criminal justice system, it means we’re not as effective in fighting crime as we could be.”

—President Barack Obama

Source: Whitehouse.gov

PBP Task Force on 21st Century Policing report implementation update

City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police is committed to implementing the relevant recommendations that are outlined in the Task Force report as they are considered to be a road map to improving community / police relations.

The PBP currently has most of the recommendations under our control implemented in whole or in part and we are actively working to implement the remaining recommendations.

Status	Explanation
Already implemented	The recommendation and action items are already implemented.
Will be implemented within 24 months	The recommendations and action items to be implemented within 24 months.
Partial or no control	The recommendations the PBP has only partial or no control over.
N/A	The recommendations do not pertain to the PBP.

Below is the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Implementation Matrix

21ST CENTURY POLICING PBP IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Law enforcement culture should embrace a guardian mindset to build public trust and legitimacy. Toward that end, police and sheriffs' departments should adopt procedural justice as the guiding principal for internal and external policies and practices to guide their interactions with the citizens they serve.	Yes	No	Section 1.1
Law enforcement agencies should have acknowledge of the role of policing in past and present injustice and discrimination and how it is a hurdle to the promotion of community trust.	Yes	No	Section 1.2
The U. S Department of Justice should develop and disseminate case studies that provide examples where past injustices were publicly acknowledged by law enforcement agencies in a manner to help build community trust.	N/A	N/A	Section 1.2.1
Law enforcement agencies should establish a culture of transparency and accountability in order to build public trust and legitimacy. This will help ensure decision making is understood and in accord with stated policy.	Yes	No	Section 1.3
To embrace a culture of transparency, law enforcement agencies should make all department policies available for public review and regularly post on the department's website information about stops, summonses, arrest, reported crime and other law enforcement data aggregated by demographics.	Yes	No	Section 1.3.1
When serious incidents occur, including those involving alleged police misconduct, agencies should communicate with citizens and the media swiftly, openly and neutrally, respecting areas where the law requires confidentiality.	Yes	No	Section 1.3.2
Law enforcement agencies should promote legitimacy internally within the organization by applying the principles of procedural justice.	Yes	No	Section 1.4

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
In order to achieve internal legitimacy, law enforcement agencies should involve employees in the process of developing policies and procedures.	Yes	No	Section 1.4.1
Law enforcement agency leadership should examine opportunities to incorporate procedural justice into the internal discipline process, placing additional importance on values adherence rather than adherence to rules. Union leadership should be partners in this process.	Yes	No	Section 1.4.2
Law enforcement agencies should proactively promote public trust by initiating positive non-enforcement activities to engage communities that typically have high rates of investigative and enforcement involvement with government agencies.	Yes	No	Section 1.5
In order to achieve external legitimacy, law enforcement agencies should involve the community in the process of developing and evaluating policies and procedures.	No	Yes	Section 1.5.1
Law enforcement agencies should institute residency incentive programs such as Resident Officer Programs.	No	No	Section 1.5.2
Law enforcement agencies should create opportunities in schools and communities for positive non-enforcement interactions with police. Agencies should also publicize the beneficial outcomes and images of positive, trust-building partnerships and initiatives.	No	Yes	Section 1.5.3
Use of physical control equipment and techniques against vulnerable populations, including children, elderly persons, pregnant women, people with physical and mental disabilities, limited English proficiency and others can undermine public trust and should be used as a last resort. Law enforcement agencies should carefully consider and review their policies towards these populations and adopt policies if none are in place.	Yes	No	Section 1.5.4

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Law enforcement agencies should consider the potential damage to public trust when implementing crime fighting strategies.	Yes	No	Section 1.6
Research conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of crime fighting strategies should specifically look at the potential for collateral damage of any given strategy on community trust and legitimacy.	Yes	No	Section 1.6.1
Law enforcement agencies should track the level of trust in police by their communities just as they measure changes in crime. Annual community surveys, ideally standardized across jurisdictions and with accepted sampling protocols, can measure how policing in that community affects public trust.	No	Yes	Section 1.7
The Federal Government should develop survey tools and instructions for use of such a model to prevent local departments from incurring the expense and to allow for consistency across jurisdictions.	N/A	N/A	Section 1.7.1
Law enforcement agencies should strive to create a workforce that contains a broad range of diversity including race, gender, language, life experience and cultural background to improve understanding and effectiveness in dealing with all communities.	No	Yes	Section 1.8
The Federal Government should create a Law Enforcement Diversity Initiative designed to help communities diversify law enforcement departments to reflect the demographics of the community.	N/A	N/A	Section 1.8.1
The department overseeing this initiative should help localities learn best practices for recruitment, training, and outreach to improve the diversity as well as the cultural and linguistic responsiveness of law enforcement agencies.	No	Yes	Section 1.8.2
Successful law enforcement agencies should be highlighted and celebrated and those with less diversity should be offered technical assistance to facilitate change.	N/A	N/A	Section 1.8.3

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Discretionary federal funding for law enforcement programs could be influenced by that department's efforts to improve their diversity and cultural and linguistic responsiveness.	N/A	N/A	Section 1.8.4
Law enforcement agencies should be encouraged to explore more flexible staffing models.	Yes	No	Section 1.8.5
Law enforcement agencies should build relationships based on trust with immigrant communities. This is central to overall public safety.	Yes	No	Section 1.9
Decouple federal immigrant enforcement from routine local policing for civil enforcement and non-serious crime.	N/A	N/A	Section 1.9.1
Law enforcement agencies should ensure reasonable and equitable language access for all persons who have encounters with police.	Yes	No	Section 1.9.2
The U.S. Department of Justice should not include civil immigration information in the FBI's National Crime Information Center database.	N/A	N/A	Section 1.9.3
Law enforcement agencies should collaborate with community members to develop policies and strategies in communities and neighborhood disproportionately affected by crime for deploying resources that aim to reduce crime by improving relationships, greater community engagement and cooperation.	No	Yes	Section 2.1
The Federal Government should incentivize this collaboration through a variety of programs that focus on public health, education, mental health and other programs not traditionally part of the criminal justice system.	N/A	N/A	Section 2.1.1

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Law enforcement agencies should have comprehensive policies on the use of force that include training, investigations, prosecutions, data collection and information sharing. These policies must be clear, concise, and openly available for public inspection.	Yes	No	Section 2.2
Law enforcement agencies policies for training on use of force should emphasize de-escalation and alternatives to arrest or summons in situations where appropriate.	Yes	No	Section 2.2.1
These policies should also mandate external and independent criminal investigations in case of police use of force resulting in death, officer involved shootings resulting in injury or death or in-custody death.	Yes	No	Section 2.2.2
The task force encourages policies that mandate the use of external and independent prosecutors in cases of police use of force resulting in death, officer-involved shooting resulting in injury or death, or in-custody deaths.	No	No	Section 2.2.3
Policies on use of force should also require agencies to collect, maintain, and report data to the Federal Government on all officer involved shootings, whether fatal or non-fatal, as well as any in-custody death.	Yes	No	Section 2.2.4
Policies on use of force should clearly state what types of information will be release, when and in what situation to maintain transparency.	No	Yes	Section 2.2.5
Law enforcement agencies should establish a Serious Incident Review Board comprising of sworn staff and community members to review cases involving officer-involved shootings and other serious incidents that have the potential to damage community trust or confidence in the agency. The purpose of this board should be to identify any administrative, supervisory, training, tactical, or policy issues that need to be addressed.	No	Yes	Section 2.2.6

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to implement non-punitive peer review of critical incidents separate from criminal and administrative investigations.	Yes	No	Section 2.3
Law Enforcement agencies are encouraged to adopt identification procedures that implement scientifically supported practices that eliminate or minimize presenter bias or influence.	Yes	No	Section 2.4
All federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies should report and make available to the public census data regarding the composition of their departments including, race, gender, age and other relevant demographic data.	Yes	No	Section 2.5
The Bureau of Justice Statistics should add additional demographic questions to the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey in order to meet the intent of this recommendation.	N/A	N/A	Section 2.5.1
Law enforcement agencies should be encouraged to collect, maintain, and analyze demographic data on all detentions (stops, frisks, searches, summons, and arrests). This data should be disaggregated by school and non-school contacts.	No	Yes	Section 2.6
The Federal government could further incentivize universities and other organizations to partner with police departments to collect data and develop knowledge about analysis and benchmarks as well as to develop tools and templates that help departments manage data collected and analysis.	N/A	N/A	Section 2.6.1
Law enforcement agencies should create policies and procedures for policing mass demonstrations that employ a continuum of manage tactical resources that are designed to minimize the appearance of a military operation and avoid using provocative tactics and equipment that undermine civilian trust.	Yes	No	Section 2.7

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Law enforcement agency policies should address procedures for implementing a layered response to mass demonstrations that prioritize de-escalation and a guardian mindset.	Yes	No	Section 2.7.1
The Federal Government should create a mechanism for investigating complaints and issuing sanctions regarding the inappropriate use of equipment and tactics during mass demonstrations.	N/A	N/A	Section 2.7.2
Some form of civilian oversight of law enforcement is important in order to strengthen trust with the community. Every community should define the appropriate form and structure of civilian oversight to meet the needs of that community.	Yes	No	Section 2.8
The U.S. Department of Justice, through its research arm, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) should expand its research agenda to include civilian oversight.	N/A	N/A	Section 2.8.1
The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) should provide technical assistance and collect best practices from existing civilian oversights efforts and be prepared to help cities create this structure, potentially with some matching grants and funding.	N/A	N/A	Section 2.8.2
Law enforcement agencies and municipalities should refrain from practices requiring officers to issue a predetermined number of tickets, citations, arrests, or summons, or to initiate investigative contacts with citizens for reasons not directly related to improving public safety such as generating revenue.	Yes	No	Section 2.9
Law enforcement officers should be required to seek consent before a search and explain that a person has the right to refuse consent when there is no warrant or probable cause. Furthermore, officers should ideally obtain written acknowledgement that they have sought consent to a search in these circumstances.	Yes	No	Section 2.10

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Law enforcement agencies should adopt policies requiring officers to identify themselves by their full name, rank and command (as applicable) and provide that information in writing to individuals they have stopped. In addition, policies should require officers to state the reason for the stop and the reason for the search if one is conducted.	Yes	No	Section 2.11
One example of how to do this is for law enforcement officers to carry business cards containing their name, rank, command, and contact information that would enable individuals to offer suggestions or commendations or to file complaints with the appropriate individual, office or board. These cards would be easily distributed in all encounters.	No	Yes	Section 2.11.1
Law enforcement agencies should establish search and seizure procedures related to LGBTQ and transgender populations and adopt as policy the recommendations from the President's Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS (PACHA) to cease using the possession of condoms as the sole evidence of vice.	No	Yes	Section 2.12
Law enforcement agencies should adopt and enforce policies prohibiting profiling and discrimination based on race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, age, gender, gender identity/expression, sexual orientation, immigration status, disability, housing status, occupation, or language fluency.	Yes	No	Section 2.13
The Bureau of Justice Statistics should add questions concerning sexual harassment of and misconduct towards community members, and in particular LGBTQ and gender non-conforming people, by law enforcement officers to the Police Public Contact Survey.	N/A	N/A	Section 2.13.1
The Center for Disease Control should add questions concerning sexual harassment of and misconduct toward community members, and in particular LGBTQ and gender non-conforming people, by law enforcement officers to the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey.	N/A	N/A	Section 2.13.2

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
The U.S. Department of Justice should promote and disseminate guidance to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies on documenting, preventing and addressing sexual harassment and misconduct by local law enforcement agents, consistent with the recommendations of the Internal Association of Chiefs of Police.	N/A	N/A	Section 2.13.3
The U. S. Department of Justice, through the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services and Office of the Justice Program, should provide technical assistance and incentive funding to jurisdictions with small police agencies that take steps towards shared services, regional training and consolidation.	N/A	N/A	Section 2.14
The U.S. Department of Justice, through the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, should partner with the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST) to expand its National Decertification Index to serve as the national Register of Decertified Officers with the goal of covering all agencies within the United States and its territories.	N/A	N/A	Section 2.15
The U.S. Department of Justice, in consultation with the law enforcement field, should broaden the efforts of the National Institute of Justice to establish national standards for the research and development of new technology. These standards should also address compatibility and interoperability needs both within law enforcement agencies and across agencies and jurisdictions and maintain civil and human rights protections.	N/A	N/A	Section 3.1
The Federal Government should support the development and delivery of training to help law enforcement agencies to learn, acquire, and implement technology tools and tactics that are consistent with the best practices of 21st century policing.	N/A	N/A	Section 3.1.1
As part of the national standards, the issue of technology's impact on privacy concerns should be addressed in accordance with protections provided by constitutional law.	Yes	No	Section 3.1.2

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Law enforcement agencies should deploy smart technology that is designed to prevent the tampering with or manipulating of evidence in violation of policy.	No	Yes	Section 3.1.3
The implementation of appropriate technology by law enforcement agencies should be designed considering local needs and aligned with national standards.	No	Yes	Section 3.2
Law enforcement agencies should encourage public engagement and collaboration, including the use of community advisory bodies, when developing a policy for the use of a new technology.	No	No	Section 3.2.1
Law enforcement agencies should include an evaluation or assessment process to gauge the effectiveness of any new technology, soliciting input from all levels of the agency, from line officer to leadership, as well as assessment from members of the community.	No	Yes	Section 3.2.2
Law enforcement agencies should adopt the use of new technologies that will help them better serve people with special needs or disabilities.	No	Yes	Section 3.2.3
The U.S. Department of Justice should develop best practices that can be adopted by state legislative bodies to govern the acquisition, use, retention, and dissemination of auditory, visual, and biometric data by law enforcement.	N/A	N/A	Section 3.3
As part of the process for developing best practices, The U.S. Department of Justice should consult with civil rights and civil liberties organizations, as well as law enforcement research groups and other experts, concerning the constitutional issues that can arise as a result of the use of new technologies.	N/A	N/A	Section 3.3.1
The U.S. Department of Justice should create toolkits for the most effective and constitutional use of multiple forms of innovative technology that will provide state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies with a one-stop clearinghouse of information and resources.	N/A	N/A	Section 3.3.2

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Law enforcement agencies should review and consider the Bureau of Justice Assistance's (BJA) Body Worn Camera Toolkit to assist in implementing BWCs.	Yes	No	Section 3.3.3
Federal, state, local and tribal legislative bodies should be encouraged to update public record laws.	N/A	N/A	Section 3.4
Law enforcement agencies should adopt model policies and best practices for technology-based community engagement that increases community trust and access.	No	Yes	Section 3.5
The Federal Government should support the development of new "less than lethal" technology to help control combative suspects.	N/A	N/A	Section 3.6
Relevant federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Defense and Justice should expand their efforts to study the development and use of new less than lethal technologies and evaluate their impact on public safety, reducing lethal violence against citizens, constitutionality, and officer safety.	N/A	N/A	Section 3.6.1
The Federal Government should make the development and building of segregated radio spectrum and increase bandwidth by FirstNet for exclusive use by local, state, tribal and federal public safety agencies a top priority.	N/A	N/A	Section 3.7
Law enforcement agencies should develop and adopt policies and strategies that reinforce the importance of community engagement in managing public safety.	Yes	No	Section 4.1
Law enforcement agencies should consider adopting preferences for seeking "least harm" resolutions, such as diversion programs or warnings and citations in lieu of arrest for minor infractions.	No	Yes	Section 4.1.1
Community policing should be infused throughout the culture and organizational structure of law enforcement agencies.	Yes	No	Section 4.2

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Law enforcement agencies should evaluate officers on their efforts to engage members of the community and the partnerships they build. Making this part of the performance evaluation process places an increased value on developing partnerships.	Yes	No	Section 4.2.1
Law Enforcement agencies should evaluate their patrol deployment practices to allow sufficient time for patrol officers to participate in problem solving and community engagement activities.	Yes	No	Section 4.2.2
The U.S. Department of Justice and other public and private entities should support research into the factors that have led to dramatic successes in crime reduction in some communities through the infusion of non-discriminatory police and to determine replicable factors that could be used to guide law enforcement agencies in other communities.	N/A	N/A	Section 4.2.3
Law enforcement agencies should engage in multidisciplinary, community team approaches for planning, implementing, and responding to crisis situations with complex causal factors.	Yes	No	Section 4.3
The U.S. Department of Justice should collaborate with others to develop and disseminate baseline models of this crisis intervention team approach that can be adapted to local contexts.	N/A	N/A	Section 4.3.1
Communities should look to involve peer support counselors as part of multidisciplinary teams when appropriate. Persons who have experienced the same trauma can provide both insight to the first responders and immediate support to individuals in crisis.	Yes	No	Section 4.3.2
Communities should be encouraged to evaluate the efficacy of these crises intervention team approaches and hold agency leaders accountable for outcomes.	N/A	N/A	Section 4.3.3
Communities should support a culture and practice of policing that reflects the values of protection and promotion of the dignity of all, especially the most vulnerable.	N/A	N/A	Section 4.4

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Because offensive or harsh language can escalate a minor situation, law enforcement agencies should underscore the importance of language used and adopt policies directing officers to speak to individuals with respect.	Yes	No	Section 4.4.1
Law enforcement agencies should develop programs that create opportunities for patrol officers to regularly interact with neighborhood residents, faith leaders and business leaders.	Yes	No	Section 4.4.2
Community policing emphasizes working with neighborhood residents to co-produce public safety. Law enforcement agencies should work with community residents to identify problems and collaborate on implementing solutions that produce meaningful results for the community.	Yes	No	Section 4.5
Law enforcement agencies should schedule regular forums and meetings where all community members can interact with police and help influence programs and policy.	Yes	No	Section 4.5.1
Law enforcement agencies should engage youth and communities in joint training with law enforcement, citizen academies, ride-along, problem solving teams, community action teams, and quality of life teams.	Yes	No	Section 4.5.2
Law enforcement agencies should establish formal community/citizen advisory committees to assist in developing crime prevention strategies and agency policies as well as provide input on policing issues.	No	Yes	Section 4.5.3
Law enforcement agencies should adopt community policing strategies that support and work in concert with economic development efforts within communities.	No	Yes	Section 4.5.4
Communities should adopt policies and programs that address the needs of children and youth most at risk for crime or violence and reduce aggressive law enforcement tactics that stigmatize youth and marginalize their participation in schools and communities.	N/A	N/A	Section 4.6

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Education and criminal justice agencies at all levels of government should work together to reform policies and procedures that push children into the juvenile justice system.	N/A	N/A	Section 4.6.1
In order to keep youth in school and to keep them from criminal and violent behavior, law enforcement agencies should work with schools to encourage the creation of alternatives to student suspensions and expulsions through restorative justice, diversion, counseling and family intervention.	N/A	N/A	Section 4.6.2
Law enforcement agencies should work with schools to encourage the use of alternative strategies that involve youth in decision making, such as restorative justice, youth courts and peer interventions.	N/A	N/A	Section 4.6.3
Law enforcement agencies should work with schools to adopt an instructional approach to discipline that uses interventions or disciplinary consequences to help students develop new behavior skills and positive strategies to avoid conflict, redirect energy, and refocus on learning.	N/A	N/A	Section 4.6.4
Law enforcement agencies should work with schools to develop and monitor school discipline with input and collaboration from school personnel, students, families, and community members. These policies should prohibit the use of corporal punishment and electronic control devices.	N/A	N/A	Section 4.6.5
Law enforcement agencies should work with schools to create a continuum of developmentally appropriate and proportional consequences for addressing ongoing and escalating student misbehavior after all appropriate interventions have been attempted.	No	No	Section 4.6.6
Law enforcement agencies should work with communities to play a role in programs and procedures to reintegrate juveniles back into their communities as they leave the juvenile justice system.	No	Yes	Section 4.6.7
Law enforcement agencies and schools should establish memoranda of agreement for the placement of school resource officers that limit police involvement in student discipline.	No	No	Section 4.6.8

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
The Federal government should assess and evaluate zero tolerance strategies and examine the role of reasonable discretion when dealing with adolescents in consideration of their stages of maturation or development.	N/A	N/A	Section 4.6.9
Communities need to affirm and recognize the voices of youth in community decision making, facilitate youth-led research and problem solving, and develop and fund youth leadership training and life skills through positive youth/ police collaboration and interactions.	N/A	N/A	Section 4.7
Communities and law enforcement agencies should restore and build trust between youth and police by creating programs and projects for positive, consistent, and persistent interaction between youth and police.	Yes	No	Section 4.7.1
Communities should develop community and school based evidence base programs that mitigate punitive and authoritarian solutions to teen problems.	N/A	N/A	Section 4.7.2
The Federal Government should support the development of partnerships with training facilities across the country to promote consistent standards for high quality training and establish training innovation hubs.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.1
The training innovation hubs should develop replicable model programs that use adult based learning and scenario based training in a training environment modeled less like boot camp. Through these programs the hubs would influence nationwide curricula, as well as instructional methodology.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.1.1
The training innovation hubs should establish partnerships with academic institutions to develop rigorous training practices, evaluations, and the development of curricula based on evidence-based practices.	No	Yes	Section 5.1.2
The Department of Justice should build a stronger relationship with the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement (IADLEST) in order to leverage their network with state boards and commission of Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST).	N/A	N/A	Section 5.1.3

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Law enforcement agencies should engage community members in the training process.	No	Yes	Section 5.2
The U.S. Department of Justice should conduct research to develop and disseminate a toolkit on how law enforcement agencies and training programs can integrate community members into this training process.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.2.1
Law enforcement agencies should provide leadership training to all personnel throughout their careers.	Yes	No	Section 5.3
Recognizing that strong, capable leadership is required to create cultural transformation, the US Department of Justice should invest in developing learning goals and model curricula/training for each level of leadership.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.3.1
The Federal Government should encourage and support partnerships between law enforcement and academic institution to support a culture that values ongoing education and the integration of current research into the development of training, policies, and practices.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.3.2
The U.S. Department of Justice should support and encourage cross-discipline leadership training.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.3.3
The U.S. Department of Justice should develop, in partnership with institutions of higher education, a national postgraduate institute of policing for senior executives with a standardized curriculum preparing them to lead agencies in the 21st century.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.4
The U.S. Department of Justice should instruct the Federal Bureau of Investigation to modify the curriculum of the National Academy at Quantico to include prominent coverage of the topical areas addressed in this report. In addition, the COPS Office and the Office of Justice Programs should work with law enforcement professional organizations to encourage modification of their curricula in a similar fashion.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.5

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
POSTs should make Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) a part of both basic recruit and in-service officer training.	Yes	No	Section 5.6
Because of the importance of this issue, Congress should appropriate funds to help support law enforcement crisis intervention training.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.6.1
POSTs should ensure that basic officer training include lessons to improve social interaction as well as tactical skills.	Yes	No	Section 5.7
POSTs should ensure that basic recruit and in-service officer training include curriculum on the disease of addiction.	Yes	No	Section 5.8
POSTs should ensure both basic recruit and in-service training incorporates content around recognizing and confronting implicit bias as cultural responsiveness.	Yes	No	Section 5.9
Law enforcement agencies should implement ongoing, top down training for all officers in cultural diversity and related topics that can build trust and legitimacy in diverse communities. This should be accomplished with the assistance of advocacy groups that represent the viewpoints of communities that have traditionally had adversarial relationships with law enforcement.	Yes	No	Section 5.9.1
Law enforcement agencies should implement training for officers that covers policies for interactions with the LGBTQ population, including issues such as determining gender identity for arrest placement, the Muslim, Arab, and South Asian communities, and immigrant or non-English speaking groups, as well as reinforcing policies for the prevention of sexual misconduct and harassment.	No	Yes	Section 5.9.2
POSTs should require both basic recruit and in-service training on policing in a democratic society.	Yes	No	Section 5.10

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
The Federal Government, as well as state and local agencies, should encourage and incentivize higher education for law enforcement officers.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.11
The Federal Government should create a loan repayment and forgiveness incentive program specifically for policing.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.11.1
The Federal Government should support research into the development of technology that enhances scenario-based training, social interaction skills, and enable the dissemination of interactive distance learning for law enforcement.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.12
The U.S. Department of Justice should support the development and implementation of improved Field Training Officer Programs.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.13
The U.S. Department of Justice should support the development of broad Field Training Program standards and training strategies that address changing police culture and organizational procedural justice issues that agencies can adopt and customize to local needs.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.13.1
The U.S. Department of Justice should provide funding to incentivize agencies to update their Field Training Programs in accordance with the new standards.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.13.2
The U.S. Department of Justice should enhance and further promote its multi-faceted officer safety and wellness initiative.	N/A	N/A	Section 6.1
Congress should establish and fund a national "Blue Alert" warning system.	N/A	N/A	Section 6.1.1
The U.S. Department of Justice, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, should establish a task force to study mental health issues unique to officers and recommendations tailored treatments.	N/A	N/A	Section 6.1.2

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
The Federal Government should support the continuing research into the efficacy of an annual mental health check for officers, as well as fitness, resilience, and nutrition.	N/A	N/A	Section 6.1.3
Pension plans should recognize fitness for duty examinations as definitive evidence of valid duty or non-duty related disability.	N/A	N/A	Section 6.1.4
Public Safety Officer Benefits (PSOB) should be provided to survivors of officers killed while working, regardless of whether the officer used safety equipment (seatbelt or anti-ballistic vest) or if officer death was the result of suicide attributed to a current diagnosis of duty-related mental illness, including but not limited to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).	N/A	N/A	Section 5.12
Law Enforcement agencies should promote safety and wellness at every level of the organization.	Yes	No	Section 6.2
Though the Federal Government can support many of the programs and best practices identified by the U.S. Department of Justice initiative described in recommendation 6.1, the ultimate responsibility lies with each agency.	N/A	N/A	Section 5.13.1
The U.S. Department of Justice should encourage and assist departments in the implementation of scientifically supported shift lengths by law enforcement.	N/A	N/A	Section 6.3
The U.S. Department of Justice should fund additional research into the efficacy of limiting the total number of hours an officer should work within a 24-48 hour period, including special findings on the maximum number of hours an officer should work in a high risk or high stress environment (e.g., public demonstrations or emergency situations).	N/A	N/A	Section 6.3.1
Every law enforcement officer should be provided with individual tactical first aid kits and training as well as anti-ballistic vests.	Yes	No	Section 6.4

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
Congress should authorize funding for the distribution of law enforcement individual tactical first aid kits.	N/A	N/A	Section 6.4.1
Congress should reauthorize and expand the Bulletproof Vest partnership (BVP) program.	N/A	N/A	Section 6.4.2
The U.S. Department of Justice should expand efforts to collect and analyze data not only on officer deaths but also on injuries and “near misses”.	N/A	N/A	Section 6.5
Law enforcement agencies should adopt policies that require officers to wear seat belts and bullet-proof vests and provide training to raise awareness of the consequences of failure to do so.	No	Yes	Section 6.6
Congress should develop and enact peer review error management legislation.	N/A	N/A	Section 6.7
The U.S. Department of Transportation should provide technical assistance opportunities for departments to explore the use of vehicles equipped with vehicle collision prevention “smart car” technology that will reduce the number of accidents.	N/A	N/A	Section 6.8
The President should direct all federal law enforcement agencies to review the recommendations made by the Task Force on 21st Century Police and, to the extent practicable, to adopt those that can be implemented at the federal level.	N/A	N/A	Section 7.1
The U. S. Department of Justice should explore public-private partnership opportunities, starting by convening a meeting with local, regional, and national foundations to discuss the proposals for reform described in the report and seeing their engagement and support in advancing implementation of these recommendations.	N/A	N/A	Section 7.2

Recommendation	Implemented	Implemented In Part	Reference Number
The U.S. Department of Justice should charge its Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) with assisting the law enforcement field in addressing current and future challenges.	N/A	N/A	Section 7.3



CITY OF PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE

“HONOR, INTEGRITY, COURAGE, RESPECT AND COMPASSION”

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Annual Statistical Report

2020

Commander Holmes, Chief of Staff

Crime Analysis Unit

Dr. Heath Johnson, Crime Analysis Coordinator

Brittany Urban, Crime Analyst

Nicole Merrick, Crime Analyst

Daniel Andrus, Crime Analyst

Erin Frank, Domestic Violence Crime Analyst

Rachel Opperman, Department Business Administrator

Ru Giffen-Bradley, Administrative Specialist

Nora Bolla, Administrative Specialist

Theresa Cummings, Administrative Specialist

City of Pittsburgh Department of Law



Please Note: The totals and percentages presented in this report are the most accurate available at the time this report is compiled. UCR figures are subject to change over time.