

Annual Report 2015

City of
Pittsburgh

Department
of
Public Safety

Bureau of
Police





A Message from Chief Cameron McLay

There are a great many things going well in Pittsburgh today. We have been selected as one of six pilot sites for President Obama's National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice. This provides us with training and research support from the best minds in the nation, making us the envy of forward-thinking agencies everywhere.

While many cities our size are experiencing dramatic escalations of violence and strong divides between police and the communities they serve, our trends are more moderate. Our violent crime rates have not seen post-Ferguson escalations. In other cities, tensions between police and communities of color run high. In many cities, for example the Black Lives Matter movement seems to be divisive in some places; but not here.

At the Pittsburgh Urban League, 2015 "Black Lives Matter" conference, the discussions were a call to action to all community members to stop the violence creating a disparate impact of victimization on young black males. "If black lives matter, what are we (the African-American community) doing to help our Chief be successful keeping us all safe?" was the discussion. There was no anger with police, just passion to make Pittsburgh a "Most Livable City" for all! It was a moving experience, instilling me with an even greater sense of mission.

This is a passion members of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police share. We are proud to protect. We are proud to serve. Our Vision Statement reflects that pride:

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

Through a yearlong collaborative process, the mission statement and core values that follow reflect our shared values and sense of mission:

We, the Pittsburgh Police, stand ready to:

Protect human life; Serve without reservation or favor; Stand as partners with all; Help all communities live free from fear.

I am proud to tell the members of this community that you have a very fine police force of men and women committed to service. You should sleep well at night knowing they keep you safe; I do...



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PITTSBURGH
A MOST LIVABLE CITY



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The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police

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

On March 18, 1816, Pittsburgh was formally incorporated as a city. Under this charter the Mayor of Pittsburgh, elected by Council, became duly authorized to appoint a High Constable and four City Constables empowered to preserve the peace, arrest disorderly persons, and attend court, the market, and Council meetings. Constables were paid per event rather than by salary and worked a daytime duty only. The Mayor appointed a night watch as well, consisting of a Superintendent and twelve watchmen. The watchmen's duties included safeguarding streetlamp oil and wicks, overseeing city-owned utensils, and the more daunting work of preventing murders, robberies and other disorder.

Although loss of tax revenues caused by a depression in the City's manufacturing and commerce enterprises led to the night watch being discontinued in April, 1817, the watch was re-established on March 26, 1836, by an act authorizing one Captain of the Watch, two Lieutenants, and 16 watchmen to secure the City's citizens and their property. (The constables, however, continued to perform their daylight duties on the same non-salaried basis.) In December, 1857, a new ordinance established a day-salaried police department consisting of one chief and up to nine constables. On January 27, 1868, the dual system of separate day-police and night-police was abolished, replaced by our present system.



History of Our Badge

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

*The badge's design is unique:
The crest is from the Coat-of-Arms of
William Pitt, the 1st Earl of Chatham,
The English gentleman for whom Pittsburgh is named.*



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



*The shield is a circular fighting shield
used by 15th century Greek foot soldiers.
During the 16th and 17th centuries,
the circular shield was used extensively in the British Isles,
hence its appearance in Pittsburgh.*



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





Mission

“Our mandate is the continued protection and enhancement of our diverse neighborhoods by working in partnership with our citizens to creatively solve problems always remaining sensitive to the authority with which we’re entrusted. It is our challenge to provide committed service through accountability, integrity, and respect.”



Values

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

We believe our integrity is not negotiable.

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

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

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

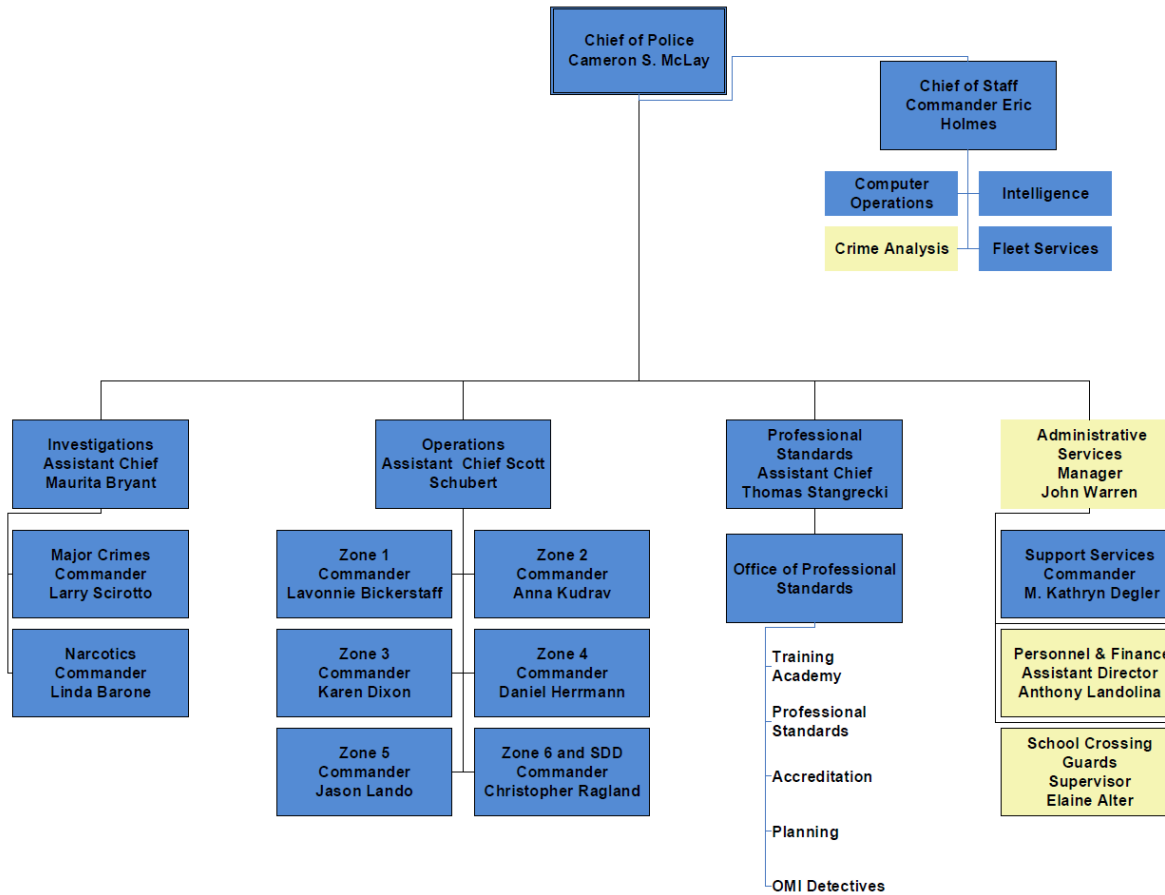
We will adapt to the changing future by maintaining partnerships built upon

accountability, integrity and respect.



Organization of the Bureau

As of November, 2015



Blue box indicates sworn position
Yellow Box indicates civilian position

OMI under Professional Standards for accountability chain and not for supervisory chain



Biographies

Cameron McLay

Chief, City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police

Chief Cameron McLay has deep family roots in Pittsburgh. His mother and family grew up on the city's east end, an area Chief McLay visited regularly as a young child. His family lived in Mt. Lebanon between 1972- '74, while his father was an ALCOA executive. His father was transferred to a related job in England, where McLay completed his high school and early college education.

Chief McLay holds a BA in Forensic Studies from Indiana University, with a minor in Psychology. He later earned a MS in Organizational Leadership from Colorado State University.

He retired at the rank of Captain from the Madison, Wisconsin police department after faithfully serving the people of Madison for 30 years. He spent 24 years as a member of the Madison Police SWAT team, and served as the SWAT commander. He was a supervisor in the Narcotics and Gang Unit. He was a lead tactical training officer for the Madison Police Academy and was a Certified Firearms Instructor, as well as Certified Defensive and Arrest Tactics Instructor. Mayor William Peduto appointed him Chief of Police for the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police in 2014.

Chief McLay is deeply committed to the goal of transforming the policing profession, and devotes his professional life to that important objective. "If we are to make policing a true profession, we must inspire those in our organizations through commitment to our highest ethical values, and must insure everyone is held accountable to the highest ethical standards of conduct."



Scott E. Schubert

Assistant Chief, City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police

Assistant Chief Scott E. Schubert is a 24-year veteran of the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. Prior to being promoted to Assistant Chief in December, 2014, he served in a variety of assignments as a Patrolman, Detective, Sergeant, Lieutenant and Commander. Assistant Chief Schubert has extensive knowledge in special events planning and homeland security-related topics.

Assistant Chief Schubert received a Master of Science Degree in Criminal Justice and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Law Enforcement from Point Park University. He is a 2011 graduate of the 245th Session of the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia; a 2005 graduate of the Police Executive Research Forum's Senior Management Institute for Police in Boston, Mass.; and a 2002 graduate of the Northwestern University School of Police Staff and Command. Assistant Chief Schubert teaches as an Adjunct Professor at Point Park University and at Community College of Allegheny County.

Assistant Chief Schubert is also the current Law Enforcement Torch Run Director for Special Olympics Pennsylvania, a Board Member of Special Olympics Pennsylvania, a 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, and a member of the FBI National Academy Association.



Thomas Stangrecki
Assistant Chief, Professional Standards

Assistant Chief Stangrecki is a Brasher High School graduate who, after attending the University of Pittsburgh, began employment with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police on April 4, 1988.

Upon completing the Basic Training Academy, Assistant Chief Stangrecki continued to attend training and seminars related to his assignments in uniformed patrol and investigations, and to develop leadership and supervisor skills following promotions through the ranks of the Bureau.

During his career, he has served as a patrol officer, patrol sergeant, narcotics sergeant, patrol lieutenant, Major Crimes Lieutenant, Commander of Zones 4 and 5, Narcotics Commander, Major Crimes Commander, and Acting Assistant Chief of the Investigations and Administration Branches. He currently serves as the Assistant Chief of Professional Standards.

Eric L. Holmes
Commander, Chief of Staff

Commander Eric L. Holmes is an 18-year veteran of the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. Prior to being promoted to Commander in 2012, he served in a variety of assignments, including Patrol, K-9 Officer, Narcotics and Vice Detective, Street Response Unit Sergeant, Tactical Negotiations Team and the RED Team.

Commander Holmes is currently assigned as the Chief Of Staff for the Bureau of Police.

Commander Holmes earned his B.A. degree from Slippery Rock University. He served as a White House Intern. Commander Holmes has attended several administration and management classes, including Police Supervisory In-service Training (POSIT), Police Executive Development Training (POLEX), Command Institute for Police Executives, Law Enforcement Executive Development Association 28th Supervisor Leadership Institute, Leadership and Mastering Performance Management, Leadership and Command, 2014 FBI Leadership Program (Session 17), and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Leadership in Police Organizations (LPO).

In addition, Commander Holmes participates in a number of professional and volunteer activities including (past and present) National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Boy Scouts of America Rights of Passage 2010, Pittsburgh Regional Champions, and Leadership Pittsburgh LDI XVIII.



Larry R. Sciroto
Commander, Major Crimes

Commander Sciroto has been with the Bureau of Police for 22 years and has held several assignments, including those in K-9, Sex Assault and Family Crisis units. He was promoted to the position of Commander in December, 2014 when he was assigned initially to Zone 3 Station. In May of 2015, he was selected to lead Major Crimes and serve as the coordinator of the Group Violence Intervention strategy.

Linda M. Rosato-Barone
Commander, Narcotics/Vice/Firearms Tracking

Commander Linda Rosato-Barone is a 37-year veteran of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police and is currently assigned to the Bureau's Narcotics/Vice/Firearms Tracking Unit.

Commander Barone has worked as a Zone 2 officer, a burglary detective, the PBP's first female polygraph examiner, one of the first female officers assigned to the Homicide Unit, a Sergeant in the Sex Assault/Family Crisis Unit, and Chief of Staff. She was instrumental in developing and implementing the Chief's Office Special Investigations Unit to investigate allegation of police misconduct. She has worked in both Zone 2 and Zone 5 as a Commander, as well as with Support Services and Computer Operations to assist in bringing new technology to the Bureau.

Commander Barone graduated Cum Laude from LaRoche College, PA, in December 2002 with a B.A. Administration of Criminal Justice and a Minor in Sociology. She is also a graduate of the FBI National Academy – 239th session, and earned multiple certificates for executive management courses from Penn State University, The Command Institute for Police Executives and the Police Executive Research Forum. Commander Barone is a graduate of the Senior Management Institute, and is a certified MPOETC instructor for the Pittsburgh Police Academy.

Jennifer Ford
Commander, OPS

Commander Ford has proudly served as a member of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police for 26 years. Her past assignments include patrol, community policing, the mounted unit, and training. She is currently assigned to the Office of Professional Standards.

Commander Ford holds a Master of Arts in Adult and Community Education from the Indiana University of Pennsylvania and a Bachelor of Science in Education from the University of Pittsburgh. Commander Ford considers herself privileged to have attended the Northwestern School of Police Staff and Command and the Senior Management Institute for Police (Police Executive Research Forum).



M. Kathryn Degler
Commander, CCU

Commander Degler has served the Bureau of police for 36 years as a patrol officer, police sergeant, police lieutenant and a police commander. She taught a variety of subjects at the police academy, including CPR, first aid, legal updates, officer safety, firearms, driver's training, physical conditioning, defensive tactics and hazardous materials awareness

Commander Degler attended the University of Pittsburgh, where she received a degree in Public Administration. She worked with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Emergency Medical Services' training division, bureau's Personnel and Finance section and the Community Oriented policing division, and assisted in the forming and training of the police Bureau's Rapid Emergency Deployment (RED) Team. She also assisted in forming the Graffiti Tracking System and has run several police zones.

Commander Degler was instrumental in forming the Pittsburgh Members Assistance Program (PMAP), a trained group of officer volunteers that help other officers manage critical incident stress officers may experience. She currently manages the Support Services Division of the Bureau of Police which includes the Central Records and Reporting Unit, composed of the Warrant Office, Police Record Room, the Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU), Court Liaison Unit and Property & Supply Room. She is a graduate of Leadership Pittsburgh XXX and chairs the Employee Wellness Committee.

John H. Warren
Manager, Administrative Services Branch

Manager John H. Warren has worked at the Bureau of Police since 1999, in such varied capacities as Manager of Professional Development, Manager of Support Services, Police Training Academy Director, Chief of Staff and Executive Assistant to the Chief of Police.

Manager Warren leads the Administrative Services Branch of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, which consists of Personnel & Finance, Support Services and Crossing Guards. Manager Warren also serves as the facilities coordinator for the Bureau of Police, leads the Bureau Awards' Committee, and works on special projects for the Chief of Police.

Manager Warren's training and education include: a Bachelor of Science in Engineering, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York; a Master of Science in Petroleum Engineering, The Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania; attendance of the Senior Management Institute for Police, Boston, Massachusetts; attendance at the U.S. Army Command and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and training in Instructor and Course Development, Fort Lee, Virginia.

Manager Warren and his wife, Cathleen, have two children. Their son serves in the Air Force and their daughter works for the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society.



Lavonnie Bickerstaff
Commander, Zone 1

Commander Lavonnie Bickerstaff is a 26-year veteran of the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. She has served in Community Policing, Weed & Seed, Office of Municipal Investigations, Witness & Dignitary Protection, Crime Analysis and Intelligence, Operations Patrol, Robbery Squad and the Homicide Squad.

Currently assigned to Zone 1, Commander Bickerstaff is responsible for overseeing approximately 86 Pittsburgh Police officers under her command. Last year Commander Bickerstaff initiated a focused deterrence strategy to reduce violent crime in Zone 1. The strategy derived from principals of intelligence-led policing, problem-solving, and from insights gleaned through enhanced community engagement.

Commander Bickerstaff holds a Bachelor's degree in Sociology and Biology from Hiram College and has received police leadership training from The Penn State University Police Executive Development course and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (Leadership in Police Organizations).

In addition, Commander Bickerstaff is the Corresponding Secretary for the local chapter of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives; she has been a member of the organization since 1999.

Anna Kudrav
Commander, Zone 2

Commander Anna Kudrav is a 32-year veteran of the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. She has served a variety of assignments as a Patrol Officer, Sergeant and Lieutenant, has been responsible for assignments in Patrol, Research and Planning, and is currently the Zone 2 Commander. Commander Kudrav has extensive knowledge of police operations and planning and has participated in coordinating and planning hundreds of public safety events throughout the city.

Commander Kudrav received her Master's Degree from the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs. A graduate of the 25th Session of the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia, she graduated also in Leadership in Police Organization Class 15-1, is a Pittsburgh member of the assistance program 2015, and sits in an advisory capacity on numerous community boards.

Karen Dixon



Commander, Zone 3

Commander Karen Dixon, a 28-year veteran of the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, served in a variety of assignments as a Patrol Officer, Sergeant, and Lieutenant, as well as having served in the Operations Branch in Zones 1, 3, 5 and 6, and in the Administration and Investigations branches, before being promoted to Zone 3 Commander in July, 2015. Commander Dixon has worked and participated in the planning of large-scale National Security Special Events in the city of Pittsburgh.

Commander Dixon holds a master's degree in Public Policy and Management and a Bachelor's degree in the Administration of Justice from the University of Pittsburgh. She has attended the Pennsylvania State University's Police Supervisory In-service Training and Police Executive Development courses, as well as the Police Executive Research Forum's Senior Management Institute for Police.

Commander Dixon is a past director of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Training Academy and is certified by the Municipal Police Officers' Education and Training Commission as both a general instructor and a firearms instructor. She was a presenter/instructor for the United States Department of State and the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public and International Affairs project to introduce community oriented policing concepts to the State Police Force of Albania.

Commander Dixon lives in Pittsburgh with her husband Roger.

Daniel Herrmann

Commander, Zone 4

Commander Daniel Herrmann is a 33-year veteran of the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. Prior to taking command of Zone 4, he served in a variety of assignments, including Patrol and Major Crimes Investigations.

Commander Herrmann is responsible for overseeing approximately 85 Pittsburgh Police officers assigned to his command at Zone 4. The primary function of Zone 4 is response to 911 calls for service, patrol operations, traffic enforcement, investigations, and working with community members and other stakeholders to improve public safety and quality of life issues.

Jason Lando



Commander, Zone 5

Commander Jason Lando is a 15-year veteran of the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. Before his promotion to Zone 5 Commander in December, 2014, he worked a variety of assignments, including as Patrolman, Detective, Sergeant, and Lieutenant. His responsibilities have included assignments in Patrol, Narcotics, SWAT, and serving on the Tactical Negotiations Team.

Commander Lando has extensive knowledge in narcotics investigations, undercover drug work, and community relations. As a supervisor in the Narcotics unit, Commander Lando made hundreds of undercover buys of heroin and crack cocaine, participated in nearly 1,000 drug and firearm arrests, and routinely testified as an Expert Witness in the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas. In his current role at Zone 5, Commander Lando is devoted to bridging the gap between police and residents through community-oriented initiatives and youth programs.

Having earned a Bachelor's Degree in Emergency Medicine Management, Commander Lando has worked as a paramedic for UPMC St. Margaret Paramedic Response Team, Eastern Area Prehospital Services, and a flight paramedic for STAT MedEvac. Currently working towards his Master's Degree in Legal Studies at California University of Pennsylvania, Commander Lando is also a graduate of the International Chiefs of Police Association's Leadership in Police Organizations course and an instructor at the Pittsburgh Police Training Academy, where he trains officers in Procedural Justice and Police Legitimacy.

Christopher Ragland

Commander, Zone 6 and Special Deployment Division

Commander Christopher Ragland, a 22-year veteran of the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, served in a variety of positions, including Patrol and Supervisory roles in Zones 1 and 4, and is currently the Zone 6 Commander.

At Zone 6, Commander Ragland oversees nearly 70 Pittsburgh Police officers, as well as being responsible for the Bureau of Police's Special Deployment Division, which includes Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), K9, River Rescue, Tactical Negotiation Team and the Traffic Division.

Commander Ragland holds a Bachelor's degree in Finance from John Carroll University and has received police leadership training from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy (Class 42), whose mission is "to promote, and enhance the personal and professional development of law enforcement leaders."



Operations Branch

Pittsburgh Police Zones – 2015 Summary			
Category	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Commander	Commander Lavonnie Bickerstaff	Commander Anna Kudrav	Commander Karen Dixon
Community Resource Officer(s)	Larry Crawford & Sylvester Wright	Dave Wareham & Antoine Davis	Christine Luffey, Richard Oddi, & Jared Littler
Street Address	1501 Brighton Road	2000 Centre Avenue	830 East Warrington
Phone Number	412-323-7200	412-255-2610	412-488-8326
Population Served	40,940	32,895	47,831
Communities Served	<i>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</i>	<i>Bedford Dwellings Bluff Central Business District Central Lawrenceville Crawford Roberts Lower Lawrenceville Middle Hill Polish Hill Strip District Terrace Village Upper Hill Upper Lawrenceville</i>	<i>Allentown Arlington Arlington Heights Beltzhoover Bon Air Carrick Duquesne Heights Knoxville Mount Oliver City Mount Washington Overbrook Saint Clair South Shore South Side Flats South Side Slopes</i>
Square Miles Covered	8.9	5	8.5
Sworn Personnel Assigned	92	90	93
Calls for Service	42427	45393	46961
Park & Walks	2014	4822	2163
Traffic Stops	2646	3270	4153
Field Contacts	1248	552	881
Part I Crimes	2166	1776	2605
Part II Crimes	3846	2539	4469
Arrests	2150	3870	2865
VUFA Arrests	103	109	77



Pittsburgh Police Zones – 2015 Summary

Category	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6
Commander	Commander Daniel Herrmann	Commander Jason Lando	Commander Christopher Ragland
Community Resource Officer(s)	Shannon Leshen, Thomas Pauley, & David Shifren	Michael Gay, Jeff Crawford, & Karen McNeal	Ken Stewing
Street Address	5858 Northumberland Street	1401 Washington Boulevard	312 South Main Street
Phone Number	412-422-6520	412-665-3605	412-937-3051
Population Served	88,328	50,335	45,375
Communities Served	<i>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</i>	<i>Bloomfield East Hills. East Liberty Friendship Garfield Highland Park Homewood North Homewood South Homewood West Larimer Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar Morningside Stanton Heights</i>	<i>Banksville Beechview Brookline Chartiers City Crafton Heights East Carnegie Elliott Esplen Fairywood Oakwood Ridgemont Sheraden West End Westwood Windgap</i>
Square Miles Covered	14.6	7.9	10.5
Sworn Personnel Assigned	86	97	70
Calls for Service	40160	43421	29164
Park & Walks	1683	4629	1459
Traffic Stops	3504	2379	3116
Field Contacts	378	1028	553
Part I Crimes	2244	2307	1222
Part II Crimes	2470	3009	2157
Arrests	1076	1527	993
VUFA Arrests	34	132	37



Bureau of Police Branches

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police is organized into four separate branches:

INVESTIGATIONS BRANCH

Acting Assistant Chief Linda Barone

The Investigations Branch is responsible for investigation and clearance of crimes against persons and property. It is made up of two divisions: Major Crimes & Narcotics and Vice/Firearms-Tracking. Officers assigned to this branch are responsible for investigating criminal offenses, detecting and arresting of individuals who commit crimes, and assisting in the prosecution of those individuals.

OPERATIONS BRANCH

Assistant Chief Scott Schubert

The Operations Branch is responsible for providing first-line law enforcement services to our citizens and to visitors of our city. It is comprised of six police zones, the Special Deployment Division and Youth Programs.

The Operations Branch is the first point of contact between law enforcement and the people we serve. Officers assigned to this branch conduct patrol, attend community safety meetings, work with community and business leaders to increase safety awareness, and reach out to our youth in a positive, proactive manner to develop their decision-making, life-skills.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BRANCH

Assistant Chief Thomas Stangrecki

The Professional Standards Branch is responsible for ensuring the Bureau of Police meets the highest professional and ethical standards.

Branch subdivisions include Training, Policy, Accreditation and Professional Standards.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BRANCH

Manager John H. Warren

The Administrative Services Branch provides internal support to the Bureau of Police.

To perform this important mission, the branch is comprised of Support Services, Personnel & Finance, and School Crossing Guards.



Distribution of Personnel by Rank and Unit of Assignment:

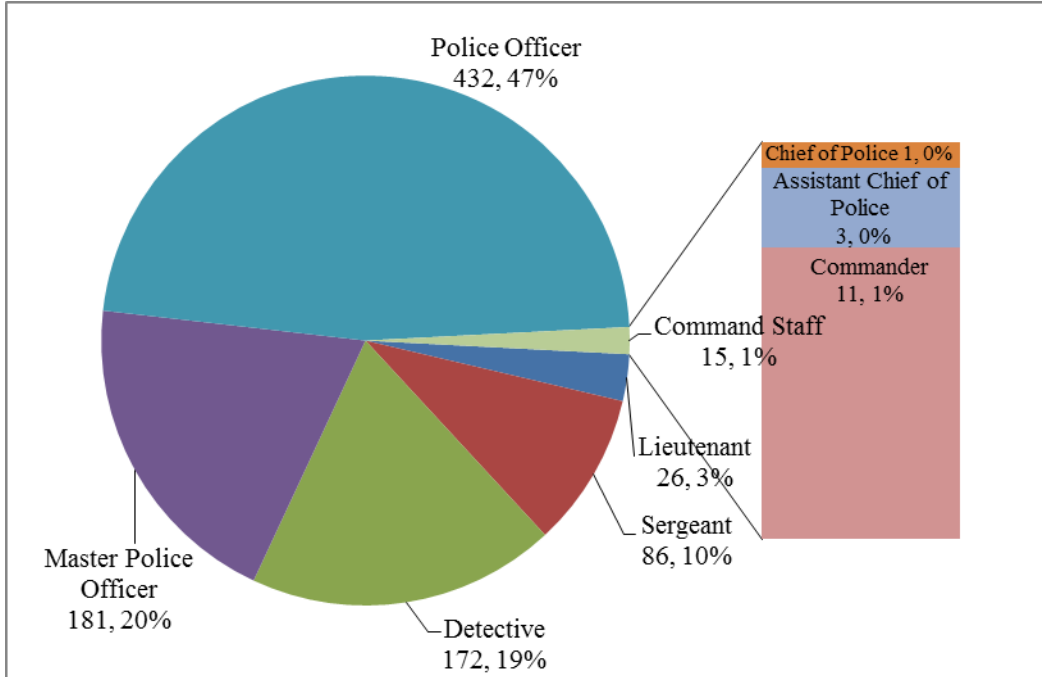
Department	Chief of Police	Deputy Chief of Police	Assistant Chief of Police	Commander	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Detective	Master Police Officer	Police Officer	TOTAL
Office of the Chief										
Chief's Office	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Computer Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Fleet Management	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Intelligence	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	2	0	13
Professional Standards										
Office of Professional Standards	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	6
OMI	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Planning	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Academy	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	4	12
Recruit - In Class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	85
Administrative Leave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Administrative Services										
CRRU	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	12	2	21
Property Room	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Administrative Leave	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Long Term Disability	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Investigations										



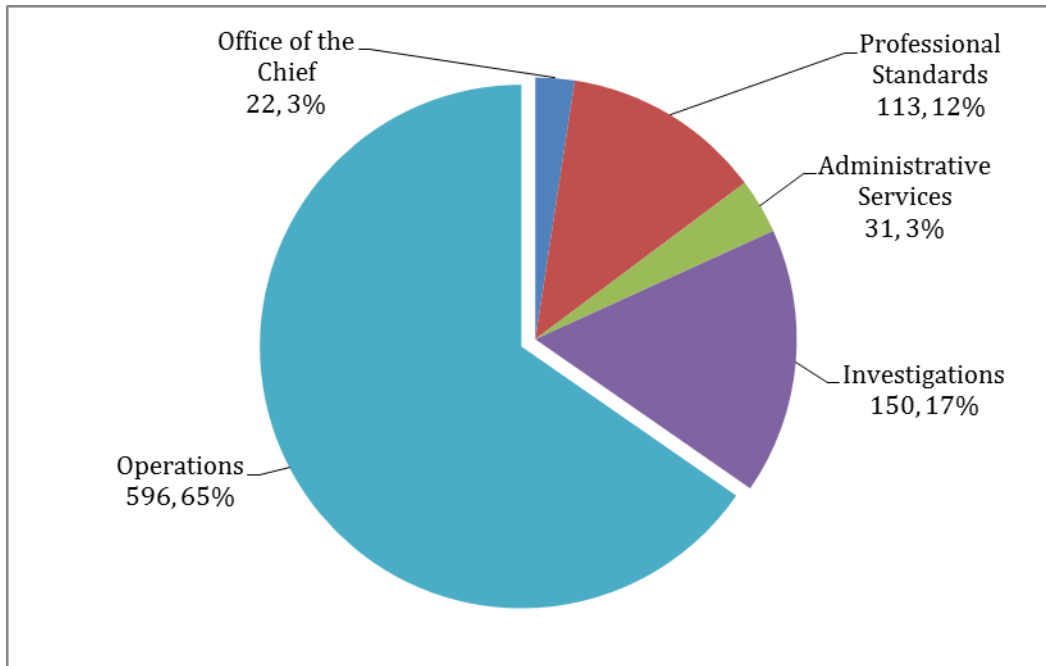
Department	Chief of Police	Deputy Chief of Police	Assistant Chief of Police	Commander	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Detective	Master Police Officer	Police Officer	TOTAL
Assistant Chief - Investigations	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Major Crimes	0	0	0	1	3	10	83	0	1	98
Narcotics & Vice	0	0	0	1	1	5	40	1	0	48
Graffiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Operations										
Assistant Chief - Operations	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Youth Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Zone 1	0	0	0	1	3	9	5	16	53	87
Zone 2	0	0	0	1	3	8	3	17	58	90
Zone 3	0	0	0	1	3	9	5	23	45	86
Zone 4	0	0	0	1	3	10	5	17	54	90
Zone 5	0	0	0	1	3	10	6	16	65	101
Zone 6	0	0	0	1	3	9	4	23	32	72
SDD	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	40	22	66



Distribution of Officers by Rank



Distribution of Officers by Branch

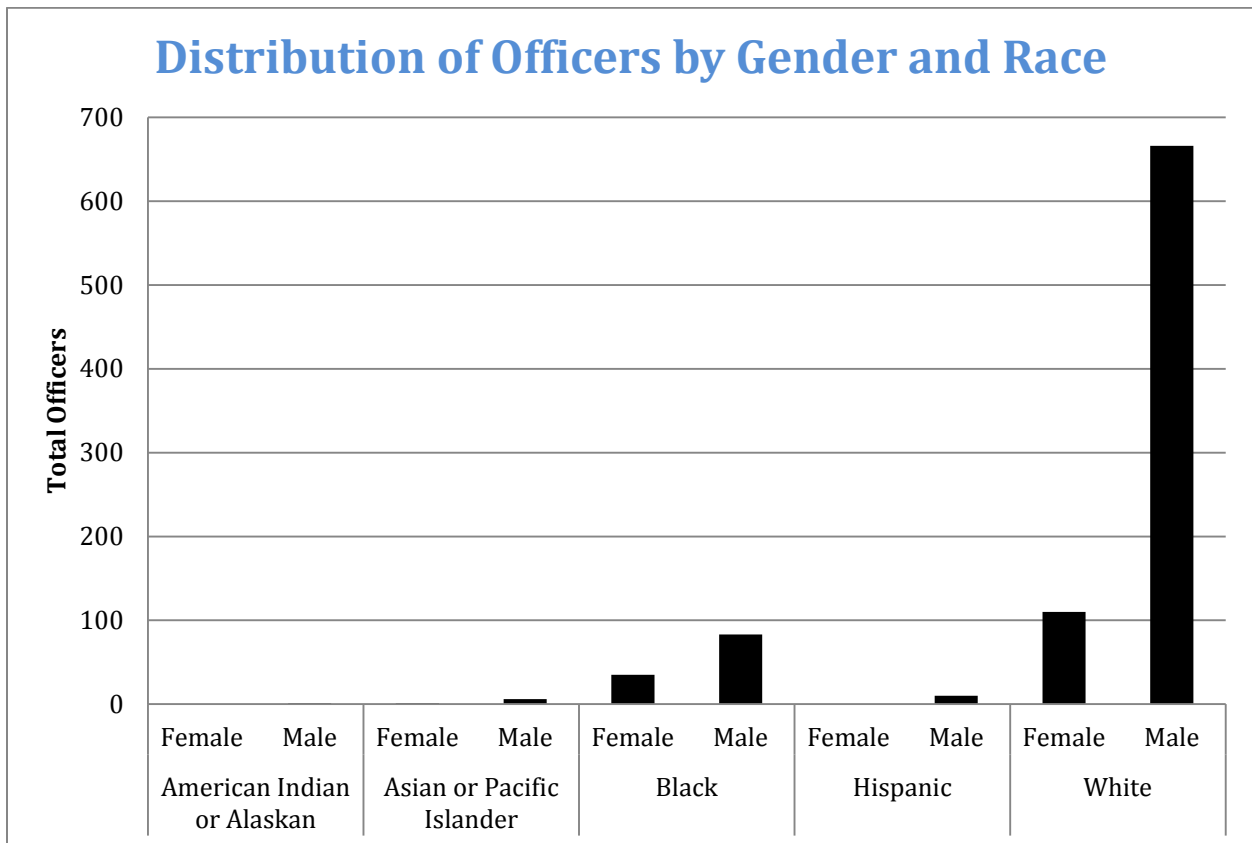




Distribution of Personnel by Rank, Gender and Race

Rank	American Indian or Alaskan Native		Asian or Pacific Islander		Black		Hispanic		White	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deputy Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Commander	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	3
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	20
Sergeant	0	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	9	69
Detective	0	0	0	0	10	17	0	0	17	128
Master Police Officer	0	1	0	0	14	29	0	2	22	113
Police Officer	0	0	0	6	5	30	0	8	53	330
Total	0	1	1	6	35	83	0	10	110	666

Distribution of Officers by Gender and Race





Officer Demographics

2015 Officer Absences by Category:

- Number of officers on workers’ compensation (Ordinance 21, paragraph 4): 51
- Number of officers on disability leave (Ordinance 21, paragraph 5): 2 (police bank leave)
- Number of officers on military or specified leave (Ordinance 21, paragraph 6):
 - 6 (military leave)
 - 31 (FMLA)
- Number of officers placed on administrative leave pending a criminal or internal investigation (Ordinance 21, paragraph 9): 4

Average Years of Service by Rank:

Rank	Average Years of Service	Cumulative Years of Service
Chiefs (all)	32	126
Commander	27	293
Lieutenant	22	570
Sergeant	19	1,647
Detective	18	3,068
Master Police Officer	23	4,187
Police Officer	5	2,301
All Ranks	13	12,192



Officer Retirement Eligibility

Number of Personnel Eligible to Retire (2015):

Fully Eligible-----208 (distribution shown below)

Rank	American Indian or Alaskan		Asian or Pacific Islander		Black		Hispanic		White	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deputy Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Commander	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7
Sergeant	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	23
Detective	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	0	4	32
Master Police Officer	0	0	0	0	11	24	0	0	12	56
Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	1	0	20	38	0	0	28	121



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Service Eligible----- 122 (distribution shown below)

Rank	American Indian or Alaskan		Asian or Pacific Islander		Black		Hispanic		White	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deputy Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commander	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	12
Detective	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	27
Master Police Officer	0	1	0	0	3	5	0	1	8	43
Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	1	0	0	6	8	0	1	15	91

Notes: Note: Two fully eligible officers reach mandatory retirement age in 2016, Officers are fully eligible to retire upon reaching 20 years of service and attaining age 50, Officers are service eligible to retire upon reaching 20 years of service; retirement pay is deferred until officer reaches age 50.



Officer Hiring and Recruitment

Department of Personnel & Civil Service

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police uses a collaborative approach to recruit and train our potential officers. Police, civil service and representatives from our communities work together with the aim of ensuring our Bureau's rigor and the diversity of candidates. Law enforcement offers a viable and fulfilling career, and our bureau's long term strategy is to communicate that to so that potential applicants make a career in law enforcement their "life's work."

Step 1: Inform the public of the requirements and processes involved in becoming a City of Pittsburgh Police Officer.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The following is intended to provide pertinent information to people interested in employment with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. (Note: Requirements are subject to change.)

You must submit or show proof of all of the following at the time of filing your application (unless otherwise indicated below) or your application may be disqualified.

- a) Completed online City of Pittsburgh Application Form and Supplemental questions for this position.
- b) At least 18 years of age at the time of filing application.
- c) A United States citizen.
- d) Applicants must become residents of the City of Pittsburgh prior to employment and remain a resident throughout employment.
- e) A current, valid Class C Pennsylvania Motor Vehicle Operator's License or a current valid driver's license from another state or the U.S. Armed Forces.
- f) Licenses must be presented at the time of filing application or prior to certification. PA driver's license must be obtained prior to appointment and maintained throughout employment.
- g) The City of Pittsburgh, as a matter of policy, conducts a pre-employment and promotional background investigation on all applicants being considered for positions. Applicants may be disqualified from consideration based on the results of their background investigation (as it relates to the job for which the applicant is being considered).
- h) Thirty (30) semester credits (or forty-five (45) quarter credits) of completed coursework at an accredited college, university, technical or trade school are required at the time of application or by the date of the written examination. NOTE: 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 your rank on the eligibility list is reached for



processing for an academy class. If you do not meet the requirement at that time, you will be able to request a one year civil service education waiver/deferment.

**MUNICIPAL POLICE OFFICERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMISSION
(MPOETC) QUALIFICATIONS**

- (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), persons who are to be employed as police officers by police departments within this Commonwealth from December 21, 1996, shall:
 - i) Be 18 years of age or older.
 - ii) Possess a high school diploma or GED Equivalency.
 - iii) Be citizens of the United States.
 - iv) Be free from convictions of disqualifying criminal offenses.
 - v) Be able to read at no less than the ninth grade level, as established through the administration of the Nelson-Denny Reading Test.
 - vi) Be personally examined by a licensed physician, physician's assistant, or certified nurse practitioner who is licensed in Pennsylvania. The examination shall include the following:
 - i) Applicants shall be free from the addictive or excessive use of either alcohol or drugs which shall be determined using current laboratory testing procedures.
 - (ii) Applicants shall be free from the use of illegal controlled substances which shall be determined using current laboratory testing procedures.
 - (iii) Applicants physical condition shall be such that applicants could reasonably be expected to withstand significant cardiovascular stress.
 - (iv) Applicants shall be free from any debilitating conditions such as tremor, incoordination, convulsion, fainting episodes or other neurological conditions which may affect the applicants' ability to perform as police officers.
 - (v) Applicants shall have visual acuity of at least 20/70, uncorrected in the stronger eye, correctable to at least 20/20; and at least 20/200, uncorrected in the weaker eye, correctable to at least 20/40. In addition, the applicant shall have normal depth and color perception and be free of any other significant visual abnormality.
 - (vi) Applicants shall have audio acuity sufficient to distinguish a normal whisper at a distance of 15 feet. The test shall be independently conducted for each ear while the tested ear is facing away from the speaker and the other ear is firmly covered with the palm of the hand. The applicant may not use a hearing aid or other aid to perform the test. If the applicant fails this test, the applicant shall be required to take and pass a decibel audio test.
 - (vii) Applicants may not be missing any extremities, including digits, which would prevent performance of required police duties or meeting minimum training requirements.



- (viii) Applicants shall be free from any other significant physical limitations or disabilities which would, in the physician's opinion, impair the applicant's ability to perform the duties of a police officer or complete the required minimum training requirements.
- (7) Be personally examined by a Pennsylvania licensed psychologist and found to be psychologically capable to exercise appropriate judgment or restraint in performing the duties of a police officer. The examination shall include the following elements:
- (i) *Interview and history.* The psychologist shall personally interview the applicant. The interview shall include a summary of the applicant's personal, educational, employment and criminal history.
 - (ii) *Required psychological test.* Applicants shall be administered a current standard form of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI).
 - (iii) *Other testing methods.* If the licensed psychologist is unable to certify the applicant's psychological capability to exercise appropriate judgment and restraint to perform the duties of a police officer including the handling of a lethal weapon, the psychologist shall employ whatever other appropriate techniques to form a professional opinion of the applicant's ability. The use of these additional techniques requires a full and complete written explanation to the Commission on a form submitted by the psychologist to the Commission indicating what additional testing has been performed and the results of the tests.
- (8) Be evaluated to determine physical fitness using the standards developed by the Cooper Institute for Aerobics Research in Dallas, Texas. 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 required evaluations to be eligible for employment. A person will not be enrolled in a recruit training program at a police academy certified by the Commission unless the person has obtained a score in the 30th percentile or higher for the person's age and gender as specified in the Cooper standards for each of the evaluations. The required evaluations are as follows:
- (i) 1.5 mile run.
 - (ii) 300 meter run.
 - (iii) One repetition bench press.
 - (iv) One minute sit ups.
- (9) Certify whether they have taken a physical examination or psychological evaluation conducted in conjunction with an application for police employment within the previous year and the outcome of the examination or evaluation.
- (10) Be subject to a thorough background investigation conducted by the applicant's employing police department. The investigation shall include the following:
- (i) A criminal history check including the submission of fingerprints to the Central Repository for the Commonwealth and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 - (ii) A check of the applicant's credit history.



- (iii) Personal interviews conducted with at least 3 people that have personal knowledge of the applicant but are not related to the applicant.
 - (iv) Interviews of the applicant's employers, if any, for the past 5 years to determine the applicant's work history.
 - (v) A check of the applicant's driving record verifying that the applicant has a valid driver's license.
- (11) Successfully complete a basic police training course given at a Commission-certified school or obtain a waiver of training as enumerated in § 203.12 (relating to waiver of training).
- (i) Successful completion of a basic police training course shall be determined by the training school, based upon Commission standards.
 - (ii) To qualify for this certification, an applicant shall:
 - (A) Achieve a minimum qualifying firearms score of 75%.
 - (B) Receive certification for First Aid and CPR from the American Red Cross, the Department of Health, the American Heart Association or other agencies approved by the Department of Health.
 - (C) Comply with Commission and school rules and regulations.
 - (D) Pass the same certification exam administered to those seeking waiver of training as set forth in § 203.12(4).
 - (E) Attend 100% of all classes.
 - (I) Excused absences shall be mutually agreed upon by the police officer's department head and school director. School directors shall determine excused absences for applicants not employed as police officers.
 - (II) Excused absentees shall include personal illness or injury, illness in the immediate family requiring the applicant's attention or death in the immediate family.
 - (F) Complete the basic training course approved by the Commission with a minimum grade as established by the Commission. The Commission will publish a notice in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* and in the Commission newsletter whenever the minimum grade on each tested area of examination changes.
 - (I) Applicants not achieving the minimum grade in any tested area shall repeat the failed training in that area before being eligible to take the examination in that tested area at a Commission-certified school. If the applicant fails to achieve the minimum grade on the applicant's second attempt, the applicant shall be required to successfully retake and pass the entire basic police training course to qualify for certification.



- (II) Applicants not achieving the minimum grade in two separate tested areas during one basic police training course shall be required to retake and pass the entire basic police training course in order to qualify for certification.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to persons who meet one of the following conditions:

- i) Previously held valid certification issued by the Commission within 2 years prior to the date of employment on the application. Persons who received a certification prior to 1988 and who did not have a psychological evaluation shall obtain a psychological evaluation to obtain certification.
- ii) Were sworn and full duty members honorably discharged from the Pennsylvania State Police within 2 years prior to the date of employment on the application for certification. A past member who enlisted in the Pennsylvania State Police prior to May 1998 and who did not have a psychological evaluation shall obtain a psychological evaluation to obtain certification.

TYPICAL TIMELINE (for processing a class from an established list). It typically takes 501 days from the time that a decision is made to hire a class of police recruits for the City of Pittsburgh until that class is trained and assigned to their respective zones of operations. A breakdown of that timeline follows (note, there are typically 1-2 days between each phase):

- (a) Candidate processing packet mailed providing six (6) weeks' notice of fitness testing (47 days).
- (b) MPOETC required fitness and reading assessment (7 days).
- (c) Background checks conducted on candidates who successfully achieved the MPOETC assessment standards (38 days).
- (d) Civil Service review of background checks and disqualification process (14 days).
- (e) Chief's selection meeting and conditional offers of employment (1 day).
- (f) Psychological assessments (two phases: written and interview) scheduled and conducted (25 days)
- (g) Medical examinations (24 days, overlaps with 18 days of the psychological assessments).
- (h) Final offers tendered immediately upon completion of all above phases.
- (i) Class start about 14 – 21 days after final offers made.
- (j) Recruit training (in-class and field) (335 days)
- (k) Fully trained officers assigned to operational zone.

For people interested in becoming a Pittsburgh Police Officer, the Department of Personnel & Civil Service offers the advantage of submitting an "interest" card electronically. Submitting this card puts you on an email list for notification when the next civil service exam (two phases):



written and oral interview) will be conducted for the position of police officer. Personnel & Civil Service offers a free on-line study guide to get ready for the oral interview portion of the civil service examination. The City of Pittsburgh has also partnered with the Community College of Allegheny County to provide free training for the written examination. The free training is offered to anyone that has officially applied for the police officer position with the City of Pittsburgh. The training preview pre-test materials and offers a practice examination. The training includes test-taking techniques, confidence-builders and opportunity for individuals to renew the skills necessary for the examination.

Step 2: Mobilize community and government stakeholders and implement multi-pronged information push:

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

- (a) Traditional postings (civil service announcements, newspapers, internet).
- (b) Use radio and television public service announcements.
- (c) Generate interest in policing as a career with media blitz of what the police do to serve the communities.
- (d) Generate professional booklets and handouts.
- (e) Work with religious, civic and public schools to inform young people about the opportunities that a career in law enforcement offers along with its requirements.
- (f) Expand visits to universities, colleges and community colleges.
- (g) Get community leaders that represent our diverse community involved to promote law enforcement as a career and way to serve their community and our City.
- (h) Provide testing announcements early so that interested candidates can prepare.
- (i) Increase involvement in job/career fairs

DEVELOP COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

- (a) Elementary – high school: Provide police officers to set a positive role model for students, teach safety, positive life decision making techniques and crime resistance measures. Develop a positive relationship early with the youth of our communities and law enforcement.
- (b) Local media: Develop and provide public service announcements.
- (c) Community groups: Work with community groups to educate them and their communities on law enforcement as a career and how important it is that each of their communities is represented in the agency.
- (d) Local colleges and universities: Provide test taking strategies and test preparation programs. Work with students groups to promote law enforcement as a career.
- (e) Adult education programs: Work with adult education programs to encourage persons transitioning careers to consider law enforcement.



PUBLIC RELATIONS

- (a) Keep informational booklets and guides up-to-date (booklets, Internet, billboards, etc.....).
- (b) Work with media to discuss recent recruitment efforts, and highlight both successes and weaknesses.
- (c) Create public service announcements using actual police officers and local community leaders encouraging people to pursue a law enforcement career.
- (d) Make use of job fairs, Citizen & Junior Police Academies, police open houses and community safety council meetings to promote law enforcement as a career.
- (e) Direct diversity outreach
 - (1) Job Fairs
 - (2) Information Sessions
 - (3) Event Recruitment – Police Officer Highlighted/ Primary Focus
 - (4) Faith-Based Recruitment Sessions
 - (5) Mailings, Bulletins, and Partner Announcements:
- (f) Mass Media and Long-range diversity
 - (1) Television
 - (2) Radio
 - (3) Print
 - (4) Internet/Web Banners
 - (5) Electronic Media
 - (6) Targeted Other Media
- (g) Grass-roots Community Engagement
 - (1) Remote Location Recruitment (applicants can apply at location)
 - (2) Remote Promotion Sites (instructions available about how to apply)
- (3) Targeted Virtual Recruitment

Step 3: Implementation, review and evaluation:

Below are the results of the recruiting efforts for the class that began in 2013. While some diversity recruitment progress has been made, to attract a truly diverse applicant pool we recognize the importance of continuing our efforts.

- Eligibility list posted September 14, 2015 through March 13, 2017
- 645 individuals on list
- 117 candidates who are racial minorities (88 Black, 18 Hispanic, 8 Asian, 3 Native American/Pacific Islander) [*14 Candidates did not identify their race*]
- 514 candidates who are White



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- 120 candidates who are female (22 Black, 6 Hispanic, 89 White) [*2 Candidates who are female did not identify their race*]
- 525 candidates who are male (7 Asian, 66 Black, 12 Hispanic, 3 Native American/Pacific Islander, 422 White)
 - *9 Candidates who are male did not identify their race*
 - *3 individuals did not indicate a race nor gender*



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Community Outreach by the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police (2015)



The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police is dedicated to forming and maintaining positive and productive relationships with the communities, families, and individuals we serve. In 2015, our officers, commanders, and chiefs attended hundreds of community meetings and events across the city of Pittsburgh logging thousands of hours working with our community partners.

Pittsburgh police officers interact with the public on a daily basis. Many times officers interact with individuals on the worst days of their lives, in the aftermath of traumatic experiences, or in emergency situations. Our officers are trained and devoted to treating every individual with respect and dignity and we are grateful when citizens reciprocate those sentiments.

The police also interact with our communities in a variety of formal and informal ways. Community meetings, like monthly city-wide public safety meetings and meetings with various neighborhood groups are regularly attended by our officers and supervisors. The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police has designated Community Resource Officers (CROs) within each police zone to directly engage with concerned citizens, businesses and community groups about the issues



most important to them. This past year, community engagement has expanded to include interactions with block watch associations, businesses, libraries, senior centers, churches, mosques, synagogues, and schools, broadening our exposure to a multitude of stakeholders in our city. Our more informal community work has also been successful, and includes our participating in trash pick-ups, neighborhood fun fests, holiday parades, and public safety fairs. We have made concerted efforts to increase our outreach to our city’s immigrant and refugee communities, including the Somali population on Pittsburgh’s North Side and the Spanish-speaking populations in Brookline and Beechview. The relationships we form increase the trust and mutual understanding between officers and those we serve. Each of our zones has made its own inroads into a particular community, as shown below:





Zone 1: In the communities of Pittsburgh’s North Side, Zone 1 has been active: Command staff, Community Relations Officers (CROs) and patrol officers logged over 163 hours of direct engagement at more than 65 community functions ranging from Cultural Diversity Celebrations and school classroom readings to Pittsburgh Inter-Faith Networking.



Zone 2: Zone 2 participated in many community events throughout the year. In July, command staff, CROs, and patrol officers joined in the grand opening of Skyline Terrace, a newly developed housing plan in the Hill District. The event evolved into a large community party complete with music and food where attendees seemed delighted to see PBP officers dancing, laughing, and sharing a good time with community residents.

In August, Zone 2 participated in the revitalization of Martin Luther King ball-field, located in Uptown, which, for years, has been plagued by drug use and gun violence. After residents cleaned up the distressed ball field and started a garden to grow food for the homeless, Uptown residents held a community celebration to thank everyone who had been involved. Zone 2 command staff, patrol officers and CROs attended. The event brought Uptown residents and local law enforcement closer together.

In October, Zone 2 participated in a Halloween Trick or Treat candy giveaway. The Zone Commander and CROs collected officer-donations to buy treats for neighborhood youngsters. CRO officers bought goodies to fill 107 bags.



In November, Zone 2 participated in two Community programs:

CRO officers had generated a list of over 350 community residents interested in receiving a Thanksgiving meal for the *Stuff with Love* Meal Distribution. Command staff authorized overtime to ensure officers could deliver the meals in a timely manner. Zone 2 patrol officers, CROs, and command staff then worked together to ensure recipients received their meals by 1pm Thanksgiving Day. Community-members watching from their windows cheered as Zone 2 officers delivered meals. Members of the homeless community and families with children seemed especially grateful for the Thanksgiving Holiday provisions.



Rev. Battle, Pastor of the New Light Temple Baptist Church in the Hills District had become concerned that many women attending his services brought children with soiled diapers, and that these mothers could not afford new diapers. The Reverend began a diaper ministry. A city-wide effort ensued resulting in more than 900 diaper donations. Rev. Battle seemed truly touched and said that continuing to work together would create a strong relationship between Spiritual Leaders and Police Officers.

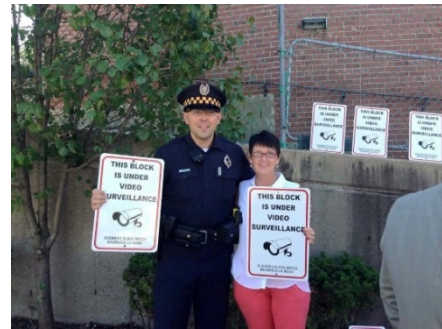


In December, Zone 2 CROs started a toy collection drive for the Tree of Hope Organization, which provides Christmas toys for children who have been victims of violence. Working together, officers, command staff, CROs and community members collected enough toy donations to fill a sizable box.





Zone 3: Zone 3 participated in community activities like the Brashear Center Christmas party, the *Get Stuffed with Love* program (which delivered 2,630 Thanksgiving dinners), *Coffee with the Cops*, and the Carrick Corn Fest. With additional resources now in place, we're anticipating increased community outreach in the year to come.



Zone 4: Zone 4 conducted a variety of Community Outreach programs, including meetings with local Cub Scouts, the annual Zone 4 Ice Bowl hockey game and participation with Central Catholic students and staff as part of our mission to keep citizens safe. Zone 4 took to social media to inform residents how better to safeguard their homes against burglars, and continued to spread the message during the Glen Hazel Community Day, when we also distributed children's bicycle helmets. At the Zone's

Bagel Factory during *Coffee with a Cop*, community members and Zone 4 officers discussed and resolved a number of concerns. Additionally, Zone 4 participated in the *Be a Good Neighbor* Campaign Pizza Party in North Oakland, South Oakland and Central Oakland.

Zone 5: Zone 5 sends out a weekly community e-mail (*Community Crime Update*) that reaches thousands of residents. To further keep the community informed, we launched a very active Facebook page and have formed close relationships with our youth from grade-school through high school in Lincoln Elementary School and Westinghouse High School. Our officers participated in numerous school events, ranging from reading to kindergarten classes to small-group meetings with high school students to large events such as cops vs. kids basketball games. We regularly attend community events and church services aimed at uniting the police and Zone 5 residents and have walked in several peace marches to show our commitment to the neighborhoods we serve. Zone 5 formed the *Commander's Cabinet of Community Leaders*, where we gather community leaders (church pastors, school principals, youth leaders, street activists, and government officials) every other month for dinner and an informative presentation about something relevant in policing. Every Thursday the East Liberty McDonald's hosts our officers and interested citizens during *Coffee*





with the Cops. Lastly, we are in the process of planning our second annual *Zone 5 Community Open House*, to be held Saturday, June 4th in the Zone 5 parking lot. The whole community is invited to come meet our officers and explore our vehicles and equipment.



Zone 6: In 2015, Zone 6 expanded our community interactions to over 150 different events, now including schools, businesses, libraries, churches and senior centers. Officers attended over 90 community events and meetings. Officers participated in trash pick-ups, neighborhood fun fests and public safety fairs. At our largest event, *National Night Out*, Officers and Detectives participated in an array of community events, playing kick-ball, distributing toys, and spending time with members of each community that had organized an event.

Hosting *Coffee and Cops* (as well as the popular spin-offs *Croissants and Cops* and *Cocoa and Cops*) we provided community members further opportunity to meet and interact with us on a personal level. During the annual *Stuffed with Love* event, Officers proudly took part in delivering Thanksgiving meals.

In 2015, Zone 6 Officers expanded our school interaction, visiting each school in the Zone to read stories, host question-and-answer sessions, play dodge-ball, and talk with members of Brashear's Students In Action Group and the Student Police Academy. These sessions help build strong relationships with the youth of our community, a goal we consider critical.

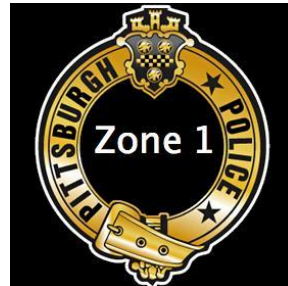
In 2015, officers took the initiative and met with various foreign community members to welcome non-native English speakers. By attending Nepalese, Bhutanese, Hispanic and Congolese events throughout the Zone, officers became familiar with different cultures and beliefs while simultaneously affording residents opportunity to interact with officers and learn that we, too, are partners of the Community.

In 2015, officers went door-to-door to introduce themselves to every business in the Zone. To further strengthen relationships between police and business owners, we held "meet and greets" at various Zone businesses, allowing officers to sit down and discuss community issues with residents on a personal level. This provided community members, in turn, a chance to get to know the officers that patrol their community.

Last, but not least, we have expanded our social media footprint to include Facebook and Twitter. With over 2,000 Facebook followers and 1,000 Twitter followers, we're able to disseminate information in a timely manner to community stakeholders and beyond, as community members share this information with their friends. Social media thus enables us to reach even those community members who don't attend meetings or don't interact with us on a personal level at organized events.



These interactions allowed the community, as well as police officers, to cultivate relationships that will make the Zone 6 community a safe place to live and work.



Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 1

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 1 is located in Northside, and encompasses a number of eclectic Pittsburgh neighborhoods. During 2015 Our Zone’s hardworking men and women achieved many notable accomplishments, some of which are highlighted below:

Community Oriented Policing



By participating with residents in a large number of community events, and by partnering with citizens in safety promotion efforts, Zone 1 is proud to affirm its dedication to community oriented policing, which both helps bridge the gap between the police and the public and improves overall police functioning.

Data-Driven Policing

Nationally, violent crime typically shows a uptick during summer. Zone 1 officers proactively launched a “Stop the Violence/Shooting” campaign designed to mitigate violent crime in the Mexican War Streets and Marshal-Shadeland areas in particular.

Using data collected by officers and analyzed by Intelligence Unit detectives, we identified crime hotspots then created strategic campaigns to place officers with key information in those hotspots at key times. Employing intelligence derived in part from surveillance of areas which our analysts identified as vulnerable, we apprehended violent offenders then followed up with swift legal action to restore and maintain peace. By October, shooting incidents had dropped 29%, prompting one local minister to comment, “I don’t know how the officers of Zone 1 did it but Woodland Avenue seems like a completely different place.”

In the beginning of March 2015, residents of Brighton Heights, Perry North and Marshall-Shadeland were plagued by over 60 incidents of parked car windows being shot out by BB guns.



Zone 1 detectives and officers formulated a plan to identify and arrest the perpetrators, and that spree of costly criminal mischief came to an end.



PUBLIC EVENT MANAGEMENT

The Northside is known for frequent large-scale public events, including Steeler Games, concerts, and other well-attended gatherings. Zone 1 is dedicated to ensuring that participants of all such assemblages enjoy a safe, satisfying time.

Zone 1 Goals for 2016

In addition to continuing to subscribe to the insights and principles of the National Initiative for Building Safer Communities, during 2016 Zone 1 plans to:

- Collaborate with the City’s Nighttime Economy Manager for large-scale public events;
- Employ early-intervention strategies to curb youth and group violence;
- Increase communication with community partners to better meet their safety and enforcement needs;
- Build trust and partnerships with community stakeholders to fight and prevent crime.

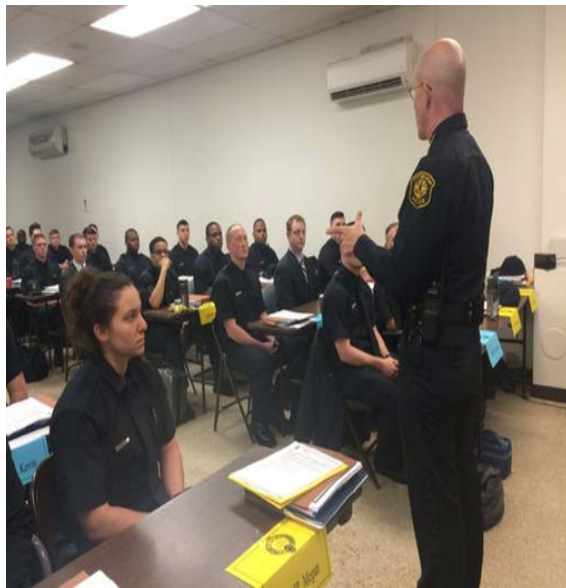


Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 2

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 2 is located centrally in the city and encompasses twelve distinct Pittsburgh neighborhoods. Our conscientious, devoted officers accomplished many noteworthy achievements during 2015, some of which appear below.

Despite a demanding year, Zone 2 kept focused on member-development and building community relations to better serve our neighborhood partners. We have increased our understanding of the ways we impact each neighborhood through getting to know these communities and their members better.

Member Development



Several Zone 2 members attended the national level Procedural Justice Course – which is part of the National Initiative to improve police public trust and relationships – in 2015. Zone 2 celebrated a number of LPO (Leadership in Police Organizations) alumni’s achievements there. LPO terminology and principles have since been integrated into our Zone’s strategic thinking, planning, and everyday operations as we remain committed to building public partnerships and enhancing officer training.



Community Engagement and Moving Closer Together-

Zone 2 hosted many *Meet the Cop on the Beat* community exercises which were warmly received by our officers and community members alike. During meaningful dialogues we realized that our self-perceptions often differ from how others view us. We came to understand that through open communication we could begin to see each other's perspectives.



Community Oriented Policing, by promoting partnerships between citizens and the police, creates strategic problem-solving techniques that proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, fear of crime, and social disorder. Zone 2 practices Community Oriented Policing by hosting, among other events, *Meet the Cop on the Beat*.

Zone 2 Goals for 2016

During 2016 Zone 2 plans to do the following:

- Increase engagement with Downtown Partners to ensure a safe, thriving downtown district;
- Collaborate with local schools to engage youth and build lasting bridges of communication and trust;
- Partner with community leaders to build community trust and participation;
- Help engage community groups to work collaboratively with Zone 2 Officers to reduce crime, fear and disorder.



Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 3

Situated in the southern part of the city, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 3 includes the Pittsburgh neighborhoods of Southside, Mt. Washington, Knoxville, Southside flats and Carrick.



Zone 3 also contains one of the region’s largest entertainment districts, located in the E. Carson Street Corridor, which poses its own diverse set of police-related issues. Of the many accomplishments Zone 3’s conscientious men and women feel proud of during their work in 2015, the following are highlights:

Community Crime Update-



Each Monday we prepare a report of the previous week’s Part 1 Crimes (these include robbery, theft, and other offenses), and email it to our Zone’s three City Council members, to our block watch captains, and to other interested community members. The report helps citizens become aware of crime patterns in and around their area, allows them to be proactive in prevention, and helps alert them to the importance of dialing 911 if they notice anything suspicious.

Carrick Initiative

Zone 3 launched the Carrick Initiative, in which all city departments focused on Carrick for a six-week period, beginning mid-September due to community member’s complaints that disorderly juveniles were causing significant amounts of crime in the neighborhood. Results were so favorable (see statistics, below), they earned an enthusiastic response from the community.

Results of Zone 3’s participation in the blitz:

- 1303% increase in directed patrols in the Carrick area;
- 17% decrease in Part 1 and Part 2 Crimes;
- 4% decrease in calls for service.



E. Carson St. and South Side Flats-



After meeting with community stakeholders complaining of raucous, unruly weekend night activity in the E. Carson Street corridor and surrounding residential areas, we implemented a plan to increase the number of officers assigned to this district during Friday and Saturday nights.

Zone 3’s goal is to make the Southside a fun, safe place for all who visit while at the same time ensuring the area remains peaceful and orderly for residents.

Strategic Patrols

Each day we analyze investigative reports, shots-fired calls and other intelligence to identify crime trends and hotspots. Employing such data, we send alerts to the shift to advise them of important activity and to direct or redirect resources as necessary, including creating strategic patrol patterns and resolving identified problems.

Zone 3 Goals for 2016

In 2016, Zone 3 plans to do the following:

- Work closely with the City’s Nighttime Economy Coordinator to address East Carson Street-area restaurant and bar problem issues;
- Develop a plan to address the variety of crimes and ordinance issues that occur in the flats overall;
- Walk beats and direct patrols, as needed, in response to Part 1 Crime trends;
- Set weekly park-and-walks/priority patrols based on real-time crime data.



Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 4

Located in the eastern part of the city, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 4 serves a particularly diverse constituency of neighborhoods, including Shadyside, Lincoln Place, Squirrel Hill, Hazelwood, Greenfield, Oakland and Point Breeze. In working with such a broad mix of residents, Zone 4’s hardworking men and women count the following among our year’s accomplishments.



Community Focus

Zone 4 officers have engaged in a concerted community-oriented policing approach to Hazelwood, based on an evaluation of Zone 4’s crime statistics. We introduced a continuous proactive police presence by assigning two marked units to patrol and answer Hazelwood 911 calls. To help reduce crime, fear, and disorder, we instructed these units to engage with community members in positive ways whenever possible. We instructed Zone plainclothes officers and our

COMMUNITY COMMITMENT AND

AND

As home to more than 20 community groups, associations and organizations -- including the third- largest concentrated Jewish Community in the United States as well as an expanding Islamic Community -- Zone 4 strives to create a safe, open, thriving environment for all. Having met personally with all groups’ leaders and attending their monthly meetings, we believe the diversity of our neighborhoods is a vital component of our success.



designated Community Resource Officers (CROs) to attend Hazelwood community meetings to foster trust and build citizen/police cooperation. To help Hazelwood residents prepare for local job fairs, we led workshops in resume-writing and honing job interview skills. In November we started a chess club for young people aged 10-16 based on the theory that kids who play chess learn critical-thinking skills, patience, and other character traits that will serve them for years to come even when not sitting at a chessboard. Partnering with the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh’s Hazelwood Branch, we hold chess meetings Tuesdays, 5-7pm, and have watched as they gain popularity and notice city-wide.

Managing Oakland’s Disruptive Behavior Complaints

Meetings with Oakwatch have informed Zone 4 that community organizations are inundated by complaints about college students causing ordinance violations that disrupt the community. In



April 2015, we partnered with Pitt Police, CMU Police, Department of Permits, Licenses and Inspections, and Councilman Gilman’s office to launch a door-to-door campaign to advise disruptive individuals to more carefully heed local ordinances. Our goal is to provide a safe, livable environment for both students and Oakland’s permanent residents alike. The campaign has resulted in reduced instances of disruptive behavior in Oakland, whose crime rate, per thousand people, is now 31.6 – one of

the lowest in the city, making Oakland among the safest areas to live and work.

Zone 4 Goals for 2016

The following comprise some of our strategic goals for 2016:

- Continue to make Hazelwood a prime focus of our community oriented policing;
- Cultivate a diverse and thriving community by enabling communities to build ties and open platforms of communication with law enforcement;
- Increase partnerships with community stakeholders to apply a collaborative approach to crime-reduction within the Zone, while continuing to offer neighborhood Crime Prevention presentations tailored to the crimes most relevant to specific neighborhoods;
- Decrease Part 1 Crimes through the use of data-driven policing strategies, and set weekly park-and-walks/priority patrols based on real-time crime data.



Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 5

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 5, located in the eastern part of the city, includes Homewood, East Hills, Larimer and Lincoln Lemington among its neighborhoods. Our numerous accomplishments in 2015 include the following:

Community Commitment and Involvement



In May, Zone 5 hosted its first annual Open House. SWAT, EOD (Explosive Ordnance Devices – the Pittsburgh Police Bomb Squad), Traffic and other units attended, and local businesses provided food. The evening proved such a resounding success that we plan to repeat the event each spring. To keep community members informed, we email Community Crime Updates each Monday to all community members who've provided their names, and, as our CROs announce this email offering at community events, our mailing list continues to grow. Zone 5 created the first of its kind Commander's Cabinet, a group of some 40 community leaders and Zone 5-area stakeholders who meet monthly, opening with a 30-minute presentation relevant to current community events. (United States Attorney David Hickton spoke at the first session and the PBP's Witness Protection Unit presented at the second.) After each presentation we hold a



round-table discussion on issues various groups face, with the idea of building strong relationships within the community. We aim to collaborate, in an effort to create an environment free from crime, fear and disorder.

Policing Strategies

In 2015, we changed our park-and-walk locations from ten fixed spots that had gone unchanged for years, to ten changing locations based on the previous week's crime trend(s). While the result has included an increase in proactive arrests in targeted high-crime areas, this form of policing serves also preventively, discouraging crimes of opportunity.

School Partnerships

We have established strong relationships with Westinghouse High School and Lincoln Elementary School. Daylight Officers conduct school visits at Lincoln, where they periodically stop in and read to students, while at Westinghouse we've begun a series of police-youth meetings and social events designed to build trust between officers and teens. These events have been a tremendous success in helping bind the police to the community.

Zone 5 Goals for 2016

In 2016, Zone 5 will remain geared toward the National Initiative for Building Safer Communities ideas, including building and reinforcing trust between the police and the public. Our goals in the coming year include:

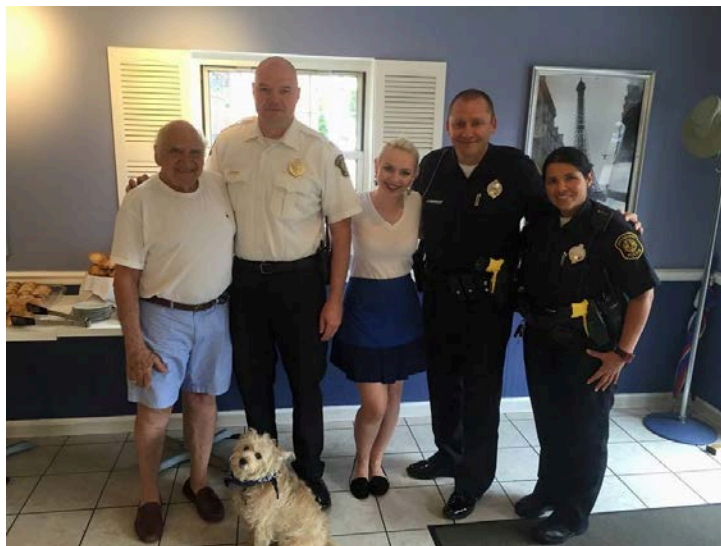
- Decrease Part 1 Crimes through the use of data-driven policing strategies;
- Set weekly park-and-walk priority patrols based on real-time crime data;
- Continue to employ overtime details like Walking-beats, surveillance, and directed patrols in response to Part 1 Crime trends as needed;
- Increase partnerships with community stakeholders to establish a collaborative approach to crime reduction within the Zone;
- Decrease the number of complaints against officers by increasing procedural justice training and expanding community engagement.



Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 6

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 6 is located in the western part of the city. We are proud to include the following among some of our numerous notable 2015 accomplishments:

Community Commitment and Involvement-



Zone 6 pledges its commitment to establishing community relationships designed to foster trust. Our officers regularly attend community meetings and involve stakeholders in discussions of crime prevention strategies. Having developed a Zone 6 Public Safety Council, we've created bonds with community members that allow us to practice high levels of prevention and *intervention*, helping us to keep a step ahead of crime trends.

Policing Strategies

Zone 6 adopted and implemented a format of policing involving collaboration with stakeholders. Proactive, engaged policing shapes patrol patterns and focused deterrence, while promoting working together with community members.

Zone 6 Goals for 2016

During the year ahead, Zone 5 intends to:

- Decrease Part 1 Crimes by using data-driven policing strategies;
- Set weekly park-and-walks/priority patrols based on real-time crime data;



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- Continue to employ overtime details (including walking-beats, surveillance and directed patrols) in response to Part 1 Crime trends as needed;
- Utilize National Initiative strategies, including Procedural Justice and Reconciliation, to build strong, trusting relationships between the police and the public we serve.



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Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Major Crimes Unit

The Major Crimes Unit is responsible for investigating murders, aggravated assaults and other serious offenses. This unit is comprised of some of the most experienced, highly skilled, highly trained detectives in the Bureau, active not only in investigations but also during prosecution. In 2015 the Robbery and Homicide Units combined to form the Violent Crime Unit (VCU); and the Group Violence Intervention Unit (GVI) formed to reduce gun violence involving group-members. The following are some of the Major Crimes Unit's 2015 achievements.

Violent Crimes Unit

The Robbery/Homicide Unit merger in 2015 bolstered the VCU's numbers, giving it an impressive violent-crime clearance rate. From its inception through the end of the year, the Unit investigated 24 homicides, solving 15, for a rate of 62.5%, which is well above the national average. The Unit similarly performed well in its conviction rate: 88%, also well above the national average.

Group Violence Intervention Unit

The GVI Unit was created to offer a comprehensive approach to address violent crimes involving group members. This unit, in collaboration with other law enforcement partners, investigates gun violence by and among group-involved individuals. In 2015, the Unit investigated 32 non-fatal shootings and 11 home invasions. Detectives made 17 high-value arrests in the course of investigations.

Major Crimes Goals for 2016

During 2016, Major Crimes looks forward to using the principles of the National Initiative for Building Safer Communities, with particular emphasis on applying them to Group Violence Intervention, to successfully close high-priority cases such as homicides.



Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Narcotics and Vice

The Narcotics and Vice Unit strives to make Pittsburgh a safe, livable city. Members of this unit are chosen for their high competence in investigations, detection and deterrence. Narcotics and Vice detectives combat crime by utilizing the latest technology, proven investigative techniques, and effective community collaboration. Each detective in the unit maintains high ethical standards and participates in focused deterrence to conduct counter-drug operations effectively. The following are a few of the Narcotics and Vice Unit's accomplishments in 2015:

Citizen Complaints and Community Involvement

In 2015 we renewed our efforts to further involve the community in solving neighborhood narcotics and vice complaints. Assigning complainants to individual detectives who kept in contact with them throughout the investigation proved a vital key to the unit's success.

Heroin Overdose Investigations

In coordination with the U.S. Attorney's office, Bureau Narcotics and Vice Unit detectives have participated in the OCEDETF (Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force) National Heroin Initiative to address our region's increase in heroin overdose deaths. The Initiative has resulted in 13 high-level federal indictments.

National Johns Suppression Initiative-

The unit participated in two national Johns Suppression Initiatives coordinated by the Cook County Sheriff's Office of Illinois. This National Initiative sends a strong message to prospective sex traffickers ("Johns") that sex trafficking is not a victimless crime. The Unit focused on areas that receive high numbers of prostitution complaints and used a combination of strategies to make numerous prostitution-related arrests.

Narcotics and Vice Goals for 2016

In the year 2016, Narcotics and Vice will use the insights and principles of the National Initiative for Building Safer Communities, with special emphasis on Drug Market Intervention. Our strategic goals for 2016 include, in particular:



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- Utilizing the tactics and strategies of Drug Market Intervention (DMI) to combat drug-related crimes.
- Employing focused deterrence and harm minimization in street-level drug markets.
- Eliminating overt drug markets, thereby improving quality of life for area residents.



Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, Office of Professional Standards

The Office of Professional Standards was established on March 9, 2015 and is responsible for ensuring that, by monitoring current systems and performance, evaluating our training and policies, and employing best practices, the Bureau of Police meets the highest professional and ethical standards.

In 2015, the Office of Professional Standards consisted of the Assistant Chief's Office (administrative duties, compliance, grants, informational requests, and internal investigations), Professional Standards (Accreditation Unit, Training Academy, and OMI Detectives), and the Planning Unit (planning for permitted events, secondary employment, body-worn camera project). Some of OPS accomplishments include:

- The Assistant Chief's Office handled over 110 informational requests (right-to-know, subpoenas, etc.), assisted in the application for new grants or administration of current grants, and conducted audits of the mobile video recording system.
- The Academy conducted one basic recruit class and two veteran recruit classes, implemented the first Student Police Academy, assisted in hosting Leadership in Police Organizations classes, and participated in the procedural justice train-the-trainer program.
- The Accreditation Unit updated policies through an electronic format, Power DMS, and incorporated new policies, including policies for eye witness identification, responding to ShotSpotter, and recording of police in a public setting. The unit prepared for the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Commission (PLEAC) inspection.
- Professional Standards conducted 44 internal investigations and OMI detectives assisted in background reviews of police candidates for the upcoming recruit classes.
- The Planning Office testified in the State Senate Judiciary Committee to update the wiretap statute relative to use of body-worn cameras, developed the policy, and assisted in applying for and administering a body-worn camera grant. The goal is to increase the use of body-worn cameras throughout the Bureau.

In 2016 the goals for Professional Standards are:

- The Assistant Chief's Office will assume command of additional compliance-related functions and transfer other duties in order to monitor performance and enhance training and policies through best practices. Grants-related duties will be transferred to Personnel & Finance with the exception of the Body-Worn Camera Grant. Informational requests will be handled through Planning and Professional Standards.
- The Academy will host at least two basic recruit classes and is working with the Bureau to locate a new training facility to accommodate our training needs. The Academy is coordinating bureau-wide training on Procedural Justice training, Use of Force training and Less-Lethal Tools. The Academy plans to conduct additional training programs –



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including the Citizen Police Academy, Junior Police Academy, and Emergency Response Training – with our school partners.

- The Accreditation Unit will continue to review and to develop Bureau policies that reflect the best practices. The Unit is working with PLEAC to review policies, procedures and compliance in order to maintain accreditation.
- Professional Standards will monitor officer performance by overseeing the Collision, Critical Incident, Domestic Violence, and Pursuit Review Boards, as well as the quarterly performance audits. The unit will continue to conduct timely internal investigations and background checks when assigned.

The Planning Office will continue to develop plans for special events and to monitor secondary employment activities and compliance. The Office will work to purchase and expand the use of Department body-worn cameras.



Police Expenditures (2015)

Operating Budget

	Budget	Expenditure	Difference
Salary	\$ 59,567,774	\$ 56,456,011	\$ 3,111,763
Longevity	\$ 3,170,581	\$ 2,977,412	\$ 193,169
In-grade	\$ 190,063	\$ 258,925	\$ (68,862)
Uniform Allowance	\$ 573,125	\$ 541,875	\$ 31,250
Premium Pay	\$ 9,611,736	\$ 10,393,744	\$ (782,008)
Employee Benefits	\$ 20,000	\$ 19,443	\$ 557
Professional and Technical	\$ 875,440	\$ 754,025	\$ 121,415
Property Services	\$ 1,651,893	\$ 1,679,273	\$ (27,380)
Other Services	\$ 38,500	\$ 36,766	\$ 1,734
Supplies	\$ 923,149	\$ 983,761	\$ (60,612)
Property	\$ 207,038	\$ 140,984	\$ 66,054
Total	\$ 76,829,299	\$ 74,242,218	\$ 2,587,081

Capital Budget

Job Number	Capital Project	2015 Expenses
2326742408	Police Facilities	\$ 16,762
2326736909	In-Car Camera System	\$ 171
2326745013	Police Equipment	\$ 19,259
2326736913	In-Car Camera System	\$ 69,662
2326747813	Electronic Daily Activity Sheet	\$ 29,000
2326745014	Police Equipment	\$ 39,240
		\$ 174,094



Police Training (2015)

Pittsburgh Police Training Academy		Director: Lieutenant Jennifer Ford	
Unit	Supervisor	Phone Number	Description
In-Service Training <i>(Municipal Police Officer Education and Training Commission annually required training)</i>	<i>SGT Eric Kroll</i> SGT Douglas Epler	412-665-3600	The Training Academy presented four mandatory courses to all our sworn officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Updates (3 hours) • Crimes Against Elderly (3 hours) • Invisible Wounds (3 hours) • Social media (3 hours) In addition, all officers re-qualified in firearms.
Veteran Recruit Training			Training provided to newly selected officer hires by the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police who have previously successfully completed the state required Act 120 training. Eleven veteran recruits started at the Training Academy on February 2, 2015. Eleven were assigned to patrol zones on June 26, 2015. Fifteen veteran recruits started at the Training Academy on August 17, 2015. Fourteen were assigned to patrol zones on December 28, 2015.
Basic Recruit Training			Training provided to newly selected officer hires by the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police who have not completed state required Act 120 training. Twenty-five basic recruits started at the Training Academy on March, 2014. Twenty-two graduated on December 28, 2015 and were assigned to patrol zones. Twenty-five basic recruits started at the Training Academy on February 2, 2015. Twenty-two graduated on December 28, 2015 and were assigned to patrol zones. Twenty-four basic recruits started at the Training Academy on August 17, 2015, with a projected graduation date of July 1, 2016



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

The Training Academy taught the four 2015 mandatory in-service training (MIST) courses for all sworn Pittsburgh Bureau of Police officers. The 2015 curriculum consisted of Legal Updates (3-hour block of instruction), Civil Law (3-hour block of instruction), Human Trafficking (3-hour block of instruction) and Tactical Ethics (3-hour block of instruction).

Firearms

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

Patrol Rifle

The Training Academy qualified 67 officers in the patrol rifle during an initial three-day course and transitioned six officers on personally owned patrol rifles. Two-hundred-sixty-eight were re-certified.

Handgun Skills

This two-day course serves as a review of basic handgun skills. The course reviews Glock nomenclature, field-stripping, and field maintenance. Fundamentals of marksmanship, weapon handling, positional shooting, movement and use of cover will be discussed and demonstrated. Twenty-five officers attended this three-day training in 2015

Shotgun

Two-hundred-and-two officers qualified with the shotgun in 2015.

Supplemental Shotgun

The course serves as a review of basic shotgun skills, including Remington 870p nomenclature, field-stripping, and field maintenance. Fundamentals of marksmanship, weapon handling, positional shooting, movement and use of cover will be discussed and demonstrated. Eleven Officers attended this three-day training 2015.

Field Training Officer

A Field Training Officer (FTO) is an experienced or senior member of the police department who is responsible for the training and evaluation of a probationary level member-Officer in Training (OIT). Field training officers receive specialized classroom training and certification to meet state requirements for MPOETC and the department before performing field training duties. In 2015 the Training Academy conducted three of these three-day courses certifying thirty three new Field Training Officers.

Defensive Tactics/Accreditation Training

As per PLEAC standards, all officers attend an eight-hour course on defensive tactics, mental health and unbiased policing. The course that began 2014 concluded in January 2015 with 106 officers completing the course during that month.

Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Certification Training

The CIT curriculum is a five-day, intensive training for police officers. The training introduces officers to various aspects of common mental illnesses and drug and alcohol addiction and how to recognize



them. They learn enhanced crisis intervention techniques which can help to increase personal and community safety. Officers participate in a unique exercise in which they experience what it's like for a person who suffers from a psychotic disorder, officers hearing distressing voices via portable audio device. They also participate in various role-play activities which put them in situations often encountered with persons with a mental illness.

All Basic and Veteran recruits participate in this training, which is also required for certification as a Field Training Officer.

Stop Stick Instructor

The Training Academy conducted a one day Stop Stick train-the-trainer course certifying eleven Officers as instructors with the stop stick tire deflation device.

CPR/First Aid

356 officers completed their CPR/First Aid/AED training in 2015.

In-Car Camera

Training for the L3 video camera system in Bureau patrol vehicles is mandatory for all members of the Operations Branch as well as all recruits. In 2015, the Training Academy conducted training for 91 officers.

Axon Body-Worn Camera

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police initiated a test program for the body-worn camera system. The AXON Body-Worn Camera (BWC) consisted of training 36 officers, including supervisors. The officers were taught about the Federal and Pennsylvania wiretap law along with departmental policy concerning the BWC. The training additionally focused on strengthening police accountability, preventing confrontational situations, resolving officer-involved incidents and complaints, improving agency transparency and improving evidence documentation

Wheelchair Van Training

The Bureau of Police owns and operates a vehicle modified to transport persons in a powered or manual wheel chair. This vehicle is used to safely transport those in custody, witnesses, victims or persons whose chair has become non-functional. All officers assigned to Zone 2 are required to attend this training.

The Training Academy certified six new officers for this vehicle.

Community Training

The numerous training sessions that the Training Academy provided to the community included:

Active Shooter in the Workplace

Examining the dynamics of an Active Shooting situation, this course explored ways to stay safe during such an incident, as per the Department of Homeland Security's "Run, Hide, Fight" model.

This training is provided to all City of Pittsburgh employees and to a number of community groups.



Citizens Police Academy

This 15-week course provides citizens an inside look at the Bureau of Police and the training its members receive. Groups meet for a weekly three-hour session to interact with a different unit of the Bureau. Courses are provided in an interactive and entertaining environment. The Training Academy held two sessions in 2015.

Student Police Academy

The Student Police Academy provides an inside look at the Bureau of Police. The purpose is to create a dialogue between students and members of the Bureau while engaging in an entertaining and interactive environment. This course is provided to students of the Pittsburgh Public Schools, with the inaugural offering hosted by Brashear High School in the fall of 2015.

Cops in the Classroom

Members of the Training Academy Staff and Officers from selected Police Zones were guests at High School Civics classes. Class discussion centered on the role of the Police Officer in the community and a question-and-answer session on police tactics. Sessions were held in the spring of 2015 with the students of the Obama Academy for International Studies.



Pittsburgh Police Initiatives

Group Violence Intervention

The Group Violence Intervention Unit focuses on developing community collaboration and citizen partnerships to combat violent crime. Our mission is to thoroughly investigate and prosecute crimes of violence – including non-fatal shootings, robbery, and the actions of Violent Social Networks – which all cause our neighborhoods great harm.

The GVI Unit employs intelligence-driven, focused deterrence to identify those perpetuating violence, and works to empower community-members to stand with law enforcement in holding violent individuals accountable and responsible for their actions.

The principle behind this strategy, and of offering various social services to Violent Social Networks members, is to give them an opportunity to change their behavior.

Crime Analysis Squad

The Crime Analysis Squad provides the bureau with full-spectrum analytics, with particular focus on customer-friendly products. Utilizing available data, specialized software/hardware, and analytic tradecraft, the Crime Analysis Squad provides the Bureau with analysis to assist command with policy, resource management, and publicly releasable statistics; the Squad will also provide the Zones with timely and comprehensive analytics to assist with Zone-specific issues; and finally, we will provide tailored products to meet customer requirements. Additionally, The Crime Analysis Squad provides support during special events by embedding in the command post and/or with Intelligence detectives in the field. The squad is composed of two sworn detectives and three non-sworn civilian analysts with experience from academia, the US Military and/or US Federal service. Since becoming operational in October, the Crime Analysis Squad has received 183 requests for support, satisfactorily closing 152 of those requests.



Pittsburgh Police Disciplinary Actions (2015)

1. Total Disciplinary Actions Initiated: 52

There were 52 cases of police disciplinary actions initiated involving 46 officers. Of the 52 cases, 49 were finalized. (Three cases are pending.)

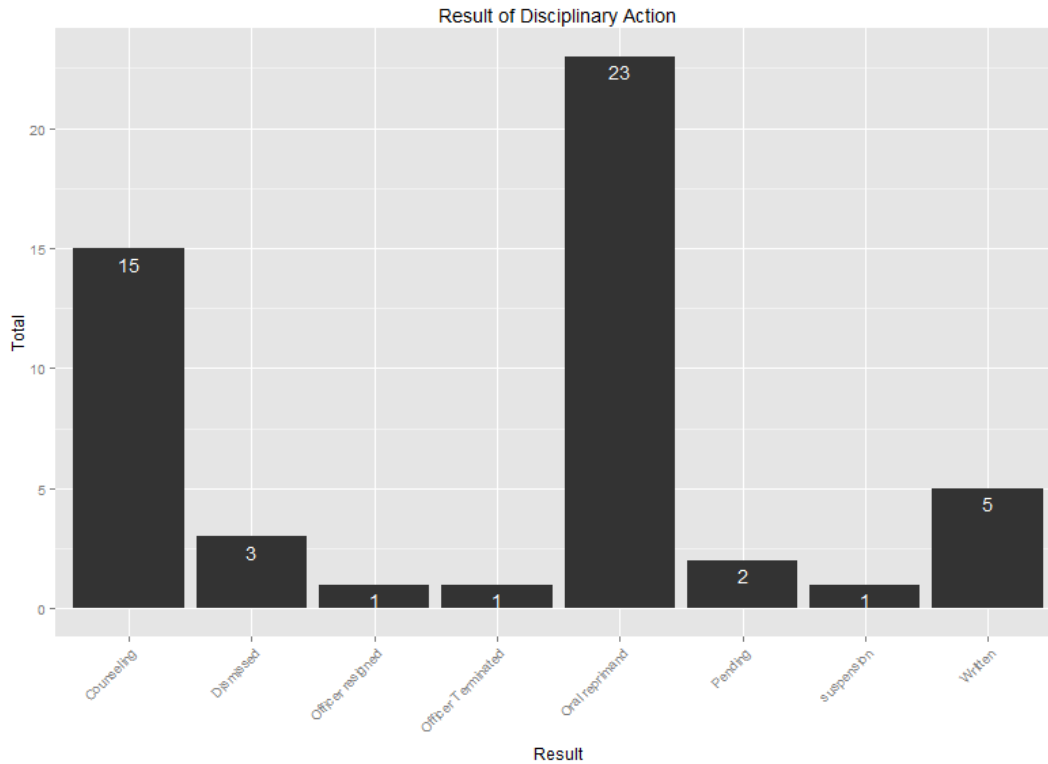
2. The majority of infractions for which a disciplinary action was initiated in 2015 involved officer operation of police vehicles (this includes the actual operation of the vehicle and seat belt use). Charges are shown below:

Charge	Total
Absenteeism	1
Conduct	14
Electronic Communication	14
Equipment	1
Insubordination	1
Internet and Internet Communication Policy	2
Punctuality	2
Seatbelt	3
Truthfulness	1
Use of Force	1
Vehicle Related	11

1) Disciplinary Action by Result: Disciplinary action initiated can result in six different outcomes:

- a) The disciplinary action can be withdrawn
- b) The disciplinary action can be dismissed
- c) An oral reprimand
- d) A written reprimand
- e) Suspension
- f) Five day suspension pending termination

2) The graphic on the next page shows a breakdown of the result of disciplinary actions in 2014:



4. The table below displays results of charges initiated compared to final outcome of the disciplinary actions by charge (multiple charges on some DARs):

Charge	Counseling	Dismissed	Officer Resigned	Officer Terminated	Oral Reprimand	Pending	Suspension	Written
Absenteeism	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conduct	2	1	0	1	6	1	0	3
Electronic Communication	7	2	0	0	4	0	1	0
Equipment	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insubordination	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Internet and Internet Communication Policy	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Punctuality	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Seatbelt	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Truthfulness	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Use of Force	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Related	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	1



Pittsburgh Police Civil Actions (2015)

POLICE BUREAU LITIGATIONS JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2015

1. Number of officers sued, with a statistical breakdown showing type of claim, in which court or administrative body the claim was filed, and the result (i.e., payment and/or equitable relief):

TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS SUED: 40 (10 cases)

Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas

General Docket

- Civil Rights/General 1 case – Open
- Civil Rights/False Arrest 1 case – Open
- Unknown Cause of Action 1 case – Open

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

- False Arrest/Imprisonment 2 cases – Open
- Excessive Force 3 cases – Open
- Illegal Search 1 case – Open
- Free Speech 1 case – Open

2. The number of police-related civil actions filed 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: 11

Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas

General Docket

- Civil Rights/General 1 case
- Civil Rights/False Arrest 1 case
- Motor Vehicle Accident 1 case
- Unknown Cause of Action 1 case

United States District Court for the Western

District of Pennsylvania

- False Arrest/Imprisonment 2 cases
- Excessive Force 3 cases
- Illegal Search 1 case



- Free Speech 1 case
- 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, are as follows:

NUMBER OF CIVIL ACTIONS SETTLED: 7

TAYLOR CONDARCURE v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, CHIEF OF POLICE NATHAN HARPER, OFFICER DAVID HONICK, OFFICER MATTHEW WHITE, OFFICER R. SEMONLINSKI, DETECTIVE LEBEDDA, OFFICER M. KAIL, SR STATION SQUARE LLC t/d/b/a SADDLE RIDGE SALOON and/or SR PITT LLC t/d/b/a SADDLE RIDGE SALOON, and SADDLE RIDGE SALOON, INC., No. CA 12-1453; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment (Secondary Employment)

Year of Claim: 2012

Amount of Settlement: \$75,000

DAVID CARPENTER v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, CITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE OFFICER KENNETH SIMON, AND CITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE OFFICER ANTHONY SCARPINE, individually and in their official capacity, No. CA 12-0653; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2012

Amount of Settlement: \$15,000

EVELYN MARIE C. REESE, Administrator of the Estate of Lawrence A. Jones, Jr. Deceased v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, CHIEF OF POLICE NATHAN HARPER, OFFICER JEFFREY

JOHN ABRAHAM, OFFICER JOSEPH P.FABUS, No. CA 12-1667; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Tort – Wrongful Death

Year of Claim: 2012

Amount of Settlement: \$12,000



DENNIS HENDERSON v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH and JONATHAN GROMEK, No. CA 13-1645; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2013

Amount of Settlement: \$52,500

PAUL PARRISH v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal corporation, ROBERT L. ROSS individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, DAVID LANG, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, MARK JOSEPH PISANO, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, GARY MESSER individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, ANTHONY F. ROSATO, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, and IRA LEWIS, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, No. CA 14-0844; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2014

Amount of Settlement: \$40,000

EARL D. BALDWIN, JR., and TROI BALDWIN v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal corporation, JOHN DOE, in his individual and official capacities, ADDITIONAL DOE DEFENDANTS, unknown in name or number in their individual and official capacities, and UPMC MERCY, No. CA 14-00829; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – General

Year of Claim: 2014

Amount of Settlement: \$50,000

ROY CLANAGAN v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH and CITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE DEPARTMENT, No. GD 14-011715; Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Tort-Personal Injury/Property – Motor vehicle accident with police vehicle



Year of Claim: 2014

Amount of Settlement: \$2,500

- 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: 7

JOSEPH MILCAREK, SR. and MARY CATHERINE MILCAREK, Husband and Wife v. DAVID SISAK, a police officer, and UNKNOWN OFFICERS of the City of

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, No. 13-1625, United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Illegal Search

Year of Claim: 2012

Judgment for Plaintiffs in the amount of \$3,500. Award of Attorney's Fees in the amount of \$14,379.00

KEVIN RACKO v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH AND TROY SIGNORELLA, No. GD 03-5318; Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.

Tort – Personal Injury - Motor Vehicle Accident involving Police vehicle
Date of Claim: 2003

Allegheny County Department of Court Records Terminated matter on 11/6/15 pursuant to Local Rule of Civil Procedure 1901, for Plaintiff's failure to prosecute matter.

SHAWN MACASEK v. DONZI'S BAR, ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT, CO., MIDDLE MARKETING MANAGEMENT, INC., MARK ADAMETZ, JERRY KABALA, CLINTON THIMONS, RONALD YOSI, No. GD 04-16337, Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2004

Allegheny County Department of Court Records Terminated matter on 11/6/15 pursuant to Local Rule of Civil Procedure 1901, for Plaintiff's failure to prosecute matter.

ROBERT SWOPE, v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH; DETECTIVE JOHN JOHNSON, in his individual and official capacity; DETECTIVE



LEONARD DUNCAN, in his individual and official capacity, No. CA 14-0939; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2014

Order of Court dated 2/5/15 granting Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss.

NICOLE KENNEY v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH POLICE BUREAU, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ALLEGHENY COUNTY OFFICE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, OFFICER W. DERRICKERSON (#1433), OFFICER R. WATTER (#3773), OFFICER ERIKA JONES, OFFICER JEFFREY J. ABRAHAM, and BRANDI BOYD, No. 15-2738; United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment; Malicious Prosecution

Year of Claim: 2014

Order of Court dated 10/6/2015 dismissing Plaintiff’s Appeal from the District Court Order granting City Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment dated 6/16/15.

ERNEST HARRIS v. REGINA MCDONALD, Chief of Police, OFFICER O’MALLEY, BRIAN SCHMITT, OFFICER SPANGLER and OFFICER ZIGARELLA, No. CA 14-00279; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment; Malicious Prosecution

Year of Claim: 2014

Order of Court dated 8/13/15 granting Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss.

LEE DETAR v. ERIKA METTING, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, CITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE DEPARTMENT and FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS, No. CA 14-01600; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2014

Order of Court dated 5/29/15 granting City Defendants’ 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: 27

WILLIAM D. ANDERSON v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE, CITY OF PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION, CITY OF PITTSBURGH CITY SOLICITOR, SHANNON BARKLEY, RON GRAZIANO, BRIAN HILL, PAUL LOY, JAYDELL MINNIEFIELD, No. GD 09-001750; Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County. General Docket – Tort – Excessive Force
Year of Claim: 2009

JORDAN MILES v. MICHAEL SALDUTTE, DAVID SISAK and RICHARD EWING, Nos. 15-3082 & 15-3108; United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force; False Arrest/Imprisonment; Malicious Prosecution

Year of Claim: 2010

Disposition: City Dismissed as party via 2012 settlement.

Verdict in favor of Defendant Officers on charge of malicious prosecution, July 2012. Mistrial on charges of excessive force and false arrest/imprisonment. Retrial scheduled for March 2014. March 2014 verdict in favor of Defendant Officers on charge of excessive force and verdict in favor of Plaintiff on charge of false arrest/imprisonment. Jury award for Plaintiff in amount of \$119,016.75. After District Court rulings on Post-Trial Motions filed by both parties, Plaintiff Appealed to U.S. Third Circuit on 8/25/15. Defendants filed Cross-Appeal with U.S. Third Circuit on 8/27/15.

JASON SCHMIDT v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, HOLLIE MURPHY, STALEY ROHM, No. GD 10-015275; Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.
Civil Rights – Excessive Force
Year of Claim: 2010

LEON D. FORD v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, CITY OF PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE, REGINA MCDONALD, NATE HARPER, POLICE OFFICER DAVID DERBISH, POLICE OFFICER MICHAEL KOSKO, and POLICE OFFICER ANDREW MILLER, No. 13-01364; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.



Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2012

LENA DAVENPORT, an adult individual v. BOROUGH OF HOMESTEAD, a Municipal Corporation; CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a Municipal Corporation; JAMES STRANG, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the Borough of Homestead; JAMES ILGENFRITZ, individually and in his official capacities as a 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, and THOMAS GORECKI, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, and NATHAN HARPER, in his official capacity as a Chief of Police of the City of Pittsburgh, No. 13-00250; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2013

(Same incident at DONALD BURRIS, JR. v. BOROUGH OF HOMESTEAD, et al., No. CA 14-01704; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.)

BRENTON M. COREY v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and BUREAU OF POLICE, No. GD 13-006201; Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.

Tort/Personal Injury – Motor Vehicle Accident

Year of Claim: 2011

JOSEPH SLOMNICKI v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ELIZABETH C. PITTINGER, CITIZENS POLICE REVIEW BOARD, LUKE RAVENSTAHL, MICHAEL HUSS, COMMANDER KATHERINE DEGLER, ACTING CHIEF OF POLICE REGINA MCDONALD, OFFICER C. GAINES, KATHY CARSON and OFFICER MICHELLE GAMBLE, No. GD 13-012209, Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.

Civil Rights – Other Civil Rights

Year of Claim: 2013



TERESA BROWN v. BUREAU OF POLICE, No. C-13-002; Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations.

Civil Rights – Discrimination (Race)

Year of Claim: 2013

MICHAEL ELLIS v. DANIEL D. REGAN, City of Pittsburgh Solicitor; NATHAN HARPER, Chief of Police; REGINA McDONALD, Acting Chief; GEORGE TROSKY, Assistant Chief of Police; MAURITA BRYANT, Assistant Chief of Police; LUKE RAVENSTAHL, Mayor of Pittsburgh; DARLENE M. HARRIS, Council President, District 1; THERESA KAIL-SMITH, Councilwoman, District 2; BRUCE KRAUS, Councilman, District 3; NATALIA RUDIAK, Councilwoman, District 4; COREY O'CONNOR, Councilman, District 6; R. DANIELLE LAVELLE, Councilwoman, District 6; DEBORAH GROSS, Councilwoman, District 7; WILL PEDUTO, Councilman/Mayor Elect, District 8; RICKY BURGESS, Councilman, District 9 - Individually & in Official) Professional Capacity; KATHY DEGLER, City of Pittsburgh Commander - Police Officer; OFFICER MATTHEW WHITE, City of Pittsburgh Police, Community Relations Officer; SERGEANT CAPLAN, City of Pittsburgh Police Sergeant; SERGEANT VOLLBERG, City of Pittsburgh Police Sergeant; KEVIN WALTERS, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer; HENRY A. ROGOWSKI, MPO, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer (3420); MONTICELLO, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer; MORTON WAVERLY, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer; CITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE OFFICERS, OF UNITS: 341K, 3412 & 3428; JEFFREY W. LABELLA, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer, Indv. & Entity; ELIZABETH VITALBO, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer, Indv & Entity, No. 15-1951; United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2014

All Defendants except Officers LaBella & Vitalbo were dismissed pursuant to Order granting Summary Judgment.

3/15/15 Jury Verdict in favor of Defendants LaBella & Vitalbo. Plaintiff filed appeal on 4/15/15 in the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

DEANDRE BROWN v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal corporation, NICHOLAS J. BOBBS, in his official and individual capacities, FRANK A. WELLING in his official and individual capacities, JOHN and/or JANE



DOE, in their individual and official capacities, No. CA 14-0506; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2014

BART MAVERICK YAGLA, JR. v. KENNETH SIMON, ALLEGHENY COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE, CITY OF PITTSBURGH and COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, No. CA 14-00181; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2014

DAVID FIELDS v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal corporation, CHRISTOPHER GOETZ, in his individual and official capacities, and JEFFREY LABELLA, in his individual and official capacities, No. CA 14-01311; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2014

TERRELL JOHNSON v. DENNIS LOGAN, in his Official Capacity as Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh and in his Individual Capacity; JILL SMALLWOOD, in her Official Capacity as Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh and in her Individual Capacity; JOHN DOE, in his Official Capacity as Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh and in his Individual Capacity; DALE CANOFARI, in his Official Capacity as Police Officer of City of Pittsburgh and in his Individual Capacity; BRIAN WEISMANTLE, in his Official Capacity as Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh and in his Individual Capacity, the City of Pittsburgh, and STEVEN ZAPPALA, in his Official Capacity as District Attorney of Allegheny County and in his Individual Capacity, No. CA 14-01230; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment; Malicious Prosecution

Year of Claim: 2014

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

MONTE D. BLAIR v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, CITY OF PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE, REGINA MCDONALD, NATE HARPER, OFFICER CHRISTOPHER KERTIS, OFFICER ANDREW BAKER, DETECTIVE SCOTT EVANS, No. CA 14-01473; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2014

DERRICK N. BRAGG v. PAUL E. KIRBY, Police Officer and PITTSBURGH POLICE DEPT, No. CA 14-01146; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2014

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

(Same incident as LENA DAVENPORT v. BOROUGH OF HOMESTEAD, et al., No. 13-00250; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania)

DALE SHAFFER v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal corporation, NICHOLAS J. BOBBS, in his official and individual capacities, ANTONIO CIUMMO, in his official and individual capacities, JOHN and/or JANE DOE, in their individual and official capacities, No. 15-3242; United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2013

Order of United States District Court dated 8/14/15 granting Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. Plaintiff filed appeal on 9/14/15 with the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

ROBYN M. KITT, individually and as Parent and Natural Guardian of JASON L. RINI, JR., a Minor v. THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH; THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU OF POLICE; FORMER CHIEF NATHAN E. HARPER, in his individual capacity; MICHAEL HUSS, Director of Public Safety, in his individual capacity; ACTING CHIEF REGINA MCDONALD, in her individual capacity; ALISA L. DUNCAN, individually and as a Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh Department of Public Safety Bureau of Police; ANTONIO CIUMMO, individually as a Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh Department of Public Safety Bureau of Police; LEONARD DUNCAN, individually and as a Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh Department of Public Safety Bureau of Police; FIRST NATIONAL BANK; KELLY MARSHALL, individually and as a State Actor and Employee of First National Bank; and EMILY GLOVA, individually and as a State Actor and Employee of First National Bank, No. CA 15-00225; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2013

Order of Court dated 8/17/15 granting Voluntary Dismissal of First National Bank and First National Bank employees Kelly Marshall and Emily Glova.

DAVID WILLIAMS v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, NATHAN HARPER, in his individual capacity, OFFICER ERIC BAKER, OFFICER BRENDAN NEE,



OFFICER NATHAN AUVIL and SERGEANT STEPHEN MATAKOVICH, No. CA 15-00402; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force; False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2014

Order of Court dated 7/27/15 granting Stipulation for Dismissal of Defendant Nathan Harper.

DANIELLE McKAY and BRIDGET A. HENSEL v. ANTHONY McKAY, OFFICER DAVID M. SISAK, OFFICER PETER BECHTOLD, OFFICER SCOTT BOBAK, OFFICER DAVID SPINNEWEBER and THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. GD 15-009563; Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas.

Civil Rights – General

Year of Claim: 2015

JAMAYIA THOMAS and CHARSHRIA TRATT v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. GD 15-009946; Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas.

Tort – Personal Injury - Motor Vehicle Accident involving police vehicle.

Year of Claim: 2014

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

TABATHA WERKMEISTER, individually and on behalf of her minor sons, J.J.W., J.M.W. and D.W. and her minor daughter, A.W. and GRINAGE DION WILSON v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ACTING CHIEF OF POLICE REGINA MCDONALD, OFFICER JOHN DOE #1, OFFICER JOHN DOE #2, OFFICER JOHN DOE #3, OFFICER JOHN DOE #4, OFFICER JOHN DOE #5, OFFICER JOHN DOE #6, OFFICER JOHN DOE #7, OFFICER JOHN DOE #8, OFFICER JOHN DOE #9, & OFFICER JOHN DOE #10, No. CA 15-01235; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Illegal/Unreasonable Search; Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2014

TERESA BROWN, MONICA JACKSON and ANTHONY GRACE v. ELIZABETH VITALBO, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Officer; and CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. CA 15-01235; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Free Speech; False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2013

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



Crime in the City of Pittsburgh (2015)

A note about crime statistics: Crime statistics are based on reported crime. Such reporting varies due to a number of factors, including crime-type.

Within the federal Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) standards, crimes are divided into two categories, or “Parts.”

Part I Crimes – Eight main offenses fall under Part I Crimes in the United States:

- **Crimes Against People**
 - Homicide
 - Forcible Rape
 - Robbery
 - Aggravated Assault

- **Crimes Against Property:**
 - Burglary
 - Larceny-Theft Motor Vehicle
 - Theft
 - Arson

Part II Crimes – Part II crimes include, but are not limited to:

- Misdemeanor Assault
- Vandalism
- Prostitution
- Child Abuse
- Criminal Trespass
- Embezzlement
- Forgery
- Drug Offenses



Pittsburgh Part I: Offenses Known to Law Enforcement

Crime Against Persons:

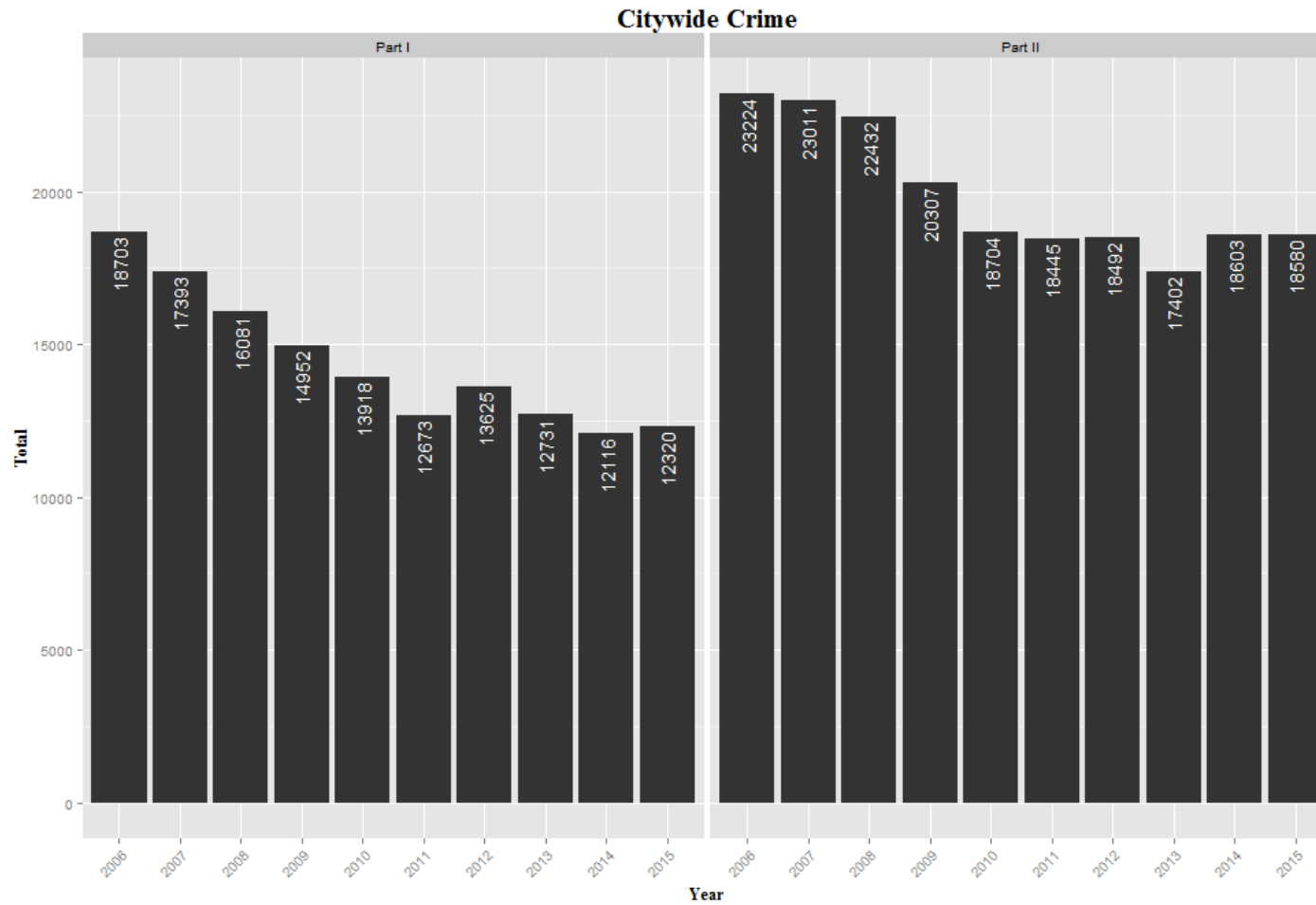
UCR DESCRIPTION	Prior Year	Last Year	Total Cleared Last Year	% Cleared	Change	% Change
Homicide	69	57	23	40.35	-12	-17.39
Rape	94	84	21	25.00	-10	-10.64
Robbery	947	850	241	28.35	-97	-10.24
Assault	1312	1261	519	41.16	-51	-3.89
Violent Crime	2422	2252	804	35.70	-170	-7.02

Crimes Against Property:

UCR Description	Prior Year	Last Year	Total Cleared Last Year	%Cleared	Change	%Change
Burglary	2058	2197	208	9.47	139	6.75
Theft	6852	7101	622	8.76	249	3.63
Vehicle Theft	575	601	61	10.15	26	4.52
Arson	183	169	26	15.38	-14	-7.65
Property Crime	9668	10068	917	9.11	400	4.14



Citywide Crime (10 Years) - Part I and II





Crime by Neighborhood, 2015

Crimes by Neighborhood are divided into three sections: Part I Crimes, Part II Crimes and Total Crime Rate (Part I & Part II), per 1000 citizens by neighborhood.

Total crime rate is calculated by combining the total Part I Crimes and Part II Crimes of a neighborhood, dividing the sum by the fixed neighborhood population (using 2010 census data), then multiplying by 1000. Note: The resulting crime rate should not be used to compare one neighborhood to another but, rather, provides a starting point to study crime in your neighborhood.

Neighborhoods	Population 2010	Part I	Part II	Crime Per 1000
Allegheny Center	933	98	219	339.76
Allegheny West	462	52	41	201.30
Allentown	2500	182	340	208.80
Arlington	1869	93	109	108.08
Arlington Heights	244	14	40	221.31
Banksville	4144	102	113	51.88
Bedford Dwellings	1202	59	121	149.75
Beechview	7974	187	373	70.23
Beltzhoover	1925	100	186	148.57
Bloomfield	8442	333	384	84.93
Bluff	6600	155	258	62.58
Bon Air	808	21	37	71.78
Brighton Heights	7247	245	401	89.14
Brookline	13214	306	475	59.10
California Kirkbride	761	59	106	216.82
Carrick	10113	421	612	102.15
Central Business District	3629	790	936	475.61
Central Lawrenceville	4482	150	174	72.29
Central North Side	2923	217	271	166.95
Central Oakland	6086	220	307	86.59
Chartiers City	477	17	30	98.53
Chateau	11	68	127	17727.27
Crafton Heights	3814	100	222	84.43
Crawford Roberts	2256	116	181	131.65
Duquesne Heights	2425	53	59	46.19
East Allegheny	2136	245	477	338.01
East Carnegie	570	11	18	50.88
East Hills	3169	190	235	134.11
East Liberty	5869	428	511	159.99
Elliott	2381	94	199	123.06
Esplen	301	23	35	192.69
Fairywood	1002	19	34	52.89
Fineview	1285	97	175	211.67



PITTSBURGH

A MOST LIVABLE CITY



Friendship	1785	64	60	69.47
Garfield	3675	102	213	85.71
Glen Hazel	716	18	37	76.82
Greenfield	7294	210	201	56.35
Hays	362	11	26	102.21
Hazelwood	4317	219	326	126.25
Highland Park	6395	162	193	55.51
Homewood North	3280	234	397	192.38
Homewood South	2344	212	327	229.95
Homewood West	818	59	115	212.71
Knoxville	3747	266	412	180.94
Larimer	1728	142	188	190.97
Lincoln Lemington Belmar	4883	263	290	113.25
Lincoln Place	3227	38	69	33.16
Lower Lawrenceville	2341	82	141	95.26
Manchester	2130	100	179	130.99
Marshall Shadeland	6043	241	402	106.40
Middle Hill	1707	94	173	156.41
Morningside	3346	58	80	41.24
Mount Oliver	509	27	29	110.02
Mount Washington	8799	333	457	89.78
New Homestead	990	6	22	28.28
North Oakland	10551	165	169	31.66
North Shore	303	131	267	1313.53
Northview Heights	1214	98	203	247.94
Oakwood	1027	13	23	35.05
Overbrook	3644	99	122	60.65
Perry North	4050	111	241	86.91
Perry South	4145	148	353	120.87
Point Breeze	5315	126	90	40.64
Point Breeze North	2054	104	98	98.34
Polish Hill	1274	28	51	62.01
Regent Square	928	24	14	40.95
Ridgmont	483	15	13	57.97
Saint Clair	209	No Data	No Data	No Data
Shadyside	13915	470	388	61.66
Sheraden	5299	234	405	120.59
South Oakland	2969	112	143	85.89
South Shore	19	31	56	4578.95
South Side Flats	6597	736	1766	379.26
South Side Slopes	4423	229	244	106.94
Spring Garden	884	52	67	134.62
Spring Hill	2648	71	153	84.59
Squirrel Hill North	11363	133	143	24.29
Squirrel Hill South	15110	286	291	38.19



Stanton Heights	4601	60	106	36.08
Strip District	616	121	183	493.51
Summer Hill	1051	17	24	39.01
Swisshelm Park	1361	12	15	19.84
Terrace Village	3228	52	97	46.16
Troy Hill	2714	116	140	94.33
Upper Hill	2057	58	109	81.19
Upper Lawrenceville	2669	71	115	69.69
West End	254	14	88	401.57
West Oakland	2604	90	131	84.87
Westwood	3066	59	74	43.38
Windgap	1369	28	55	60.63

Part I Crime by Neighborhood

Part I Crimes Against Persons

Neighborhood	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT
Allegheny Center	0	1	9	9
Allegheny West	0	0	2	2
Allentown	1	1	17	31
Arlington	1	1	6	8
Arlington Heights	0	0	3	2
Banksville	0	0	6	4
Bedford Dwellings	1	1	3	28
Beechview	1	1	13	16
Beltzhoover	1	1	6	26
Bloomfield	3	5	28	21
Bluff	1	3	14	28
Bon Air	0	0	0	1
Brighton Heights	2	0	18	29
Brookline	1	0	3	9
California Kirkbride	0	1	3	23
Carrick	2	1	29	34
Central Business District	0	5	59	63
Central Lawrenceville	0	2	9	2
Central North Side	0	1	12	26
Central Oakland	0	2	11	4
Chartiers City	0	0	0	5
Chateau	0	0	2	4



PITTSBURGH

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Neighborhood	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT
Crafton Heights	1	0	6	13
Crawford Roberts	3	2	14	22
Duquesne Heights	0	1	2	4
East Allegheny	0	1	32	8
East Carnegie	0	0	0	1
East Hills	5	2	15	37
East Liberty	3	1	39	25
Elliott	0	0	10	15
Esplen	0	0	1	5
Fairywood	1	0	3	4
Fineview	1	1	11	21
Friendship	0	0	3	0
Garfield	1	2	10	9
Glen Hazel	0	0	0	6
Greenfield	0	0	10	9
Hays	0	0	1	0
Hazelwood	1	2	21	22
Highland Park	0	0	14	14
Homewood North	5	3	22	69
Homewood South	2	2	16	39
Homewood West	0	0	2	13
Knoxville	0	3	25	44
Larimer	1	1	14	14
Lincoln Lemington Belmar	0	2	7	13
Lincoln Place	0	0	0	1
Lower Lawrenceville	1	2	8	1
Manchester	2	1	6	12
Marshall Shadeland	5	0	20	31
Middle Hill	1	1	7	24
Morningside	0	1	1	3
Mount Oliver	1	1	0	2
Mount Washington	1	2	18	30
New Homestead	0	0	1	2
North Oakland	1	8	11	6



PITTSBURGH

A MOST LIVABLE CITY



Neighborhood	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT
North Shore	0	0	8	7
Northview Heights	1	2	12	30
Oakwood	0	0	0	0
Overbrook	0	0	7	4
Perry North	0	0	7	23
Perry South	2	2	7	37
Point Breeze	0	0	6	6
Point Breeze North	0	0	7	5
Polish Hill	0	0	3	2
Regent Square	0	0	0	0
Ridgemont	0	0	0	0
Shadyside	0	0	31	9
Sheraden	0	0	24	37
South Oakland	2	3	5	2
South Shore	0	0	5	2
South Side Flats	0	6	53	61
South Side Slopes	0	0	10	9
Spring Garden	0	0	3	7
Spring Hill	0	1	6	13
Squirrel Hill North	0	0	3	2
Squirrel Hill South	0	1	5	8
Stanton Heights	0	0	2	3
Strip District	0	1	7	17
Summer Hill	0	0	1	2
Swisshelm Park	0	0	0	0
Terrace Village	0	1	4	19
Troy Hill	0	2	9	17
Upper Hill	2	0	5	8
Upper Lawrenceville	0	0	4	13
West End	0	0	4	1
West Oakland	0	0	7	15
Westwood	0	0	1	6
Windgap	0	0	1	2
Totals	57	84	850	1261



Part I Crimes against Property

Neighborhood	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
Allegheny Center	8	67	4	0
Allegheny West	6	38	4	0
Allentown	55	66	8	3
Arlington	18	55	4	0
Arlington Heights	3	6	0	0
Banksville	10	80	2	0
Bedford Dwellings	6	15	5	0
Beechview	41	104	8	3
Beltzhoover	24	31	8	3
Bloomfield	40	215	18	3
Bluff	13	86	8	2
Bon Air	2	14	3	1
Brighton Heights	47	125	20	4
Brookline	63	219	8	3
California Kirkbride	7	19	4	2
Carrick	126	209	15	5
Central Business District	57	588	16	2
Central Lawrenceville	13	113	11	0
Central North Side	42	130	3	3
Central Oakland	66	124	5	8
Chartiers City	1	8	1	2
Chateau	2	59	1	0
Crafton Heights	41	33	6	0
Crawford Roberts	10	56	6	3
Duquesne Heights	20	23	3	0
East Allegheny	35	154	13	2
East Carnegie	3	5	2	0
East Hills	38	74	17	2
East Liberty	63	287	6	4
Elliott	29	33	2	5
Esplen	3	12	1	1
Fairywood	2	7	2	0
Fineview	12	42	6	3
Friendship	16	39	5	1
Garfield	23	48	6	3
Glen Hazel	4	8	0	0
Greenfield	26	153	11	1



PITTSBURGH

A MOST LIVABLE CITY



Neighborhood	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
Hays	2	6	1	1
Hazelwood	42	108	19	4
Highland Park	32	92	7	3
Homewood North	38	73	18	6
Homewood South	48	79	15	11
Homewood West	14	27	3	0
Knoxville	75	100	12	7
Larimer	23	63	17	9
Lincoln Lemington Belmar	65	150	23	3
Lincoln Place	6	27	1	3
Lower Lawrenceville	19	43	7	1
Manchester	16	54	9	0
Marshall Shadeland	60	100	17	8
Middle Hill	13	36	11	1
Morningside	3	45	4	1
Mount Oliver	5	17	1	0
Mount Washington	71	187	20	4
New Homestead	2	1	0	0
North Oakland	16	117	4	2
North Shore	2	104	10	0
Northview Heights	18	32	1	2
Oakwood	5	7	1	0
Overbrook	23	51	13	1
Perry North	31	45	1	4
Perry South	49	46	3	2
Point Breeze	20	85	9	0
Point Breeze North	20	69	3	0
Polish Hill	5	16	2	0
Regent Square	6	16	2	0
Ridgemont	4	10	1	0
Shadyside	71	345	14	0
Sheraden	67	86	16	4
South Oakland	28	67	5	0
South Shore	0	24	0	0
South Side Flats	78	505	30	3
South Side Slopes	51	149	8	2
Spring Garden	15	19	5	3
Spring Hill	18	27	3	3
Squirrel Hill North	21	101	4	2



PITTSBURGH

A MOST LIVABLE CITY



Neighborhood	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
Squirrel Hill South	39	224	6	3
Stanton Heights	7	42	6	0
Strip District	11	79	4	2
Summer Hill	2	11	0	1
Swisshelm Park	2	9	1	0
Terrace Village	5	23	0	0
Troy Hill	23	59	5	1
Upper Hill	7	31	3	2
Upper Lawrenceville	9	39	6	0
West End	1	7	1	0
West Oakland	9	55	3	1
Westwood	12	36	4	0
Windgap	13	12	0	0
Totals	2197	7101	601	169



Part II Crime by Neighborhood:

Part II Crimes: Part II crimes include, but are not limited to, misdemeanor assault, vandalism, prostitution, child abuse, criminal trespass, embezzlement, forgery, and drug offenses.

Neighborhood	Forgery	Simple Assault	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapon Violation
Allegheny Center	7	63	3	0	2	30	2
Allegheny West	0	11	5	0	0	2	1
Allentown	9	111	22	0	1	48	13
Arlington	1	46	8	0	0	18	1
Arlington Heights	0	25	2	0	1	4	0
Banksville	2	28	26	0	1	9	1
Bedford Dwellings	4	42	4	0	0	19	7
Beechview	2	119	27	1	3	61	6
Beltzhoover	2	65	14	0	4	20	4
Bloomfield	11	107	32	2	0	119	2
Bluff	3	48	6	0	1	45	7
Bon Air	1	9	4	0	0	4	1
Brighton Heights	3	151	25	1	0	81	5
Brookline	12	121	62	2	1	88	5
California Kirkbride	2	45	5	1	1	18	1
Carrick	12	203	53	2	0	106	12



Neighborhood	Forgery	Simple Assault	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapon Violation
Central Business District	23	280	78	10	3	88	5
Central Lawrenceville	3	32	20	0	0	62	2
Central North Side	8	79	15	3	1	50	8
Central Oakland	6	38	23	1	0	116	2
Chartiers City	0	6	3	0	0	4	0
Chateau	3	13	14	2	1	14	3
Crafton Heights	1	97	24	0	2	26	3
Crawford Roberts	2	61	15	0	2	34	4
Duquesne Heights	2	22	11	0	0	7	1
East Allegheny	26	112	20	0	2	67	3
East Carnegie	0	6	4	0	0	4	0
East Hills	1	93	14	0	2	49	3
East Liberty	17	189	33	2	2	91	6
Elliott	7	61	15	0	2	32	2
Esplen	0	9	3	0	1	10	0
Fairywood	1	12	5	0	0	5	1
Fineview	7	56	8	0	1	26	2
Friendship	1	9	6	0	0	12	0
Garfield	5	81	12	0	1	45	3
Glen Hazel	1	15	4	0	2	5	1
Greenfield	8	49	28	1	0	55	1



Neighborhood	Forgery	Simple Assault	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapon Violation
Hays	0	12	2	0	0	3	0
Hazelwood	7	121	28	0	3	65	4
Highland Park	4	49	24	0	1	50	2
Homewood North	9	173	20	0	7	61	21
Homewood South	4	108	10	1	9	60	20
Homewood West	0	41	4	0	3	23	9
Knoxville	3	163	13	0	1	74	7
Larimer	12	66	12	0	8	26	12
Lincoln Lemington Belmar	7	109	26	4	2	40	7
Lincoln Place	0	21	11	0	0	15	0
Lower Lawrenceville	3	37	7	0	1	55	2
Manchester	2	51	14	0	1	50	4
Marshall Shadeland	9	141	21	0	0	104	7
Middle Hill	10	54	8	0	1	29	5
Morningside	0	16	11	0	0	26	0
Mount Oliver	0	11	1	0	0	6	1
Mount Washington	3	132	50	0	1	117	3
New Homestead	0	6	5	0	0	6	0
North Oakland	8	31	24	0	0	43	0



Neighborhood	Forgery	Simple Assault	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapon Violation
North Shore	3	52	6	0	0	25	0
Northview Heights	2	101	4	0	3	38	7
Oakwood	0	4	8	0	0	5	0
Overbrook	1	41	11	0	0	33	2
Perry North	3	76	17	0	3	61	6
Perry South	8	157	11	0	3	69	7
Point Breeze	0	16	25	0	0	18	1
Point Breeze North	2	25	15	1	1	16	2
Polish Hill	0	11	2	0	0	15	2
Regent Square	0	5	1	0	0	1	0
Ridgmont	0	3	4	0	0	2	0
Shadyside	13	71	43	0	1	115	0
Sheraden	4	142	29	0	1	74	11
South Oakland	2	23	8	0	0	63	0
South Shore	2	12	2	2	0	7	1
South Side Flats	16	310	64	2	3	211	10
South Side Slopes	1	66	18	0	2	69	3
Spring Garden	0	25	4	0	0	9	0
Spring Hill	4	59	7	0	2	28	1
Squirrel Hill North	2	21	39	0	0	33	0
Squirrel Hill South	11	55	71	3	0	47	4



Neighborhood	Forgery	Simple Assault	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapon Violation
Stanton Heights	0	22	23	2	1	23	0
Strip District	3	59	14	0	1	40	1
Summer Hill	0	6	1	0	0	5	0
Swisshelm Park	1	2	5	0	0	3	0
Terrace Village	2	31	13	0	1	19	1
Troy Hill	1	41	15	0	0	32	1
Upper Hill	0	37	12	0	1	20	7
Upper Lawrenceville	1	25	15	1	0	33	3
West End	1	16	3	0	0	14	1
West Oakland	1	32	7	0	0	33	6
Westwood	5	25	11	1	0	7	0
Windgap	1	19	4	0	0	12	1
Total	364	5446	1456	45	98	3507	300



Neighborhood	Prostitution	Other Sex Offense	Drug Violation	Gambling	Family Violence	DUI	Liquor Laws	Public Drunkenness	Disorderly Conduct	Other
Allegheny Center	2	1	35	0	1	5	10	20	8	30
Allegheny West	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	1	3	9
Allentown	1	4	48	0	2	4	2	7	19	49
Arlington	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	9	13
Arlington Heights	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Banksville	2	2	7	0	1	7	0	3	11	13
Bedford Dwellings	0	1	14	0	2	1	1	1	6	19
Beechview	0	2	55	0	3	10	3	8	24	49
Beltzhoover	0	3	32	0	0	5	1	0	12	24
Bloomfield	1	2	22	0	3	9	0	8	24	42
Bluff	18	8	31	0	0	4	5	17	20	45
Bon Air	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	6	4
Brighton Heights	0	4	15	0	1	16	0	0	58	41
Brookline	1	5	30	0	1	26	2	15	37	67
California Kirkbride	0	1	9	0	1	4	0	1	8	9
Carrick	7	5	52	0	1	17	3	8	42	89



Neighborhood	Prostitution	Other Sex Offense	Drug Violation	Gambling	Family Violence	DUI	Liquor Laws	Public Drunkenness	Disorderly Conduct	Other
Central Business District	26	16	58	0	5	22	29	114	75	104
Central Lawrenceville	0	1	8	0	1	9	0	5	12	19
Central North Side	0	3	43	0	0	4	0	4	9	44
Central Oakland	0	4	11	0	0	5	38	28	16	19
Chartiers City	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
Chateau	3	2	21	0	2	12	0	9	6	22
Crafton Heights	0	2	13	0	2	4	1	2	15	30
Crawford Roberts	0	1	30	0	3	0	0	1	7	21
Duquesne Heights	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	5	4
East Allegheny	46	1	61	0	1	17	3	24	38	56
East Carnegie	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
East Hills	0	1	17	0	6	2	0	1	15	31
East Liberty	1	5	51	0	5	12	3	9	41	44
Elliott	0	3	27	0	1	7	0	5	11	26
Esplen	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	1	2	3



Neighborhood	Prostitution	Other Sex Offense	Drug Violation	Gambling	Family Violence	DUI	Liquor Laws	Public Drunkenness	Disorderly Conduct	Other
Fairywood	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
Fineview	4	0	27	0	1	2	1	1	9	30
Friendship	0	1	4	0	0	5	0	0	9	13
Garfield	1	5	13	0	1	2	0	0	13	31
Glen Hazel	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
Greenfield	0	3	8	0	0	4	2	4	16	22
Hays	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	1
Hazelwood	0	2	23	0	2	5	5	10	15	36
Highland Park	0	0	15	0	1	11	0	3	20	13
Homewood North	0	0	36	0	6	2	2	0	16	44
Homewood South	6	1	35	0	3	12	2	5	11	40
Homewood West	0	2	12	0	1	7	0	1	5	7
Knoxville	18	1	45	0	3	7	1	3	33	40
Larimer	0	2	16	0	1	2	0	4	4	23
Lincoln Lemington Belmar	0	2	27	0	5	2	0	4	16	39
Lincoln Place	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	3	12



Neighborhood	Prostitution	Other Sex Offense	Drug Violation	Gambling	Family Violence	DUI	Liquor Laws	Public Drunkenness	Disorderly Conduct	Other
Lower Lawrenceville	0	0	10	0	1	4	0	0	8	13
Manchester	0	0	16	0	0	6	0	2	18	15
Marshall Shadeland	0	4	39	0	0	5	0	5	15	52
Middle Hill	0	0	24	0	1	5	3	4	9	20
Morningside	0	2	2	0	2	7	0	1	8	5
Mount Oliver	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Mount Washington	0	2	23	0	0	18	4	5	47	52
New Homestead	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
North Oakland	0	3	9	0	0	6	3	11	16	15
North Shore	0	3	27	0	1	10	7	38	14	81
Northview Heights	0	2	10	0	1	6	1	1	7	20
Oakwood	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2
Overbrook	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	17
Perry North	1	0	21	0	1	6	0	1	18	27



Neighborhood	Prostitution	Other Sex Offense	Drug Violation	Gambling	Family Violence	DUI	Liquor Laws	Public Drunkenness	Disorderly Conduct	Other
Perry South	0	5	25	0	3	5	0	1	21	38
Point Breeze	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	2	9	12
Point Breeze North	3	0	7	0	0	1	0	2	6	17
Polish Hill	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	6	8
Regent Square	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Ridgemont	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Shadyside	0	11	13	0	0	22	5	38	17	39
Sheraden	0	3	43	0	2	8	0	3	24	61
South Oakland	0	2	2	0	0	6	6	8	13	10
South Shore	1	0	5	0	0	8	1	8	2	5
South Side Flats	3	14	66	0	2	53	90	323	106	493
South Side Slopes	1	0	15	0	1	19	2	6	12	29
Spring Garden	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	1	4	17
Spring Hill	3	1	17	0	0	1	1	1	11	17
Squirrel Hill North	0	2	3	0	2	5	4	8	14	10



Neighborhood	Prostitution	Other Sex Offense	Drug Violation	Gambling	Family Violence	DUI	Liquor Laws	Public Drunkenness	Disorderly Conduct	Other
Squirrel Hill South	0	7	16	0	0	16	2	3	20	36
Stanton Heights	0	1	6	0	0	5	0	0	9	14
Strip District	0	3	10	0	1	11	0	10	7	23
Summer Hill	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	4	1
Swisshelm Park	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Terrace Village	0	2	10	0	2	1	0	0	5	10
Troy Hill	1	1	11	0	1	6	1	2	10	17
Upper Hill	1	2	11	0	0	1	0	0	7	10
Upper Lawrenceville	0	1	10	0	0	3	0	3	9	11
West End	0	0	18	0	0	12	0	5	3	15
West Oakland	0	2	10	0	1	5	3	1	7	23
Westwood	0	0	7	0	0	3	1	3	3	8
Windgap	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	10
Total	153	183	1496	0	93	563	250	831	1233	2562



Arrests in the City of Pittsburgh (2015)

1. Total Arrests: 12481

2. Arrests by Month:

a. *Note: The following table is broken down by crime type and month of the year. The color coding is a scale from blank to dark red, where dark red is a high frequency of incident.*

Part I Arrests

Crime Type	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Homicide	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	4	3	2	2	0	24
Rape	3	3	3	6	8	3	2	3	6	6	5	4	52
Robbery	38	19	18	14	31	25	37	43	39	30	32	25	351
Assault	45	29	50	31	54	46	46	53	63	41	48	35	541
Burglary	40	18	15	32	14	14	38	30	31	28	21	28	309
Theft	74	69	59	75	77	62	95	89	69	67	78	53	867
Vehicle Theft	10	2	9	4	2	3	8	12	12	4	6	1	73
Arson	2	1	4	3	3	0	5	4	1	5	1	0	29
Total	215	144	159	167	190	154	233	238	224	183	193	146	2246



Part II Arrests

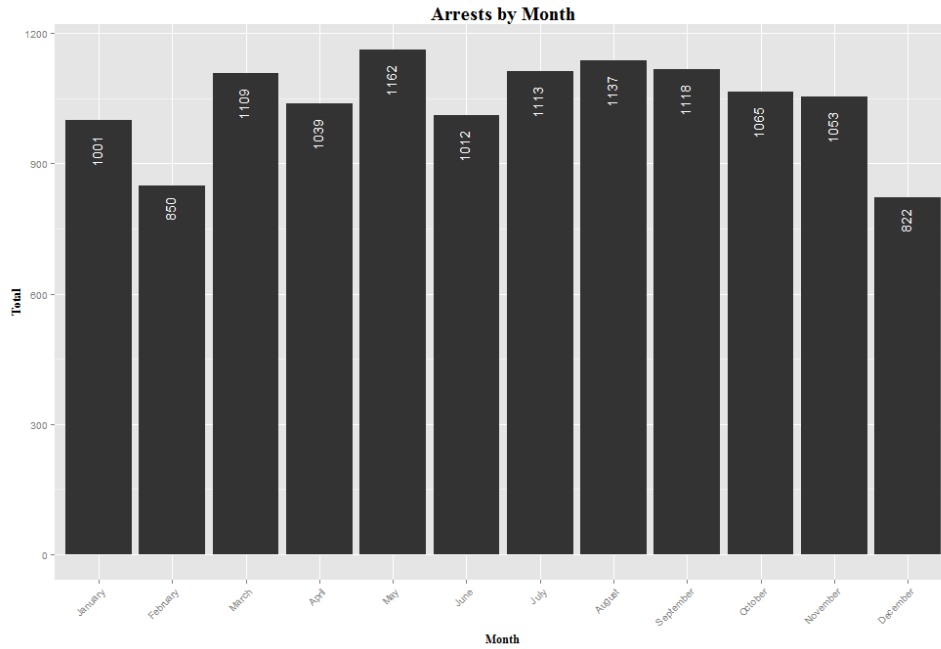
Crime Type	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Forgery	14	17	20	22	26	24	18	34	22	19	20	19	255
Simple Assault	191	196	238	194	246	183	197	219	206	195	177	188	2430
Fraud	14	8	7	11	7	8	12	6	14	13	6	6	112
Embezzlement	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	3	1	0	2	3	22
Receiving Stolen Prop	23	19	10	23	22	27	24	29	15	24	23	26	265
Vandalism	19	10	21	19	18	32	29	19	27	12	22	17	245
Carrying Weapon	16	26	27	25	22	25	21	15	22	28	17	18	262
Prostitution	25	0	4	4	6	8	5	72	13	17	3	3	160
Sex Offense	11	5	5	8	9	7	9	7	8	5	6	3	83
Drug Offense	132	137	165	159	136	141	150	134	135	165	159	108	1721
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Endangering Children	6	1	3	4	3	7	5	5	4	5	8	6	57



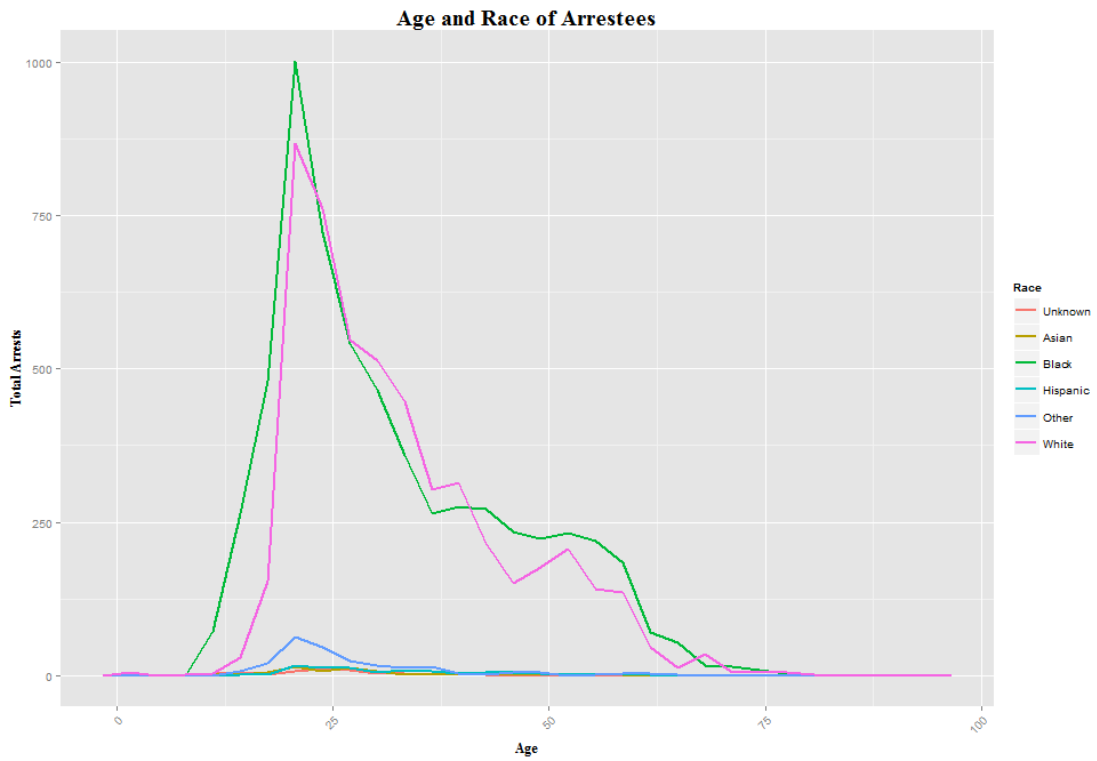
Crime Type	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
DUI	51	50	58	41	50	37	44	39	40	50	58	30	548
Liquor Laws	19	13	15	23	13	7	19	12	18	24	25	7	195
Public Drunkenness	82	58	103	88	112	81	76	63	87	78	80	63	971
Disorderly Conduct	75	75	100	76	108	94	81	61	119	71	80	80	1020
Other	107	89	172	174	192	173	189	180	163	176	174	99	1888
Total	786	706	950	872	972	858	880	899	894	882	860	676	10235



3. Arrests by Month 2015



4. Arrests by Age and Race 2015





5. Arrests by Gender and Race 2015

Part I Crime Arrests

Crime Type	White Male	Black Male	Asian Male	Latino/Hispanic Male	Other Male	Unknown Male	White Female	Black Female	Asian Female	Latino/Hispanic Female	Other Female	Unknown Female	Unknown
Homicide	2	19	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	12	34	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	68	228	0	4	5	2	16	26	0	1	0	1	0
Assault	108	248	3	6	7	0	32	132	1	0	1	0	0
Burglary	116	147	0	0	6	5	14	21	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	261	318	0	5	8	3	134	135	2	0	0	1	0
Vehicle Theft	18	41	0	1	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	1	0
Arson	8	13	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
Total	593	1048	3	19	29	11	203	329	3	1	1	3	0



Part II Crime Arrests

Crime Type	White Male	Black Male	Asian Male	Latino/Hispanic Male	Other Male	Unknown Male	White Female	Black Female	Asian Female	Latino/Hispanic Female	Other Female	Unknown Female	Unknown
Forgery	66	134	0	0	1	0	28	25	0	0	0	1	0
Simple Assault	584	1100	8	8	28	10	214	452	7	6	6	7	0
Fraud	48	34	0	0	2	0	10	17	0	0	0	1	0
Embezzlement	4	5	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Prop	40	188	0	1	2	3	11	20	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	95	83	2	1	3	0	13	44	0	0	3	0	1
Carrying Weapon	38	188	1	0	3	0	9	22	1	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	39	39	6	2	9	0	38	27	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	30	40	0	5	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Offense	516	855	3	8	13	5	212	107	0	0	0	2	0
Gambling	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Endangering Children	5	5	1	0	0	0	11	34	1	0	0	0	0
Dui	232	149	2	11	4	4	89	55	1	0	0	1	0
Liquor Laws	85	57	2	1	11	0	25	11	1	0	2	0	0
Public Drunkenness	499	240	6	7	34	1	108	59	1	3	12	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	378	248	4	8	32	2	127	205	2	2	7	2	2



Crime Type	White Male	Black Male	Asian Male	Latino/Hispanic Male	Other Male	Unknown Male	White Female	Black Female	Asian Female	Latino/Hispanic Female	Other Female	Unknown Female	Unknown
Other	812	611	10	14	39	4	257	125	3	3	8	0	2



Homicide Analysis (2015)

1. Total Homicides in Pittsburgh: 56

Time of Day

Homicides occurred with the highest frequency between July and September (39.2%) and between 8PM and 3AM regardless of the day of the week.

Weapon Used

A gun or rifle was overwhelmingly the most commonly used weapon (89.29%).

Victim Demographics

During 2015, the average age of all homicide victims was approximately 26½ years old. The average age of black homicide victims was slightly higher (26.6) than for white homicide victims (25). 87.5% of all homicide victims were black men.

Suspect Demographics

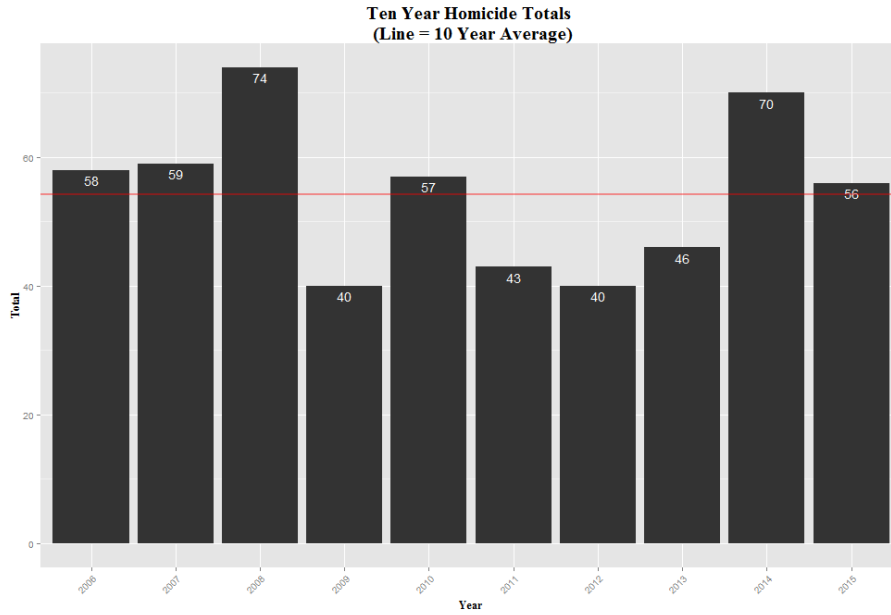
During 2015, the age of a homicide suspect – 22 years old – was typically less than of a homicide victim. 81.82% of all suspects were black men. (Note: Because actors were not found for every homicide, it is difficult to say with confidence that suspects' ages were truly lower than victims' ages.)

3. Homicides by Time Unit Review:

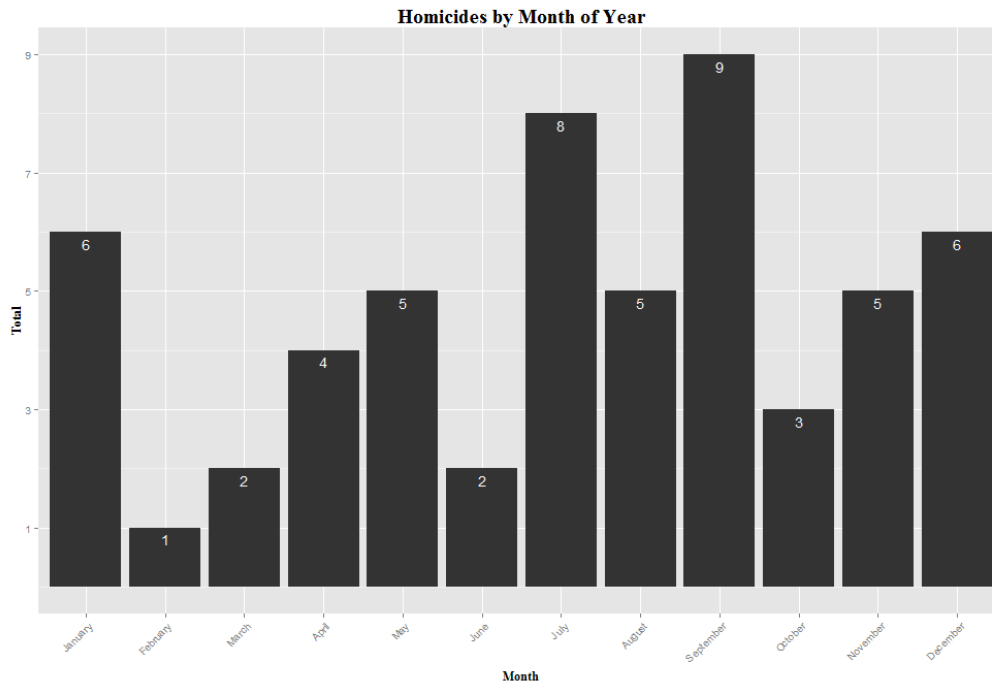
In 2015, homicides fell by 14 from the 2014 level of 70 (a change of -20%). The ten-year average homicide rate was 54.3. Since 2011, four years were below average and six years were above the average. The last ten years of homicide data appear below:



10 Year Homicide Totals

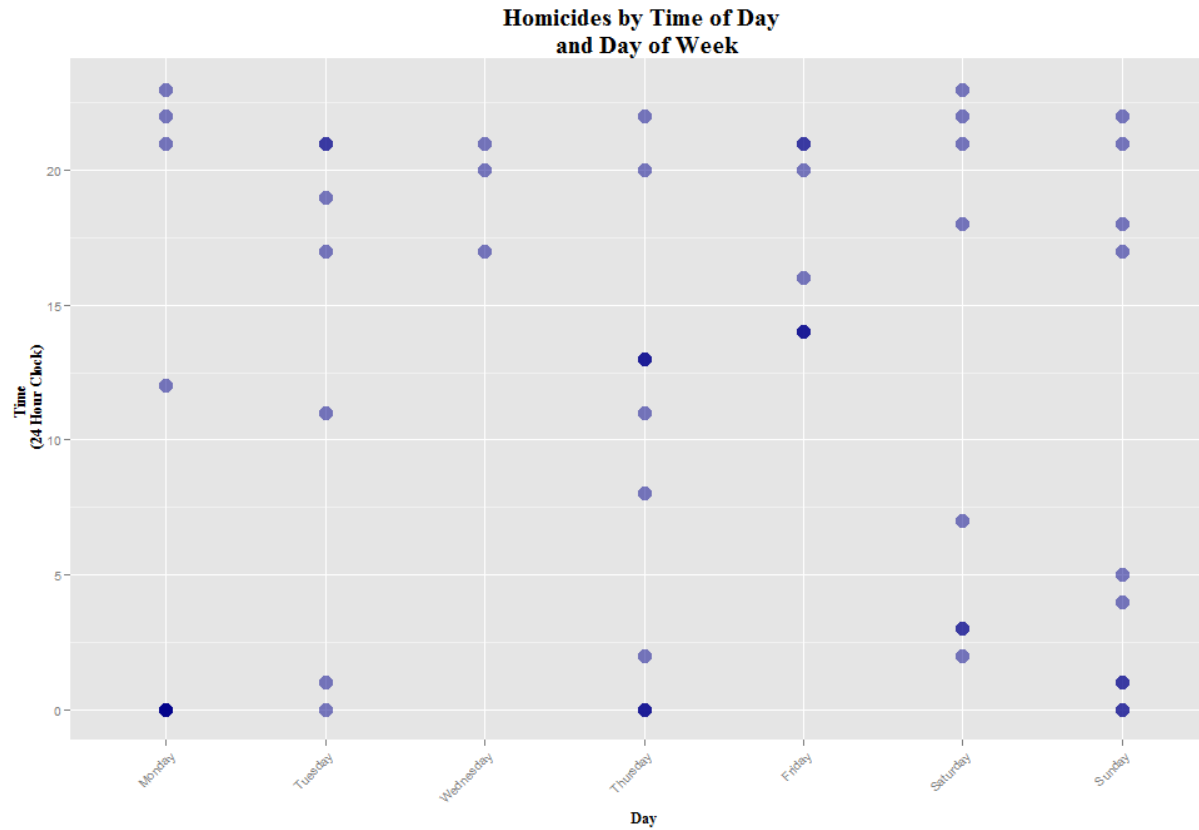


Homicides by Month of Year (2015)





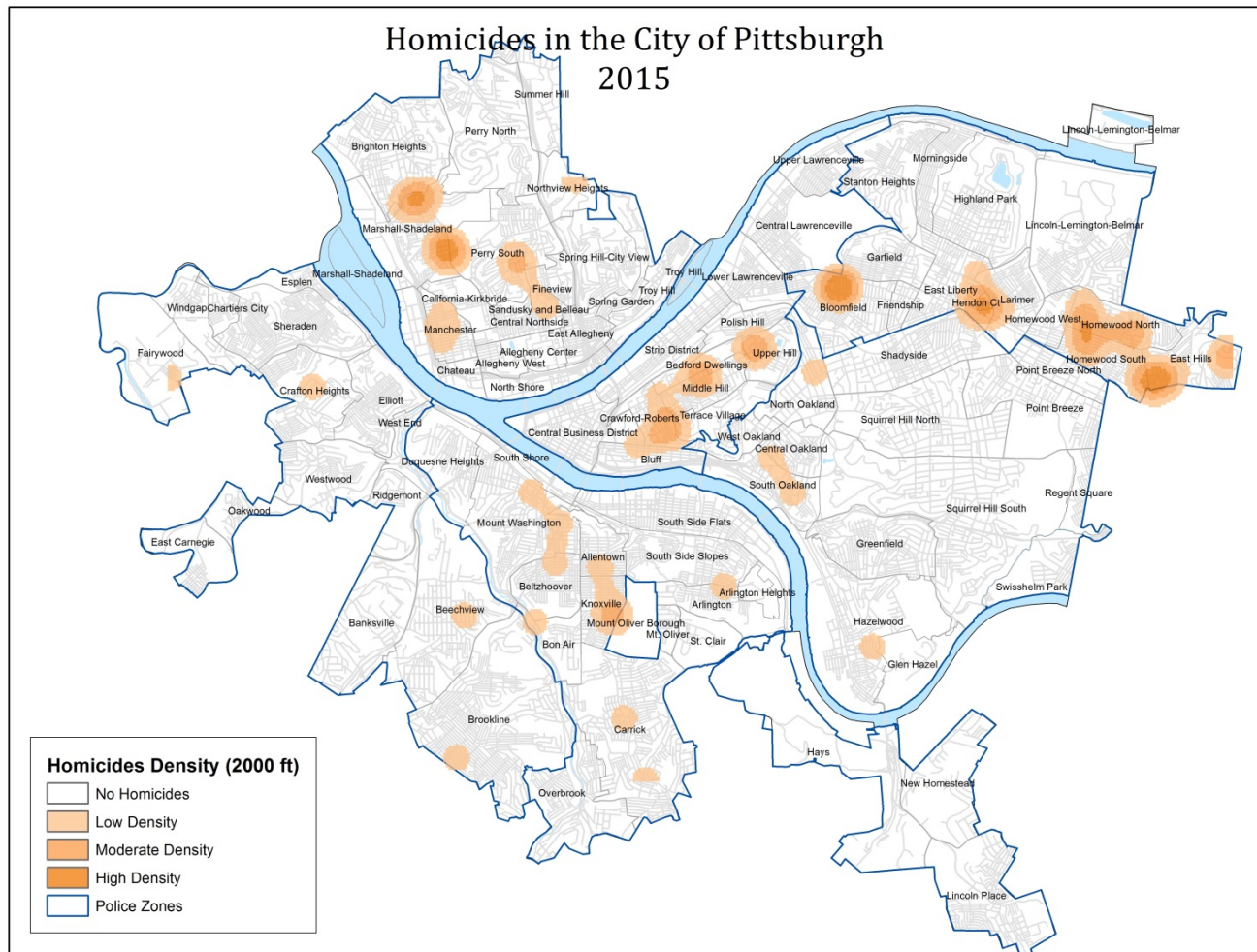
Homicide by Time Period



This graph represents higher frequency of homicides where the shade of the dot is darker. Each dot represents one homicide at the time of that day throughout the year. Time is in hours.



4. Homicide Locations:





4. Homicide - By Motive and Weapon Used:

Motive

The most common homicide motives where retaliation (17.86% of cases), drugs (16.07%), or robbery (8.93%).

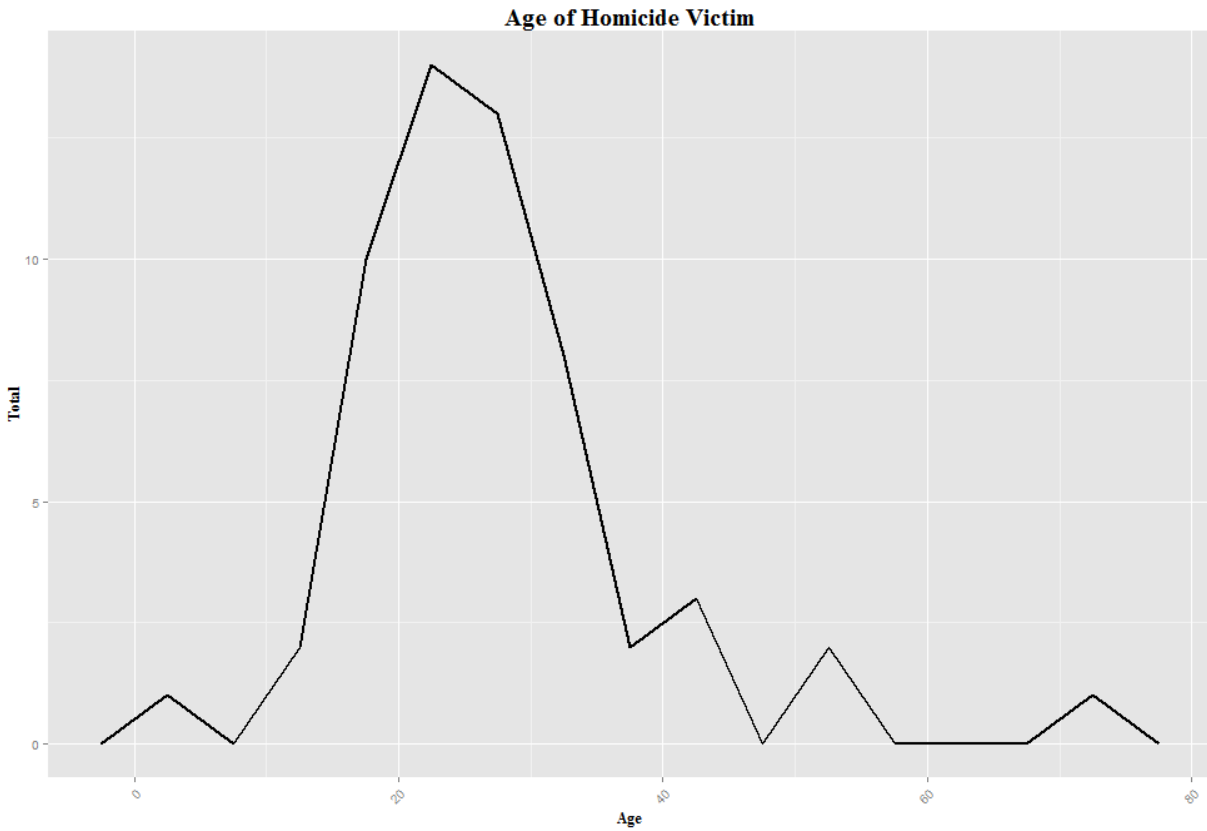
The vast majority of cases (89.29%) were committed using a gun.

Motive	Blunt Force Trauma	Gun Rifle	Knife	Strangulation or Personal Weapons	Total
Accident	0	3	0	0	3
Argument	1	4	0	0	5
Burglary/Home Invasion	0	1	0	0	1
Domestic	2	3	2	1	8
Drug-Related	0	9	0	0	9
Gang-Related	0	4	0	0	4
Officer-Involved Shooting	0	0	0	0	0
Retaliation	0	10	0	0	10
Robbery	0	5	0	0	5
Unintended Target	0	1	0	0	1
Unknown	0	10	0	0	10
Total	3	50	2	1	56



5. Gender and Race:

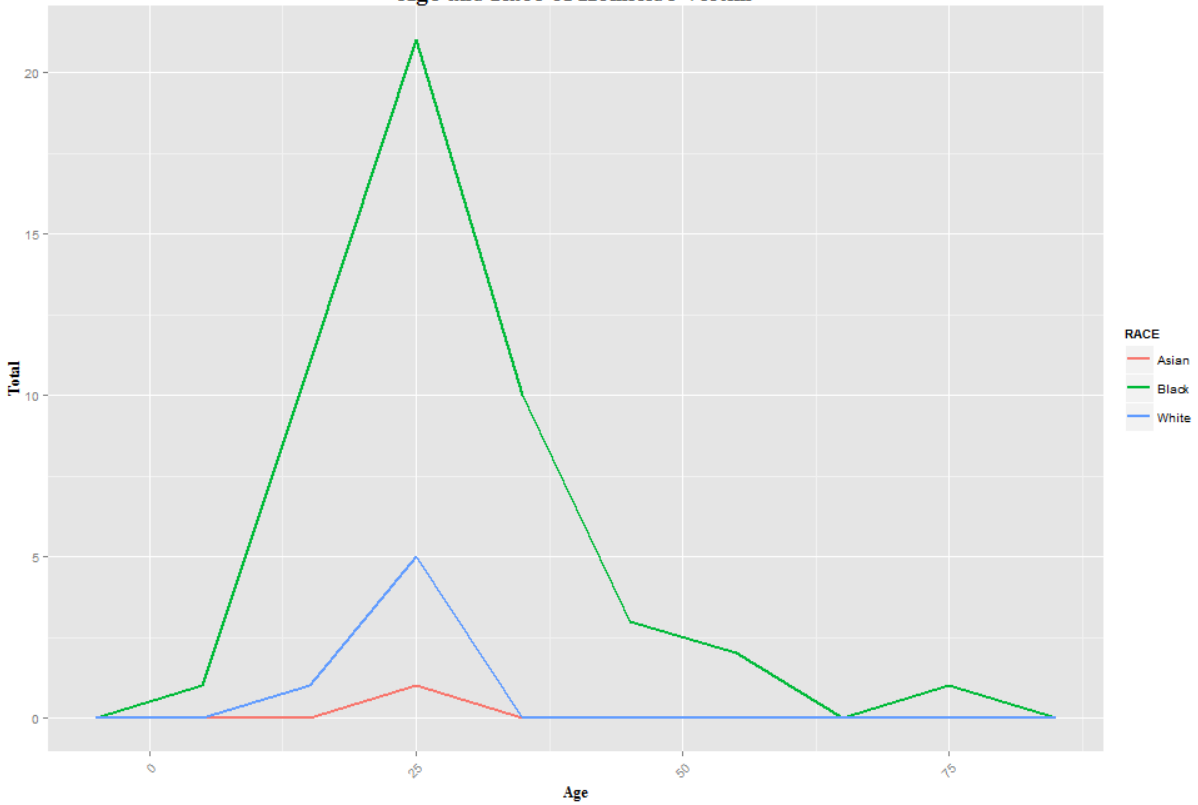
Tables for Demographics of Homicide Victims



Summary Statistics	Victim Age
Min.	1
Median	25
Mean	26.43
Max.	72



Age and Race of Homicide Victim



Sex	Total	Percent
Female	9	16.07
Male	47	83.93

Race	Total	Percent
Asian	1	1.79
Black	49	87.5
White	6	10.71



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Race	Average Age
Asian	26.00
Black	26.61
White	25.00

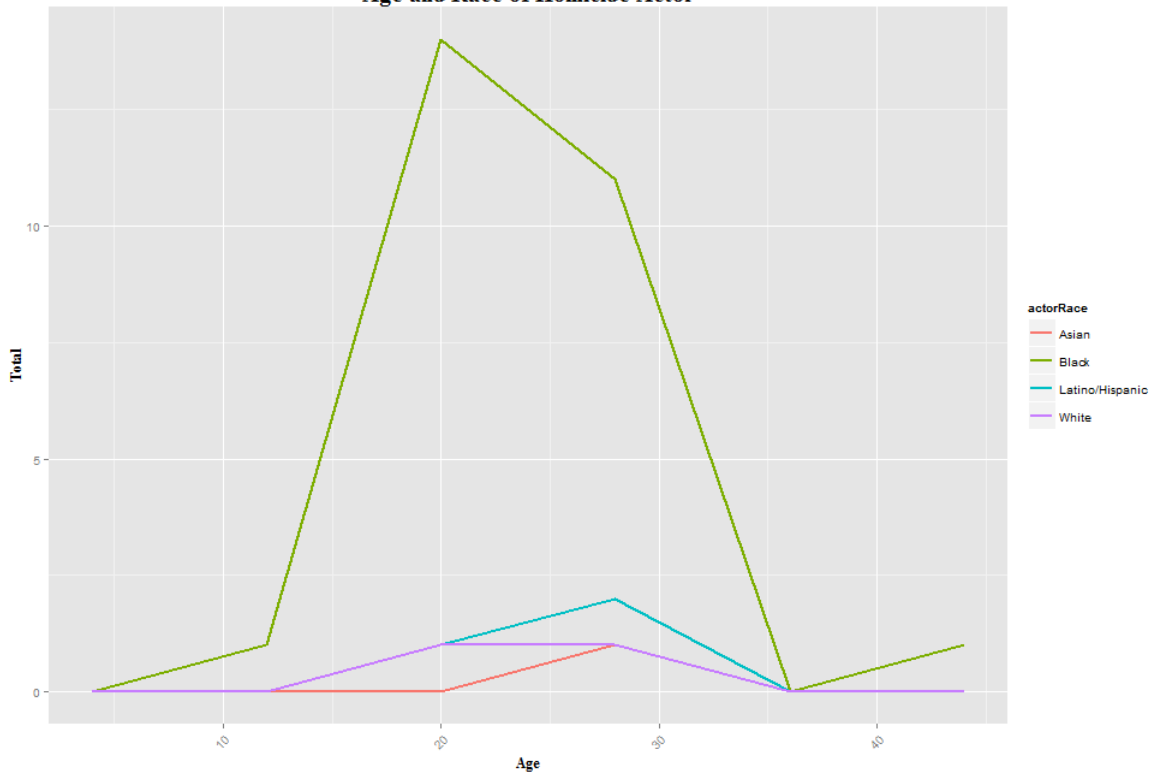
Race	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	0	1
Black	6	43	49
White	2	4	6
Total	9	47	56



Tables for Demographics of Homicide Actors

Race	Total	Percent
Asian	1	3.03
Black	27	81.82
Latino/Hispanic	3	9.09
White	2	6.06
Sex	Total	Percent
Female	2	6.06
Male	31	93.94

Age and Race of Homicide Actor



Race	Actor Race Age
Asian	29
Black	23.85
Latino/Hispanic	22.33
White	23



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Race	Sex	Total	Percent
Asian	Female	0	0.00
Black		2	6.06
Latino/Hispanic		0	0.00
White		0	0.00
Asian	Male	1	3.03
Black		25	75.76
Latino/Hispanic		3	9.09
White		2	6.06



Calls for Service (2015)

1. Citywide calls for service:

- In 2015, there were 268,403 calls for service in which a unit was dispatched.

Calls for Service by Month

Month	Total
January	20,627
February	18,346
March	21,915
April	22,047
May	23,595
June	23,659
July	24,543
August	23,899
September	23,730
October	23,781
November	21,476
December	20,785
Total	268,403



2. Calls for service by Zone:

Month	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6
January	3160	3916	3057	3059	3573	2268
February	2793	3370	2919	2825	2952	1951
March	3200	3860	4013	3259	3310	2408
April	3431	3614	3768	3378	3457	2443
May	3798	3871	4259	3423	3744	2635
June	4004	3897	3886	3527	4041	2498
July	3972	4169	4131	3481	4312	2608
August	4118	4044	4230	3433	3845	2623
September	3809	3913	4292	3500	3909	2618
October	3638	4021	4440	3451	3873	2661
November	3434	3455	3904	3431	3248	2299
December	3070	3263	4062	3393	3157	2152
Total	42427	45393	46961	40160	43421	29164

3. Calls by Zone and by Shift:

Zone	Month	Midnight-8am	8am-4pm	4pm-Midnight
Zone 1	January	1000	1225	935
	February	735	1098	960
	March	860	1211	1129
	April	871	1265	1295
	May	933	1356	1509
	June	1059	1448	1497
	July	1001	1493	1478
	August	1120	1493	1505
	September	933	1550	1326
	October	973	1424	1241
	November	851	1461	1122
	December	782	1270	1018
Zone 2	January	1257	1307	1352
	February	1043	1073	1254
	March	1250	1330	1280
	April	1125	1299	1190
	May	1264	1308	1299
	June	1220	1313	1364



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Zone	Month	Midnight-8am	8am-4pm	4pm-Midnight
	July	1304	1380	1485
	August	1288	1325	1431
	September	1285	1283	1345
	October	1262	1376	1383
	November	1145	1126	1184
	December	1076	1191	996
Zone 3	January	893	1094	1070
	February	811	1063	1045
	March	1347	1283	1383
	April	1107	1258	1403
	May	1210	1497	1552
	June	1008	1464	1414
	July	1050	1494	1587
	August	1153	1505	1572
	September	1189	1613	1490
	October	1270	1684	1486
	November	1150	1556	1198
	December	1023	1553	1486
Zone 4	January	861	1131	1067
	February	685	1094	1046
	March	830	1205	1224
	April	872	1298	1208
	May	880	1303	1240
	June	884	1381	1262
	July	827	1367	1287
	August	885	1328	1220
	September	884	1296	1320
	October	931	1325	1195
	November	974	1290	1167
	December	1030	1217	1146
Zone 5	January	1173	1321	1079
	February	842	1146	964
	March	918	1231	1161
	April	916	1311	1230
	May	1155	1287	1302



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Zone	Month	Midnight-8am	8am-4pm	4pm-Midnight
	June	1393	1309	1339
	July	1473	1450	1389
	August	1062	1430	1353
	September	1172	1480	1257
	October	1144	1483	1246
	November	971	1281	996
	December	920	1192	1045
Zone 6	January	757	863	648
	February	662	725	564
	March	776	887	745
	April	663	875	905
	May	700	991	944
	June	665	924	909
	July	678	1017	913
	August	666	1024	933
	September	747	1004	867
	October	848	990	823
	November	657	883	759
	December	597	853	702
Total		70946	90861	85719



4. Calls by Type and Month:

Call Type	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Medical Related Call	87	60	74	77	77	64	72	64	83	76	69	76
Animal Bites	2	4	4	6	8	6	7	6	4	12	6	8
Assault	190	155	200	204	252	222	246	244	260	241	204	213
Sex Assault	6	6	8	4	9	7	8	9	12	6	8	13
Other	1190	1175	1233	1477	1403	1405	1642	1268	1341	1175	1385	1311
Hazard or Hazardous Materials	162	140	230	221	194	268	177	135	154	147	158	114
Alarm-CO	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
Death	10	13	8	14	6	14	16	8	19	15	13	12
Diabetic Call	13	19	11	14	18	18	15	16	18	15	31	45
Overdose	71	68	78	102	104	76	97	100	100	121	105	100
Drowning	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Electrocution	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Fall	8	11	6	10	15	7	15	11	11	10	13	12
Police-Mutual Aid	369	331	409	477	451	415	390	373	350	403	366	377
INACCESS	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Psychological Incident	188	196	200	200	185	192	185	207	211	212	168	205
Gunshot	13	13	8	21	19	24	29	30	24	16	16	16
Stabbing	8	6	7	6	6	9	13	12	13	7	13	13
Traffic Incident or Complaint	386	420	432	439	528	511	526	482	538	469	478	442
911 Abuse	1	0	1	2	3	1	4	2	3	1	1	2
911 Hang Up	127	184	207	171	170	187	186	197	164	195	172	190



Call Type	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
911 Miscellaneous	3	2	5	2	3	1	6	4	2	0	4	6
911 Open Line	28	25	31	26	29	28	37	32	59	27	43	45
911Trace	10	10	11	13	17	15	5	8	6	8	4	12
Abduction	3	2	1	2	5	2	8	1	9	2	3	2
Hit and Run	364	354	436	338	405	357	380	376	423	453	368	414
Accident	606	515	581	422	455	463	461	424	460	514	454	438
Alarm-Audible	24	41	38	30	30	43	44	28	43	55	40	38
Alarm-Burglar	1373	1324	1273	1292	1423	1282	1476	1372	1352	1343	1322	1227
Alarm-Fire, Commercial	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	1	3	0	1
Alarm-Fire, Residential	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Alarm-Hold Up	28	32	32	30	37	39	29	36	35	30	41	29
ALMON	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alarm-Panic	100	112	111	111	129	124	109	104	99	133	121	120
Animal Call	194	200	238	300	400	402	424	306	383	345	294	201
Police-Detail	1346	1162	1194	1270	1379	1509	1261	1241	1201	1405	1191	1238
Vehicle-Abandoned	73	72	107	107	119	143	148	137	130	151	108	116
Vehicle-Theft	158	105	127	154	169	168	180	157	181	155	157	152
Vehicle-Recovery of Stolen	22	16	14	27	15	23	24	22	22	23	30	39
Suspicious Activity/Person/Vehicle	470	431	521	562	681	659	713	751	684	600	580	597
Barricaded Person	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Police-BOLO	2	3	3	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	1



Call Type	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Burglary	329	261	320	296	403	403	434	453	413	393	389	367
Vehicle-Carjacking	4	4	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	6	2	1
Police-Request for CCR	17	15	9	21	26	34	25	25	15	32	37	24
Check on House, Business or Welfare	1003	863	1075	1002	902	964	970	868	766	776	685	957
Bomb Related	4	5	3	1	3	2	4	2	4	3	3	5
Criminal Mischief	182	144	263	273	301	250	329	344	298	265	257	215
Disturbance or Dispute	328	289	405	451	502	537	540	533	466	387	385	387
Domestic	876	704	803	854	1056	861	939	912	914	923	787	835
Drugs Complaint	87	92	150	170	209	239	266	262	235	178	188	152
Vehicle-Disabled	249	269	346	224	242	226	233	218	231	257	202	209
Police-Escort	43	39	57	49	65	61	73	72	51	65	42	60
Indecent Exposure	16	9	15	22	29	23	32	30	26	29	13	10
Fight	156	133	191	228	269	275	281	272	226	237	229	199
Flooding	0	0	1	3	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	1
Police-Follow Up	81	101	112	98	138	111	150	145	129	135	98	152
Pursuit-Foot	11	7	12	9	11	10	16	11	17	10	9	11
Fraud	139	177	181	183	164	168	160	136	141	155	140	157
Graffiti	14	15	38	27	41	38	28	18	28	31	29	26
Weapon-Threatened or Seen	129	82	130	158	242	181	229	220	175	171	166	178
Harassment	181	152	202	205	224	243	219	256	244	196	209	209
Hostage Incident	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0



Call Type	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Intoxicated Person or Driver	181	167	260	257	309	290	297	307	303	296	250	275
Child/Youth/Juvenile Related	305	251	432	470	516	488	457	464	439	400	427	413
LIFESAVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Mayor-311Complaint	219	239	236	230	235	185	207	237	157	129	153	84
MORGUE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police-NCIC Query/Input	13	6	11	10	10	7	5	5	8	4	7	8
Police-Public Service Detail	875	762	919	875	883	997	1035	1242	1364	1547	1241	1199
Police-Out of Service	885	791	890	769	766	794	822	781	862	815	680	713
Ordinance Complaint	218	191	267	440	471	392	410	443	466	329	290	309
Parking Complaint	947	919	1038	1015	1013	961	998	1073	1100	1133	963	856
Disorderly Person	260	251	310	310	374	413	375	368	370	350	356	331
Person-Found	8	10	17	13	10	13	17	15	14	11	8	12
Person-Lost	64	41	51	77	53	70	73	61	67	51	53	63
Domestic-PFA Service or Violation	201	183	176	200	224	240	230	241	246	222	159	200
Police-Phone Call	24	19	21	16	28	35	28	20	36	33	25	29
Park & Walk	1548	999	1388	1216	1391	1640	1620	1440	1612	1540	1214	1229
Property Report	148	94	169	172	184	206	226	222	189	196	173	174
Prowler	8	5	4	12	12	15	14	15	9	8	12	6
Road Rage Incident	22	32	32	32	27	29	28	40	21	35	26	22
Riot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Call Type	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Robbery	75	33	44	34	57	64	66	55	59	43	54	56
Shoplifter	119	94	88	111	136	129	127	164	124	124	126	150
Shots Fired or Heard	162	81	117	150	165	157	219	197	193	156	163	159
SHOTSPOT	28	29	37	64	50	25	25	37	41	45	45	48
Soliciting	38	24	41	49	88	78	62	79	75	97	121	61
Subject Stop	207	150	265	288	311	286	273	352	328	325	326	141
SURVEILLANCE	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0
Traffic Stop	1546	1484	1840	1699	1439	1397	1539	1424	1417	1872	1565	998
TEXT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Theft	389	344	392	421	462	534	587	624	530	456	457	444
Vehicle-Theft From	130	108	162	141	172	244	267	327	243	174	157	163
Verbal Threats	150	115	165	161	197	189	216	221	183	195	148	155
Police-Tip	46	19	33	30	48	49	55	44	31	36	38	51
TOW Request	5	0	3	10	8	22	16	18	19	18	13	13
Pursuit-Vehicle	16	20	13	13	19	24	16	17	19	12	13	6
Police-Transport	62	66	43	65	85	81	63	81	75	106	61	54
Trespass	65	50	52	77	90	97	95	111	102	109	83	95
Police Traffic Post	28	33	43	25	8	10	13	10	17	14	14	44
UNBAG	0	0	0	0	1	8	8	8	5	6	14	24
Vice Complaint	12	1	10	3	10	19	19	27	12	9	11	8
Police-Warrant Service	126	136	170	161	138	144	160	178	168	219	155	185
Water Rescue	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Police-School Crossing Detail	7	24	9	13	16	0	0	3	46	40	32	21



5. Calls by Day of Week and Shift (Citywide)

Weekday	Midnight-8am	8am-4pm	4pm-Midnight	Sum
Monday	9605	15946	12685	38236
Tuesday	9773	16242	13149	39164
Wednesday	9844	16160	13009	39013
Thursday	10063	15922	13508	39493
Friday	10593	15856	13595	40044
Saturday	11978	12944	13073	37995
Sunday	11468	11767	11223	34458
Sum	73324	104837	90242	268403

Park-and-Walks

Call Month	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6
January	174	532	27	119	555	140
February	121	415	11	122	218	110
March	105	447	249	187	268	130
April	123	387	133	181	249	135
May	160	367	173	130	443	113
June	256	414	91	148	604	125
July	162	449	92	119	676	118
August	257	493	127	112	314	127
September	181	397	362	111	453	99
October	176	378	383	130	320	143
November	178	304	196	140	274	117
December	121	239	319	184	255	102



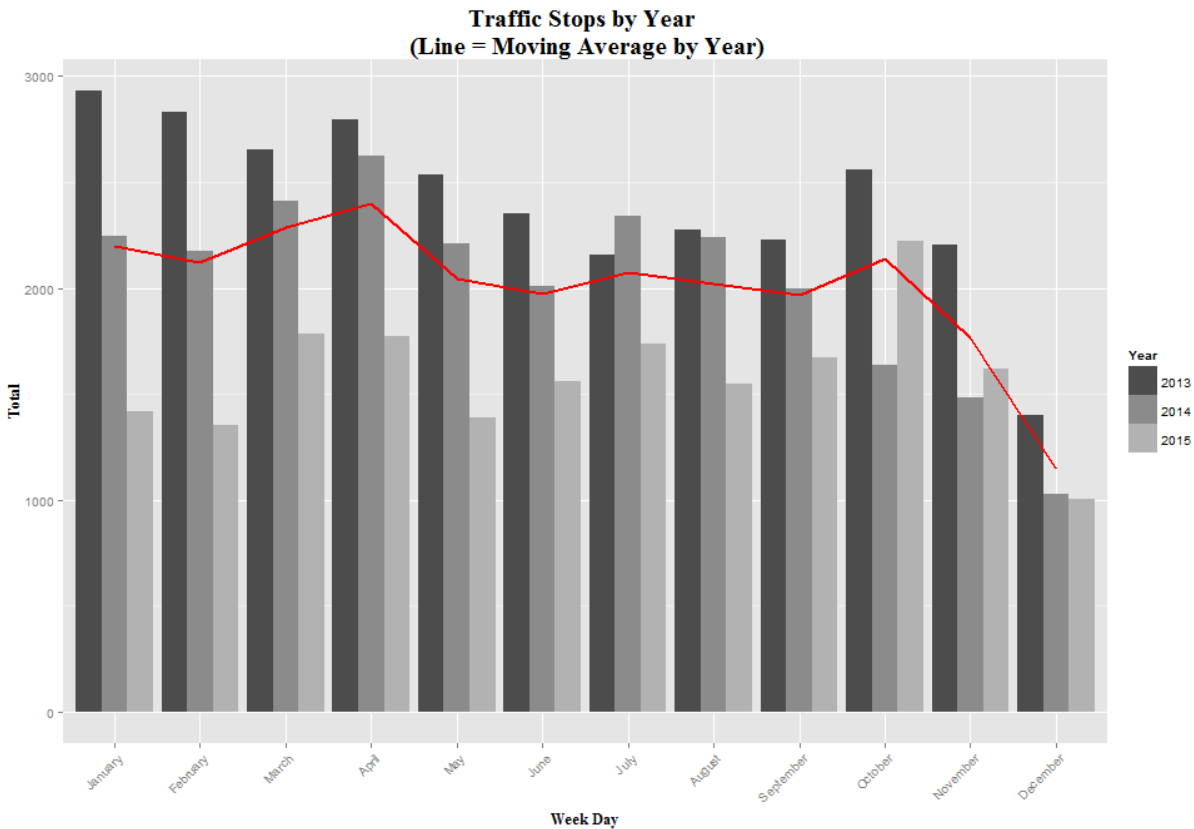
Traffic Stop Analysis (2015)

1. Total Traffic Stops in 2015: 19086

- a. -21.79 change from last year (24402).
- b. -34 change from last year (28920)

2. Stops by Month:

The average number of monthly traffic stops for 2015 was 1590.5 (a difference of -443 from last year), with a high of 2221 in October. The median number of stops was 1591.5.





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Month	2013	2014	2015
January	2933	2243	1420
February	2832	2173	1352
March	2656	2413	1787
April	2796	2624	1773
May	2534	2210	1387
June	2352	2007	1561
July	2155	2340	1735
August	2273	2242	1551
September	2228	2000	1671
October	2557	1638	2221
November	2202	1481	1622
December	1402	1031	1006



Traffic Stops by Time of Day: *Traffic stops by time of day indicate three periods of greatest density:*

- Morning Rush: 7 am - 10 am
- Evening Rush: 4 pm - 6 pm
- Late Night/Early Morning: Midnight - 3 am

The following table is broken down by time of day and ay of week for traffic stops. The color coding is a scale from transparent to dark red, where dark red is a high frequency of traffic stops.

Hour of Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
0	104	69	68	81	160	189	111	782
1	109	86	78	133	205	225	147	983
2	92	72	82	108	207	189	122	872
3	32	19	35	64	73	91	67	381
4	22	11	7	16	31	31	21	139
5	10	11	18	20	15	10	5	89
6	21	16	22	35	14	8	15	131
7	40	78	85	59	36	14	8	320
8	120	198	221	184	106	36	15	880
9	126	199	199	179	123	73	61	960
10	131	158	161	171	96	106	90	913
11	133	140	173	168	97	101	98	910
12	101	141	196	135	91	78	87	829
13	114	151	181	138	103	76	73	836
14	69	89	127	83	73	51	42	534
15	92	206	243	149	143	71	46	950



16	201	316	344	273	214	143	104	1595
17	258	338	354	365	218	237	172	1942
18	150	242	241	223	188	153	128	1325
19	113	149	176	125	119	130	102	914
20	104	158	171	136	149	150	107	975
21	97	135	150	122	147	151	100	902
22	48	57	81	79	93	77	56	491
23	33	41	50	61	104	104	40	433
Total	2320	3080	3463	3107	2805	2494	1817	19086



4. Race and Gender of Driver: The race and gender of the driver for the majority of traffic stops conducted in the city of Pittsburgh was white (55.6%) and male (68.36%). However, when broken down by the demographic proportions of the city, black drivers were pulled over at a higher rate than any other racial group in the city during 2015. At 23.98% of the population, black drivers made up 38.38% of all traffic stops. The rate of black traffic stops (1.6) was 2 times the rate of white traffic stops (0.8).

The rates were similarly different when comparing black traffic stops to other races:

- 3.9 times the rate of stops for Asians (0.41)
- 3.64 times the rate of stops for Hispanics (0.44)

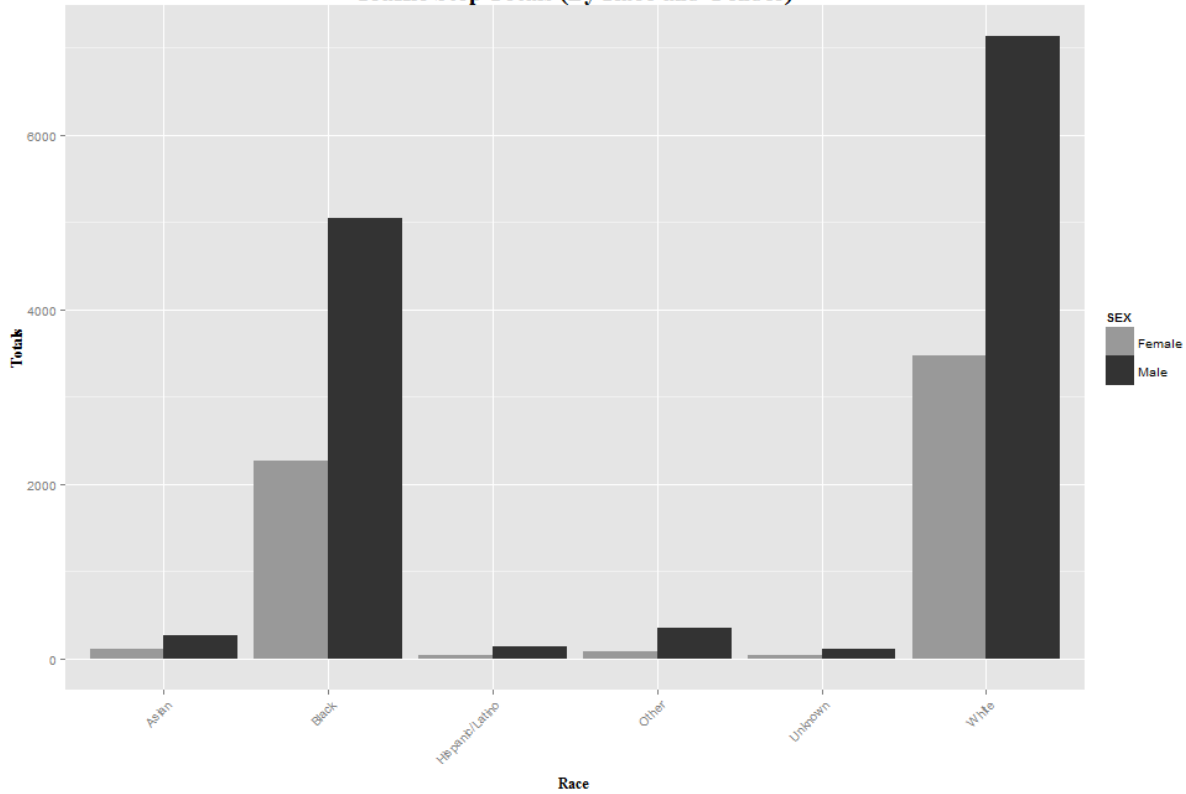
Males were pulled over at higher rates than women during 2015, with male rates (1.41) were 2.17 times that of female rates (0.65).

Note 1: All population rates and estimates are based on 2010 census data for the population of Pittsburgh ages 14 to 84. The age ranges were chosen in order to focus on the population of the city legally allowed to drive.

Note 2: Rates were calculated by dividing the percent of stops for each racial group by their respective percent of the driving age population.



Traffic Stop Totals (By Race and Gender)



Race	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
Asian	110	263	0	373
Black	2273	5051	1	7325
Hispanic/Latino	40	140	0	180
Other	86	359	1	446
Unknown	35	107	9	151
White	3476	7127	8	10611
Total	6020	13047	19	19086

5. Traffic Stops by Police Zones:

Table of Drivers (By Police Zone of Stop, Race, and Gender)

Race/Gender	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	% of Total
Asian Female	6	11	12	58	7	16	0.57
Asian Male	12	51	35	104	22	39	1.38
Asian Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00



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Black Female	359	357	416	325	524	289	11.90
Black Male	859	916	903	666	1176	522	26.44
Black Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.01
Hispanic/Latino Female	4	6	7	5	4	14	0.21
Hispanic/Latino Male	15	17	45	23	10	30	0.74
Hispanic/Latino Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Other Female	7	15	11	28	6	19	0.46
Other Male	32	67	87	93	20	60	1.88
Other Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.01
Unknown Female	8	7	6	6	2	6	0.18
Unknown Male	17	21	24	24	7	14	0.57
Unknown Unknown	1	0	1	0	1	6	0.06
White Female	430	525	830	771	194	725	18.22
White Male	896	1274	1776	1399	406	1371	37.35
White Unknown	0	3	0	2	0	3	0.05
Total	13.88	17.15	21.79	18.38	12.49	16.34	100.03



6. Traffic Stops by Neighborhood:

Neighborhood	Total	Percent
Allegheny Center	333	1.74
Allegheny West	105	0.55
Allentown	150	0.79
Arlington	36	0.19
Arlington Heights	5	0.03
Banksville	264	1.38
Bedford Dwellings	60	0.31
Beechview	417	2.18
Beltzhoover	162	0.85
Bloomfield	159	0.83
Bluff	284	1.49
Bon Air	152	0.80
Brighton Heights	166	0.87
Brookline	416	2.18
California-Kirkbride	37	0.19
Carrick	273	1.43
Central Business District	1397	7.32
Central Lawrenceville	218	1.14
Central Northside	305	1.60
Central Oakland	235	1.23
Chartiers City	38	0.20
Chateau	267	1.40
Crafton Heights	154	0.81
Crawford-Roberts	138	0.72
Duquesne Heights	70	0.37
East Allegheny	376	1.97
East Carnegie	7	0.04
East Hills	87	0.46
East Liberty	446	2.34
Elliott	223	1.17
Esplen	36	0.19
Fairywood	62	0.32
Fineview	67	0.35



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Neighborhood	Total	Percent
Friendship	37	0.19
Garfield	107	0.56
Glen Hazel	40	0.21
Greenfield	212	1.11
Hays	27	0.14
Hazelwood	470	2.46
Highland Park	170	0.89
Homewood North	267	1.40
Homewood South	420	2.20
Homewood West	153	0.80
Knoxville	264	1.38
Larimer	230	1.21
Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar	180	0.94
Lincoln Place	227	1.19
Lower Lawrenceville	166	0.87
Manchester	103	0.54
Marshall-Shadeland	164	0.86
Middle Hill	270	1.41
Morningside	37	0.19
Mount Oliver Borough	15	0.08
Mount Washington	255	1.34
Mt. Oliver Neighborhood	2	0.01
New Homestead	24	0.13
North Oakland	380	1.99
North Shore	132	0.69
Northview Heights	50	0.26
Oakwood	13	0.07
Overbrook	48	0.25
Perry North	106	0.56
Perry South	182	0.95
Point Breeze	256	1.34
Point Breeze North	103	0.54
Polish Hill	69	0.36
Regent Square	35	0.18



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Neighborhood	Total	Percent
Ridgemont	7	0.04
Shadyside	422	2.21
Sheraden	394	2.06
South Oakland	184	0.96
South Shore	429	2.25
Southside Flats	1450	7.60
Southside Slopes	866	4.54
Spring Garden	22	0.12
Spring Hill-City View	78	0.41
Squirrel Hill North	321	1.68
Squirrel Hill South	396	2.07
St. Clair	8	0.04
Stanton Heights	44	0.23
Strip District	519	2.72
Summer Hill	65	0.34
Swisshelm Park	4	0.02
Terrace Village	39	0.20
Troy Hill	92	0.48
Upper Hill	59	0.31
Upper Lawrenceville	104	0.54
West End	315	1.65
West Oakland	197	1.03
Westwood	619	3.24
Windgap	93	0.49



7. Traffic Stops - Number of Occupants in Vehicle:

Statistics	Number Occupants
Minimum	0.0
Median	1.0
Mean	1.5
Maximum	42.0

Occupants	Total Stops	Percent
1	12117	63.49
2	4749	24.88
3	1408	7.38

8. Time of Traffic Stop (Minutes):

Statistics	Total Times
Minimum	0.00
Median	8.00
Mean	11.18
Maximum	1090.00

9. Traffic Stops with Long Time Intervals

Outcome	Asian	Black	Hispanic/Latino	Other	Unknown	White	Total
Arrested	1	344	7	3	1	241	597
Cited	34	1014	29	44	16	782	1919
Investigatory Stop Only	5	109	7	4	8	570	703
Warned	17	489	13	31	11	706	1267
Total	57	1956	56	82	36	2299	4486



9. Traffic Stop Outcome:

Race/Gender	Arrested	Cited	Investigatory Stop Only	Warned	Total
Asian Female	0	45	0	65	110
Asian Male	2	96	6	159	263
Black Female	63	804	35	1371	2273
Black Male	430	1677	176	2768	5051
Black Unknown	0	0	0	1	1
Hispanic/Latino Female	0	17	0	23	40
Hispanic/Latino Male	7	57	11	65	140
Other Female	0	32	0	54	86
Other Male	5	123	8	223	359
Other Unknown	0	0	1	0	1
Unknown Female	0	14	1	20	35
Unknown Male	2	39	7	59	107
Unknown Unknown	0	0	7	2	9
White Female	75	1235	47	2119	3476
White Male	278	2267	642	3940	7127
White Unknown	0	1	0	7	8
Total	862	6407	941	10876	19086

10. Items Discovered in Vehicles in Traffic Stops with Arrest Made (862 arrests):

Items Discovered	Total	Percent
Contraband Found	156	18.10
Evidence Found	181	21.00
Weapons Found	27	3.13
Contraband & Evidence Found	158	18.33
Contraband & Weapons Found	6	0.70
Contraband & Evidence & Weapon Found	12	1.39
Weapons & Evidence Found	14	1.62
Nothing Found	308	35.73
Total	862	100.00



City of Pittsburgh Police Pursuits (2015)

Definitions

1. Reason Initiated:

- DUI or Suspected DUI - The driver was known to be suspected of driving under the influence.
- Felony Criminal Offense - Any known or suspected felony criminal offense, except those relating to known or suspected stole vehicles.
- Misdemeanor Criminal Offense - Any other traffic violation except driving under the influence
- Other Traffic Offenses - Any other traffic violation except driving under the influence.
- Stolen or Suspected Stolen Vehicle - The vehicle is known to be or suspected of being stolen.
- Summary Criminal Offenses - Any known or suspected summary criminal offense.

2. Reason Terminated:

- Abandoned - The violator stopped voluntarily, then fled on foot.
- Discontinued - Stopped pursuing
- Induced Stop - One or more police vehicles being used to force the pursued vehicle to stop. For the purpose of this report, in an induced stop, there is no attempt to make contact with the pursued vehicle.
- Stopped by Collision - The pursuit was terminated because the pursuing police vehicle was involved in a crash or the violator was involved in a crash which ended the pursuit.
- Stopped Voluntarily - The violator stopped voluntarily, without the use of road spikes, roadblocks, induced stops, or other apprehension techniques, and surrendered.
- Violator Vehicle Disabled - The pursuit was terminated because the violator vehicle suffered mechanical failure other than that cause by a crash or other police action.

3. Apprehension:

- Apprehended During Pursuit - The violator was apprehended during the pursuit. This includes during any foot pursuit or search.



- Delayed (After Termination of Pursuit) - The violation was apprehended after the pursuit was terminated. This included cases in which the violator was identified through investigation, or the violator was identified during the pursuit and a decision was made to terminate the pursuit. The violator was then apprehended at a later time.
- None (Decision Made to Terminate) - The pursuit was terminated due to a decision made by the pursuing officer(s) or by their supervisor(s), even though the officer(s) was able to continue the pursuit.
- None (Stopped, but Escaped on Foot) - The violator vehicle was stopped, but the violator escaped on foot.
- None (Violator Successfully Eluded Police)

4. Crash Type:

- None - No crash
- Police Crash - A crash involving only s pursuing police vehicle(s).
- Police (Violator - Legal Intervention) - Police vehicle was deliberately driven into the violator vehicle as an act of legal intervention.
- Uninvolved Crash - A crash involving a vehicle(s) not involved in pursuit.
- Violator Crash - A crash involving only the violator vehicle.
- Violator (Police Crash) - A crash involving the violator and pursuing vehicle(s).
- Violator (Police Deliberate Intent) - Violator vehicle was deliberately driven into a police vehicle.
- Violator (Tire Deflation Deployment Crash) - Road fangs, spike strips, stop sticks, or other devices used to deflate the tires of a pursued vehicle resulting in a crash of the violator's vehicle.
- Violator (Uninvolved Occupied Crash) - A crash involving the violator vehicle and an occupied vehicle(s) not involved in the pursuit.
- Violator (Uninvolved Unoccupied Crash) - A crash involving the violator vehicle and an unoccupied vehicle(s) not involved in the pursuit.

5. Injuries:

- Violator - Total number of persons in the violator vehicle who received nonfatal injuries from vehicular operation during the pursuit.
- Police - Total number of persons in police vehicle(s) who received nonfatal injuries resulting from vehicular operation during the pursuit.



- Uninvolved - Total number of uninvolved persons who received nonfatal injuries resulting from vehicular operation during the pursuit.

6. Fatality

- Violator - Total number of persons in the violator vehicle who died as a direct result of vehicular operation during the pursuit.
- Police - Total number of persons in the police vehicle(s) who died as a direct result of the vehicular operation during the pursuit.
- Uninvolved - Total number of the uninvolved persons who died as a result of the vehicular operation during the pursuit.

Police Pursuit Data

1. Total Pursuits: 171

2. Summary

- Deaths as a Result of Pursuit - 1
- Injuries as a Result of Pursuit - 32
- Collisions - 41
- Arrests - 146

3. Reason Pursuit Initiated:

Reason	Total	Percent Total
DUI	7	4.09
Felony Criminal	39	22.81
Misdemeanor Criminal	10	5.85
Other	89	52.05
Stolen	15	8.77
Summary Criminal	11	6.43



4. Reason Pursuit Terminated:

Reason	Total	Percent Total
Abandoned	18	10.53
Discontinued	37	21.64
Induced Stop	3	1.75
Stopped By Collision	22	12.87
Stopped Voluntarily	72	42.11
Violator Vehicle Disabled	19	11.11

5. Reason Initiated v. Reason Terminated

Reason Initiated	Abandoned	Discontinued	Induced Stop	Stopped By Collision	Stopped Voluntarily	Violator Vehicle Disabled	Total
DUI	1	1	0	0	5	0	7
Felony Criminal	3	4	0	11	14	7	39
Misdemeanor Criminal	2	2	0	0	5	1	10
Other	7	24	3	8	40	7	89
Stolen	5	3	0	1	4	2	15
Summary Criminal	0	3	0	2	4	2	11
Total	18	37	3	22	72	19	171

6. Apprehension as a Result of Pursuit:

APPREHENSION	None	One	Two	Three	More Than Three
Apprehended	5	90	15	4	0
Delayed	2	8	2	0	0
None Decision	20	0	0	0	0
None Eluded	17	2	0	0	0
None Stopped	6	0	0	0	0

7. Collision as a Result of Pursuit:

Of the 171 pursuits, 41 resulted in collisions.



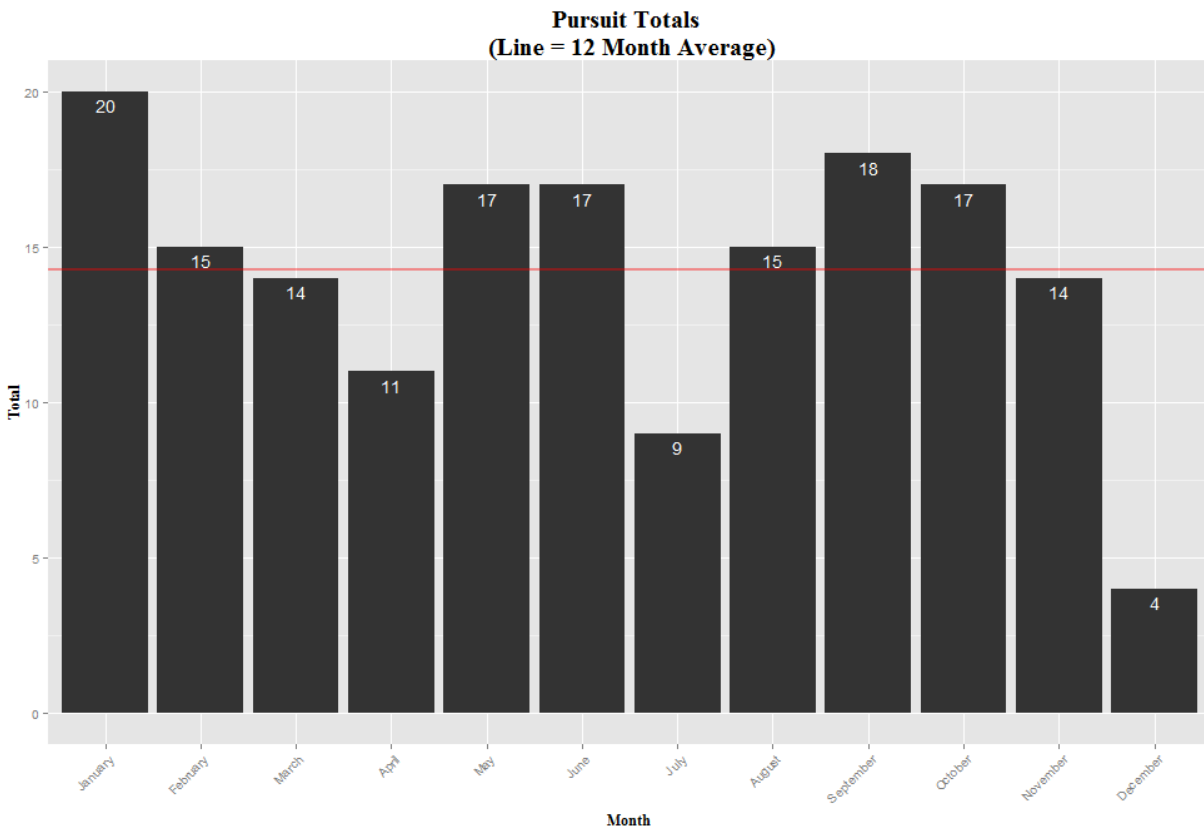
8. Injuries as a Result of Pursuit:

There were 25 pursuits that resulted in 32 injuries and 1 death.

Person Injured	Count
Violator Injury	19
Police Injury	5
Uninvolved Injury	8
Violator Death	1
Police Death	0
Uninvolved Death	0
Violator Unknown	3

9. Date/Time Analysis of Pursuits:

The average monthly number of pursuits was 14.25.





10. Pursuit by day of week and shift:

Day Of Week	Midnight-8am	8am-4pm	4pm-Midnight	Total
Monday	6	7	3	16
Tuesday	3	10	12	25
Wednesday	7	8	8	23
Thursday	6	3	9	18
Friday	14	8	13	35
Saturday	10	8	13	31
Sunday	14	3	6	23
Total	60	47	64	171



Field contacts

Warrantless Search and Seizure, 2015

1. In 2015, there were 2,893 incidents resulting in 4,707 Field Contacts/Warrantless Search and Seizure reports. A report is completed for each person (driver, occupant, and pedestrian) contacted.

2. Reason Field Contact/Warrantless Search and Seizure Made:

Reason	Total	Percent
Major Crimes	694	14.74
Major Crimes and Narcotics & Vice	52	1.10
Major Crimes, Narcotics & Vice, and Other	38	0.81
Major Crimes, Narcotics & Vice, and Vehicle Code Violation	10	0.21
Major Crimes, Narcotics & Vice, Vehicle Code Violation, and Other	2	0.04
Major Crimes and Other	247	5.25
Major Crimes and Vehicle Code Violation	22	0.47
Major Crimes, Vehicle Code Violation, and Other	17	0.36
Narcotics & Vice	878	18.65
Narcotics & Vice and Other	447	9.50
Narcotics & Vice and Truancy Related	1	0.02
Narcotics & Vice, Truancy Related, and Other	1	0.02
Narcotics & Vice and Vehicle Code Violation	822	17.46
Narcotics & Vice, Vehicle Code Violation, and Other	266	5.65
Other	674	14.32
Truancy Related	1	0.02
Vehicle Code Violation	292	6.20
Vehicle Code Violation and Other	243	5.16
Total	4707	99.98

Note 1: Major crimes investigations include homicide, assault, sex assault, burglary, robbery and theft



3. Zone in Which Filed Contacts/Warrantless Search and Seizure Was Conducted:

Zone	Total	Percent
1	1248	26.51
2	552	11.73
3	881	18.72
4	378	8.03
5	1028	21.84
6	553	11.75
Outside City	63	1.34
Total	4707	100.00

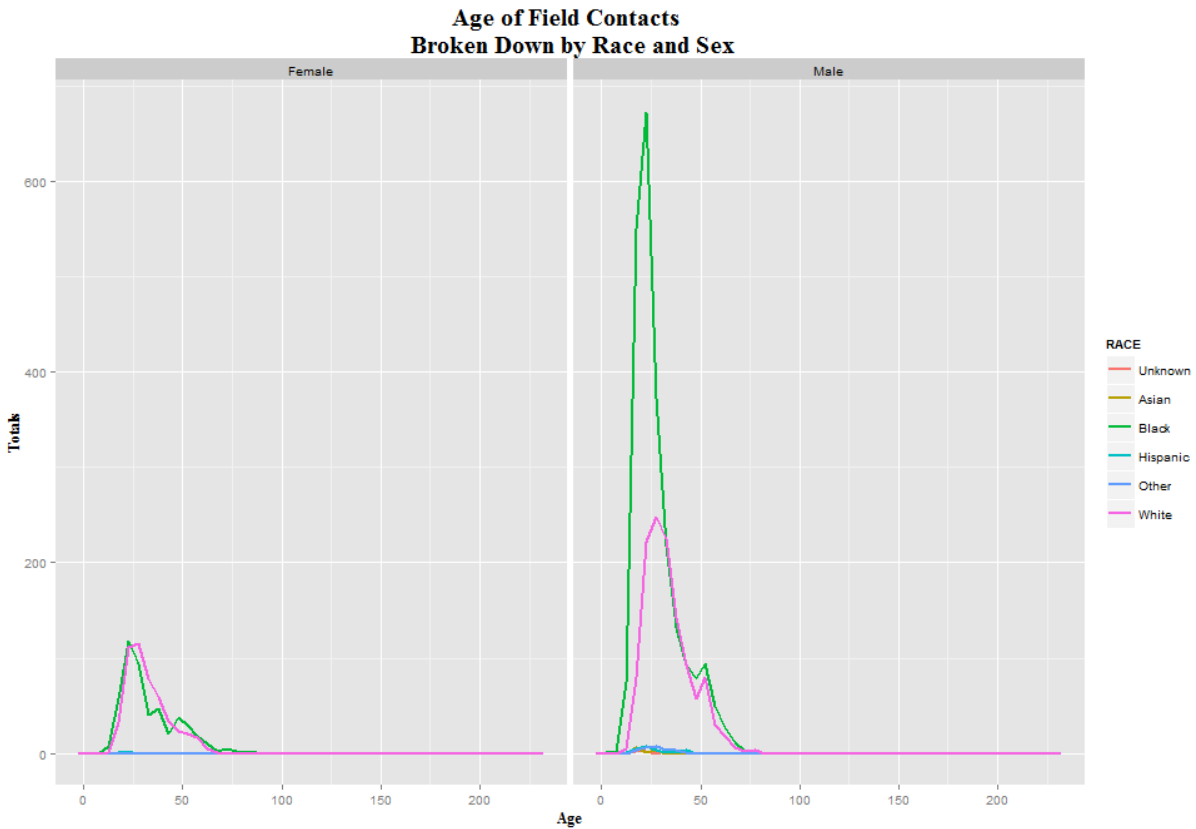
4. Person in which Field Contact/Warrantless Search and Seizure was conducted upon:

Type	Total	Percent
Driver	1500	31.87
Occupant	1724	36.63
Pedestrian	1394	29.62
Not Identified	89	1.89
Total	4707	100.01

Note 2: An occupant can be the occupant of a house, dwelling or vehicle.



5. Field Contacts/Warrantless Search & Seizures by Race, Gender and Age:



Race/Gender	<18	>69	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Unknown	Total
Unknown Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	7
Unknown Female	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown Male	1	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	9
Asian Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Asian Male	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	10
Black Unknown	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
Black Female	37	9	28	212	87	58	48	12	3	494
Black Male	301	5	325	1044	349	171	144	39	24	2402
Hispanic Female	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Hispanic Male	2	0	4	10	2	3	0	0	1	22
Other Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other Male	2	0	2	13	7	1	0	0	0	25



Race/Gender	<18	>69	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Unknown	Total
White Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
White Female	14	1	20	226	137	57	36	6	7	504
White Male	23	5	61	470	368	150	109	24	12	1222
Total	383	20	446	1986	957	441	340	81	53	4707

6. Result of Field Contacts/Warrantless Search & Seizures: 2,149

Result	Field Contact Result	Percent
Property Seized/Recovered	386	17.96
Arrest	170	7.91
Arrest & Property Seized/Recovered	1591	74.03
Arrest & Property Seized & Strip Searched	2	0.09
Total	2149	99.99

7. Strip Searches in 2015: 2

Reason For Search	Action	Gender	Age	Race	Zone	Month	Time
Major Crimes	Property Seized strip Search	Male	40-49	Hispanic		Feb	13:30
Narcotics & Vice and Vehicle Code Violation	Property Seized, Arrest, and strip Search	Male	20-29	Black		Apr	19:31

8. Body Cavity Searches in 2015: 0



Subject Resistance Review (2015)

There were 714 incidents (Table 1) in which officers responded to resisting subjects. There were 812 resisting subjects for the 714 incidents.

Table 1 - Use of Force Incidents by Zone of Occurrence

Location	2014	2015	Sum	Percent Change
1	181	129	310	-40.31
2	142	130	272	-9.23
3	258	214	472	-20.56
4	61	68	129	10.29
5	142	130	272	-9.23
6	42	37	79	-13.51
Outside City	3	6	9	50.00
Total	829	714	1543	-16.11

Officers made 12,481 arrests in 2015(See arrest section in this report) and force was necessary in 5.72 of arrests.

Table 2: Total Arrests 2015-2014

Month	2014	2015	Sum	Percent Change
January	83	53	136	-56.60
February	61	51	112	-19.61
March	76	67	143	-13.43
April	68	54	122	-25.93
May	93	64	157	-45.31
June	81	54	135	-50.00
July	75	55	130	-36.36
August	59	69	128	14.49
September	67	56	123	-19.64
October	61	67	128	8.96
November	59	71	130	16.90
December	46	53	99	13.21
Total	829	714	1543	-16.11



Of those arrests requiring officers to respond to subject resistance, 42.24% of the use of force incidents occurred on the PM shift, 41.57% on the night shift and 16.13% on the AM shift (Table 2).

Table 3: 2015 Recap - Subject Resistance Incidents by the Zone and shift of each incident

Shift	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	OSC	Total
4pm-Midnight	73	64	47	28	53	16	3	284
8am-4pm	28	32	26	11	19	10	1	127
Midnight-8am	28	34	141	29	58	11	2	303
Total	129	130	214	68	130	37	6	714

City-wide, there was a decrease of -13.87% in total use-of-force incidents in 2015 compared to 2014. Listed below are Use-of-Force Incidents by Zone (or Unit) in 2015 and 2014.

Zone	2014	2015	Total	Percent Change
1	181	129	310	-28.73
2	142	130	272	-8.45
3	258	214	472	-17.05
4	61	68	129	11.48
5	142	130	272	-8.45
6	42	37	79	-11.90
OSC	3	6	9	100
Total	829	714	1543	-13.87



Table 4: 2014/2015 Comparison Use of Force Reports (More Than 1 Unit May Have Been Present at Any Incident)

Zone/Unit	2014	2015	Total	Percent Change
1	133	109	242	-18.05
2	118	121	239	2.54
3	214	213	427	-0.47
4	50	60	110	20.00
5	132	138	270	4.55
6	30	30	60	0.00
Academy	5	4	9	-20.00
Arson	0	0	0	No Change
Bicycle	1	5	6	400.00
Burglary/Pawn	5	7	12	40.00
Computer Crimes	3	2	5	-33.33
Computer Operations	6	6	12	0.00
Cycles	20	5	25	-75.00
Graffiti	3	3	6	0.00
Group Violence Initiative	42	20	62	-52.38
Intelligence	0	3	3	Not Calculable
Intoxilyzer	1	2	3	100.00
Major Crimes	1	0	1	-100.00
Mobile Crime Unit	5	3	8	-40.00
Narc & Vice	72	43	115	-40.28
OMI	2	0	2	-100.00
OSC	4	6	10	50.00
P&F	6	0	6	-100.00
Plain Clothes	6	0	6	-100.00
Planning	4	0	4	-100.00
Professional Standards	2	2	4	0.00
Property/Supply Room	0	1	1	100.00
Sex Assault	7	1	8	-85.71
SWAT	10	3	13	-70.00
Truck Safety	0	0	0	No Change
Violent Crime Unit	32	6	38	-81.25
Warrant Office	33	17	50	-48.48
Total	979	812	1791	-17.06



Use of Force Comparison

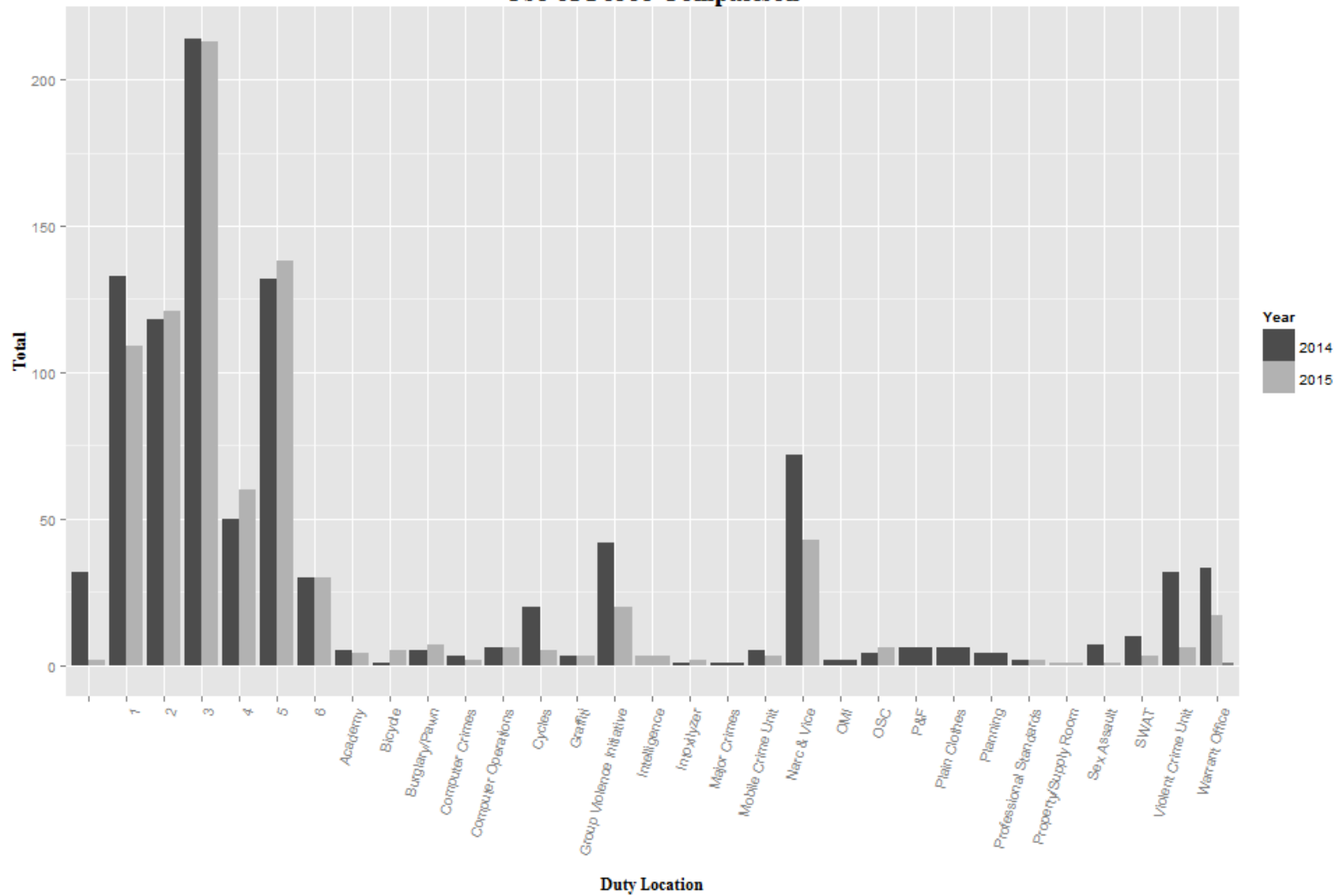




Table 5: Resisting Subjects by Gender Age and Race

Person Race	Under 15 Male	15 to 19 Male	20 to 29 Male	30 to 39 Male	40 to 49 Male	50 or Older Male	Unknown Male	Under 15 Female	15 to 19 Female	20 to 29 Female	30 to 39 Female	40 to 49 Female	50 or Older Female	Unknown Female
Asian	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Black	3	38	135	61	22	29	37	6	10	38	15	7	15	16
Hispanic	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	5	3	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
White	0	9	132	65	23	23	29	0	3	30	10	3	7	5

The Highest number of use of Force incidents occurred in the following areas (By Census Tract):

Census	Total
103	19
201	45
203	25
305	14
1115	14
1702	125
2205	22
2304	15



Force Options

Chart #2 shows the force options utilized by our officers in 2015. The most frequently used force options in 2015 were as follows:

Physical Force Option	Frequency
Forcible Handcuffing	463
Strike, Kick, Punch	118
Take-down	339

The TASER was used a total of 114 times during 2015 which was -3.51% decrease in usage when compared to 2014. It should be noted that the most frequent levels of force have been and continue to be at the lower end of the force continuum.

Table 6: Force Option Comparison 2014-2015

Force Option	2014	2015	Per Change
Forcible Handcuffing	491	463	-5.70
Take-down	0	0	No Change
Taser	118	114	-3.39
Personal Weapons	0	0	No Change
Other (Grab, Push, Pull)	0	0	No Change
ODET	0	0	No Change
Neck Restraint	3	1	-66.67
OC Spray	67	38	-43.28
Impact Weapon	28	13	-53.57
Maximal Restraint	0	0	No Change
Stop Sticks	0	0	No Change
Canine	18	9	-50.00



Force Option	2014	2015	Per Change
Firearms	1	7	600.00
Use of Vehicle	1	0	-100.00
Less-Lethal Rounds	0	0	No Change

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

Table 7: Level of resistance Employed by Subjects

Month	Verb Non Compliance 2014	Verb Non Compliance 2015	Passively Resist 2014	Passively Resist 2015	Defensive Resist 2014	Defensive Resist 2015	Active Resist 2014	Active Resist 2015	Assault Behavior 2014	Assault Behavior 2015
January	73	44	43	26	73	43	20	27	2	1
February	60	44	47	30	65	48	41	15	0	1
March	82	61	52	29	79	65	38	25	1	0
April	71	47	46	29	68	51	34	16	1	0
May	90	61	56	39	88	63	39	28	1	0
June	86	58	61	24	81	56	36	25	1	3
July	77	55	53	28	76	56	21	28	1	0
August	55	56	43	39	64	70	28	19	3	0
September	69	53	45	39	74	59	21	23	0	1
October	54	67	35	51	56	66	30	31	0	2
November	51	61	42	42	60	70	27	24	0	0
December	47	45	37	36	46	53	15	21	0	2



Table #8 is a comparison of 2015 to 2014 of the initial reason for officers having to use force/control techniques.

Table 8: SRR Incidents by Initial Reason for Use of Force

Month	Defend Self 2014	Defend Self 2015	Defend Another 2014	Defend Another 2015	Subject Safety 2014	Subject Safety 2015	Effect Arrest 2014	Effect Arrest 2015	Other 2014	Other 2015
January	24	23	19	15	8	11	76	51	7	2
February	35	22	20	13	19	8	59	50	4	3
March	33	21	21	20	13	7	82	63	7	12
April	27	15	30	11	9	15	65	40	9	12
May	33	29	34	17	22	17	87	62	6	4
June	33	20	19	22	19	10	77	56	7	6
July	23	24	17	16	16	12	69	45	9	7
August	25	23	22	22	9	13	63	62	3	6
September	26	20	13	15	12	13	75	57	5	1
October	31	29	19	30	14	11	52	59	6	11
November	22	26	21	20	5	9	58	61	6	9
December	12	18	13	17	13	8	40	46	4	7



Injuries to Actors

During 2015, 322 (39.66%) of resisting subjects reported injuries. This is a -20.1% change from injuries reported in 2014. Of those 322 resisting subjects who reported injuries, 70 were listed as being "treated/admitted," 18 were self-treated or treated by EMS, 9 refused treatment, and 236 were treated and released.

The following is a breakdown of the most common injury locations:

Table 9: Subjects' Most-Common Injury Locations

Injury Location	Total
Back	45
Chest/Stomach	31
Face	75
Head	43
Other Area	29

Injuries to Officers

11.76% of incidents (84 officers) reported injuries last year, representing a change of 0% from 2014. Of those 84 officers, 61 were listed as self-treated or treated by EMS, 0 were listed as treated and admitted, 23 were listed as treated and released, and 0 refused treatment.



Incident Types:

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

Table 10: Subject Resistance Incidents by Type (2014 v 2015)

Month	Warrant 2014	Warrant 2015	On View 2014	On View 2015	Involuntary 2014	Involuntary 2015	Prisoner 2014	Prisoner 2015	Other 2014	Other 2015
January	1	2	72	42	4	3	0	0	6	6
February	2	2	48	40	6	4	0	0	5	5
March	3	4	67	49	0	8	0	1	6	5
April	2	1	54	38	4	8	1	1	7	6
May	2	2	79	50	3	4	1	1	8	7
June	5	3	64	46	5	2	1	0	6	3
July	4	1	58	43	8	7	0	1	5	3
August	4	2	49	55	2	6	0	0	4	6
September	1	0	57	47	2	3	0	1	7	5
October	2	4	52	52	2	4	0	0	5	7
November	1	3	54	50	2	2	0	2	2	14
December	3	2	32	37	6	2	0	1	5	11



Pittsburgh Police Retirements (2015)

In 2015, 51 active sworn personnel retired from the Bureau of Police.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Retirement Date</u>	<u>Appointment Date</u>
Daniel P. Connolly	Sergeant	January 2, 2015	June 27, 1994
Brock E. Covington	Sergeant	January 2, 2015	January 16, 1995
Michael D. Del Cimmuto	Sergeant	January 2, 2015	September 25, 1989
Jeffrey P. Gregg	Master Police Officer	January 2, 2015	June 27, 1994
Richard Nicholas	Master Police Officer	January 2, 2015	August 15, 1994
Edward Dent	Detective	January 5, 2015	June 27, 1994
Leslie D. McDaniel	Master Police Officer	January 5, 2015	April 4, 1988
John Mihalcin	Detective	January 5, 2015	September 25, 1989
Patricia A. Schanck	Sergeant	January 5, 2015	November 27, 1989
Brian Weismantle	Detective	January 5, 2015	April 9, 1990
John S. Weiss	Master Police Officer	January 5, 2015	January 16, 1995
Scott Evans	Detective	January 8, 2015	February 20, 1995
Thomas P. Leheny	Detective	January 8, 2015	February 20, 1995
Sheri L. Popovich	Master Police Officer	January 12, 2015	September 25, 1989
Glenn F. Myers	Master Police Officer	January 14, 2015	July 5, 1993
James W. Rohm	Master Police Officer	January 28, 2015	January 4, 1988
Catherine R. McNeilly	Commander	February 9, 2015	July 17, 1978
Timothy C. O'Connor	Commander	February 23, 2015	May 27, 1980
Richard J. Artzberger	Detective	February 26, 2015	February 20, 1995
Regina M. McDonald	Assistant Chief of Po	February 27, 2015	July 17, 1978
James O. Miles	Sergeant	February 27, 2015	July 5, 1993
Cheryl A. Doubt	Commander	March 2, 2015	April 23, 1979
Jami-Rae McGovern	Detective	March 2, 2015	June 27, 1994
Paul J. Donaldson	Deputy Chief	March 6, 2015	September 13, 1976
Vonzale Boose	Detective	March 13, 2015	June 27, 1994
George T. Trosky	Assistant Chief of Po	March 13, 2015	July 17, 1978
Robert L. Morgan	Master Police Officer	March 16, 2015	July 17, 1978
Ronald H. Wolfgang	Master Police Officer	April 9, 2015	March 20, 1993
Matthew C. Cornwall	Sergeant	May 1, 2015	June 27, 1994
David J. Jellison	Detective	May 6, 2015	September 25, 1989
Charles A. Rodriguez	Lieutenant	May 14, 2015	July 12, 1993
Robert L. Ross	Master Police Officer	May 28, 2015	January 16, 1995
Richard C. Boehm	Detective	June 1, 2015	June 27, 1994
Daniel L. Haggerty	Master Police Officer	June 1, 2015	February 15, 1993
James Kohnen	Sergeant	June 1, 2015	June 27, 1994



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Raymond M. Perry	Master Police Officer	June 9, 2015	June 27, 1994
Marlease L. Porter	Master Police Officer	July 7, 2015	November 8, 1989
William M. Huhn	Police Officer	July 8, 2015	October 31, 1988
Aprill N. Campbell	Detective	July 13, 2015	August 14, 1994
Katherine E. Cischke	Master Police Officer	July 20, 2015	July 5, 1993
Joseph Sobek	Master Police Officer	August 3, 2015	February 15, 1993
David Caplan	Sergeant	August 11, 2015	January 16, 1995
John J. McBurney	Detective	August 28, 2015	June 27, 1994
Charles Ransom	Master Police Officer	August 31, 2015	March 23, 1987
Rashall M. Brackney	Commander	September 11, 2015	December 3, 1984
George Devault	Sergeant	September 22, 2015	September 6, 1983
Thressa L. Jones	Master Police Officer	September 29, 2015	September 25, 1989
Matthew J. Truesdell	Detective	October 3, 2015	January 16, 1995
Michael F. McNamara	Master Police Officer	November 13, 2015	January 16, 1995
Donald Lydic	Sergeant	November 13, 2015	June 27, 1994



Pittsburgh Police Deaths (2015)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Appointed Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Date of Passing</u>
Gruhalla, Ralph N.	Police Officer	5/10/1965	Retired	1/6/2015
Romano, Carl	Police Officer	4/3/1967	Retired	1/8/2015
Towers, Thomas	Police Officer	10/18/1965	Retired	1/11/2015
Miller, Francis M	Police Officer	3/1/1965	Retired	1/16/2015
Campbell, James C	Lieutenant	3/1/1965	Retired	1/16/2015
Cramer, Calvin	Police Officer	8/20/1964	Retired	1/18/2015
Sciulli, John W.	Police Officer	7/2/1962	Retired	1/19/2015
Striley, James R	Police Officer	3/1/1955	Retired	1/30/2015
Mazzie, John B.	Police Officer	3/2/1965	Retired	3/28/2015
Leone, Robert T.	Detective	4/4/1960	Retired	3/27/2015
Brink, James R.	Lieutenant	1/12/1970	Retired	4/3/2015
Hores, Glenn C.	Police Officer	5/1/1961	Retired	4/5/2015
Woodyard, Earl D., Jr.	Asst. Chief	5/13/1976	Retired	4/6/2015
Leone, Guido A	Police Officer	7/18/1945	Retired	5/7/2015
Dougherty, Michael V. Jr	Detective	1/3/1950	Retired	5/21/2015
Burkey, Harry L.	Police Officer	8/1/1955	Retired	4/3/2015
Connolly, Lawrence J.	Police Officer	7/2/1962	Retired	6/10/2015
Stofesky, John C.	Police Officer	4/17/1989	Active	6/16/2015
Herman, Hugh G., Jr	Police Officer	5/20/1963	Retired	6/19/2015
Sadlo, Rudolf N.	Police Officer	5/10/1965	Retired	6/20/2015
Lamb, Robert B.	Lieutenant	9/22/1969	Retired	7/15/2015
DiFiore, Carl L.	Sargent	12/31/1984	Retired	8/16/2015
Lowry, Ferdinand C.	Police Officer	8/7/1950	Retired	8/23/2015
Schneider, Ralph E.	Police Officer	9/9/1968	Retired	8/27/2015
Utz, James P.	Detective	9/9/1968	Retired	8/27/2015
Schmiedeke, Bernard L.	Lieutenant	3/1/1965	Retired	9/19/2015
Dockal, Rudolph J.	Police Officer	1/3/1950	Retired	9/26/2015
Trojanowski, Howard F.	Police Officer	3/9/1964	Retired	9/28/2015
Skinger, Edward F.	Police Officer	11/1/1957	Retired	9/29/2015
Nunlist, David L.	Police Officer	10/17/1966	Retired	10/13/2015
Schad, Robert J.	Police Officer	5/10/1965	Retired	10/22/2015
Giles, William J.	Sergeant	10/26/1959	Retired	11/18/2015
Larus, Richard J.	Police Officer	11/1/1957	Retired	11/20/2015
Duke, Robert L.	Sergeant	1/8/1951	Retired	12/3/2015
Bahur, Alexander	Police Officer	5/20/1963	Retired	12/4/2015
Argentieri, Paula M.	Police Officer	7/17/1978	Retired	12/10/2015
Ratey, Joseph J.	Police Officer	1/21/1951	Retired	12/16/2015



Officers Killed in the Line of Duty

Night Watchman Samuel H. Ferguson
April 21, 1853

Patrolman Benjamin Evans
August 6, 1885

Patrolman George C. Woods
September 6, 1886

Patrolman Thomas Chidlow
May 24, 1888

Lieutenant John A. Berry
February 9, 1898

Patrolman Charles Metzgar
May 11, 1898

Patrolman William Scanlon
July 8, 1898

Patrolman David E. Lewis
7-Aug-00

Detective Patrick Fitzgerald
12-Apr-01

Patrolman James H. Sheehy
18-May-02

Sub-Patrolman Andrew J. Kelly
4-Oct-03

Patrolman James Hughes
27-Dec-29

Patrolman Earle N. Murray
25-Jun-30

Patrolman Joseph J. Beran
28-Jan-31

Patrolman George J. Sallade
5-Oct-33

Patrolman Roy W. Freiss
3-Feb-35

Patrolman Robert L. Kosmal
17-Aug-35

Inspector Albert L. Jacks
17-Apr-36

Patrolman Charles M. Snyder
25-Jan-37

Patrolman George A. Kelly
12-Feb-37

Patrolman John J. Scanlon
23-Aug-37

Patrolman Edward M. Conway
27-Jun-39



Patrolman Casper Mayer
1-Apr-04

Patrolman Anthony E. Rahe
7-Aug-39

Wagonman George M. Cochran
13-Nov-04

Patrolman Toby Brown
23-Aug-41

Patrolman James Farrell
3-Oct-08

Patrolman Arthur A. MacDonald
16-Mar-45

Patrolman William Walsh
20-Oct-09

Patrolman Louis G. Spencer
24-Dec-46

Patrolman Michael Grab
3-Mar-14

Lieutenant William J. Lavery
5-Aug-47

Patrolman George H Shearer
12-May-14

Patrolman William P. Ewing
7-Feb-53

Patrolman Charles H. Edinger
6-Jun-17

Patrolman Edward V. Tierney
28-Jul-53

Patrolman Thomas P. Farrell
2-Mar-18

Patrolman William H. Heagy
25-Mar-54

Detective Peter K Tsaruas
20-Nov-20

Detective James R. Kelly
3-Jun-55

Patrolman Edward G. Couch
30-Oct-22

Patrolman James V. Timpona
16-Oct-58

Patrolman Daniel J. Conley
30-Dec-22

Patrolman Coleman R. McDonough
5-Jul-65

Patrolman Casper T. Schmotzer
23-Jan-23

Patrolman Joseph F. Gaetano
10-Jun-66



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Patrolman John J. Rudolph
3-Apr-23

Patrolman John L. Scott
10-Oct-70

Patrolman Joseph Jovanovic
7-Jul-24

Patrolman William J. Otis
3-Mar-71

Patrolman Joseph Riley
3-Aug-24

Police Officer Patrick J. Wallace
3-Jul-74

Patrolman Robert J. Galloway
26-Aug-24

Police Officer David A. Barr
3-May-83

Patrolman Samuel McGreevy
5-Oct-24

Detective Norman A. Stewart
16-Sep-83

Lieutenant Albert B. Burris
30-Jun-25

Sergeant James T. Blair
26-Nov-90

Patrolman Charles S. Cooper JR
18-Aug-25

Police Officer Joseph J. Grill
6-Mar-91

Patrolman James F. Farrell
6-Jul-27

Police Officer Thomas L. Herron
6-Mar-91

Patrolman Ralph P. Gentile
1-Nov-28

Sergeant James H. Taylor JR
22-Sep-95

Patrolman John J. Schemm
21-Dec-28

Police Officer Paul J Sciuolo II
4-Apr-09

Patrolman Stephen Janadea
16-Jul-29

Police Officer Stephen J. Mayhle
4-Apr-09

Patrolman William Johnson
23-Oct-29

Police Officer Eric G. Kelly
4-Apr-09



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Acknowledgments

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police gratefully acknowledges the support and input of the following in preparing this report:

CDR Eric Holmes

Mr. John Warren (Manager)

Mr. Daniel King (Crime Analyst)

Mr. Heath Johnson (Crime Analyst)

PO David Shifren

PO Sorouth Chatterji

The City of Pittsburgh Solicitors Office

The City of Pittsburgh Office of Civil Service



Notice of Right to File a Complaint

(Ordinance No. 21, paragraph 21 dated October 20, 2011)

Members of the public have the right to file a complaint concerning police conduct. The complaints can be filed electronically, by facsimile, letter, by telephone or in person.

Complaints may be filed at:

The Office of Municipal Investigations

<http://www.city.pittsburgh.pa.us/omi/>

The Office of Municipal Investigations (OMI) is responsible for coordinating the receipt, analysis and investigation of citizen complaints of civil and/or criminal misconduct alleged against employees of the City of Pittsburgh.

This includes uniformed personnel such as Fire, Police, Emergency Medical Services, and Building Inspection employees. OMI is a fact-finder and does not make disciplinary recommendations or decisions. Its findings are referred to the Director of the Department in which the employee works. OMI relies on City work rules, union contracts, Civil Service regulations, City Code, and State laws to define illegal and inappropriate conduct. It is OMI's responsibility to insure that all citizen complaints receive fair, accurate, thorough and timely investigations.

414 Grant Street
9th Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Phone: 412-255-2804 **Fax:** 412-255-2952

Office Hours:

Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
24-Hour Answering System



The Citizens' Police Review Board

<http://www.city.pittsburgh.pa.us/cprb/>

The Citizen Police Review Board (CPRB) is an independent agency set up to investigate citizen complaints about improper police conduct. The CPRB was created by voter referendum, and its rules are governed by Title Six, Article VI of the City Code.

The CPRB is made up of seven unpaid board members appointed by City Council and the Mayor. Board members serve a four-year term. While serving, they oversee all aspects of complaint handling: from initial review to public hearings and meetings to recommendations, if applicable.

The CPRB can only investigate complaints related to the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police and any officer thereof. The CPRB does not handle complaints about Fire, Emergency Medical Services, Building Inspection employees, or any other department, bureau, or division within the City of Pittsburgh.

Citizen Police Review Board
816 5th Avenue, Suite 400
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Phone: (412) 765-8023**Fax:** (412) 765-8059

Confidential Tip Line: 412-255-CPRB (412-255-2772)



Annex (A) Certification of Compliance

**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 allegations of untruthfulness, physical force, racial bias, or domestic violence,
 - xiii. a description of all lawsuits filed against the City, the PBP, or its officers arising from PBP operations,
 - xiv. all arrests with the location of each arrest, the race of each arrestee, and the code violation(s),
 - xv. searches and seizures as documented in the search and seizure reports,
 - xvi. use of force as documented in the use of force reports, and
 - xvii. traffic stop information documented in the reports.



- 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 pat-downs),



- iii. Performs a body cavity search or strip search,
- iv. Conducts any warrantless seizure of property (excluding towing vehicles),
- 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-of-command (*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.
- ii. Impose appropriate discipline on each officer against whom a complaint is sustained as soon as possible after the OMI disposition.
 - iii. 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.



Annex (B) Bureau Accreditation

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.

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 (*completed*)

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.

Phase Two: Self-Assessment (*completed*)

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 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.

Pittsburgh Status: The Bureau of Police Accreditation section worked throughout 2013 to complete the 132 professional standards and mandates required by PLEAC in the self-assessment phase. To date, we have completed 132 of the 132 professional standards. The 132 standards consist of over 320 that must be addressed and managed in this phase before the final phase can be considered. This phase is the most challenging and time consuming part of the three phase accreditation process.

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

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 (*completed*)

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.

Pittsburgh Status: Phase three consists of two separate inspections. The first inspection is known as the mock inspection. During this mock inspection, all 132 standards required for accreditation will be inspected by a PLEAC team. The goal of this phase is to review our policies and procedures to ensure the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police meets the standards for PLEAC accreditation. Any deficiencies discovered during the mock assessment will be identified and resolved. The mock inspection was completed in November of 2012.

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



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personnel and evaluate policy implementation. Our formal onsite inspection was conducted on January 9-10, 2013 with a follow-up on December 18, 2013.

On April 2, 2014, the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Commission unanimously voted to accredit the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police is the largest municipal police agency in the State to achieve this status.





LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

“As a Law Enforcement Officer,

*my fundamental duty is to serve the community; to safeguard lives and property;
to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation,
and the peaceful against violence or disorder;*

and to respect the Constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality and justice.”

“I will *keep my private life unsullied as an example to all,
and will behave in a manner which does not bring discredit to me or my agency.*

*I will maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule;
develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others.*

Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life,

I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department.

*Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be
kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.”*

“I will *never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, political beliefs, aspirations,
animosities or friendships to influence my decisions.*

*With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals,
I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will,
never employing unnecessary force or violence, and never accepting gratuities.”*

“I recognize *the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith,
and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service.”*

“I will *never engage in acts of bribery, nor will I condone such acts by other police officers.”*

“I will *cooperate with all legally authorized agencies
and their representatives in the pursuit of justice.”*

“I know *that I alone am responsible for my own standard of professional performance,
and will take every opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence.”*

“I will *constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals,
dedicating myself to my chosen profession . . . **Law Enforcement.**”*