

**City of Pittsburgh
Department of Public Safety**

Bureau of Police



2014 Statistical Report

**William Peduto, Mayor
Cameron McLay, Chief**





Greetings,

I assumed leadership of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police on September 15, 2014. I inherited an organization of proud, dedicated professionals, deeply committed to service to this great City. However, the organization had been badly shaken as a result of scandal and public criticism; morale and confidence were weakened as a result.

As Chief of Police, my overarching objective is to restore the pride and professionalism to this great Police Bureau. To accomplish this, I established key strategic objectives to include:

1. Restoring the legitimacy of the Police Bureau in the eyes of all of the communities we serve.
 - a. Restoring the integrity of the leadership systems, so all members recognize their leadership responsibilities to serve the public and to preserve public trust.
 - b. Improve internal accountability systems to ensure compliance with policies and procedures, as well as prompt, fair and thorough investigation of alleged misconduct.
2. Institutionalizing the use of data-driven, community-oriented policing
 - a. Using meaningful data to inform our problem-solving efforts as we seek to reduce crime, fear and disorder.
 - b. Building trust-based relationships with community members so as to ensure we understand crime and disorder problems and priorities from the communities' perspectives.
 - c. Hold ourselves accountable for outcomes of our work, to both reduce crime and strengthen the ties between police and community.
3. Rebuilding the morale within the Bureau of Police by:
 - a. Restoring confidence in the leadership systems through systematic leadership training; creating more fair and objective selection and promotional processes.
 - b. Examining employee wellness and support systems.

The 2014 Annual Report will illustrate that, despite the challenges this Bureau has faced, the women and men of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police continued to proudly serve.

A blue ink signature of Cameron S. McLay.

Cameron S. McLay
Chief of Police



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 before God and to my chosen profession . . . **Law Enforcement.”**



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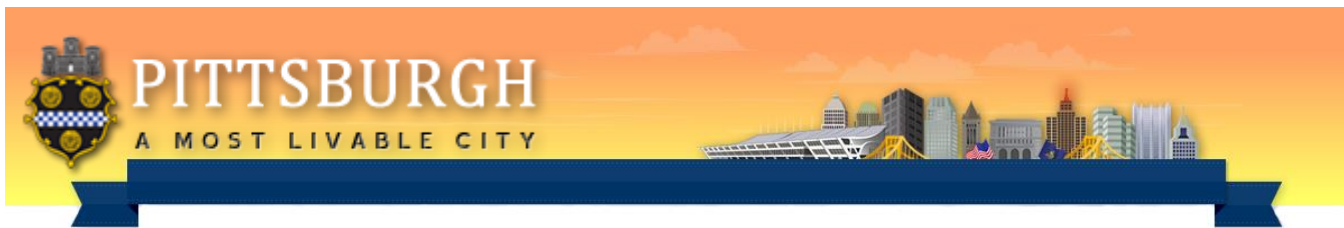
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The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police

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

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

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

History of Our Badge

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

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



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



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



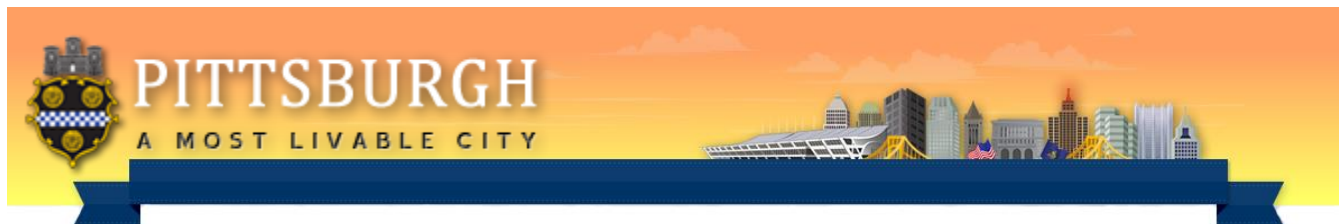
*The Pittsburgh Police Badge,
with its distinctive design and history,
is worn with great pride by the men and women
of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.*





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.*



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.



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

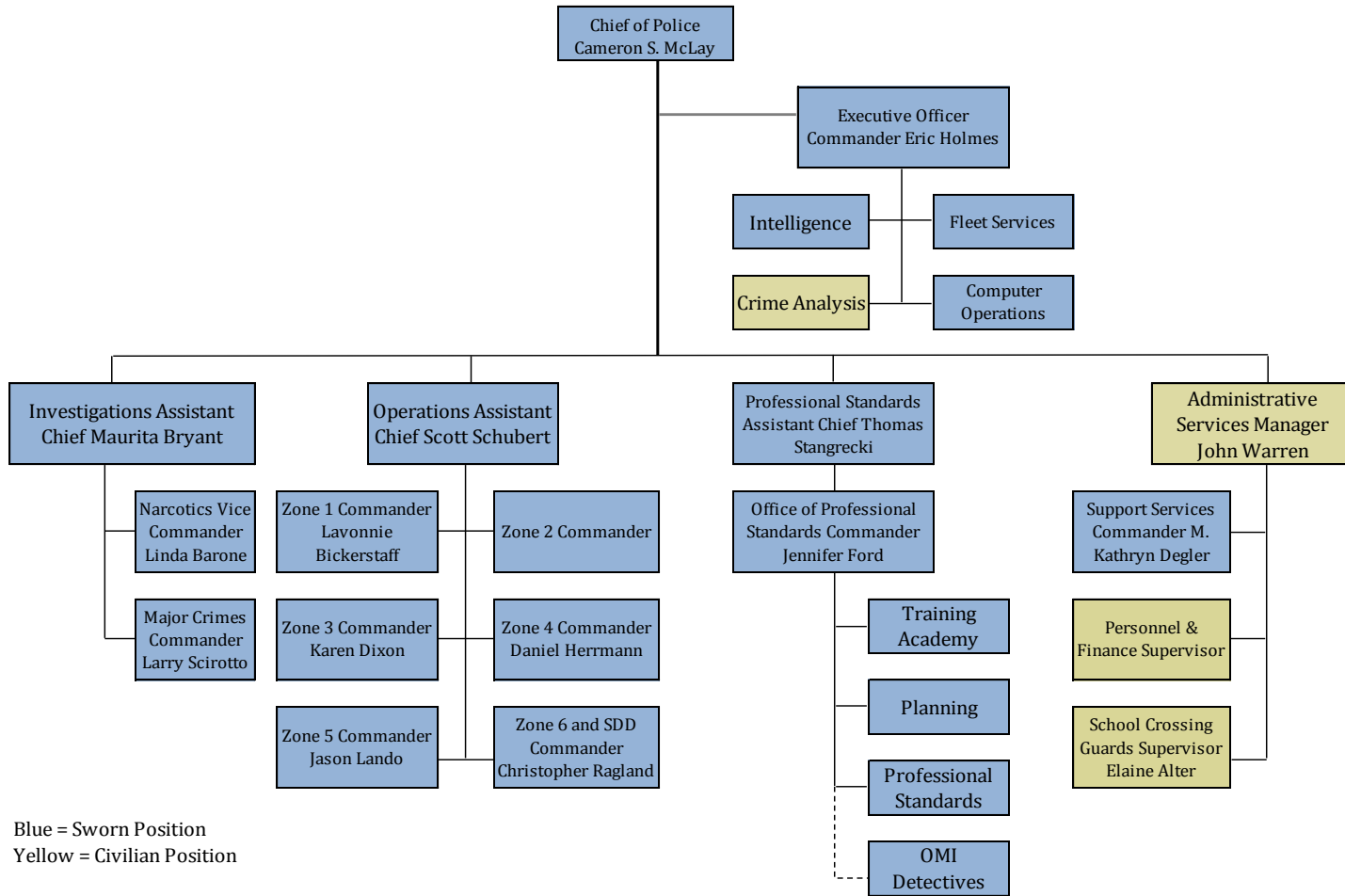
On April 2, 2014, the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Commission unanimously voted to accredit the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police is the largest municipal police agency in the State to achieve this status.





Organization of the Bureau

as of November 2, 2015



Blue = Sworn Position
Yellow = Civilian Position

OMI, dashed line indicates accountability chain not supervisory chain



Bureau of Police Branches

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

INVESTIGATIONS BRANCH

Assistant Chief Maurita Bryant

The Investigations Branch provides dedicated law enforcement support to the investigation and clearance of crimes against persons and property. It is made up of two divisions: Major Crimes and Narcotics, Vice & Firearms Tracking. Persons assigned are responsible for the investigation of criminal offenses, the detection & arrest of persons who commit crimes and assisting in the prosecution of those persons.

OPERATIONS BRANCH

Assistant Chief Scott Schubert

The Operations Branch is responsible for the provision of first line law enforcement services to our citizens and visitors to 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 that we serve. Officers assigned to this branch conduct patrol, attend community safety meetings, work with community and business leaders to increase safety awareness and provide officers to reach out to our youth in a positive, proactive manner to enhance their life decision making 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.

To accomplish this, the branch is made up 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 made up of Support Services, Personnel & Finance and School Crossing Guards.



Distribution of Personnel By Rank and Unit of Assignment:

	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Computer Operations	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Intelligence	0	0	0	0	1	10	2	0	13
Operations									
Assistant Chief - Operations	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Youth Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Zone 1	0	0	1	3	9	4	20	55	92
Zone 2	0	0	1	3	9	4	21	52	90
Zone 3	0	0	1	3	9	6	28	46	93
Zone 4	0	0	1	3	9	3	21	49	86
Zone 5	0	0	0	3	9	6	13	66	97
Zone 6	0	0	2	3	7	3	22	33	70
SDD	0	0	0	1	4	0	43	21	69
Investigations									
Assistant Chief - Investigations	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Major Crimes	0	0	1	2	9	73	0	0	85
Narcotics & Vice	0	0	1	1	6	42	1	0	51
Professional Standards									
Office of Professional Standards	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	7
Planning	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Academy	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	5	12
Recruit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36
OMI	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
Administrative Services									
Support Services									
CRRU	0	0	1	1	5	0	12	0	19
Property Room	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	5
Personnel & Finance									
Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
Extended X	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Administrative Leave	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Fleet Management									
Fleet Management	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Total	1	3	10	26	83	160	201	372	856

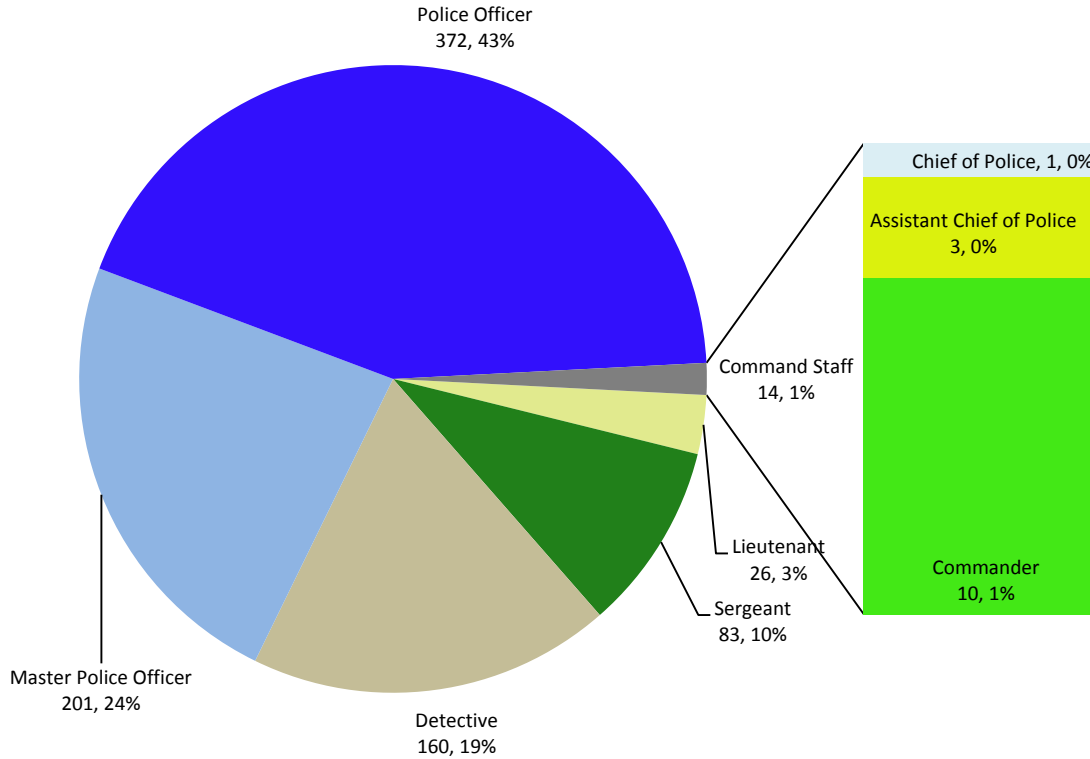
Data source: Police seniority roster, transfer lists and list of recent retirements and 2014 Operating Budget

856 total sworn personnel & recruits on hand as of May 13, 2015

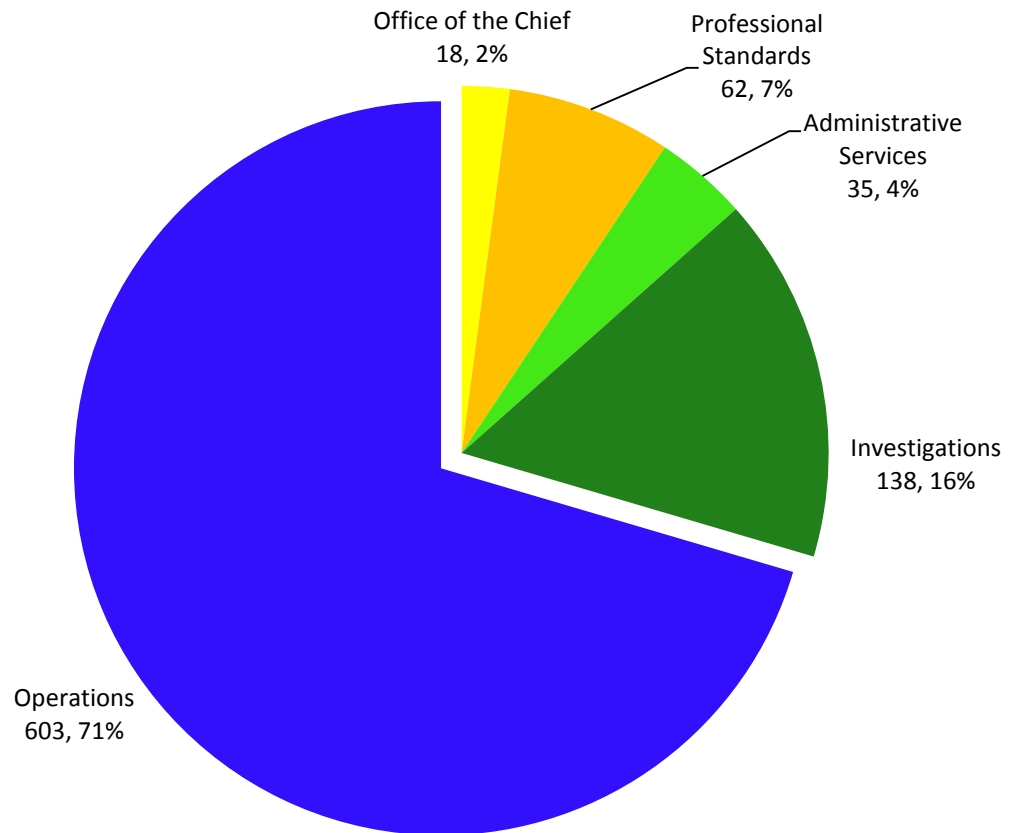
892 total sworn personnel authorized in 2014 Operating Budget

Fill Percent = 95.96%

Distribution of Officers by Rank



Distribution of Officers by Branch



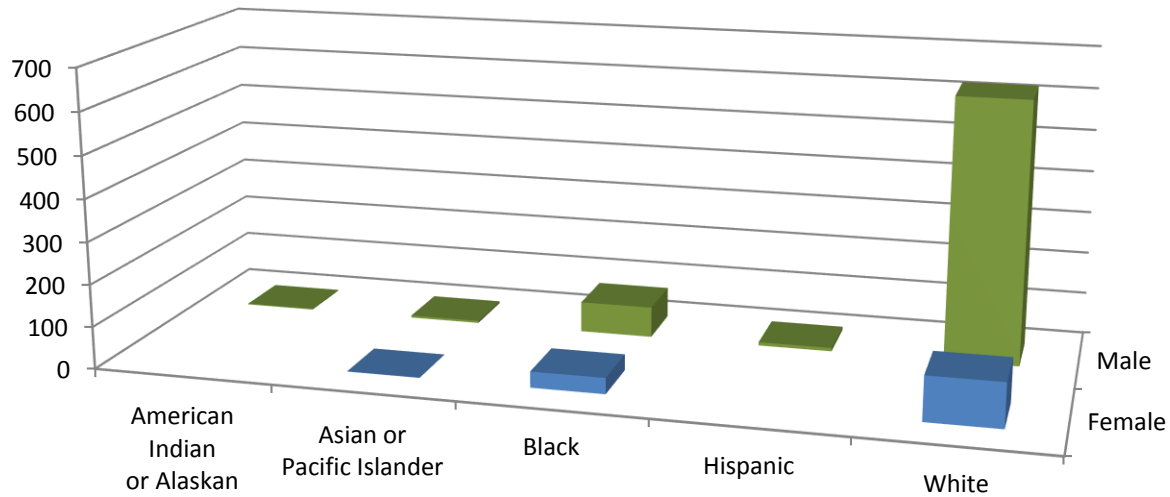
Notes: Data source -Police seniority roster

Distribution of Personnel by Rank, Gender and Race:

	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	1
Assistant Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Commander	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	6	17
Sergeant	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	9	69
Detective	0	0	0	0	10	16	0	0	17	117
Master Police Officer	0	1	0	1	17	34	0	2	24	122
Police Officer	0	1	0	4	6	17	0	5	46	293
Total	0	2	1	5	38	73	0	8	105	624

Based upon data received from Personnel & Civil Service.

Distribution of Officer by Gender and Race



	American Indian or Alaskan	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White
Female	0	1	38	0	105
Male	2	5	73	8	624



Officer Demographics

2014 Officer Absences by Category:

- Number of officers on workers’ compensation (Ordinance 21, paragraph 4): 43
- Number of officers on disability leave (Ordinance 21, paragraph 5): 3 (police bank leave)
- Number of officers on military or specified leave (Ordinance 21, paragraph 6): 2 (military leave)
- 14 (FMLA)
- Number of officers placed on administrative leave pending a criminal or internal investigation (Ordinance 21, paragraph 9): 2

Average Years of Service by Rank:

	<u>Average Years of Service</u>	<u>Cumulative Years of Service</u>
Chiefs (all) -----	31	122
Commander -----	26	256
Lieutenant-----	23	588
Sergeant-----	19	1,613
Detective -----	18	2,955
Master Police Officer -----	22	4,508
Police Officer -----	6	2,264
All Ranks -----	14	12,307



Officer Retirement Eligibility

Number of Personnel Eligible to Retire (2015):

Fully Eligible ----- 204 (distribution shown below)

	<u>American Indian or Alaskan</u>		<u>Asian or Pacific Islander</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Hispanic</u>		<u>White</u>	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
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	1
Commander	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	6
Sergeant	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	22
Detective	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	0	4	30
Master Police Officer	0	0	0	1	13	25	0	0	12	53
Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Service Eligible ----- 159 (distribution shown below)

	<u>American Indian or Alaskan</u>		<u>Asian or Pacific Islander</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Hispanic</u>		<u>White</u>	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
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	1
Commander	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
Detective	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	6	35
Master Police Officer	0	1	0	0	4	9	0	1	10	55
Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

- 1) Officers are fully eligible to retire upon reaching 20 years of service and attaining age 50.
- 2) Officers are service eligible to retire upon reaching 20 years of service; retirement pay is deferred until officer reaches age 50.
- 3) Eligibility based upon officer's birth date, appointment date and the end of year date for 2015 (December 31) to compute age and service.
- 4) Two (2) officers will reach the mandatory retirement age of 65 in 2015.
- 5) Ability to purchase military service time not included.
- 6) As of May 15, 2015.



Officer Hiring and Recruitment

Department of Personnel & Civil Service:

The recruiting and retention of personnel to serve as police officer is a challenge that many cities face. This is especially true as cities try to recruit and retain a force that reflects the diversity of its citizens. Studies have shown that a collaborative approach to police recruitment in which police, civil service and the communities work together can help recruit personnel to diversify the agency. While not having immediate impacts on the diversity of the agency, the strategy, over time, will help get the word out of law enforcement as a career and allow individuals and groups to start preparing early for law enforcement as 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

This information is intended to provide interested persons with information concerning employment with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police and is 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 pretest 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 highlighting both the successes and the weaknesses found.
- (c) Use 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, & Partner Announcements:
- (f) Mass Media & 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 progress has been made in diversity recruiting, we have to continue our efforts to attract more diverse applicants.

Eligibility List, 2013:

- Eligibility list posted February 20, 2012 through August 19, 2013
- 909 individuals on list
- 140 minorities (6 Asian, 108 Black, 23 Hispanic, 3 Indian)
- 769 White
- 138 Females (40 Black, 1 Hispanic, 2 Indian, 95 White)
- 771 Males (6 Asian, 68 Black, 22 Hispanic, 1 Indian, 674 White)

52 recruits (March 17, 2014 recruit class)

	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
American Indian or Alaskan	0	0	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	1	1
Black (not of Hispanic origin)	1	2	3
Hispanic	0	3	3
Unknown	0	0	1
White (not of Hispanic origin)	8	37	45
Total	9	43	52



Police Expenditures, 2014

Operating Budget:

<u>Major Category</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Salary	\$ 58,836,536	\$ 57,610,280	\$ 1,226,256
Longevity	\$ 3,260,414	\$ 3,050,570	\$ 209,844
In-grade	\$ 186,336	\$ 287,723	\$ 101,387
Uniform Allowance	\$ 573,125	\$ 530,625	\$ 42,500
Premium Pay	\$ 8,996,441	\$ 10,136,663	\$ 1,140,222
Employee Benefits	\$ 18,000	\$ 16,047	\$ 1,953
Professional and Technical	\$ 710,879	\$ 660,166	\$ 50,713
Property Services	\$ 186,910	\$ 119,979	\$ 106,931
Other Services	\$ 38,500	\$ 28,581	\$ 9,919
Supplies	\$ 1,242,130	\$ 1,225,302	\$ 23,172
Property	\$ 22,038	\$ 21,660	\$ 378
Total	\$ 74,071,309	\$ 73,687,596	\$ 383,713

Definition of categories:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Other Services</u>
Regular Pay	Machinery & Equipment	Insurance Premiums
In-Grade Pay	Vehicles	Telephones
Longevity Pay	Furniture & Fixtures	Promotional
Uniform Allowance		
Vacancy Allowance	<u>Property Services</u>	<u>Professional and Technical</u>
	Cleaning	Administrative Fees
<u>Premium Pay</u>	Disposal-Refuse	Workforce Training
Premium Pay	Maintenance	Citizen's Police Academy
		Legal Fees
<u>Employee Benefits</u>	Building General	Protective/Investigative
Tuition Reimbursement	Land & Building	Animal Services
	Office Equipment	Repairs
<u>Supplies</u>		Maintenance-Miscellaneous
Offices Supplies		
Operational Supplies		

Capital Budget:

<u>Job Number</u>	<u>Capital Project</u>	<u>2014 Expenses</u>
2326736809	Zone 3 Police Station Relocation	\$ 61.26
2326736912	In-Car Camera System	\$ 175,849.72
2326745012	Police Equipment	\$ 25,970.86
2326745013	Police Equipment	\$ 180,725.65
2326745014	Police Equipment	\$ 121,602.08
	TOTAL	\$ 504,209.57



Police Training: 2014

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>	SGT Eric Kroll SGT Douglas Epler	412-665-3600	The Training Academy presented four mandatory courses to all of 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) <p>In addition, all officers requalified in firearms.</p>
Veteran Recruit Training			Training provided to newly selected officer hires to the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police who have previously successfully completed the state required Act 120 training. <p>Thirteen veteran recruits began their training on March 17, 2014 (VR 14-01).</p> <p>Thirteen were assigned to police zones in August 2014.</p>
Basic Recruit Training			Training provided to newly selected officer hires to the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police who have not completed state required Act 120 training. <p>Thirty-six basic recruits began their training on March 17, 2014 (BR 14-01).</p> <p>Thirty-five were assigned to police zones on February 9, 2015.</p>

Other Training:

Patrol Rifle

The Training Academy qualified 29 officers in the patrol rifle during an initial three-day course and transitioned 22 officers to personally owned patrol rifles.

Force on Force Judgmental and Marksmanship Firearms Training

The Training Academy conducted use of force judgmental firearms training running over 2000 scenarios during the months of July.

Handgun Skills

Twenty six (26) officers were trained on basic marksmanship

Defensive Tactics Training

All PBP members completed a six hour training reviewing approved less lethal implements as well as training on encountering individuals with alzheimer's or autism and a review of unbiased policing policies and detention benches.

Shotspotter Training

One hundred eight (108) officers received training on the new advanced gunfire detection system that was implemented in the east end neighborhoods in 2014.

TASER

A total of five hundred twenty (520) officers took the basic TASER course or recertification course and were certified to carry.

Verbal Defense and Influence Training (VDI)

VDI teaches a philosophy of how to look creatively at conflict and use specific strategies and tactics to find peaceful resolutions to those conflicts. The training emphasizes maintaining a professional face and remaining under emotional control to be able to effectively find solutions other than physical force options to potentially violent encounters. Forty eight (48-all recruits) officers received VDI training. These skills are beneficial in highly emotional and stressful situations.

CPR/First Aid

Four hundred six (406) officers completed their CPR/First Aid/AED training.

Water Rescue Training

Thirty-six (36-all recruits) officers attended an eight hour Basic Water Rescue Safety course consisting of class room and practical exercises in a swimming pool.

Canine Training School

The Canine Training Academy started 2014 in support of the twenty-four (24) Pittsburgh Bureau of Police K-9 Teams. One canine (ROCCO) was lost in the line of duty on January 30, 2014 and a second team was lost due to handler retirement on September 11, 2014 (Swearingen/BAZER). The K-9 Academy also hosts the Region 13 K-9 Program and offers initial and in-service K-9 training to surrounding law enforcement agencies providing support and training services.

In late spring the Academy conducted an initial K-9 class graduating six (6) new dog teams. Of these graduated teams, four (4) dogs were new or replacements for the Region 13 Program and two (2) were for the City of Pittsburgh. During this time two (2) City of Pittsburgh handler's were sent to Shallow Creek Kennels for a K-9 trainers course.

In 2014, the Academy conducted over eight hundred (800) in-service training sessions. These in-service training sessions are conducted twice per month (two eight"8" hours session) in accordance with national canine standards. Teams are continuously trained and monitored to ensure maximum proficiency in the following tasks: obedience/agility, substance detection, apprehension and tracking. All in-service dog teams were maintenance trained to include the "Hold & Bark" method of suspect apprehension. Formal yearly certifications were conducted in November and December of 2014 covering detection, apprehension, obedience and agility.

The Canine Training Academy curriculum continues to implement initiatives to further improve K-9 team performance. These initiatives include reversing direction detection work, reward motivation and natural methods of drive satisfaction and toy removal. Additional measures were instituted throughout the year to desensitize K-

9's to aggressive weapons that may be utilized against them to improve performance while under perceived or real threat of assault.

Hosting and facilitating the Region 13 K-9 Explosive Detection Program (15 dual purpose dog teams) has regionalized a valued resource making explosive detection canines available throughout Southwestern Pennsylvania. There were eight **(8) Region 13 agencies** within seven **(7) counties** supported by the Training Academy in 2014, namely:

1. Allegheny County
 - Allegheny County Sheriff's Office
 - City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police
2. Armstrong County
 - Armstrong County District Attorney's Office
3. Beaver County
 - Beaver County Sheriff's Office
4. Fayette County
 - Uniontown Police Department
5. Lawrence County
 - New Castle Police Department
6. Mercer County
 - Mercer County Sheriff's Office
7. West Moreland County
 - West Moreland County Park Police

In a tradition that dates back to 1958, (56 years of service) the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police continues to strengthen law enforcement partnerships in the Pittsburgh area by offering our expertise in canine training. In 2014 we offered training assistance (in-service) to thirteen **(13) Dog Teams** from ten **(10) outside agencies**, namely:

- 1) Allegheny County Sheriff's Office (1 Team)
- 2) Beaver County Sheriff's Office (1 Team)
- 3) Butler City Police Department (2 Teams)
- 4) City of Pittsburgh Board of Education/School Police (2 Teams)
- 5) Heidelberg Borough Police Department (1 Team)
- 6) Jackson Township Police Department (1 Team)
- 7) Monongahela Police Department (1 Team)
- 8) Robinson Township Police Department (1 Team)
- 9) Whitehall Borough Police Department (1 Team)
- 10) Wilksburg Borough Police Department (2 Teams)



Pittsburgh Police Civil Actions, 2014

(Ordinance 21, paragraphs 13 & 14):

POLICE BUREAU LITIGATIONS JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2014

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

TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS SUED:

49 (17 cases)

Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas General Docket

- Civil Rights/General 1 case – open

Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas Arbitration Division

- Motor Vehicle Accident 1 case – Closed/Settled

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

- False Arrest/Imprisonment 8 cases - open
- Excessive Force 6 cases – open
- Sexual Harassment 1 case – closed/settled

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

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS FILED:

19

Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas General Docket

- Motor vehicle accident 1 case
- Civil Rights/General 1 case

Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas Arbitration Division

- Motor vehicle accident 1 case

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

- False Arrest/Imprisonment 8 cases
- Excessive Force 6 cases
- Sexual Harassment 1 case
- Civil Rights/General 1 case

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

NUMBER OF CIVIL ACTIONS SETTLED:

11

GEORGIA MORENO, GEORGIA MORENO on behalf of her minor son, TRENTINO MORENO, and her minor daughter, BRISEIS MORENO, DARLENE STAYMATES, and MARK STAYMATES v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, CHIEF OF POLICE NATHAN HARPER, OFFICER MICHAEL REDDY, OFFICER BRIAN NICHOLAS, OFFICER WILLIAM FRIBURGER, OFFICER DOUGLAS EPLER, OFFICER DONALD P. GORHAM, OFFICER JOSEPH NOVAKOWSKI, OFFICER LISA KOLARAC, OFFICER GLENN HAIRSON, OFFICER NEAL MARABELLO, No. CA 12-00615; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – General

Year of Claim: 2012

Plaintiff Voluntarily dismissed City and Chief Harper in 2013. Matter settled as to Defendant Officers.

Settlement Amount: \$107,500

CHRISTINE CONDARCURE v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, NATHAN HARPER, Chief, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police; OFFICER HONICK, and OFFICER SCARPINE, No. CA 12-1462; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2012

Amount of Settlement: \$115,000

TIMOTHY M. JOYCE 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 12-0334; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2012

Amount of Settlement: \$15,000

TARA CLANAGAN v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH and CITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE OFFICER DUSTIN RUMMEL v. ROY CLANAGAN, No. GD 12-021607; Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas, General Docket.

Tort-Personal Injury – Motor vehicle accident with police vehicle

Year of Claim: 2012

Amount of Settlement: \$145,000

RICKY LEE DAVIS v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, CITY OF PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE and ANDRE JAMES v. TERRY M. STENHOUSE, No. GD 01-006204; Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas, General Docket.

Tort-Personal Injury – Motor vehicle accident resulting from police pursuit

Year of Claim: 2001

Amount of Settlement: \$7,000

CONSTANTINE KAFANTARIS v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH and CHARLES LUKITSCH, No. GD 08-015446; Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas, General Docket.

Tort-Personal Injury – Motor vehicle accident with pedestrian

Year of Claim: 2008

Amount of Settlement: \$11,000

RAYMOND BURKE and CATHERINE BURKE v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH and ROBERT MILLER, No. GD 11-008932; Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas, General Docket.

Tort-Personal Injury – Motor vehicle accident with police vehicle in emergency response

Year of Claim: 2011
Amount of Settlement: \$52,500

DIANE ZION, Individually and as Personal Representative of the Estate of Nicholas Haniotakis, Taylor Haniotakis, Nikki Haniotakis, Benjamin Haniotakis, Rachel Takes and Dena Zouloufos v. TROOPER SAMUEL NASSAN, SGT. TERRENCE DONNELLY, LT. DAVID HECKMAN, CAPT. SHELDON EPSTEIN, COMMISSIONER FRANK PAWLOWSKI, and MAJOR TERRY SEILHAMER, In Their Individual and Official Capacities, No. CA 09-00383; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Tort – Wrongful Death

Year of Claim: 2009

City was not a party to the case. Settlement made on behalf of City officer only.

Amount of Settlement: \$25,000

MELISSA WATKINS v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ADAM M. SKWERES, former police officer of the Pittsburgh City Police Department, NATHAN E. HARPER, former Chief of the Pittsburgh City Police Department, CATHERINE MCNEILLY, Zone Number Three Commander of Pittsburgh City Police Department and JOHN DOE, Zone Number Three Captain of the Pittsburgh City Police Department, No. CA 13-01642; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Sexual Harassment

Year of Claim: 2013

Amount of Settlement: \$35,000

ROBYN KITT v. THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, MICHAEL HUSS, Director of Public Safety, in his individual capacity, NATHAN HARPER, former Chief of Police, in his individual capacity, and WILLIAM BOCHTER, former Assistant Chief of Operations, in his individual capacity, No. CA 14-00065; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Sexual Harassment

Year of Claim: 2014

Amount of Settlement: \$100,000

ALLEN LY v. DENNIS AMMER AND CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. AR 14-004017; Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County – Arbitration Division.

Tort/Personal Injury/Property

Year of Claim: 2014

Amount of Settlement: \$900

4. 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:

12

ANTHONY KENNEY v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, CHIEF OF POLICE NATHAN HARPER, OFFICER MATTHEW TURKO, and OFFICER ROBERT SMITH; No. CA 12-0551; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2012

Disposition: USDC Order granting stipulation to dismiss matter against City of Pittsburgh and Harper in 2013. July 2013 Jury Verdict in favor of Plaintiff and Against Officers Turko and Smith in the amount of \$50,000. Attorney Fee award in amount of \$89,415.63.

BLAINE JOHNSTON and MATTHEW MAZZIE v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH OFFICER GARRETT BROWN, PITTSBURGH POLICE SERGEANT WILLIAM KUNZ and OFFICER THOMAS, OFFICER C. PERRY,

OFFICER C. SNETZ, OFFICER SLATCOFF, OFFICER M. AUGE, and OFFICER D. NINO, No. CA 12-01689; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – General

Year of Claim: 2012

Order of Court granting City's Motion for Summary Judgment and dismissing City and Officers Kunz, Thomas, Perry, Snetz, Slatcoff, Auge and Nino.

September 2014 Judgment entered in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant Garrett Brown, not in an official capacity.

WILLIAM EVERETTS v. SSLBK, LLC, JOHN DOLENO, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ANDREW MILLER, MARK RUSH, STEPHEN MATAKOVICH, and STANLEY COMANS, No. 13-00677; United State District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2012

January 2014 Judgment entered in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendants in the amount of \$9,500. September 2014 Award of Attorney's fees in the amount of \$40,606.30.

JARRET FATE v. PITTSBURGH POLICE CHIEF NATHAN HARPER, in his official and individual capacity; COMMANDER GEORGE TROSKY, in his official and individual capacity; and THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. 13-2219; United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2012

Defendants Harper & Trosky dismissed by Court during trial of 2013. March 2014 - 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals Affirmed Jury Verdict in favor of Defendant City of Pittsburgh.

JAMAAL R. GRIFFIN v. JEFFERY A. WINGARD, Badge #16253; STEVE PIACENTI; CITY OF PITTSBURGH; TARA SMITH, Magistrate Judge, Jurisdiction Lincoln Avenue, No. 13- 00792, United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2013

April 2014 U.S. District Court Order granting Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

CHRISTIE A. LEONARD v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, NATHAN E. HARPER, in his individual capacity, and ADAM M. SKWERES, individually and an officer in the Police Department of the City of Pittsburgh, No. 13-3913; United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Civil Rights – Sexual Harassment

Year of Claim: 2013

June 2014 Order Affirming USDC dismissal of Plaintiff's Complaint on 8/27/13.

ADRIENNE YOUNG v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. C-10-001; Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations.

Civil Rights – Discrimination

Year of Claim: 2010

September 2014 – Commission closed file and issued Plaintiff Right to Sue letter.

ADRIENNE YOUNG v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, COLLEEN BRUST, RENYE KACSUTA, THOMAS NEE, CHARLES HENDERSON, LINDA FRANCES, MARILYN LAHOOD, PAUL LARKIN, THOMAS MCCAFFREY, DEBBIE PUC, COLLEEN SYPOLT, DAN TRBOVICH, No. 13-2469; United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

Civil Rights – False Arrest

Year of Claim: 2010

June 2014 3rd Circuit Affirmed USDC Order of 2013 granting City Defendants Motion for Summary Judgment and dismissing matter.

TONY BANKS v. NATE HARPER, Chief of Police; OFFICER FREEMAN (P.O.D.); OFFICER SMELTZ (P.P.D.); SGT. ZETT (P.O.D.); OFFICER GORECKI (P.P.D.); OFFICER MARTIN (P.P.D.); OFFICER SLATCOFF (P.P.D.); OFFICER WILLIS (P.P.D.); OFFICER HANLEY (P.P.D.); OFFICER LINCOLN (P.P.D.) and OFFICER ROSATO (P.P.D.), No. 12-1850; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Civil Rights – Excessive Force
Year of Claim: 2012
Order granting Judgment for all Defendants and against Plaintiff dated April 25, 2014.

LYNNE THOMPSON v. SIMONE GODSON, aka Pittsburgh Police Officer; THOMAS NEE, aka Pittsburgh Police Officer, Supervisor; MICHELLE, aka Simone Godson's partner; City of Pittsburgh Mayor LUKE RAVENSTAHL and County Executive RICHARD FITZGERALD, No. GD 13-001603; Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.
Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment
Year of Claim: 2013
Court dismissed all Defendants except Officer Godson in August 2013 during argument for Preliminary Objections. Court ordered Plaintiff to file Amended Complaint in re: Defendant Godson. Plaintiff never filed amended complaint. Matter dismissed.

BETH POUNDS v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, CHR No. C-11-003; Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations.
Civil Rights – Harassment, Racial Discrimination
Year of Claim: 2011
PCHR Dismissed matter 10/1/2012.

KEITH SANDERS v. ELVIS DURATOVIC, and THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. CA 14-0306; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment
Year of Claim: 2014
Court ordered matter to be Administratively Closed on April 30, 2014.

5. 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:

32

KEVIN RACKO v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH AND TROY SIGNORELLA, No. GD 03-5318; Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.
Tort – Motor Vehicle Accident involving Police vehicle
Date of Claim: 2003

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

WILLIAM H. BURGESS v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH AND TIMOTHY MCCONKEY, No. GD 08-002999; Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.
Tort - Personal Injury – Motor Vehicle Accident involving Police vehicle.
Year of Claim: 2008

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, No. CA 10-1135; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.*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. Awaiting rulings on Post-Trial Motions.*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*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*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*EVELYN MARIE C. REESE, Administratrix 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*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*ANNETTE BROOKINS and DONALD BROOKINS, Administrators of the Estate of RASHAAD BROOKINS, Deceased v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, Police Officer RONALD W. ABSTEN, Police Officer KEVIN J. SWIMKOSKY, Police Officer JOHN DOE, No. 12-1429; 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

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

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

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. CA 14-00004; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2014

All Defendants except Officers LaBella & Vitalbo were dismissed pursuant to Order granting Summary Judgment. Trial scheduled for March 2014.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. CA 14-00879; 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

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

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

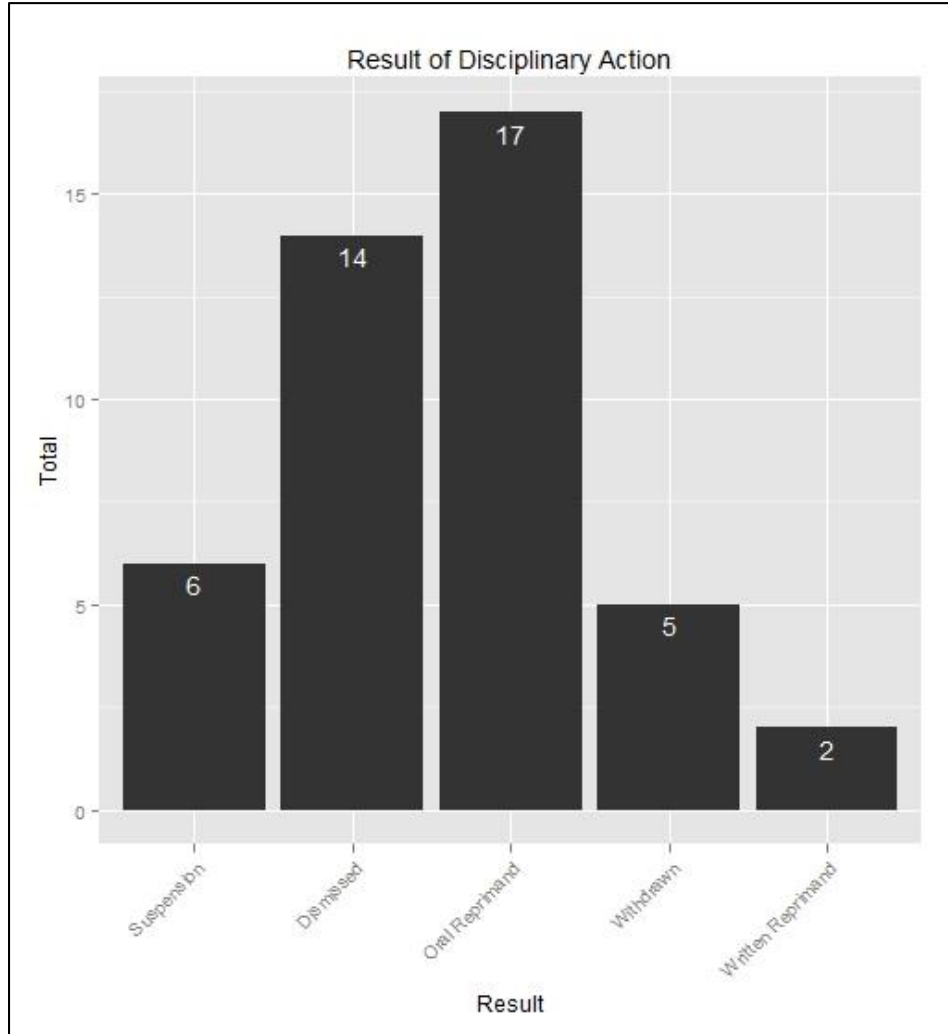


Pittsburgh Police Disciplinary Actions, 2014

- 1) Total Disciplinary Actions Initiated: 44
- 2) In 2014, there were 44 cases of police disciplinary actions initiated involving 41 officers. Of the 44 cases, 44 were finalized. (0 case/s are/is pending.)
- 3) The majority of infractions for which a disciplinary action was initiated in 2014 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
Neglect of Duty	2
Conduct	8
Court Appearance	1
Drug/Alcohol Policy	1
Excessive Force	2
Insubordination	2
JNET Policy	2
Missed Court	1
Motor Vehicle Stops	1
Operation Police Vehicle	8
Police Vehicle Collision	1
Punctuality	1
Responding Officer/Leaving Post	1
Responding Officer	1
Seat Belt	8
Secondary employment	1
Warrantless Search and Seizure	2

- 4) Disciplinary Action by Result: Disciplinary action initiated can result in six different outcomes:
- The disciplinary action can be withdrawn
 - The disciplinary action can be dismissed
 - An oral reprimand
 - A written reprimand
 - Suspension
 - Five day suspension pending termination
- 5) The graphic below shows a breakdown of the result of disciplinary actions in 2014:



6) The table below displays the outcome of each charge initiated in 2014:

Charge	Suspension	Dismissed	Oral Reprimand	Withdrawn	Written Reprimand
Absenteeism	0	0	0	1	0
Neglect of Duty	1	0	0	0	1
Conduct	1	2	3	1	1
Court Appearance	0	1	0	0	0
Drug/Alcohol Policy	1	0	0	0	0
Excessive Force	1	1	0	0	0
Insubordination	0	1	0	1	0
JNET Policy	0	0	1	1	0
Missed Court	0	0	0	1	0
Motor Vehicle Stops	0	0	1	0	0
Operation Police Vehicle	0	5	3	0	0
Police Vehicle Collision	0	0	1	0	0
Punctuality	1	0	0	0	0
Responding Officer/Leaving Post	0	0	1	0	0
Responding Officer	0	0	1	0	0
Seat Belt	0	2	6	0	0
Secondary employment	1	0	0	0	0
Warrantless Search and Seizure	0	2	0	0	0



Bureau of Police Units

Investigations Branch (as of December 31, 2014)

MAJOR CRIMES		Acting Commander Daniel Herrmann	
Unit	Supervisor	Phone Number	Description
Arson	SGT Richard Begenwald	412-782-7646	The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines arson as any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.
Auto		412-255-2911	The UCR defines motor vehicle theft as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. In the UCR Program, a motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle which runs on land surfaces and not on rails. Examples of motor vehicles include sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles. Motor vehicle theft does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment or water craft such as motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis. The taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access is excluded.
Burglary	SGT Kevin Gasiorowski	412-323-7155	The UCR defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. To classify an offense as a burglary, the use of force to gain entry need not have occurred. The Program has three sub-classifications for burglary: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. The UCR definition of "structure" includes, for example, apartment, barn, house trailer or houseboat when used as a permanent dwelling, office, railroad car (but not automobile), stable, and vessel.
Robbery	SGT Michael Piylih	412-323-7151	The UCR defines robbery as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
Night Felony	SGT William Haines	412-323-7147	The Night Felony Unit investigates crimes and processes crime scenes that occur between the hours of midnight and 8:00 am.
MAJOR CRIMES		Acting Commander Daniel Herrmann	

Unit	Supervisor	Phone Number	Description
Mobile Crime Unit	SGT Michael DelCimmuto	412-323-7131	Crime scene investigators are responsible for conducting a thorough search of all major crime scenes in order to identify document, collect, and preserve all physical evidence.
Computer Crimes		412-323-7138	Computer Crimes is responsible for searching and securing all digital forensic evidence and for the proper preparation for transportation and recovery of digital forensic data. Detectives are members of High Tech Regional Task Force and the Financial Crimes Task Force.
Homicide	SGT Lavonnie Bickerstaff SGT Timothy Westwood	412-323-7161	The UCR defines murder and non-negligent manslaughter as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. The UCR Program does not include the following situations in this offense classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.
Witness Protection	SGT Marcia Malloy	412-323-7843	Witness protection provides temporary/permanent relocation and security to material witnesses and/or victims who testify against criminals who commit violent crimes.
Sex Assault and Family Crisis (SAFC)	SGT Joseph Gannon	412-323-7141	The SAFC Unit investigates all sexual offenses, child abuse cases, child abductions/attempted abductions, Megan Law violators, missing person cases and hate crimes. Sex Assault and Family Crisis investigates all sexual offenses, all child abuse cases, child abductions or attempted abductions, hate crimes and Megan's Law violations.
Missing Persons		412-323-7141	The Missing Persons Unit investigates all missing person cases for the city of Pittsburgh.

Notes on SAFC & Missing Persons:

Rape, as defined in the UCR, is the "Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim."

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

<http://www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us/EntryPage.aspx>

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

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

NARCOTICS & VICE		Commander Linda Barone Lieutenant Robert Roth	
Unit	Supervisor	Phone Number	Description
Administration	SGT Michael Tracy	412-323-7761	Responsible for the seizure of money and property that was obtained or purchased through illegal activities.
Weed & Seed	SGT John Fisher		Is a comprehensive joint law enforcement and community investment strategy designed to help make communities safer.
Investigations	SGT Anthony Palermo SGT Nathaniel Hawthorne SGT Cristyn Zett SGT Scott Lukitsch		The Investigative Units are responsible for investigating the use and distribution of all controlled substances, prostitution, illegal gambling and nuisance bars within the City of Pittsburgh. Additionally, detectives work in conjunction with various local, state and federal agencies to network and share resources that can allow for the enforcement of narcotics and firearms violations on these levels when appropriate.
Firearms Tracking Unit	SGT Shirley Epperson		Responsible for investigating the origin of all firearms seized by the Pittsburgh Police.
Graffiti Squad			Responsible for investigating and referring for prosecution cases of graffiti throughout the City. The City of Pittsburgh Graffiti Squad is nationally known as a leading authority on graffiti investigations.

Notes on Narcotics & Vice:

Narcotics & Vice personnel work with the community to educate about and assist in the eradication of illegal drugs and guns. Detectives attend community meetings and conduct drug and firearm safety presentations to schools and community groups.

Operations Branch

Pittsburgh Police Zones – 2014 Summary			
Category	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Commander	Commander Lavonnie Bickerstaff	Commander Eric Holmes	Commander Karen Dixon
Community Resource Officer	Officer Larry Crawford	Officer Dave Wareham & Antoine Davis	Officer Christine Luffey
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 Bonair 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	5.0	8.5
Sworn Personnel Assigned	92	90	93
Calls for Service	41819	46882	46334
Park & Walks	1431	5894	1586
Traffic Stops	4370	4480	5733
Field Contacts	1276	821	1174
Part I Crimes	2073	1841	2414
Change in Part I Crime (from 2012)	-4%	-7.7%	-2.2%
Part II Crimes	3606	2721	4310
Arrests	2748	4695	3366
VUFA Arrests	122	38	53

Note: Zone Park & Walks extracted from calls for service data using a call type of "Police Park & Walk"

Pittsburgh Police Zones – 2014 Summary			
Category	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6
Commander	Commander Daniel Herrmann	Commander Jason Lando	Commander Christopher Ragland
Community Resource Officer	Officer Shannon Leshen & Officer Thomas Pauley	Officer Mike Gay	Officer Ken Stevwing
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	40254	47209	31393
Park & Walks	2330	7487	2520
Traffic Stops	2862	2283	4640
Field Contacts	434	1427	592
Part I Crimes	2159	2406	1190
Change in Part I Crime (from 2012)	-8.6%	-3.4%	-3.8%
Part II Crimes	2487	3238	2168
Arrests	1511	1962	1170
VUFA Arrests	25	140	33

Citywide Police ordered tows (non-abandoned vehicles): 2,248

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

Motorcycle Unit: There were twenty-three officers assigned to the motorcycle unit in 2014 consisting of one lieutenant, three sergeants, and nineteen officers.

The primary duties of the motorcycle officers are traffic enforcement and the management of major civic events. The a.m. shift officers are assigned to both the downtown area for morning rush hour, and to school zones for speed enforcements. The split shift officers are assigned to speed enforcement, followed by afternoon rush hour and then once again to speed enforcement. While not detailed to enforcement, all motorcycle officers are assigned to zone patrols. Areas for speed enforcement and school zone enforcement are directed by complaints. All complaints received thru the 311 system, zone commanders, community meetings, city council requests or any other source are responded to.

Motorcycle officers are assigned to all major events within the city. Games and concerts at Heinz Field, PNC Park, and the Consol Energy Center are staffed with motorcycle officers. Officers work the traffic take and break of the event, and then provide patrols in the area during the time of the event. Officers manned parades, festivals, and community public safety events. Motorcycle officers provided escorts for all dignitaries that visited the city. Officers provided funeral escorts for all retired officers who passed away as well as for the family members of other police officers upon request. Motorcycle officers also assist other units by back filling vacancies.

Traffic Control and Enforcement Conducted by the Motorcycle Unit

Parkers	Movers	Traffic Stops	Tows	Calls
3834	5065	9383	893	14,994

Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Unit: The City of Pittsburgh Police Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Unit (CVE) is made up of two full time officers and four part time officers. The two full time officers are strictly dedicated to commercial vehicle enforcement. The other four officers are assigned to the traffic division and supplement the unit as needed.

Of the six officers all are certified through Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) as Motor Carrier Inspectors. All six of these officers/inspectors are certified to conduct motor coach inspections and are also certified in vehicle weights and measures. All of these officers/inspectors are certified to conduct Haz-Mat inspections. Three of these officers/inspectors are certified as Cargo Tank Inspectors.

The City of Pittsburgh Police CVE Unit conducted a total 1,480 inspections. Of all the inspections completed 60 were Motor-Coach/Bus Inspections, 90 were Haz-Mat Inspections, and 33 Cargo Tank Inspections were completed. Inspectors placed 107 Vehicles OUT OF SERVICE (OOS) and 23 Drivers OOS. Inspectors found a total of 1,002 Violations and wrote 133 Citations for these violations.

Collision Investigation Unit: The Collision Investigations Unit consists of 10 traffic officers and 1 sergeant who are responsible for investigating all collisions that involve fatalities and/or critical injuries. Officers also respond to and investigate all reportable crashes involving a city police vehicle. In 2014, fifty-three collisions resulting in

14 fatalities and 17 critical injuries. Seventy-five vehicles were given a state safety inspection by our five certified State Inspection Mechanics.

Tow Pound Operations: The Towing and Impound Services is the liaison between the City of Pittsburgh and McGann and Chester LLC, who remains the secure facility for vehicles that are towed by the police for violating auto laws. The unit also files the original towing notices and returns all seized, revoked or suspended registration plates and drivers licenses to PENNDOT. In 2014, McGann and Chester towed and secured 7,056 vehicles for the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.

Abandoned Vehicles: The primary goal of this section is to remove abandoned vehicles as quickly as possible in a legal manner so as to improve neighborhoods from blight and safety hazards. It is staffed by a civilian and a police officer. In addition, there are six police officers (one from each zone) assigned to tow abandoned vehicles in their respective zones. There were 1251 abandoned vehicles investigated in 2014 resulting in 669 tows, 476 vehicles discovered having been moved, 29 vehicles moved to private property after receiving notice and 50 were brought up to code.

SWAT Team/Tactical Operations Section (TOS): The primary mission of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police SWAT Team is to provide a quick and tactical response to critical incidents. The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police recognizes that it is essential to the safety of its citizens that a highly trained and highly skilled tactical team be properly manned and available if the need arises to handle critical incidents. There were 122 deployments of the unit in 2014. Below is a breakdown of deployments over the previous 6 years:

Type of Incident	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Hostage Situations	1	3	8	3	5	5
Active Shooter	1	0	1	2	1	0
Barricaded Persons	20	19	33	29	22	21
High Risk Warrant Service	45	73	74	48	97	74
Marksman/Observer Operations	14	7	2	10	3	0
Tactical Support	13	14	17	18	118	20
Dignitary Protection	0	1	3	7	1	2
Mutual Aid Region 13	2	3	7	5	4	0
Total Deployments	96	120	145	122	251	122

Tactical Negotiations Team (TNT): The City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police recognizes the inherently special value of each human life, and it is the mandate of the Tactical Negotiations Team (TNT) to save lives and to resolve critical incidents while attempting to avoid unnecessary risk to officers, citizens, victims and subjects. The TNT seeks to resolve crisis situations through a combined application of tactics and negotiations, resulting in the peaceful resolution with all public safety personnel uninjured, all hostages and victims rescued and all subjects in custody.

During the calendar year of 2014, TNT responded to approximately 78 callouts with SWAT in addition to approximately 120 other calls in which their skills were used to peacefully resolve situations.

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

Breath Testing Unit: The Breath Testing Unit assists in the investigation and prosecution of impaired drivers throughout the City. In addition to administering various impairment tests to determine the level of intoxication of drivers, these officers also respond to the various hospitals in the area to have blood drawn during the

investigation of alcohol or drug related crashes. The officers in this section administer an average of 79 impairment tests every month. Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Breath testing is available to other municipal police agencies, university police departments, the Pittsburgh Police CRRU and the PA Fish and Boat Commission. Sub categories of the Breath Testing unit include DRE (Drug Recognition Expert) and the DUI Task Force, which include monthly DUI checkpoints. Members of the Pittsburgh Police and other agencies arrested and tested 952 individuals for impaired driving in 2014. Results by unit/agency:

- Zone 1 – 143 DUI tests
- Zone 2 – 103 DUI tests
- Zone 3 – 263 DUI tests
- Zone 4 – 149 DUI tests
- Zone 5 – 79 DUI tests
- Zone 6 – 107 DUI tests
- S.D.D/Traffic – 23 DUI tests
- N/V – 2 DUI test
- Pittsburgh Police DUI Checkpoints – 48 DUI tests
- Carnegie Mellon Police - 8 DUI tests
- University of Pittsburgh Police – 0 DUI tests
- Greentree Police Department – 1 DUI test
- McKees Rocks - 0 DUI test
- Fish and Boat Commission – 13 DUI tests
- Port Authority Police – 0 DUI tests
- Allegheny County Sheriff Department – 3 DUI tests
- Duquesne University – 3 DUI tests
- PA State Police - 1 DUI test
- Invalid – 2 tests
- Incomplete – 1 test
- Insufficient – 1 test
- No Test Given – 2 tests (Passed SFST)

2014 Statistics for the DUI Task Force

- 218 DUI tests from blood draw
- 40 requests for DRE (Drug Recognition Expert)
- 157 Refusals

Click It or Ticket and Smooth Operator Grants: In 2014, SDD performed numerous Click It or Ticket (Buckle Up) and Smooth Operator (Aggressive Drivers) Campaigns and received \$55,300 in grant monies.

We utilize safety checkpoints, seatbelt minicade details, and traffic enforcement patrols for the Buckle Up campaign. 2014 Buckle Up statistics:

<u>Type of Incident</u>	<u>Count</u>
Officer contacts	1867
Occupant protection violations	100
Speeding citations	261
Other moving citations	636
Driving under suspension	40
Equipment citations	131

The Aggressive Driving program is zero tolerance enforcement for aggressive driving. It was set up over three different time periods during the year. Our agency utilized stationary speed enforcement and mobile traffic enforcement activities on State Rt. 19 (Banksville Rd, West Liberty Ave, Marshall Ave) and State Rt. 51 (Saw Mill Run Blvd, West Carson St). These roadways are mandated by PENNDOT based upon reportable crash data on state roadways. Aggressive Driving program statistics:

<u>Type of Incident</u>	<u>Count</u>
Officer contacts	885
Speeding citations	336

Other moving citations	999
Occupant protection violations	481
Driving under suspensions	143
Various arrests	1

Child Occupant Protection Education Station (COPEs): The COPEs program at SDD is operational on the 4th Friday from 0900-1600 and the 3rd Tuesday from 1300-2000. COPEs educated over 250 parents in 2014 on the proper installation of car seats and child/passenger seat safety.

Also, Pittsburgh Police Child Passenger Safety (CPS) technicians assist other agencies in the region on a monthly basis by conducting car seat checks at their facilities. The average number of appointments in those 4 hour events is 28, with a maximum of 32.

Administration Branch (as of December 31, 2014)

INTELLIGENCE UNIT		Office of the Chief of Staff	
Unit	Supervisor	Phone Number	Description
Field Detectives	SGT Barry Budd	412-323-7845	Responsible for maintaining a central, criminal intelligence database. Subject matter experts on gangs, crime, violence, and trends. Intelligence Detectives are partners with the GVI Detectives and assist in the GVI mission. The detectives collect, evaluate, analyze, and disseminate information about criminals, particularly as it relates to traditional organized crime, narcotics, street gangs, and emerging crime groups. The detectives identify gangs and gang members, and identify new and emerging trends in criminal activity.
Physical Security Intelligence & Threat Assessment (PSITA)			Investigate multiple types of extremism, disruptive criminal groups, track hate crimes and hate crime groups. Work with local Department of Homeland Security entities and conducts threat assessments & emergency response plans for law enforcement. Partnership with businesses for connectivity and information share.
Criminal Analysis Squad			Detectives and civilian crime analysts who are subject matter experts in data collection, analysis, reporting, and dissemination. In addition to Requests for Information (RFI's) that are received and processed from Law Enforcement these Detectives process request from schools, social and safety oriented organizations, etc. They are responsible for creating products of every type; from mapping, to charting, to statistical reports; including special skills required to operate numerous data systems.
Intelligence Analysis			Duties include gathering, analyzing, and evaluating information from a variety of sources. Use intelligence data to anticipate and prevent criminal activities, such as terrorism and gang violence. Create multiple analytical products and ensure intelligence best practices are being followed.

INTELLIGENCE UNIT		Office of the Chief of Staff	
Mayor Protective Services Detail			The PBP Intelligence Unit is responsible for coordinating the physical protection of the Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh. These duties may consist of - pre-site surveys, close protection, multiple detective operations, and police vehicle operations, etc.
Dignitary Protection Unit			All personnel within the Criminal Intelligence Unit also serve as the PBP DPU. The PBP partners with the local USSS in providing support to dignitary visits; as well as all PBP operations for dignitaries or high profile persons within the City of Pittsburgh from any office of government or designated persons.

The Mission of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Criminal Planning & Intelligence Unit is to gather information from the widest and most diverse sources possible in a manner consistent with state and federal law, as well as industry standards in order to analyze information to provide tactical and strategic intelligence on the existence - identities and capabilities - criminal enterprises - and to further crime prevention and enforcement objectives of the Bureau.

Highlighted functions:

- Responsible for dignitary protection duties: Provides dignitary protection support to federal, state, local and high profile individuals as requested and/or needed.
- Provides the Chief of Police with a central criminal intelligence database and resulting analyses relating to narcotics crime, street gang crime, traditional organized crime, non-traditional organized crime, emerging crime groups and security threat groups;
- PSITA:
 - Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources/Physical Security duties - threat assessments on venues, events and critical infrastructures
 - Liaison and working partner with DHS security initiative
 - Special focus on hate crimes
 - Coordinate and create "Foot Prints" program to establish emergency response plans for Law Enforcement within City schools
 - Primary contributor and creators of Intelligence Snapshots and Situational Awareness briefs that are typically a Bureau of Police internal product to keep Bureau personnel aware of ongoing or future events
- Intel Liaison Officer (ILO) Program:
 - Formalized information sharing with designated PBP Zone Officers
 - Monthly meetings at PBP Intel Office
 - Weekly cooperative meetings/enforcement in Zones
- Member of the PBP Pittsburgh Initiative to Reduce Crime (PIRC) Initiative:
 - Provide stats and analysis
 - Conduct enforcement operations
 - Coordinate and work cooperatively with adult and juvenile probation

- Assist Operations and Investigations Branch Personnel
- Prepared intelligence/analytical products in support of tactical and strategic objectives:
 - Project Safe Neighborhoods
 - Intelligence Briefs
 - Officer Safety Bulletins
 - Greater Pittsburgh Gang Working Group (GPGWG)
 - Intelligence Snapshots – Situational Awareness
 - National Integrated Ballistic Information (NIBIN) Network Report
**Note: Products are designed for either external or internal distribution*
- NIBIN Link Analysis Summary: In conjunction with the Department of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Allegheny County Office of the Medical Examiner, continued to develop and implement an effective system to conduct in-depth analysis of data from the NIBIN
- Project Safe Neighborhoods – Anti-Gang:
 - Continuing efforts in the identification of street gangs and members
 - Worked extensively with Juvenile Probation to apprehend violent youth
- Developed, Designed and Delivered Gang Awareness Training for Public Schools and other agencies:
 - Allegheny Intermediate Unit
 - Sto-Rox School District
 - Pennsylvania Department of Corrections
 - Adult and Juvenile Probation
- Stamped Heroin Tracking:
 - Produced Heroin Market Assessment
 - This data is shared with State Police
- Assisted Federal and State Law Enforcement Agencies in investigations
- An active participant in the Major Cities Chiefs Association Intelligence Unit Commanders Group:
 - Participation in several meetings throughout the year in various cities and focus on Criminal Intelligence as an advisory and creative committee to the Chiefs of Police of MCCA members
 - Participation in Criminal Intelligence sharing, intelligence standards and training, and intelligence projects
- National Suspicious Activity Reporting:
 - PBP Intelligence Unit is fulfilling the DHS NSI (National Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative) that is directed to all local Police Departments
 - PBP Intelligence Unit developed and has responsibility for education, collection, and dissemination of the PBP local Suspicious Activity Reporting through the PBP Intelligence Unit developed S.O.A.R (Suspicious Observation and Activity Report) and or national reports as they grow in utilization and dissemination across the country
- **Crime Analysis:** Maintains crime statistics for the City of Pittsburgh.
 - Develop and maintain current & historical data
 - Review daily offense and arrest reports for patterns
 - Crime Analysis Products

SUPPORT SERVICES (as of December 31, 2014)		Commander Cheryl Doubt Lieutenant Thomas J. Atkins Lieutenant Charles A. Rodriguez	
Unit	Supervisor	Phone Number	Description
Property/Supply Room	SGT Lynn Kohnfelder	412-323-7900	Maintains and manages operations pertaining to evidence seized, property recovered and supplies, uniforms & equipment for the Bureau of Police.

SUPPORT SERVICES (as of December 31, 2014)		Commander Cheryl Doubt Lieutenant Thomas J. Atkins Lieutenant Charles A. Rodriguez	
			<p>The Property/Supply Room is where citizens go to recover property that had been seized as evidence in a case and where employees of the Bureau of Police go to get general supplies police uniforms and equipment.</p> <p>Normal hours of operation are Monday through Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. and are closed on City holidays (<i>see notes below</i>).</p>
Central Records and Reports Unit (CRRU) The CRRU consists of the Record Room, the Warrant Office and the Telephone Reporting Unit.			
CRRU – Record Room	Shift Supervisor Michael Farkal	412-255-2920 412-255-2921	<p>The Record Room, located on the third floor of the Pittsburgh Municipal Courts Building, 660 First Ave, Pittsburgh PA 15219, is where the public obtains copies of police reports.</p> <p>This unit processes police reports, records and other police documents through coding and data entry. It provides quality control of data and final review of police reports for Uniform Crime Report coding and reporting to the state and federal governments. The unit processes court ordered expungements.</p> <p>Normal hours of operation are Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. and are closed on City holidays (<i>see notes below</i>).</p>
CRRU – Telephone Reports Unit		Dial 911	<p>Specific incidents referred by the Emergency Operations Center that do not require the physical presence of a police officer on-scene to resolve the incident.</p> <p>This allows officers to respond to higher priority calls for service and maintain proactive patrols.</p> <p>In 2013, the unit had 5,326 calls dispatched with 4,249 reports taken.</p>
CRRU – Reports/Warrant Office	SGT Sean E. Duffy SGT James Kohnen SGT Dominick C. Sciulli SGT Mark D. Stuart	412-255-8817	<p>Processes all arrests for city officers.</p> <p>Maintains a list of active warrants.</p>
Court Liaison Unit	SGT Rebecca Bassano SGT Cassandra Wisniewski		<p>Consists of police supervisors and clerical staff assigned to the Criminal/Juvenile Courts and the Municipal Courts to act as a liaison between the various county agencies (Court Administrator's Office, DA's Office & Public Defender's Office) and the various private agencies involved in court</p>

SUPPORT SERVICES <i>(as of December 31, 2014)</i>		Commander Cheryl Doubt Lieutenant Thomas J. Atkins Lieutenant Charles A. Rodriguez	
			<p>proceedings and processes.</p> <p>The Court Liaison supervisors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure constant communications among the various agencies for successful prosecution and positive outcomes. - Manages court time for officers. - Assigns a liaison officer to Traffic Court for disposition of traffic citations. - Logs and processes traffic/non-traffic citations generated by city officers through the courts.
Summary Warrant Squad	SGT Mark D. Stuart		<p>Comprised of 1 sergeant and 4 officers who address outstanding summary warrants in which violators have failed to respond to the courts.</p> <p>In 2013, the squad cleared 2,993 warrants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 669 were cleared in person by the officers resulting in \$87,445.01 being brought directly to arraignment court in guilty and not-guilty pleas. - 2,324 warrants were cleared as a result of direct and indirect efforts by the squad with their various notification processes. <p>Ninety-seven percent of the 2,993 warrants went to summary trial, resulting in \$230,930.40 in fines being collected.</p>
Computer Operations	SGT Anthony F. Cortopassi		<p>Works directly with the Innovation & Performance Department to develop, field and maintain the various computer systems and applications used by the Bureau.</p> <p>Manages JNET/NCIC/CLEAN operations for the Bureau.</p> <p><i>(see notes below)</i></p>

Property/Supply Room:

The following rules apply:

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

One of the following criteria MUST be met for evidence that is held at the Property Room to be released:

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

In 2014, the Property Room:

- Processed, warehoused and maintained chain of custody for 3,160 numbered cases.
- Destroyed 22 weapons
- Deposited \$287,489.58
- Collected \$1,022,571.00 in 2014 and currently have \$416,438.01 of 2014 money.*

**Deposits made following external audits of property room, 2010 is the most recent year eligible for deposit.*

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

CRRU – Record Room:

The following rules apply:

- Reports are obtainable in person or by mail with proof of identification.
- The public is entitled to all Incident Reports (Form 2.0). The cost is currently set at \$15.00 (as of October 8, 2007).
- The public does not have access to Investigative Reports (Form 3.0). Victims of the following crimes DO have access to 3.0 Report:
 - Hit & run,
 - Identity theft,
 - Burglary or robbery (release of Form 3.0 is limited to a list items reported taken during the crime. Other information on the Form 3.0 will be redacted),
 - Theft or fraud (release of Form 3.0 is limited to a list items reported taken during the crime. Other information on the Form 3.0 will be redacted),
- Persons involved in a collision can obtain copies of the reports. Price will be determined by individual collision.

In 2014, the Record Room:

- Processed 77,422 reports.
- provided front counter service:
 - processed 6,462 mail inquiries,
 - serviced 3,107 on-site customer requests,
 - Answered/resolved 7,452 telephone requests.
- Conducted records processing cost recovery totaling \$129,433.00



Crime in the City of Pittsburgh, 2014

A note on crime statistics: Crime statistics are not 100% accurate, as they only represent reported crimes. Reporting varies greatly by crime type with violent crime being reported far more frequently than property crime.

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

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

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

Part I Crimes: Part I Crimes are 8 main offenses used to gauge the state of crime in the United States. They are:

Crimes Against People

Homicide
Forcible Rape
Robbery
Aggravated Assault

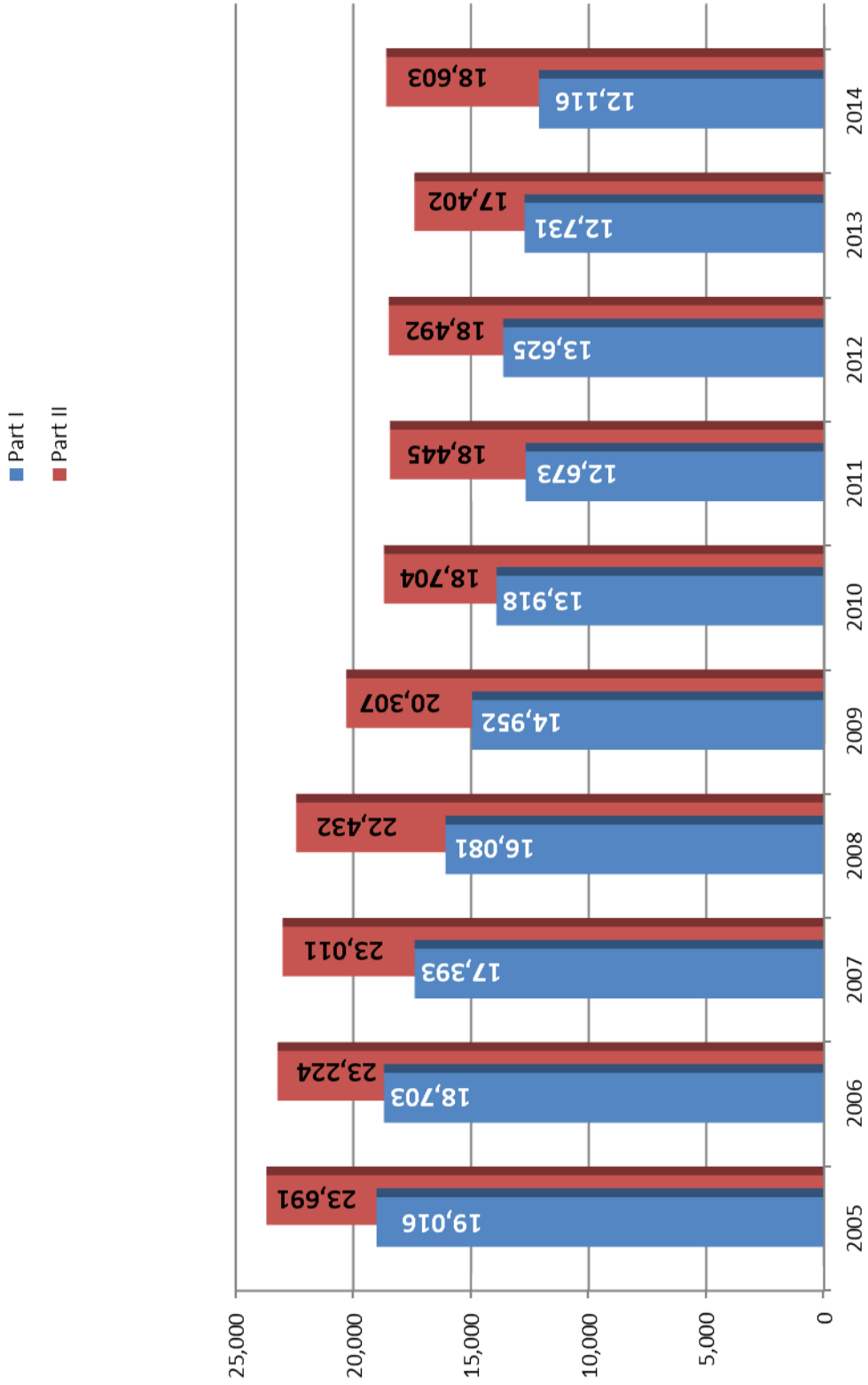
Crimes Against Property

Burglary
Larceny-Theft
Motor Vehicle Theft
Arson

PITTSBURGH Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement					Pittsburgh 2014 Clearance Rates	National 2013 Clearance Rates (latest available)
CITYWIDE	2013	2014	Change	% Change		
Homicide	46	71	23	50.0%	48%	64.1%
Rape	90	97	7	7.8%	67%	40.6%
Robbery	967	947	-20	-2.1%	45%	29.4%
Agg Assault	1259	1321	62	4.9%	56%	57.7%
Violent Crime	2362	2434	72	3.0%		

Burglary	2176	2058	-118	-5.4%	22%	13.1%
Larceny	7297	6861	-436	-6.0%	20%	22.4%
Vehicle Theft	676	577	-99	-14.6%	33%	14.2%
Arson	220	186	-34	-15.5%	31%	not available
Property Crime	10369	9682	-687	-6.6%		
Total Part I Crime	12,731	12,116	-615	-4.8%		

Citywide Crime (10 years) - Part I and II





Crime by Neighborhood, 2014

Crimes by Neighborhood are divided into three distinct sections: Part I Crimes, Part II Crimes and Total Crime Rate (Part I & Part II) per 100 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) and then multiplying by 100. The resulting crime rate should not be used to compare one neighborhood to another; but, rather as a starting point to study crime in your neighborhood.

If you are concerned with your neighborhood crime rate, use the following two sections (Part I and Part II Crimes by Neighborhood) of Crimes by Neighborhood to investigate what type crime is driving the crime rate in your neighborhood. Page numbers for each neighborhood and their respective Part I and Part II Crime are provided for your reference.

You should then work with the police; your community leaders and your neighborhood watch groups to help develop methods to reduce that crime. As noted, the crime rate only reflects the rate of crime as it impacts our fixed population and does not consider the many visitors that come into our City to work and to enjoy themselves.

Neighborhood	2010 Population	Total Part I Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Part II Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Crimes per 100 Citizens
Allegheny Center	933	99	57	205	64	32.58
Allegheny West	462	43	57	63	64	22.94
Allentown	2,500	140	57	347	64	19.48
Arlington	1,869	52	57	133	64	9.90
Arlington Heights	244	15	57	52	64	27.46
Banksville	4,144	60	57	103	65	3.93
Bedford Dwellings	1,202	65	57	156	65	18.39
Beechview	7,974	182	57	408	65	7.40
Beltzhoover	1,925	100	57	171	65	14.08
Bloomfield	8,442	308	57	358	65	7.89
Bluff	6,600	134	58	280	65	6.27
Bon Air	808	12	58	67	65	9.78
Brighton Heights	7,247	251	58	356	65	8.38
Brookline	13,214	265	58	483	65	5.66
California Kirkbride	761	45	58	129	65	22.86
Carrick	10,113	427	58	796	66	12.09
Central Business District	3,629	860	58	883	66	48.03

Neighborhood	2010 Population	Total Part I Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Part II Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Crimes per 100 Citizens
Central Lawrenceville	4,482	136	58	182	66	7.10
Central North Side	2,923	179	58	241	66	14.37
Central Oakland	6,086	216	58	238	66	7.46
Chartiers City	477	16	58	24	66	8.39
Chateau	11	68	58	107	66	1590.91
Crafton Heights	3,814	99	58	201	66	7.87
Crawford Roberts	2,256	104	58	174	66	12.32
Duquesne Heights	2,425	42	58	71	66	4.66
East Allegheny	2,136	244	59	472	67	33.52
East Carnegie	570	8	59	26	67	5.96
East Hills	3,169	103	59	259	67	11.42
East Liberty	5,869	471	59	559	67	17.55
Elliott	2,381	93	59	186	67	11.72
Esplen	301	28	59	36	67	21.26
Fairywood	1,002	29	59	29	67	5.79
Fineview	1,285	58	59	125	67	14.24
Friendship	1,785	76	59	68	67	8.07
Garfield	3,675	130	59	275	67	11.02
Glen Hazel	716	24	59	44	68	9.50
Greenfield	7,294	120	59	179	68	4.10
Hays	362	9	59	13	68	6.08
Hazelwood	4,317	161	59	308	68	10.86
Highland Park	6,395	184	59	184	68	5.75
Homewood North	3,280	256	60	365	68	18.93
Homewood South	2,344	222	60	383	68	25.81
Homewood West	818	73	60	119	68	23.47
Knoxville	3,747	222	60	399	68	16.57
Larimer	1,728	152	60	193	68	19.97
Lincoln Lemington						
Belmar	4883	333	60	275	69	12.45
Lincoln Place	3227	47	60	78	69	3.87
Lower Lawrenceville	2,341	97	60	158	69	10.89
Manchester	2,130	84	60	145	69	10.75
Marshall Shadeland	6,043	220	60	328	69	9.07
Middle Hill	1,707	94	60	254	69	20.39
Morningside	3,346	53	60	75	69	3.83
Mount Oliver	509	14	60	28	69	8.25
Mount Washington	8799	328	60	480	69	9.18
New Homestead	990	4	60	17	69	2.12
North Oakland	10,551	200	61	201	70	3.80
North Shore	303	112	61	311	70	139.60
Northview Heights	1,214	97	61	201	70	24.55
Oakwood	1,027	20	61	31	70	4.97
Overbrook	3,644	103	61	139	70	6.64
Perry North	4,050	146	61	207	70	8.72

Neighborhood	2010 Population	Total Part I Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Part II Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Crimes per 100 Citizens
Perry South	4,145	192	61	307	70	12.04
Point Breeze	5,315	124	61	91	70	4.05
Point Breeze North	2,054	99	61	79	70	8.67
Polish Hill	1,274	28	61	57	70	6.67
Regent Square	928	16	61	16	71	3.45
Ridgemont	483	15	61	14	71	6.00
Saint Clair	209	5	61	20	71	11.96
Shadyside	13,915	488	61	388	71	6.30
Sheraden	5,299	269	61	424	71	13.08
South Oakland	2,969	115	62	144	71	8.72
South Shore	19	47	62	149	71	1031.58
South Side Flats	6,597	739	62	1216	71	29.63
South Side Slopes	4,423	168	62	242	71	9.27
Spring Garden	884	37	62	38	71	8.48
Spring Hill	2,648	88	62	208	72	11.18
Squirrel Hill North	11,363	124	62	150	72	2.41
Squirrel Hill South	15,110	275	62	305	72	3.84
Stanton Hgts	4,601	45	62	125	72	3.69
Strip District	616	141	62	197	72	54.87
Summer Hill	1,051	19	62	19	72	3.62
Swisshelm Park	1,361	13	62	31	72	3.23
Terrace Village	3,228	68	62	143	72	6.54
Troy Hill	2,714	91	62	144	72	8.66
Upper Hill	2,057	47	62	115	72	7.88
Upper Lawrenceville	2,669	67	63	122	73	7.08
West End	254	29	63	84	73	44.49
West Oakland	2,604	124	63	205	73	12.63
Westwood	3,066	61	63	79	73	4.57
Windgap	1,369	16	63	40	73	4.09

Part I Crime by Neighborhood:

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Allegheny Center	Allegheny West	Allentown	Arlington	Arlington Heights
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	1	0
Robbery	13	4	9	6	1
Agg. Assault	9	2	20	7	9
Violent Crime	23	6	30	14	10
Burglary	14	4	23	9	0
Theft	58	30	75	24	4
MV Theft	3	2	5	3	0
Arson	1	1	7	2	1
Property Crime	76	37	110	38	5
Total	99	43	140	52	15

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Banksville	Bedford Dwellings	Beechview	Beltzhoover	Bloomfield
Homicide	0	2	0	2	1
Rape	1	1	2	0	2
Robbery	5	10	16	5	35
Agg. Assault	1	17	18	21	21
Violent Crime	7	30	36	28	59
Burglary	15	12	38	25	33
Theft	37	20	101	32	200
MV Theft	0	3	4	7	14
Arson	1	0	3	8	2
Property Crime	53	35	146	72	249
Total	60	65	182	100	308

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Bluff	Bon Air	Brighton Heights	Brookline	California Kirkbride
Homicide	0	0	1	1	0
Rape	4	0	0	1	0
Robbery	14	0	14	8	7
Agg. Assault	23	2	28	31	8
Violent Crime	41	2	43	41	15
Burglary	7	1	75	49	4
Theft	77	5	115	159	24
MV Theft	8	4	14	15	0
Arson	1	0	4	1	2
Property Crime	93	10	208	224	30
Total	134	12	251	265	45

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Carrick	Central Business District	Central Lawrenceville	Central North Side	Central Oakland
Homicide	2	0	0	0	0
Rape	3	7	3	3	5
Robbery	38	73	9	13	27
Agg. Assault	64	35	4	22	6
Violent Crime	107	115	16	38	38
Burglary	64	29	26	25	33
Theft	224	700	89	109	141
MV Theft	24	14	5	5	1
Arson	8	2	0	2	3
Property Crime	320	745	120	141	178
Total	427	860	136	179	216

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Chartiers City	Chateau	Crafton Heights	Crawford Roberts	Duquesne Heights
Homicide	0	0	1	1	0
Rape	0	1	4	1	0
Robbery	1	6	5	12	0
Agg. Assault	4	7	17	15	2
Violent Crime	5	14	27	29	2
Burglary	3	3	23	11	9
Theft	6	48	42	58	28
MV Theft	2	2	7	5	2
Arson	0	1	0	1	1
Property Crime	11	54	72	75	40
Total	16	68	99	104	42

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	East Allegheny	East Carnegie	East Hills	East Liberty	Elliott
Homicide	1	0	1	3	2
Rape	1	0	1	4	2
Robbery	25	0	7	51	6
Agg. Assault	33	0	15	37	12
Violent Crime	60	0	24	95	22
Burglary	32	2	30	59	21
Theft	142	6	31	293	47
MV Theft	9	0	14	22	2
Arson	1	0	4	2	1
Property Crime	184	8	79	376	71
Total	244	8	103	471	93

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Esplen	Fairywood	Fineview	Friendship	Garfield
Homicide	1	0	1	0	5
Rape	0	1	0	0	0
Robbery	4	0	1	6	26
Agg. Assault	1	13	26	3	20
Violent Crime	6	14	28	9	51
Burglary	7	2	8	14	24
Theft	14	10	15	43	47
MV Theft	1	2	6	8	7
Arson	0	1	1	2	1
Property Crime	22	15	30	67	79
Total	28	29	58	76	130

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Glen Hazel	Greenfield	Hays	Hazelwood	Highland Park
Homicide	1	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	1	0	0	2
Robbery	0	9	1	28	7
Agg. Assault	7	3	1	32	16
Violent Crime	9	13	2	60	25
Burglary	8	23	3	33	42
Theft	6	76	4	54	99
MV Theft	1	6	0	6	13
Arson	0	2	0	8	5
Property Crime	15	107	7	101	159
Total	24	120	9	161	184

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Homewood North	Homewood South	Homewood West	Knoxville	Larimer
Homicide	4	7	1	5	2
Rape	5	2	0	0	0
Robbery	22	29	10	24	9
Agg. Assault	51	50	8	47	36
Violent Crime	82	88	19	76	47
Burglary	76	54	18	45	33
Theft	69	52	28	83	58
MV Theft	19	16	4	13	11
Arson	10	12	4	5	3
Property Crime	174	134	54	146	105
Total	256	222	73	222	152

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Lincoln Lemington Belmar	Lincoln Place	Lower Lawrenceville	Manchester	Marshall Shadeland
Homicide	2	0	0	0	1
Rape	3	0	0	1	1
Robbery	20	0	8	6	16
Agg. Assault	44	4	4	18	36
Violent Crime	69	4	12	25	54
Burglary	36	10	10	11	51
Theft	202	30	68	44	99
MV Theft	25	3	3	3	11
Arson	1	0	4	1	5
Property Crime	264	43	85	59	166
Total	333	47	97	84	220

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Middle Hill	Morningside	Mount Oliver	Mount Washington	New Homestead
Homicide	2	0	0	0	0
Rape	4	0	0	2	0
Robbery	12	3	0	27	1
Agg. Assault	16	3	1	27	0
Violent Crime	34	6	1	56	1
Burglary	15	9	2	68	0
Theft	38	35	9	184	1
MV Theft	5	1	0	16	0
Arson	2	2	2	4	2
Property Crime	60	47	13	272	3
Total	94	53	14	328	4

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	North Oakland	North Shore	Northview Heights	Oakwood	Overbrook
Homicide	1	0	4	0	0
Rape	2	1	1	0	0
Robbery	15	6	12	2	3
Agg. Assault	4	7	18	1	9
Violent Crime	22	14	35	3	12
Burglary	22	2	29	6	25
Theft	152	89	28	11	61
MV Theft	4	6	4	0	4
Arson	0	1	1	0	1
Property Crime	178	98	62	17	91
Total	200	112	97	20	103

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Perry North	Perry South	Point Breeze	Point Breeze North	Polish Hill
Homicide	1	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	7	1	0	2
Robbery	5	6	7	10	0
Agg. Assault	18	59	3	7	0
Violent Crime	24	72	11	17	2
Burglary	41	47	45	18	5
Theft	64	51	63	61	16
MV Theft	13	12	5	3	5
Arson	4	10	0	0	0
Property Crime	122	120	113	82	26
Total	146	192	124	99	28

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Regent Square	Ridgemont	Saint Clair	Shadyside	Sheraden
Homicide	0	0	0	0	3
Rape	0	0	1	0	0
Robbery	0	3	0	22	25
Agg. Assault	0	0	1	15	32
Violent Crime	0	3	2	37	60
Burglary	5	2	0	43	84
Theft	11	10	2	385	105
MV Theft	0	0	1	23	17
Arson	0	0	0	0	3
Property Crime	16	12	3	451	209
Total	16	15	5	488	269

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	South Oakland	South Shore	South Side Flats	South Side Slopes	Spring Garden
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	11	7	43	5	5
Agg. Assault	15	7	51	16	5
Violent Crime	26	14	94	22	10
Burglary	20	5	92	28	11
Theft	64	27	516	101	14
MV Theft	3	1	31	13	0
Arson	2	0	6	4	2
Property Crime	89	33	645	146	27
Total	115	47	739	168	37

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Spring Hill	Squirrel Hill North	Squirrel Hill South	Stanton Hgts	Strip District
Homicide	1	0	0	1	1
Rape	3	0	1	0	1
Robbery	3	4	16	3	7
Agg. Assault	21	0	8	2	9
Violent Crime	28	4	25	6	18
Burglary	22	26	38	8	12
Theft	30	90	201	28	103
MV Theft	6	4	9	3	8
Arson	2	0	2	0	0
Property Crime	60	120	250	39	123
Total	88	124	275	45	141

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Summer Hill	Swisshelm Park	Terrace Village	Troy Hill	Upper Hill
Homicide	0	0	0	1	2
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	5	7	6
Agg. Assault	3	0	8	7	4
Violent Crime	4	0	13	15	12
Burglary	4	4	23	27	15
Theft	10	8	28	42	15
MV Theft	0	1	4	5	3
Arson	1	0	0	2	2
Property Crime	15	13	55	76	35
Total	19	13	68	91	47

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Upper Lawrenceville	West End	West Oakland	Westwood	Windgap
Homicide	0	1	0	0	1
Rape	1	1	2	0	0
Robbery	8	2	3	5	1
Agg. Assault	5	5	8	1	2
Violent Crime	14	9	13	6	4
Burglary	14	10	27	15	1
Theft	37	9	75	39	9
MV Theft	1	1	8	1	1
Arson	1	0	1	0	1
Property Crime	53	20	111	55	12
Total	67	29	124	61	16

Part II Crime by Neighborhood:

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

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Allegheny Center	Allegheny West	Allentown	Arlington	Arlington Heights
Forgery	7	0	6	3	1
Simple Assault	62	11	113	41	28
Fraud	5	3	14	11	3
Embezzlement	1	0	1	0	0
Stolen Property	1	1	3	0	1
Vandalism	20	16	47	26	3
Weapon Violations	4	0	5	3	1
Prostitution	10	0	3	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	6	1	1	1	0
Drug Violations	35	6	53	9	8
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	2	0	1	0	0
Drunken Driving	9	5	6	4	0
Liquor Law Violation	5	0	0	1	0
Public Intoxication	9	2	4	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	7	3	45	17	1
Other	22	15	45	17	5
Total	205	63	347	133	52

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Banksville	Bedford Dwellings	Beechview	Beltzhoover	Bloomfield
Forgery	0	6	6	3	8
Simple Assault	25	57	116	40	95
Fraud	16	11	37	6	38
Embezzlement	1	1	0	0	3
Stolen Property	0	3	0	3	0
Vandalism	11	26	101	28	101
Weapon Violations	2	3	7	4	0
Prostitution	14	0	3	0	3
Other Sex Offenses	0	2	4	0	4
Drug Violations	7	22	40	60	16
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	2	1	1	0	3
Drunken Driving	4	0	18	7	18
Liquor Law Violation	0	3	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	1	2	8	2	7
Disorderly Conduct	11	4	24	6	22
Other	9	15	43	12	40
Total	103	156	408	171	358

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Bluff	Bon Air	Brighton Heights	Brookline	California Kirkbride
Forgery	5	1	2	4	3
Simple Assault	58	22	113	153	61
Fraud	21	4	22	62	7
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	4	0	1	0	2
Vandalism	25	3	96	82	19
Weapon Violations	4	1	8	3	3
Prostitution	35	0	1	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	5	5	1
Drug Violations	45	14	28	36	19
Gambling	0	0	0	2	0
Family Violence	1	0	0	0	1
Drunken Driving	13	8	9	28	1
Liquor Law Violation	2	0	1	1	0
Public Intoxication	9	0	2	9	0
Disorderly Conduct	13	12	26	34	4
Other	45	2	42	64	8
Total	280	67	356	483	129

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Carrick	Central Business District	Central Lawrenceville	Central North Side	Central Oakland
Forgery	14	29	2	6	5
Simple Assault	254	270	62	65	35
Fraud	135	79	18	22	24
Embezzlement	1	6	1	1	2
Stolen Property	6	7	1	6	0
Vandalism	134	67	37	41	81
Weapon Violations	13	7	2	9	3
Prostitution	12	25	3	0	5
Other Sex Offenses	9	13	3	2	2
Drug Violations	51	95	19	31	27
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	3	6	0	0	0
Drunken Driving	27	37	3	8	13
Liquor Law Violation	1	13	0	2	8
Public Intoxication	12	82	4	4	11
Disorderly Conduct	42	74	10	13	9
Other	82	73	17	31	13
Total	796	883	182	241	238

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Chartiers City	Chateau	Crafton Heights	Crawford Roberts	Duquesne Heights
Forgery	1	7	4	10	1
Simple Assault	9	23	84	49	15
Fraud	3	3	21	13	4
Embezzlement	0	0	0	3	0
Stolen Property	0	1	4	1	1
Vandalism	4	17	30	26	12
Weapon Violations	0	3	6	3	1
Prostitution	0	1	0	2	1
Other Sex Offenses	0	2	2	2	0
Drug Violations	1	22	13	30	4
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	1	0	2	0
Drunken Driving	2	12	2	1	6
Liquor Law Violation	0	1	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	2	1	2	2
Disorderly Conduct	0	1	10	4	9
Other	4	11	24	26	15
Total	24	107	201	174	71

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	East Allegheny	East Carnegie	East Hills	East Liberty	Elliott
Forgery	28	0	6	15	3
Simple Assault	104	5	122	210	65
Fraud	29	3	12	52	14
Embezzlement	1	0	0	2	1
Stolen Property	6	1	3	4	1
Vandalism	68	6	51	119	31
Weapon Violations	4	0	9	9	4
Prostitution	91	0	0	4	0
Other Sex Offenses	1	0	2	3	4
Drug Violations	53	0	15	34	19
Gambling	0	0	0	1	0
Family Violence	1	0	8	4	1
Drunken Driving	14	1	3	11	9
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	16	0	0	3	0
Disorderly Conduct	21	6	9	24	10
Other	35	4	19	64	24
Total	472	26	259	559	186

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Esplen	Fairywood	Fineview	Friendship	Garfield
Forgery	1	0	10	0	6
Simple Assault	8	12	54	17	109
Fraud	3	1	6	7	21
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	2	1	2
Vandalism	7	6	6	14	49
Weapon Violations	2	1	2	1	8
Prostitution	0	0	0	6	10
Other Sex Offenses	1	1	0	1	3
Drug Violations	6	1	19	4	20
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	1	0	0	1
Drunken Driving	1	0	3	6	2
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	1	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	0	1	0	2
Disorderly Conduct	0	5	8	7	16
Other	7	1	13	4	26
Total	36	29	125	68	275

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Glen Hazel	Greenfield	Hays	Hazelwood	Highland Park
Forgery	0	2	0	8	2
Simple Assault	16	33	8	94	48
Fraud	5	39	1	25	18
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	5	3
Vandalism	11	46	2	46	39
Weapon Violations	0	1	0	7	4
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	4
Other Sex Offenses	0	2	0	4	1
Drug Violations	5	9	0	46	19
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	1	0	3	0
Drunken Driving	0	9	2	7	2
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	3	0	7	4
Disorderly Conduct	0	15	0	20	11
Other	7	19	0	36	29
Total	44	179	13	308	184

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Homewood North	Homewood South	Homewood West	Knoxville	Larimer
Forgery	4	9	3	9	8
Simple Assault	144	137	61	122	72
Fraud	24	12	5	17	3
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	1
Stolen Property	8	6	1	7	6
Vandalism	64	66	12	68	29
Weapon Violations	6	12	3	8	15
Prostitution	0	35	1	4	1
Other Sex Offenses	0	2	0	8	0
Drug Violations	45	41	13	70	22
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	3	1	1	3	2
Drunken Driving	8	6	5	10	1
Liquor Law Violation	0	2	0	2	0
Public Intoxication	2	3	0	3	5
Disorderly Conduct	11	11	3	12	11
Other	46	40	11	56	17
Total	365	383	119	399	193

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Lincoln Lemington Belmar	Lincoln Place	Lower Lawrenceville	Manchester	Marshall Shadeland
Forgery	6	1	2	4	6
Simple Assault	107	29	57	47	125
Fraud	23	11	15	7	23
Embezzlement	6	0	1	0	0
Stolen Property	3	0	4	1	5
Vandalism	48	18	41	24	52
Weapon Violations	5	1	2	3	10
Prostitution	0	0	0	2	3
Other Sex Offenses	2	0	1	2	3
Drug Violations	23	2	13	22	33
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	3	1	0	1	1
Drunken Driving	0	3	6	5	6
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	4	1	3	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	16	6	7	6	20
Other	29	5	6	21	40
Total	275	78	158	145	328

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Middle Hill	Morningside	Mount Oliver	Mount Washington	New Homestead
Forgery	8	1	0	10	1
Simple Assault	88	27	13	131	8
Fraud	11	11	4	47	2
Embezzlement	0	0	0	3	0
Stolen Property	0	1	0	1	0
Vandalism	26	13	6	105	4
Weapon Violations	3	0	0	6	0
Prostitution	2	0	0	1	0
Other Sex Offenses	2	2	0	2	0
Drug Violations	61	6	1	39	0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	1	0	2	0
Drunken Driving	8	2	0	30	2
Liquor Law Violation	2	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	10	0	0	12	0
Disorderly Conduct	9	4	1	35	0
Other	23	7	3	56	0
Total	254	75	28	480	17

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	North Oakland	North Shore	Northview Heights	Oakwood	Overbrook
Forgery	5	2	1	1	4
Simple Assault	47	54	90	6	49
Fraud	54	16	8	8	21
Embezzlement	0	1	0	0	1
Stolen Property	1	0	2	0	0
Vandalism	23	30	44	6	20
Weapon Violations	3	0	7	1	1
Prostitution	1	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	1	10	1	0	3
Drug Violations	20	40	9	0	9
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	2	0	0
Drunken Driving	8	10	4	2	3
Liquor Law Violation	2	9	1	0	0
Public Intoxication	7	44	3	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	11	22	13	3	10
Other	18	73	16	4	18
Total	201	311	201	31	139

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Perry North	Perry South	Point Breeze	Point Breeze North	Polish Hill
Forgery	2	9	1	0	0
Simple Assault	83	142	26	30	8
Fraud	11	13	13	8	9
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	3	1	0	0	0
Vandalism	35	45	12	14	20
Weapon Violations	2	9	0	1	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	3	0
Other Sex Offenses	2	1	0	0	0
Drug Violations	19	28	10	4	4
Gambling	0	0	0	0	1
Family Violence	3	2	0	0	0
Drunken Driving	7	12	7	3	4
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	1	0	0
Public Intoxication	1	1	2	0	2
Disorderly Conduct	13	13	8	8	4
Other	26	31	11	7	5
Total	207	307	91	79	57

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Regent Square	Ridgemont	Saint Clair	Shadyside	Sheraden
Forgery	0	0	0	7	7
Simple Assault	4	4	5	71	113
Fraud	1	0	0	75	26
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	4
Vandalism	3	5	7	80	110
Weapon Violations	0	0	0	2	19
Prostitution	0	0	0	1	1
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0	10	5
Drug Violations	1	0	1	19	50
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	0	0	3
Drunken Driving	5	2	0	29	10
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	3	1
Public Intoxication	0	0	0	21	3
Disorderly Conduct	1	3	1	26	26
Other	1	0	6	43	46
Total	16	14	20	388	424

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	South Oakland	South Shore	South Side Flats	South Side Slopes	Spring Garden
Forgery	0	5	19	5	0
Simple Assault	29	25	255	81	11
Fraud	22	3	65	15	1
Embezzlement	0	0	4	0	0
Stolen Property	1	4	2	1	0
Vandalism	41	20	246	53	8
Weapon Violations	2	9	7	4	0
Prostitution	3	26	8	4	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	1	20	3	1
Drug Violations	8	15	64	17	3
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	0	1	1	0
Drunken Driving	11	20	111	14	3
Liquor Law Violation	3	0	36	2	0
Public Intoxication	3	11	151	5	1
Disorderly Conduct	12	5	77	11	2
Other	8	5	150	26	8
Total	144	149	1216	242	38

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Spring	Squirrel Hill	Squirrel Hill	Stanton	Strip
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by Neighborhood, 2014	Hill	North	South	Hgts	District
Forgery	5	2	5	0	6
Simple Assault	82	15	71	35	56
Fraud	13	30	71	23	17
Embezzlement	0	0	1	0	2
Stolen Property	3	0	1	0	1
Vandalism	37	45	55	32	33
Weapon Violations	0	1	5	2	2
Prostitution	3	0	1	0	1
Other Sex Offenses	2	3	5	0	4
Drug Violations	24	7	22	4	14
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	4	1	2	0	1
Drunken Driving	3	12	11	3	21
Liquor Law Violation	0	5	1	1	2
Public Intoxication	0	7	6	0	11
Disorderly Conduct	8	9	23	8	13
Other	24	13	25	17	13
Total	208	150	305	125	197

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Summer Hill	Swisshelm Park	Terrace Village	Troy Hill	Upper Hill
Forgery	0	0	6	1	2
Simple Assault	4	13	50	57	41
Fraud	3	7	9	11	12
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	2	1	4
Vandalism	1	2	19	28	11
Weapon Violations	0	0	5	2	6
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0	3	0
Drug Violations	0	0	33	10	21
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	0	0	1	2
Drunken Driving	2	0	1	5	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	1	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	0	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	5	4	7	5
Other	7	3	13	18	11
Total	19	31	143	144	115

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2014	Upper Lawrenceville	West End	West Oakland	Westwood	Windgap
Forgery	1	5	12	2	1
Simple Assault	36	12	60	20	9
Fraud	20	4	36	13	4
Embezzlement	1	1	1	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	1	0	0
Vandalism	29	17	21	19	9
Weapon Violations	2	1	2	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	3	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	1	1	0	1	0
Drug Violations	8	14	33	7	3
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	1	0	2	0
Drunken Driving	5	14	5	3	1
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	1	0
Public Intoxication	1	1	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	7	5	8	3	4
Other	10	8	22	8	9
Total	122	84	205	79	40



PITTSBURGH
A MOST LIVABLE CITY



Arrests in the City of Pittsburgh, 2014

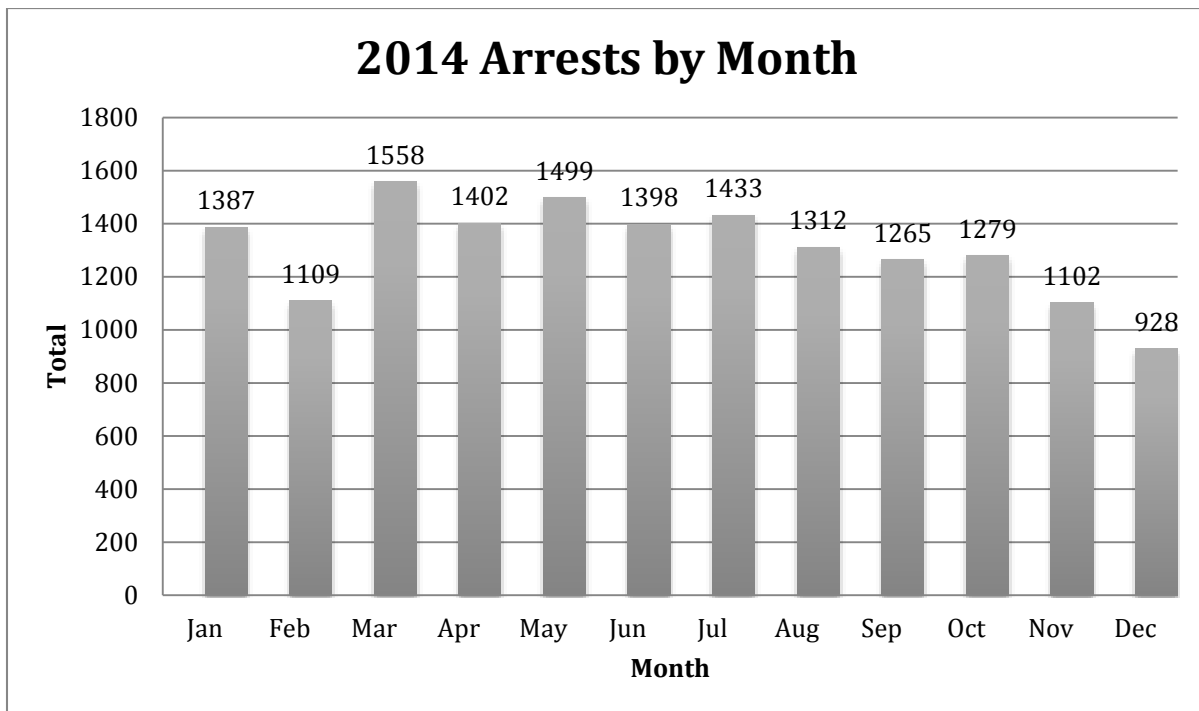
1. Total Arrests: 15,672

2. Arrests by Month

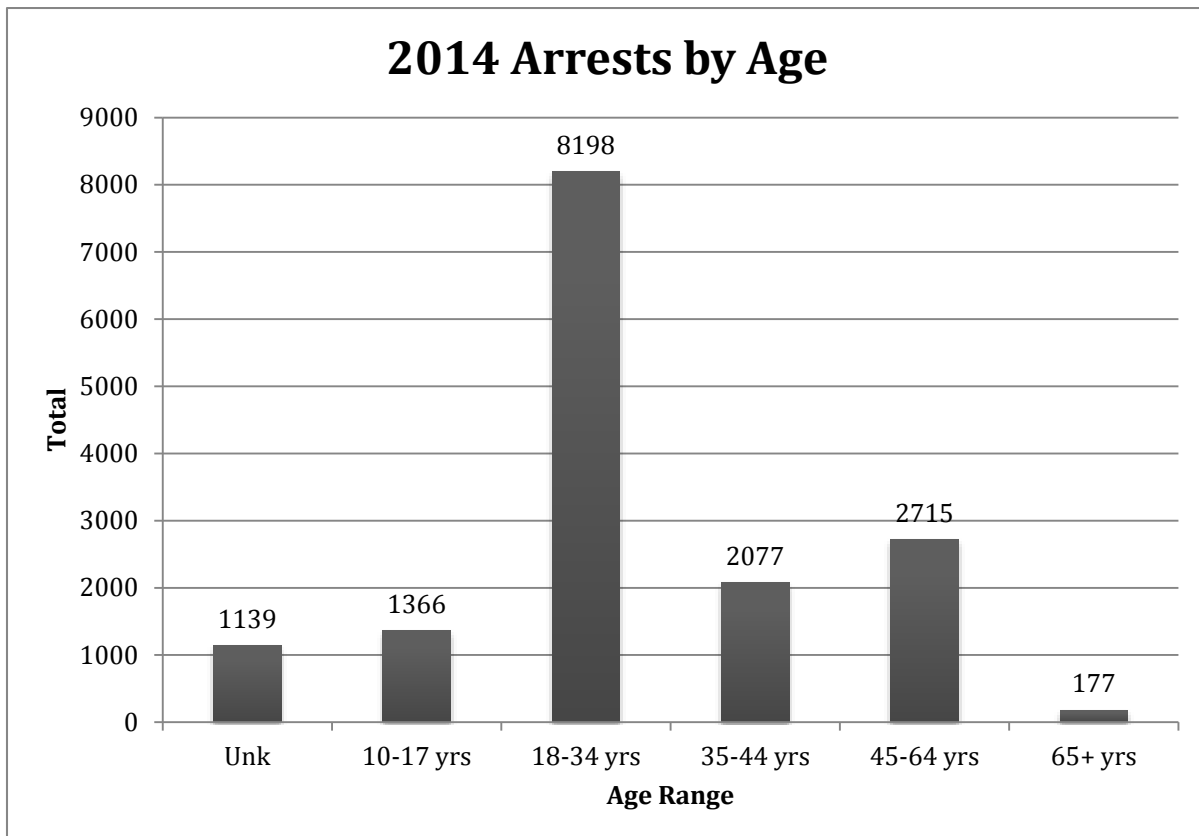
a. *Note: The following table is broken down by crime type and month of the year. The color coding is a scale from **dark green** to **dark red**, where dark red is a high frequency of incidents and dark green is a low frequency of incidents.*

Part I Crimes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Homicide	2	0	4	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	1	1	24
Rape	4	2	5	5	2	6	7	3	3	2	5	2	46
Robbery	34	40	40	24	54	53	32	35	34	60	22	22	450
Agg. Assault	47	50	51	49	62	62	58	44	50	60	44	51	628
Burglary	37	30	25	30	26	24	30	25	25	28	17	25	322
Theft	75	87	78	87	78	102	102	82	86	93	77	62	1009
MV Theft	16	7	11	8	11	11	10	14	10	4	6	5	113
Arson	4	1	6	5	3	1	2	5	1	6	3	2	39
Sub-Total	219	217	220	209	236	260	244	210	211	260	175	170	2631

Part II Crimes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Forgery	37	17	41	51	32	30	36	17	24	26	16	13	340
Simple Assault	251	198	298	237	294	258	229	212	232	249	225	210	2893
Fraud	13	5	15	11	12	16	15	11	8	18	14	12	150
Embezzlement	2	4	1	0	1	0	4	2	3	1	0	1	19
Stolen Property	25	25	27	18	24	14	34	31	24	14	23	21	280
Vandalism	17	23	21	24	55	13	19	22	13	22	17	26	272
Weapon Violations	35	32	27	27	19	20	33	33	36	24	23	11	320
Prostitution	34	14	35	34	40	38	58	42	41	31	13	6	386
Other Sex Offenses	11	6	8	6	7	8	15	9	14	10	2	8	104
Drug Violations	247	186	212	226	205	176	169	188	166	163	168	114	2220
Gambling	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
Family Violence	3	7	6	5	4	8	5	12	4	7	5	5	71
Drunken Driving	72	74	79	65	68	52	66	52	48	63	69	59	767
Liquor Law Violation	14	17	61	35	32	45	34	14	13	15	21	11	312
Public Intoxication	90	70	143	104	113	102	96	101	105	75	87	67	1153
Disorderly Conduct	101	95	150	132	120	110	78	123	114	108	92	85	1308
Other	216	115	214	218	237	248	298	233	209	193	152	106	2439
Sub-Total	1168	892	1338	1193	1263	1138	1189	1102	1054	1019	927	758	13041
Total Arrests - 2014	1387	1109	1558	1402	1499	1398	1433	1312	1265	1279	1102	928	15672



3. Arrest by Age



4. Arrests by Gender and Race

Part I Crimes Arrests	White male	Black male	Asian male	Hispanic male	Black female	White female	Asian female	Hispanic female	other male	other female	Unk/Unk	Total
Homicide	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Rape	13	30	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	46
Robbery	70	321	0	4	43	7	0	1	1	2	1	450
Agg. Assault	145	290	2	5	134	38	0	1	11	1	1	628
Burglary	104	174	0	4	20	15	0	0	4	1	0	322
Theft	283	366	1	4	158	173	1	3	9	3	7	1008
MV Theft	24	68	1	1	17	2	0	0	0	0	1	113
Arson	5	20	0	0	8	3	1	0	2	0	0	39
Sub-Total	648	1289	4	20	380	238	2	5	28	7	10	2631

Part II Crimes Arrests	White male	Black male	Asian male	Hispanic male	Black female	White female	Asian female	Hispanic female	other male	other female	Unk/Unk	Total
Forgery	75	197	1	1	23	40	0	0	3	0	0	340
Simple Assault	633	1343	6	24	571	234	0	9	45	20	8	2893
Fraud	48	51	0	1	21	22	0	2	4	0	1	150
Embezzlement	7	6	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	19
Stolen Property	43	191	0	0	31	10	1	0	2	1	1	280
Vandalism	78	116	0	2	40	24	0	1	11	0	0	272
Weapon Violations	34	229	1	3	37	11	0	0	3	0	2	320
Prostitution	51	65	4	9	135	116	3	0	3	0	0	386
Other Sex Offenses	51	34	0	4	4	6	0	0	4	1	0	104
Drug Violations	652	1122	5	11	155	248	1	0	22	2	2	2220
Gambling	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Family Violence	14	11	1	0	27	15	0	1	0	2	0	71
Drunken Driving	344	184	7	8	68	129	0	2	22	2	1	767
Liquor Law Violation	118	121	2	3	24	35	0	0	7	0	2	312
Public Intoxication	547	288	7	19	114	129	4	0	37	7	1	1153
Disorderly Conduct	425	347	5	7	314	152	2	5	35	12	4	1308
Other	887	985	12	22	192	276	1	4	40	8	12	2439
Sub-Total	4012	5290	51	115	1758	1451	12	24	239	55	34	13041
Total Arrests	4660	6579	55	135	2138	1689	14	29	267	62	44	15672



Calls for Service in the City of Pittsburgh, 2014

1. Citywide calls for service:

a. 262,912

2. Calls for Service by Month:

Month	Total
January	20670
February	18996
March	21837
April	21492
May	23400
June	23852
July	25737
August	24245
September	22526
October	22099
November	19865
December	18193

3. Park & Walks by Zone:

Month	Zone 1	Zone2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6
January	69	372	79	147	672	146
February	48	387	81	147	516	93
March	73	452	137	191	622	158
April	82	448	123	208	480	231
May	73	439	113	131	555	179
June	154	440	143	139	614	248
July	338	636	304	337	730	400
August	312	723	232	313	750	255
September	113	597	150	184	735	204
October	114	501	116	233	664	234
November	34	455	69	180	570	213
December	21	444	39	120	579	159
Total	1431	5894	1586	2330	7487	2520

Note: (A Park & Walk is when an officer parks their patrol vehicle and conducts a foot patrol to check safety and security and provide a physical presence. A Park & Walk provides both the community and the officer a better chance to positively interact with one another.)

4. Calls for Service by Zone:

Month	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6
January	3240	3839	3516	3188	3798	2401
February	2717	3572	3347	3121	3478	2195
March	3374	4006	3850	3372	3876	2591
April	3584	3871	3751	3316	3680	2617
May	3774	4007	4183	3582	4225	2829
June	3975	3973	4421	3421	4384	2822
July	4401	4387	4843	3554	4576	3187
August	4053	4078	4486	3669	4153	2846
September	3348	4026	3978	3479	4061	2691
October	3341	4134	3711	3434	4097	2558
November	3220	3567	3295	3213	3549	2472
December	2792	3422	2953	2905	3332	2184

5. Calls by Zone and by Shift:

Zone	Month	Midnight-8am	8am-4pm	4pm-Midnight
Zone 1	January	1015	1198	1027
	February	838	1033	846
	March	1017	1220	1137
	April	1056	1247	1281
	May	950	1441	1383
	June	1116	1409	1450
	July	1299	1587	1515
	August	1176	1460	1417
	September	845	1311	1192
	October	933	1285	1123
	November	866	1285	1069
	December	735	1113	944
Zone 2	January	1263	1287	1289
	February	1197	1206	1169
	March	1368	1279	1359
	April	1256	1357	1258
	May	1284	1343	1380
	June	1219	1392	1362
	July	1347	1420	1620
	August	1353	1275	1450
	September	1418	1299	1309
	October	1463	1364	1307
	November	1291	1148	1128
	December	1158	1154	1110
Zone 3	January	1139	1264	1113
	February	1003	1210	1134
	March	1274	1240	1336
	April	1161	1286	1304
	May	1259	1477	1447
	June	1357	1545	1519
	July	1510	1600	1733
	August	1430	1540	1516
	September	1207	1391	1380
	October	1091	1358	1262
	November	1008	1198	1089
	December	837	1052	1064
Zone 4	January	897	1268	1023
	February	850	1260	1011

Zone	Month	Midnight-8am	8am-4pm	4pm-Midnight
	March	942	1313	1117
	April	904	1284	1128
	May	951	1424	1207
	June	867	1362	1192
	July	950	1398	1206
	August	1022	1500	1147
	September	1069	1317	1093
	October	924	1398	1112
	November	841	1282	1090
	December	790	1125	990
Zone 5	January	1274	1278	1246
	February	1229	1244	1005
	March	1209	1467	1200
	April	1098	1345	1237
	May	1270	1533	1422
	June	1377	1452	1555
	July	1465	1589	1522
	August	1463	1356	1334
	September	1399	1447	1215
	October	1267	1542	1288
	November	1134	1228	1187
Zone 6	December	1154	1171	1007
	January	791	942	668
	February	703	856	636
	March	798	991	802
	April	865	958	794
	May	803	1060	966
	June	806	1059	957
	July	882	1211	1094
	August	888	1044	914
	September	858	976	857
	October	856	933	769
	November	793	957	722
	December	668	824	692

6. Calls by Type and Month:

Call Type	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Medical Related Call	63	46	51	54	59	57	65	62	75	69	69	65
Request Assistance	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Animal Bites	7	5	6	15	9	7	7	10	4	6	7	8
Assault	143	150	209	171	252	283	228	228	248	212	184	216
Sex Assault	2	3	6	7	5	6	15	8	18	8	3	8
Other	650	677	690	650	781	830	971	801	670	706	588	606
Hazard or Hazardous Materials	269	191	160	156	224	225	177	183	149	134	181	122
Alarm-CO	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	1
Death	15	5	9	7	6	17	13	6	10	9	9	13
Diabetic Call	11	12	19	10	12	15	12	19	13	14	16	19
Drowning	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Electrocution	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Fall	7	7	5	11	9	17	9	6	15	6	14	6
Police-Mutual Aid	283	261	235	259	268	287	296	293	236	241	272	224
Bomb Related	1	2	5	8	7	7	7	3	4	5	1	3
Police-Phone Call	14	14	5	5	8	9	10	8	11	14	14	13
Overdose	100	66	54	72	84	73	76	69	85	91	65	72
Psychological Incident	190	180	217	167	185	198	174	221	207	185	182	151
Gunshot	12	11	15	17	23	21	21	32	22	22	14	23
Stabbing	6	4	9	9	9	7	7	14	8	12	8	11
Traffic Incident or Complaint	394	379	360	371	455	457	491	458	436	478	441	414
911 Abuse	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	3
911 Hang Up	78	52	69	79	75	89	71	83	123	127	192	142
911 Miscellaneous	2	1	3	1	1	0	2	3	6	2	3	7
911 Open Line	17	7	18	17	28	22	23	21	25	24	13	28
911 Trace	8	5	9	10	8	10	5	6	8	10	9	4
Abduction	1	1	6	1	2	3	3	2	2	0	4	2
Hit and Run	352	362	362	315	394	383	377	370	396	359	336	332
Accident	549	586	439	391	389	391	438	382	408	490	477	428
Alarm-Audible	57	17	35	35	42	44	39	32	38	32	35	30
Alarm-Burglar	1540	1294	1503	1280	1503	1397	1421	1355	1163	1324	1544	1399
Alarm-Fire, Commercial	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	0
Alarm-Fire, Residential	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Alarm-Hold Up	33	23	23	26	45	48	24	17	27	28	36	42
Alarm-Panic	112	86	130	117	101	124	130	99	102	98	115	108
Animal Call	338	220	272	388	472	504	448	466	401	344	259	210
Police-Detail	1154	1041	1223	1140	1013	1139	1210	1069	1104	1070	948	906
Vehicle-Abandoned	76	91	105	105	124	140	116	112	100	98	92	84

Call Type	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Vehicle-Theft	131	108	154	120	158	155	175	162	146	123	131	154
Vehicle-Recovery of Stolen	13	19	25	21	28	27	28	20	30	13	19	23
Suspicious Activity/Person/Vehicle	442	460	580	536	653	622	645	679	595	617	511	576
Barricaded Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Police-BOLO	3	3	10	6	6	4	5	8	2	3	1	1
Burglary	348	302	330	306	400	389	424	373	399	370	350	322
Vehicle-Carjacking	4	3	2	0	0	0	5	3	2	2	1	1
Police-Request for CCR	54	36	22	14	27	15	9	5	4	15	10	14
Check on House/Business/Welfare	969	1022	1003	999	696	656	940	736	734	842	795	735
Criminal Mischief	200	164	235	291	366	429	355	347	307	282	214	198
Disturbance or Dispute	335	338	346	485	521	571	485	504	480	415	397	353
Domestic	885	708	947	938	1027	1046	1023	947	946	942	852	864
Drugs Complaint	115	105	155	199	282	254	206	260	203	201	126	123
Vehicle-Disabled	270	303	220	200	199	204	222	197	189	213	197	180
Police-Escort	42	27	26	26	41	47	50	36	49	37	34	58
Indecent Exposure	19	15	16	25	26	34	43	20	37	37	20	12
Fight	153	146	225	205	329	291	267	287	302	263	154	163
Flooding	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	11	0	0	0	0
Police-Follow Up	68	71	68	88	85	91	84	71	78	76	75	79
Pursuit-Foot	8	4	8	7	10	12	17	17	12	17	7	4
Fraud	150	149	217	209	197	140	134	158	141	165	127	159
Graffiti	15	13	11	24	28	22	19	36	40	32	28	28
Weapon-Threatened or Seen	112	103	144	164	227	230	233	230	207	171	149	139
Harassment	201	155	176	171	225	251	222	231	223	197	175	173
Hostage Incident	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Intoxicated Person or Driver	161	163	249	217	278	296	267	314	238	260	236	217
Child/Youth/Juvenile Related	227	276	433	442	556	494	405	490	483	445	371	270
Mayor-311 Complaint	41	130	219	158	186	300	294	245	283	265	163	144
Police-NCIC Query/Input	4	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	6	0	4	2
Police-Public Service Detail	636	517	688	742	648	729	1470	1249	1061	851	697	483
Police-Out of Service	1144	1000	1119	1084	1358	1174	1376	1179	1084	1315	991	986
Ordinance Complaint	251	229	258	376	483	499	434	494	458	355	279	224
Parking Complaint	976	1147	1049	988	916	967	929	1042	1025	952	975	777
Disorderly Person	395	339	479	486	522	521	509	522	438	430	370	325
Person-Found	5	9	17	10	9	11	10	10	13	18	11	11
Person-Lost	62	37	56	56	63	71	53	55	64	54	56	48
Domestic-PFA Service or Violation	155	130	175	193	234	239	226	168	154	150	150	181
Park & Walk	1486	1273	1634	1577	1492	1738	2746	2590	1984	1866	1521	1362
Property Report	132	113	135	143	150	164	186	164	158	158	133	104
Prowler	24	19	16	18	16	16	27	19	25	19	17	14

Call Type	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Road Rage Incident	19	18	20	31	37	40	41	19	34	34	15	28
Riot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Robbery	69	40	54	68	61	53	54	72	84	61	64	64
Shoplifter	109	91	107	98	91	120	130	114	119	134	116	112
Shots-Fired or Heard	106	51	99	129	186	190	200	204	157	144	115	142
SHOTSPOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Soliciting	20	17	26	28	44	54	42	51	88	90	65	63
Subject Stop	195	183	332	335	385	395	390	367	329	294	260	169
SURVEILLANCE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Traffic Stop	2269	2163	2385	2264	2108	1807	1984	1701	1558	1667	1701	1316
TEXT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	403	372	448	441	514	612	599	557	561	462	407	434
Vehicle-Theft From	128	121	101	88	212	375	182	174	214	170	113	128
Verbal Threats	152	126	156	158	195	217	205	197	183	155	148	158
Police-Tip	30	24	24	31	52	51	54	46	32	44	25	33
TOW Request	11	8	7	6	19	15	15	12	7	20	11	7
Pursuit-Vehicle	16	23	16	18	9	21	23	13	15	8	12	16
Police-Transport	120	91	69	61	69	64	55	50	49	67	49	41
Trespass	33	27	58	71	72	68	86	89	67	64	55	49
Police Traffic Post	23	18	32	41	47	41	35	66	56	29	39	31
Vice Complaint	9	3	9	12	16	23	31	25	19	12	7	12
Police-Warrant Service	193	134	146	146	157	160	192	145	169	147	116	122
Water Rescue	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	1
Police-School Crossing Detail	37	48	44	44	75	20	0	15	67	105	63	56

7. **Response Times:** Of the 262,912 calls for service in 2014, 211,027 did not have missing values for *on scene arrival time* (51,885 were missing on scene arrival times and thus time intervals were incalculable). During 2014, 109,488, or 51.88% of calls with intervals, had a response time interval of 0. For these response times this report assumes that the responding office was the individual calling in, thus accounting for the 0 response time. Below is a list of the call types with response times of zero with their frequencies.

Call Types with Arrival Time Intervals Equal to Zero

Call Type	Total	Percent Total
Medical Related Call	13	0.01
Animal Bites	1	0.00
Assault	210	0.19
Other	1225	1.12
Hazard or Hazardous Materials	266	0.24
Diabetic Call	2	0.00
Fall	3	0.00
Police-Mutual Aid	519	0.47
Bomb Related	6	0.01
Police-Phone Call	4	0.00
Overdose	7	0.01
Psychological Incident	21	0.02
Gunshot	6	0.01
Stabbing	1	0.00
Traffic Incident or Complaint	420	0.38
911 Hang Up	6	0.01
911 Miscellaneous	1	0.00
911 Open Line	1	0.00
Hit and Run	225	0.21
Accident	884	0.81
Alarm-Audible	60	0.05
Alarm-Burglar	54	0.05
Alarm-Hold Up	1	0.00
Alarm-Panic	4	0.00
Animal Call	193	0.18
Police-Detail	12850	11.74
Vehicle-Abandoned	125	0.11
Vehicle-Theft	72	0.07
Vehicle-Recovery of Stolen	48	0.04
Suspicious Activity/Person/Vehicle	921	0.84
Police-BOLO	11	0.01
Burglary	85	0.08
Vehicle-Carjacking	1	0.00
Police-Request for CCR	221	0.20
Check on House, Business or Welfare	6487	5.92
Criminal Mischief	261	0.24

Call Type	Total	Percent Total
Disturbance or Dispute	261	0.24
Domestic	259	0.24
Drugs Complaint	181	0.17
Vehicle-Disabled	701	0.64
Police-Escort	51	0.05
Indecent Exposure	43	0.04
Fight	372	0.34
Flooding	1	0.00
Police-Follow Up	796	0.73
Pursuit-Foot	121	0.11
Fraud	95	0.09
Graffiti	53	0.05
Weapon-Threatened or Seen	75	0.07
Harassment	164	0.15
Intoxicated Person or Driver	378	0.35
Child/Youth/Juvenile Related	184	0.17
Mayor-311 Complaint	2416	2.21
Police-NCIC Query/Input	24	0.02
Police-Public Service Detail	8427	7.70
Police-Out of Service	13779	12.58
Ordinance Complaint	86	0.08
Parking Complaint	1595	1.46
Disorderly Person	534	0.49
Person-Found	5	0.00
Person-Lost	43	0.04
Domestic-PFA Service or Violation	1234	1.13
Park & Walk	21245	19.40
Property Report	326	0.30
Prowler	2	0.00
Road Rage Incident	22	0.02
Robbery	58	0.05
Shoplifter	95	0.09
Shots-Fired or Heard	176	0.16
SHOTSPOT	1	0.00
Soliciting	259	0.24
Subject Stop	3627	3.31
SURVEILLANCE	1	0.00
Traffic Stop	22907	20.92
TEXT	1	0.00
Theft	418	0.38
Vehicle-Theft From	85	0.08
Verbal Threats	29	0.03
Police-Tip	18	0.02
TOW Request	136	0.12

Call Type	Total	Percent Total
Pursuit-Vehicle	189	0.17
Police-Transport	514	0.47
Trespass	32	0.03
Police Traffic Post	456	0.42
Vice Complaint	43	0.04
Police-Warrant Service	1186	1.08
Police-School Crossing Detail	569	0.52

8. The following looks at calls for service with time intervals greater than 0. In 2014 there were **101,533** calls for service that had time intervals greater than 0. The following table is for those calls broken down by priority of call.

Response Time by Priority of Call (Time is in Seconds)

PRIORITY	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
P0	1	265.0	416	526.3	635.0	16680
P1	1	259.0	425	540.5	670.0	13960
P2	1	299.0	489	611.5	770.0	14170
P3	1	373.0	627	807.6	1014.0	28870
P4	1	321.0	554	758.7	906.8	17390
P5	3	384.0	756	1029.0	1350.0	6670

Incidents in Which Response Times were Greater than 75% of all other calls with time intervals greater than 0 in 2014: (Time Intervals Greater Than 2000 Seconds)

CALL_TYPE_FINAL	P0	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
Medical Related Call	19	0	0	0	0	0
Animal Bites	0	0	0	0	1	0
Assault	1	7	0	55	0	0
Sex Assault	0	5	0	0	0	0
Other	0	15	24	10	13	1
Hazard or Hazardous Materials	0	0	30	0	0	0
Death	0	6	0	0	0	0
Fall	0	0	0	0	2	0
Police-Mutual Aid	18	14	1	14	0	0
Bomb Related	0	3	0	0	0	0
Police-Phone Call	1	0	0	0	0	0
Overdose	0	2	1	0	0	0
Psychological Incident	12	7	0	7	0	0
Gunshot	4	0	0	0	0	0
Stabbing	4	0	1	0	0	0
Traffic Incident or Complaint	0	10	79	0	0	0
911HangUp	0	0	14	0	0	0
911OpenLine	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hit and Run	0	0	31	0	81	0
Accident	0	0	0	125	0	0
Alarm-Audible	0	0	3	0	0	0
Alarm-Burglar	0	0	101	0	0	0
Alarm-Panic	7	0	0	0	0	0
Animal Call	0	3	0	11	0	0
Police-Detail	0	0	0	0	0	16
Vehicle-Abandoned	0	0	0	64	0	0

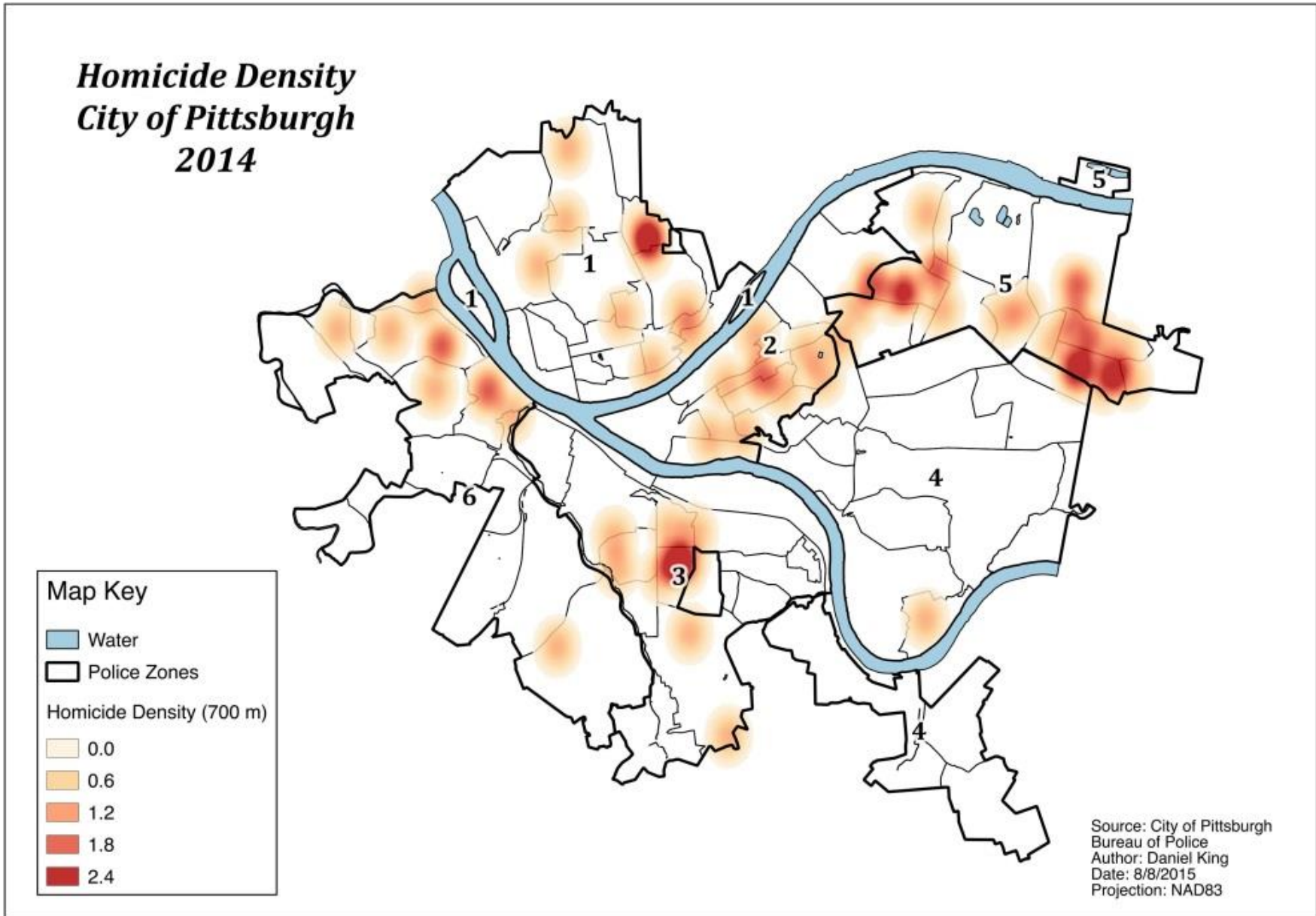
CALL_TYPE_FINAL	P0	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
Vehicle-Theft	0	6	0	74	0	0
Vehicle-Recovery of Stolen	0	0	0	11	0	0
Suspicious Activity/Person/Vehicle	0	0	89	0	0	0
Police-BOLO	0	0	0	0	1	0
Burglary	0	11	0	152	0	0
Check on House, Business or Welfare	0	0	48	0	2	0
Criminal Mischief	0	0	0	113	0	0
Disturbance or Dispute	0	70	1	0	0	0
Domestic	40	28	0	17	0	0
Drugs Complaint	0	0	38	0	0	0
Vehicle-Disabled	0	0	45	0	0	0
Police-Escort	0	0	0	0	20	0
Indecent Exposure	0	0	2	0	0	0
Fight	0	16	0	0	0	0
Police-Follow Up	0	0	0	0	0	6
Fraud	0	0	3	50	0	0
Graffiti	0	0	0	32	0	0
Weapon-Threatened or Seen	22	1	0	1	1	0
Harassment	0	0	11	46	0	0
Intoxicated Person or Driver	0	10	9	0	0	0
Child/Youth/Juvenile Related	0	83	34	2	0	0
Police-Public Service Detail	0	0	0	0	70	0
Police-Out of Service	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ordinance Complaint	0	0	0	34	0	0
Parking Complaint	0	1	1	486	0	0
Disorderly Person	0	40	0	0	0	0
Person-Found	0	0	4	0	0	0
Person-Lost	0	0	35	0	0	0
Domestic-PFA Service or Violation	7	0	17	11	0	0
Property Report	0	1	0	59	0	0
Road Rage Incident	0	3	1	0	0	0
Robbery	6	0	0	3	0	0
Shoplifter	0	0	23	45	0	0
Shots-Fired or Heard	0	10	0	1	0	0
Soliciting	0	0	0	4	0	0
SURVEILLANCE	1	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	13	0	160	0	0
Vehicle-Theft From	0	0	0	60	0	0
Verbal Threats	0	19	0	43	0	0
Police-Tip	0	0	0	0	7	0
Police-Transport	0	0	0	0	0	24
Trespass	0	0	8	3	0	0
Vice Complaint	0	0	3	0	0	0
Police-Warrant Service	0	0	32	0	0	0



Homicides in the City of Pittsburgh, 2014

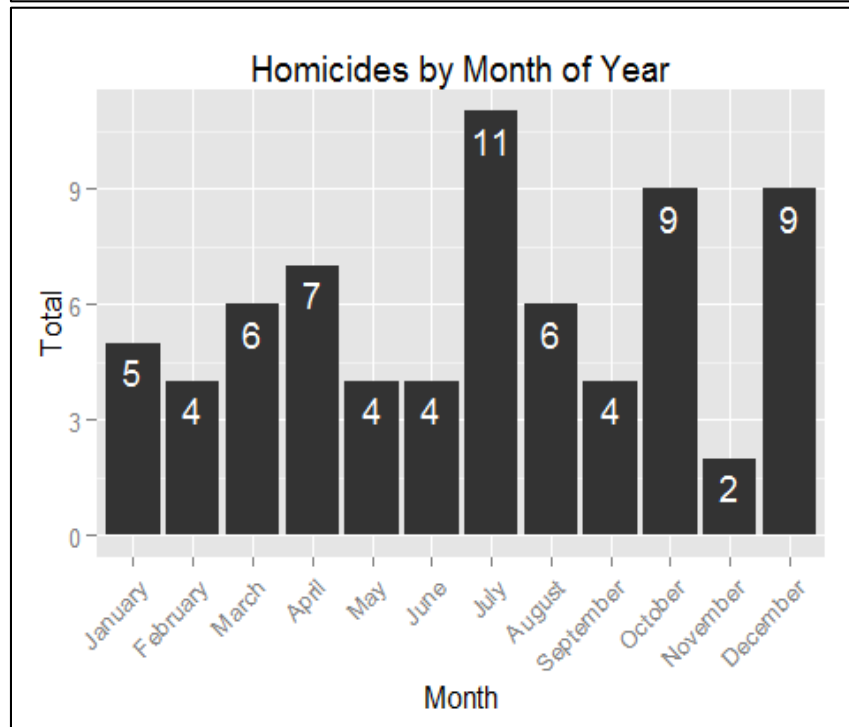
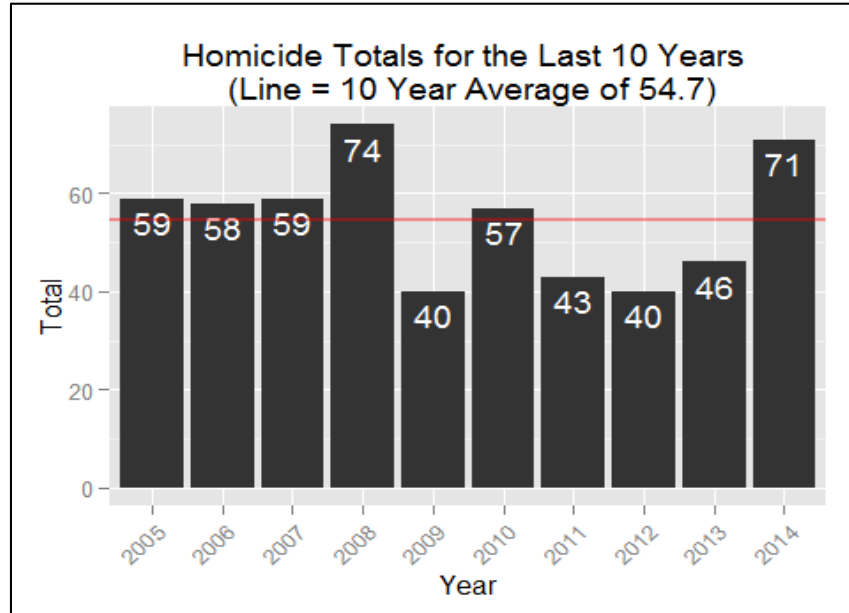
1. Total Homicides: 71
2. Homicide Demographics:
 - a. Time of Day
 - i. During 2014, homicides spiked during July, October, and December. As a result of these spikes, the latter half of the year (July - December) had more than half (57.75%) of all the homicides for the year. Although 44% of all homicides happened from Friday to Sunday, the frequency of homicide was spread throughout the week, with the highest number of homicides occurring on Monday. The time of day for homicides was dependent on what day of the week the homicide took place with homicides occurring during the early evening and night on weekdays and night into early morning on weekends.
 - b. Weapon Used
 - i. A gun or rifle was overwhelmingly the most frequently used weapon (88.73% of Homicides).
 - c. Victim Demographics
 - i. During 2014, the average age of homicide victims was 29.72. The average age for black homicide victims was much lower (28.32) than white homicide victims (40.8). 80.28% of all homicide victims were black men.
 - d. Actor Demographics
 - i. During 2014, homicide actors were typically of comparable age to homicide victims, with an average age of 29.9. 75% of all actors were black men. (*Note: Actors were not found for every homicide, thus it is uncertain whether actors in 2014 were truly of comparable age to victims)

e. Homicide by Location



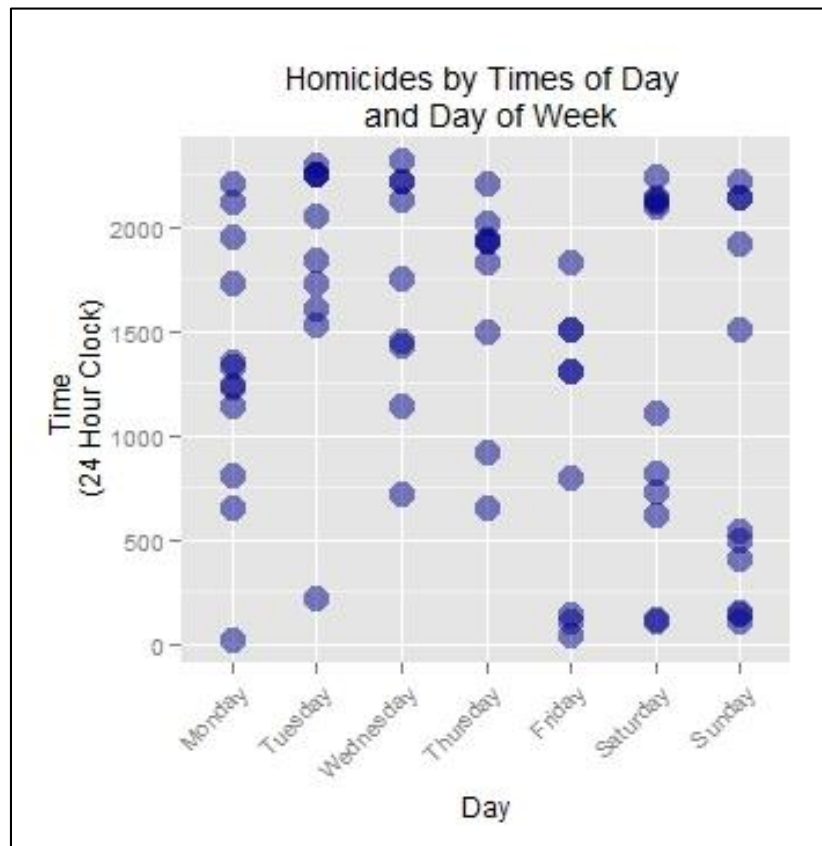
3. Homicides by Time Unit Review:

- a. In 2014, homicides increased by a total of 25 from the 2013 level of 46 (54.35% increase). The ten year average homicide rate (54.7) increased by 2.6. Within the ten year period, 4 years were below average and six years were above the average. The last ten years of homicide data are shown below:



b. Homicides by Day of the Week

- i. In general, there is a pattern to when homicides happen in the city. For the most part, homicides that take place on weekdays occur during the afternoon to evening, with less homicides occurring from midnight to noon. On the weekends, homicides are generally concentrated during the evening and early morning hours, with less homicides happening from noon to 10 pm.
- ii. The following graph represents higher frequency of homicides with darker shaded dots. Each dot represents one homicide and where dots are darker, there were multiple homicides at that time on that day throughout the year.

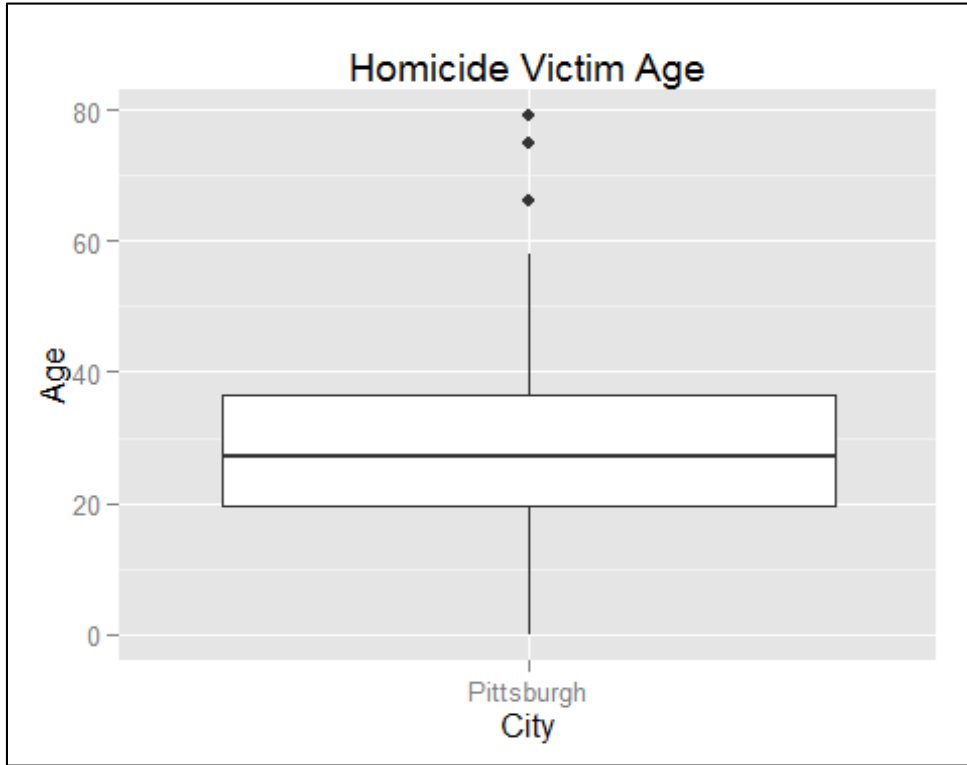


4. Homicide – By Motive and Weapon Used:

- a. During 2014, homicides most frequently occurred because of drugs (25.35% of cases), retaliation (21.13% of cases), and robbery (14.08% of cases).
- b. The vast majority (88.73% of cases) were committed using a gun.

Motive	Gun Rifle	Blunt Force Trauma	Drugs	Knife	Other	Unknown	Total
Argument	7	0	0	1	0	0	8
Burglary	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Child Abuse	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
domestic	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
Drug Related	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
Gang Dispute	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Murder Suicide	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Negligence	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Recklessness	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Retaliation	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
Robbery	7	1	0	1	0	0	10
Unknown	13	0	0	0	0	1	14
Wrong Victim	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	63	1	1	3	1	1	71

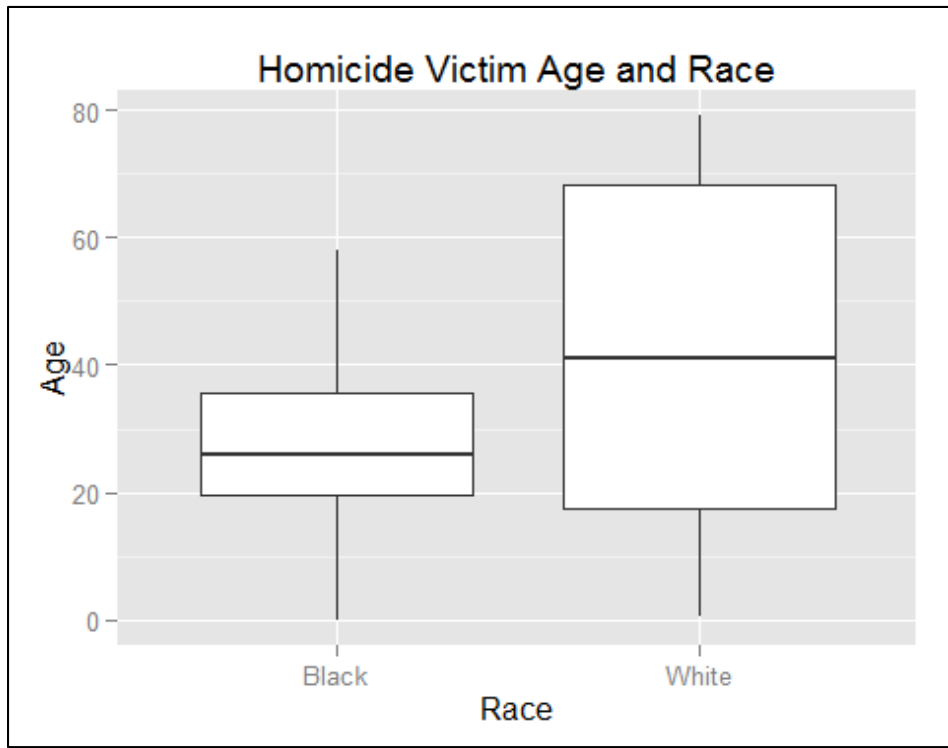
5. Homicides by Gender and Race of Victim:



Note: The following is a box plot of homicide victims age. The middle line represents the median age observed. The upper and lower edges of the “box” represent the upper and lower quartiles. The upper quartile represents the value in which 75% of the data falls below that number. The lower quartile represents the value in which 25% of the data falls below that number. Box plots are useful to show the “typical” range of a given set of observations.

Age Summary of Homicide Victims	
Statistics	Victim Age Summary
Min.	0.00
1st Qu.	19.50
Median	27.00
Mean	29.72
3rd Qu.	36.50
Max.	79.00

Average Age of Victim by Race	
Race	Average Victim Age by Race
Black	28.32
White	40.80



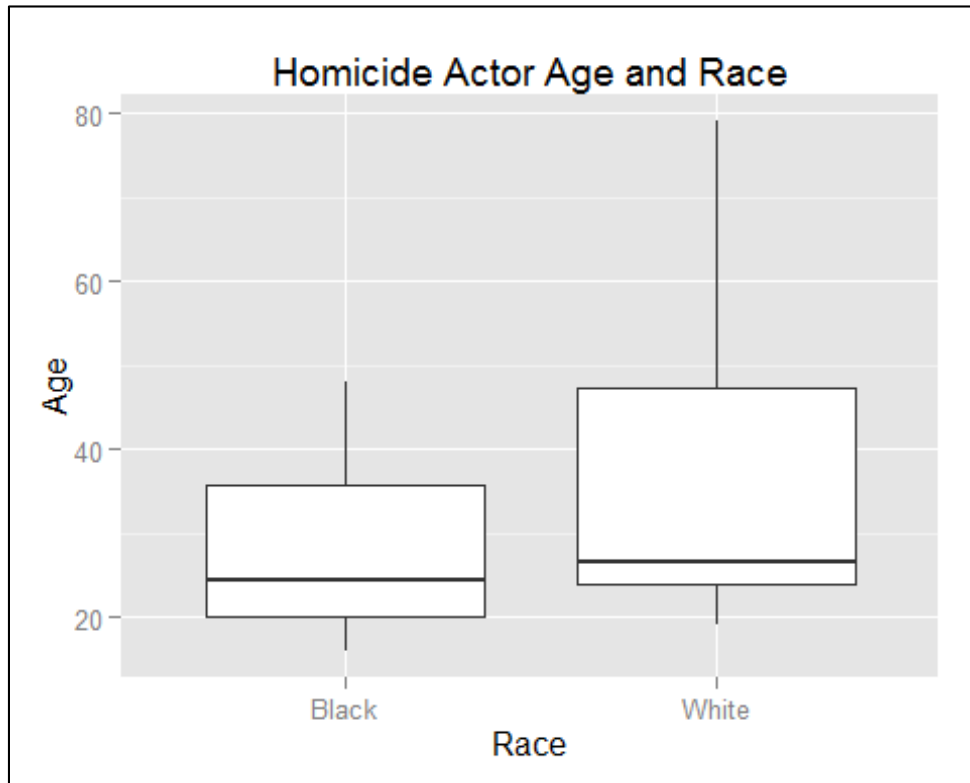
Note: This is a box plot of homicide victim's age and Race. The middle line represents the median age observed. The upper and lower edges of the "box" represent the upper and lower quartiles. The upper quartile represents the value in which 75% of the data is below that number. The lower quartile represents the value in which 25% of the data is below that number. Box plots are useful to show the "typical" range of a given set of observations.

Homicides by Race and Sex			
Race	Female	Male	Total
Black	5	57	63
White	5	3	8
Total	10	60	71

6. Demographics of Homicide Actor:

Age Summary of Homicide Actor	
Statistics	Actor Age Summary
Min.	16.0
1st Qu.	20.0
Median	24.5
Mean	29.9
3rd Qu.	36.5
Max.	79.0

Average Age of Actor by Race	
Race	Average Actor Age by Race
Black	27.6
White	36.8



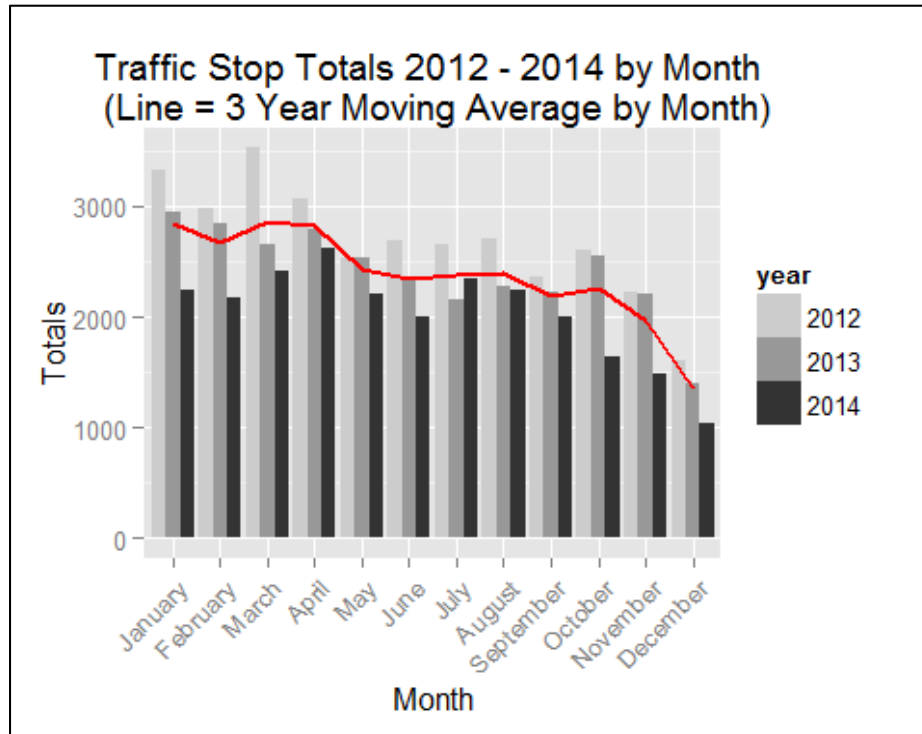
Note: This is a box plot of homicide actor's age broken down by race. The middle line represents the median age observed. The upper and lower edges of the "box" represent the upper and lower quartiles. The upper quartile represents the value in which 75% of the data is below that number. The lower quartile represents the value in which 25% of the data is below that number. Box plots are useful to show the "typical" range of a given set of observations.



Traffic Stops in the City of Pittsburgh, 2014

1. **1. Total Traffic Stops in 2014:** 24,396
 - a. -15.57% change from last year (28,894).
 - b. -24.34% change from 2012 (32,278).

2. Traffic Stops by Month
 - a. The average number of monthly traffic stops for 2014 was 2,033 (a difference of -374.83 from last year) with a high of 2,624 stops in April. The median number of stops was 2,192 (a difference of 255.5 from 2013).



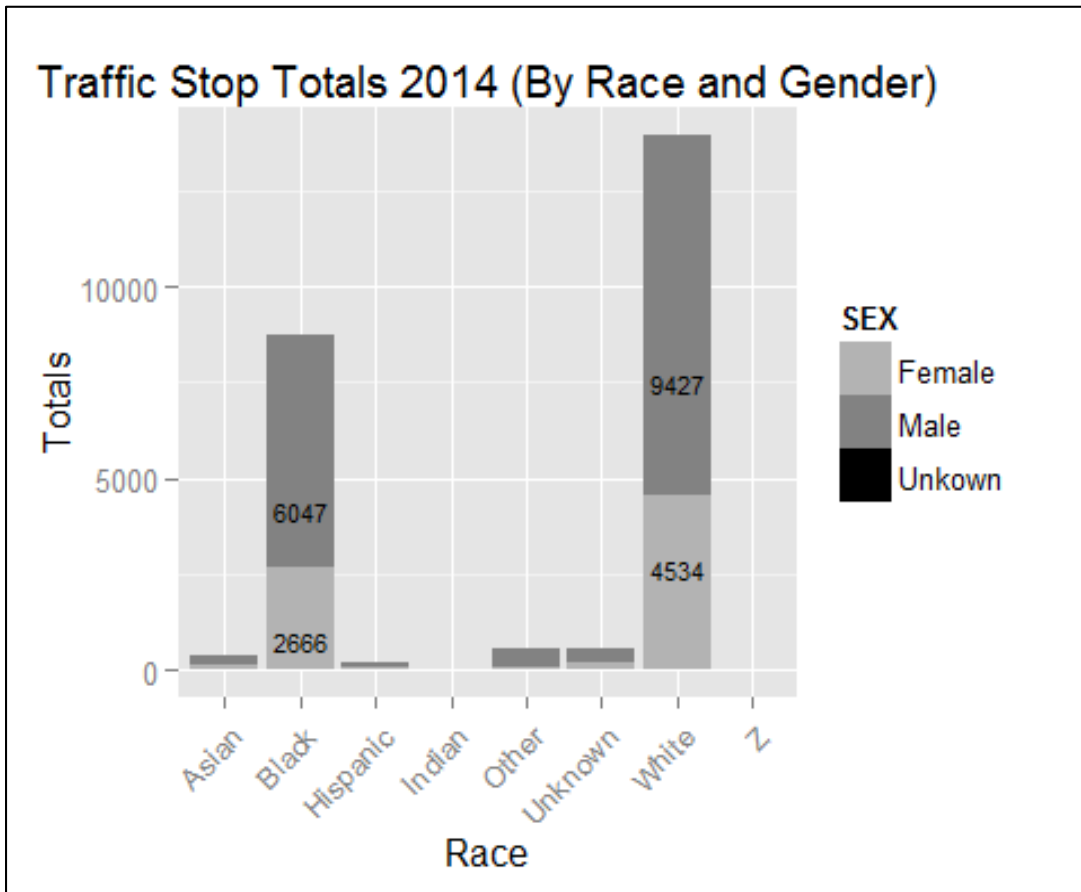
Month	Total 2012	Total 2013	Total 2014
January	3332	2949	2243
February	2981	2838	2174
March	3528	2660	2417
April	3064	2799	2624
May	2542	2543	2210
June	2682	2352	2007
July	2657	2155	2340
August	2699	2273	2239
September	2367	2228	1997
October	2602	2559	1637
November	2227	2202	1478
December	1598	1403	1030

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

Time of Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Midnight-1am	136	107	134	147	267	259	180
1am-2am	136	132	208	188	308	328	227
2am-3am	103	100	129	164	247	240	182
3am-4am	32	24	41	64	97	99	67
4am-5am	10	6	12	21	27	25	10
5am-6am	14	17	16	22	13	14	11
6am-7am	10	27	25	25	26	14	7
7am-8am	88	242	185	173	77	26	8
8am-9am	184	391	358	327	200	56	31
9am-10am	187	217	234	259	196	94	84
10am-11am	141	195	189	215	160	99	105
11am-12am	127	192	223	213	161	107	95
12pm-1pm	156	193	242	221	190	107	98
1pm-2pm	135	157	139	192	142	97	64
2pm-3pm	78	130	111	130	95	46	43
3pm-4pm	140	313	277	228	127	80	71
4pm-5pm	250	420	441	332	240	161	175
5pm-6pm	268	313	354	303	261	257	213
6pm-7pm	222	224	230	223	189	186	148
7pm-8pm	150	194	163	136	147	128	114
8pm-9pm	151	190	182	148	163	145	123
9pm-10pm	152	189	161	162	187	142	140
10pm-11pm	60	88	93	88	77	85	73
11pm-12pm	67	61	74	78	127	144	65

3. Race and Gender of Driver:

- a. The race and gender of the driver for the majority of traffic stops conducted in the city of Pittsburgh was white (57.25%) and male (68.58%). However, when broken down by the demographic proportions of the city, blacks were being pulled over at a higher rate than any other racial group in the city during 2014. At 19.57% of the population, blacks made up 35.74% of all traffic stops. The rate of black traffic stops (1.83) was 2.38 times the rate of white traffic stops (.77).
- b. The rates for traffic stops of black drivers was also higher than other minorities in the city:
 - i. 4.69 times the rate of stops for Asians (.39)
 - ii. 3.98 times the rate of stops for Hispanics (.46)
- c. Males were pulled over at higher rates than women during 2014, with male rates (1.39) 2.28 times that of female rates (.61).
 1. Note: 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.
 2. Note: Rates were calculated by dividing the percent of stops for each racial group by their respective percent of the driving age population.



Traffic Stops by Race and Sex				
	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
Asian	111	251	0	362
Black	2666	6047	5	8718
Hispanic	47	168	0	215
Indian	4	12	0	16
Other	96	455	0	551
Unknown	175	364	11	550
White	4534	9427	6	13967
Z	10	7	0	17
Total	7643	16731	22	24396

4. Traffic Stops by Police Zone:

Traffic Stops by Police Zone, Race, and Gender										
Race	Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	O	OSC	Total
Asian	Female	23	15	17	35	7	14	0	0	111
	Male	29	50	36	77	13	46	0	0	251
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black	Female	541	563	418	291	483	365	4	1	2666
	Male	1241	1372	1019	588	1086	731	7	3	6047
	Unknown	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Hispanic	Female	3	6	9	9	2	18	0	0	47
	Male	23	23	50	22	11	37	2	0	168
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian	Female	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
	Male	0	1	3	7	1	0	0	0	12
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Female	8	21	15	20	6	26	0	0	96
	Male	38	113	98	83	17	106	0	0	455
Unknown	Female	82	23	21	26	4	19	0	0	175
	Male	172	29	53	53	17	40	0	0	364
	Unknown	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
White	Female	747	713	1126	615	218	1114	1	0	4534
	Male	1457	1538	2856	1032	415	2119	6	4	9427
	Unknown	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	6
Z	Female	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	10
	Male	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	7
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		4370	4480	5733	2862	2283	4640	20	8	24396

5. Traffic Stops by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Total	Percent
Allegheny Center	517	2.12
Allegheny West	160	0.66
Allentown	194	0.80
Arlington	64	0.26
Arlington Heights	10	0.04
Banksville	563	2.31
Bedford Dwellings	93	0.38
Beechview	848	3.48
Beltzhoover	177	0.73
Bloomfield	228	0.93
Bluff	464	1.90
Bon Air	741	3.04
Brighton Heights	358	1.47
Brookline	738	3.03
California-Kirkbride	63	0.26
Carrick	522	2.14
Central Business District	1587	6.51
Central Lawrenceville	319	1.31
Central Northside	441	1.81
Central Oakland	169	0.69
Chartiers City	24	0.10
Chateau	448	1.84
Crafton Heights	159	0.65
Crawford-Roberts	175	0.72
Duquesne Heights	452	1.85
East Allegheny	746	3.06
East Carnegie	12	0.05
East Hills	77	0.32
East Liberty	400	1.64
Elliott	284	1.16
Esplen	57	0.23
Fairywood	68	0.28
Fineview	74	0.30
Friendship	58	0.24
Garfield	112	0.46
Glen Hazel	15	0.06
Greenfield	135	0.55
Hays	34	0.14
Hazelwood	273	1.12
Highland Park	126	0.52
Homewood North	212	0.87
Homewood South	397	1.63
Homewood West	141	0.58

Neighborhood	Total	Percent
Knoxville	316	1.30
Larimer	191	0.78
Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar	219	0.90
Lincoln Place	48	0.20
Lower Lawrenceville	295	1.21
Manchester	186	0.76
Marshall-Shadeland	190	0.78
Middle Hill	498	2.04
Morningside	69	0.28
Mount Oliver Borough	28	0.11
Mount Washington	642	2.63
Mt. Oliver Neighborhood	3	0.01
New Homestead	7	0.03
North Oakland	333	1.36
North Shore	152	0.62
Northview Heights	48	0.20
Oakwood	5	0.02
Overbrook	212	0.87
Perry North	304	1.25
Perry South	274	1.12
Point Breeze	208	0.85
Point Breeze North	136	0.56
Polish Hill	33	0.14
Regent Square	17	0.07
Ridgemont	55	0.23
Shadyside	533	2.18
Sheraden	661	2.71
South Oakland	130	0.53
South Shore	460	1.89
Southside Flats	1631	6.69
Southside Slopes	282	1.16
Spring Garden	29	0.12
Spring Hill-City View	79	0.32
Squirrel Hill North	353	1.45
Squirrel Hill South	280	1.15
St. Clair	7	0.03
Stanton Heights	46	0.19
Strip District	717	2.94
Summer Hill	124	0.51
Swisshelm Park	2	0.01
Terrace Village	105	0.43
Troy Hill	165	0.68
Upper Hill	63	0.26
Upper Lawrenceville	154	0.63

Neighborhood	Total	Percent
West End	442	1.81
West Oakland	209	0.86
Westwood	661	2.71
Windgap	59	0.24

6. Traffic Stops – Number of Occupants in Vehicle:

Summary of Traffic Stops by Number of Occupants	
Statistics	Number Occupants Summary
Min.	0.00
1st Qu.	1.00
Median	1.00
Mean	1.54
3rd Qu.	2.00
Max.	108.00

Stops by Number of Occupants		
Occupants	Total Stops	Percent
1	15653	64.16
2	5952	24.40
3	1702	6.98

7. Average Time of Traffic Stop:

Descriptive Statistics	Total Time in Minutes
Min.	0:00
1st Qu.	5:00
Median	8:00
Mean	11:46
3rd Qu.	12:00
Max.	1274:00

8. Traffic Stops with times greater than 75% of all traffic stops in 2014.

OUTCOME	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Indian	Other	Unknown	White	Z	Total
Arrested	3	403	5	0	6	0	276	0	693
Cited	23	1256	32	1	54	127	1163	1	2657
Investigatory stop only	0	97	4	0	7	10	514	0	632
Warned	15	510	20	0	26	14	912	2	1499
Total	41	2266	61	1	93	151	2865	3	5481

9. Traffic Stop Outcome

Race	Sex	ARRESTED	CITED	INVESTIGATORY STOP ONLY	WARNED	Total
Asian	Female	2	52	0	57	111
	Male	3	99	3	146	251
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Black	Female	83	1089	55	1439	2666
	Male	526	2146	215	3160	6047
	Unknown	0	2	0	3	5
Hispanic	Female	0	19	1	27	47
	Male	6	76	9	77	168
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Indian	Female	0	2	0	2	4
	Male	1	4	0	7	12
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Female	2	32	3	59	96
	Male	9	176	8	262	455
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	Female	1	74	1	99	175
	Male	1	126	16	221	364
	Unknown	0	6	2	3	11
White	Female	117	1834	54	2529	4534
	Male	345	3606	712	4763	9427
	Unknown	0	1	0	5	6
Z	Female	0	8	0	2	10
	Male	0	4	0	3	7
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1096	9356	1079	12864	24396

10. Items Discovered in Vehicles in Traffic Stops with Arrest Made (1,096 arrests):

Type of Item Found	Total	Percent
Contraband Found	230	20.99
Evidence Found	216	19.71
Weapons Found	30	2.74
Contraband & Evidence Found	162	14.78
Contraband & Weapons	9	0.82
Contraband, Evidence, & Weapons Found	15	1.37
Weapons & Evidence Found	8	0.73
Nothing Found	426	38.87
Total	1096	100



PITTSBURGH
A MOST LIVABLE CITY



City of Pittsburgh Police Pursuits, 2014

Definitions

1. Reason Initiated:

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

2. Reason Terminated:

- a. Abandoned - The violator stopped voluntarily, then fled on foot.
- b. Discontinued - Stopped pursuing
- c. 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.
- d. 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.
- e. Stopped Voluntarily - The violator stopped voluntarily, without the use of road spikes, roadblocks, induced stops, or other apprehension techniques, and surrendered.
- f. 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:

- a. Apprehended During Pursuit - The violator was apprehended during the pursuit. This includes during any foot pursuit or search.
- b. Delayed (After Termination of Pursuit) - The violator 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.

- c. 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.
- d. None (Stopped, but Escaped on Foot) - The violator vehicle was stopped, but the violator escaped on foot.
- e. None (Violator Successfully Eluded Police)

4. **Crash Type:**

- a. None - No crash
- b. Police Crash - A crash involving only s pursuing police vehicle(s).
- c. Police (Violator - Legal Intervention) - Police vehicle was deliberately driven into the violator vehicle as an act of legal intervention.
- d. Uninvolved Crash - A crash involving a vehicle(s) not involved in pursuit.
- e. Violator Crash - A crash involving only the violator vehicle.
- f. Violator (Police Crash) - A crash involving the violator and pursuing vehicle(s).
- g. Violator (Police Deliberate Intent) - Violator vehicle was deliberately driven into a police vehicle.
- h. 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.
- i. Violator (Uninvolved Occupied Crash) - A crash involving the violator vehicle and an occupied vehicle(s) not involved in the pursuit.
- j. Violator (Uninvolved Unoccupied Crash) - A crash involving the violator vehicle and an unoccupied vehicle(s) not involved in the pursuit.

5. **Injuries:**

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

6. Fatality

- a. Violator - Total number of persons in the violator vehicle who died as a direct result of vehicular operation during the pursuit.
- b. Police - Total number of persons in the police vehicle(s) who died as a direct result of the vehicular operation during the pursuit.
- c. 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:
 - a. 177
2. Summary
 - a. Deaths as a result of Pursuits – 3
 - b. Injuries as a Result of Pursuits – 34
 - c. Collisions – 90
 - d. Arrests – 167
3. Reason Pursuit Initiated:

Reason	Total	Percent Total
DUI or Suspected DUI Operator	11	6.21
Felony Criminal Offenses	29	16.38
Misdemeanor Criminal Offenses	12	6.78
Other Traffic Offenses	101	57.06
Stolen or Suspected Stolen Vehicle	20	11.30
Summary Criminal Offenses	4	2.26

4. Reasons Pursuit Terminated:

Reason	Total	Percent Total
Abandoned	18	10.17
Discontinued	27	15.25
Induced Stop	5	2.82
Stopped by Collision	0	0.00
Stopped Voluntarily	36	20.34
Violator Vehicle Disabled	80	45.20

5. Reason Initiated v. Reason Terminated

Reason Initiated	Abandoned	Discontinued	Induced Stop	Stopped by Collision	Stopped Voluntarily	Violator Vehicle Disabled	Sum
DUI or Suspected DUI Operator	0	0	1	0	2	6	2
Felony Criminal Offenses	4	3	0	0	7	12	3
Misdemeanor Criminal Offenses	0	1	1	0	2	6	2
Other Traffic Offenses	10	18	2	0	17	50	4
Stolen or Suspected Stolen Vehicle	3	5	1	0	8	3	0
Summary Criminal Offenses	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Sum	18	27	5	0	36	80	11

6. Number of Apprehensions by apprehension type:

Apprehension Type	None	One	Two	Three	> Three
Apprehended During Pursuit (Incl. on Foot)	3	100	19	2	1
Delayed - After Termination	2	9	2	0	0
None - Decision Made to Terminate	9	3	0	0	0
None - Stopped, but Escaped on Foot	10	3	0	0	0
None - Violator Successfully Eluded Police	14	0	0	0	0

7. Collision as a Result of Pursuits:

- a. Of the 177 pursuits, 85 resulted in 90 collisions (there were 5 pursuits that had more than one collision). The following is a breakdown of the types of collision that was reported:

Collision Type	Total	Percent Total
Police Crash	1	1.11
Police/Violator Legal Intervention	5	5.56
Uninvolved Crash	2	2.22
Uninvolved/Police Crash	0	0.00
Violator Crash	54	60.00
Violator/Police Crash	3	3.33
Violator/Police Deliberate Intent	1	1.11
Violator/Tire Deflation Deployment Crash	1	1.11
Violator/Uninvolved Deliberate Intent	0	0.00
Violator/Uninvolved Occupied Crash	8	8.89
Violator/Uninvolved Unoccupied Crash	15	16.67

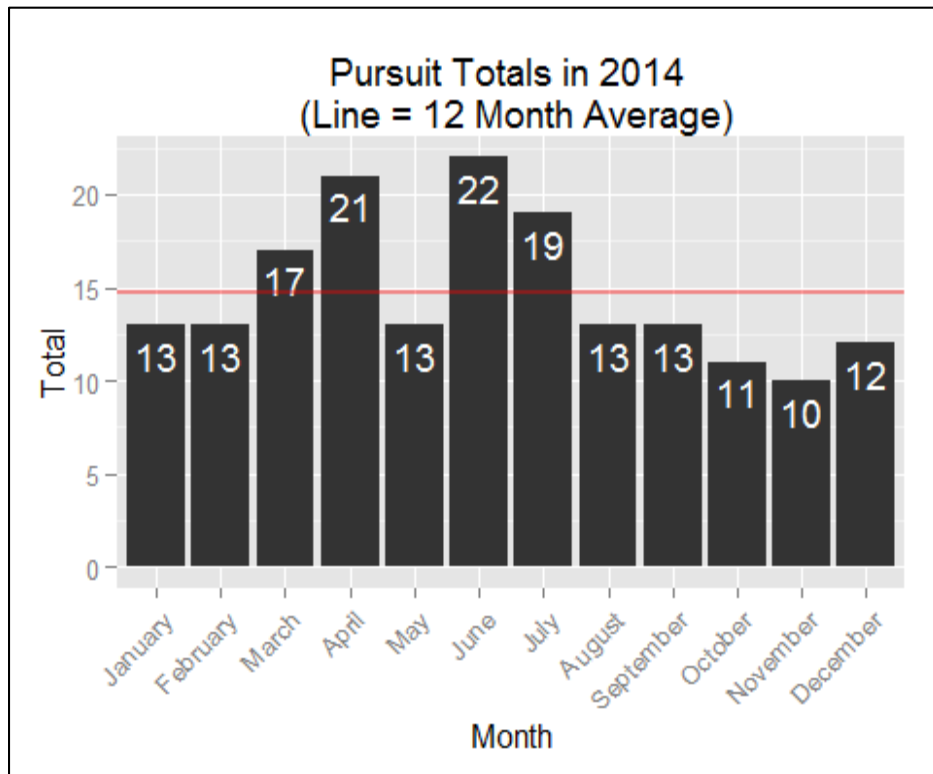
8. Injuries as a Result of Pursuit:

a. There were 28 that resulted in 34 injuries and 3 deaths. They are as follows:

Injury Death Type	Injured Person Type	Total
Death	Violator	3
Injury	Uninvolved	7
Injury	Violator	26
Unknown	Violator	1

9. Monthly Analysis of Pursuits:

a. The average monthly number for pursuits was 14.75.



10. Pursuits by day of week and shift:

Day of the Week	Midnight-8am	8am-4pm	4pm-Midnight	Sum
Monday	11	2	4	17
Tuesday	12	6	10	28
Wednesday	10	1	14	25
Thursday	9	1	15	25
Friday	14	5	9	28
Saturday	17	2	6	25
Sunday	9	7	13	29
Sum	82	24	71	177



Field Contacts

Warrantless Search & Seizures, 2014

- In 2014, there were 3,440 incidents resulting in 5,802 Field Contacts/Warrantless Search and Seizure reports. A report is completed for each person (driver, occupant, and pedestrian) contacted.
- Reason Field Contact/Warrantless Search and Seizure Made:

Reason	Total	Percent
Major Crimes	728	12.55
Major Crimes and Narcotics & Vice	70	1.21
Major Crimes, Narcotics & Vice, and Other	34	0.59
Major Crimes, Narcotics & Vice, and Vehicle Code Violation	7	0.12
Major Crimes, Narcotics & Vice, Vehicle Code Violation, and Other	3	0.05
Major Crimes and Other	245	4.22
Major Crimes and Truancy Related	1	0.02
Major Crimes, Truancy Related, and Other	5	0.09
Major Crimes and Vehicle Code Violation	25	0.43
Major Crimes, Vehicle Code Violation, and Other	28	0.48
Narcotics & Vice	1143	19.70
Narcotics & Vice and Other	586	10.10
Narcotics & Vice and Truancy Related	4	0.07
Narcotics & Vice and Vehicle Code Violation	931	16.05
Narcotics & Vice, Vehicle Code Violation, and Other	375	6.46
Narcotics & Vice, Vehicle Code Violation, Truancy Related, and Other	1	0.02
Other	791	13.63
Truancy Related and Other	1	0.02
Vehicle Code Violation	382	6.58
Vehicle Code Violation and Other	440	7.58
Vehicle Code Violation and Truancy Related	1	0.02
Vehicle Code Violation, Truancy Related, and Other	1	0.02
Total	5802	100

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

3. Zone in Which Field Contact/Warrantless Search and Seizure Was Conducted:

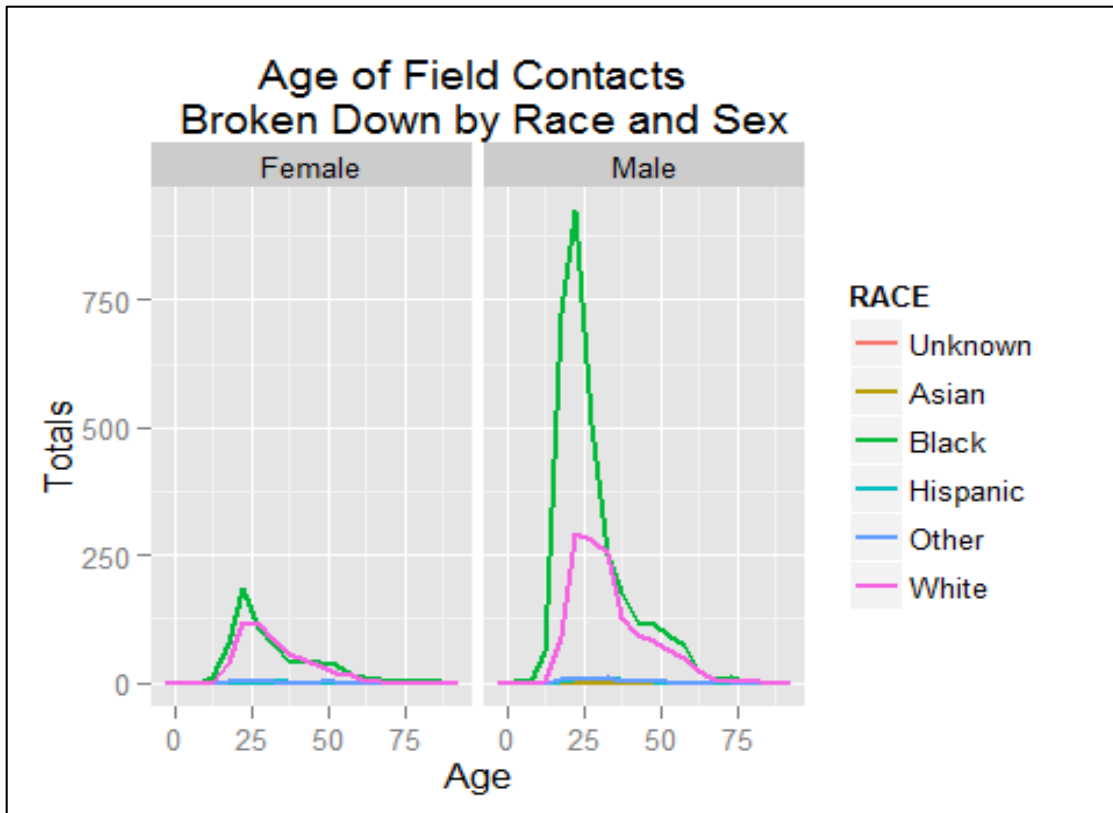
Zone	Total	Percent
Blank	5	0.09
1	1276	21.99
2	821	14.15
3	1174	20.23
4	434	7.48
5	1427	24.59
6	592	10.20
O	7	0.12
OSC	66	1.14
Total	5802	100

4. Person Field Contact/Warrantless Search and Seizure Conducted With:

Type	Total	Percent
Driver	1869	32.21
Occupant	2204	37.99
Pedestrian	1620	27.92
Not Identified	109	1.88
Total	5802	100

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



Age Ranges of Field Contact by Race and Sex											
Race	Sex	<18	>69	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Unknown	Total
Unknown	Unknown	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	7	13
	Female	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	5
	Male	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	2	9
Asian	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	5
	Male	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	5
Black	Unknown	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Female	48	6	42	288	111	84	49	15	7	650
	Male	389	15	399	1432	428	236	163	29	16	3107
Hispanic	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
	Male	0	0	2	14	14	4	0	0	0	34
Other	Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Female	0	0	1	6	1	1	1	0	0	10
	Male	1	1	6	15	11	2	1	1	0	38
White	Unknown	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Female	12	1	28	236	137	76	32	5	3	530
	Male	27	9	66	570	382	175	115	28	10	1382
Total		479	33	549	2579	1092	582	362	78	48	5802

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

Result	Field Contact Result	Percent
No Further Action	3053	52.62
Property Seized & Recovered	388	6.69
Arrest	266	4.58
Arrest, Property Seized & Recovered	2089	36.00
Arrest Property Seized & Recovered, and Strip Search	6	0.10
Total	5802	100

7. Strip Searches (3 strip searches in 2014):

Reason For Search	Gender	Age	Race	Zone	Month	Day Times
Narcotics & Vice	Male	20-29	Black	5	January	14:00
Narcotics & Vice and Vehicle Code Violation	Male	20-29	Black	5	October	15:02
Narcotics & Vice and Vehicle Code Violation	Male	20-29	Black	6	November	20:45

8. There were zero body cavity searches.



Subject Resistance Review, 2014

In 2014, there were 829 incidents (Table #1) which required officers to respond to resisting subjects. There were 1,568 separate Subject Resistance Reports (SRR) generated from the 829 incidents which involved 935 resisting subjects.

TABLE 1 - Use of Force Incidents by Zone of Occurrence

Location	2013*	2014**	% Change
Zone 1	161	182	13.04%
Zone 2	142	147	3.52%
Zone 3	256	259	1.17%
Zone 4	81	61	-24.69%
Zone 5	176	143	-18.75%
Zone 6	54	43	-20.37%
Other	7	3	-57.14%
Totals	868	829	-4.49%

*The 2013 column adds up to 877, but 868 is the real number of unique (distinct) incidents, because some ccr-numbers cross zones.
2014 column adds up to 838, but 829 is the real number of unique (distinct) incidents as some ccr numbers cross zones.

**The

Officers made 15,672 arrests in 2014 (Table #2) and force was necessary in 5.28% of the arrests.

Table 2: TOTAL ARRESTS 2013-2014

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yearly Total
2014	1387	1109	1558	1402	1499	1398	1433	1312	1265	1279	1102	928	15672
2013	1412	1337	1438	1619	1529	1572	1467	1672	1689	1652	1464	1171	18022
Change	-5%	-21%	3%	-24%	-10%	-16%	-16%	-29%	-29%	-24%	-25%	-22%	-18.31%
QTR Change	-7.50%			-16.59%			-24.69%			-23.58%			

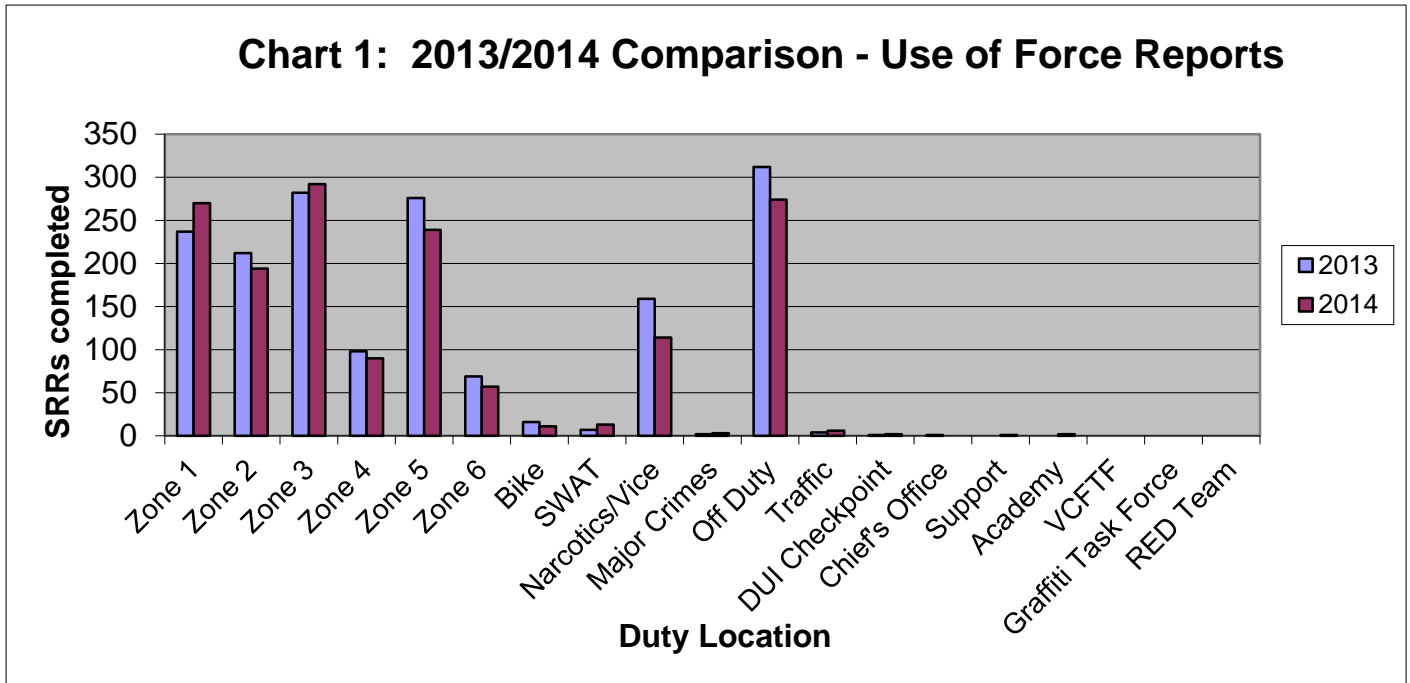
Of those arrests requiring officers to respond to subject resistance, 43% of the use of force incidents occurred on the night shift, followed by 45% on the PM shift and 12% on the AM shift (Table #3).

Table 3: 2014 Recap - Subject Resistance Incidents by the Zone, hour and shift of each incident												
	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6	
	By hour	By shift	By hour	By shift	By hour	By shift	By hour	By shift	By hour	By shift	By hour	By shift
0700-0800	2	31	0	24	1	12	0	14	1	14	0	12
0800-0900	4		3		0		1		1		0	
0900-1000	1		3		1		1		1		1	
1000-1100	3		3		3		6		0		2	
1100-1200	3		2		3		2		3		2	
1200-1300	6		2		0		2		2		2	
1300-1400	7		8		2		2		3		2	
1400-1500	5		3		2		0		3		3	
1500-1600	10	114	8	76	9	77	2	21	4	76	4	23
1600-1700	19		11		13		1		13		6	
1700-1800	11		10		7		5		13		2	
1800-1900	10		5		6		3		13		2	
1900-2000	16		8		8		2		9		3	
2000-2100	21		9		12		2		12		2	
2100-2200	13		11		11		3		4		1	
2200-2300	14		14		11		3		8		3	
2300-2400	9	47	12	53	18	177	1	27	8	59	2	10
2400-0100	9		10		35		7		8		2	
0100-0200	10		13		66		8		13		0	
0200-0300	7		9		43		6		13		3	
0300-0400	3		7		9		3		12		3	
0400-0500	2		2		0		0		0		0	
0500-0600	4		0		2		0		3		0	
0600-0700	3		0		4		2		2		0	

Citywide, there was a 6.44% increase in total Subject Resistance Reports completed when comparing 2014 to 2013. Table #4, "2013/2014 Comparison Use of Force Reports," identifies the number of use of force reports completed by each duty location in 2013 and 2014 and the percentage of increase or decrease. This same information is shown in graph form in Chart 1.

Table 4: 2013/2014 Comparison Use of Force Reports			
Zone	2013	2014	Percent Change
Zone 1	237	270	13.92%
Zone 2	212	194	-8.49%
Zone 3	282	292	3.55%
Zone 4	98	90	-8.16%
Zone 5	276	239	-13.41%
Zone 6	69	57	-17.39%
Bike	16	11	-31.25%
SWAT	7	13	85.71%
Narcotics/Vice	159	114	-28.30%
Major Crimes	2	3	50.00%
Off Duty	312	274	-12.18%
Traffic	4	6	50.00%

DUI Checkpoint	1	2	100.00%
Chief's Office	1	0	-100.00%
Support	0	1	
Academy	0	2	
VCFTF	0	0	
Graffiti Task Force	0	0	
RED Team	0	0	
Totals	1676	1568	-6.44%



The most common resisting subjects encountered by officers in 2014 were males, aged 20-29. The second highest resisting group were males, aged 30-39 (Table #5).

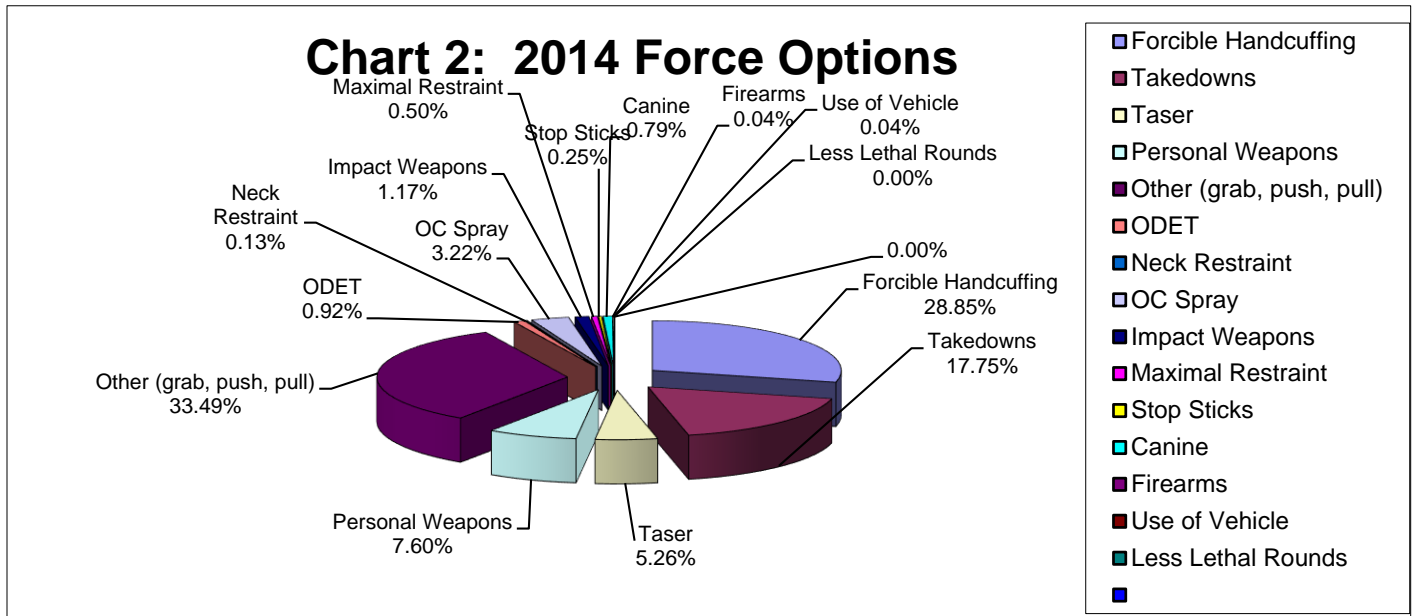
	Under 15	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	Over 50	Unknown Age
Male	8	75	339	122	63	60	71
Female	4	19	77	38	23	18	18

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

- Southside Flats, census tract 1702 with 99 incidents resulting in a total of 215 subject resistance reports
- The South Shore, census tract 1921 with 47 incidents resulting in a total of 147 subject resistance reports
- Central Business District, census tract 201 with 38 incidents resulting in 70 subject resistance reports

Force Options

Chart #2 shows the force options utilized by our officers in 2014. The three most frequently used force options in 2014 were attempts to control resisting subjects by grabbing, pushing, or pulling (categorized as “Other”), forcible handcuffing, and takedowns. These were also the most frequently used levels in 2013 (please see Table #6 for a comparison of 2013 to 2014). The TASER was used a total of 126 times during 2014 which was a 20% decrease in usage when compared to 2013. 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



	2013 Total	2014 Total	Percentage Change
Forcible Handcuffing	800	691	-14%
Takedowns	522	425	-19%
Taser	157	126	-20%
Personal Weapons	245	182	-26%
Other (grab, push, pull)	792	802	1%
ODET	18	22	22%
Neck Restraint	6	3	-50%
OC Spray	95	77	-19%
Impact Weapons	42	28	-33%
Maximal Restraint	16	12	-25%
Stop Sticks	5	6	17%
Canine	17	19	12%
Firearms	12	1	-92%
Use of Vehicle	0	1	100%
Less Lethal Rounds	0	0	
Total	2727	2395	-12%

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

Table 7: Level of Resistance Employed by Subject										
	Body Language		Verbal Non-compliance		Active Resistance		Assaultive Behavior		Deadly Force	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
January	128	140	76	78	134	133	48	76	7	5
February	92	95	71	59	101	83	64	34	0	0
March	130	126	86	81	125	132	67	55	4	3
April	123	123	86	99	128	136	66	58	1	2
May	142	133	87	87	150	135	69	42	1	0
June	130	137	90	90	132	141	53	43	2	3
July	113	123	76	90	111	110	36	49	1	3
August	85	127	65	91	101	133	47	50	5	3
September	104	109	77	60	108	124	41	54	0	0
October	85	92	57	56	92	99	51	51	0	4
November	87	107	74	73	104	109	40	55	0	2
December	80	133	63	84	83	135	27	67	0	1
Totals	1299	1445	908	948	1369	1470	609	634	21	26
% Change	-10.10%		-4.22%		-6.87%		-3.94%		-19.23%	

Table #8 is a comparison of 2014 to 2013 of the initial reasons for officers having to use force/control techniques.

Table 8: SRR Incidents by Initial Reason for Use of Force										
	Defend Self		Defend Another		Restrain for subject's safety		Effecting arrest		Other	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
January	45	49	46	51	19	25	136	132	8	19
February	50	40	34	34	31	18	93	78	6	12
March	51	39	47	34	71	25	131	124	8	12
April	49	49	56	41	24	30	119	123	12	21
May	51	45	52	43	31	17	143	130	12	8
June	45	45	33	35	31	29	121	131	11	12
July	40	39	26	38	25	17	100	115	14	11
August	39	60	32	38	13	27	98	125	3	9
September	42	48	25	39	17	16	109	114	9	15
October	44	35	35	32	23	19	86	93	9	6
November	34	46	34	36	7	20	101	101	6	18
December	22	61	26	44	22	28	69	124	7	14
Totals	512	556	446	465	314	271	1306	1390	105	157
% Change	-7.91%		-4.09%		15.87%		-6.04%		-33.12%	

Firearms Review

There were 95 firearms discharges reviewed in 2014. One officer fired his weapon in self-defense and 1 fired his weapon in the defense of another, in 2 separate incidents involving 2 actors. One suspect was fatally wounded. One suspect, hit with bean bag rounds, suffered minor bumps/bruises. Ninety-two officers used their firearms to destroy injured/rabid animals and 1 officer fired at an attacking dog. Please see Table #10 for a complete list of all discharges.

Row Labels	Total	Percent Total
Accidental discharge while in foot pursuit	1	1.05%
Dog shot after attacking officer	1	1.05%
Humane destruction of injured animal	88	92.63%
Humane destruction of rabid animal	3	3.16%
Officer Fatally shot actor	1	1.05%
SWAT Call- Actor shot with bean bag (non-fatal)	1	1.05%
Total	95	100%

Canine Review

At the end of 2014, there were 22 K-9 teams working. There were 758 reported canine uses which led to 102 non-bite apprehensions and 18 bite apprehensions. All reported canine uses were reviewed and were found to be within Bureau policy and instructional guidelines for deployment.

The following charts demonstrate canine usage information.

Canine Use Summary Comparison 2013-2014			
	2013	2014	Percent Change
Patrol Deployments*	545	509	-6.61%
Detector Deployments	253	226	-10.67%
K9 Demonstrations	14	24	71.43%
Totals	812	758	-6.65%

*Building/Woods/Area Searches/Tracking/Crowd Control

Canine Apprehension Comparison 2013-2014			
	2013	2014	Percent Change
Deployment Non-bite apprehensions	144	102	-29.17%
Deployment Bite apprehensions	18	18	0.00%
Totals	162	120	-25.93%

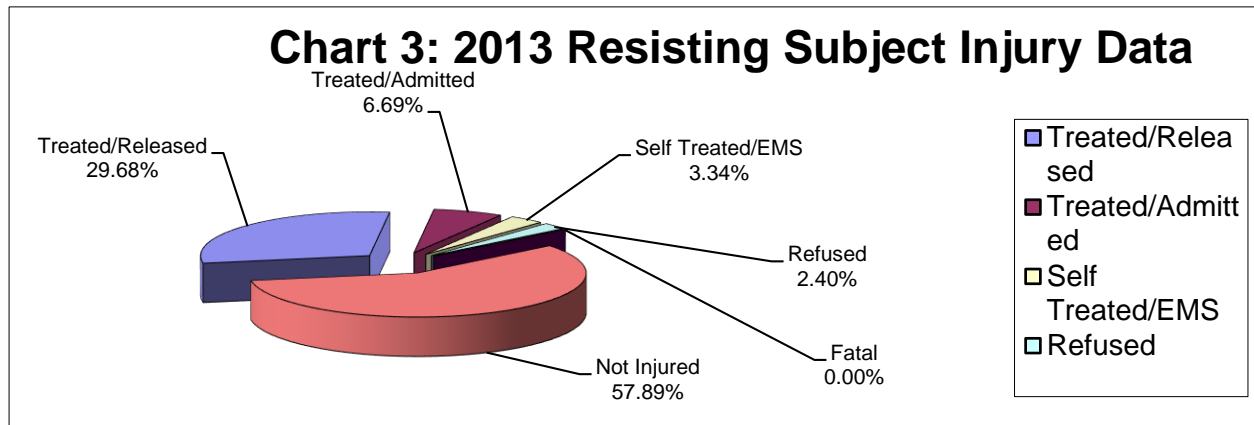
Canine Apprehension Rate Comparison 2013-2014			
	2013	2014	Percent Change
Apprehension rate*	20.00%	16.00%	-20.00%
Bite Apprehension rate**	12.00%	15.00%	25.00%

*Number of apprehensions divided by total number of deployments and demos

**Number of bite apprehensions/total number of apprehensions

Injury Review – Resisting Subjects

44% or 412 of the resisting subjects reported injuries in 2013. This is unchanged from the 44% that reported injuries in 2012. Of the 412 resisting subjects who reported injuries, 64 were listed as being “treated/admitted” of which 34 were actually involuntary commitments. Of the remaining 30 who were reported as treated and admitted, 3 were admitted due to drug and/or alcohol overdoses or intoxication, 2 were admitted due to swallowing narcotics to prevent recovery by arresting officers, 21 were admitted for injuries sustained during the encounter with police, 3 were admitted for injuries sustained prior to the encounter with police, and 1 was admitted due to a pre-existing medical condition. Thirty-two were self-treated or treated by EMS, 284 were treated and released, and 23 refused treatment. The most common type of injury to resisting subjects is cuts/abrasions to the face, head, and hands resulting from strikes to the face or from the ground during a takedown or ground fighting.



Injury Review – Officers

7% or 123 officers reported injuries in 2013. This is down from the 8% of officers who reported injuries in 2012. One officer was critically wounded. Sixty-six officers were listed as self-treated or treated by EMS and 33 were treated and released. Common injuries to officers were hand and wrist injuries, cuts, and abrasions.

Incident Types

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

Subject Resistance Incidents by Type (2013 v. 2014)										
	On-View Arrest		Warrant Arrest		Involuntary Commitment		Prisoner Transport		Other	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
January	73	63	1	1	4	3	0	1	6	10
February	49	48	3	1	8	3	1	0	7	8
March	69	60	3	3	0	6	1	1	7	5
April	55	65	2	1	4	6	1	2	7	10
May	80	64	2	4	3	5	2	1	10	8
June	64	70	6	1	5	7	1	1	8	9
July	59	56	4	3	8	4	0	0	7	7
August	49	60	4	1	2	7	0	2	4	5
September	57	63	3	0	2	5	2	4	7	9
October	53	45	2	3	2	5	0	1	6	7
November	54	50	1	5	2	3	0	1	3	8
December	32	68	3	2	6	2	0	3	5	6
Totals	694	712	34	25	46	56	8	17	77	92
% Change	-2.53%		36.00%		-17.86%		-52.94%		-16.30%	



Pittsburgh Police Retirements, 2014

In 2014, 34 active sworn personnel retired from the Bureau of Police.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>APPOINTMENT DATE</u>	<u>RETIREMENT DATE</u>
Michael C. Hajduk	Lieutenant	November 3, 1980	January 3, 2014
Brad L. Martin	Lieutenant	April 4, 1988	January 3, 2014
Marian L. Matthews	Detective	June 27, 1994	January 4, 2014
Ronald A. Jellick	Master Police Officer	January 3, 1994	January 10, 2014
Susan L. Uhl	Master Police Officer	June 27, 1994	February 3, 2014
James G. Thiros	Master Police Officer	June 27, 1994	February 3, 2014
Deborah S. Stiokis	Master Police Officer	April 4, 1988	March 3, 2014
Carole L. Ambroffi	Master Police Officer	November 27, 1989	March 3, 2014
Karen L. Healy	Sergeant	April 4, 1988	March 7, 2014
Brian K. Fleming	Detective	September 25, 1989	March 10, 2014
Gregory W. Woodhall	Master Police Officer	June 27, 1994	March 14, 2014
Brenda Tate	Detective	September 23, 1979	March 31, 2014
Kevin M. Kraus	Lieutenant	March 29, 1993	March 28, 2014
Norine A. Kelly	Master Police Officer	April 9, 1990	April 9, 2014
Susan Keasley	Detective	March 23, 1987	April 21, 2014
Kenneth G. Klobuchir	Master Police Officer	February 16, 1993	April 23, 2014
Lisa M. McCoy	Detective	April 17, 1989	April 28, 2014
Michael A. Wilkes	Detective	July 5, 1993	June 3, 2014
Charlotte Hughes	Detective	April 1, 1988	June 6, 2014
William C. Tripoli	Master Police Officer	April 20, 1993	June 18, 2014
Matthew A. Marks	Detective	June 27, 1994	June 27, 2014
James F. Levier	Sergeant	July 5, 1993	July 9, 2014
Michael S. Muehlbauer	Master Police Officer	July 5, 1993	July 23, 2014
William Gorman	Sergeant	January 3, 1994	July 31, 2014
Kevin McGuire	Master Police Officer	June 27, 1994	July 31, 2014
Craig L. Campbell	Lieutenant	February 15, 1993	August 1, 2014
Rita M. Leap	Master Police Officer	June 27, 1994	August 8, 2014
Donald P. Gorham	Detective	November 5, 1979	August 29, 2014
Cathy A. Swearingen	Master Police Officer	April 4, 1988	September 12, 2014
Timothy J. Nutter	Detective	July 5, 1993	September 26, 2014
Rebecca M. Cyr	Detective	September 25, 1989	October 3, 2014
Forrest E. Hodges	Master Police Officer	June 6, 1994	October 3, 2014
Dale W. Canofari	Detective	April 9, 1990	October 10, 2014
William D. Mathias	Lieutenant	June 27, 1994	November 14, 2014



Pittsburgh Police Deaths, 2014

In 2014, the Bureau lost 44 retired and 1 active officers. We salute them for their service to our City and grieve with their families for their loss.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>APPOINTMENT DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>DATE OF PASSING</u>
Joseph E. Prenatt	Sergeant	November 1, 1957	Retired	January 20, 2014
Leo A. Mincin	Police Officer	September 28, 1964	Retired	January 22, 2014
John H. Hilson, Jr.	Police Officer	May 12, 1952	Retired	January 28, 2014
Robert A. Holtgraver	Sergeant	November 23, 1951	Retired	January 29, 2014
Stephen J. Pietrowski	Police Officer	May 12, 1952	Retired	February 17, 2014
Cecilia A. Prilla	Police Officer	September 13, 1976	Retired	February 22, 2014
Richard L. Gill	Police Officer	February 4, 1954	Retired	February 22, 2014
Herbert B. James	Detective	July 1, 1954	Retired	February 24, 2014
James E. Fowler, Jr.	Police Officer	October 26, 1970	Retired	March 10, 2014
Leo F. Sell	Police Officer	September 5, 1961	Retired	March 13, 2014
Robert P. Conroy	Police Officer	January 28, 1952	Retired	March 16, 2014
Edward T. Quigley	Police Officer	March 1, 1965	Retired	April 4, 2014
John F. Enright, Jr.	Detective	May 10, 1965	Retired	April 11, 2014
Francis C. Lunz	Detective	July 2, 1962	Retired	April 15, 2014
Charles E. Strong	Detective	May 27, 1980	Retired	April 3, 2014
Lawrence J. Sharpsky	Police Officer	March 9, 1964	Retired	April 3, 2014
Eugene W. Wisniewski	Police Officer	April 16, 1958	Retired	May 2, 2014
John J. Nolan	Police Officer	March 9, 1964	Retired	May 4, 2014
Robert H. Bakowski	Police Officer	January 12, 1970	Retired	May 2, 2014
Martin C. Lydon	Police Officer	February 12, 1951	Retired	May 7, 2014
Neil J. Stanton	Police Officer	January 8, 1951	Retired	May 10, 2014
David Kazmierczak	Police Officer	June 27, 1994	Active	May 24, 2014
Alice Emes	Police Officer	July 18, 1977	Retired	May 25, 2014
Leopold A. Liscio	Lieutenant	January 4, 1952	Retired	May 27, 2014
Kenneth D. Manuel	Police Officer	April 9, 1990	Retired	May 30, 2014
John P. Backo	Police Officer	July 2, 1962	Retired	July 6, 2014
Walter L. Ellison	Detective	May 1, 1961	Retired	July 8, 2014
Anthony Lewandowski	Detective	September 22, 1969	Retired	July 18, 2014
Frank Vetere	Sergeant	February 4, 1954	Retired	July 23, 2014
Samuel J. Dornin	Police Officer	September 22, 1969	Retired	August 2, 2014
John J. Ward	Police Officer	January 19, 1950	Retired	August 6, 2014
Robert E. Cicchino	Police Officer	September 9, 1968	Retired	August 25, 2014
James W. Joyce	Police Officer	January 28, 1952	Retired	August 27, 2014
Anna Marie Pruni	Police Officer	May 15, 2000	Retired	September 14, 2014
Frank E. Litfin	Police Officer	September 22, 1969	Retired	October 1, 2014
Leo H. Averbeck, Jr.	Police Officer	February 26, 1968	Retired	October 26, 2014
George D. Edwards, Jr.	Police Officer	April 4, 1988	Retired	October 17, 2014
Russell E. Duffy	Police Officer	August 7, 1950	Retired	November 2, 2014
Victor L. Balsamico	Police Officer	August 20, 1964	Retired	November 1, 2014
Leo J. McCafferty, Jr.	Sergeant	October 20, 1952	Retired	November 6, 2014
George W. Smith	Detective	February 4, 1954	Retired	November 27, 2014

Charles L. Roller	Police Officer	May 10, 1965	Retired	December 3, 2014
Horace J. McDaniel	Commander	August 1, 1955	Retired	December 20, 2014
William A. Hennigan	Detective	August 20, 1964	Retired	December 25, 2014
Anthony J. Brozovich	Inspector	May 16, 1959	Retired	December 13, 2014
Elmer E. Hartlep	Police Officer	September 13, 1965	Retired	December 31, 2014



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
August 7, 1900

Detective Patrick Fitzgerald
April 12, 1901

Patrolman James H. Sheehy
May 18, 1902

Sub-Patrolman Andrew J. Kelly
October 4, 1903

Patrolman Casper Mayer
April 1, 1904

Wagonman George M. Cochran
November 13, 1904

Patrolman James Farrell

October 3, 1908
Patrolman William Walsh
October 20, 1909

Patrolman Michael Grab
March 3, 1914

Patrolman George H. Shearer
May 12, 1914

Patrolman Charles H. Edinger
June 6, 1917

Patrolman Thomas P. Farrell
March 2, 1918

Detective Peter K. Tsaruas
November 20, 1920

Patrolman Edward G. Couch
October 30, 1922

Patrolman Daniel J. Conley
December 30, 1922

Patrolman Casper T. Schmotzer
January 23, 1923

Patrolman John J. Rudolph
April 3, 1923

Patrolman Joseph Jovanovic
July 7, 1924

Patrolman Joseph Riley
August 3, 1924

Patrolman Robert J. Galloway
August 26, 1924

Patrolman Samuel McGreevy
October 5, 1924
Lieutenant Albert B. Burris
June 30, 1925

Patrolman Charles S. Cooper JR
August 18, 1925

Patrolman James F. Farrell
July 6, 1927

Patrolman Ralph P. Gentile
November 1, 1928

Patrolman John J. Schemm
December 21, 1928

Patrolman Stephen Janadea
July 16, 1929

Patrolman William Johnson
October 23, 1929

Patrolman James Hughes
December 27, 1929

Patrolman Earle N. Murray
June 25, 1930

Patrolman Joseph J. Beran
January 28, 1931

Patrolman George J. Sallade
October 5, 1933

Patrolman Roy W. Freiss
February 3, 1935

Patrolman Robert L. Kosmal
August 17, 1935

Inspector Albert L. Jacks
April 17, 1936

Patrolman Charles M. Snyder
January 25, 1937

Patrolman George A. Kelly
February 12, 1937

Patrolman John J. Scanlon
August 23, 1937

Patrolman Edward M. Conway
June 27, 1939

Patrolman Anthony E. Rahe
August 7, 1939

Patrolman Toby Brown
August 23, 1941

Patrolman Arthur A. MacDonald
March 16, 1945

Patrolman Louis G. Spencer
December 24, 1946

Lieutenant William J. Lavery
August 5, 1947

Patrolman William P. Ewing
February 7, 1953

Patrolman Edward V. Tierney
July 28, 1953

Patrolman William H. Heagy
March 25, 1954

Detective James R. Kelly
June 3, 1955

Patrolman James V. Timpona
October 16, 1958

Patrolman Coleman R. McDonough
July 5, 1965

Patrolman Joseph F. Gaetano
June 10, 1966

Patrolman John L. Scott
October 10, 1970

Patrolman William J. Otis
March 3, 1971

Police Officer Patrick J. Wallace
July 3, 1974

Police Officer David A. Barr
May 3, 1983

Detective Norman A. Stewart
September 16, 1983

Sergeant James T. Blair
November 26, 1990

Police Officer Joseph J. Grill
March 6, 1991

Police Officer Thomas L. Herron
March 6, 1991

Sergeant James H. Taylor JR
September 22, 1995

Police Officer Paul J Sciullo II
April 4, 2009

Police Officer Stephen J. Mayhle
April 4, 2009

Police Officer Eric G. Kelly
April 4, 2009



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Commander Chris Ragland
Commander Jennifer Ford
Lieutenant Edward Trapp
Detective Denice DeMarco
Detective Deborah Gilkey
Detective Harry Hilley
Detective Amy Larson
Nora Bolla
Theresa Cummings

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)