

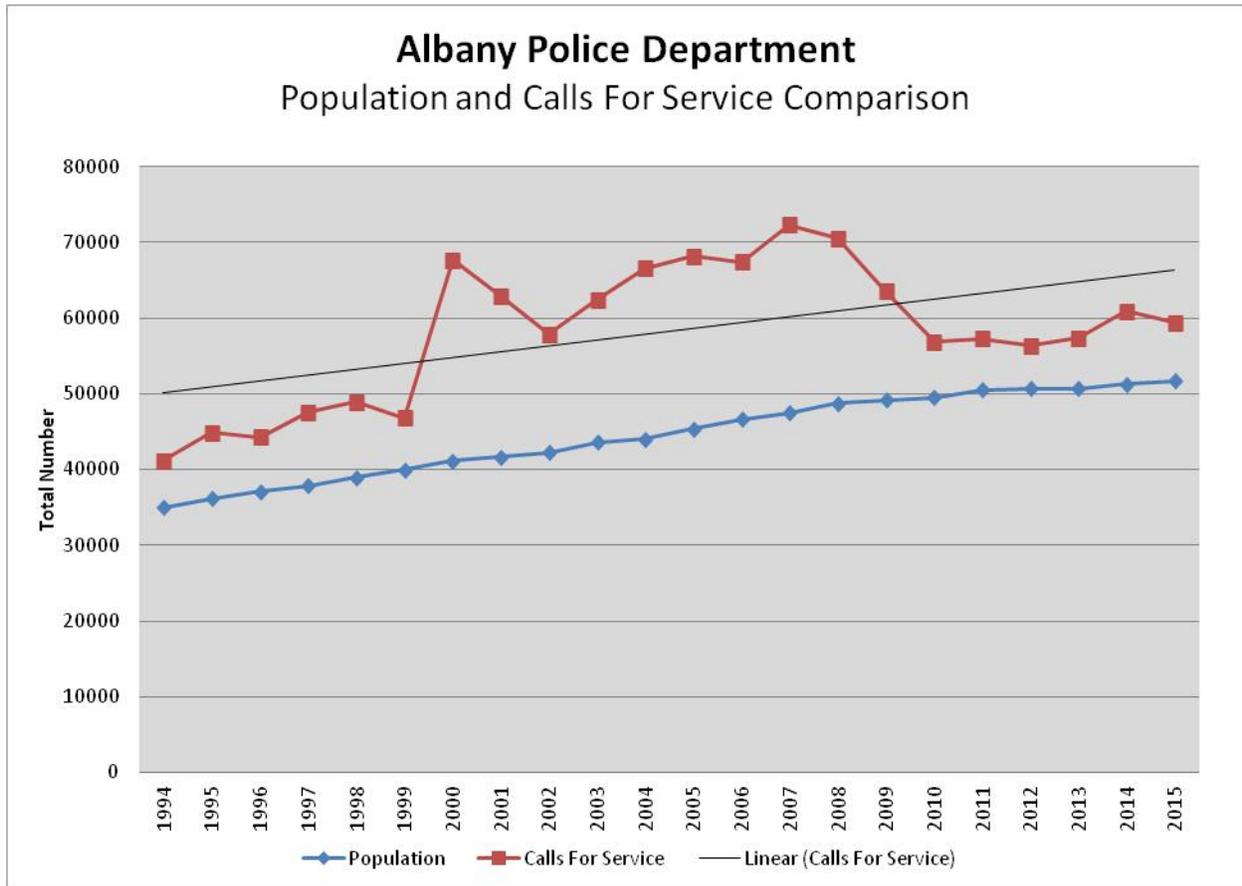
ANNUAL CRIME REPORT 2015



Prepared by CA Patrick Hurley
February 2016

ALBANY POLICE DEPARTMENT

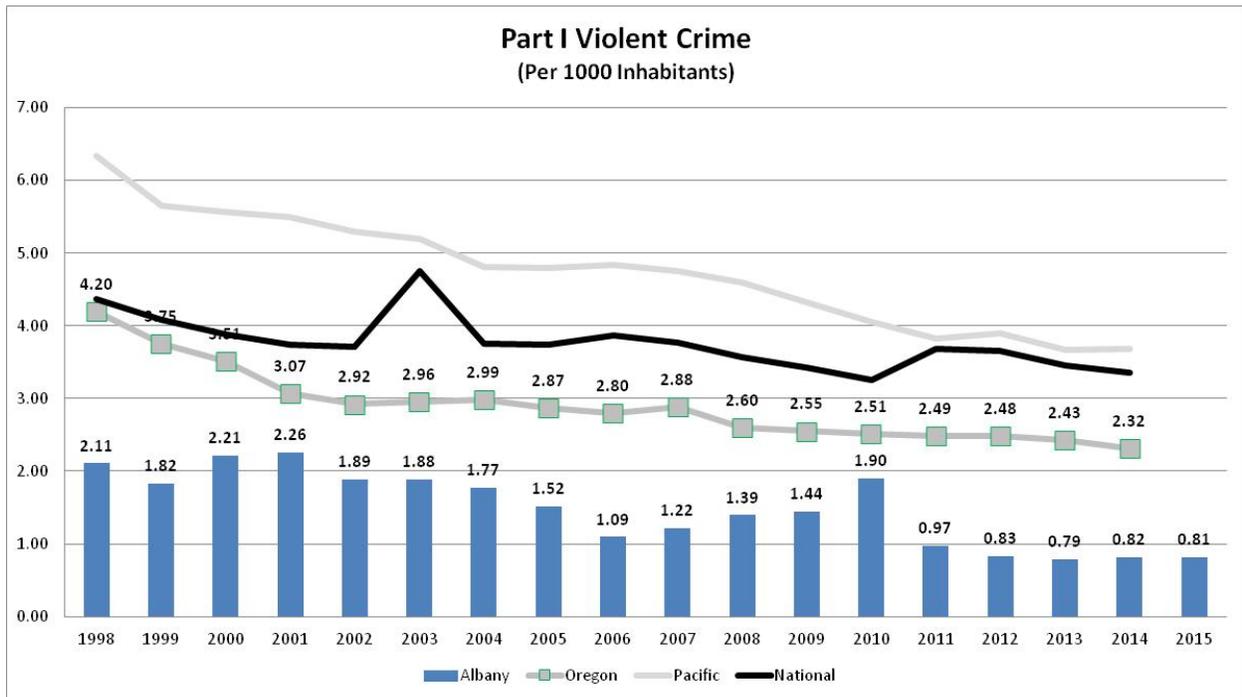
1. Calls For Service. The Calls for Service chart below shows an overall upward trend in Calls for Service over the past 22 years. From 2007 to 2010, the Albany Police Department experienced a downward trend in Calls for Service. From 2012 to 2015, Calls for Service have shown a gradual rise.



There remains a strong, positive correlation between population and Calls for Service. Normally, as the population of Albany increases, we would expect to see an increase in the Calls for Service. However, in 2015, there was a 2.43 percent decrease in Calls for Service. Calls for Service are generally characterized as Dispatched Calls and Self-initiated Calls. Self-initiated calls comprised 56.76 percent of all calls in 2014 and 56.67 percent of all calls in 2015.

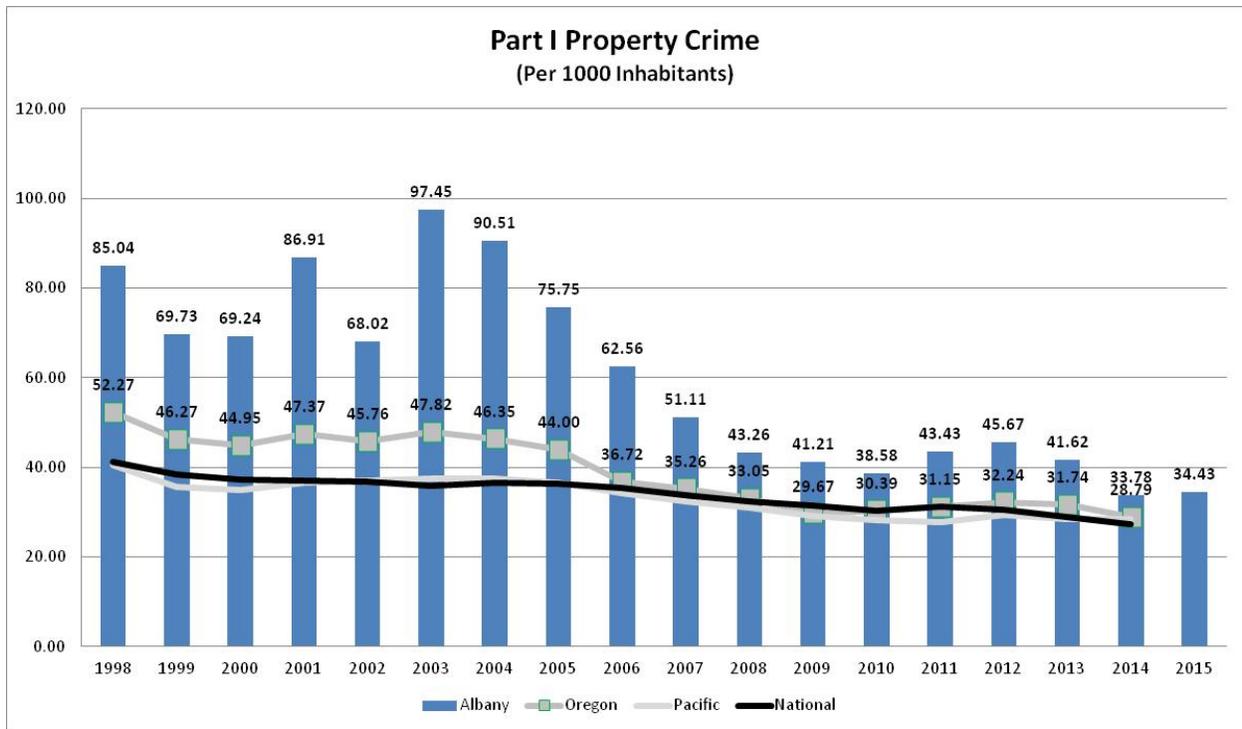
2. Crime Trends.

The charts show the City of Albany compared to the overall Oregon, Pacific Region, and National Group III (50,000 to 99,999 population) crime rates for UCR Part I Violent Crime and UCR Part I Property Crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation UCR is generally published with a year lag time. The Oregon, Pacific Region, and National rates were obtained from FBI data and thus, only 2014 and earlier data is available. The City of Albany data was obtained from the Albany Police Department (APD) records. APD data may be different than FBI data for the City of Albany due to data transmission and reporting errors. This occurred in 2012 when APD’s automated UCR submission failed to report 599 larcenies from a motor vehicle, 63 burglaries, and lesser amounts of other Part I crimes. As such, APD data more accurately reflects crime in Albany as well as providing the advantage of being able to show the most recent year’s crime data. Overall, Violent Crime has remained low in the City of Albany. In 2015, the Violent Crime rate was 0.81 crimes for every 1,000 people, down from a high of 1.9 crimes for every 1,000 people in 2010 when there was a spike in Aggravated Assaults. In 2014, Albany was 64.69 percent below the Oregon Violent Crime rate and is projected to be about the same in 2015. Historically, the City of Albany continues to have a higher Property Crime rate than the Oregon, Pacific Region, and National rates. A 17-year low for Property Crime occurred in 2014 in which Albany had 33.7 Part 1 Property Crimes per 1,000 inhabitants.



2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
-47.00%	-60.92%	-57.58%	-46.37%	-43.37%	-24.39%	-61.05%	-66.60%	-67.55%	-64.69%

Albany Part I Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 compared to Oregon Part I Violent Crime Rate per 1,000.



2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
72.16%	70.37%	44.94%	30.91%	38.89%	26.96%	39.42%	41.66%	31.13%	17.34%

Albany Part 1 Property Crime Rate per 1,000 compared to Oregon Part 1 Property Crime Rate per 1,000.

KEY INDICATORS					
YEAR	2015	2014	5-yr Avg	% 14 to 15	% 15 to 5-Yr
CALLS FOR SERVICE	59,409	60,887	58,249	-2.43	+1.99
CASES	27,036	28,074	26,086	-3.70	+3.64
UCR PART I VIOLENT	42	42	43	+0.00	-2.33
UCR PART I PROPERTY	1779	1728	2026	+2.95	-1.22
TOTAL UCR CRIMES	7117	7717	7657	-7.78	-7.05
ADULT ARRESTS	4401	4723	3799	-6.82	+15.85
JUVENILE ARRESTS	323	380	388	-15.00	-16.75
TRAFFIC VIOL/WARN	7196	6924	5630	+3.93	+27.82
ABANDONED VEHICLES	454	316	342	+43.67	+32.75
JUNK/TRASH	99	102	98	-2.94	+1.02

The table above includes indicators to help assess the police department’s workload as well as crime and livability in the community. Even though Calls for Service and Cases decreased in 2015, Part 1 Property Crimes increased. However, Part 1 Property Crimes still remain below the five-year average.

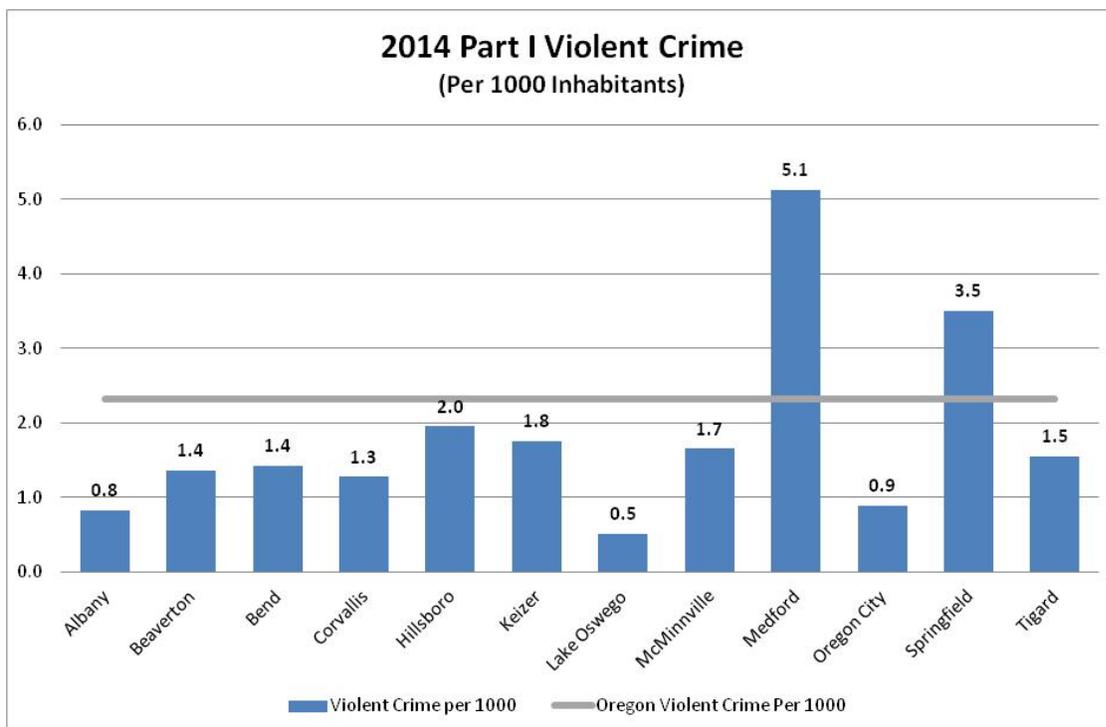
UCR PART I PROPERTY CRIME COMPARISON					
YEAR	2015	2014	5-yr Avg	% 14 to 15	% 15 to 5-Yr
LARCENY-MOTOR VEH	402	326	454	+23.31	-11.45
LARCENY-ALL OTHER	558	510	610	+9.41	-8.52
LARCENY-SHOPLIFTING	367	358	388	+2.51	-5.41
BURGLARY-RESIDENTIAL	105	160	159	-34.38	-33.96
LARCENY-BICYCLES	127	123	140	+3.25	-9.29
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	110	128	110	-14.06	+0.00
ALL ARSONS	13	3	10	+333.33	+30.00

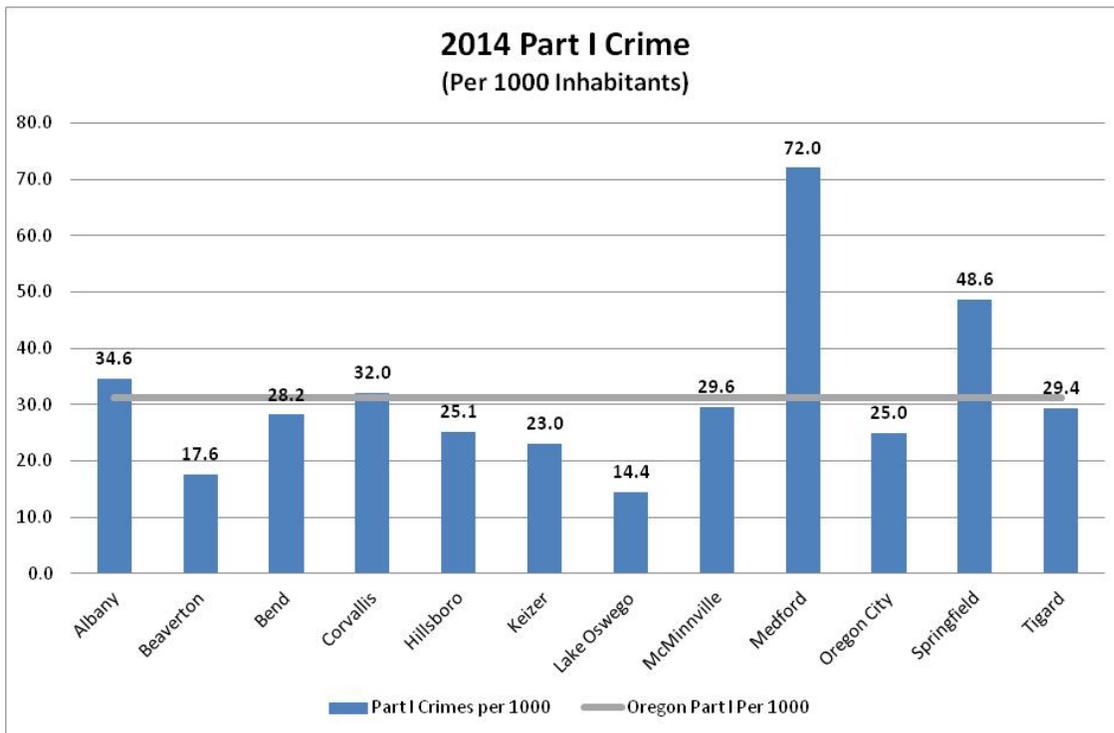
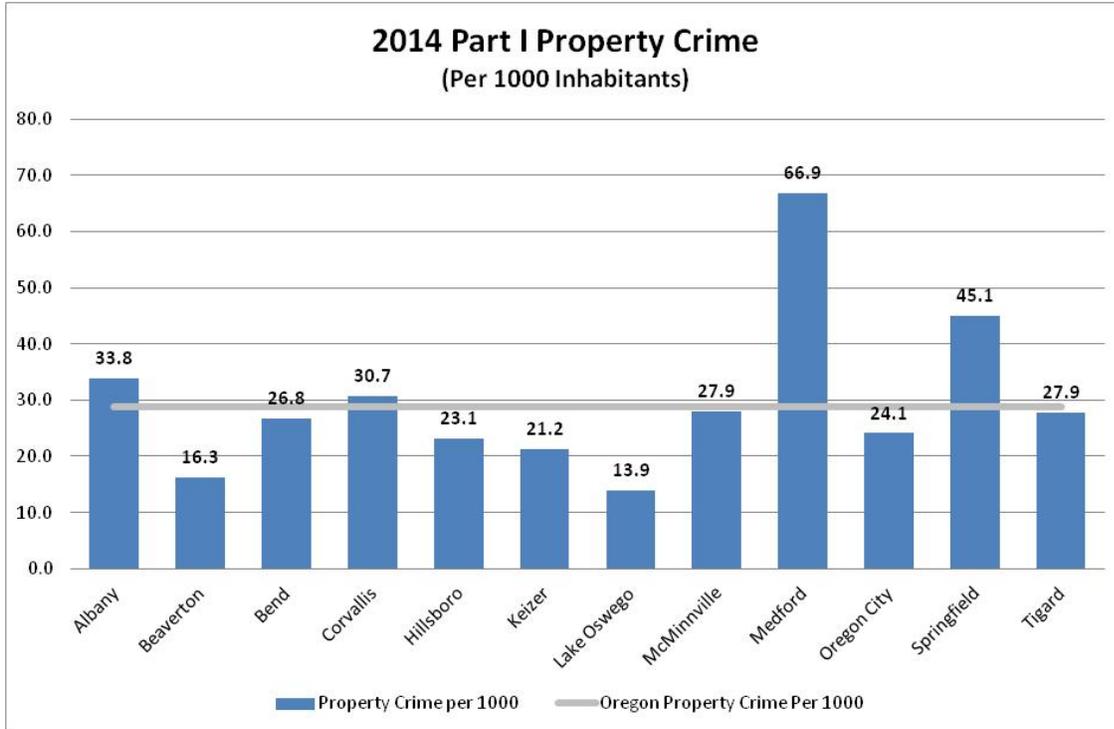
In 2015, Property Crimes were higher with significant increases in Motor Vehicle Larcenies and Arsons. As a whole, Violent Crimes remained the same as the previous year. However, there was an increase in Aggravated Assaults.

UCR PART I VIOLENT CRIME COMPARISON					
YEAR	2015	2014	5-yr Avg	% 14 to 15	% 15 to 5-Yr
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	14	4	8	+250.00	+75.00
ROBBERY-BUSINESS	9	7	9	+28.57	+0.00
ROBBERY-OTHER	5	12	9	-58.33	-44.44
FORCIBLE RAPE	12	7	10	+71.43	+20.00

There is a greater amount of variance with violent crime from year to year than with property crime. Caution should be used when viewing or drawing conclusions about violent crime numbers due to the variance because small changes in numbers will make large percentage changes.

The charts below show how selected Oregon cities compared to the overall Oregon crime rates for UCR Part I Violent Crime and UCR Part I Property Crime. All cities with a population between 30,000 and 95,000 are compared. Overall, Albany has a relatively low violent crime rate compared to other cities in the state and when compared to the overall Oregon crime rate for violent crime. However, Albany has a significantly higher property crime rate compared to the same cities. The Federal Bureau of Investigation cautions that “each year when *Crime in the United States* is published, some entities use reported figures to compile rankings of cities and counties. These rough rankings provide no insight into the numerous variables that mold crime in a particular town, city, county, state, or region. 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 local law enforcement jurisdiction. ***The data user is, therefore, cautioned against comparing statistical data of individual reporting units from cities, metropolitan areas, states, or colleges or universities solely on the basis of their population coverage or student enrollment.***”

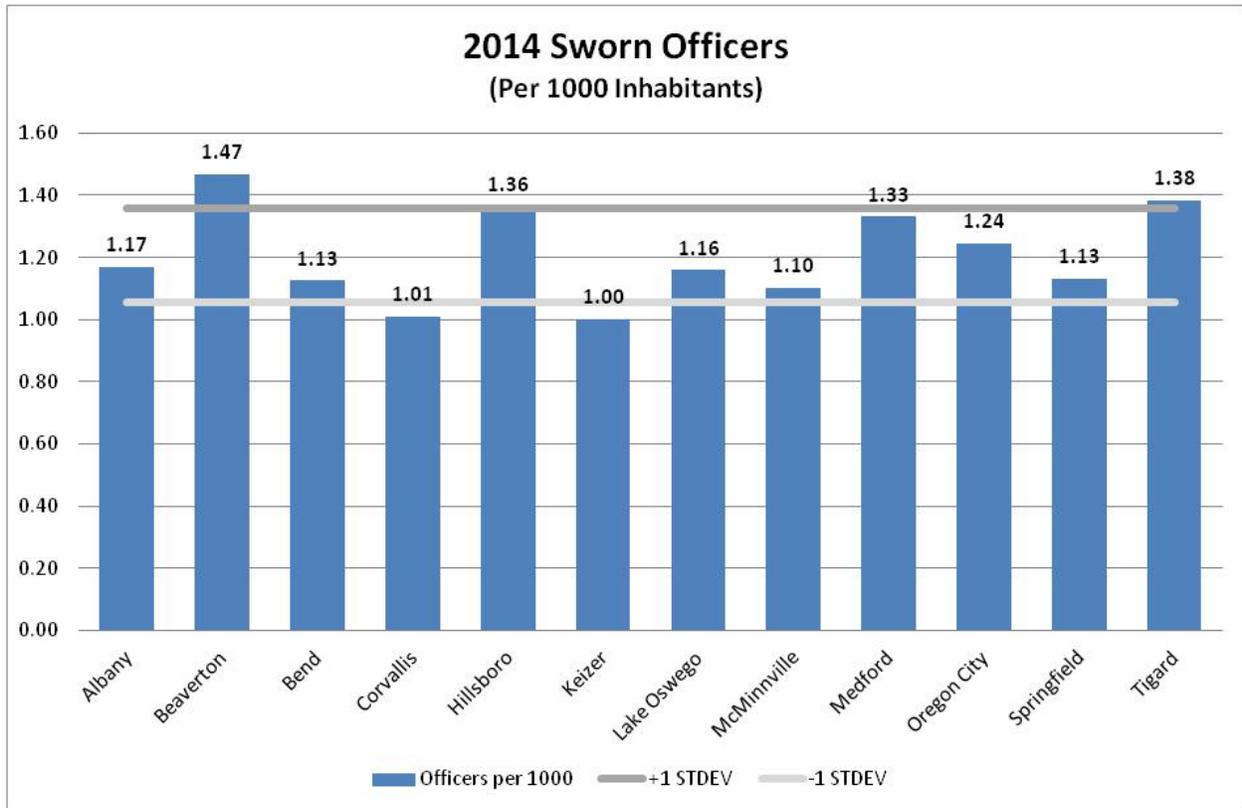




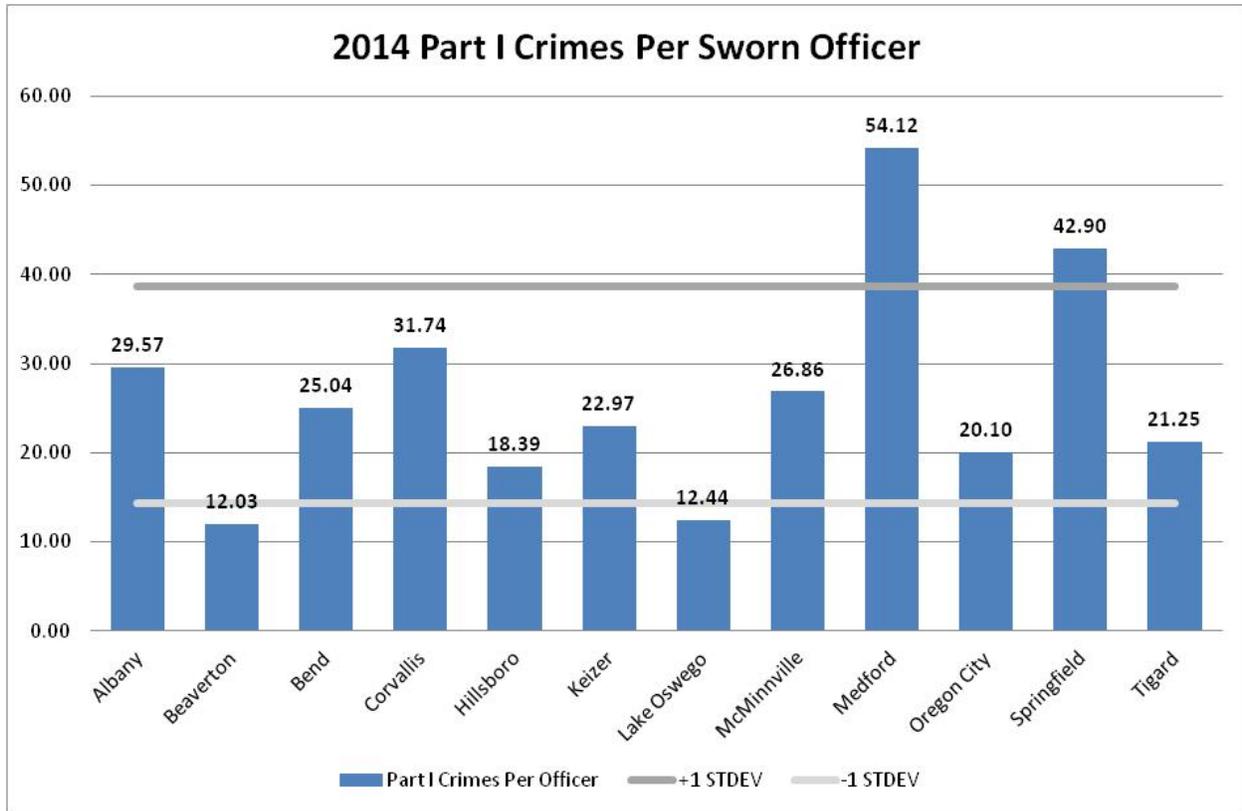
The chart above shows overall Part I Crime per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2014, Albany reported a total of 1,774 Part I Crimes for a rate of 34.5 Part I Crimes per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2015, Albany reported 1,821 Part I Crimes. This was an increase of 2.6 percent for the year resulting in a rate of 35.2 Part I Crimes per 1,000 inhabitants.

3. Officer Levels.

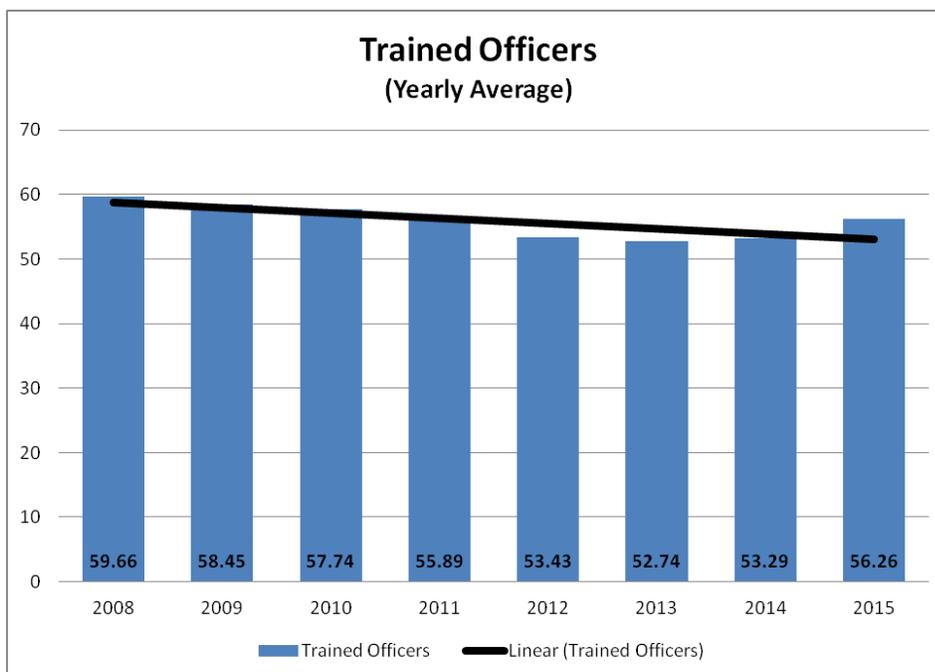
Albany currently has 1.17 funded sworn officer positions for every 1,000 inhabitants. This is slightly below the average of Oregon communities with a population from 30,000 to 95,000. Officer staffing impacts the ability to respond to and investigate crime. In 2014, Albany had a 29.5 Part I Crimes to Officer Rate, 11.7 percent higher than the average of Oregon cities in the same population group which was 26.4. It would have taken eight additional sworn officers to bring Albany down to a rate of 26.4 Part I Crimes per Officer which corresponds to the average of the cities seen below.



Due to current budget restrictions, the Albany Police Department will not exceed 60 trained officers for the current fiscal year. As of the writing of this report, the Albany Police Department has 56 trained officers on hand with four officers either at the Police Academy or in the initial stages of the Field Training Evaluation Program (FTEP). Historically, new officers take approximately one year to be hired, graduate from the Academy, and complete FTEP. Since 2008, 41.4 percent of new officers hired have failed to complete the probationary training requirements. This rate is consistent with most law enforcement organizations and is reflective of the very high standards required of officers and the complexity of the job.



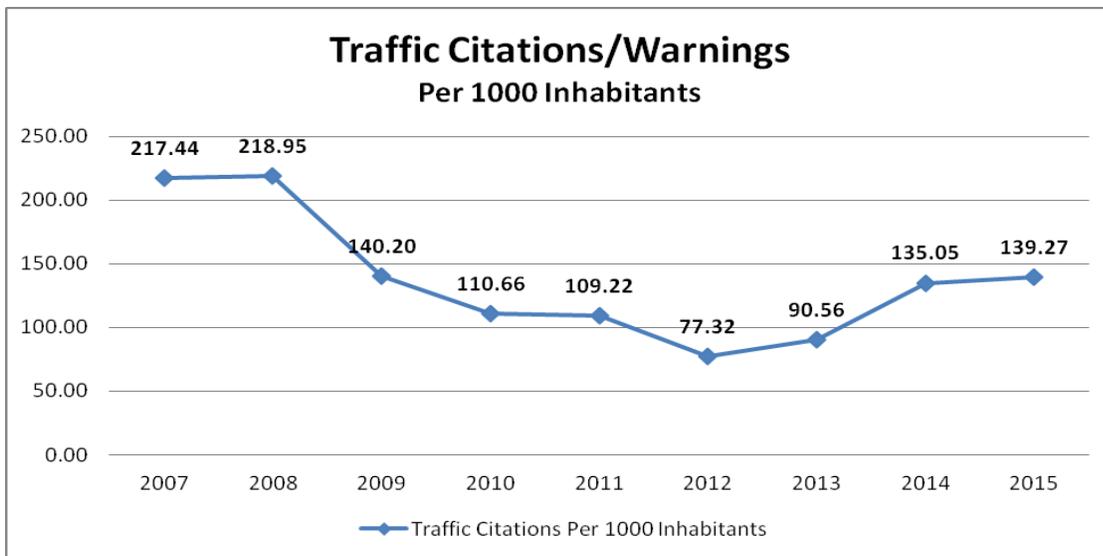
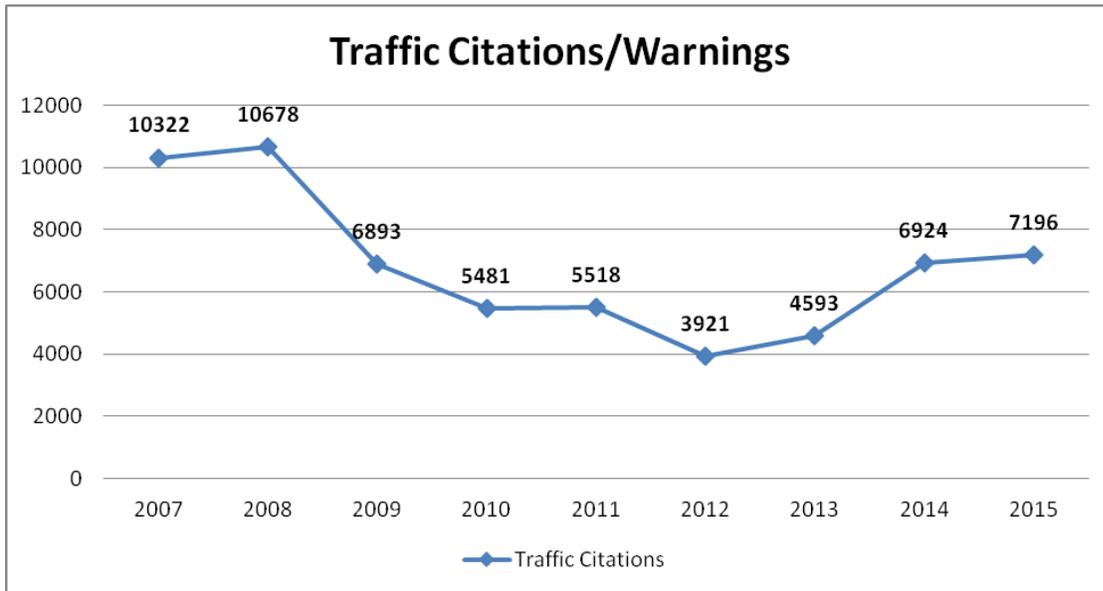
The charts above are based on funded positions. Funded positions do not always show a true picture of officer staffing. In order to paint a truer picture, a Trained Officer chart is shown below. In 2008, the average number of trained officers on hand was 59.66. In 2015, it was 56.26; a 5.7 percent decrease over the eight-year period. When using the trained officer average of 56.26 for 2014 and recalculating the 2014 Part I Crimes per Sworn Officer chart, Albany has 31.46 Part I Crimes per Sworn Officer. This is a 6.6 percent increase in Part I Crimes per Sworn Officer.



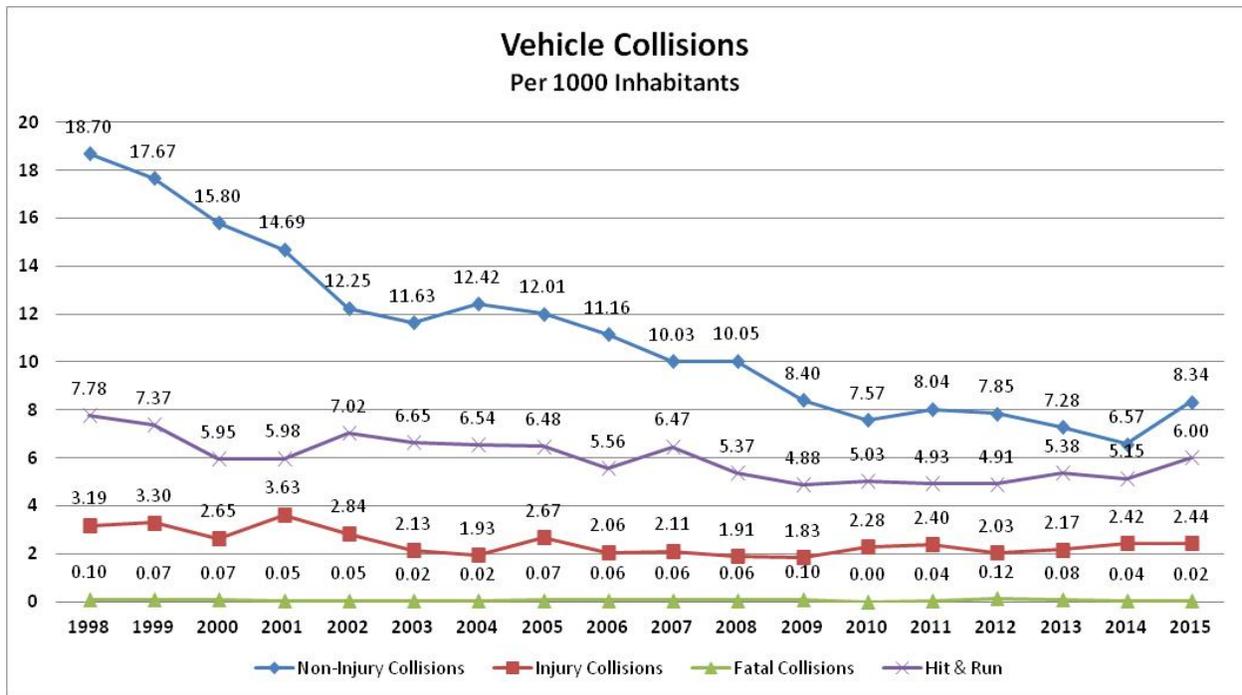
Beginning in Fiscal Year 2010-2011, three sworn officer positions were frozen due to budget restrictions. The loss of these three positions, as well as new hire and veteran officer attrition, has contributed to the high crime to officer rate.

4. Traffic

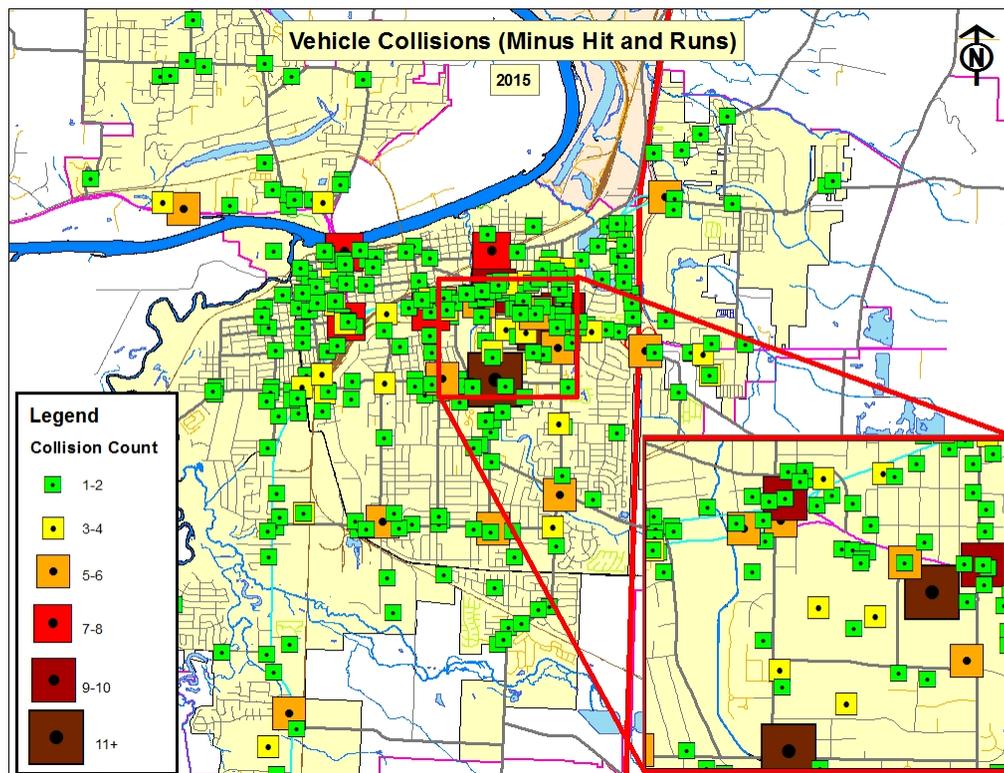
Traffic citations declined from 2008 to 2012 and began increasing again in 2013.

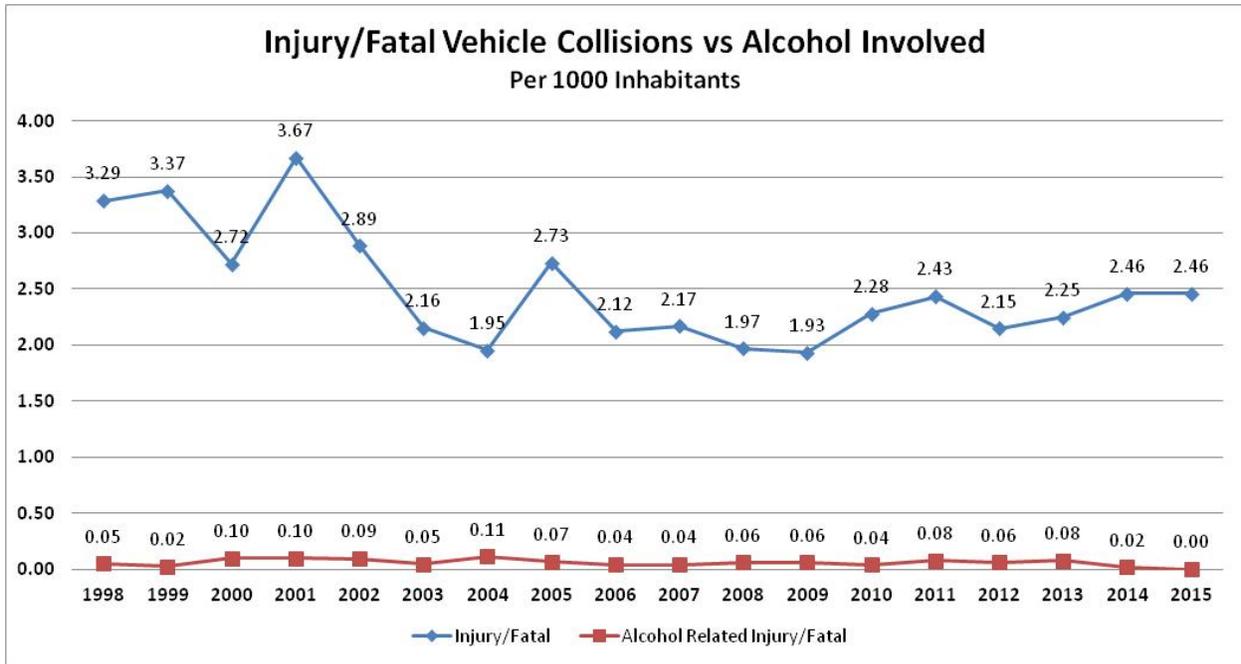


In June 2006, the Albany Police Department created a one person Traffic Unit. This was increased to a two person unit by September 2007. From 2009 to 2011, the Traffic Unit was used heavily to backfill Patrol Operations. By September 2011, the unit was back down to one person due to staffing levels and losing the funding of three officers. By July 2012, the Traffic Unit was disbanded altogether due to staffing levels. In August 2014, a one person Traffic Unit was again established. While the citation rate may be influenced by a number of factors, there appears to be a direct correlation with the implementation of a dedicated Traffic Unit.

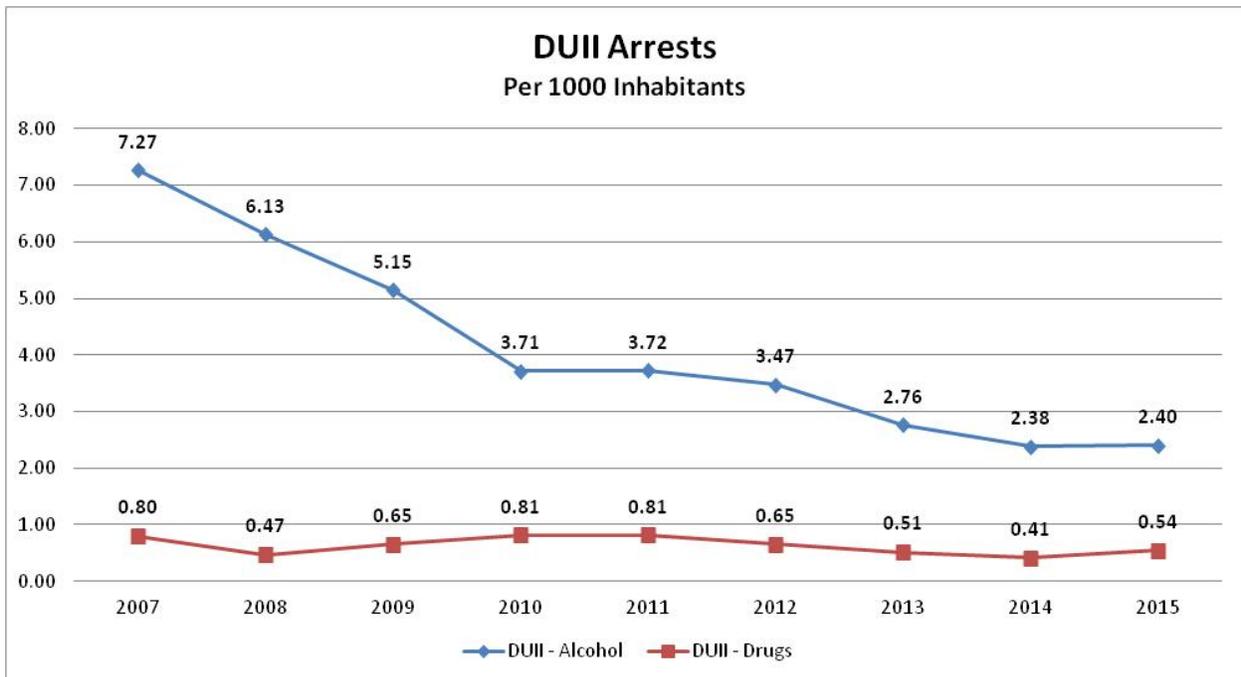


Vehicle collisions per 1,000 inhabitants have remained fairly stable over the past five years. Collisions with injuries have remained under 3 per 1,000 inhabitants since 2002. Albany’s average is 2.44 collisions with injuries per 1,000 inhabitants since 1998. Collisions with fatalities have remained under 0.10 per 1,000 inhabitants since 1998 with an average of .06 per 1,000 inhabitants for the same time period. In 2015, there were .06 collisions per 1,000 inhabitants with fatalities. Below is a map showing Fatal, Injury and Non-Injury collisions for 2014. The Hit and Run collisions have been removed for ease of viewing and analysis.





Since 1998, the combined injury and fatal collision rate per 1,000 inhabitants has averaged 2.50. In 2015, Albany had a rate of 2.50 injury and fatal collisions per 1,000 inhabitants. On average, alcohol was a contributing factor in 2.47 percent of the collisions in the past 18 years. In 2015, alcohol was a contributor in none of the injury and fatal collisions.



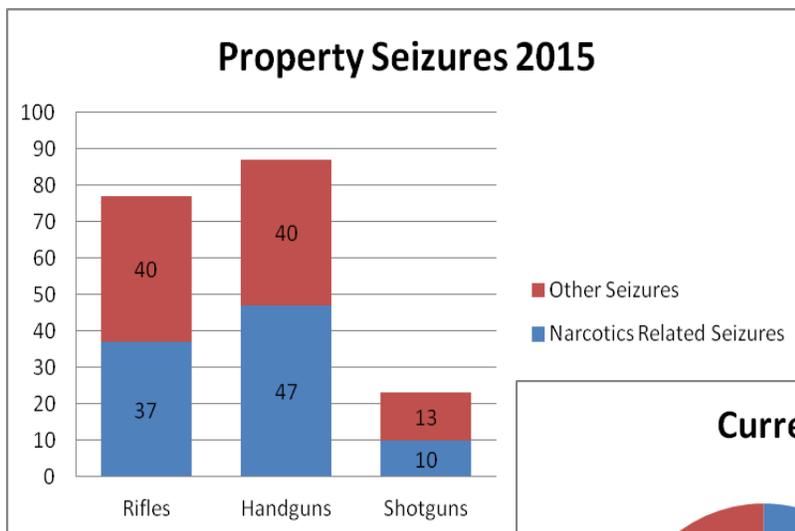
The arrest rate for Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (DUI) has remained relatively level for drugs since 2007, but has dropped significantly for alcohol during the same time period.

5. Narcotics Seizures

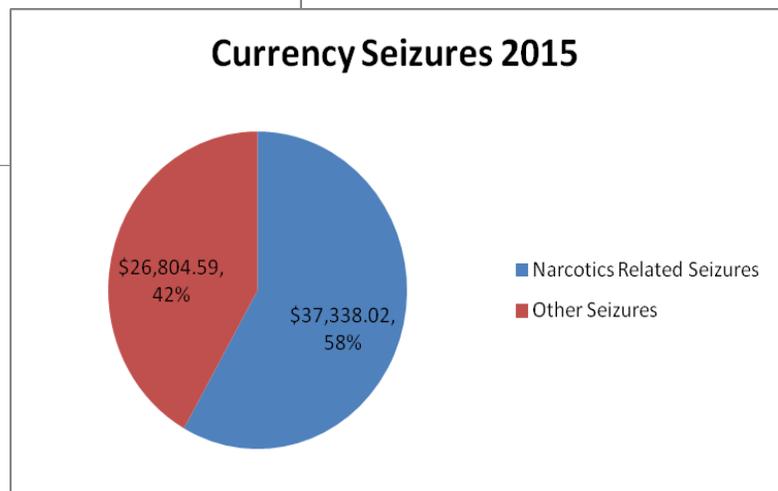
The table below shows narcotics-related seizures over the past four years. This data is for information purposes only and caution should be used when drawing conclusions. Narcotics investigations may target certain drugs over others in particular years based on a number of factors.

	2015	2014	2013	2012
CASES¹	747	810	704	533
MONEY	\$37,338.02	\$22,627.37	\$27,879.35	\$34,866.02
CHILDREN IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	11	20	16	28
RIFLES	37	29	14	18
HANDGUNS	47	33	19	10
SHOTGUNS	10	6	2	3
METHAMPHETAMINE (grams)	3128.73	970.96	1393.07	532.2
MARIJUANA (grams)	9822.49	2577.4	10,702.8	9139
MARIJUANA (plants)	49	26	37.5	5
HASHISH (grams)	0	23.6	.4	NA
SCHEDULED MEDICATION (pills)	542.5	668.5	793.5	1283.5
MUSHROOMS (grams)	14.36	1.6	8.3	5.7
HEROIN (grams)	224.27	84.2	256.32	154.4
COCAINE (grams)	48.2	22.8	5584.84	35.6
MDMA (pills)	0	0	0	2
SPICE (grams)	0	1645.1	0	0

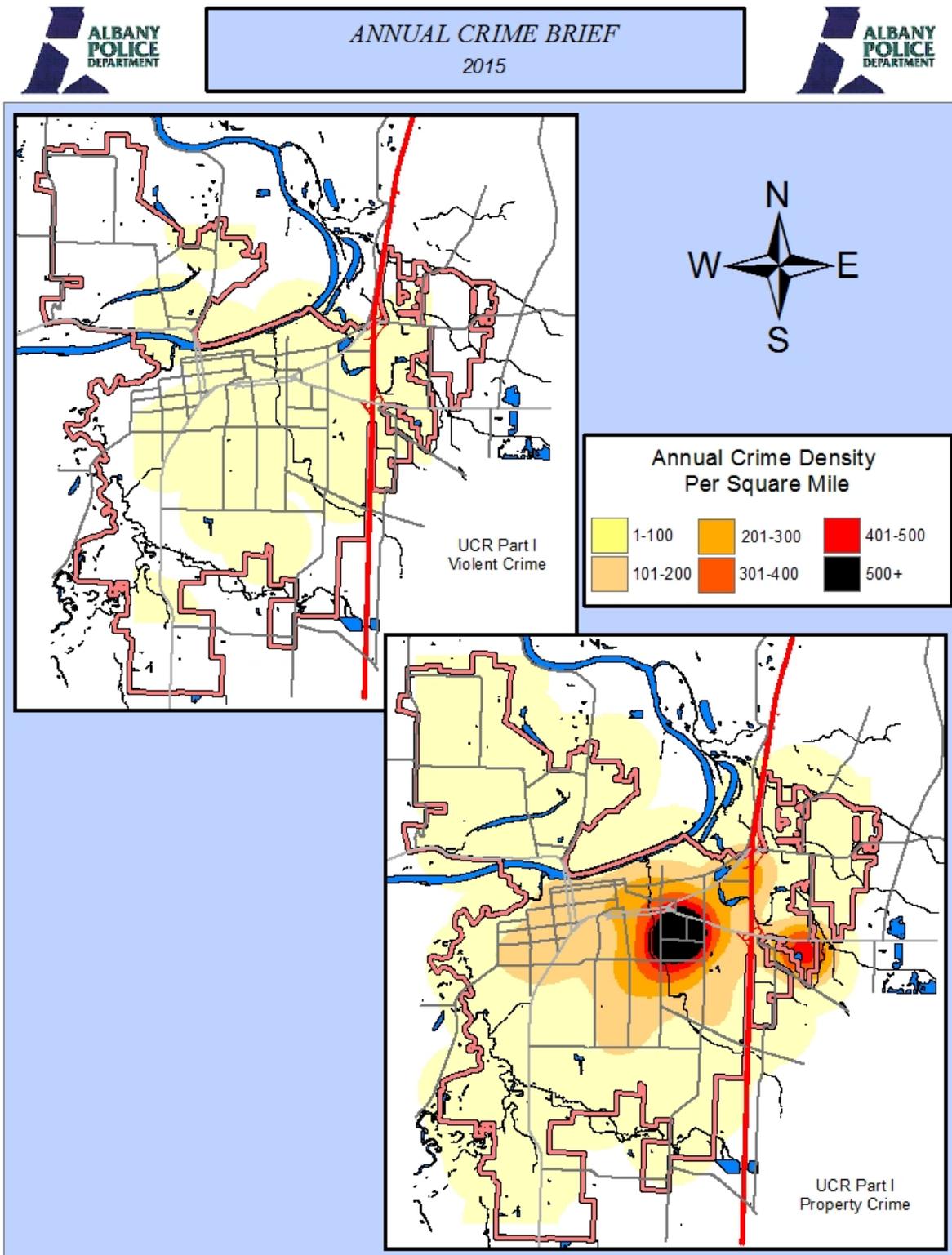
¹ This number reflects all cases where narcotics-related items were seized, regardless of the type of case.



Narcotics-related seizures of firearms composed 50 percent of all firearms seized for 2015. Narcotics-related seizures of currency composed 58 percent of all currency seized for 2015.



6. Crime Map



The highest crime areas continue to be clustered around Albany's major shopping areas.