

ANNUAL CRIME REPORT 2017



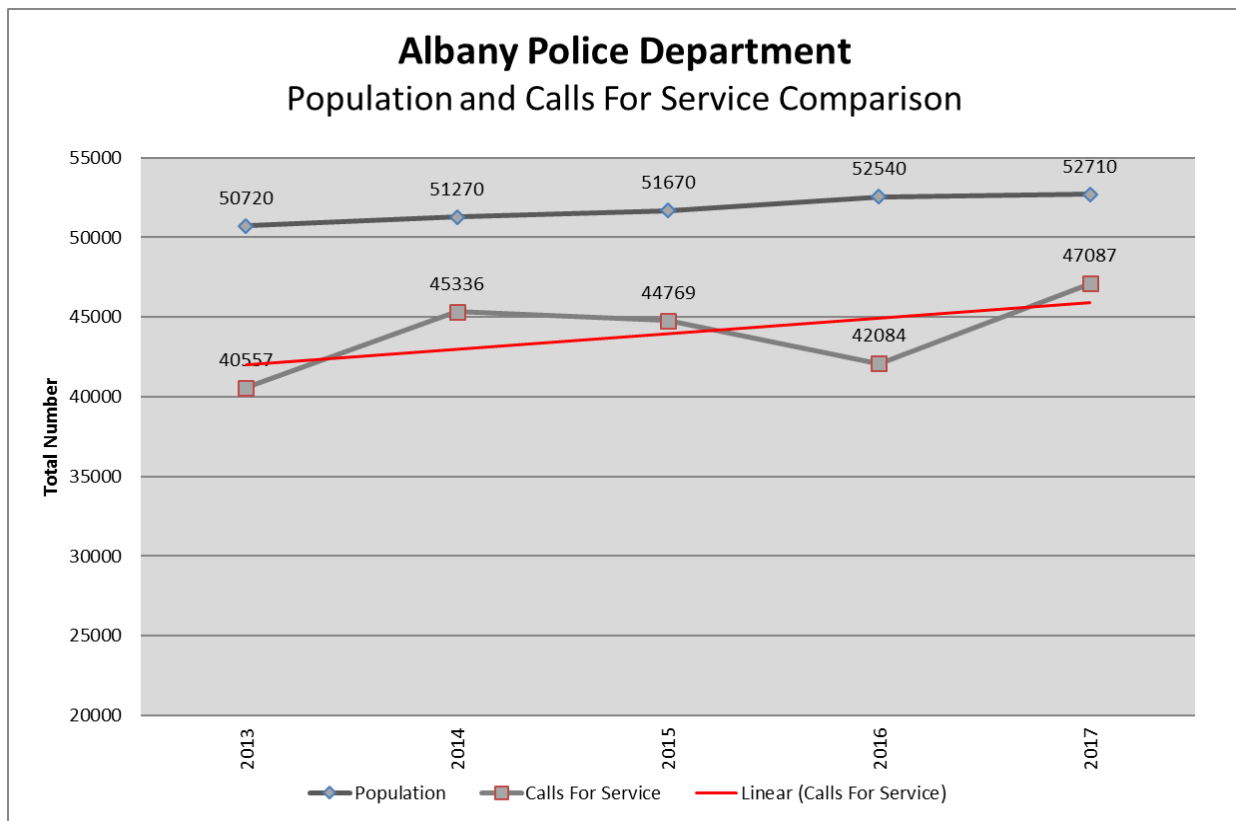
Prepared by CA Patrick Hurley
March 2018

ALBANY POLICE DEPARTMENT

April 4, 2017, the Albany Police Department implemented a new Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management System (RMS). At the same time, the Department transitioned from Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). These changes, along with implementing new policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the new reporting requirements, affects many of the reported statistics for this past year. Efforts to normalize previous years' data have been attempted; however, new baselines will have to be established over the next couple of years in many areas.

1. Calls for Service.

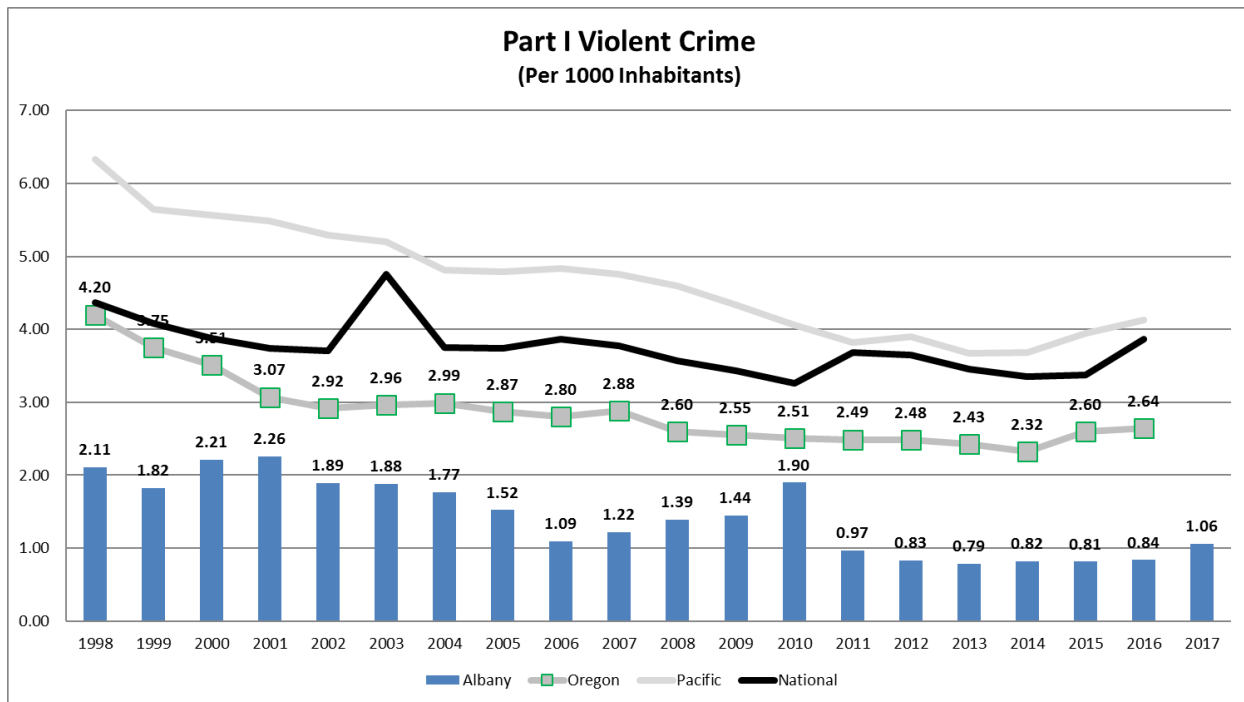
Calls for Service were affected by the new procedures. In the past, call types such as School Resource Officer, Court, Reports, Event, and Out-Other were counted in the Calls for Service numbers. While these types of calls occupy an officer's time, they do not reflect an officer's time responding to crimes, violations, or other community concerns. As a result, those former call types were removed. The Calls for Service chart below has been normalized for previous years. It shows an overall upward trend in Calls for Service from 2013 to 2017, and shows that Calls for Service have generally paralleled population growth.



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. In 2017, there was an 11.9 percent increase in Calls for Service.

2. Crime Trends.

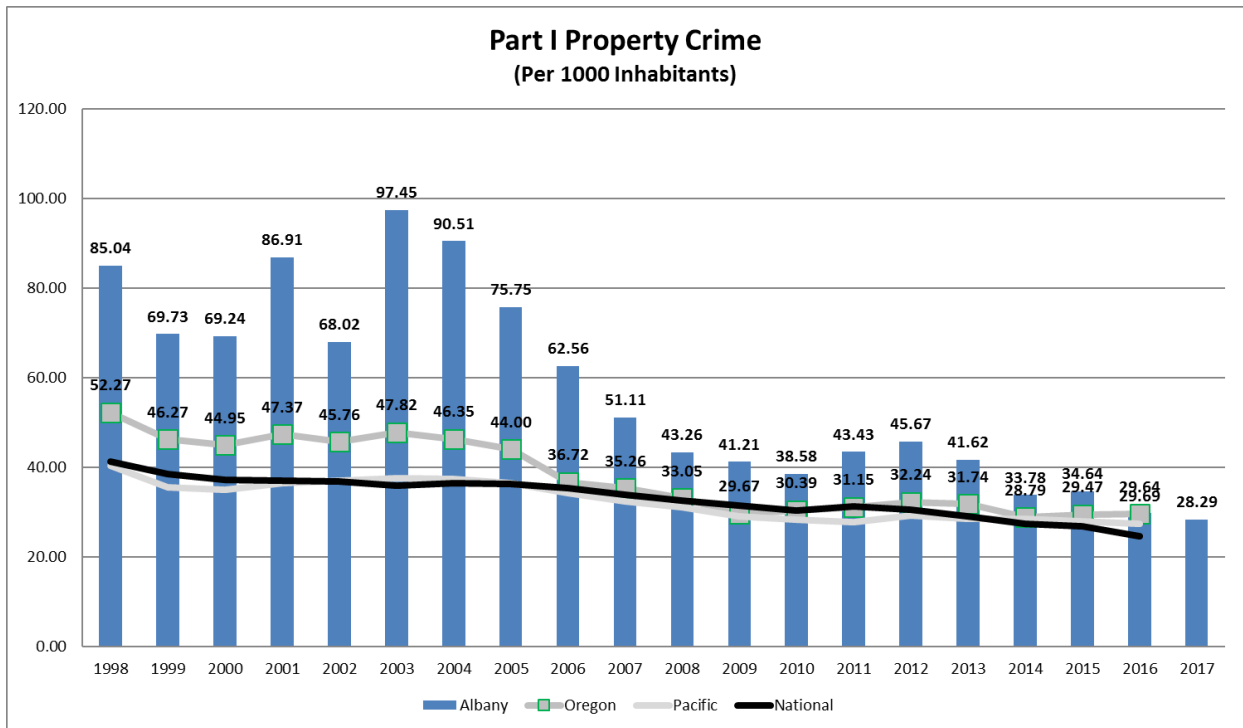
The following charts show the City of Albany compared to the overall Oregon, Pacific Region, and National Group III (50,000 to 99,999 population) crime rates for UCR Part I Violent Crime and UCR Part I Property Crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) UCR is generally published with a year lag time. The Oregon, Pacific Region, and National rates were obtained from FBI data and thus, only 2016 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 2016, Albany was 68.28 percent below the Oregon Violent Crime rate and is projected to be about the same in 2017. In 2017, the Violent Crime rate was 1.06 crimes for every 1,000 people. This was a 26.2 percent increase from 2016 and was impacted by the NIBRS reporting, particularly in Aggravated Assaults.



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

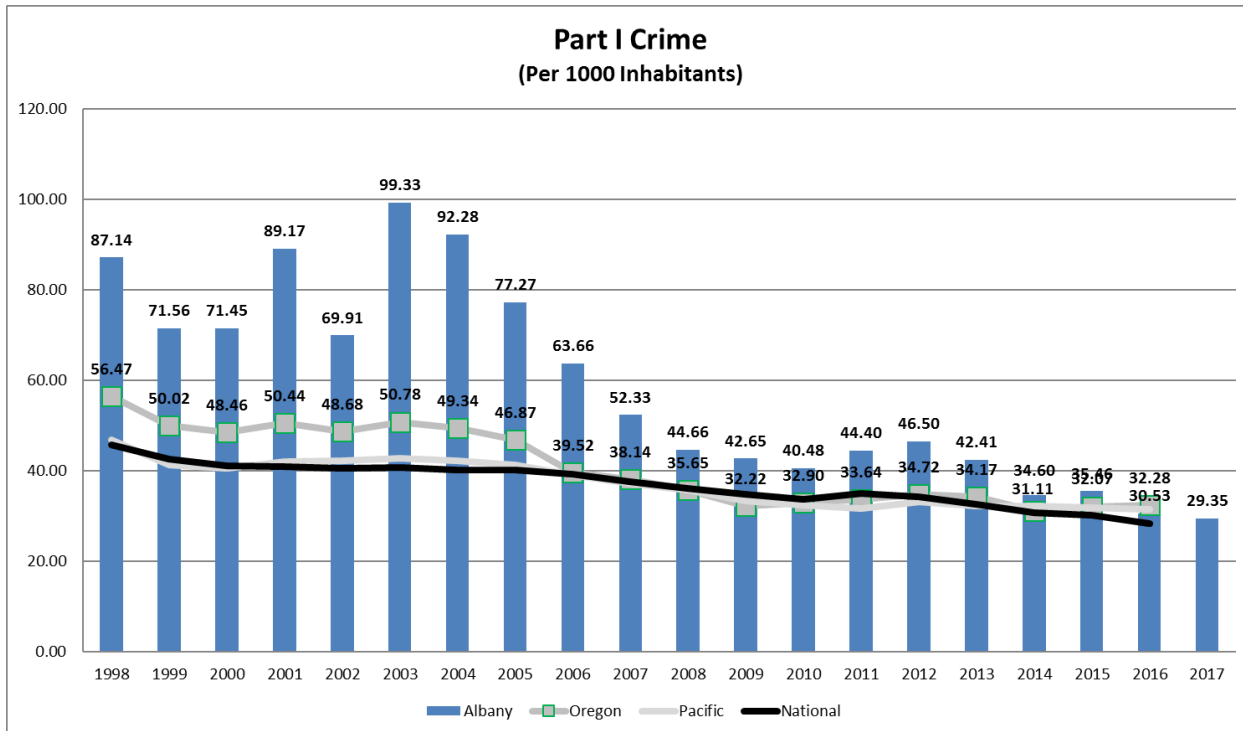
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
-66.60%	-67.55%	-64.69%	-68.74%	-68.28%

Historically, the City of Albany continues to have a higher Property Crime rate than the Oregon, Pacific Region, and National rates. 2016 marked the first time in 23 years that the Albany Part I Property Crime rate was below the Oregon rate. A new low for Property Crime occurred in 2017 in which Albany had 28.29 Part I Property Crimes per 1,000 inhabitants.



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

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
41.66%	31.13%	17.34%	17.55%	0.17%



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

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
33.93%	24.11%	11.22%	10.56%	-5.42%

KEY INDICATORS					
YEAR	2017	2016	5-yr Avg	% 16 to 17	% 17 to 5-Yr
CALLS FOR SERVICE	47,087	42,084	43,967	+11.9%	+7.1%
CASES	14,485	26,673	24,400	-45.7%	-40.6%
UCR PART I VIOLENT	56	44	45	+27.3%	+24.4%
UCR PART I PROPERTY	1491	1560	1737	-4.4%	-14.2%
UCR PART I & II	8083	7473	7668	+8.2%	+5.4%
ARRESTS	5910	4940	4950	+19.6%	+19.4%
TRAFFIC VIOL/WARN	5472	7531	6115	-27.3%	-10.5%
ABANDONED VEHICLES	815	488	469	+67.0%	+73.8%
JUNK/TRASH	133	107	106	+24.3%	+25.5%

The table above includes indicators to help assess the police department’s workload as well as crime and livability in the community. Calls for Service were normalized to account for new procedures that eliminated certain call types from being reported in the Calls for Service numbers. The number of cases was also impacted by new procedures. Previously, certain officer calls that did not need an additional report were given case numbers. This is no longer the case. The number of cases reported over the years was not able to be normalized and shows a dramatic decrease as a result. New baselines will need to be established over the next several years for the crime reporting portions as the Department continues to implement NIBRS.

UCR PART I PROPERTY CRIME COMPARISON					
YEAR	2017	2016	5-yr Avg	% 16 to 17	% 17 to 5-Yr
LARCENY-MOTOR VEH	322	307	349	+4.9%	-7.7%
LARCENY-ALL OTHER	383	524	532	-26.9%	-28.0%
LARCENY-SHOPLIFTING	417	342	380	+21.9%	+9.7%
BURGLARY-RESIDENTIAL	103	92	131	+12.0%	-21.4%
LARCENY-BICYCLES	67	86	113	-22.1%	-40.7%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	102	113	120	-9.7%	-15.0%
ALL ARSONS	11	8	9	+37.5%	+22.2%

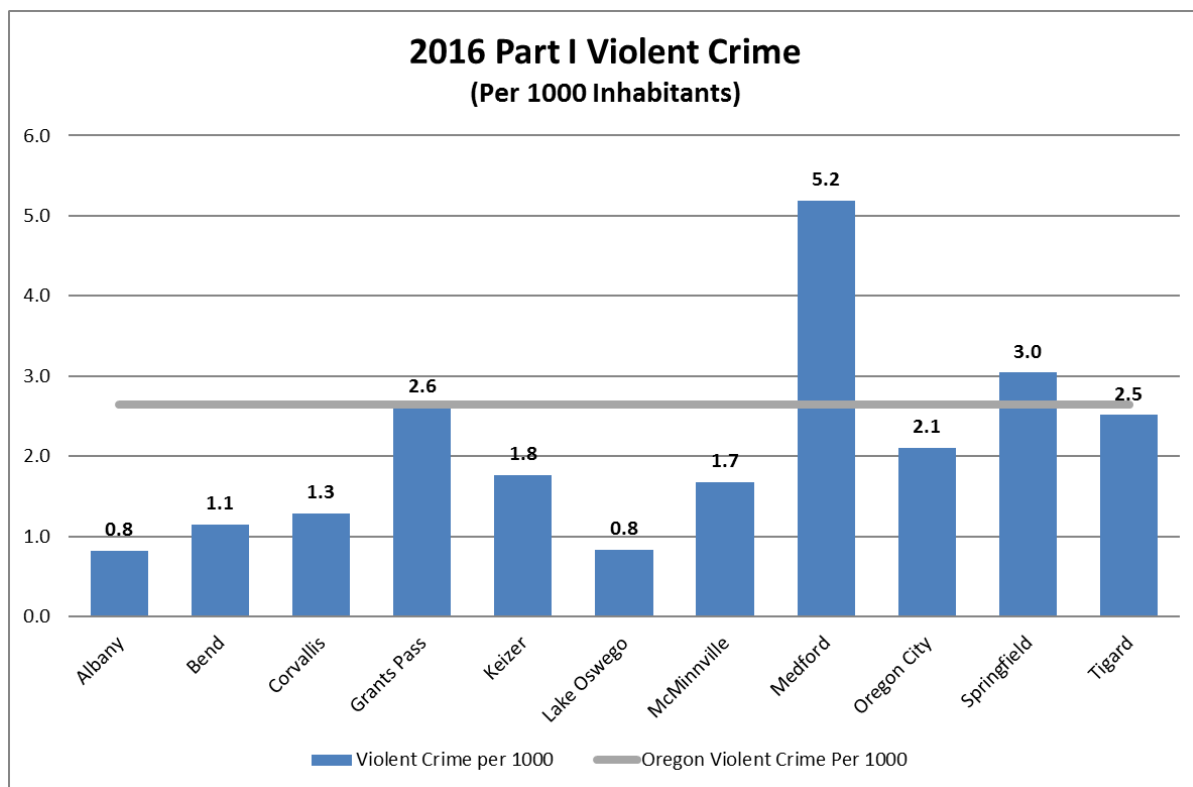
In 2017, Property Crimes were mixed compared to the previous year and mostly down compared to the five-year average.

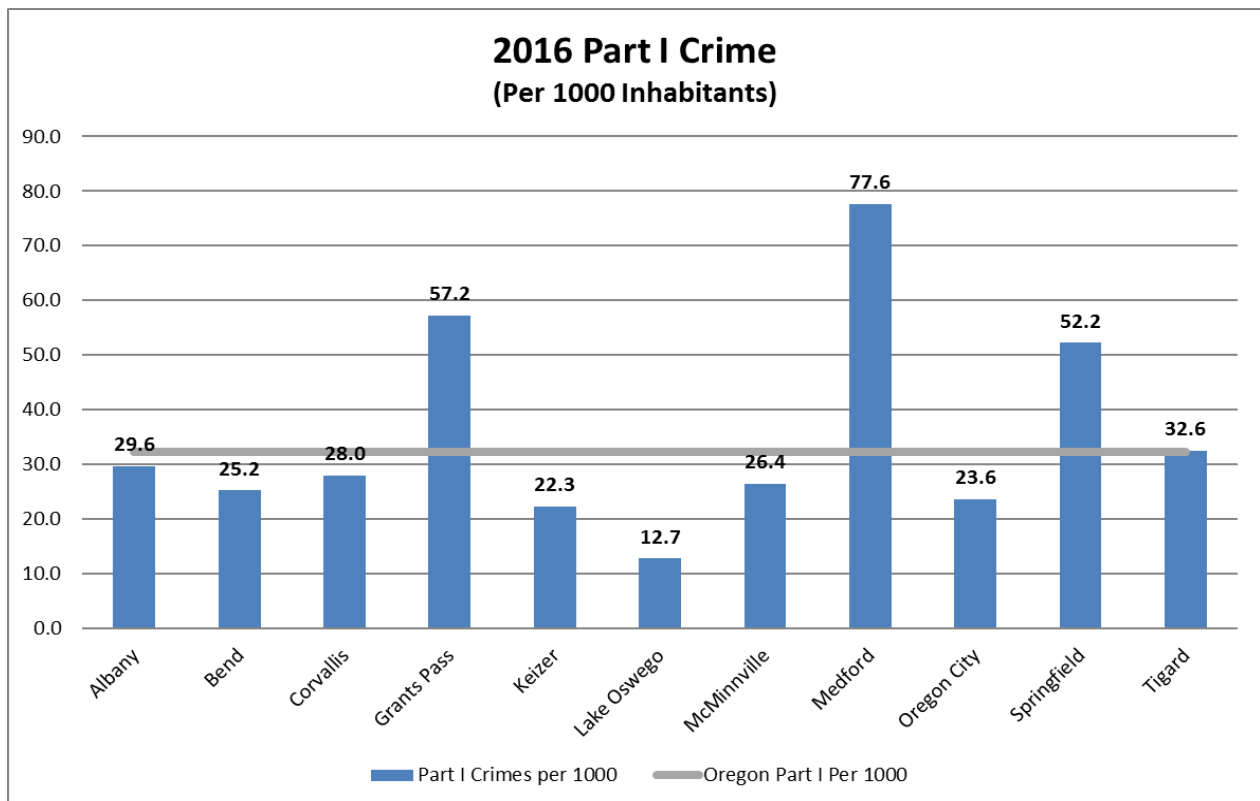
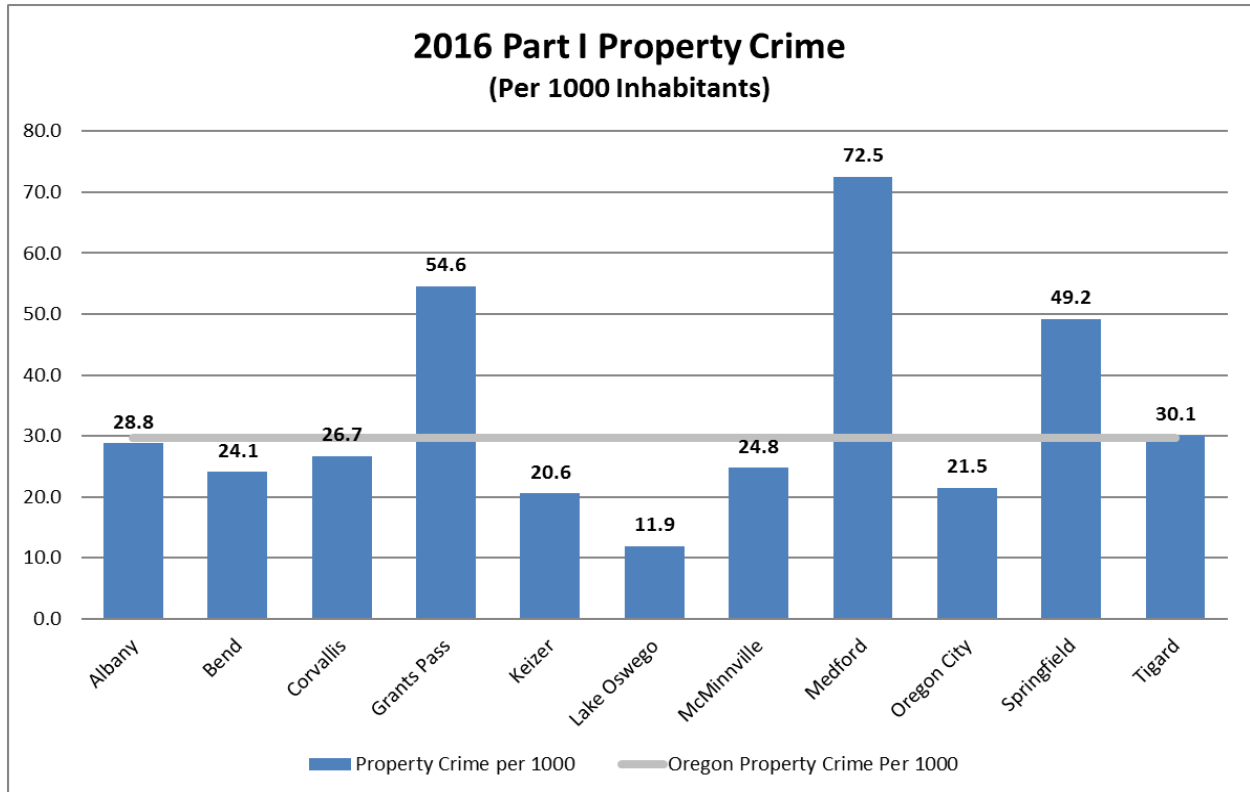
UCR PART I VIOLENT CRIME COMPARISON					
YEAR	2017	2016	5-yr Avg	% 16 to 17	% 17 to 5-Yr
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	24	11	12	+118.2%	+100.0%
ROBBERY-BUSINESS	11	11	10	0.0%	+10.0%
ROBBERY-OTHER	10	9	10	+11.1%	0.0%
FORCIBLE RAPE	8	13	10	+38.5%	-20.0%

Aggravated Assaults were significantly higher this year compared to last. However, much of this appears to be associated with the change in reporting criteria. 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.

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The following charts 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 33,000 and 84,000 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. For the very first time, Albany experienced a lower property crime rate compared to the average of the same cities and when compared to the Oregon rate. The FBI 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.*”

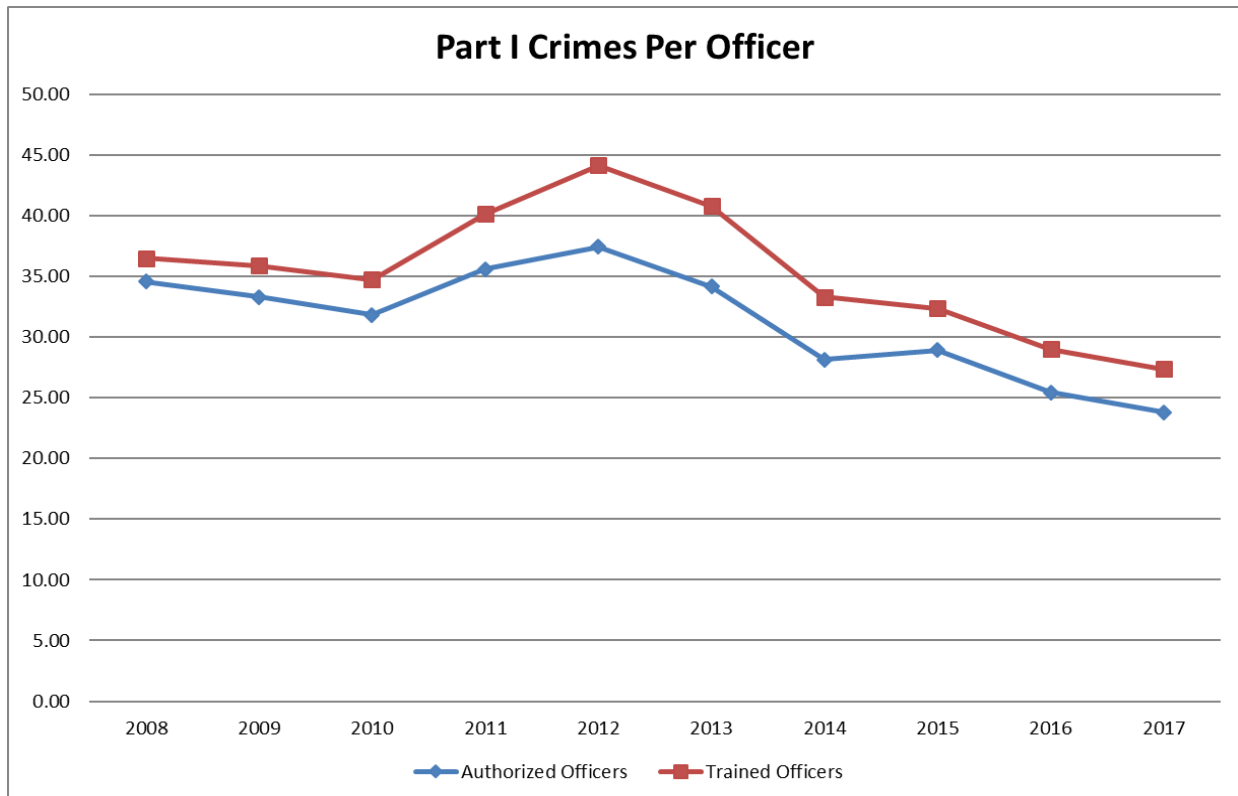
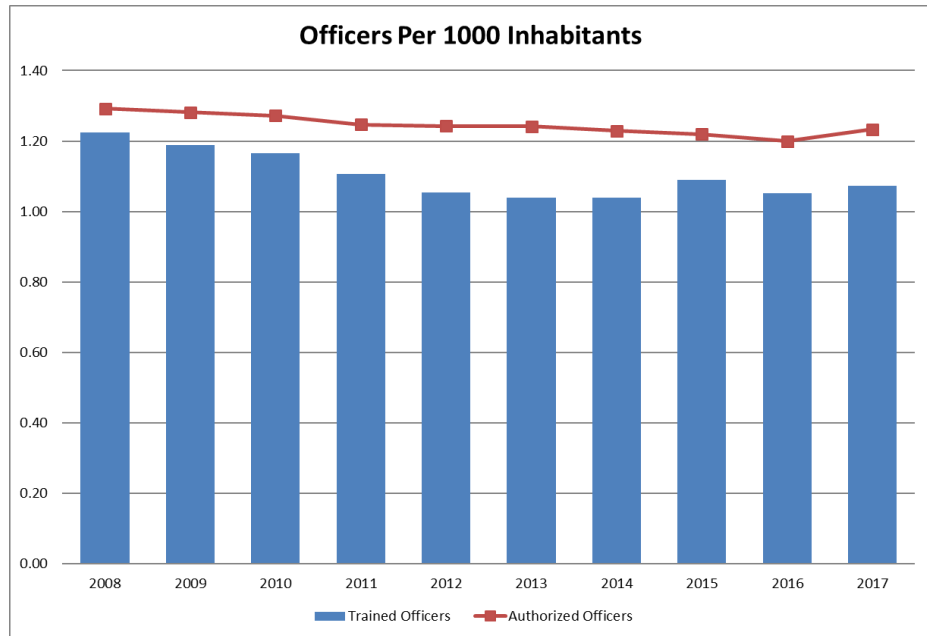




The chart above shows overall Part I Crime per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2016, Albany reported a total of 1,604 Part I Crimes for a rate of 30.53 Part I Crimes per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2017, Albany reported 1,547 Part I Crimes. This was a decrease of 3.6 percent for the year resulting in a rate of 29.35 Part I Crimes per 1,000 inhabitants.

3. Officer Levels.

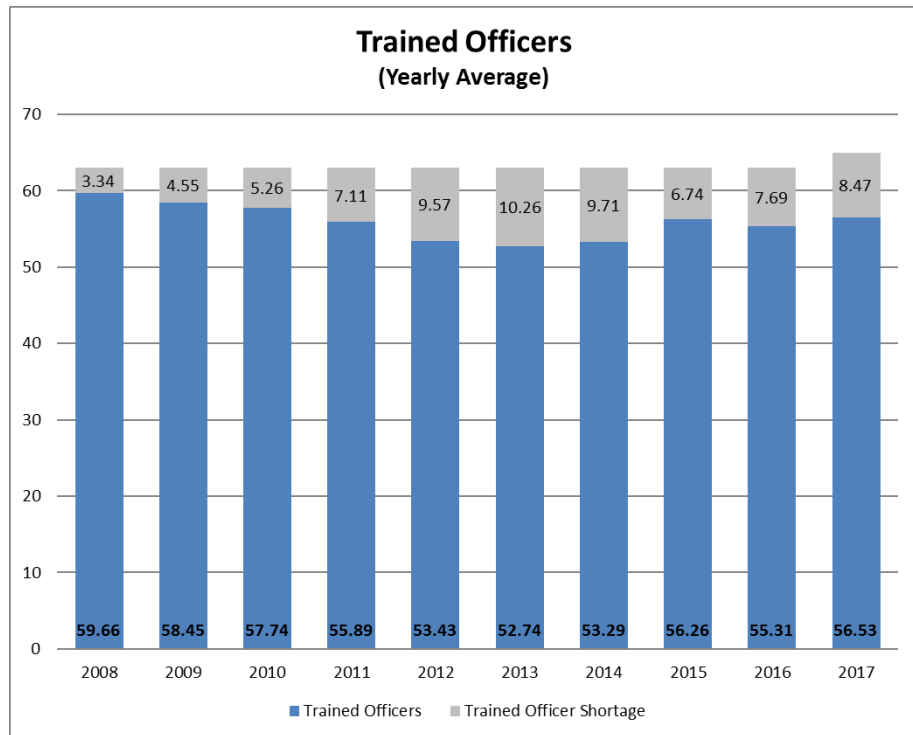
Albany currently has 1.23 funded sworn officer positions for every 1,000 inhabitants. Funded positions do not always show a true picture of officer staffing. To paint a truer picture, Trained Officer rates are shown as well. For 2017, Albany had an average of 1.07 trained officers for every 1,000 inhabitants. Officer staffing impacts the ability to respond to and investigate crime.



As of the writing of this report, the Albany Police Department has 58 trained officers on hand with four officers either at the Police Academy or in 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, 40 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.

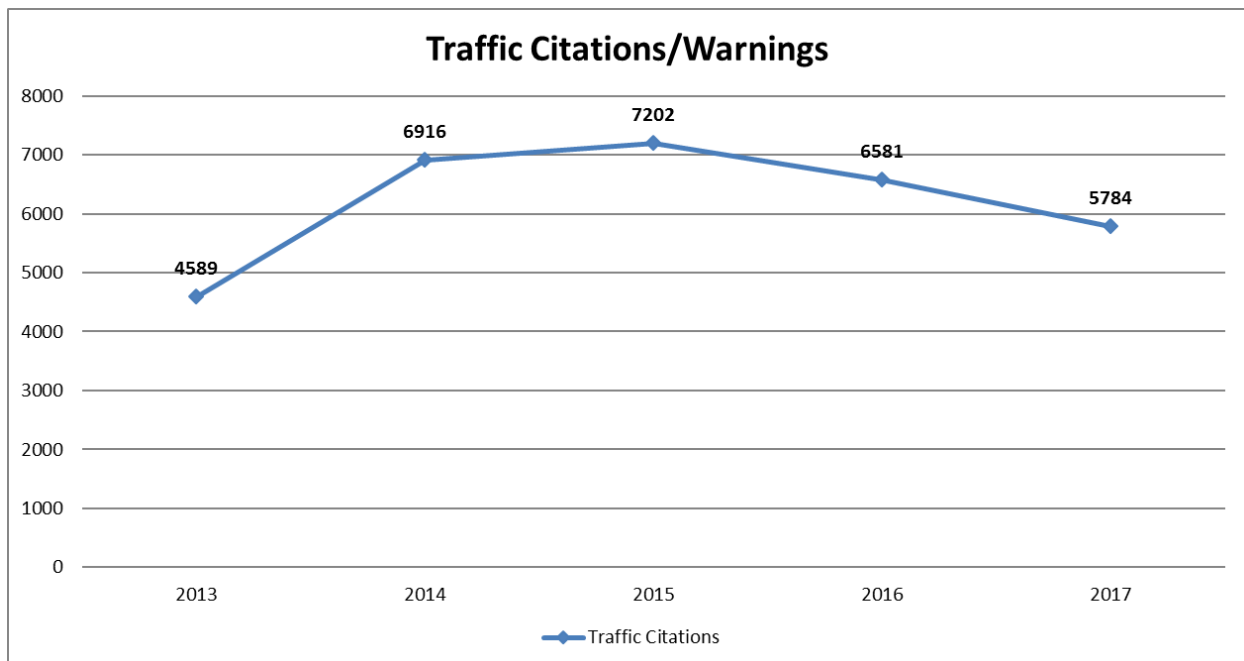
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In 2017, Albany had a 23.8 Part I Crimes to Officer Rate based on funded positions. This rate increases to 27.4 Part I Crimes when using trained officer numbers. In 2008, the average number of trained officers on hand was 59.66. In 2017, it was 56.53; a 5.2 percent decrease over the ten-year period.



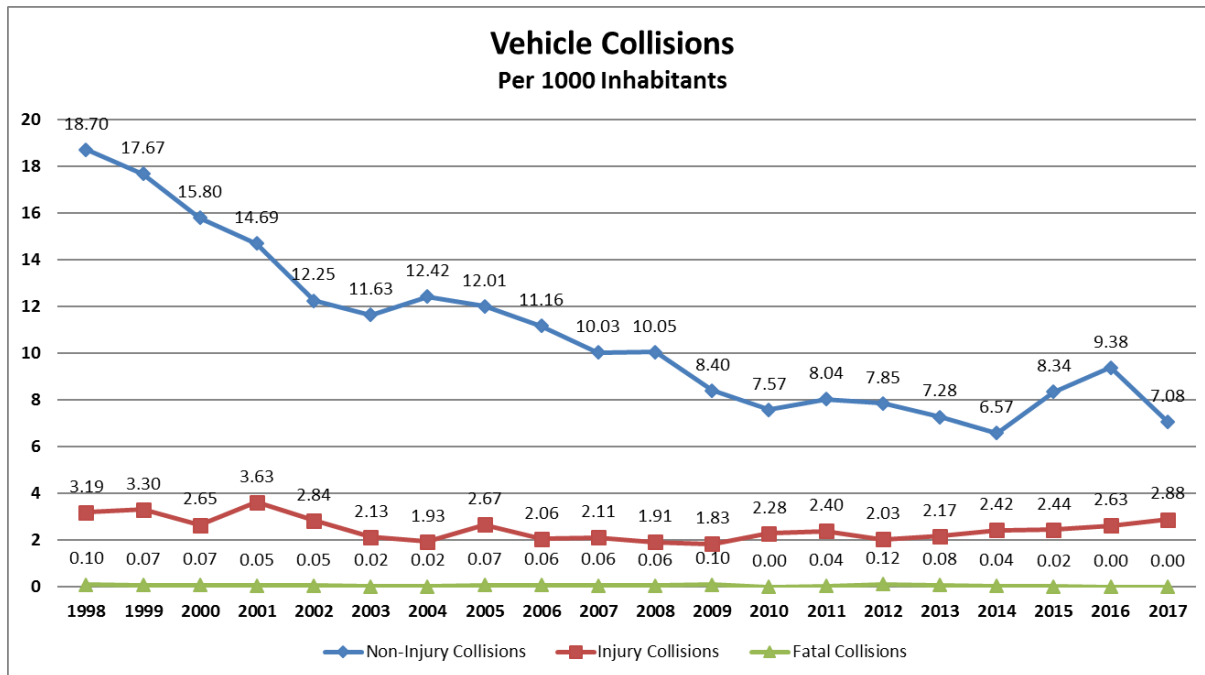
4. Traffic

Traffic citations and warnings also appear to have been impacted by the Department's transition to a new RMS. Red Light citations have been calculated into the numbers below even though they have not been automatically integrated into the new RMS system yet. The chart below shows normalized citations and warnings for the past five years. Citations and warnings declined from 2016 to 2017 by 13.8 percent. The decreases in April and May account for almost all the decrease. This coincided with new RMS implementation.

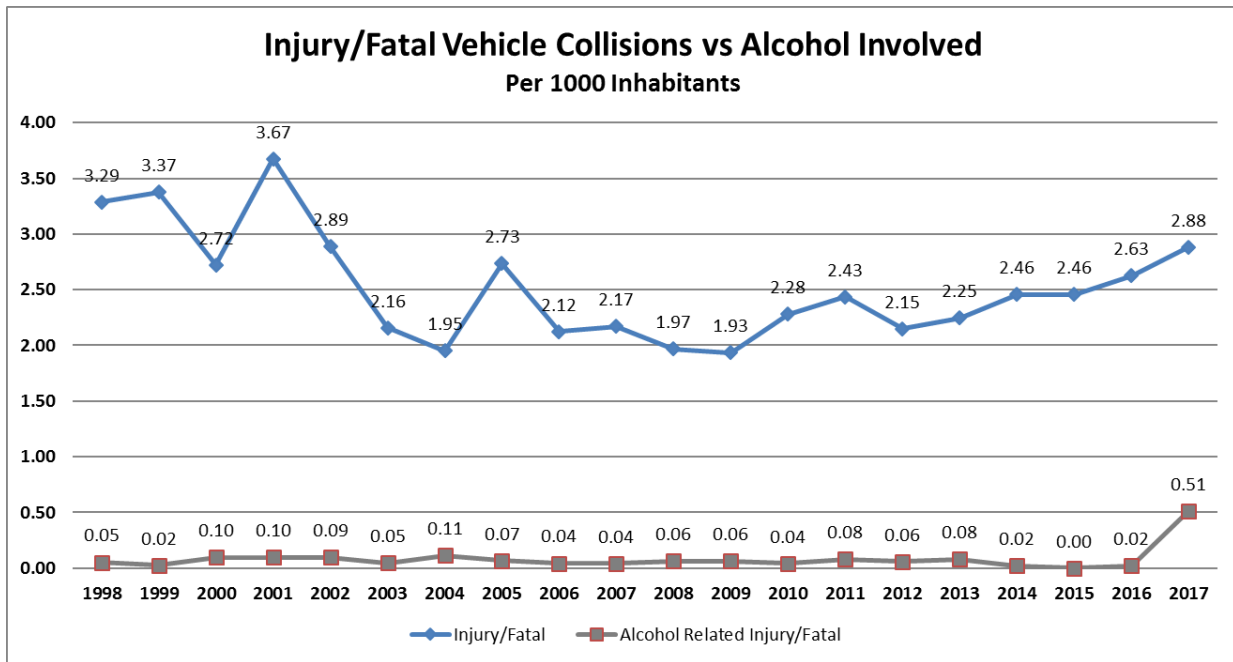


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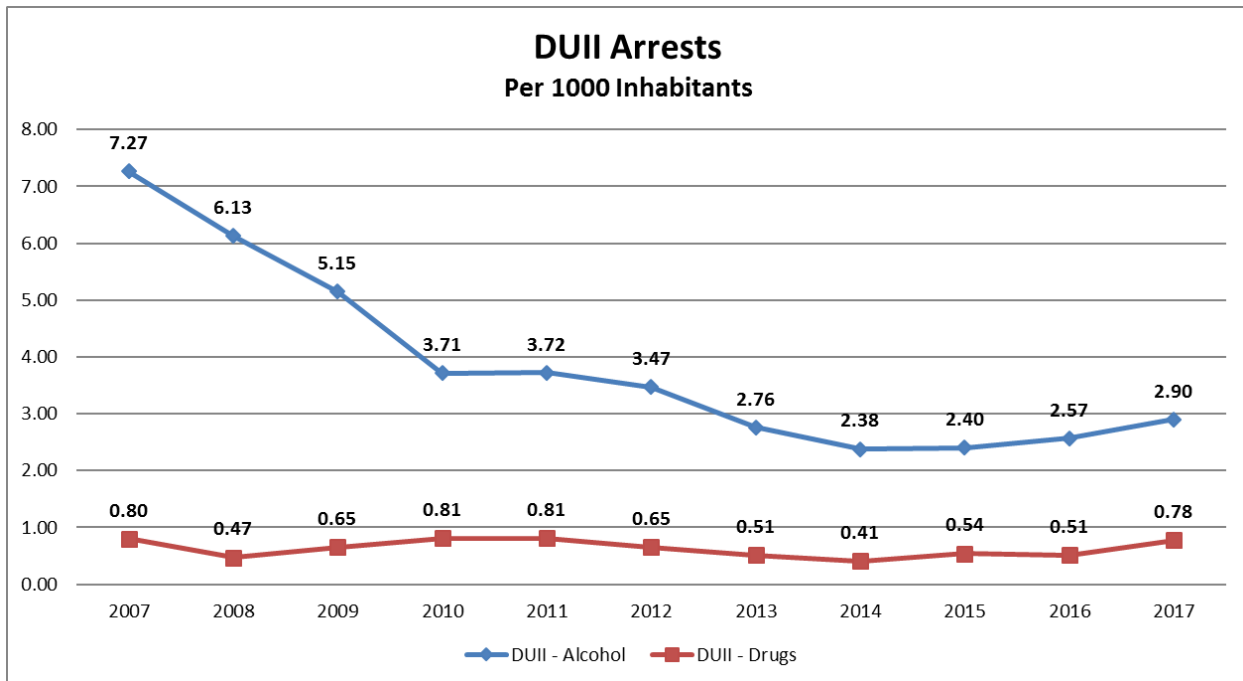
In June 2006, the Albany Police Department created a one-person Traffic Unit. This was increased to a two-person unit by September 2007. From 2009 to 2011, the Traffic Unit was used heavily to backfill Patrol Operations. By September 2011, the unit was back down to one person due to staffing levels and 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, but disbanded in May of 2016 due to staffing levels. The position was reestablished at the end of July 2017 but continued to backfill/assist with patrol when needed. 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 decreased from 9.38 per 1,000 inhabitants to 7.08 per 1,000 inhabitants over the past year. Collisions with injuries have remained under 3 per 1,000 inhabitants since 2002. Albany's average is 2.53 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 .05 per 1,000 inhabitants for the same time period. In 2017, there were no fatal collisions. It should be noted that drivers do not have to report collisions to the police. As a result, these numbers will differ from Oregon Department of Transportation numbers.



In 2017, Albany had a rate of 2.88 injury and fatal collisions per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2017, alcohol was a contributor in 17.76 percent of the injury and fatal collisions. This is significantly higher than in previous years and is mostly attributed to the Department’s ability to capture the data in the new RMS.

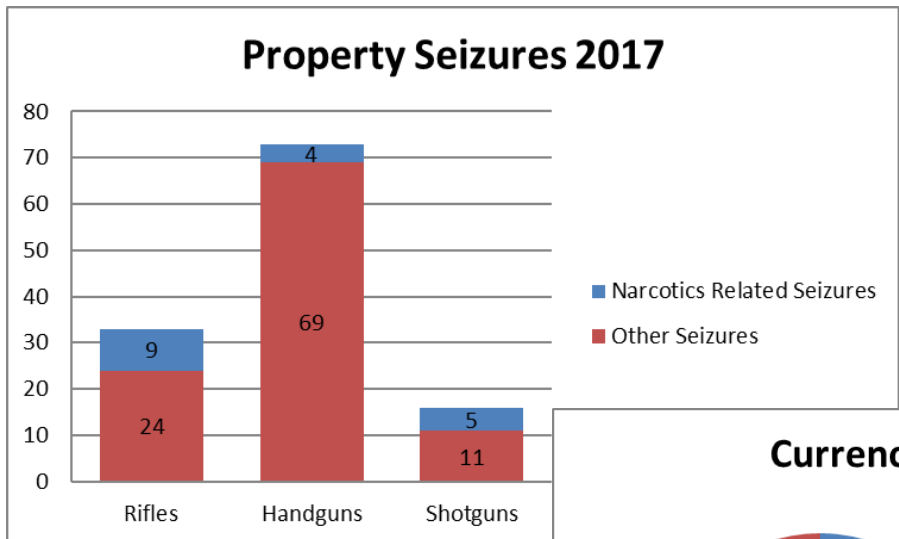


The arrest rate for Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (DUI) has remained relatively level for drugs since 2007 but has dropped significantly for alcohol during the same time period.

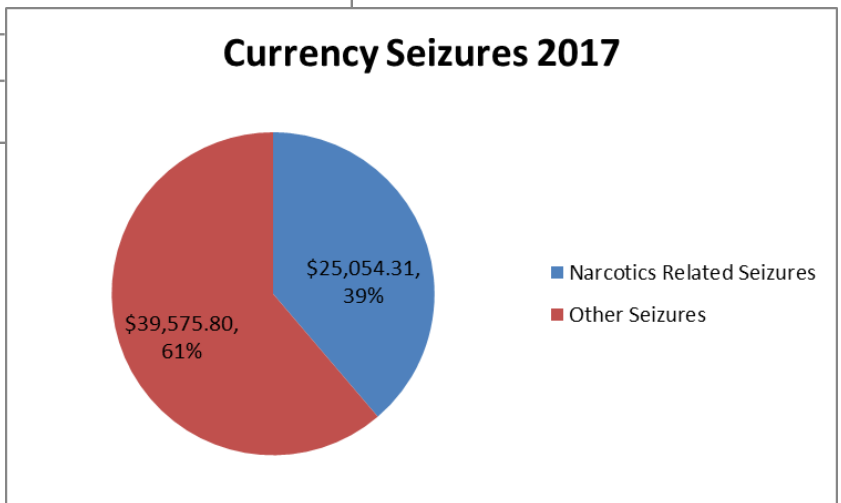
5. Narcotics Seizures

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.

	2017	2016	2015	2014
MONEY	\$25,054.31	\$149,555.32	\$37,338.02	\$22,627.37
RIFLES	9	0	37	29
HANDGUNS	4	10	47	33
SHOTGUNS	5	4	10	6
METHAMPHETAMINE (grams)	1851.6	2919.19	3128.73	970.96
MARIJUANA (grams)	9697.4	15,482.54	9822.49	2577.4
MARIJUANA (plants)	21	3	49	26
HASHISH/BHO (grams)	308.7	49.23	0	23.6
SCHEDULED MEDICATION (pills)	398.75	1052.5	542.5	668.5
MUSHROOMS (grams)	110.9	.8	14.36	1.6
HEROIN (grams)	582.8	468.58	224.27	84.2
COCAINE (grams)	119.6	66	48.2	22.8



Narcotics-related seizures of firearms composed 15 percent of all firearms seized for 2017. Narcotics-related seizures of currency composed 39 percent of all currency seized for 2017.



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In January 2016, Linn County was designated as a High-Density Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). The Linn Interagency Narcotics Enforcement (LINE) Task Force was established in March 2017 and consists of personnel from the Albany Police Department, Linn County Sheriff's Office, Lebanon Police Department, Sweet Home Police Department, Oregon State Police, Oregon National Guard, and the Drug Enforcement Agency. LINE conducted multiple investigations and joint investigations in 2017 resulting in the following seizures including those filed federally:

Cash	\$78,544
Cocaine	4.1 pounds
Firearms	29
Heroin	7.6 pounds
Marijuana	277.2 pounds
Methamphetamine	133.5 pounds