Orangeburg Department of Public Safety

2011 Annual Crime Report

January 01, 2011 through December 31, 2011

"A Nationally Accredited Law Enforcement Agency"

Orangeburg Department of Public Safety
2011 Annual Crime Report
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Orangeburg Department of Public Safety
2011 Annual Crime Report

Command Staff

Director of Public Safety
Wendell Davis

Patrol Division Commander
Captain Edward Conner

Investigations Division Commander
Captain Michael Adams

Special Operations Commander
Captain Thad Turner

**Produced by the Orangeburg Department of Public Safety
Planning & Research Unit**

**Crime Analyst
Public Safety Officer Robert Warrington**

City of Orangeburg

Established:
1704 (town), 1883(city)

Government:
Council

City Administrator:
John Yow

Mayor:
Paul A. Miller

City Council Members:
Richard F Stroman
Charles Jernigan
Charles Barnwell, Jr
Bernard Haire
L. Zimmerman Keitt
Sandra Knotts

City Budget:
$ 18,781,753

City Employees:
215

Area:
8.30 square miles

Population:
13,964 (2010 Estimate)

Households:
5,795

Public Safety Officer/Population Ratio(per 1,000 residents):
5.37

Registered Voters:
8,098 (2009 estimate)

Median Household Income:
31,320 (2010 Census)

Median Family Income:
38,105 (2010 Census)

Colleges and Universities:
3

Orangeburg Age Structure

Age	2010 Population	Percentage
0-4	897	6.4
5-14	1341	9.6
15-24	3991	28.6
25-34	1672	12
35-44	1222	8.8
45-64	2863	20.5
65+	1978	14.2

Population by Race

Race	2010 Census
White	2,977
Black	10,479
Asian	231
Hispanic	266
Native American	25
Other	100

Orangeburg Department of Public Safety

Organized:
1988

Sworn Officers:
75

Civilian Personnel:
27

Director:
Wendell Davis

Headquarters:
1320 Middleton St
Orangeburg, SC 29115

Budget:
$ 8,346,891

2010 Total Calls for Service:
47,980

2010 Total Index Crimes:
933

Rank Structure:
Director
Captain
Lieutenant
Sergeant
Corporal
Public Safety Officer
Engineer

Marked Patrol Division Vehicles:
24

Unmarked Patrol Division Vehicles:
6

Bicycles:
25

Special Vehicles:
7

Fire Apparatus:
11

Orangeburg Municipal Complex Orangeburg, South Carolina

2011 Crime Index

The Crime Index is composed of selected offenses used to gauge fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime reported to police. The offenses included are the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; and the property crimes of burglary, larceny, and auto theft. The Crime Index was developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program to standardize the way in which law enforcement agencies report crime statistics.

Violent Crime	2009	2010	2011	2010 – 2011 Change
Murder	1	1	0	No Change
Rape	11	6	5	- 16.66%
Robbery	36	42	25	- 40.48%
Aggravated Assault	36	38	38	No Change
Total Violent Crime	**84**	**87**	**68**	**- 21.84%**

Property Crime	2009	2010	2011	2010 – 2011 Change
Burglary	229	222	288	+ 29.73%
Larceny	589	485	516	+ 6.39%
Motor Vehicle Theft	73	42	58	+ 38.1%
Total Property Crime	**893**	**745**	**865**	**+ 16.10%**

Crime Index Total	975	832	933	+ 12.14%

Crime Factors

Throughout the 2011 Annual Report, the Department tries to place statistics in context— to explain *why* crime occurs in a particular area, instead of just where and how often. It is impossible, however, to analyze every crime factor within the pages of this report. As a general rule, readers should consider the following factors when gauging the relative safety of any city, neighborhood, or business district. The FBI in its Uniform Crime Reports provides most of these factors:

Factor	General Effect	Status in Orangeburg	Effects in Orangeburg
Residential Population & Population Density	High population leads to higher residential crime rate (residential burglaries, larcenies from motor vehicles, domestic assaults, auto theft). High population *density* also leads to a higher residential crime rate.	High transient population due to bus station and three colleges; Very high density (about 15,000 per square mile)	Higher residential crime rate than cities with similar populations.
Commercial & Educational Population, number & type of commercial establishments and educational institutions	High commercial population leads to more "business" crimes (commercial burglaries, shoplifting, larcenies from buildings, forgery) and to more crimes against the person often committed in commercial areas (larcenies from the person, larcenies from motor vehicles, larcenies of bicycles, street robbery, auto theft)	Large amount of Commercial Businesses within the City of Orangeburg	Higher occurrences of crimes against persons and businesses within the 'Business Districts' where there is a large cluster of businesses in one area with easy access to major roads.
Age composition of population	A higher population in the "at risk" age of 15– 24 leads to a higher crime rate.	28% of the population: In the "at risk" age of 15-24	A large percentage of crimes were committed by the "at risk" group
Stability of Population	Stable, close- knit populations have a lower overall crime rate than transient populations. Neighborhoods with more houses and condominiums (generally signifying a more stable population) have a lower crime rate than neighborhoods with mostly apartments (generally a more transient population).	Population varies greatly throughout the year in co ordinance with the college school year.	More apartment and boarding houses leading to a larger crime rate due to the unstable population.

Crime Factors Continued

Factor	General Effect	Status in Orangeburg	Effects in Orangeburg
Street Layout	Areas with major streets offering fast getaways and mass transportation show more crime clusters than neighborhoods with primarily residential streets.	Four major roads with one major road stemming off residential neighborhoods	Increased crime in areas where the major roads pass through the city
Proximity to Public Transportation	Criminals are often indigent and cannot afford cars or other expensive forms of transportation	Only one bus line with few stops and one taxi service in the city limits; very limited population access to public transportation. However, with a new bus station being built, this area may see improvement	No crime comparison available due to lack of public transportation until new bus system is initiated
Economic conditions, including poverty level and unemployment rate	Again, criminals are often indigent. Areas afflicted by poverty show higher burglary, robbery, and larceny rates than middle- class or wealthy neighborhoods.	Several low income housing areas and apartment complexes	These areas see a higher count of property crimes such as Burglary and a higher amount of violent crimes such as: Criminal Domestic Violence and Assault
Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness	Larry J. Siegel, author of *Criminology*, says: "Family relationships have for some time been considered a major determinant of behavior. Youths who grow up in a household characterized by conflict and tension, where parents are absent or separated, or where there is a lack of familial love and support, will be susceptible to the crime- promoting forces in the environment."	Large number of single parent households within department's jurisdiction	Significant amount of crime is committed by the "at risk" population due to a lack of a family support network
Climate	Warmer climates and seasons tend to report a higher rate of larceny, auto theft, and juvenile- related crime, while cold seasons and climates report more robberies and murder.	Tends to stay warmer during all seasons compared to national average	All crimes are somewhat evenly distributed among all seasons and temperatures
Operational and investigative emphasis of the police department	Problem- oriented, informed police departments have more success controlling certain aspects of crime than other departments.	Pro-active department with a COP Unit and substations in operation	Less crime tends to occur in areas where a crime watch has been instituted with the help of the COP Unit

Part 1
Crimes

January 01, 2011 through December 31, 2011

Murder

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index Offenses, is based solely on police investigation, as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults with the intent to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

There were no reported Murders during 2011.

Rape

Forcible Rape, as defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force, and assaults with the intent to commit rape, are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

Categories of Rape

Acquaintance Rapes are non-domestic rapes committed by someone who knows the victim. They include rapes of co-workers, schoolmates, friends, and other acquaintances, including "date rapes."

Blitz Rapes are **stranger** rapes in which the rapist assaults the victim on the street with no prior contact. Generally, the suspect "comes out of nowhere."

Contact Rapes are **stranger** rapes in which the suspect contacts the victim and tries to gain his/her confidence before assaulting him/her. Contact rapists typically pick up their victims in bars, lure them into their cars or houses, or otherwise try to coerce the victim into a situation in which they can begin their assault.

Domestic Rapes involve rapes between spouses, romantic partners, and family members.

A. Geographical Data:

Sector 1: 1

Sector 2: 1

Sector 3: 2

Sector 4: 1

B. Temporal Factors:

Given the few incidents of this type it should be noted that temporal factors would not provide any set pattern with regards to activity time frames.

C. Community Policing Strategies:

Rape is a violent crime, invasion of one's person, and a frightening experience. Rape affects all women, no matter what their age, race or economic status. While the number of incidents for 2011 decreased, this should be taken with extreme caution. Given that the city of Orangeburg currently has three universities, including the Methodist College, this number can fluctuate greatly from year to year. Educational campaigns at the beginning of the school year would be advised. However, it should be noted that rapists commit rape, not victims; and these programs could possibly only have a marginal effect on reoccurrences of this crime.

Robbery

Robbery is the taking or attempted taking of 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. This crime includes muggings, purse snatchings, and bank hold up.
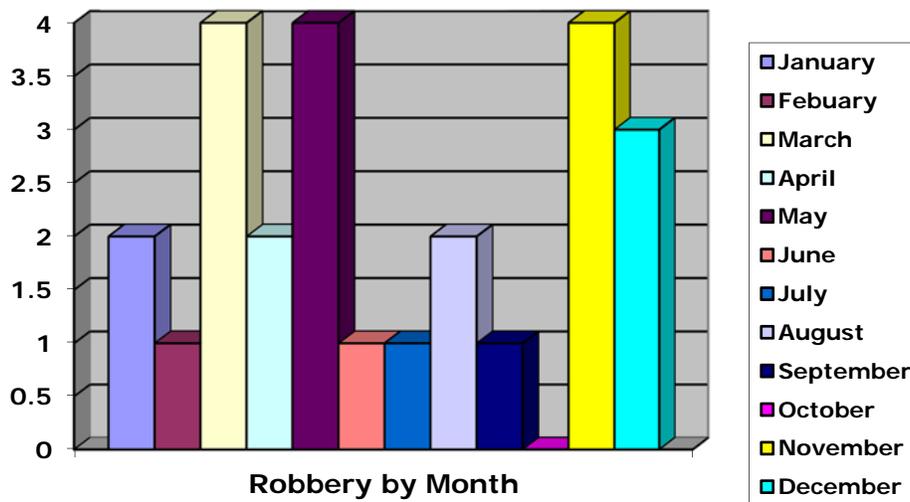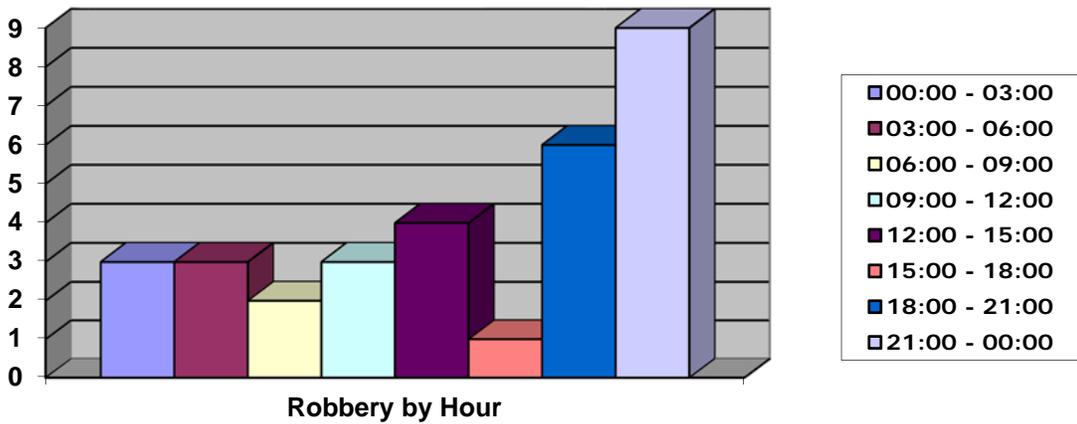
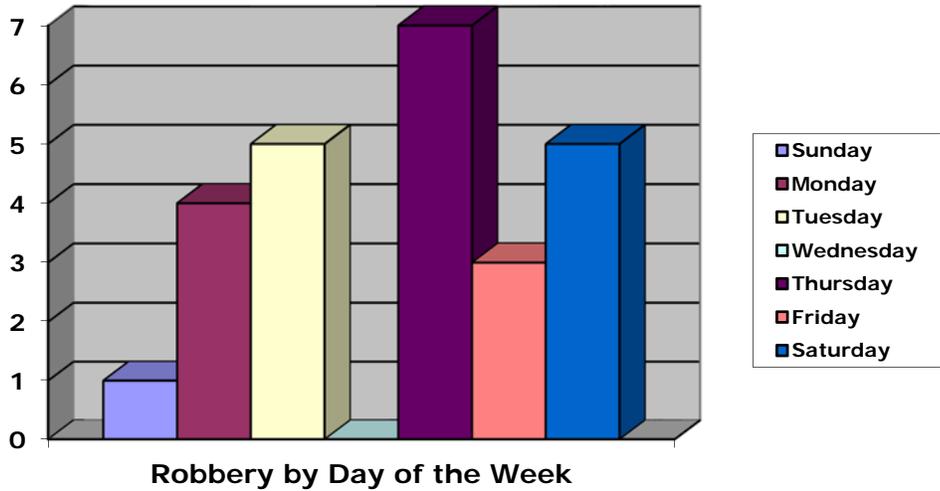## A. Geographical Data:

Sector 1: 6

Sector 2: 7

Sector 3: 4

Sector 4: 8

B. Temporal Factors:

Robbery by Month

Legend:
- January
- Febuary
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December

Robbery by Day of the Week

Legend: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Robbery by Hour

Legend: 00:00 - 03:00, 03:00 - 06:00, 06:00 - 09:00, 09:00 - 12:00, 12:00 - 15:00, 15:00 - 18:00, 18:00 - 21:00, 21:00 - 00:00

C. Community Policing Strategies:

While the crime prevention unit has diligently addressed commercial robbery issues within our jurisdiction over the past years, the data shows that at robberies of individuals seems more consistent over commercial institutions. Focus should be paid more in educating the public on effective measures to reduce their chances of becoming a victim of robbery, and the proper actions to take if one is robbed.

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated Assault describes an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
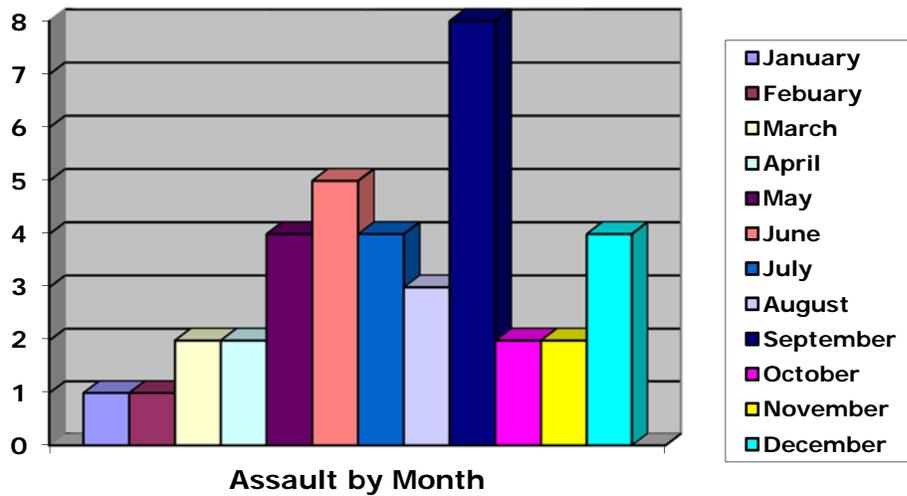
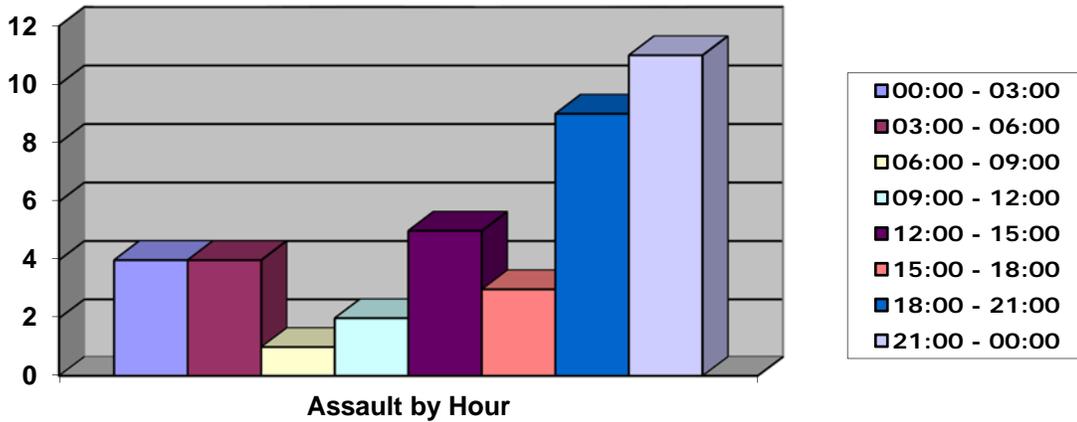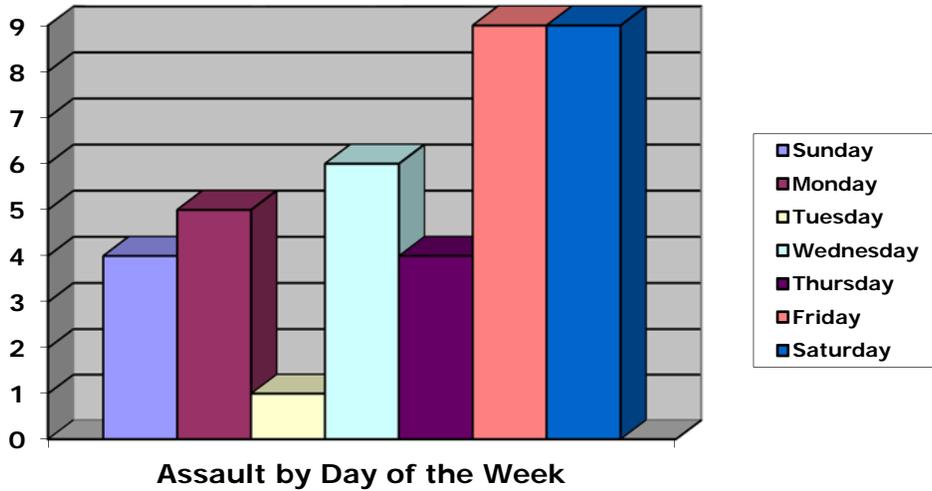## A. Geographical Data

Sector 1: 13

Sector 2: 16

Sector 3: 3

Sector 4: 6

B. Temporal Factors:

Assault by Month

January
Febuary
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Assault by Day of the Week

Assault by Hour

C. Community Policing Strategies:

The department has long established a zero tolerance policy on violent crimes such as aggravated assault. The Department has seen no change in the number of reported assaults from 2010 to 2011. This could be attributed to aggressive enforcement of the aforementioned policy, as well as great lengths taken to ensure that victims of an assault are kept abreast of the prosecution status by the Victim's Advocate.

Burglary

Burglary describes the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary attempts are included in the total.
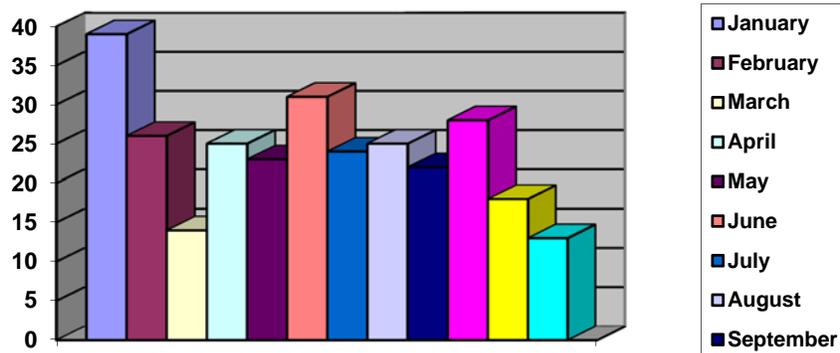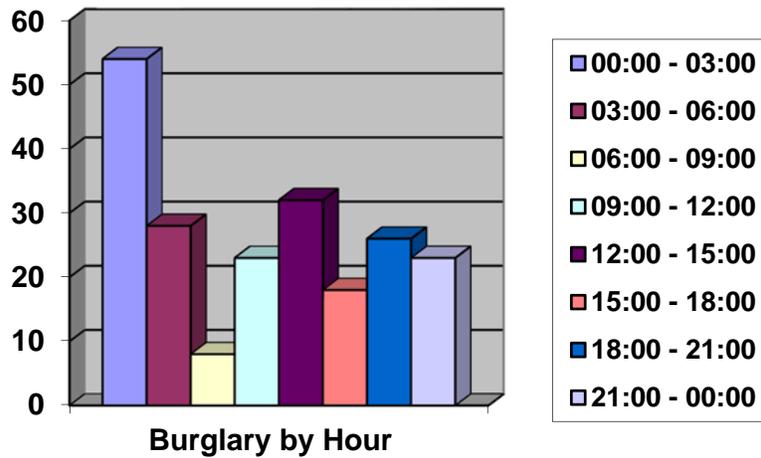
A. Geographical Data:

Sector 1: 93

Sector 2: 70

Sector 3: 57

Sector 4: 68

B. Temporal Factors:

Burglary by Hour

Legend:
- 00:00 - 03:00
- 03:00 - 06:00
- 06:00 - 09:00
- 09:00 - 12:00
- 12:00 - 15:00
- 15:00 - 18:00
- 18:00 - 21:00
- 21:00 - 00:00

*Note: Due to many timespan incidents over 24 hours and spanning two days of the week; these incidents were excluded for temporal analysis by day of the week.

C. Community Policing Strategies:

The Department's crime prevention officer has coordinated both commercial and residential security surveys as well as increased awareness campaigns online and within areas of the city most greatly affected by this type of crime. The Department's Planning and Research Office, given the current information available, believes that in order to see a significant decrease in this type of crime, a more community-involved approach must be taken. This could be in the form of an increase in neighborhood watch organizations.

AUTO THEFT

Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the theft of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, and snowmobiles. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access.

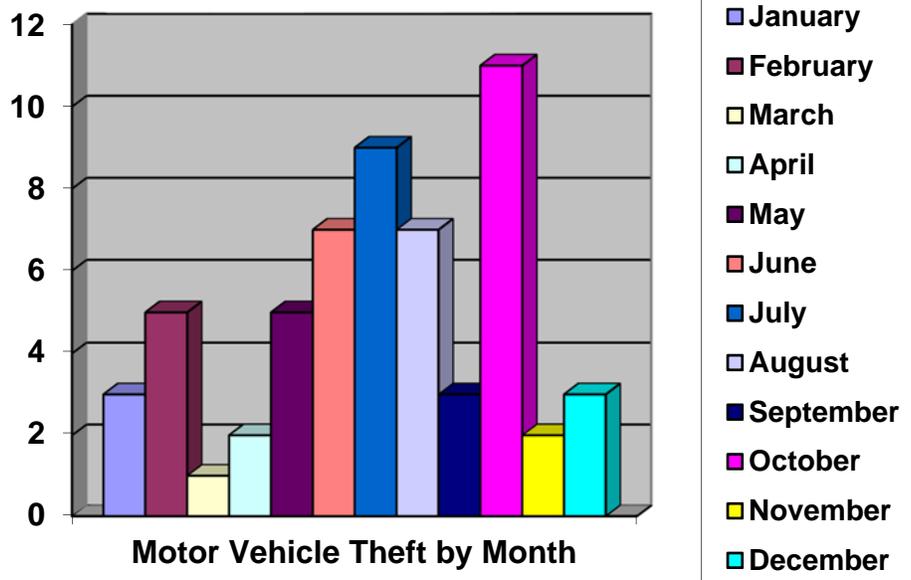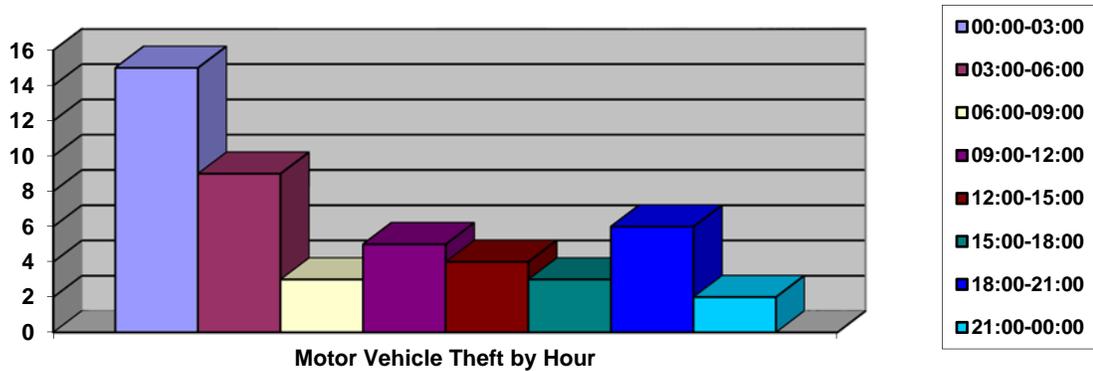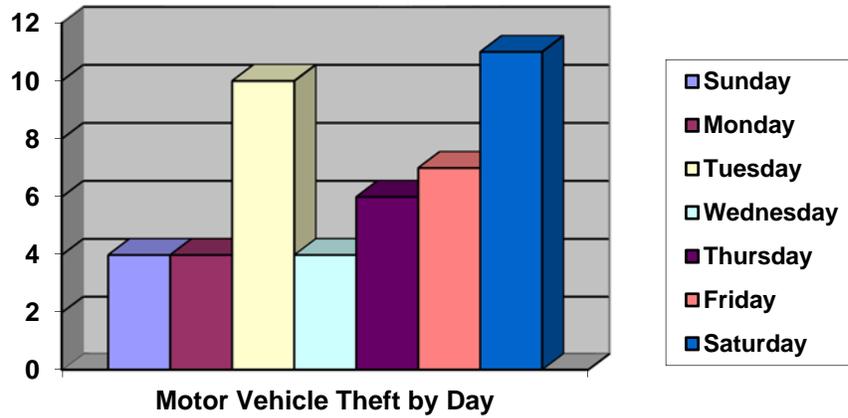## A. Geographical Data:

Sector 1: 21

Sector 2: 15

Sector 3: 8

Sector 4: 13

B. Temporal Factors:

Motor Vehicle Theft by Month

Legend: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

Motor Vehicle Theft by Day

Legend: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Motor Vehicle Theft by Hour

Legend: 00:00-03:00, 03:00-06:00, 06:00-09:00, 09:00-12:00, 12:00-15:00, 15:00-18:00, 18:00-21:00, 21:00-00:00

C. Community Policing Strategies:

In 2010, a sharp decrease of 42% was reported. In 2011, however, an sharp increase of 38% is present. The Department's Planning and Research Office, given the current information available, believes that in order to see a constant decrease in this type of crime, a more community centered program on the securing and protection of personal vehicles may benefit the Department. This is due to the "crime of opportunity" related prevalance of unsecured vehicles becoming preferred over forced entry to a secured vehicle.

ARSON

Arson is defined as the willful or malicious burning of property with or without the intent to defraud. Included are any attempts.

A. Geographical Data:

Sector 1: 1

Sector 2: 1

Sector 3: 2

Sector 4: 0

B. Temporal Factors:

The Department's Record Management System had a total of 4 reported Arsons. With the small amount of arson incidents reported, a temporal analysis would not be beneficial.

C. Community Policing:

The Department utilises the fire inspectors, who respond to all fires to determine cause.

LARCENY

Defined as the unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud. This includes crimes such as shoplifting, purse snatching, pocket picking, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle theft, etc. This crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is excluded from this category inasmuch as it is separate Part 1 offense.

Pocket Picking

Pocket Picking is defined as the theft of articles from another person's physical possessions by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

There were no reported Pocket Picking incidents during 2011.

Purse Snatching

The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

There were no reported Purse Snatching incidents during 2011.

Shoplifting

The theft of someone other than an employee of the victim of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

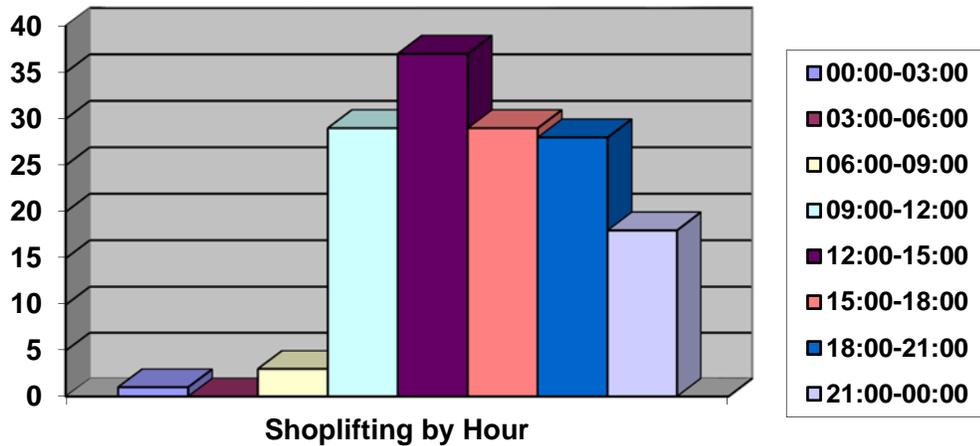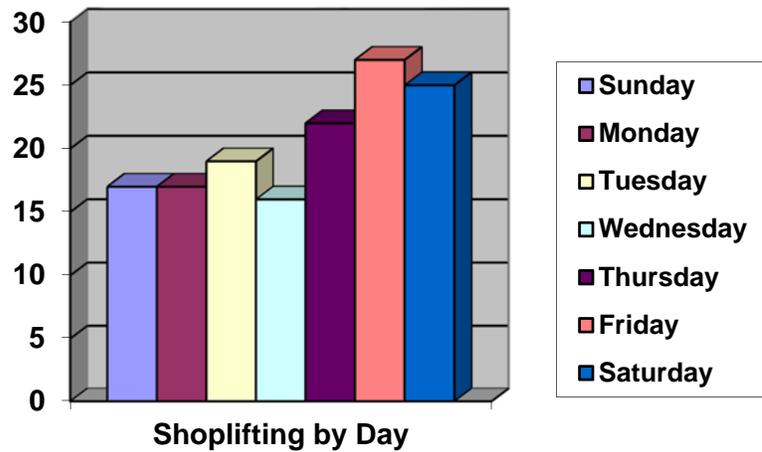## A. Geographical Data:

Sector 1: 74

Sector 2: 17

Sector 3: 17

Sector 4: 30

B. Temporal Factors:

Shoplifting by Month

Legend: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

Shoplifting by Day

Legend: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Shoplifting by Hour

Legend: 00:00-03:00, 03:00-06:00, 06:00-09:00, 09:00-12:00, 12:00-15:00, 15:00-18:00, 18:00-21:00, 21:00-00:00

C. Community Policing

The Planning and Research Department saw an increase in Shoplifting from 2010 to 2011. This may be could be contributed to the harder economic situation affecting most people in Orangeburg; as well as the state / country.   While this type of crime tends to be a crime of oppurtunity, an increased police presence in the area of Shopping Centers, Grocery Stores, and Malls, could continue in assiting in the reduction of Shoplifting. The Planning and Research Department recommends a community class to educate store manager's and business owners on the importance of security systems and also how to deter shoplifting.

Theft from Building

This is defined as a theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access.

A. Geographical Data

Sector 1: 19

Sector 2: 9

Sector 3: 6

Sector 4: 4

B. Temporal Analysis

The Department's Record Management System had a total of 38 reported Theft from Buildings for 2011. With the small amount of Theft from Building incidents reported, a temporal analysis would not be beneficial for comparison.

C. Community Policing

The Planning and Research Department saw a increase in Theft from building from 2011. While this type of crime tends to be a crime of opportunity, where the suspect has rights to the building where the crime occurs, the Planning and Research Department recommends a community class to educate the community on security outside their home by presenting tips on securing outbuildings and storage sheds.

Theft from Coin-Operated Machine

This is defined as a theft from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins.

A. Geographical Data

Sector 1: 3

Sector 2: 1

Sector 3: 0

Sector 4: 0

B. Temporal Analysis

The Department's Record Management System had a total of 4 reported Theft from Coin-Operated Machine for 2011. These crimes are concentrated in a known number of commercial establishments within the city. Most thefts take place after businesses close during the late night / early morning hours.

C. Community Policing

The Planning and Research Department saw no change in Theft from Coin-Operated Machine from 2010 to 2011. The Planning and Research Department recommends continuing patrol of areas where coin-operated machines are left unattended for a signficant amount of time. A continued and concentrated patrol effort could help reduce the amount of incidents in these areas in the future.

Theft from Motor Vehicle

The theft of articles from a motor vehicle; locked or unlocked.
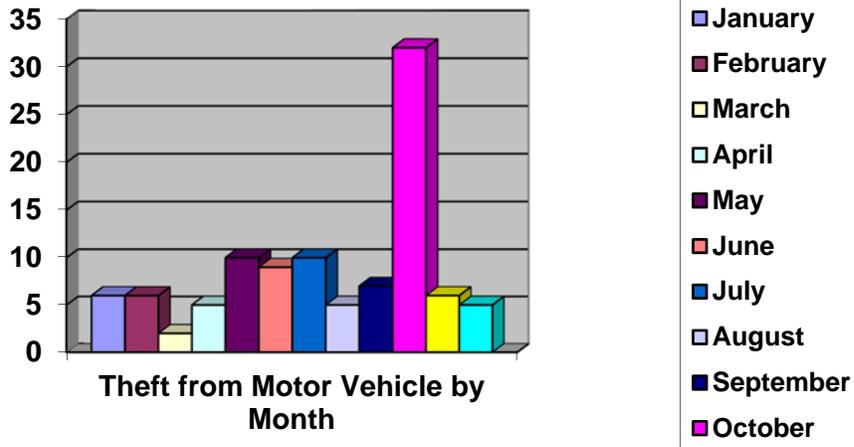
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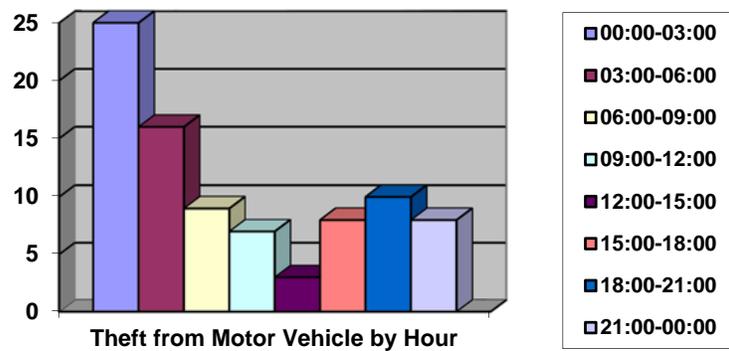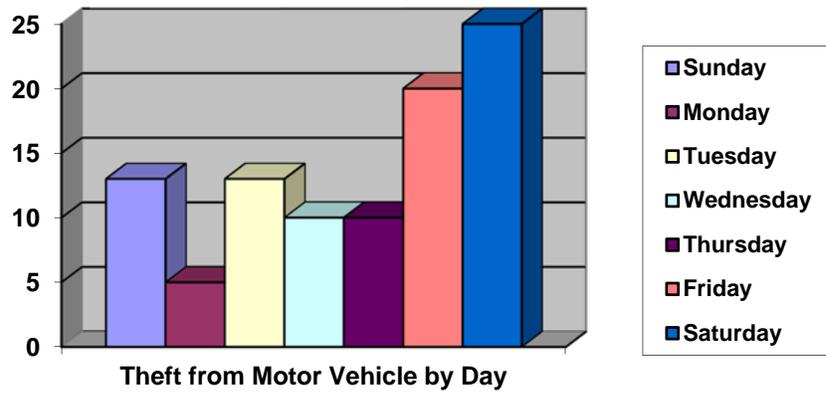
Sector 1: 39

Sector 2: 19

Sector 3: 12

Sector 4: 33

B. Temporal Analysis:

Theft from Motor Vehicle by Month

- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October

Theft from Motor Vehicle by Day

Legend:
- Sunday
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday

Theft from Motor Vehicle by Hour

Legend:
- 00:00-03:00
- 03:00-06:00
- 06:00-09:00
- 09:00-12:00
- 12:00-15:00
- 15:00-18:00
- 18:00-21:00
- 21:00-00:00

C. Community Policing

The Planning and Research Department saw a slight increase from 2010 to 2011 in Thefts from a Motor Vehicle. The Planning and Research Department recommends a continued patrol effort in areas most prone to vehicle break-ins and educating the community on securing and protecting valuables in their vehicles.

Theft of Motor Vehicle Accessories

The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.

A: Geographical Data:

Sector 1: 19

Sector 2:   5

Sector 3: 7

Sector 4: 3

B. Temporal Analysis

The Department's Record Management System had a total of 34 reported Theft of Motor Vehicle Accessories for 2011. With the small amount of incidents reported on crimes of an often large incident timespan, a temporal analysis would not be beneficial for comparison.

C. Community Policing

The Planning and Research Department saw a moderate decrease from 2010 to 2011 in Theft of Motor Vehicle Accessories. The Planning and Research Department recommends a continued concentrated patrol effort in areas most prone to vehicle break-ins and educating the community on securing items on the exterior of the vehicle such as license plates, gas caps, and other notable parts.

All Other Larceny

All thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above. This subcategory includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boats, and airplanes. Thefts of animals, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, hand tools, and farm and construction equipment are also included where no break-in of a structure was involved.

A. Geographical Data:

Sector 1: 72

Sector 2: 41

Sector 3: 35
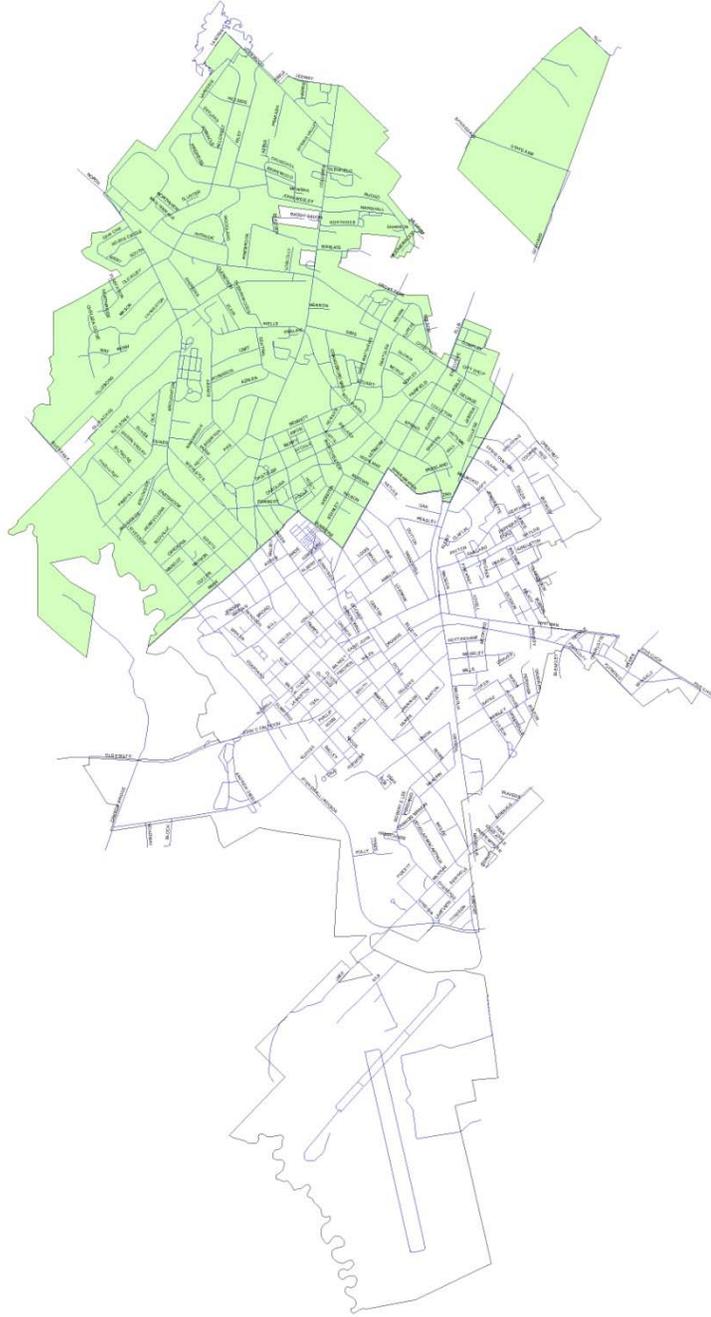
Sector 4: 49

B. Temporal Analysis

Due to the number of crime types, modus operandi, property, location type and other specific factors of "Larceny", attempting a collective temporal analysis of "All Other Larceny" would not be beneficial.

C. Community Policing

The Planning and Research Department saw a moderate decrease from 2010 to 2011 in the category of All Other Larceny. The Planning and Research Department recommends a continuing concentrated patrol effort in areas of high foot traffic and meeting areas and continuing PSA's on securing items properly.
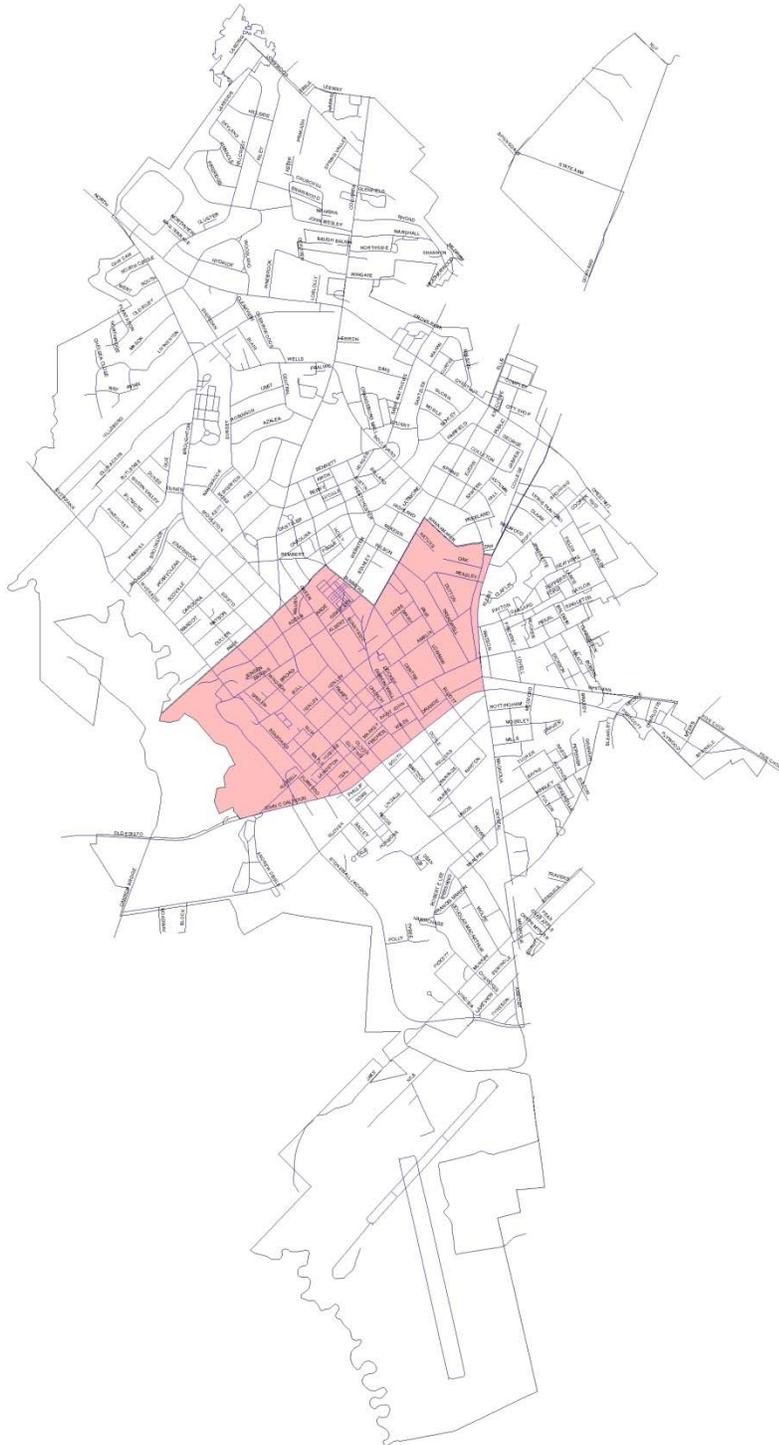
2011 SECTOR REPORTS

SECTOR 1

SECTOR 1 CRIME COMPARISON 2010-2011

Violent Crime	2010	2011	2010 – 2011 Change
Murder	1	0	- 100%
Rape	2	1	- 50%
Robbery	16	6	- 62.5%
Aggravated Assault	12	13	+ 8.3%
Total Violent Crime	**31**	**20**	**- 35.5%**

Property Crime	2010	2011	2010 – 2011 Change
Burglary	52	93	+ 78.8%
Larceny	220	226	+ 2.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	23	21	- 8.7%
Total Property Crime	**295**	**340**	**+ 15.25%**

Violent crimes in Sector 1 for 2011 all decreased dramatically, except for aggravated assault, which increased moderately. As for property crimes; there was an overall increase noted with a dramatic increase in burglaries.
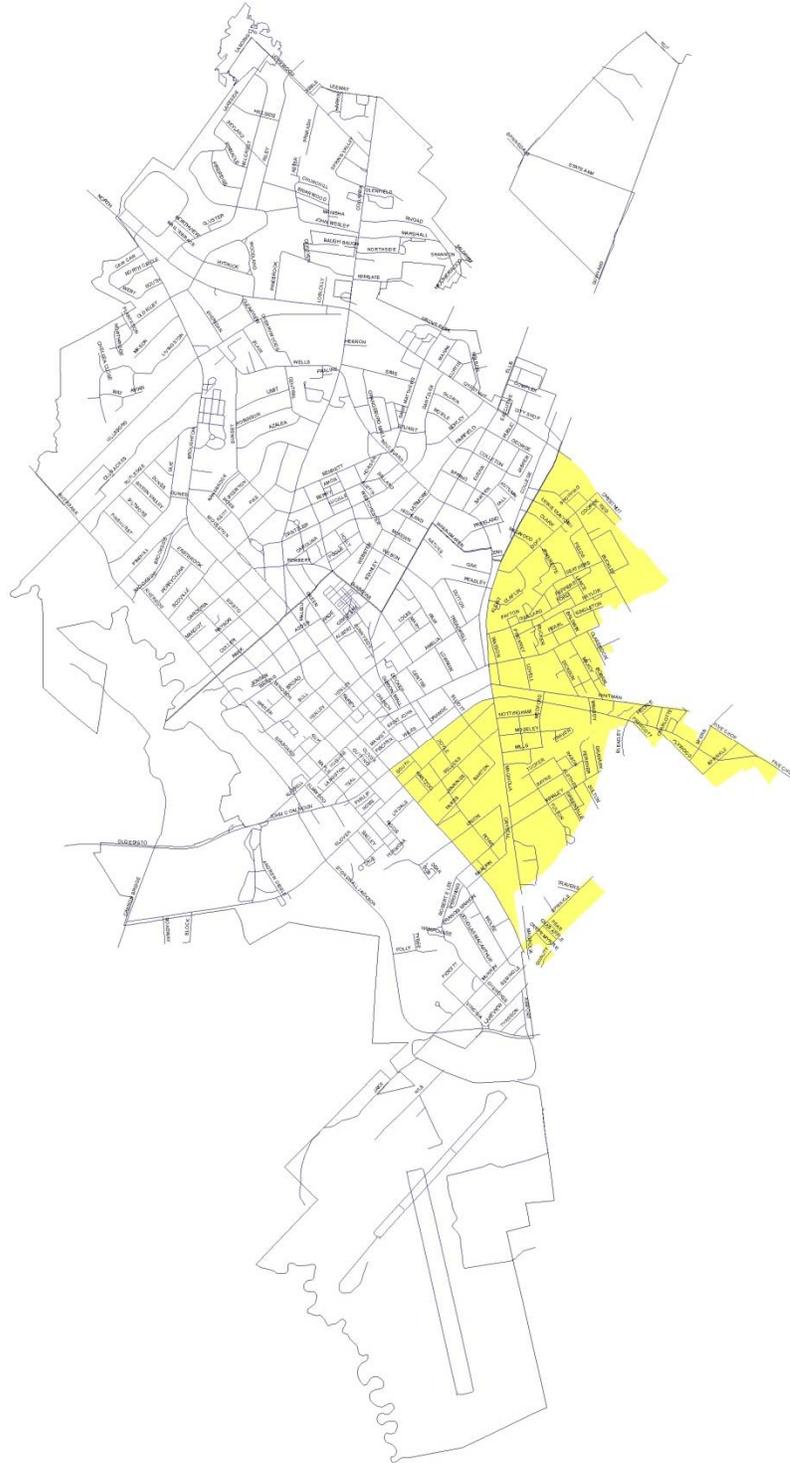
SECTOR 2

SECTOR 2 CRIME COMPARISON 2010-2011

Violent Crime	2010	2011	2010 – 2011 Change
Murder	0	0	No Change
Rape	0	1	+ 100%
Robbery	9	7	- 22.2%
Aggravated Assault	11	16	+ 45.46%
Total Violent Crime	20	24	+20%

Property Crime	2010	2011	2010 – 2011 Change
Burglary	66	70	+ 4.48%
Larceny	102	92	- 9.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	15	+ 200%
Total Property Crime	173	177	+ 2.3%

Sector 2 saw an overall increase in both Violent and Property crimes during 2011; with the exception of Motor Vehicle Thefts, which was greatly increased.

SECTOR 3

SECTOR 3 CRIME COMPARISON 2010-2011

Violent Crime	2010	2011	2010 – 2011 Change
Murder	0	0	No Change
Rape	3	2	- 33.33 %
Robbery	9	4	- 55.56 %
Aggravated Assault	7	3	- 57.1 %
Total Violent Crime	**19**	**9**	**- 52.63 %**

Property Crime	2010	2011	2010 – 2011 Change
Burglary	48	57	+ 18.75 %
Larceny	74	77	+ 4.05 %
Motor Vehicle Theft	11	8	- 27.3 %
Total Property Crime	**133**	**142**	**+ 6.77 %**

Sector 3 saw overall declines in Violent Crime and overall increases in Property Crime in 2011, with a moderate increase in Burglary.

SECTOR 4

SECTOR 4 CRIME COMPARISON 2010-2011

Violent Crime	2010	2011	2010 - 2011 Change
Murder	0	0	No Change
Rape	1	1	No Change
Robbery	8	8	No Change
Aggravated Assault	8	6	- 25 %
Total Violent Crime	17	15	- 11.77 %

Property Crime	2010	2011	2010 – 2011 Change
Burglary	55	68	+ 23.64 %
Larceny	82	119	+ 45.1 %
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	13	+ 333.33 %
Total Property Crime	140	200	+ 42.86 %

Sector 4 saw no changes in Violent Crimes, except for a decrease of assaults during 2011. There were large increases in Property Crimes, with the dramatic increase being Motor Vehicle Thefts.

SPECIAL REPORTS

Special reports are included to provide information on programs that are not, essentially, budgeted by the Department. Some of these positions and/or programs are funded through grants procured through the Planning and Research Office.

CDV INVESTIGATOR

In 2004, the Department procured a federal grant under the Violence Against Women Act to assist in investigation of Criminal Domestic Violence (CDV)crimes. SGT Jennifer Haig was appointed as the Criminal Domestic Investigator for the Department. During 2011, SGT Haig worked a total of 92 cases of various degrees and types of CDV cases (ex: CDV, CDV 1st, CDVHAN). During this time 65 cases have been cleared by arrest, while maintaining a 88% conviction rate in Municipal Court. 25 cases were exceptionally cleared due to victim non-cooperation, 3 were exceptionally cleared due to no prosecution, and 2 were unfounded. SGT Haig is also assigned other cases such as: Domestics, Criminal Sexual Conduct, Threats, and harassments; which accounted for another 22 cases worked in 2011.

Crime Scene Investigator

In 2006, the Department secured a federal grant to fund a Crime Scene Investigator in order to improve the quality and quantity of evidence collected at crime scenes. The Department appointed Carl Shultz as the Crime Scene Investigator. During 2011, the CSI has responded to 97 crime scenes, collected 1,063 pieces of evidence, and processed 138 pieces of evidence submitted by officers.   The CSI made 37 positive identifications through lifted latent prints. In late 2008, the Department purchased and began utilizing an AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) machine. By incorporating this into the arsenal already available to the CSI, 21 prints have been identified through the AFIS machine in 2011.

Conclusion

The Planning and Research Department, given the available crime information, sees an overall increase in Property Crimes within the City of Orangeburg from 2010 – 2011 and an overall decrease in Violent Crime during the same time period. UCR Part 1 crimes are expected to increase from 2011-2012 given the rise in the city's crime rates, population, the economic difficulties now being experienced by its citizens and the concentration of more of the population into multi-family and low income housing. The Department needs to address this situation through strategic deployment of personnel and resources in response to current crime trends and education of the public about crime trends and prevention tips through Department-sponsored programs.