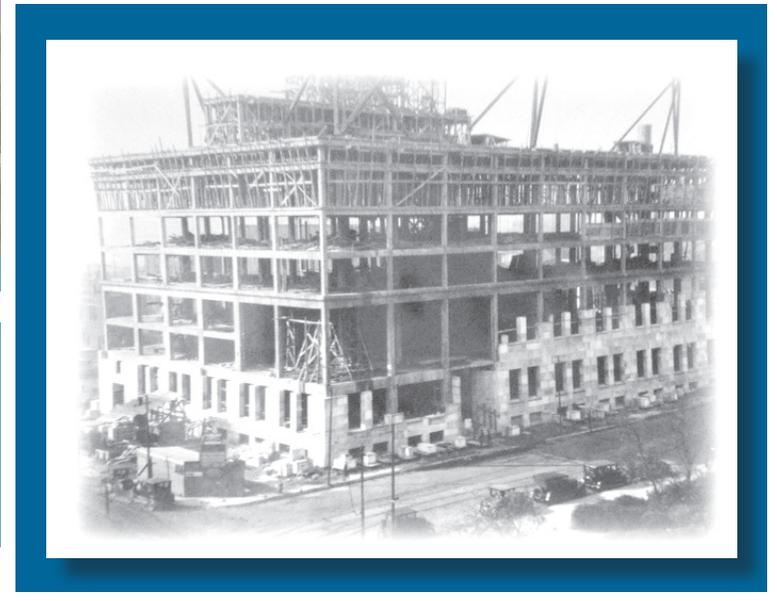




2013



METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMUNITY



Construction began on the building at 1200 Clark that would become Police Headquarters in 1927. The formal opening of both the headquarters and the adjacent academy was held on January 11, 1929.

The six story structure, faced in Bedford limestone, cost \$1,167,360 to build and an additional \$204,956 to acquire the land. Floors and walls on the first story are of Tennessee and Tavernelle marble, while upper, non-public areas have terrazzo floors and marble wainscoting.

The building was considered, at the time, to be the “last word in modern architecture for police purposes.” Cells on the second and fifth floors were light-filled and sanitary. Tele-a-type machines in the Chief’s Office allowed instant communication with other law enforcement agencies. A master clock controlled all the other clocks in the building. Banks and other alarms were connected to a panel that indicated the location of any problems with a light and a bell. The public, allowed to tour the building during its grand opening, were overwhelmingly impressed with the state-of-the-art building.

As police work evolved, the building’s interior spaces were changed and new technology was incorporated. Scheduled to close in August of 2014, the “old headquarters” is the home and heart of the Metropolitan Police Department, City of St. Louis.

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In 2013...

- The population of the City of St. Louis is 318,416.
- The City of St. Louis has a land area of 61.91 square miles.
- The City of St. Louis welcomes 21.6 million annual visitors for both pleasure and business.
- There are nine Fortune 500 companies in the City of St. Louis.
- The City of St. Louis boasts the most cost-free major visitor attractions than any other major city in the U.S. . . .

mission

OUR MISSION

The mission of the Metropolitan Police Department, City of St. Louis is to protect, serve and assist citizens when conditions arise that may affect the well being of the individual or the community. Cooperating with others in the community, officers will work to prevent and detect crime, protect life and property and achieve a peaceful society, free from the fear of crime and disorder. Members of the Department will strive continually for excellence and maintain the peace through service, integrity, leadership and fair treatment to all.

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 that does not bring discredit to me or to 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 both in my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the law and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature 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 police service. I will never engage in acts of corruption or 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 reasonable opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence.

I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself to my chosen profession... law enforcement.

Core Values

SERVICE | INTEGRITY | LEADERSHIP | FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL

A Message From the Chief of Police



Colonel D. Samuel Dotson III
Chief of Police

As anyone who knows me will tell you, I am a firm believer in the importance of data. Whenever a decision needs to be made, I look for all the information I can get. What do the numbers say? What do the citizens want? Where are the trends moving? What do historical patterns predict? What obstacles can we anticipate? What resources do we have and how might we best deploy them?

These are the kinds of questions that must be asked, to lead and manage a modern major city police department. And it's not just law enforcement executives who are allowed to ask these questions. Every citizen who holds a stake in the safety of our city has a right to know how they are asked and how they are answered.

That is exactly why we publish this report. We do it because the people who live in our community have a right to know what their police department is doing for them. We do it because people have a right to see the results and judge for themselves. We do it because our data is everyone's data and as such is meant to be shared.

Some of the information can be expressed in charts or statistical tables but some of it cannot. Not everything that counts, can be counted. Not everything that matters, can be mapped. Wherever possible we have put things in quantitative or visual form but some of what we report takes the form of anecdotes and narratives.

2013 has been a very busy year, with no shortage of stories to tell. We began the year with a clear vision formed of three priorities: 1) Reducing Crime, 2) Confronting the Perception of Crime and 3) Communicating Effectively. One way or another, everything we did served a purpose connected to these overarching goals.

When we used hot-spot policing to stem the tide of violence in College Hill, we had to keep all three priorities in mind. First, by putting an end to the killing, then by making people feel safe and finally by communicating and explaining our strategy at each step of the way. Likewise, when we faced an especially challenging week of violence in the early summer.

Even things which may not seem connected to that overall strategy turn out to be, on closer inspection. When we received CALEA Tri-Arc Accreditation, it was the culmination of a long process meant to improve our performance in all three areas. Events like the Urban Crime Summit held in September were meant to do the very same thing.

This is especially true of what was, for us, the year's biggest event: the return of local control to the police department after a hiatus of more than 150 years. For what was that, but a massive step forward in communication between the people of our city and the police sworn to protect them? For the first time since the Civil War, St. Louisans have the means to directly express their will on matters of crime and public safety.

Nor indeed was this the only good news we received in the past 12 months. Crime is down in all categories. We've gone from having 267 homicides in 1993, to 120 this year. Overall crime has fallen by a staggering 50% just since 2006. The results we're getting are significant and overwhelmingly positive.

But don't just take my word for it. Read the report. You'll find details related to these and many other issues which concern you, just as they concern everyone who cares about the future of our community.

Thank you for being someone who does.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Samuel Dotson III". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Leadership



Lt Col. Alfred J. Adkins
*Bureau of
Investigation & Support*



Lt Col. Reggie L. Harris
*Bureau of
Auxiliary Services*



Lt. Col. Paul M. Nocchiero
*Bureau of
Professional Standards*



Lt. Col. Lawrence O'Toole
*Bureau of
Community Policing*



Major Michael Caruso
Central Patrol Division



Major Rochelle Jones
Support Operations



Major Gerald Leyshock
Special Operations



Major Ronnie Robinson
North Patrol Division

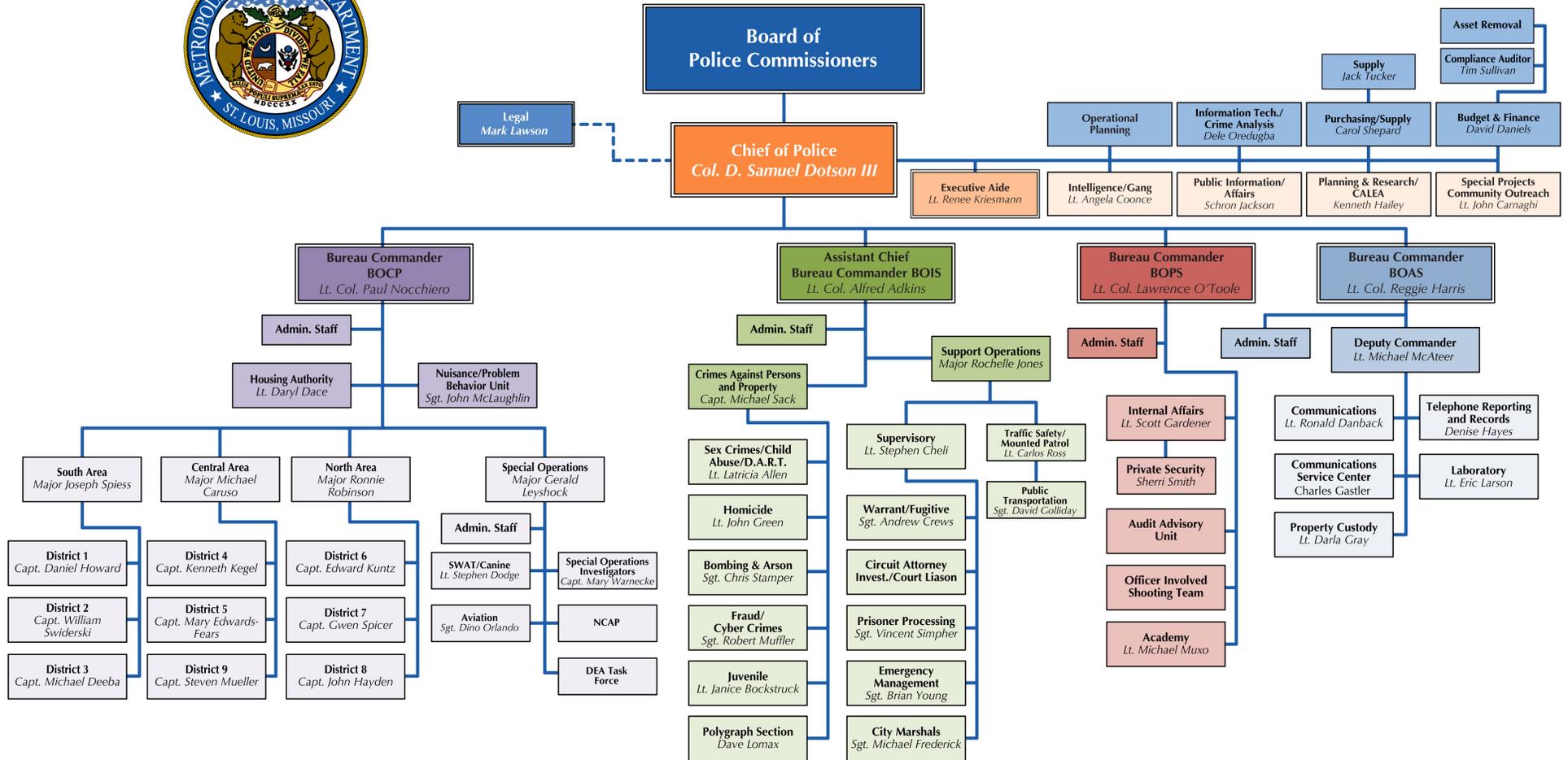


Major Joseph Spiess
South Patrol Division

Organizational Chart



Metropolitan Police Department – City of St. Louis Organizational Chart



news stories

NEWS
STORIES
2013



Rape Definition Change for Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) to Include More Victims of Sexual Assault

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) implemented a revised definition of rape within their Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, effective January 1, 2013. The definition was expanded to include a broader scope of victims and allow law enforcement agencies to ensure all applicable rape offenses and all victims of any gender or age are accounted for. This significant change was the first revision to the definition of rape in over 80 years. As a result of the revision, the FBI expected to see an increase in rape offense data, which does not necessarily mean there is an increase in rapes or violent crime in general. “The SLMPD will now be reporting the crimes more accurately because the UCR requirements are more inclusive. This is a victory for rape survivors and we support the changes wholeheartedly,” said Chief Sam Dotson.



Metropolitan Police Department and St. Louis County Police Department Bomb and Arson Units Join Forces

On June 19, 2013, the Board of Police Commissioners accepted the recommendation of Chief Sam Dotson to combine operations of the Metropolitan Police Department and the St. Louis County Police Department Bomb and Arson Units. The 10-person combined unit is staffed by 4 Detectives and 1 Sergeant from the Metropolitan Police Department and 4 Detectives, 1 Sergeant and 2 canines from the St. Louis County Police Department. Combining the two units enables the Bomb and Arson office to be staffed 16 hours per day, improve response time, cut costs and merge state-of-the-art equipment to provide the best possible police service to citizens. The merger became effective on July 1, 2013.





Highway Named for Fallen SLMPD Officers Sgt. Jeffrey Kowalski and P.O. Daryl Hall

In August of 2013, House Bill 303 was unanimously passed in the Missouri House and Senate, designating a portion of Interstate 70 to be named in honor of fallen St. Louis Police Officers, Sergeant Jeffrey Kowalski and Police Officer Daryl Hall.

Sgt. Jeffrey Kowalski was shot in the abdomen in February of 1987 while he and his partner were investigating an armed robbery. Sgt. Kowalski, who was then a Police Officer, was attempting to take a suspect into custody when he was shot. He was then able to return fire and strike his assailant. The suspect and two others were taken into custody. Sgt. Kowalski recovered and returned to duty in September of 1988 and was ultimately promoted to the rank of Sergeant. He was on active duty for another 10.5 years before his medical condition warranted retirement in 1999. In March of 2008, he was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer, which he battled until his death on October 1, 2008. His doctor determined that his gunshot wound led to his condition. On June 23, 2009, the Board of Police Commissioners issued a Board Order recognizing Sgt. Kowalski's death as line-of-duty.

On April 24, 2011, Police Officer Daryl Hall died as a result of gunshot injuries sustained while involved in an off-duty accident. He was 34 years old. As a result of the actions he took during the incident, Officer Hall's death was classified as being in the line of duty. Officer Hall joined the department in November of 2005 as a Civilian Recruit in Training and was commissioned as a police officer on July 13, 2006. During his career with the department, Officer Hall served in the Sixth District as a patrolman. At the time of his death, he was a patrolman assigned to the Housing Authority Unit.

A luncheon was held on November 25 at the St. Louis Dream Center honoring the lives and service of Sgt. Kowalski and Officer Hall. The highway signs were unveiled at the luncheon.



Communications Division Earns CALEA® Accreditation, Department Receives Prestigious TRI-ARC Award

On August 3, 2013, the Metropolitan Police Department Communications Division became the second agency in the state of Missouri to attain international recognition as an accredited public safety communications unit by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA®). In addition to receiving the Public Safety Communications Accreditation, the department also received the CALEA® TRI-ARC Award. This prestigious award is given to agencies that have concurrent CALEA® accreditation for their law enforcement, public safety communications and public safety training agencies. The Metropolitan Police Department is only the 12th agency internationally to receive this award.



Mayor Slay Accepts City of St. Louis' Control of Metropolitan Police Department at Special Board Meeting

The Board of Police Commissioners convened for its last meeting as the governing body of the Metropolitan Police Department on August 31, 2013. During the meeting, Mayor Francis Slay signed Executive Order No. 48, the City of St. Louis' last action to accept control of the department, ending 152 years of state rule. "This is a historic moment in the history of the Metropolitan Police Department", Chief Sam Dotson said. "The citizens of St. Louis are again fully in control of the police force charged with protecting them". After the Board held both open and closed sessions, a ceremony was held to honor present and past Board members for their dedicated service to the department and the citizens of St. Louis. City control of the Department went into effect at midnight on September 1, 2013.





SLMPD Hosts “Real Talk with Chief Dotson” via Twitter

On November 11, 2013, the Metropolitan Police Department hosted a question and answer session on social media platform Twitter, called “Real Talk with Chief Dotson”, for the first time. For the duration of an hour and a half, citizens were invited to participate in the session and ask Chief Dotson questions via his Twitter handle, @ChiefSLMPD. Chief Dotson provided replies to hundreds of citizen tweets regarding the department and its crime-fighting initiatives during the session. Through this event, Chief Dotson achieved his goal of transparency by creating open conversation with the citizens the Metropolitan Police Department serves.



Cops Care Libraries Unveiled by Metropolitan Police Department “Take a book, Keep a book”

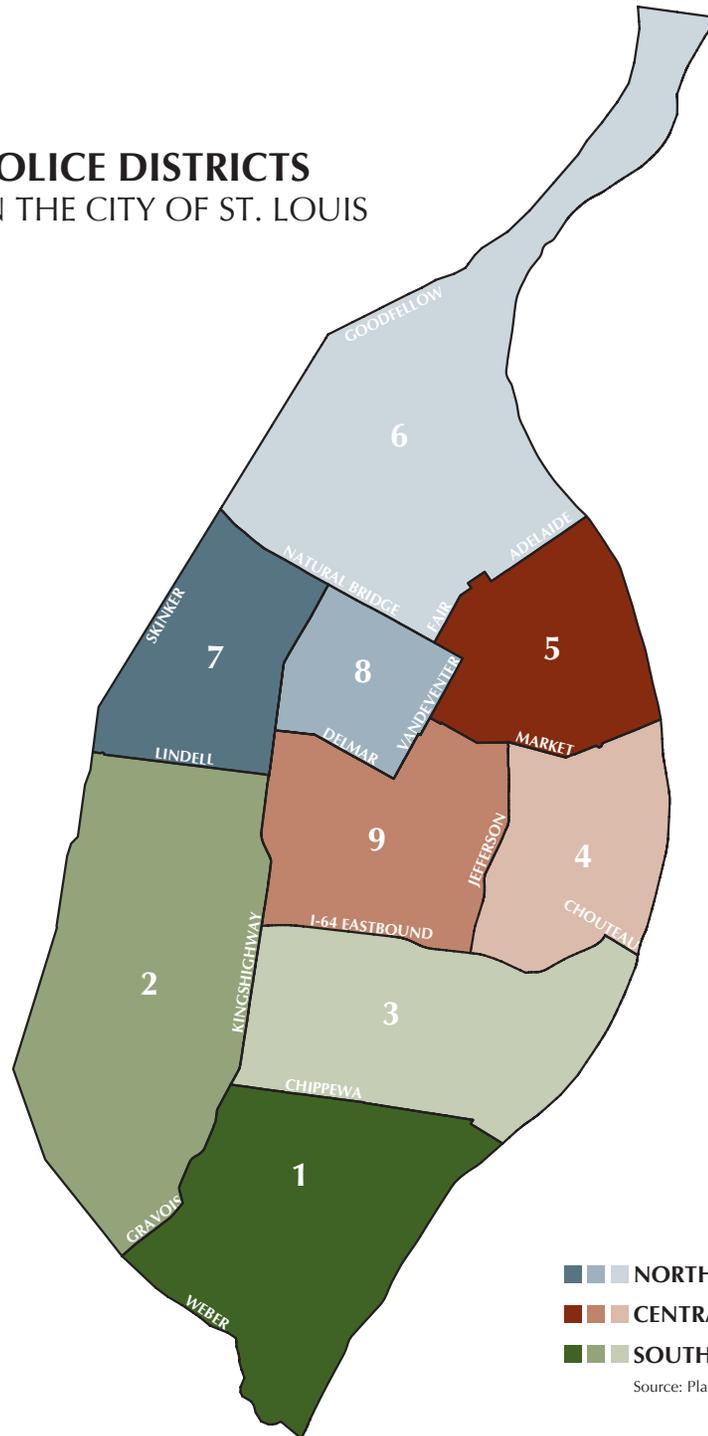
On December 4, 2013, the Metropolitan Police Department, unveiled six Cops Care Libraries throughout the Dutchtown neighborhood. The effort was spearheaded by Captain Daniel Howard, commander of the first district and supported by Chief Sam Dotson. “I support Cop Cares Libraries because of the positive interactions they afford us with the community’s greatest assets, the children,” said Chief Dotson. Cops Care Libraries are wooden structures filled with donated books for children of all ages. Each of the six Cops Care Libraries has themes dedicated to various divisions within the police department. The libraries are stocked, maintained and cared for by St. Louis Police Officers. The books are free for children of all ages to enjoy. Cops Care Libraries were funded by the family of the late Paul Reiter who was a resident of Dutchtown until his untimely death.



statistical data

STATISTICAL
DATA
2013

POLICE DISTRICTS IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS



- NORTH PATROL
- CENTRAL PATROL
- SOUTH PATROL

Source: Planning & Technology

Index Crime by Month and Annual Clearances | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

CRIME	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared
TOTAL INDEX CRIME	2,338	1,479	1,745	2,035	2,458	2,375	2,707	2,556	2,529	2,159	2,053	1,908	26,342	4,897	18.6%
<i>PERCENT</i>	8.9%	5.6%	6.6%	7.7%	9.3%	9.0%	10.3%	9.7%	9.6%	8.2%	7.8%	7.2%	100.0%	100.0%	
MURDER	15	5	7	3	8	11	10	11	9	14	8	19	120	57	47.5%
TOTAL RAPE	26	24	28	24	30	30	31	36	32	30	23	19	333	221	66.4%
Forcible Rape	23	23	24	23	27	30	30	36	32	27	23	18	316	207	65.5%
Rape Attempts	3	1	4	1	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	17	14	82.4%
TOTAL ROBBERY	149	70	95	119	123	124	132	129	135	132	118	132	1,458	496	34.0%
Highway	110	59	73	99	116	106	108	109	119	113	102	104	1,218	371	30.5%
Business	19	5	11	7	4	12	10	9	5	11	6	17	116	57	49.1%
Miscellaneous	20	6	11	13	3	6	14	11	11	8	10	11	124	68	54.8%
(with a Weapon)	102	38	62	80	78	71	82	81	91	91	76	94	946	310	32.8%
(with No Weapon)	47	32	33	39	45	53	50	48	44	41	42	38	512	186	36.3%
TOTAL AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	241	204	185	262	339	297	305	310	343	228	236	217	3,167	1,816	57.3%
Gun	116	86	96	128	171	148	141	163	220	105	123	129	1,626	702	43.2%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	25	42	15	23	41	35	45	36	20	29	13	27	351	275	78.3%
Other Weapon	78	56	53	83	100	89	99	84	75	75	73	52	917	651	71.0%
Hands, Feet, Fist, Etc.	22	20	21	28	27	25	20	27	28	19	27	9	273	188	68.9%
OTHER ASSAULTS*	304	294	359	370	466	403	317	380	366	340	276	265	4,140	3,025	73.1%
TOTAL BURGLARY	411	254	260	270	397	368	472	402	406	332	366	367	4,305	606	14.1%
Residence - Day	142	71	89	95	118	111	97	125	120	109	117	112	1,306	281	21.5%
Residence - Night	39	23	34	25	59	46	71	47	49	43	53	40	529	111	21.0%
Residence - Time Unknown	176	123	106	106	156	174	244	163	193	132	151	169	1,893	130	6.9%
Business - Day	5	2	0	6	7	4	8	3	2	8	5	6	56	12	21.4%
Business - Night	20	9	12	17	31	19	24	36	22	19	19	17	245	43	17.6%
Business - Time Unknown	29	26	19	21	26	14	28	28	20	21	21	23	276	29	10.5%
Other - Day	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other - Night	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other - Time Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
(involving Forced Entry)	303	166	165	166	263	218	293	255	247	211	232	236	2,755	402	14.6%
(involving No Forced Entry)	88	71	75	88	104	125	150	133	123	93	116	96	1,262	171	13.5%
(Attempted)	20	17	20	16	30	25	29	14	36	28	18	35	288	33	11.5%

Note: Rows in parentheses reflect numbers included in the total for that crime category.

Source: CRM0021-AM; CRM0021-AY

Index Crime by Month and Annual Clearances | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

CRIME	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared
TOTAL LARCENY	1,230	744	920	1,048	1,240	1,250	1,412	1,356	1,269	1,105	1,030	848	13,452	1,497	11.1%
Pickpocket	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	3	30	3	10.0%
Purse Snatching	4	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	3	1	3	18	2	11.1%
Shoplifting	99	54	73	84	88	102	94	79	77	86	107	73	1,016	625	61.5%
From Motor Vehicle	376	204	251	316	462	441	541	490	455	375	282	252	4,445	135	3.0%
Motor Vehicle Parts	332	152	212	249	220	206	243	294	257	226	222	147	2,760	41	1.5%
Bicycles	2	3	2	11	16	31	58	30	39	11	9	7	219	8	3.7%
From Building	226	200	228	199	237	237	240	238	226	215	221	244	2,711	458	16.9%
From Coin Operated	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	11	0	0.0%
Other	186	130	148	187	212	230	231	220	208	186	186	118	2,242	225	10.0%
(Attempted)	87	49	54	63	87	90	126	108	120	71	69	54	978	48	4.9%
TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	253	171	239	293	308	278	324	293	307	308	255	301	3,330	174	5.2%
Auto	211	143	192	223	240	222	260	217	241	244	218	254	2,665	138	5.2%
Truck/Bus	39	23	39	48	45	41	44	37	43	33	31	36	459	14	3.1%
Motor Vehicle/Other	3	5	8	22	23	15	20	39	23	31	6	11	206	22	10.7%
(Attempted)	28	23	36	46	35	45	59	39	60	57	41	42	511	16	3.1%
(Joy Ride)	61	37	43	73	86	46	79	58	56	61	52	66	718	63	8.8%
TOTAL ARSON	13	7	11	16	13	17	21	19	28	10	17	5	177	30	16.9%

Note: Rows in parentheses reflect numbers included in the total for that crime category.

Source: CRM0021-AM; CRM0021-AY

Index Crime by District & Patrol Division | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

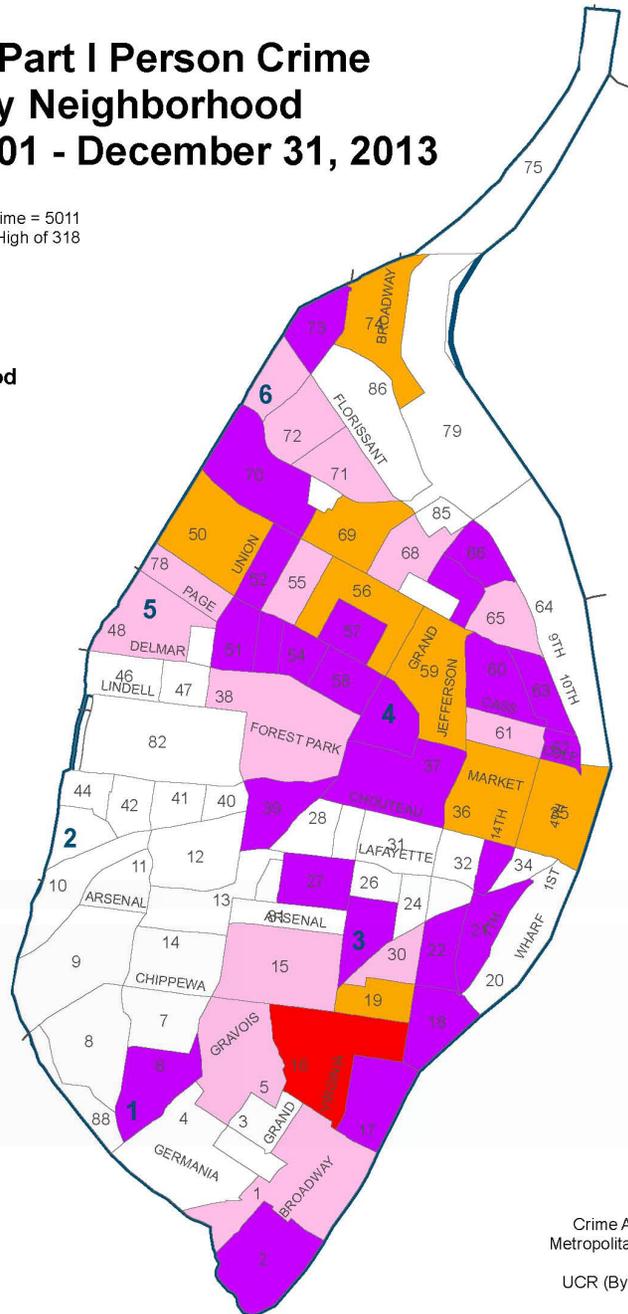
CRIME	DISTRICTS											PATROL DIVISIONS		
	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	9TH	OTHER	TOTAL	SOUTH	CENTRAL	NORTH
MURDER	13	1	12	8	24	33	16	10	3	0	120	26	35	59
% Total	10.8%	0.8%	10.0%	6.7%	20.0%	27.5%	13.3%	8.3%	2.5%	0.0%	100.0%	21.7%	29.2%	49.2%
RAPE	53	13	49	45	27	48	34	28	29	7	333	115	101	110
% Total	15.9%	3.9%	14.7%	13.5%	8.1%	14.4%	10.2%	8.4%	8.7%	2.1%	100.0%	34.5%	30.3%	33.0%
ROBBERY	208	60	224	182	123	234	184	116	121	6	1,458	492	426	534
% Total	14.3%	4.1%	15.4%	12.5%	8.4%	16.0%	12.6%	8.0%	8.3%	0.4%	100.0%	33.7%	29.2%	36.6%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	466	131	377	365	280	607	352	351	230	8	3,167	974	875	1,310
% Total	14.7%	4.1%	11.9%	11.5%	8.8%	19.2%	11.1%	11.1%	7.3%	0.3%	100.0%	30.8%	27.6%	41.4%
TOTAL CRIME AGAINST PERSONS	740	205	662	600	454	922	586	505	383	21	5,078	1,607	1,437	2,013
% Total	14.6%	4.0%	13.0%	11.8%	8.9%	18.2%	11.5%	9.9%	7.5%	0.4%	100.0%	31.6%	28.3%	39.6%
BURGLARY	852	279	720	222	211	816	519	366	320	0	4,305	1,851	753	1,701
% Total	19.8%	6.5%	16.7%	5.2%	4.9%	19.0%	12.1%	8.5%	7.4%	0.0%	100.0%	43.0%	17.5%	39.5%
LARCENY	1,744	1,710	2,246	2,115	565	1,349	1,289	570	1,837	27	13,452	5,700	4,517	3,208
% Total	13.0%	12.7%	16.7%	15.7%	4.2%	10.0%	9.6%	4.2%	13.7%	0.2%	100.0%	42.4%	33.6%	23.8%
AUTO THEFT	558	303	634	282	186	517	313	234	302	1	3,330	1,495	770	1,064
% Total	16.8%	9.1%	19.0%	8.5%	5.6%	15.5%	9.4%	7.0%	9.1%	0.0%	100.0%	44.9%	23.1%	32.0%
ARSON	27	3	24	15	17	45	19	19	8	0	177	54	40	83
% Total	15.3%	1.7%	13.6%	8.5%	9.6%	25.4%	10.7%	10.7%	4.5%	0.0%	100.0%	30.5%	22.6%	46.9%
TOTAL CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY	3,181	2,295	3,624	2,634	979	2,727	2,140	1,189	2,467	28	21,264	9,100	6,080	6,056
% Total	15.0%	10.8%	17.0%	12.4%	4.6%	12.8%	10.1%	5.6%	11.6%	0.1%	100.0%	42.8%	28.6%	28.5%
TOTAL INDEX CRIME	3,921	2,500	4,286	3,234	1,433	3,649	2,726	1,694	2,850	49	26,342	10,707	7,517	8,069
% Total	14.9%	9.5%	16.3%	12.3%	5.4%	13.9%	10.3%	6.4%	10.8%	0.2%	100.0%	40.6%	28.5%	30.6%

Note: Crime under the "Other" category were not coded to a specific District/Patrol Division
SOURCE: CRM0013-AY

UCR Part I - Person Crime by Neighborhood

UCR Part I Person Crime By Neighborhood January 01 - December 31, 2013

Total Part I Person Crime = 5011
Range = Low of 0 to High of 318



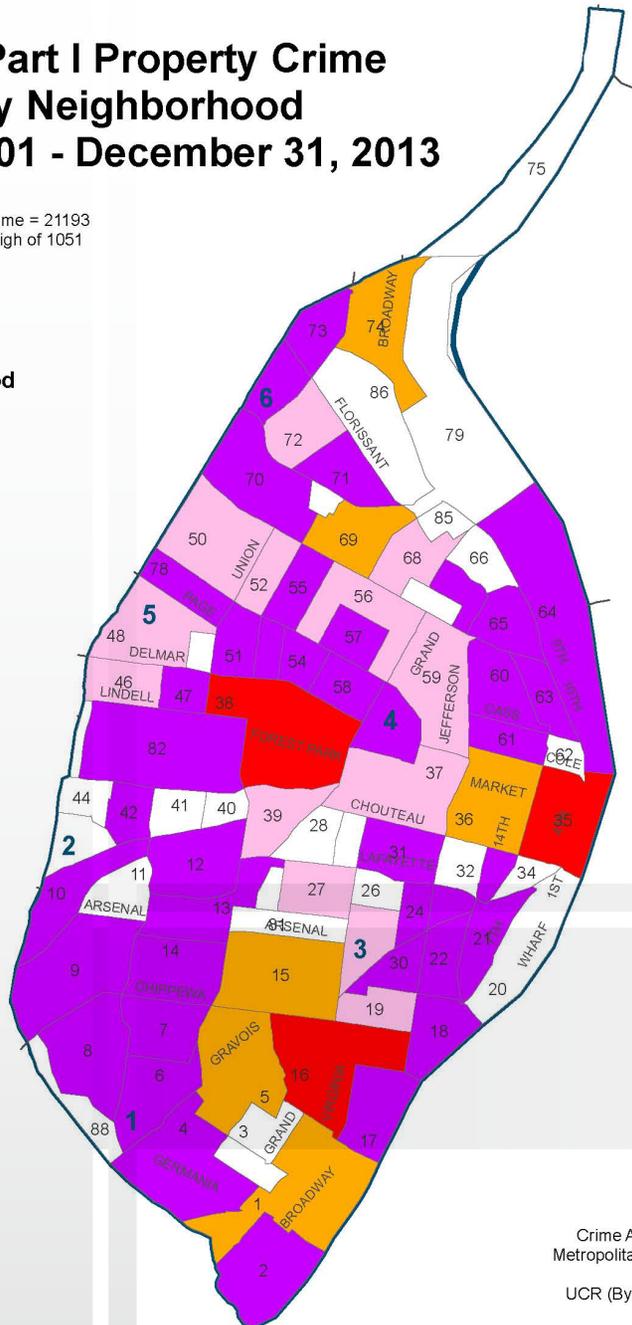
Source:
Crime Analysis Unit, #54035
Metropolitan Police Department
City of St. Louis
UCR (By Date of Occurrence)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 - Carondelet | 46 - Skinker / DeBaliviere |
| 2 - Patch | 47 - DeBaliviere Place |
| 3 - Holly Hills | 48 - West End |
| 4 - Boulevard Heights | 49 - Visitation Park |
| 5 - Bevo Mill | 50 - Wells / Goodfellow |
| 6 - Princeton Heights | 51 - Academy |
| 7 - South Hampton | 52 - Kingsway West |
| 8 - St. Louis Hills | 53 - Fountain Park |
| 9 - Lindenwood Park | 54 - Lewis Place |
| 10 - Ellendale | 55 - Kingsway East |
| 11 - Clifton Heights | 56 - The Greater Ville |
| 12 - The Hill | 57 - The Ville |
| 13 - Southwest Garden | 58 - Vandeventer |
| 14 - North Hampton | 59 - Jeffvanderlou |
| 15 - Tower Grove South | 60 - St. Louis Place |
| 16 - Dutchtown | 61 - Carr Square |
| 17 - Mount Pleasant | 62 - Columbus Square |
| 18 - Marine Villa | 63 - Old North St. Louis |
| 19 - Gravois Park | 64 - Near North Riverfront |
| 20 - Kosciusko | 65 - Hyde Park |
| 21 - Soulard | 66 - College Hill |
| 22 - Benton Park | 67 - Fairground Neighborhood |
| 23 - McKinley Heights | 68 - O'Fallon |
| 24 - Fox Park | 69 - Penrose |
| 25 - Tower Grove East | 70 - Mark Twain / I-70 Industrial |
| 26 - Compton Heights | 71 - Mark Twain |
| 27 - Shaw | 72 - Walnut Park East |
| 28 - McRee Town | 73 - North Point |
| 29 - Tiffany | 74 - Baden |
| 30 - Benton Park West | 75 - Riverview |
| 31 - The Gate District | 76 - Walnut Park West |
| 32 - Lafayette Square | 77 - Covenant Blu / Grand Center |
| 33 - Peabody, Darst, Webbe | 78 - Hamilton Heights |
| 34 - LaSalle | 79 - North Riverfront |
| 35 - Downtown | 80 - Carondelet Park |
| 36 - Downtown West | 81 - Tower Grove Park |
| 37 - Midtown | 82 - Forest Park |
| 38 - Central West End | 83 - Fairground Park |
| 39 - Forest Park S.E. | 84 - Penrose Park |
| 40 - Kings Oak | 85 - O'Fallon Park |
| 41 - Cheltenham | 86 - Calvary / Bellefontaine |
| 42 - Clayton / Tamm | 87 - Botanical Gardens |
| 43 - Franz Park | 88 - Wilmore Park |
| 44 - Hi-Point | |
| 45 - Wydown / Skinker | |

UCR Part I - Property Crime by Neighborhood*

UCR Part I Property Crime By Neighborhood January 01 - December 31, 2013

Total Part I Property Crime = 21193
Range = Low of 7 to High of 1051



- 1 - Carondelet
- 2 - Patch
- 3 - Holly Hills
- 4 - Boulevard Heights
- 5 - Bevo Mill
- 6 - Princeton Heights
- 7 - South Hampton
- 8 - St. Louis Hills
- 9 - Lindenwood Park
- 10 - Ellendale
- 11 - Clifton Heights
- 12 - The Hill
- 13 - Southwest Garden
- 14 - North Hampton
- 15 - Tower Grove South
- 16 - Dutchtown
- 17 - Mount Pleasant
- 18 - Marine Villa
- 19 - Gravois Park
- 20 - Kosciusko
- 21 - Soulard
- 22 - Benton Park
- 23 - McKinley Heights
- 24 - Fox Park
- 25 - Tower Grove East
- 26 - Compton Heights
- 27 - Shaw
- 28 - McRee Town
- 29 - Tiffany
- 30 - Benton Park West
- 31 - The Gate District
- 32 - Lafayette Square
- 33 - Peabody, Darst, Webbe
- 34 - LaSalle
- 35 - Downtown
- 36 - Downtown West
- 37 - Midtown
- 38 - Central West End
- 39 - Forest Park S.E.
- 40 - Kings Oak
- 41 - Cheltenham
- 42 - Clayton / Tamm
- 43 - Franz Park
- 44 - Hi-Point
- 45 - Wydown / Skinker
- 46 - Skinker / DeBaliviere
- 47 - DeBaliviere Place
- 48 - West End
- 49 - Visitation Park
- 50 - Wells / Goodfellow
- 51 - Academy
- 52 - Kingsway West
- 53 - Fountain Park
- 54 - Lewis Place
- 55 - Kingsway East
- 56 - The Greater Ville
- 57 - The Ville
- 58 - Vandeventer
- 59 - Jeffvanderlou
- 60 - St. Louis Place
- 61 - Carr Square
- 62 - Columbus Square
- 63 - Old North St. Louis
- 64 - Near North Riverfront
- 65 - Hyde Park
- 66 - College Hill
- 67 - Fairground Neighborhood
- 68 - O'Fallon
- 69 - Penrose
- 70 - Mark Twain / I-70 Industrial
- 71 - Mark Twain
- 72 - Walnut Park East
- 73 - North Point
- 74 - Baden
- 75 - Riverview
- 76 - Walnut Park West
- 77 - Covenant Blu / Grand Center
- 78 - Hamilton Heights
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- 82 - Forest Park
- 83 - Fairground Park
- 84 - Penrose Park
- 85 - O'Fallon Park
- 86 - Calvary / Bellefontaine
- 87 - Botanical Gardens
- 88 - Wilmore Park

Source:
Crime Analysis Unit, #54035
Metropolitan Police Department
City of St. Louis
UCR (By Date of Occurrence)

Persons Arrested for Part I & Part II Offenses by Age and Sex | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	TOTAL			Under 10			10 - 14			15 - 18			19 - 29		
	MALE	FEM	TOTAL	MALE	FEM	TOTAL	MALE	FEM	TOTAL	MALE	FEM	TOTAL	MALE	FEM	TOTAL
Grand Total - All Classes	14,176	3,403	17,579	5	0	5	205	77	282	995	243	1,238	6,154	1,505	7,659
Percentage - All Classes	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%	80.4%	19.6%	100.0%	80.3%	19.7%	100.0%
Part I Crime	3,651	835	4,486	1	0	1	55	17	72	369	59	428	1,589	380	1,969
Percent Part I	81.4%	18.6%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	76.4%	23.6%	100.0%	86.2%	13.8%	100.0%	80.7%	19.3%	100.0%
Criminal Homicide															
a. Murder	74	9	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	47	5	52
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Forcible Rape	102	0	102	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	6	30	0	30
Robbery	520	62	582	0	0	0	14	1	15	105	5	110	274	32	306
Aggravated Assault	849	247	1,096	0	0	0	2	4	6	58	15	73	424	110	534
Burglary	731	84	815	1	0	1	12	5	17	51	9	60	294	42	336
Larceny-Theft	1,254	407	1,661	0	0	0	22	6	28	118	29	147	474	179	653
Auto Theft	107	20	127	0	0	0	3	1	4	21	1	22	41	10	51
Arson	13	6	19	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	4	2	6
Part II Crime	10,525	2,568	13,093	4	0	4	150	60	210	626	184	810	4,565	1,125	5,690
Percent Part II	80.4%	19.6%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%	77.3%	22.7%	100.0%	80.2%	19.8%	100.0%
Other Assaults	1,568	486	2,054	1	0	1	35	38	73	101	86	187	682	212	894
Forgery & Counterfeiting	102	59	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	27	32	59
Fraud	82	54	136	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	31	28	59
Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving, Possessing	559	70	629	0	0	0	16	3	19	83	5	88	273	30	303
Vandalism	424	152	576	0	0	0	27	3	30	34	12	46	201	79	280
Weapons Offenses	763	38	801	0	0	0	10	0	10	76	3	79	359	19	378
Prostitution	3	41	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	8
Sex Offenses*	185	13	198	3	0	3	28	5	33	15	4	19	43	1	44
Drug Violations	2,847	504	3,351	0	0	0	17	5	22	157	19	176	1,334	221	1,555
Gambling	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Offenses Against Family & Children	28	23	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	29
DUI	189	49	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	56	25	81
Liquor Law Violations	108	14	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	18	4	22
Disorderly Conduct	965	447	1,412	0	0	0	4	4	8	73	40	113	363	217	580
Vagrancy	85	6	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
All Others	2,616	612	3,228	0	0	0	12	2	14	80	10	90	1,155	233	1,388

Sources: AAR04MY & JAP04MY

Data are summarized based on the highest charge for a given arrest.

All juvenile apprehension types are included - Does not include Summons Data

* Excluding forcible rape and prostitution

Persons Arrested for Part I & Part II Offenses by Age and Sex | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	30 - 39			40 - 49			50 - 59			60 & Over		
	MALE	FEM	TOTAL									
Grand Total - All Classes	3,484	874	4,358	1,887	484	2,371	1,216	198	1,414	230	22	252
Percentage - All Classes	79.9%	20.1%	100.0%	79.6%	20.4%	100.0%	86.0%	14.0%	100.0%	91.3%	8.7%	100.0%
Part I Crime	853	201	1,054	460	112	572	265	59	324	59	7	66
Percent Part I	80.9%	19.1%	100.0%	80.4%	19.6%	100.0%	81.8%	18.2%	100.0%	89.4%	10.6%	100.0%
Criminal Homicide												
a. Murder	12	1	13	6	2	8	1	1	2	1	0	1
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	34	0	34	19	0	19	12	0	12	0	0	0
Robbery	80	15	95	38	8	46	8	1	9	1	0	1
Aggravated Assault	172	66	238	111	35	146	68	13	81	14	4	18
Burglary	220	18	238	86	6	92	52	4	56	15	0	15
Larceny-Theft	309	93	402	189	57	246	115	40	155	27	3	30
Auto Theft	23	5	28	10	3	13	8	0	8	1	0	1
Arson	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Part II Crime	2,631	673	3,304	1,427	372	1,799	951	139	1,090	171	15	186
Percent Part II	79.6%	20.4%	100.0%	79.3%	20.7%	100.0%	87.2%	12.8%	100.0%	91.9%	8.1%	100.0%
Other Assaults	381	80	461	228	44	272	114	25	139	26	1	27
Forgery & Counterfeiting	38	18	56	25	5	30	7	1	8	2	1	3
Fraud	19	16	35	18	3	21	9	5	14	3	0	3
Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving, Possessing	120	24	144	39	7	46	25	1	26	3	0	3
Vandalism	81	32	113	51	17	68	27	9	36	3	0	3
Weapons Offenses	176	7	183	70	7	77	54	2	56	18	0	18
Prostitution	2	15	17	1	14	15	0	3	3	0	0	0
Sex Offenses*	31	1	32	35	0	35	25	2	27	5	0	5
Drug Violations	756	161	917	367	78	445	195	19	214	21	1	22
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family & Children	8	7	15	6	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
DUI	42	12	54	36	9	45	43	2	45	11	1	12
Liquor Law Violations	22	5	27	31	4	35	34	1	35	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	226	89	315	138	64	202	134	29	163	27	4	31
Vagrancy	35	0	35	13	3	16	24	3	27	4	0	4
All Others	694	206	900	369	117	486	259	37	296	47	7	54

Sources: AAR04MY & JAP04MY - Data are summarized based on the highest charge for a given arrest. - All juvenile apprehension types are included - Does not include Summons Data - * Excluding forcible rape and prostitution

Persons Arrested for Part I & Part II Offenses by Race and Sex | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		TOTAL ARRESTED				PERCENTAGE ARRESTED			
	MALE	FEM	MALE	FEM	MALE	FEM	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL
Grand Total - All Classes	2,816	942	11,324	2,452	35	9	3,758	13,776	44	17,578				
Percentage - All Classes	16.0%	5.4%	64.4%	13.9%	0.2%	0.1%	21.4%	78.4%	0.3%	100.0%	21.4%	78.4%	0.3%	100.0%
Part I Crime	608	154	3,035	676	7	5	762	3,711	12	4,485				
Percent Part I	13.6%	3.4%	67.7%	15.1%	0.2%	0.1%	17.0%	82.7%	0.3%	100.0%	17.0%	82.7%	0.3%	100.0%
Criminal Homicide														
a. Murder	3	1	70	8	1	0	4	78	1	83	4.8%	94.0%	1.2%	100.0%
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	20	0	81	0	0	0	20	81	0	101	19.8%	80.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Robbery	27	9	492	53	1	0	36	545	1	582	6.2%	93.6%	0.2%	100.0%
Aggravated Assault	119	19	728	227	2	1	138	955	3	1,096	12.6%	87.1%	0.3%	100.0%
Burglary	131	24	600	59	0	1	155	659	1	815	19.0%	80.9%	0.1%	100.0%
Larceny-Theft	286	95	966	310	2	2	381	1,276	4	1,661	22.9%	76.8%	0.2%	100.0%
Auto Theft	18	5	89	14	0	1	23	103	1	127	18.1%	81.1%	0.8%	100.0%
Arson	4	1	8	5	1	0	5	13	1	19	26.3%	68.4%	5.3%	100.0%
Part II Crime	2,208	788	8,289	1,776	28	4	2,996	10,065	32	13,093				
Percent Part II	16.9%	6.0%	63.3%	13.6%	0.2%	0.0%	22.9%	76.9%	0.2%	100.0%	22.9%	76.9%	0.2%	100.0%
Other Assaults	299	49	1,265	435	4	2	348	1,700	6	2,054	16.9%	82.8%	0.3%	100.0%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	14	15	86	44	2	0	29	130	2	161	18.0%	80.7%	1.2%	100.0%
Fraud	13	24	68	30	1	0	37	98	1	136	27.2%	72.1%	0.7%	100.0%
Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving, Possessing	46	16	513	54			62	567	0	629	9.9%	90.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Vandalism	86	12	336	139	2	1	98	475	3	576	17.0%	82.5%	0.5%	100.0%
Weapons Offenses	72	8	691	30			80	721	0	801	10.0%	90.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Prostitution	0	19	3	22	0	0	19	25	0	44	43.2%	56.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Sex Offenses*	28	2	155	11	2	0	30	166	2	198	15.2%	83.8%	1.0%	100.0%
Drug Violations	650	294	2,194	210	3	0	944	2,404	3	3,351	28.2%	71.7%	0.1%	100.0%
Gambling	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Offenses Against Family & Children	2	6	26	17	0	0	8	43	0	51	15.7%	84.3%	0.0%	100.0%
DWI	110	41	78	8	1	0	151	86	1	238	63.4%	36.1%	0.4%	100.0%
Liquor Law Violations	26	5	81	9	1	0	31	90	1	122	25.4%	73.8%	0.8%	100.0%
Disorderly Conduct	300	79	661	367	4	1	379	1,028	5	1,412	26.8%	72.8%	0.4%	100.0%
Vagrancy	21	4	64	2	0	0	25	66	0	91	27.5%	72.5%	0.0%	100.0%
All Others	541	214	2,067	398	8	0	755	2,465	8	3,228	23.4%	76.4%	0.2%	100.0%

Sources: Adult Arrests by Age/Race/Sex Report (AAR04-MY) & Juvenile Apprehensions by Age/Race/Sex Report (JAP04MY). Data are summarized based on the highest charge for a given arrest - All juvenile apprehension types are included - Does not include summons data. *Excluding forcible rape and prostitution

Juveniles Arrested by District by Month | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

DISTRICT		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	PERCENT
1ST	MALE	1	2	2	4	1	10	1	9	6	1	4	9	50	64.1%
	FEMALE	2	3	0	6	2	1	0	4	2	0	1	7	28	35.9%
	TOTAL	3	5	2	10	3	11	1	13	8	1	5	16	78	100.0%
2ND	MALE	2	5	0	5	1	2	0	5	3	1	6	9	39	69.6%
	FEMALE	1	2	0	3	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	17	30.4%
	TOTAL	3	7	0	8	3	3	0	7	4	2	8	11	56	100.0%
3RD	MALE	7	6	3	9	10	9	3	5	10	2	8	43	115	80.4%
	FEMALE	0	3	0	3	4	1	0	5	2	0	0	10	28	19.6%
	TOTAL	7	9	3	12	14	10	3	10	12	2	8	53	143	100.0%
4TH	MALE	1	9	1	0	2	19	0	11	3	8	4	25	83	83.0%
	FEMALE	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	4	1	1	0	4	17	17.0%
	TOTAL	2	11	1	1	4	20	0	15	4	9	4	29	100	100.0%
5TH	MALE	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	3	0	3	2	12	27	87.1%
	FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	12.9%
	TOTAL	0	1	0	3	0	2	5	4	1	3	2	13	31	100.0%
6TH	MALE	2	4	11	2	4	2	7	0	5	1	4	28	70	73.7%
	FEMALE	1	7	3	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	25	26.3%
	TOTAL	3	11	14	1	6	6	7	0	5	1	4	35	95	100.0%
7TH	MALE	1	1	3	7	4	4	0	0	2	7	0	14	43	84.3%
	FEMALE	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	8	15.7%
	TOTAL	1	2	3	7	4	5	0	0	4	7	0	18	51	100.0%
8TH	MALE	1	5	2	6	2	1	0	1	5	0	1	12	36	66.7%
	FEMALE	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	6	18	33.3%
	TOTAL	2	7	3	8	3	2	0	1	5	1	4	18	54	100.0%
9TH	MALE	0	5	3	0	3	7	0	7	12	5	7	20	69	83.1%
	FEMALE	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	4	14	16.9%
	TOTAL	0	7	4	2	3	8	0	9	12	7	7	24	83	100.0%
TOTAL	MALE	15	38	25	33	27	56	15	41	46	28	36	172	532	77.0%
	FEMALE	6	22	5	18	13	11	1	18	9	5	6	45	159	23.0%
	TOTAL	21	60	30	51	40	67	16	59	55	33	42	217	691	100.0%

Note: All Juvenile Apprehensions are included (both those booked and released and those booked by the Juvenile Court)
SOURCE: JAP0001

homicide

**HOMICIDE
PRESENTATION
2013**

Executive Summary - Homicides

Homicide Count:

- 2013 Homicide Total – 120 (increase of 7, or 6% from 2012)

Homicide Demographics:

- 82% of the victims were Male.
- 89% of the victims were African-American.
- The median age range of a homicide victim was 20 – 29.
- 42% of homicide victims were African-American males between the ages of 17 and 29.
- 99 (83%) of victims had a criminal history in 2013. (vs. 84% in 2012).
- 45% Of Known Homicide Suspects have an arrest history (vs. 9% in 2012).

Geographic Areas Affected

- 41% of homicides occurred in District 6 (new boundaries). 39% of homicides occurred in Districts 4 & 5.
- 79% of homicides occurred in half of the cities 6 districts.

Top Three Homicide Circumstances:

- Unknown—58% in 2012 and 17% in 2013
- Argument/Fight—27% in 2012 and 23% in 2013
- Robbery – 8% in 2012 and 5% in 2013
- Retaliation-not an option in 2012, but 15% in 2013

Typical Homicide Summary

- Homicide Victim & Suspect
 - Male
 - African – American
 - 17 – 29 years of age
 - has a criminal history

Counting Homicides: Temporal Analysis

Month	2012	2013	% Change
January	11	15	36%
February	6	5	-17%
March	6	7	17%
April	10	3	-70%
May	12	8	-33%
June	14	11	-21%
July	12	10	-17%
August	10	11	10%
September	8	9	13%
October	9	14	56%
November	6	8	33%
December	9	19	111%
Total	113	120	6%

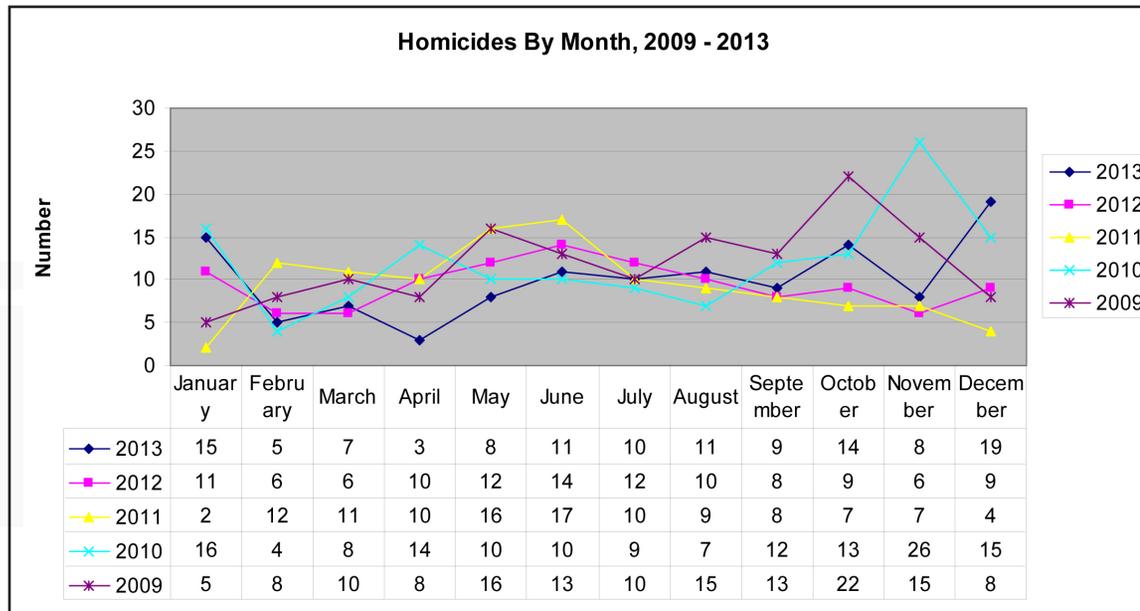
Counting Homicides:

The F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) establishes all guidelines and procedures for the submission of crime data to the State UCR Program Coordinator (State Police). Murders are counted at the time that Homicide Investigators have determined that, after investigation, an intentional killing of a human being by another has occurred.

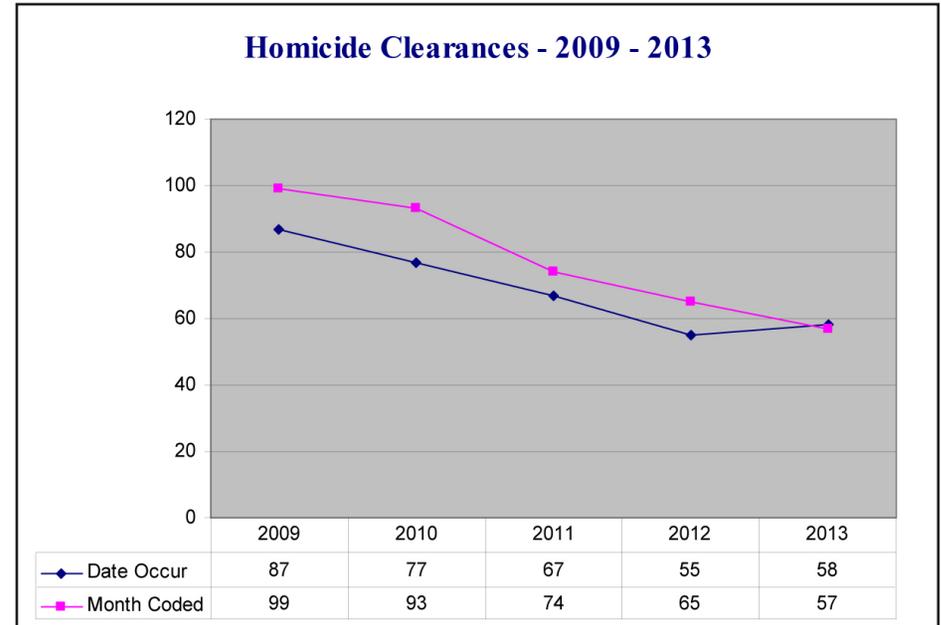
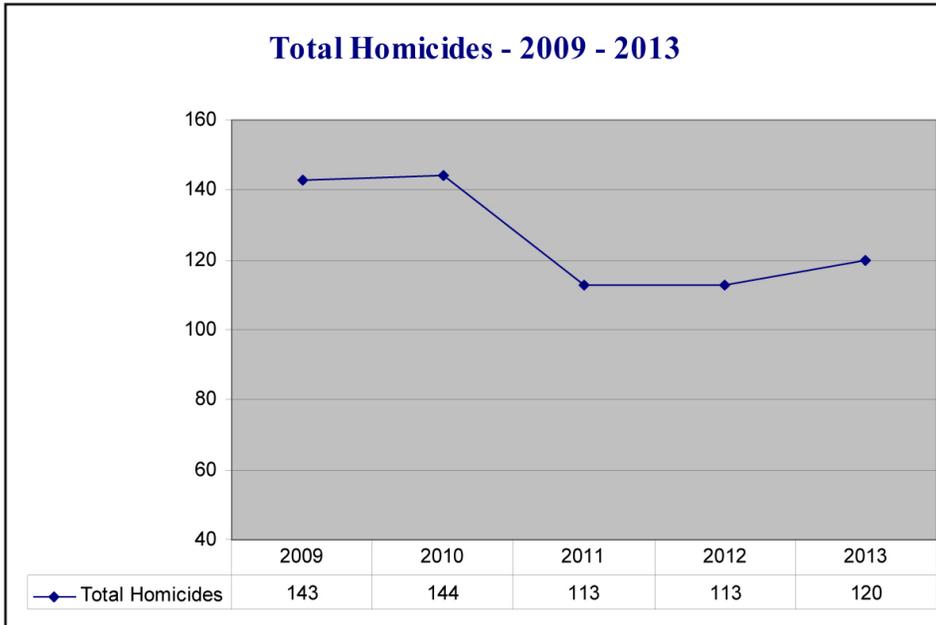
Clearances of murders occur when at least one person suspected of committing the murder is taken into police custody for prosecution. Clearance is counted by the month that the suspect is taken into custody.

While the official homicide statistics, shown in the table on this page, counts homicides by the date they were coded (for example, if a person is fatally injured in one year, but succumbs to their injury in the following year, the homicide is officially counted in the year of death, and not the year of injury), the remainder of statistics in this report will not reflect those numbers, but rather only reflect those murders that occurred within that calendar year.

It is important to understand that UCR allows adjustments (e.g. clearances, reclassification, unfounded, etc.) from previous submitted months to be made the month that the adjustment becomes known to police.



Counting Homicides: Temporal Analysis

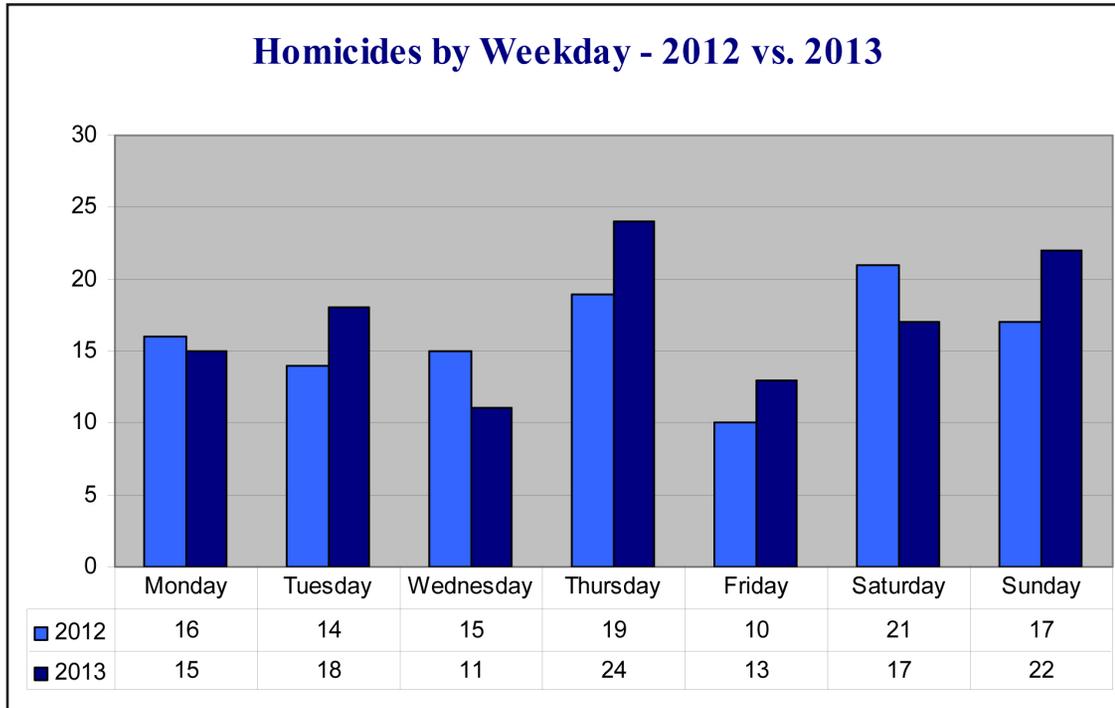


RECAP

- The graphs above show the monthly, and annual, City of St. Louis homicide numbers since 2009.
- While we had a large drop in homicides between 2010 and 2011, homicides have been stable, then slightly up since, however, NOT up to previous levels.
- Crime victims may succumb to their injuries months or years after the incident data. These figures include those victims who were injured in one year and died in another.
- While many crimes show seasonal changes, in the City of St. Louis, it does not appear that seasonality has direct effects on homicide.
- While we are able to look at homicides by both the date the offender was arrested, regardless of when the homicide occurred (Month Coded), and by the date the homicide occurred, regardless of when the arrest was effected (Date of Occurrence) the official statistics, per UCR rules, are the Month Coded numbers.

Counting Homicides: Temporal Analysis

Homicides by Weekday - 2012 vs. 2013

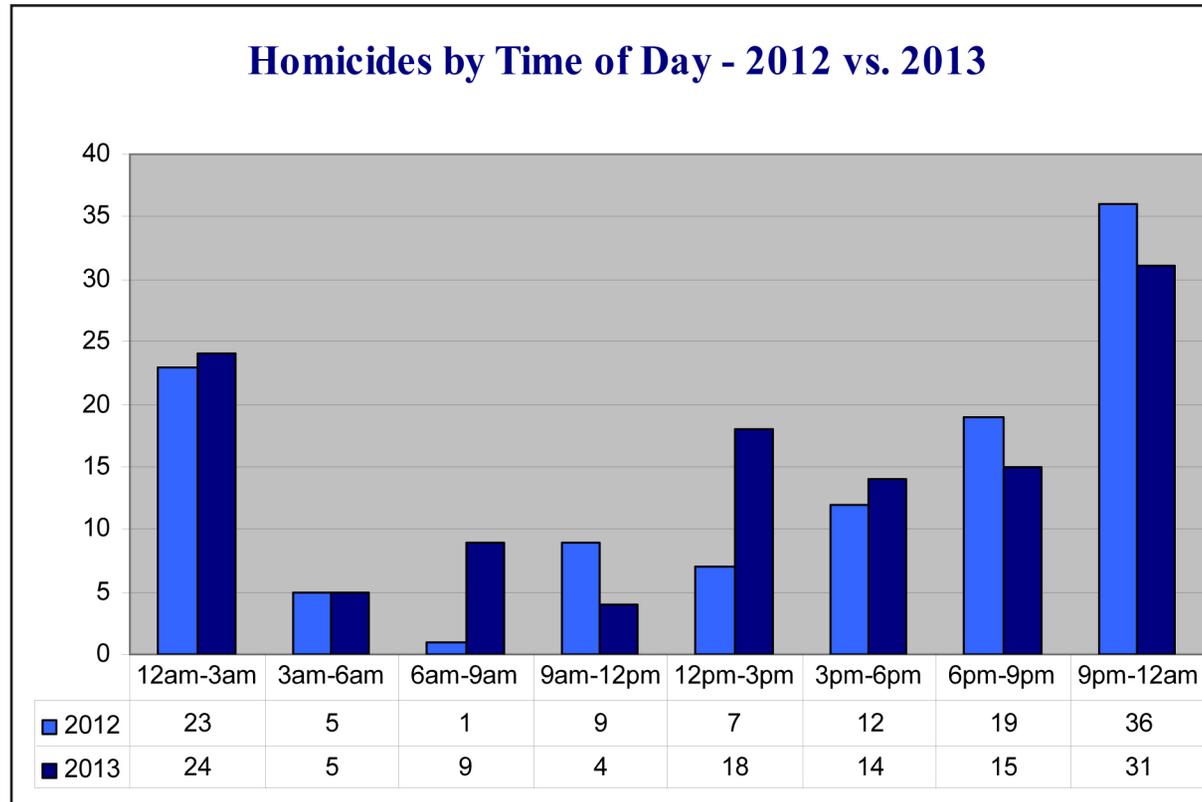


Day of Week	2012	2013	% Change
Monday	16	15	-6%
Tuesday	14	18	29%
Wednesday	15	11	-27%
Thursday	19	24	26%
Friday	10	13	30%
Saturday	21	17	-19%
Sunday	17	22	29%

RECAP

- While no day of the week poses significantly more homicides than another, Wednesday and Friday were consistently the least likely days for a homicide to occur on, while Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday were consistently the highest.

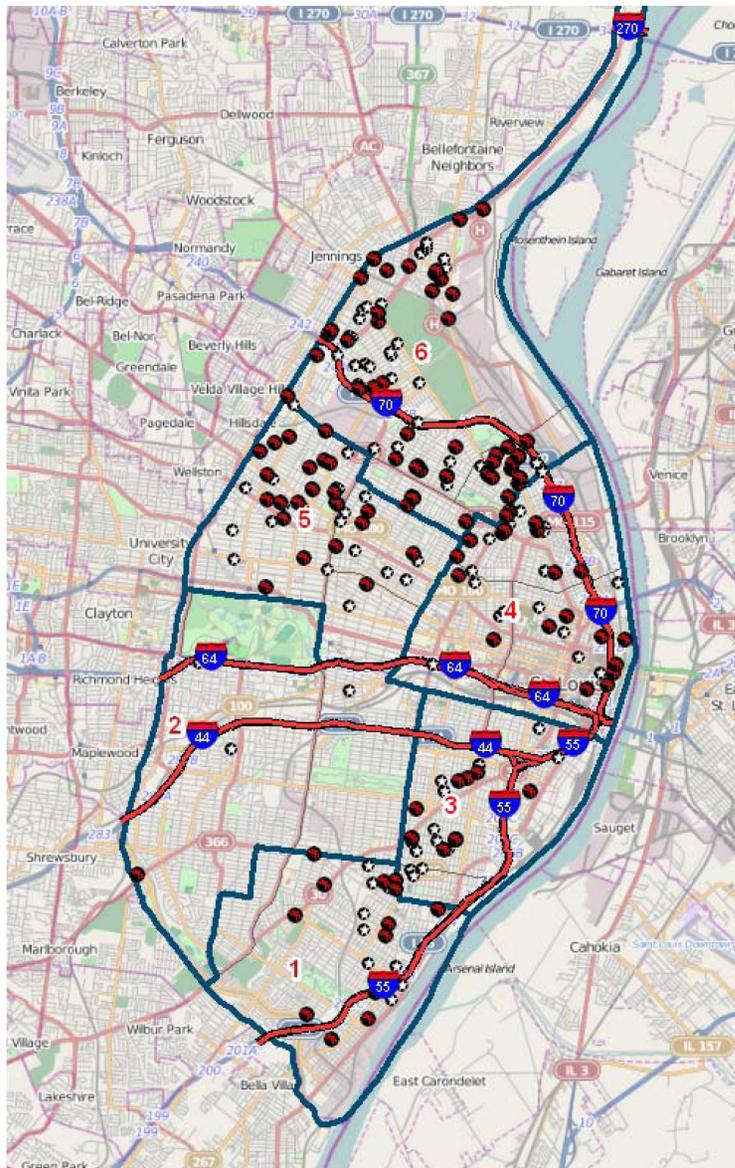
Counting Homicides: Temporal Analysis



RECAP

- While there was no sharp differences in day of week, there is a clear pattern when it comes to time of day, with the period between 9 pm and 3 am being the most likely hours for a homicide to occur, with 53% and 46% of homicides from 2012 and 2013, respectively, occurring within those time frames. If we include the time from 6 pm to 3 am, the total increases to 70% and 58%.

The Geography of Homicide



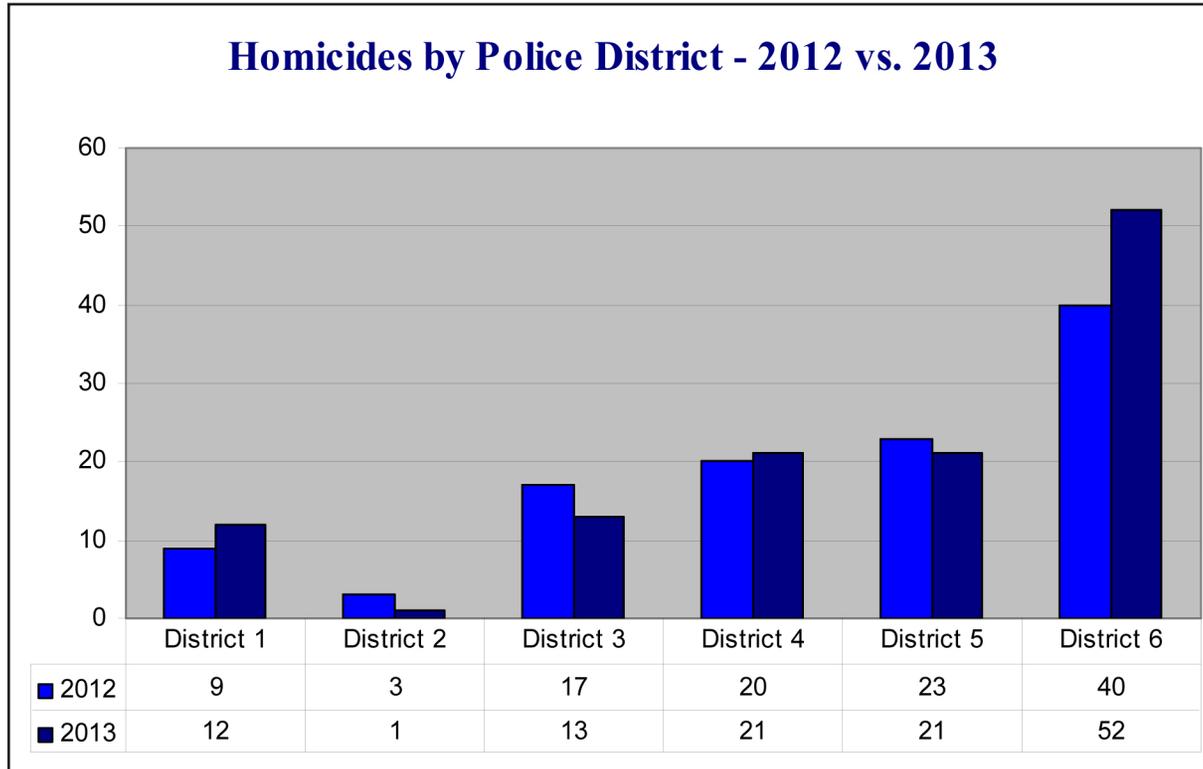
Legend

- 2013
- ★ 2012

RECAP

- The Map is an illustration of the locations where homicides have occurred within the City of St. Louis over the previous two years.
- As the map clearly illustrates, homicides within the city of St. Louis cluster to the Northern half of the city, and just West of I-55 and South of I-44 in South St. Louis.
- NOTE: this map shows the CURRENT district boundaries observed by the SLMPD, however, these boundaries were not in effect at the time of the homicide

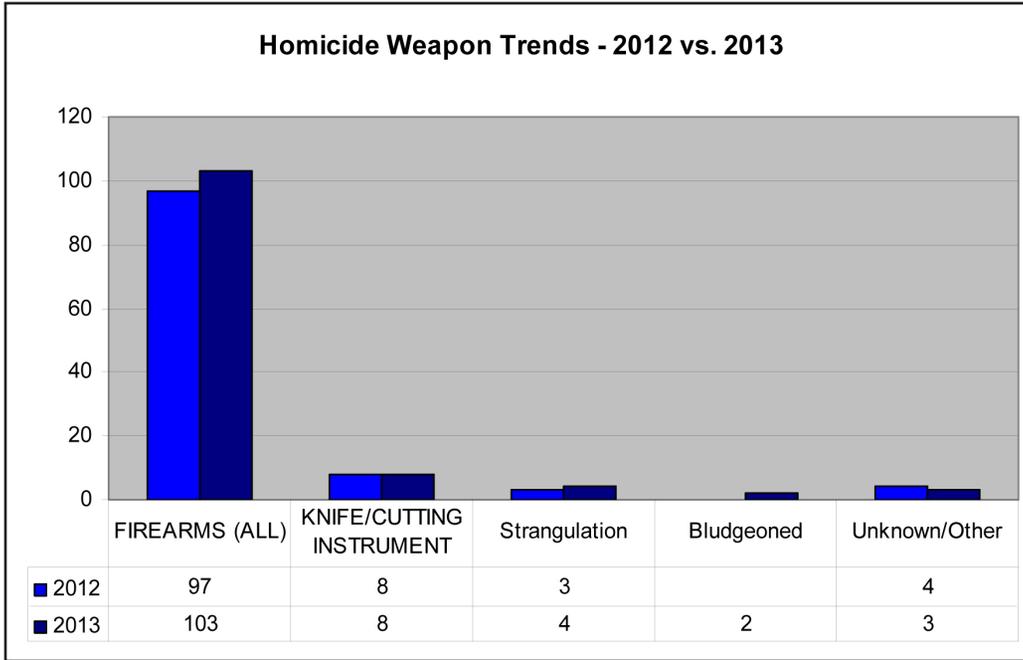
The Geography of Homicide



RECAP

- The graph above represents the homicide counts from previous years in the Police Department's current boundaries, not in the ones that existed at the time of the homicide.
- District 6 is the area with the highest concentration of homicides, with nearly double the number of the next-highest District, District 5.
- The number of homicides per District remains fairly consistent from year to year within each District.

Weapon Analysis

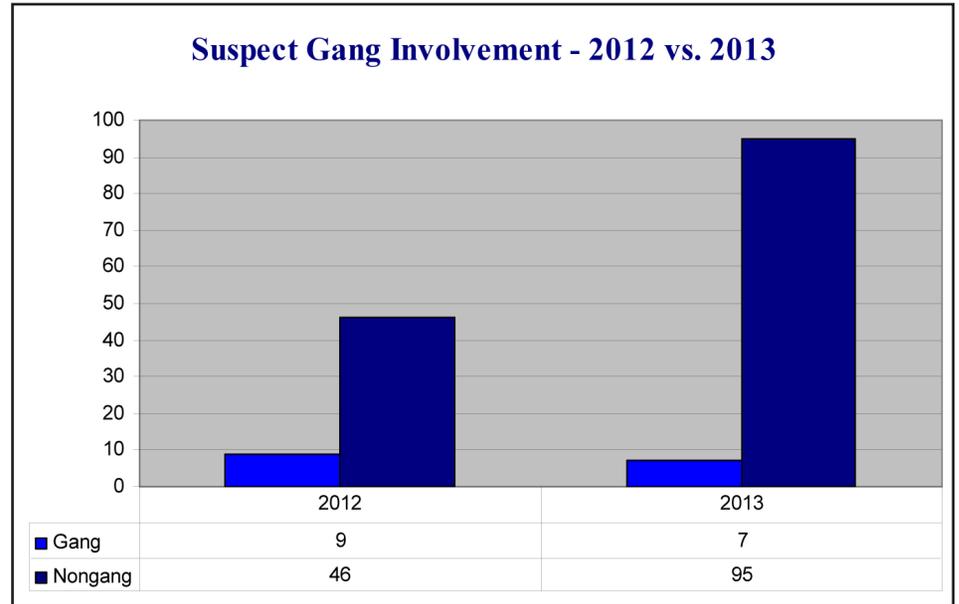


WEAPON	2012	2013	% Change
FIREARMS (ALL)	97	103	6%
KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT	8	8	0%
Strangulation	3	4	0%
Bludgeoned		2	#DIV/0!
Unknown/Other	4	3	-25%

RECAP

- The graph and table above show City of St. Louis homicide trends as they related to weapons used from 2012 and 2013.
- The vast majority of weapons used for homicides were firearms (86% in each year).
- While 9mm was the most popular caliber of firearm used in homicides for both years, it comprised only 26% of firearm homicides in 2012, while comprising 47% of homicides for 2013.

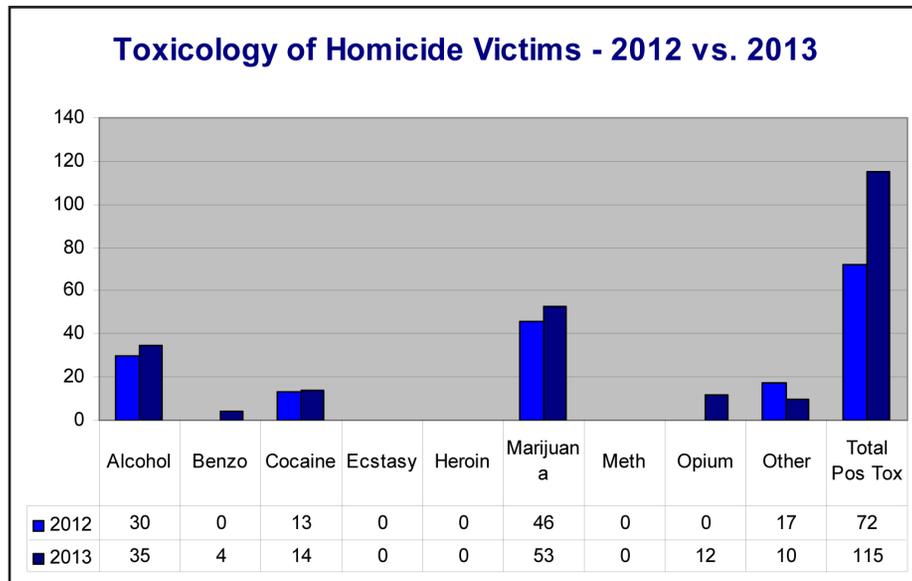
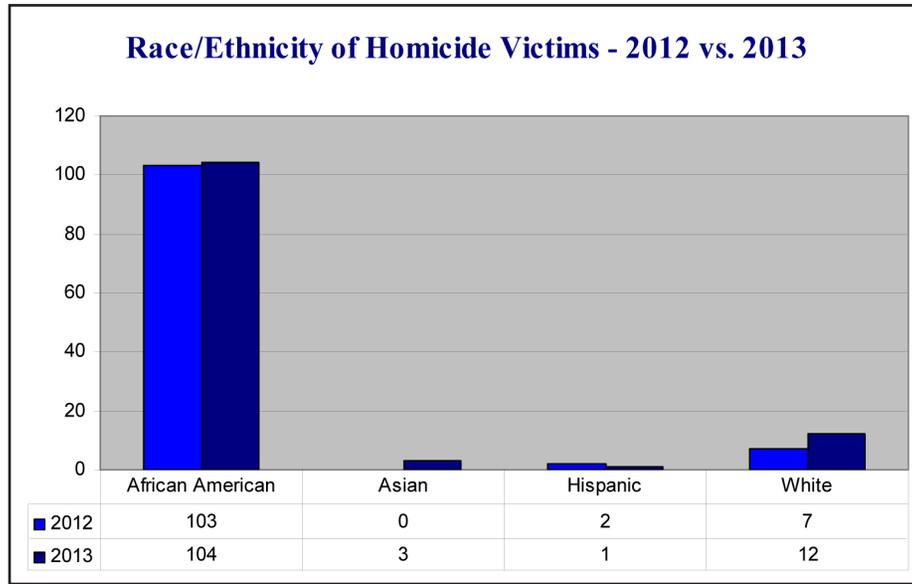
Gang Involvement: Homicide Victims and Suspects



RECAP

- Known gang involvement is low for both victims and suspects.
- Gang involvement ranged from 7-16% for suspects in this time period, and between 10-12% for victims.
- This graph **ONLY** represents those that have a known and documented gang affiliation, and does not include any informal or non-”gang” groups or crews, only those gangs and gang members identified and documented by police agencies.

Victimology: Age, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, & Toxicology



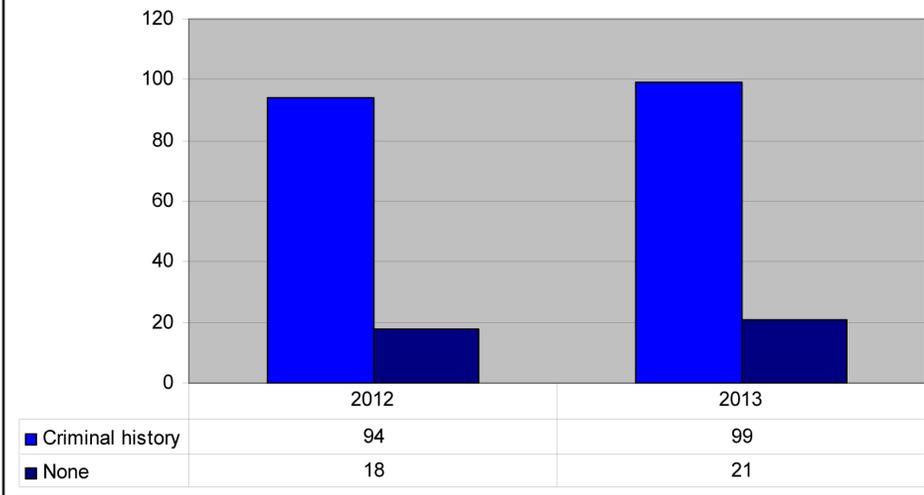
Victims were largely MALE, with 81-86% of victims over the previous two years being MALE. Victims were also largely City residents with 92 and 70% from 2012 and 2013, respectively, being from the City.

As the tables show, victims were largely African American as well. Average AGE varies widely. In 2012 it was 30, while in 2013 the average age was only 19.

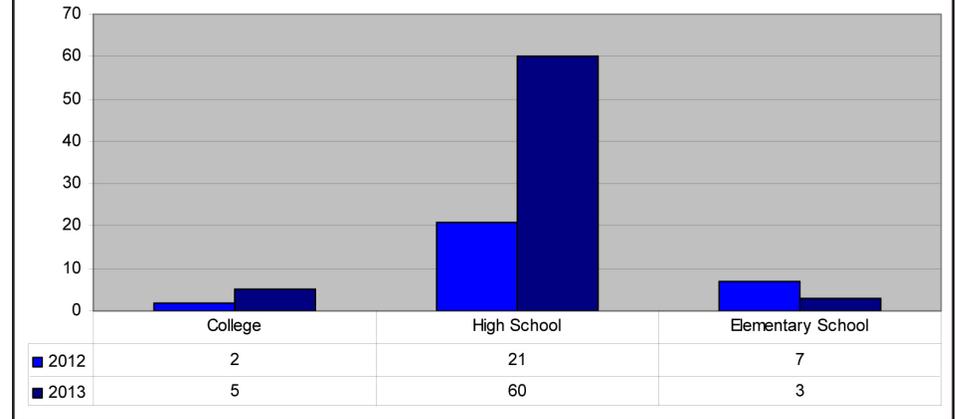
As to toxicology, the total positive is LESS than the sum of the parts as some victims were positive for more than one substance. In 2012 64% of victims were under the influence of some intoxicating substance, which increased to 96% in 2013.

Victimology: Criminal History and Education

Criminal History of Homicide Victims - 2012 vs. 2013



Educational Level of Homicide Victims- 2012 vs. 2013

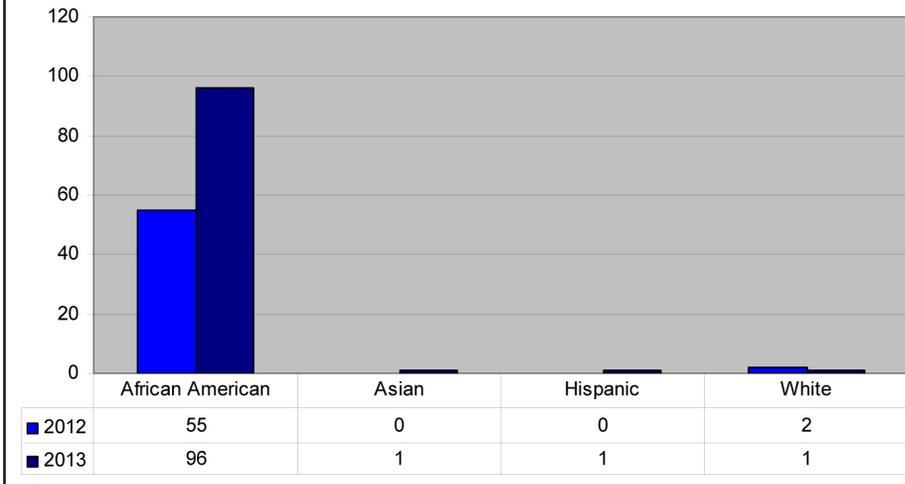


RECAP

- Over 80% of homicide victims in both 2012 and 2013 had a criminal history.
- Of those victims whose educational level is known, most have at least attended some high school, but have not gone on to college.
- The SLMP began documenting/gathering education status more thoroughly in 2013.

Suspectology: Age, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, & Criminal History

Race/Ethnicity of Homicide Suspects - 2012 vs. 2013



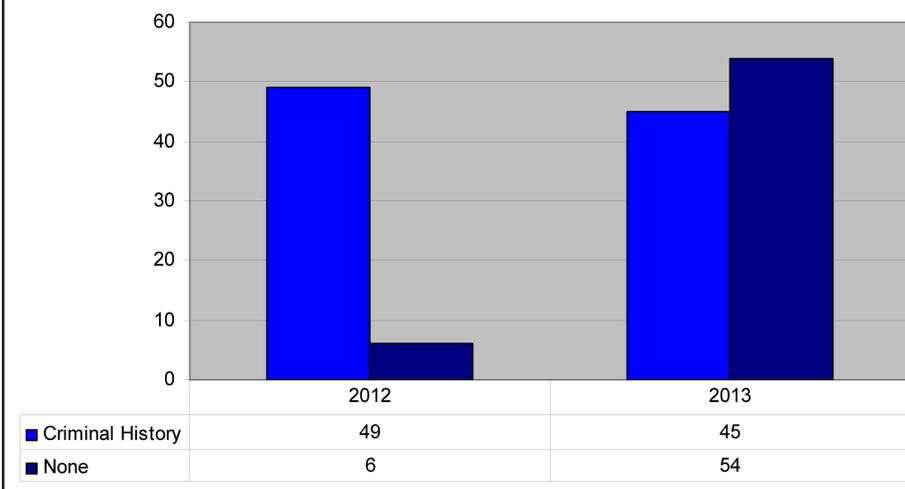
Suspects were largely MALE, with 87% in 2012 and 96% in 2013 being MALE.

As the tables show, victims were largely African American as well. Average AGE doesn't vary as widely in Suspects as it does with Victims. In 2012, it was 28, while in 2013 the average age was 31.

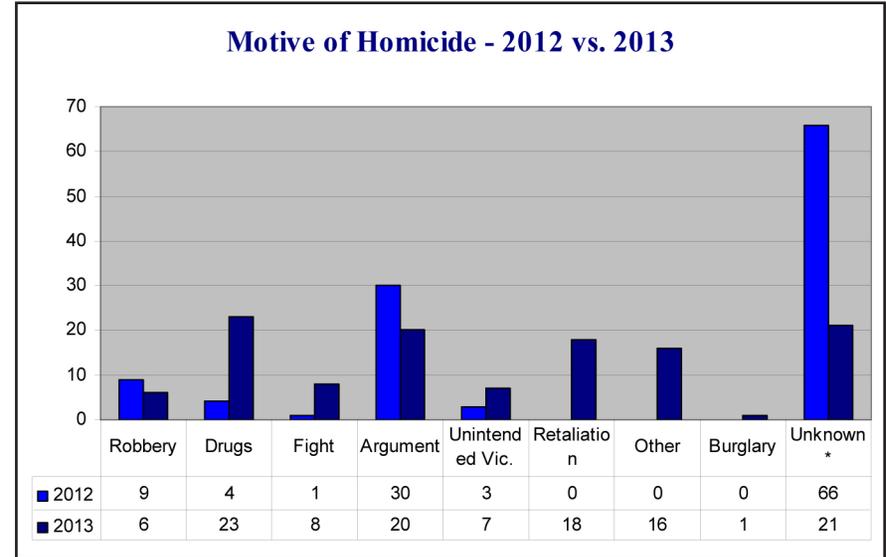
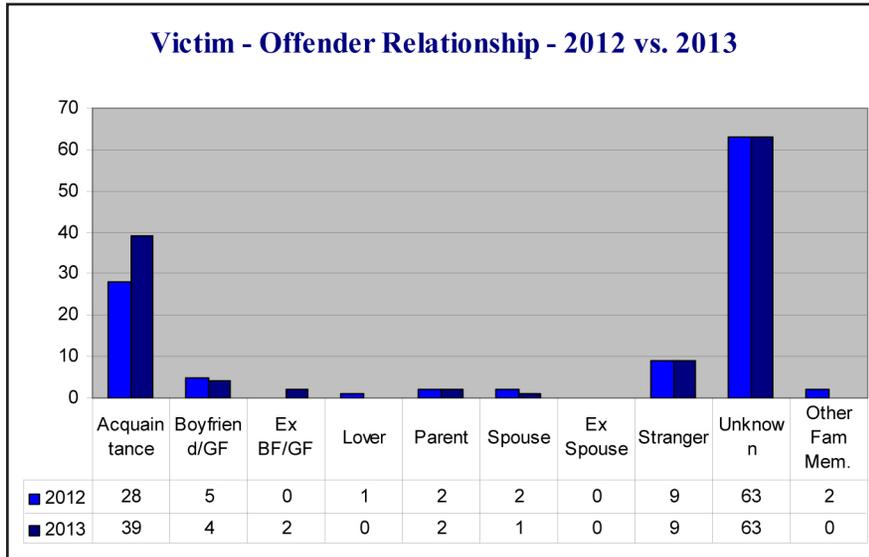
Toxicology cannot be determined on Suspects as most are not arrested at the time of the incident.

Criminal history is varied between the years, with 86% in 2012 having a history, while only 45% in 2013 were noted as having a criminal history.

Criminal History of Homicide Suspects - 2012 vs. 2013



Victim/Offender Relationship & Homicide Circumstances



RECAP

- The Graphs above show the relationship between victim and offender and the motive of the homicide, when known. Most are unknown as many are unsolved, and even when cleared, motives and relationships do not always present themselves clearly.
- The SLMPD started gathering & documenting more detailed information regarding motive in 2013, including documenting retaliatory violence, and adding a “other” category to distinguish a “known/other” homicide from a simply “unknown” motive homicide. As such, the numbers are not as comparable as it would originally appear.

homicide data

HOMICIDE DATA

January 1, 2013 -
December 31, 2013

Homicide Data | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

Age Group	Total Number Victims	White		Black		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
INFANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
5-9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	12	2	0	10	0	0	0
20-24	24	1	0	21	2	0	0
25-29	23	1	2	15	4	1	0
30-34	15	0	0	10	4	1	0
35-39	13	0	0	12	1	0	0
40-44	8	0	0	6	1	1	0
45-49	11	3	1	6	1	0	0
50-54	8	0	1	4	3	0	0
55-59	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
60-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65-69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70-74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75/OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	120	8	5	87	17	3	0

Percentage of Homicide Victims 15-24 Years of Age	30.0%
Percentage of Female Homicide Victims	18.3%
Percentage of Male Homicide Victims	81.7%
Percentage of White Homicide Victims	10.8%
Percentage of Black Homicide Victims	86.7%
Percentage of "Other Race" Homicide Victims	2.5%

*Data obtained from SLMPD UCR Records

Crime Description	Crimes	Unfoundeds	Adjustments	Net Total
Homicide	127	-9	2	120
Rape	339	-8	2	333
Robbery	1,515	-38	-19	1,458
Aggravated Assault	3,173	-21	15	3,167
Burglary	4,370	-61	-4	4,305
Larceny	13,567	-119	4	13,452
Vehicle Theft	3,530	-206	6	3,330
Arson	200	-23	0	177
Grand Totals	26,821	-485	6	26,342

One Homicide every 73 hours

One Rape every 26.3 hours

One Robbery every 6 hours

One Aggravated Assault every 2.8 hours

One Burglary every 2 hours

One Larceny every 0.7 hours

One Vehicle Theft every 2.6 hours

One Arson every 49.5 hours

Based on 8765 hours.

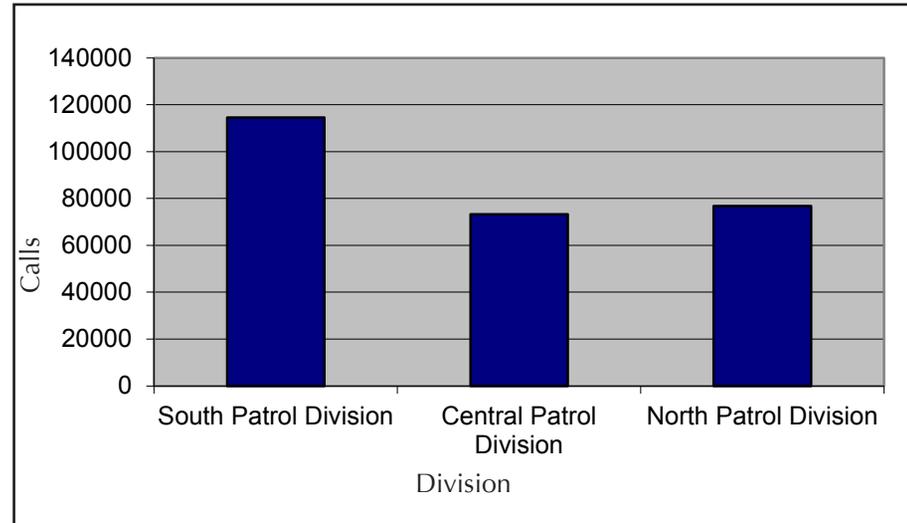
Source: Data retrieved from Crime Coding Data Retrieval System

Calls For Service - Directed Incidents by Division & Month | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

Division	2013
South	
District 1	46,067
District 2	26,508
District 3	41,934
South Patrol Division	114,509
Central	
District 4	31,382
District 5	15,651
District 9	26,190
Central Patrol Division	73,223
North	
District 6	34,290
District 7	25,379
District 8	17,114
North Patrol Division	76,783
Unknown	302
City Total Calls	264,817

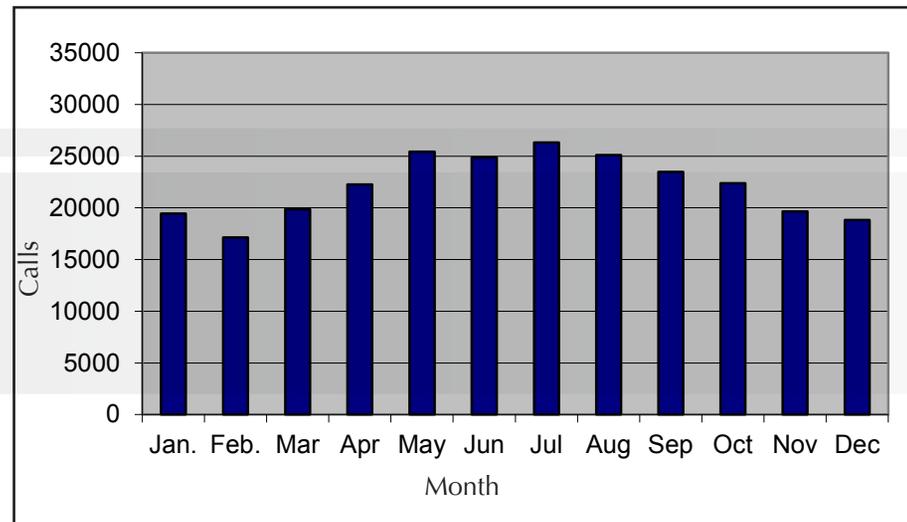
Month	2013
January	19,449
February	17,125
March	19,860
April	22,279
May	25,444
June	24,884
July	26,324
August	25,109
September	23,482
October	22,385
November	19,659
December	18,817
Total Calls	264,817

Directed Incidents - By Division



Source: SLMPD Calls For Service Retrieval

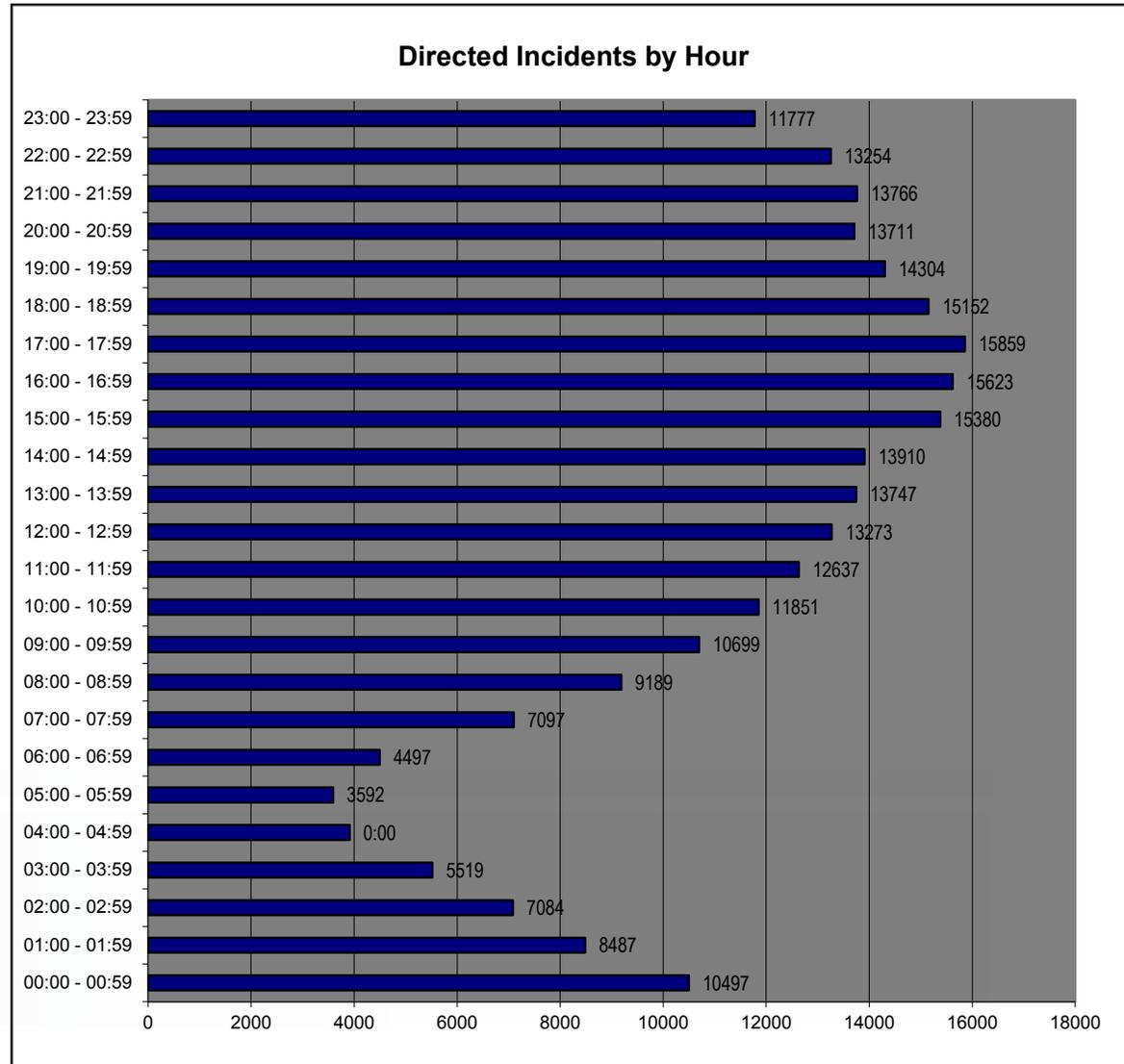
Directed Incidents - By Month



Source: SLMPD Calls For Service Retrieval

Calls For Service - Directed Incidents by Hour | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

Hour of Day	Directed Incidents
00:00 - 00:59	10,497
01:00 - 01:59	8,487
02:00 - 02:59	7,084
03:00 - 03:59	5,519
04:00 - 04:59	3,912
05:00 - 05:59	3,592
06:00 - 06:59	4,497
07:00 - 07:59	7,097
08:00 - 08:59	9,189
09:00 - 09:59	10,699
10:00 - 10:59	11,851
11:00 - 11:59	12,637
12:00 - 12:59	13,273
13:00 - 13:59	13,747
14:00 - 14:59	13,910
15:00 - 15:59	15,380
16:00 - 16:59	15,623
17:00 - 17:59	15,859
18:00 - 18:59	15,152
19:00 - 19:59	14,304
20:00 - 20:59	13,711
21:00 - 21:59	13,766
22:00 - 22:59	13,254
23:00 - 23:59	11,777
Grand Total	264,817



Source: SLMPD Calls For Service Data Extract

911 Center Statistics by Month | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

911 Center Statistics						
Calls Received			Types of Calls for Service			
	Incoming Calls	Avg. Delay to Answer (sec) A	Directed Incidents	TRU Calls For Service	Traffic-Radio Incidents	Self-Initiated Incidents
	1	2	3	4	5	6
January	60,042	4.8	19,449	1,571	1,856	22,307
February	53,292	4.4	17,125	1,116	1,612	24,832
March	59,331	5.2	19,860	1,305	2,333	27,835
April	60,589	5.9	22,279	1,351	1,971	25,763
May	74,497	5.8	25,444	1,553	2,148	24,063
June	72,405	5.7	24,884	1,416	1,752	22,243
July	72,216	6.9	26,324	1,595	2,601	19,425
August	70,859	6.0	25,109	1,606	989	23,097
September	67,391	6.5	23,482	1,491	2,233	22,695
October	65,352	5.9	22,385	1,473	1,137	22,552
November	58,648	4.9	19,659	1,270	1,466	20,957
December	58,475	4.5	18,817	1,229	1,726	18,673
Total	773,097	5.6	264,817	16,976	21,824	274,442

A Based upon averages from daily half-hour intervals.

1. Incoming Calls - Total calls received by the 911 Center. The 911 Call Center is the initial point for everyone within the city limits (including Police, Fire, and EMS)
2. Avg. Delay - Average time in seconds that a 911 call was answered.
3. Directed Incidents - dispatched calls with a priority of 1,2,3, or 4. (Does not include cancelled or duplicate calls). Based on Final Call Code.
4. TRU Calls - Calls For Service received by the Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU). (Does not include cancelled or duplicate calls).
5. Traffic-Radio Incidents - calls based on radio codes. (Does not include cancelled or duplicate calls).
6. Self-Initiated Incidents - calls based on radio incident codes. (does not include cancelled or duplicate calls).

Source: SLMPD Calls For Service Retrieval (Calls For Service Retrieval Actions)
 Planning and Research Division (Communication Center Actions)

SLMPD Commissioned Officers By the Numbers | 2013

LE by the Numbers ¹	
Chief	1
Lieutenant Colonel	4
Major	5
Captain	11
Lieutenant	61
Sergeant	211
Police Officer	956
Probationary Police Officer	27
Total	1,276

LE by Race/Gender ²				
	White	Black	Other	Total
Male	55.17%	26.80%	2.35%	84.32%
Female	9.33%	6.19%	0.16%	15.68%
Total	64.5%	32.99%	2.51%	100.0%

Annual Salary (by rank) ³	Minimum	Maximum ⁴
Chief	\$104,905	\$114,045
Lieutenant Colonel	\$84,405	\$92,848
Major	\$82,828	\$88,083
Captain	\$74,819	\$81,193
Lieutenant	\$63,598	\$75,199
Sergeant	\$54,570	\$69,148
Police Officer	\$37,889	\$60,461
Probationary Officer	\$37,514	\$37,514

The average age of a SLMPD officer is 40.5

Length of Service by Rank¹

Years	Chief	Lieutenant Colonel	Major	Captain	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Police Officer	Prob. Police Officer	Grand Total	Percent
00-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	27	249	19.51%
05-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	260	20.38%
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	30	161	0	191	14.97%
15-19	1	0	0	1	18	93	164	0	277	21.71%
20-24	0	0	1	1	22	45	92	0	161	12.62%
25-30	0	1	1	3	10	22	42	0	79	6.19%
30+	0	3	3	6	11	21	15	0	59	4.62%
Grand Total	1	4	5	11	61	211	956	27	1276	100.00%

¹ Data as of 12/31/2013.

² Percentage displayed with two decimal places for totaling purposes.

³ Chief of Police's current annual salary is set by contract at 127,000 per year.

⁴ Maximums include educational incentives.

Sources: SLMPD PeopleSoft System, SLMPD Salary Matrix 12/16/2013

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

	TYPE OF WEAPON					TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT							
	TOTAL	FIREARM	KNIFE	OTHER	HANDS	TWO MAN	ONE MAN ALONE	ONE MAN ASSIST	DETECT. ALONE	DETECT ASSIST	OTHER ALONE	OTHER ASSIST	POLICE ASSAULTS CLEARED
Responding to "Disturbance" Call	73	1	0	2	70	40	24	0	0	0	2	7	72
Burglary in Progress or Pursuit	7	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	3
Robbery in Progress or Pursuit	8	5	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	8
Attempting other Arrests	90	12	1	5	72	53	25	0	0	0	1	11	83
Civil Disorder (Riot, etc.)	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Handling / Transporting Prisoners	20	0	0	0	20	15	4	0	0	0	0	1	19
Investigate Suspicious Persons	64	10	1	8	45	47	10	0	0	2	2	3	57
Ambush - No Warning	7	5	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Mentally Deranged Person	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Traffic Pursuit & Stops	48	12	0	8	28	40	7	0	0	1	0	0	45
All Other	116	7	1	11	97	64	25	0	1	4	8	14	97
TOTAL	439	57	3	35	344	275	98	0	1	7	16	42	395

Number with Personal Injury	71	5	2	5	59
Number without Personal Injury	368	52	1	30	285

Time of Assaults

	12:00-2:00	2:00-4:01	4:01-6:00	6:01-8:00	8:01-10:00	10:01-12:00
AM	58	47	3	6	7	25
PM	67	37	47	37	58	47

internal affairs

INTERNAL
AFFAIRS
DATA
2013

Internal Affairs Data* - Overall Statistics | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

Closed Cases by Charge and Disposition	Exonerated	Mediation - Resolved	Not Sustained	Sustained	Unfounded	Unknown	Withdrawn	Total Charges
Abuse of a Subordinate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accepting an Offer to Provide Assistance in Influencing a Hiring, Transfer or Promotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accepting Anything of Value for Permitting / Ignoring Illegal Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accepting Gratuities w/o Board Approval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alleged Uncivil Treatment	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
Alleged Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AWOL	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Careless-Hazardous Operation of Police Vehicle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Conduct Unbecoming	2	0	3	17	3	1	1	27
DARB (Driving) **	0	0	0	15	0	2	0	17
Domestic Incident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drinking on Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Test Failure	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Engaging in Prohibited Political Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engaging in Work Stoppage Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escaped Prisoner	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Excessive Discipline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excessive Undocumented Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fail to Notify Supervisor of Use of Medication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failed to Acknowledge or Respond to Radio Call	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failed to Attend Court	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	14
Failed to Conduct a Proper Investigation	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Failed to Notify Supervisor of Change of Residence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Failed to Notify Supervisor of Responding to a Medical Facility for an On Duty Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failed to Notify Supervisor/Commander of Police Matters	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Failed to Provide Emergency Contact Info	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failed to Schedule / Take PAT	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Failing to Make Required Reports	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Failing to Properly Exercise Duties Associated w/Rank	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Failure to Follow Evidence/Property Procedures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failure to Follow Lawful Order of Superior	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Failure to Promptly Report any Misconduct by Another Department Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failure to Report for Duty on Time	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7

Internal Affairs Data* - Overall Statistics | January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

Closed Cases by Charge and Disposition	Exonerated	Mediation - Resolved	Not Sustained	Sustained	Unfounded	Unknown	Withdrawn	Total Charges
Verbal Abuse	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Violation of Appearance Standards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violation of City Ordinance / State Laws	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Violation of Department Procedures	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	9
Violation of Department Sick Reporting Policy	2	0	0	7	0	1	0	10
Violation of Private Security Manual	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Violation of Pursuit Policy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Violation of Residency Rule	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violation of Substance Abuse Policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violation of Use of Force Policy	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
VOIDED NUMBER	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	10	1	20	132	3	16	6	188

Disciplinary Actions	
Cautioned	0
Demoted	0
Dropped	11
License Revoked	1
No Discipline	42
Oral Reprimand	1
Pay for Replacement	0
Reinstructed	0
Resigned Under Charges	2
Suspended	65
Time / Days Taken	0
Unknown	14
Written Reprimand	52

Explanation of Complaint Dispositions

Sustained: Investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to support the allegation of the complaint.

Not Sustained: Insufficient evidence available to either prove or disprove the allegation.

Unfounded: The complaint was not based on facts, as shown by the investigation, or the incident complained of did not occur.

Exonerated: The actions complained of did occur, but the investigation disclosed that the actions were reasonable.

Withdrawn: Complainant withdrew complaint and the investigation was terminated.

Mediation-Resolved: Both parties voluntarily resolved the complaint through confidential/constructive mediation.

financials

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

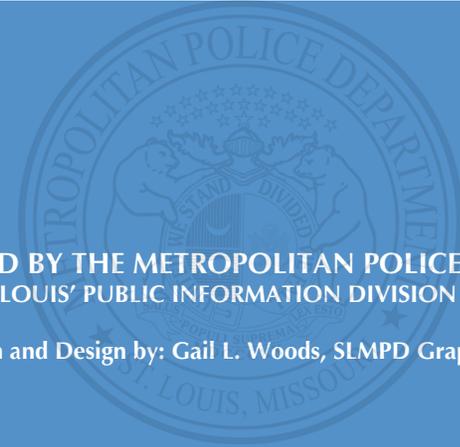
Fiscal Year
July 1, 2012 -
June 30, 2013

In the Line of Duty 1863 - 2013



In memory of the 164 St. Louis Police Officers who made the ultimate sacrifice in the performance of duty

1863	Sgt. John Sturdy	1912	Arthur M. Huddleston	1922	Bernard T. Cook	1931	Harry Stussie	1971	Melvin Wilmoth
1868	John Skinner	1913	Martin Kilroy	1922	Det. Sgt. Harry W. Lemkemeier	1931	Sgt. Adolph Kreidler	1971	Paul Kramer
1875	John Cummings	1914	William H. Shaiper	1923	William C. Carroll	1931	Sgt. Jeremiah O'Connor	1972	Frank G. Dobler
1877	John S. White	1914	Charles J. Benderoth	1923	Joesph T. Staten	1931	George Moran	1972	Harold E. Warnecke
1879	Charles Printz	1914	Henry S. Smith	1923	Michael Haggerty	1932	George Schrameyer	1973	John L. Summers
1880	Michael Walsh	1915	Sgt. Michael Gibbons	1923	Edward Kuehner	1933	Joseph Theobald Jr.	1973	Aloysius J. Nelke
1881	Patrick Doran	1915	Edward G.J. Spilcker	1923	John Flaherty	1934	Albert R. Siko	1974	Claude C. Smith
1883	Sgt. P.M. Jenks	1915	Leo Kraeger	1923	William H. Anderson	1934	James J. Carmody	1975	Louis D. Sebold
1890	Louis H. Wilmers	1915	Charles F. Barmeier	1923	Roger J. Harty	1934	William F. Cotter	1979	Sgt. William Campbell
1890	James Brady	1916	John McKenna	1923	Lt. Sidney E. Sears	1936	Sgt. William Cullen	1980	Gregory Erson
1893	L.A. Boone	1916	William Dillon	1923	Peter A. Finnerty	1936	Henry DeKeersgieter	1985	Johnnie C. Corbin
1894	Sgt. Michael Gannon	1916	Louis G. Robers	1923	Bernard Early	1936	Anthony Retkowski	1989	Michael McNew
1897	Nicholas Hunt	1916	Edward O'Brien	1924	Sgt. Robert E. Woody	1937	Det. Sgt. James Mobrak	1990	Lorenzo Rodgers
1900	Dennis Crane	1917	Issac Kidwell	1924	Fred W. Benz	1937	Det. Sgt. Thomas Sullivan	1993	Stephen Strehl
1900	John Looney	1917	Julius H. Petring	1924	John H. Bohlen	1937	Walter M. Bingham	1994	Todd Meriwether
1900	Nicholas Beckman	1917	Charles B. Redmond	1925	Charles B. Claggett	1939	Harry Canton	2000	Robert J. Stanze II
1900	Thomas J. Bolin	1918	Andrew M. Lawrence	1925	Harry Wise	1941	William E. Mears	2002	Michael J. Barwick
1901	Richard Delaney	1918	August Schwind	1925	Carl T. Hunt	1946	Neal Courtney	2003	James W. Branson Jr.
1901	Michael J. Burke	1919	William F. Hayes	1925	John H. Grogan	1948	Raymond M. Hacker	2004	Nicholas K. Sloan
1902	Terrence J. Donnelly	1919	Thomas Ward	1925	James H. Mateer	1948	Edward Fabick	2007	Stephen R. Jerabek
1902	Michael Reedy	1919	Lt. William J. Smith	1926	William Sass	1949	William O'Brien	2007	Norvelle T. Brown
1902	William Boka	1919	Louis H. Niederschulte	1926	Frank H. Kohring	1952	Charles E. Voracek	2008	Sgt. Jeffry Kowalski
1903	Hugh McCartney	1920	Det. Sgt. James King	1926	Eugene N. Lovely	1953	Edward T. Burke	2009	Julius K. Moore
1903	William Y. Hoagland	1920	Sgt. Edward Dwyer	1927	Det. Sgt. Edward Lally	1955	Henry L. Eichelberger	2010	David A. Haynes
1903	Thomas Hadican	1920	Terence McFarland	1927	Det. Sgt. Edward Schaaaf	1955	Charles J Hogan	2011	Daryl A. Hall
1904	Frank Ahern	1920	Frank O. Reese	1927	Douglas Chamblin	1956	Thomas P. Mulrooney		
1904	Thomas Dwyer	1920	Preston Anslyn	1927	Oliver W. Cook	1959	Samuel J. Cheatham		
1904	John J. Shea	1920	William A. Moller	1928	Paul L. Meyer	1963	Donald C. Sparks		
1904	James A. McClusky	1920	George E. Geisler	1928	Joseph P. McGovern	1964	Glennon R. Jasper		
1906	Humphrey O'Leary	1920	Charles M. Daly	1929	John Walsh	1964	Paul McCulloch		
1907	Lemuel R. Boyce	1921	Michael J. Finn	1929	Roy Berry	1964	Paul Goldak		
1908	Zeno Fults	1921	John J. McGrath	1929	Joseph Meier	1966	Sgt. Harry W. Oebels		
1908	Edward Dellmore	1922	Bernard C. Mengel	1929	William McCormack	1967	Paul B. Oatman		
1911	Cornelius O'Keefe	1922	Michael O'Connor	1929	Edward Schnittker	1969	Brian M. Graft		
1912	Louis Schnarr	1922	Patrick Stapleton			1969	Terry Scott Simmons		



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