



2016 Annual Report

Review of 2015

In partnership with the people of Juneau, our mission is to make our city a place where people can live safely and without fear.

A Message from Chief Bryce Johnson	2
Core Values, Mission Statement, and Vision Statement	3
Departmental Organization.	4
Uniform Crime Reporting Overview.	5
CBJ Trends for UCR Part I	6
Criminal Homicide and Rape Overview/Statistics	7
Robbery and Aggravated Assault Overview/Statistics	8
Burglary and Theft/Larceny Overview/Statistics	9
Vehicle Theft and Arson Overview/Statistics	10
UCR Part I Clearance Rate Comparisons	11
CBJ Trends for UCR Part II Crimes	12
Simple Assault and Vandalism Overview/Statistics	13
Arrests and Calls for Service Statistics	14
Use of Force Statistics.	15
Traffic Stops, DUI, and Citations Statistics.	16
Controlled Substances Trends	17
2015 Employees of the Year	18
2015 Service Awards	18
2015 Years of Service Milestones	19
Promotions and Retirements	20
Web References	20

A Message from Police Chief Bryce Johnson



The past year of 2015 was an unprecedented challenging year for the Juneau Police Department and the Juneau community. With multiple murder cases occurring in a short period of time along with other high profile cases and the explosion of opioid overdoses, the resources and abilities of what was always a small town police department were stretched. While in the middle of these challenges I watched the detectives, patrol officers and every member of the JPD team working so hard and oftentimes in very creative ways to solve cases and bring justice to victims and the community. I was left thinking that this would become JPD's finest hour. We rose to the unprecedented challenge and helped the community return to a sense of normality

and stability.

Part of that unprecedented challenge was a 39% increase in part I crimes from the previous year. This was fueled by large increases in almost every crime category. Crime rates change for a variety of reasons. The rates have been tied to the age of the population, economic factors, substance abuse rates, and communities engaging in crime prevention tactics like improving lighting and taking pride in the appearance of our communities. There was also an increase in part II crimes which include simple assaults and vandalism cases. With more crime came additional arrests. Arrests were up 16% over the previous year. At the same time, police officers' use of force saw a 33% reduction. JPD officers made 1,641 arrests but only had to use force in 26 of those instances for a 1.58% use of force rate. Also, JPD clearance rates continue to be well above the national average.

The people here at the Juneau Police Department are talented, motivated, and caring professionals who have put their sweat and tears into making this community safer. It is my honor to associate with them and to wear the uniform of the Juneau Police Department. I thank each of them for their dedicated service. I would like to thank City Manager Kim Kiefer, the Assembly, and all the citizens of Juneau for your continued support to the Juneau Police Department through this very difficult year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Bryce Johnson".

Chief Bryce Johnson

Core Values

Integrity: is a concept of consistency of ethical actions, values, methods, measures, principles, expectations, and outcomes. In ethics, integrity is regarded as the honesty and truthfulness or accuracy of one's actions. Integrity can be regarded as the opposite of hypocrisy, in that integrity regards internal consistency as a virtue. Integrity means doing the ethical, moral, or correct thing even when no one else will know what you have done. Decisions and actions should be made under the “bright light of day” test which assumes that all of our actions and decision making process will one day be under public scrutiny. Everything we say and do should stand on its own when opened up to public scrutiny.

Courage: is the mental and moral strength to protect others and to promote truth and justice in the face of danger, difficulty, uncertainty, or pain without being overcome by fear. Physical courage is courage in the face of physical pain, hardship, death, or threat of death. Moral courage is the ability to act rightly in the face of popular opposition, shame, scandal, or discouragement.

Respect: is a willingness to show consideration, care and appreciation toward others with dedication to building relationships based on truth and authenticity. It is an action that denotes a positive regard or feeling of esteem for a person or other entity. Respect is both given and received. Respect cannot be imposed by suppression or flaunting of power. Respect is a deliberate action that must be earned and built over time, but that can be lost with one thoughtless or inconsiderate act. One can ask or beg for respect, but it will only be given based on others' perceived treatment by us. People who possess high moral values and show compassion and solidarity toward others are respected. To respect someone is to accept their individuality and preserve their dignity by engaging in actions and behavior that values them.

Service: is the useful, beneficial, or helpful work performed by a public servant that contributes to the welfare of others. It must be recognized that police departments are public service organizations. Whenever we interact with the public in any way we should always strive to provide the quality and level of service we would expect for ourselves or for any member of our family.

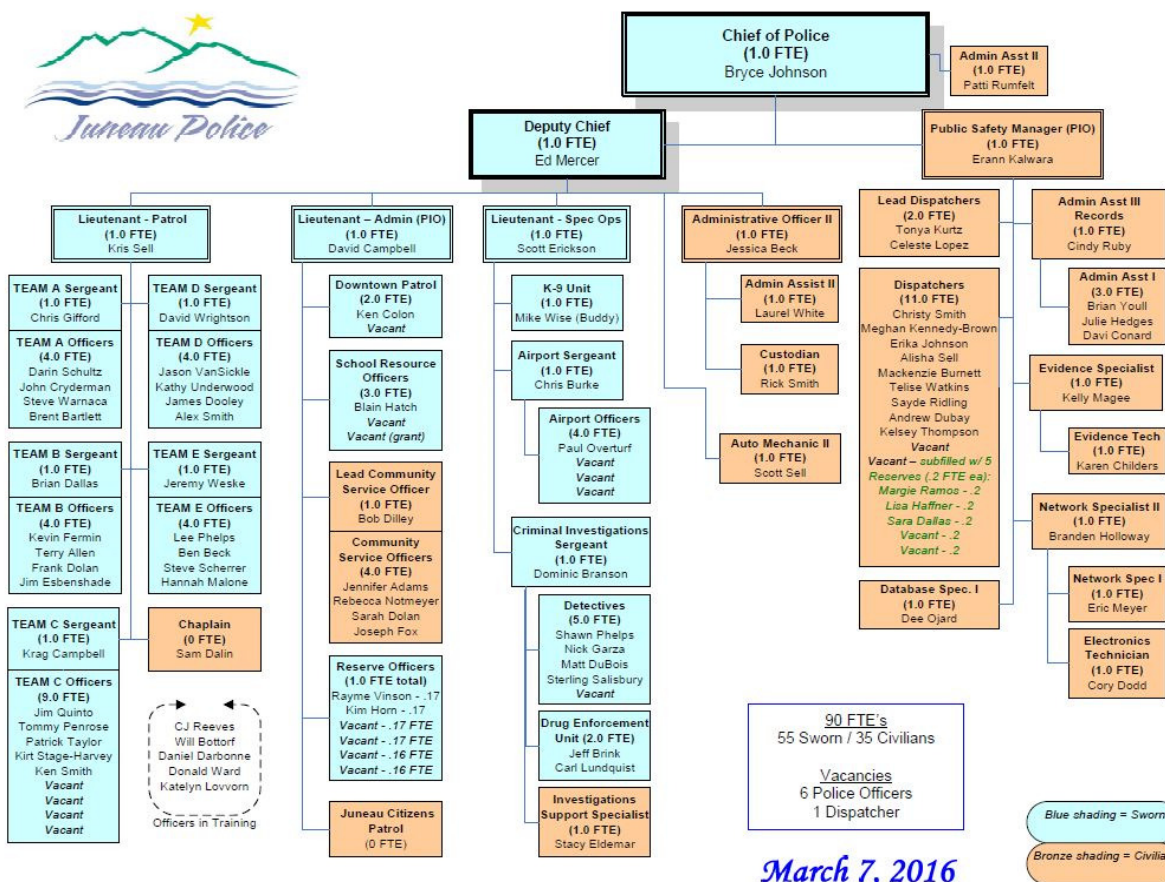
Mission Statement

In partnership with the people of Juneau, our mission is to make our city a place where people can live safely and without fear.

Vision Statement

The Juneau Police Department is united in a spirit of teamwork to be an open, courteous, and community-minded organization devoted to quality public service. We are dedicated to live by values reflecting a genuine desire to care for the safety and well-being of the public we serve as well as the professionals who provide that service.

JPD Organization Chart



When fully staffed, the Juneau Police Department is comprised of 90 employees: 55 officers and 35 civilian staff. JPD is the second largest municipal police department in the State of Alaska. JPD is organized into functional work sections and work units as depicted in the organizational chart. The JPD org chart is also available online at <http://jpd/Orgchart.pdf>.

Chief of Police – The Chief is responsible for the overall direction and operation of JPD.

Deputy Chief of Police – Reporting to the Chief, the Deputy Chief is responsible for oversight of the Operations Division, which includes Patrol, Special Operations, and Community Support. The Deputy Chief also oversees the Administrative Officer whose responsibilities include fiscal activities and the department's fleet of vehicles. The Deputy Chief is responsible for the overall direction and operation of JPD when the Chief is away.

Public Safety Manager – Reporting to the Chief, the Public Safety Manager is responsible for oversight of the operations and management of the Communications Center, statistical data processing, the CBJ E911 system, the Records Unit, the Property and Evidence Unit, and the Information Technology & Radio Unit.

Uniform Crime Reporting Overview

The Uniform Crime Reporting program was conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The purpose was to give law enforcement officials reliable information concerning crime statistics. In 1930, the FBI was tasked with putting the program in place. By 2014, crime reporting data was “received from over 18,000 city, university/college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily participating in the FBI’s UCR Program.” (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr>)

UCR reporting divides offenses into Part I and Part II crimes. Part I crimes include eight offenses, which are generally considered the more severe crimes. Part I crimes include Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Theft/Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson. Data collected on Part I crimes include clearance rates, demographic information, and arrests. Part II crimes consist of 21 offenses, which will be addressed later in this report. (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/offense-definitions>)

It is important to recognize some of the limits of the UCR program. First, data collected is based on reported crimes. Under-reporting of crimes is inevitable, which means the actual number of offenses will most likely be higher than the number listed. The extent of under-reporting is usually not known.

Second, the Part I and Part II crimes are based on a 1930s framework. If the program was established today, the crimes listed in each category might be different. For example, technological and social changes would invariably be included in a more modern framework. Crimes related to computer/technology usage, hate crimes, identity theft, and terrorism just to name a few, were not considered major social issues in the 1930s.

Third, crime definitions were also established in 1930. Updating a definition is problematic, because it limits the ability to compare statistics from year to year. A significant update occurred in 2011 when the UCR Rape definition was updated to include situations that would apply to male victims and further expanded situations that could apply to females. Prior to 2011, the UCR definition for Rape only applied to female victims. Agencies began collecting and reporting data using these new definitions in 2013. (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/recent-program-updates/reporting-rape-in-2013-revised>)

Finally, the FBI cautions against using UCR data to draw comparisons between cities that could “lead to simplistic and/or incomplete analysis that can often create misleading perceptions adversely affecting communities and their residents.” (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/preliminary-semiannual-uniform-crime-report-january-june-2013>) Therefore, the 2016 JPD Annual Report does not include any comparisons to other communities.

CBJ Trends for UCR Part I Crimes

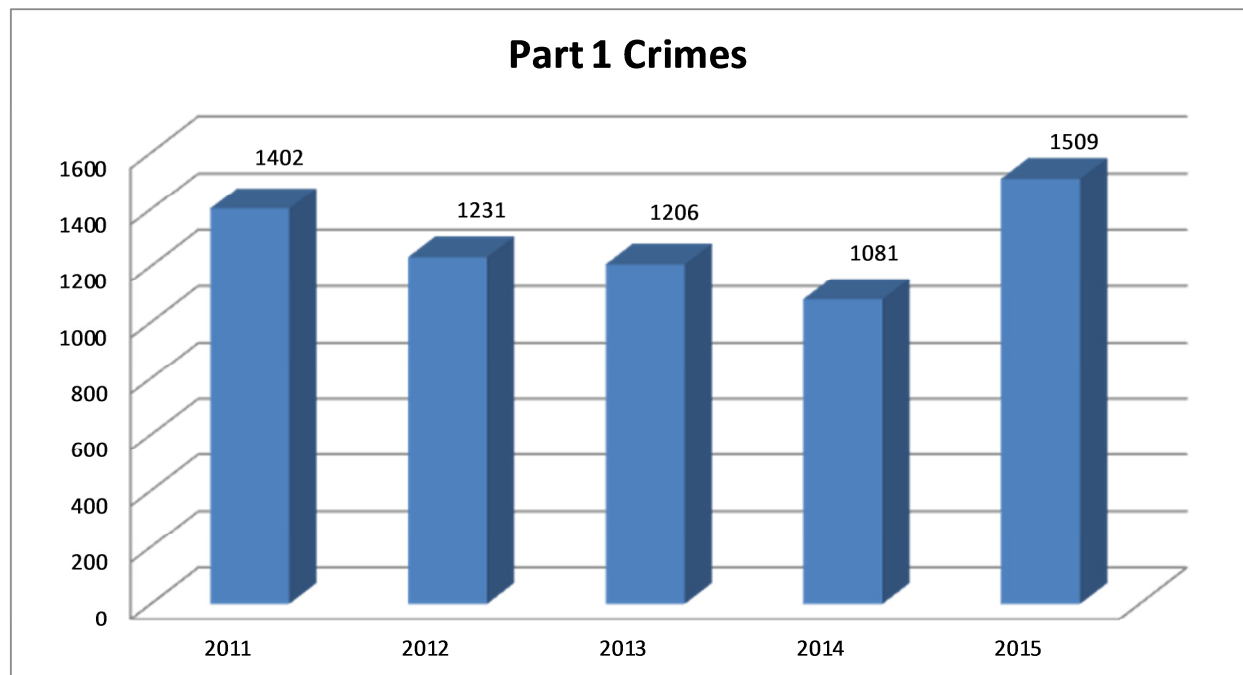
The trend for Part I Crimes from 2014 to 2015 saw an overall increase of 428 reported crimes, or an increase of 39.59%. 2015 marked the highest number of Part I Crimes over the past 5 years. The yearly average (mean) of Part I Crimes over the past 5 years is 1,285.8 crimes, with a standard deviation of 151.42. 2015's Part I Crimes total of 1,509 crimes is 223 higher than the average of 1,285.8, and is more than one standard deviation away from the mean.

Of the eight Part I categories, all saw an increase with the exception of Arson. The largest increases by percentage were in Criminal Homicide, Rape, Burglary, and Vehicle Theft. The 300% increase in Criminal Homicide was due to an increase from 1 homicide in 2014 to 4 in 2015. Theft/Larceny saw the largest increase in the number of crimes reported.

Part 1 Crimes

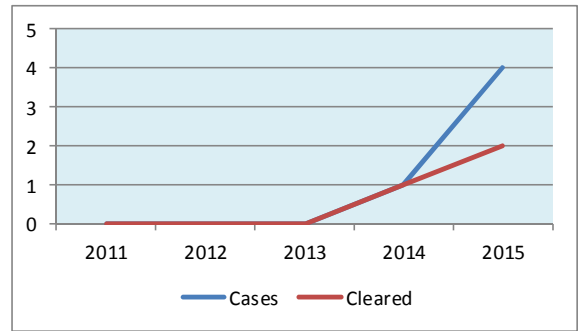
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change	Mean	St Dev
Homicide	0	0	0	1	4	300.00%	1.00	1.55
Rape	14	9	18	23	68	195.65%	26.40	21.30
Robbery	25	16	15	24	29	20.83%	21.80	5.42
Aggravated Assault	120	94	101	141	180	27.66%	127.20	31.04
Burglary	111	94	101	103	169	64.08%	115.60	27.24
Theft/Larceny	1075	980	926	742	991	33.56%	942.80	111.16
Vehicle Theft	39	30	36	31	59	90.32%	39.00	10.53
Arson	18	8	9	16	9	-43.75%	12.00	4.15
Overall	1402	1231	1206	1081	1509	39.59%	1285.80	151.42
% Change		-12.20%	-2.03%	-10.36%	39.59%			

Part 1 Crimes



Criminal Homicide Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cases	0	0	0	1	4
% Change		0.00%	0.00%	N/A	300.00%
Cleared	0	0	0	1	2
%				100.0%	50.00%
	Mean		St Dev		
	1.00		1.55		

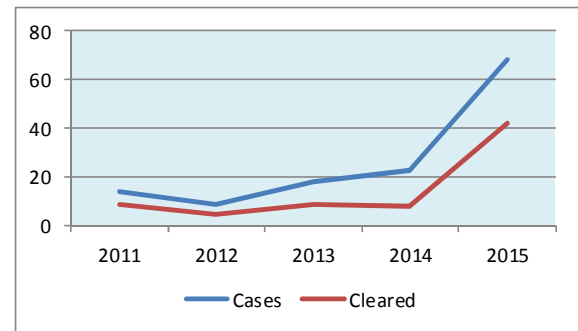


UCR definition of Criminal Homicide – “Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.”

Criminal Homicide Statistics Observations: The number of Criminal Homicides increased from one in 2014 to four in 2015. The Criminal Homicide category has the lowest number of incidents of all Part I Crimes reported; therefore any change will produce a large percentage increase or decrease. The 4 Criminal Homicides in 2015 occurred in three incidents, with one case being a double murder. Two of the cases were cleared with an arrest, and the double murder is still under investigation.

Rape Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cases	14	9	18	23	68
% Change		-35.71%	100.00%	27.78%	195.65%
Cleared	9	5	9	8	42
%	64.3%	55.6%	50.0%	34.8%	61.76%
	Mean		St Dev		
	26.40		21.30		

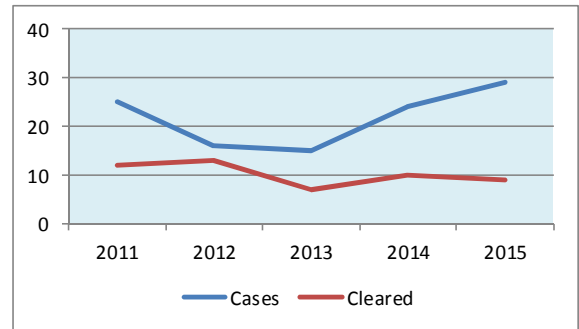


UCR definition of Rape – “Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.”

Rape Statistics Observations: Rape statistics increased from 23 cases in 2014 to 68 cases in 2015, for a 195% increase. While there is a real increase in this crime category, most of the increase is due to changes in reporting standards.ⁱ With a mean of 26.4 and a standard deviation of 21.3, the 68 cases in 2015 were just shy of two standard deviations from the mean. The 2015 Rape statistics also saw an increase in the clearance rate to 61.7%, the second highest clearance rate in the past five years.

Robbery Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cases	25	16	15	24	29
% Change		-36.00%	-6.25%	60.00%	20.83%
Cleared	12	13	7	10	9
%	48.0%	81.3%	46.7%	41.7%	31.03%
Mean	21.80				
St Dev	5.42				

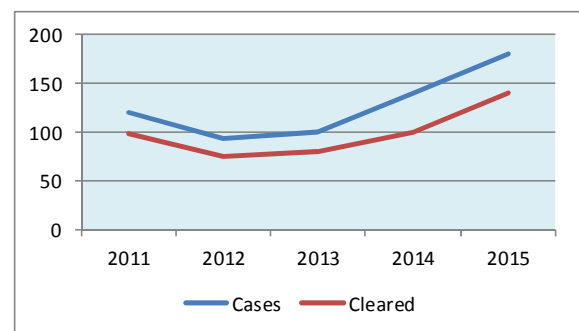


UCR definition of Robbery – “The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.”

Robbery Statistics Observations: The number of Robbery cases increased from 24 in 2014 to 29 in 2015, or a 20.8% increase. 2015 also had the highest number of Robbery cases in the past five years. With a mean of 21.8 and standard deviation of 5.4, the 29 Robbery cases are less than two standard deviations from the average. The clearance rate of 31.03% was the lowest clearance rate of the past five years.

Aggravated Assault Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cases	120	94	101	141	180
% Change		-21.67%	7.45%	39.60%	27.66%
Cleared	99	76	80	100	140
%	82.5%	80.9%	79.2%	70.9%	77.78%
Mean	127.20				
St Dev	31.04				

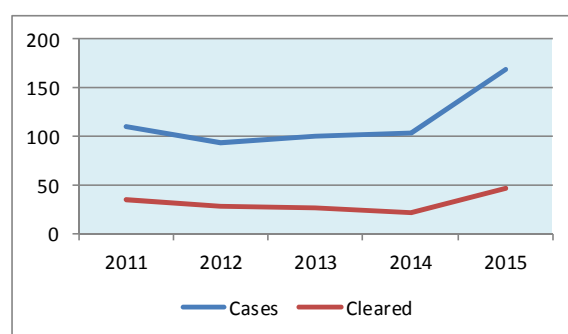


UCR definition of Aggravated Assault – “An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.”

Aggravated Assault Statistics Observations: The number of Aggravated Assault cases increased from 141 in 2014 to 180 in 2015, or a 27.7% increase. This was the third year in a row that saw an increase in Aggravated Assaults, and 2015 was the highest year over the past 5 years. The clearance rate increased to 77.8%, from the 5-year low in 2014.

Burglary Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cases	111	94	101	103	169
% Change		-15.32%	7.45%	1.98%	64.08%
Cleared	35	28	27	21	47
%	31.5%	29.8%	26.7%	20.4%	27.81%
Mean		St Dev			
115.60		27.24			

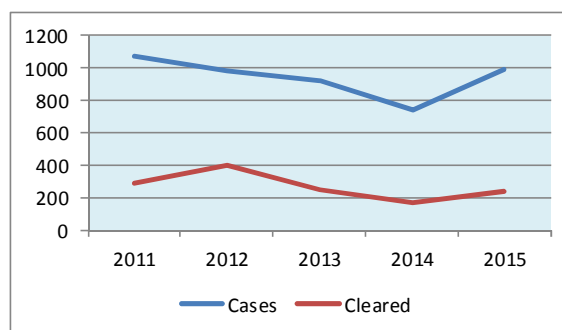


UCR definition of Burglary – “The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.”

Burglary Statistics Observations: Burglary reports increased for the third year in a row. The number of Burglary reports increased from 103 in 2014 to 169 in 2015, or a 64% increase. 2015 saw the highest number of Burglary cases in the past five years. With a mean of 115.6 and standard deviation of 27.2, the 169 cases in 2015 were very close to being two standard deviations from the average. The clearance rate in 2015 did increase to 27.8%, up from 20.4% in 2014.

Theft/Larceny Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cases	1075	980	926	742	991
% Change		-8.84%	-5.51%	-19.87%	33.56%
Cleared	290	399	254	169	237
%	27.0%	40.7%	27.4%	22.8%	23.92%
Mean		St Dev			
942.80		111.16			

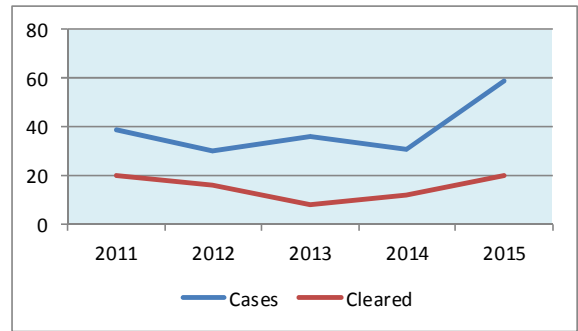


UCR definition of Theft/Larceny – “The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.”

Theft/Larceny Statistics Observations: The number of Theft/Larceny reports increased for the first time in four years. The rate increased from a 5-year low in 2014 of 742 to 991 in 2015, or a 33.6% increase. With a mean of 942.8 and a standard deviation of 111, the number of Theft/Larceny reports of 991 in 2015 is less than half a standard deviation from the mean. The clearance rate rose slightly in 2015 to 23.9%.

Vehicle Theft Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cases	39	30	36	31	59
% Change		-23.08%	20.00%	-13.89%	90.32%
Cleared	20	16	8	12	20
%	51.3%	53.3%	22.2%	38.7%	33.90%
Mean		St Dev			
39.00		10.53			

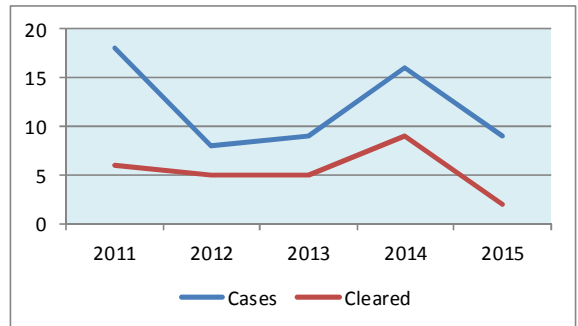


UCR definition of Vehicle Theft – “The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails.”

Vehicle Theft Statistics Observations: The number of Vehicle Theft cases increased from 31 cases in 2014 to 59 cases in 2015, or a 90.3% increase. 2015 had more Vehicle Thefts than any other year in the past five years. With a mean of 39 and a standard deviation of 10.5, the 59 cases were just under two standard deviations from the mean. The clearance rate fell to 33.9%, which was the second lowest clearance rate over the past five years.

Arson Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cases	18	8	9	16	9
% Change		-55.56%	12.50%	77.78%	-43.75%
Cleared	6	5	5	9	2
%	33.3%	62.5%	55.6%	56.3%	22.22%
Mean		St Dev			
12.00		4.15			



UCR definition of Arson – “Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.”

Arson Statistics Observations: Of all the Part I Crimes, Arson is the only one that decreased in 2015. The number of Arson cases fell from 16 in 2014 to 9 in 2015, or a 43.8% decrease. Given the low number of cases, it is not unusual to see a large percentage change. The clearance rate fell to the lowest rate over the past five years.

UCR Part I Crimes Clearance Rate Comparisons

The UCR program allows law enforcement agencies to close or clear a reported crime in one of two ways. The first method of clearing a case is through an arrest. In essence, clearance by arrest includes arrests, charging or citing a person with the commission of the offense, or turning a case over to the court for prosecution. It is important to note that clearance data is based on the number of offenses and not number of people arrested. This is due to the fact that arrested suspects can be charged with multiple offenses. <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/clearances/main>

The second method to clear a report is closure through exceptional means. Clearance by exception is normally applied when circumstances are beyond the control of the reporting agency. “Examples of exceptional clearances include, but are not limited to, the death of the offender; the victim’s refusal to cooperate with the prosecution after the offender has been identified; or the denial of extradition because the offender committed a crime in another jurisdiction and is being prosecuted for that offense.” <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/clearances/main>

As of the writing of this report, the most current data available on-line for national clearance rates was for 2014. (<https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/clearances/main>) The chart below illustrates the most current data, which are the 2014 national clearance rates and the 2015 CBJ clearance rates. The chart does not address Arson, because the FBI web page did not list the 2014 clearance rate for Arson.

	National 2014	CBJ 2015
Criminal Homicide	64.5%	50.0%
Rape	38.5%	61.8%
Robbery	29.6%	31.0%
Aggravated Assault	56.3%	77.8%
Burglary	13.6%	27.8%
Theft/Larceny	23.0%	23.9%
Vehicle Theft	12.8%	33.9%

For the 2015 Part I Crimes listed, the JPD clearance rates have exceeded the 2014 national averages in every single category except Criminal Homicide. As of the writing of this Annual Report, there is one open Criminal Homicide case that is actively being investigated.

The five-year clearance rate trend for each offense is listed individually in its specific section.

CBJ Trends for UCR Part II Crimes

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change	Mean	St Dev
9 Simple Assault	701	588	475	528	589	11.6%	576.20	75.42
10 Forgery/Counterfeit	14	11	9	24	14	-41.7%	14.40	5.16
11 Fraud	38	55	60	35	81	131.4%	53.80	16.63
12 Embezzlement	15	13	19	5	17	240.0%	13.80	4.83
13 Stolen Property	2	2	6	0	0	0.0%	2.00	2.19
14 Vandalism	479	347	246	177	245	38.4%	298.80	105.18
15 Weapons	22	12	21	17	16	-5.9%	17.60	3.61
16 Prostitution/Vice	0	0	1	0	2	n/a	0.60	0.80
17 Sex Offenses	55	49	50	55	38	-30.9%	49.40	6.22
18 Drug	131	98	135	109	86	-21.1%	111.80	18.82
19 Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	0.00
20 Family & Children	5	1	5	14	11	-21.4%	7.20	4.66
21 DWI	192	210	166	169	137	-18.9%	174.80	24.80
22 Liquor Laws	127	97	83	82	45	-45.1%	86.80	26.48
23 Drunkenness	0	0	0	1	1	0.0%	0.40	0.49
24 Disorderly Conduct	21	10	16	26	36	38.5%	21.80	8.86
25 Vagrancy	2	1	0	0	0	0.0%	0.60	0.80
26 All Other	708	393	344	360	551	53.1%	471.20	139.36
27 Suspicion	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.20	0.40
28 Curfew	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	0.00
29 Runaways	82	0	0	0	0	0.0%	16.40	32.80
Total	2594	1887	1636	1603	1869			

UCR Part II Crimes are comprised of 21 lower level offenses, which are Simple Assault, Forgery, Fraud, Embezzlement, Stolen Property, Vandalism, Weapons Misconduct, Prostitution, Sex Offenses except Rape, Drug Offenses, Gambling, Offenses Against Family and Children, Driving Under the Influence, Liquor Laws, Drunkenness, Disorderly Conduct, Vagrancy, All Other Offenses Except Traffic, Suspicion, Curfew/Loitering Laws, and Runaways.

(<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/offense-definitions>)

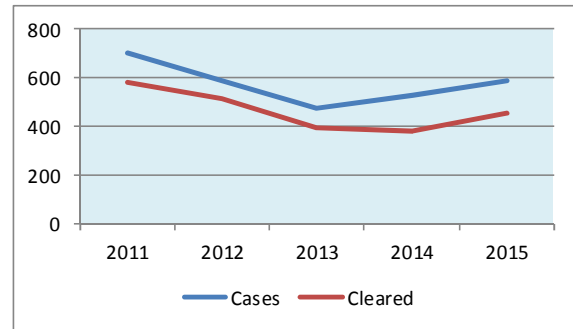
The data collected on Part II Crimes is not as comprehensive as the data collected on Part I Crimes. Part I Crime statistics track reported crime. The FBI only requires that arrests are tracked on Part II Crime, but JPD has elected to track reported Part II Crimes. Also, once a Part I Crime is cleared, the agency reports information concerning the age, sex, and race of each person arrested. Part II Crimes do not include this demographic information.

Part II Crimes are more subject to changes in reporting. For example, in 2010 and 2011 runaways were treated as arrests. Starting in 2012, JPD no longer “arrested” runaways, and the reports were no longer tracked in the same manner in the Records Management System. Therefore, it appears as though the runaway problem has been solved, while in reality the CBJ still has runaways.

For the sake of brevity, this report will only provide an in-depth review of the Part II crimes of Simple Assaults and Vandalism.

Simple Assault Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cases	701	588	475	528	589
% Change		-16.12%	-19.22%	11.16%	11.55%
Cleared	580	516	396	384	456
%	82.7%	87.8%	83.4%	72.7%	77.42%
Mean		St Dev			
576.20		75.42			

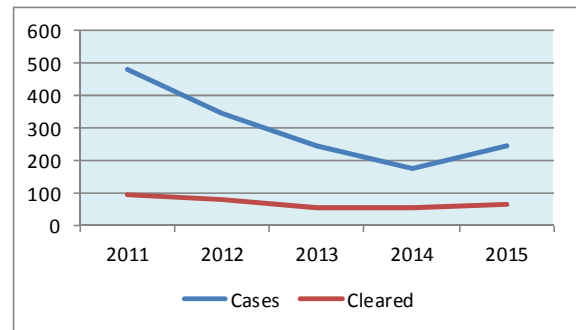


UCR definition of Simple Assault – “Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or no serious or aggravated injury resulted to the victim.”

Simple Assault Statistics Observations: The number of Simple Assaults increased from 528 in 2014 to 589 in 2015, or a 11.5% increase. With a mean of 576 and standard deviation of 75.4, the 589 cases from 2015 are close to the statistical 5-year average. The clearance rate of 77.4% was the second lowest of the past five years, but it was an increase from the 2014 clearance rate of 72.7%.

Vandalism Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cases	479	347	246	177	245
% Change		-27.56%	-29.11%	-28.05%	38.42%
Cleared	94	82	54	54	65
%	19.62%	23.63%	21.95%	30.51%	26.53%
Mean		St Dev			
298.80		105.18			



UCR definition of Vandalism – “To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.”

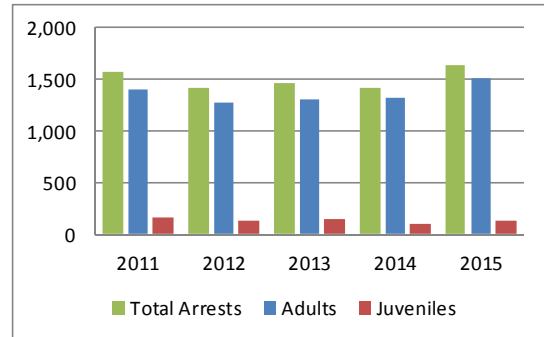
Vandalism Statistics Observations: Vandalism cases increased for the first time in the previous 5-year period. The number of Vandalism cases increased from 177 in 2014 to 245 in 2015, or a 38.4% increase. With a mean of 298.8 and standard deviation of 105.1, the 245 cases, although an increase from 2014, are approximately half a standard deviation below the 5-year average. The clearance rate for Vandalism fell to 26.5%.

Arrest Statistics

Alaska Statute 12.25.160 defines an arrest as, “Arrest is the taking of a person into custody in order that the person may be held to answer for the commission of a crime.”

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Arrests	1,571	1,416	1,459	1,414	1,641
Arrests - Adults	1,399	1,281	1,314	1,318	1,512
Arrests - Juveniles	172	135	145	96	129
DV Arrests	223	163	168	267	223

	Change	Mean	St Dev
Arrests '14 -'15	16.05%	1,500	90.61



From 2014 to 2015, overall arrests increased by 16.05%. With a mean of 1,500 arrests and a standard deviation of 90.61, the 1,641 arrests in 2015 were approximately one and a half standard deviations above the 5-year average. 2015 had the highest number of arrests in the 5-year period, while 2014 had the lowest number of arrests. Both adult and juvenile arrests increased in 2015.

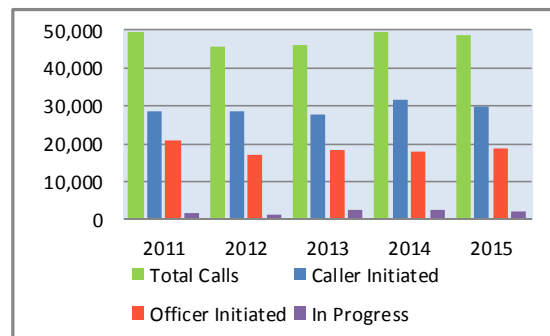
The subcategory of DV arrests in 2015 saw a decrease from 2014. The number of DV arrests decreased from 267 in 2014 to 223 in 2015, or a 16.5% decrease. 2015 tied for the second highest number of DV arrests in the 5-year period, but a decrease was observed because 2014 had the highest number of DV arrests.

Calls for Service Statistics

A Call for Service occurs any time a citizen asks for, or needs, assistance from the Department. Requests can come via the telephone or in person, or can be officer-initiated. Calls for Service are documented in either a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) report, or Records Management System (RMS) case.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Calls	49,336	45,568	45,928	49,673	48,741
Caller-Initiated	28,374	28,650	27,770	31,619	29,815
Officer-Initiated	20,962	16,918	18,158	18,054	18,926
In Progress	1,747	1,273	2,562	2,614	2,280

	Change	Mean	St Dev
Calls '14 -'15	-1.88%	47,849	1745



From 2014 to 2015, Calls for Service decreased by 1.88%, with 49,673 calls in 2014 and 48,741 calls in 2015. While Officer-Initiated calls increased, both Caller-Initiated and In Progress calls saw a decrease.

Use of Force Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change	Mean	St Dev
Baton	0	0	0	1	0	-100.00%	0.2	0.40
Hands	21	19	20	14	8	-42.86%	16.4	4.84
Pepper Spray	6	7	3	3	2	-33.33%	4.2	1.94
Taser	19	13	12	21	16	-23.81%	16.2	3.43
Shots fired	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00
Force Totals	46	39	35	39	26	-33.33%	37	6.54
Arrests	1,571	1,416	1,459	1,414	1,641	16.05%	1500.2	90.61
% Force	2.93%	2.75%	2.40%	2.76%	1.58%			
% Baton	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%			
% Hands	1.34%	1.34%	1.37%	0.99%	0.49%			
% Pepper Spray	0.38%	0.49%	0.21%	0.21%	0.12%			
% Taser	1.21%	0.92%	0.82%	1.49%	0.98%			

There was a 33.3% decrease in the number of Use of Force reports from 2014 to 2015. There were 39 applications of force in 2014 and 26 applications in 2015. Given the low numbers involved, it is not unusual to see a large percentage change. 2015 had the lowest rate of use of force during the past five years.

The rate of use for Baton, Hands, Pepper Spray, and Taser all decreased. The rate of Firearms usage remained at zero.

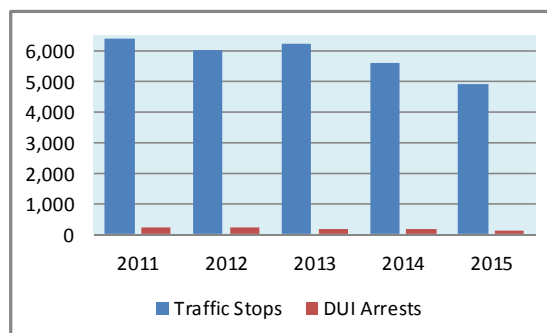
While the number of force applications decreased, the number of people arrested increased. 2015 had the highest number of arrests in the past 5 years. Arrests increased to 1,641 in 2015, compared to 1,414 in 2014, or a 16% increase. The 5-year arrest average was 1,500 with a standard deviation of 90.61. The 1,641 arrests in 2015 are 141 arrests higher than the 5-year average and are 1.56 standard deviations from the mean. Therefore, 2015 saw a significant increase in the number of arrests.

Officers are authorized by state law to use force to overcome a person's resistance to being taken into custody. It is logical to compare use of force rates with the number of people arrested. The increase in the number of people arrested, and the decrease in the number of times force was used resulted in a significant decrease in the overall Use of Force rate in 2015. The Use of Force rate for 2015 was 1.58%. In 2014, the Use of Force rate was 2.76%. Over the last 5 years, 2015 was the only year that had a Use of Force rate below 2%.

Traffic Stops and DUI Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Traffic Stops	6,374	6,017	6,241	5,576	4,899
	Change	Mean	St Dev		
	-12.14%	5,821	534.93		

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
DUI Arrests	218	219	179	174	134
	Change	Mean	St Dev		
	-22.99%	185	31.63		



The number of traffic stops in 2015 decreased by 12.14%, with 5,576 stops in 2014 and 4,899 stops in 2015. 2015 marked the lowest number of traffic stops during the past five years. With a mean of 5,821 and a standard deviation of 534.9, the 4,899 stops in 2015 were almost two standard deviations away from the 5-year average. 2015 averaged approximately 13.4 traffic stops per day, compared to 2014 which averaged approximately 15.3 traffic stops per day.

The number of Driving Under the Influence arrests decreased from 174 in 2014 to 134 in 2015, for a decrease of approximately 23%. With a mean of 185 and a standard deviation of 31.6, the 134 DUI arrests in 2015 were almost two standard deviations from the 5-year average. 2015 had the lowest number of DUI arrests during the previous five years.

Citations Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change	Mean	St Dev
ABVEH	20	16	13	13	14	7.69%	15	3
CMV/CPV	23	10	15	13	5	-61.54%	13	6
EQUIPMENT	140	247	217	208	179	-13.94%	198	36
INSURANCE	380	586	603	682	574	-15.84%	565	100
LICENSING	377	350	368	374	303	-18.98%	354	27
MOVING	1,122	1,039	911	627	491	-21.69%	838	241
MVC	46	56	14	6	1	-83.33%	25	22
PARKING	4,896	4,147	1,334	5,115	4,373	-14.51%	3,973	1,365
REGISTRATION	387	557	344	345	260	-24.64%	379	98
RESTRAINT	60	45	27	40	16	-60.00%	38	15

Controlled Substances Trends

	2013 Seizures		2014 Seizures		2015 Seizures	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Marijuana-Related						
Hashish	25 g	\$2,500	33 g	\$2,500	1.4 g	\$175
Marijuana	18,204 g	\$773,585	15,285 g	\$458,542	5502.05 g	\$137,551
Marijuana Grows	119 plants	\$238,000	3 plants	\$6,000	148 plants	\$296,000
Spice	32 g	\$17,250	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Subtotal	\$1,031,335	Subtotal	\$467,042	Subtotal	\$433,726
Opium/Pill-Related						
Clonazepam/Loraxepam	241.5 pills	\$2,415	40 pills	\$366	6 pills	\$120
Fentanyl	250 mic g	\$500	400 mic g	\$1,600	400 mic g	\$200
Heroin	592 g	\$592,000	4,650 g	\$4,650,000	337.76	\$270,184
Hydrocodone/Methadon	233.5 pills	\$14,300	323 pills	\$12,920	198.5	\$7,980
Oxycontin/-codone	969.5 pills	\$156,640	11 pills	\$1,320	107 pills	\$7,760
	Subtotal	\$765,855	Subtotal	\$4,666,206	Subtotal	\$286,244
Stimulant-Related						
Cocaine	130.8 g	\$22,670	24.7 g	\$2,470	197.79	\$25,024
Methamphetamine	760.15 g	\$124,017	3,631	\$635,446	1572.89 g	\$416,816
	Subtotal	\$146,687	Subtotal	\$637,916	Subtotal	\$441,840
Hallucinogen-Related						
Ecstasy (MDMA)	106 tabs	\$3,180	35 tabs	\$1,725	0	\$0
LSD	2 tabs	\$50	11 tabs	\$165	1 tabs	\$25
Psilocybin Mushrooms	0	\$0	5 g	\$225	0	\$0
	Subtotal	\$3,230	Subtotal	\$2,115	Subtotal	\$25
	Total Drug Value	\$1,947,107		\$5,773,279		\$1,161,835
	Total Cash Seized	\$50,325		\$109,159		\$47,071

Evaluating controlled substance trends is perhaps one of the most difficult areas for analysis. Drug preferences, availability, and pricing are in constant flux and typically do not remain constant from year to year.

The trend for 2015 showed an overall decrease in seizures of both controlled substances and cash. The values of drug seizures decreased from \$5.77M in 2014 to \$1.16M in 2015. The value of cash seizure decreased from \$109K in 2014 to \$47K in 2015.

2015 Employees of the Year

Civilian of the Year –Records Specialist Brian Youll

Dispatcher of the Year – Dispatcher Christy Smith

Leader of the Year – Sergeant Chris Gifford

Officer of the Year – Officer Steve Warnaca

2015 Service Awards

Outstanding Police Service

Sergeant Chris Gifford

Life Saving

Dispatcher Mackenzie Burnett

Officer Carl Lundquist

Officer Paul Overturf

Citizen's Award for Life Saving

Tom Trego

Purple Heart

Sergeant Chris Burke

Police Medal of Valor

Sergeant Chris Burke

2015 Years of Service Milestones

30 Years of Service

Officer Kim Horn

20 Years of Service

Lt. David Campbell

Lt. Scott Erickson

15 Years of Service

Patricia Rumfelt

Sgt. Chris Gifford

Deputy Chief Ed Mercer

Officer Terry Allen

10 Years of Service

Stacy Eldemar

Dee Ojard

Detective Shawn Phelps

5 Years of Service

Officer Brent Bartlett

Officer Carl Lundquist

Jessica Beck

Promotions

Sergeant Jeremy Weske was promoted from police officer to sergeant.

Erann Kalwara was promoted from communications manager to public safety manager.

Retirements

Kim Horn retired after 30 years of service to the City and Borough of Juneau.

Web References

<http://jpd/Orgchart.pdf>

<http://www.juneau.org/police/documents/2011StrategicPlan.pdf>

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<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/offense-definitions>

<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/recent-program-updates/reporting-rape-in-2013-revised>

<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/preliminary-semiannual-uniform-crime-report-january-june-2013>

<https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/clearances/main>

ⁱ In the past, if a person reported being raped multiple times by the same suspect, it was counted as one case. In this year's report, each occurrence is counted. For example, in past years if a person reported being raped every day for thirty days, it was counted as one case in the totals. This year that would be counted as thirty cases in the totals.