

2017 Annual Report

Review of 2016

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

Juneau Police Department 2016 Annual Report

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A Message from Police Chief Ed Mercer

It is my pleasure to present the 2017 Juneau Police Department Annual Report. The report outlines the activities and dedicated efforts of the officers and staff of the department throughout the past year, 2016.

As reported in last year's annual report, the community of Juneau continued to see increases in Uniform Crime Report (UCR) part 1 crimes with a few crime categories stabilizing. Two specific categories involving burglaries and property crime showed the most increases. I am encouraged to report that our case clearance rates is higher than the national average, and I attribute this achievement to our officers and the citizens of Juneau who work together to make our community safe.



Certainly the statistics show some very challenging areas that the police department has been addressing not only by thoroughly investigating these crimes but also taking a preventative approach in educating the public to reduce them from being victimized by protecting their homes and property. The police department has provided Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design tips to home and business owners as an effort to help reduce crime in the community.

I would like to thank Mayor Ken Koelsch, City Managers Rorie Watt and Mila Cosgrove, the entire City and Borough of Juneau Assembly, and all of the residents for their continued support of our efforts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Ed Mercer".

Ed Mercer

Core Values

In August 2013, the Juneau Police Department adopted a set of four core values: Respect, Courage, Service, and Integrity.



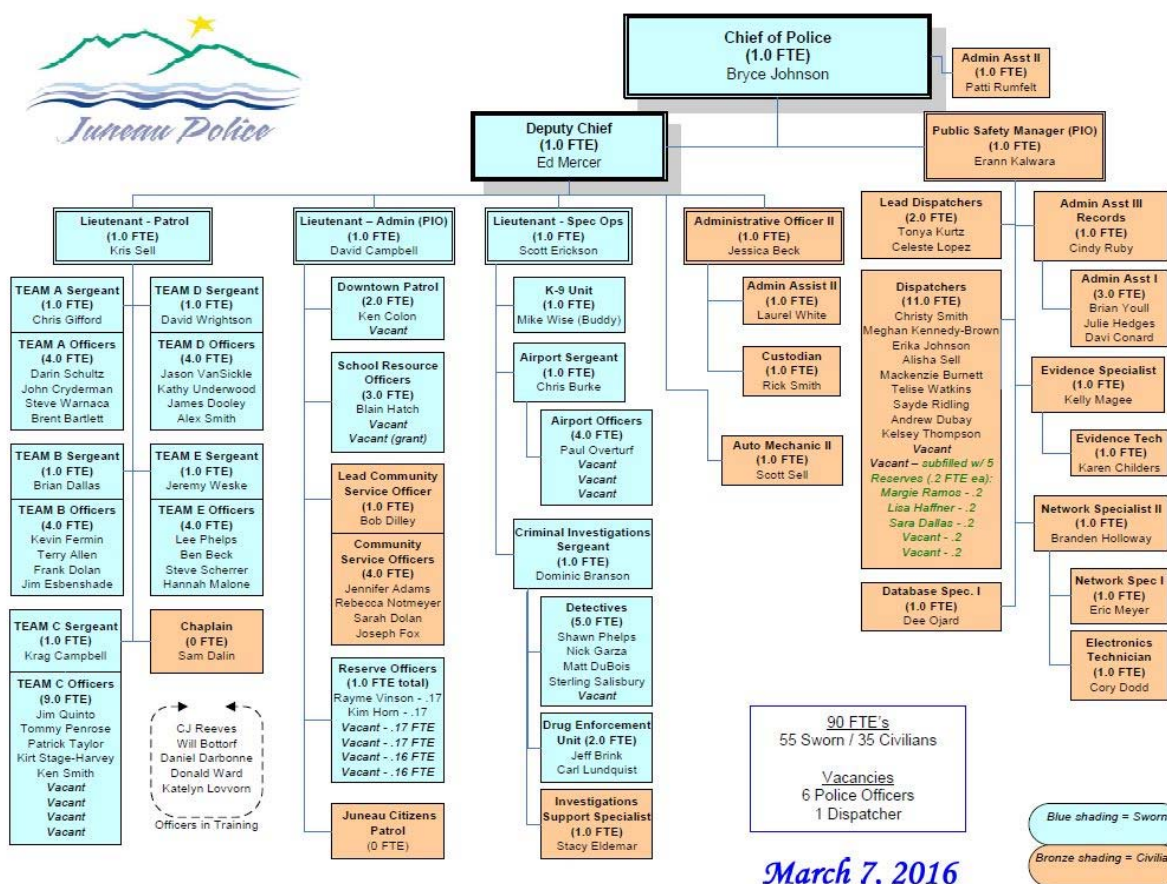
Mission Statement

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. At 55 officers, 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 fiscal activities, maintenance of the police facilities, and oversight of the Operations Division, which includes Patrol, Special Ops, and the Admin Lieutenant. The Deputy Chief is responsible for the overall direction and operation of JPD when the Chief is away.

Police Services Division – Reporting to the Chief, the Public Safety Manager is responsible for Dispatch, Records Unit, radio programs, computer systems and information technology staff.

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 the following: 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 arrest. 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. The last update occurred in 2011 when Rape was updated to include male victims. Prior to 2011, the UCR definition for Rape only applied to females. (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/recent-program-updates/reporting-rape-in-2013-revised>)

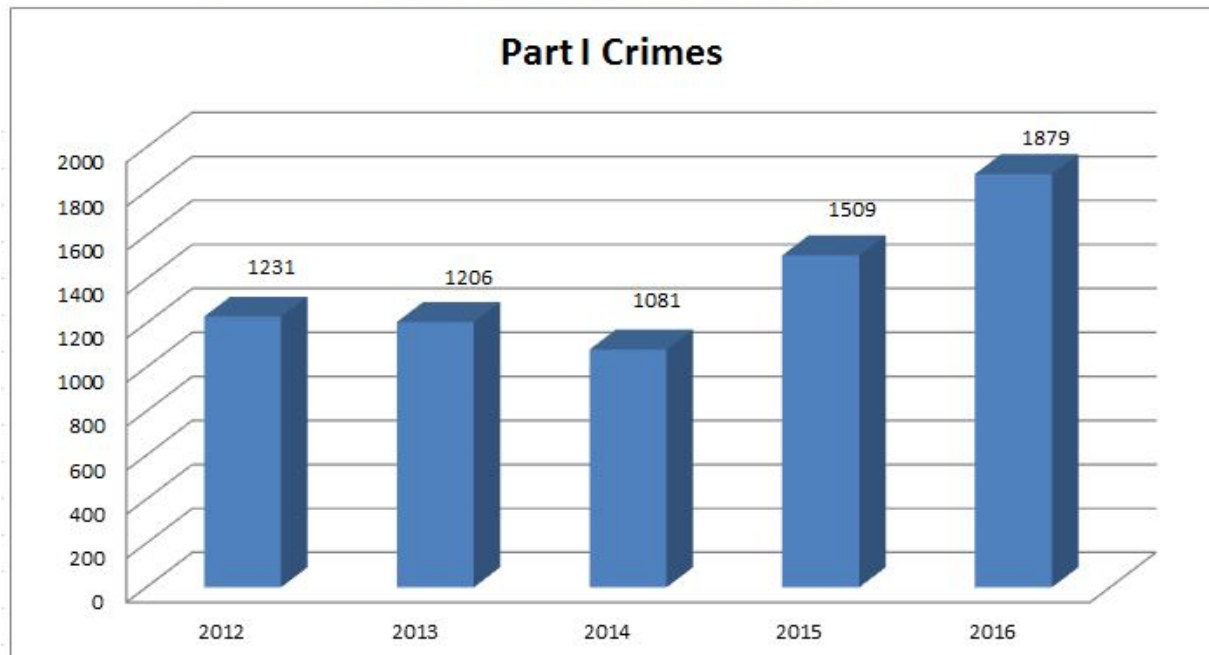
Finally, the FBI cautions against using UCR data to draw comparisons between cities that could “lead to simplistic and/or incomplete analysis that can often create misleading perceptions adversely affecting communities and their residents.” (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/preliminary-semiannual-uniform-crime-report-january-june-2013>) Therefore, the 2017 JPD Annual Report does not include any comparisons to other communities.

CBJ Trends for UCR Part I Crimes

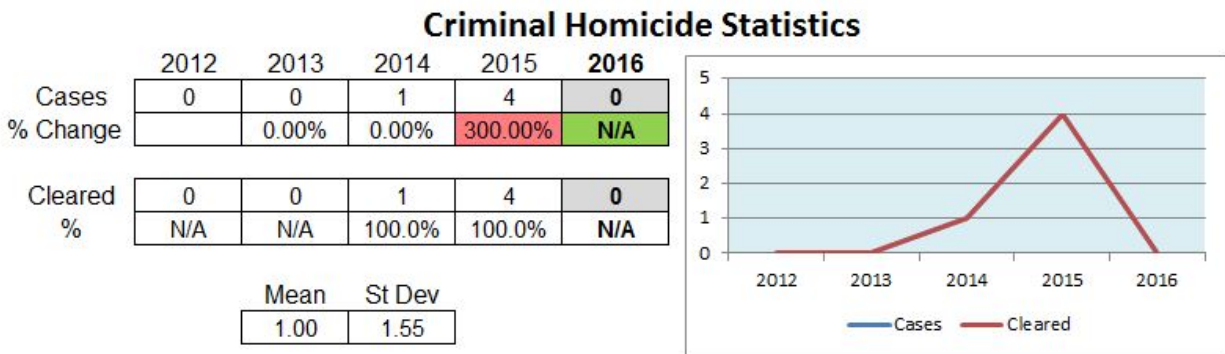
The trend for Part I Crimes from 2015 to 2016 saw an overall increase of 350 reported crimes, or an increase of 24.52%. 2016 marked the highest number of Part I Crimes over the past 5 years. The yearly average (mean) of Part I Crimes over the past 5 years is 1,381.2 crimes, with a standard deviation of 285.49. 2016's Part I Crimes total of 1,879 crimes is 498 reports higher than the average of 1,381, and is more than one standard deviation away from the mean.

Of the eight Part I categories, five categories saw an increase in reports, and three categories saw a decrease in reports. The largest increase by percentage was in Burglary, which saw an 83.4% increase. Aggravated Assault, Theft/Larceny, and Vehicle Theft all saw increases of over 20%. The most notable decrease was in Rape, which saw a 47% decrease. Each Part I Crime will be examined individually later in this report.

Part I Crimes								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change	Mean	St Dev
Homicide	0	0	1	4	0	N/A	1.00	1.55
Rape	9	18	23	68	36	-47.06%	30.80	20.55
Robbery	16	15	24	29	30	3.45%	22.80	6.31
Aggravated Assault	94	101	141	180	216	20.00%	146.40	46.50
Burglary	94	101	103	169	310	83.43%	155.40	81.93
Theft/Larceny	980	926	742	991	1212	22.30%	970.20	150.35
Vehicle Theft	30	36	31	59	73	23.73%	45.80	17.20
Arson	8	9	16	9	2	-77.78%	8.80	4.45
Overall	1231	1206	1081	1509	1879	24.52%	1381.20	285.49
% Change		-2.03%	-10.36%	39.59%	24.52%			



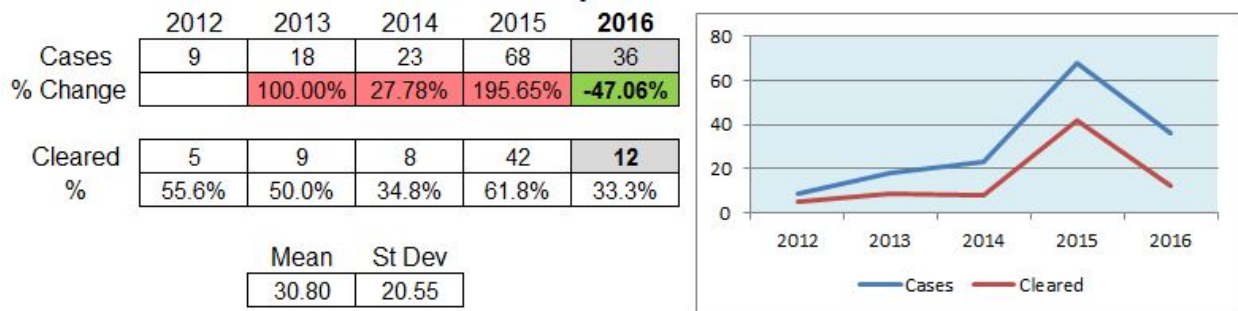
Criminal Homicide Statistics



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 decreased from four in 2015 to zero in 2016. The four homicides in 2015 were the highest number of homicides over the past five years.

Rape Statistics

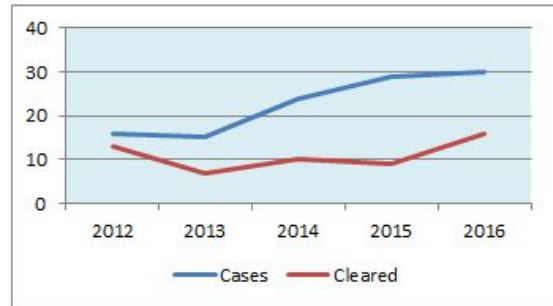


UCR definition of Rape – “Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.”

Rape Statistics Observations: Rape reports decreased from 68 cases in 2015 to 36 cases in 2016, for a 47% decrease. While the percentage degree is high, the large percentage decrease is a product of 2015 having the highest level of reports over the past five years. The 36 reports of rape in 2016 are the second highest number of reports over the past five years. With a mean of 30.8 and a standard deviation of 20.55, the 36 cases in 2016 are fairly close to the five-year statistical average. The 2016 Rape statistics also saw a decrease in the clearance rate to 33.3%, the lowest clearance rate in the past five years.

Robbery Statistics

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cases	16	15	24	29	30
% Change		-6.25%	60.00%	20.83%	3.45%
Cleared	13	7	10	9	16
%	81.3%	46.7%	41.7%	31.03%	53.3%
Mean	22.80				
St Dev	6.31				

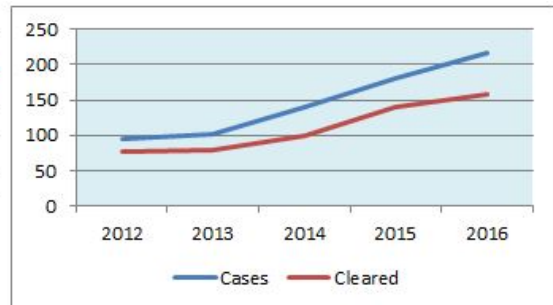


UCR definition of Robbery – “The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.”

Robbery Statistics Observations: The number of Robbery cases increased by only one report from 2015 to 2016, for an increase of 3.45%. 2016 had the highest number of Robbery cases in the past five years, with 30 reports. With a mean of 22.8 and standard deviation of 6.31, the 30 cases is more than one, but less than two, standard deviations from the mean. The clearance rate increased to 53.3%, which was the second highest clearance rate of the past five years.

Aggravated Assault Statistics

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cases	94	101	141	180	216
% Change		7.45%	39.60%	27.66%	20.00%
Cleared	76	80	100	140	157
%	80.9%	79.2%	70.9%	77.78%	72.7%
Mean	146.40				
St Dev	46.50				

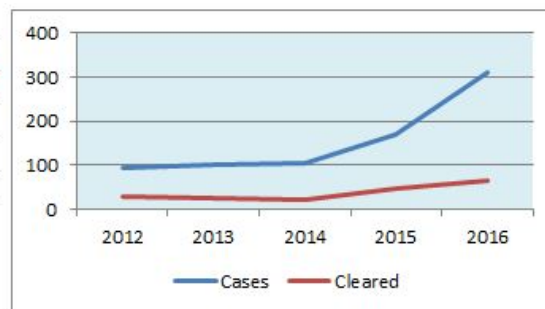


UCR definition of Aggravated Assault – “An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.”

Aggravated Assault Statistics Observations: The number of Aggravated Assault cases increased from 180 in 2015 to 216 in 2016, or a 20% increase. This was the fourth year in a row that saw an increase in Aggravated Assaults, and 2016 was the highest year over the past 5 years. The clearance rate decreased, but remained fairly high at 72.7%.

Burglary Statistics

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cases	94	101	103	169	310
% Change		7.45%	1.98%	64.08%	83.43%
Cleared	28	27	21	47	65
%	29.8%	26.7%	20.4%	27.81%	21.0%
Mean	155.40				
St Dev	81.93				

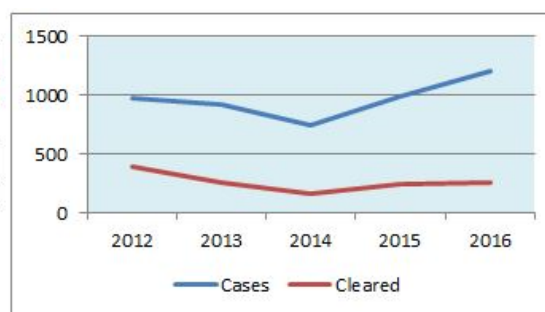


UCR definition of Burglary – “The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.”

Burglary Statistics Observations: Burglary reports increased for the fourth year in a row. The number of Burglary reports increased from 169 in 2015 to 310 in 2016, or an 83.4% increase. 2016 saw the highest number of Burglary cases in the past five years. With a mean of 155.4 and standard deviation of 81.9, the 310 cases in 2016 were almost two full standard deviations from the average. The clearance rate in 2015 did decrease to the lowest level of 21.0%.

Theft/Larceny Statistics

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cases	980	926	742	991	1212
% Change		-5.51%	-19.87%	33.56%	22.30%
Cleared	399	254	169	237	262
%	40.7%	27.4%	22.8%	23.92%	21.6%
Mean	970.20				
St Dev	150.35				

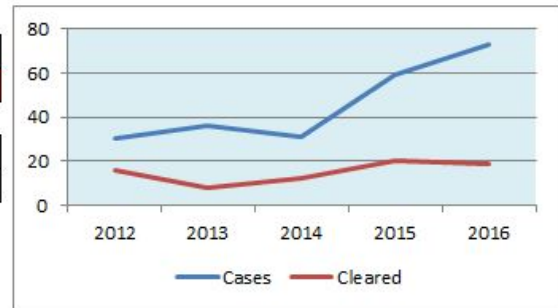


UCR definition of Theft/Larceny – “The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.”

Theft/Larceny Statistics Observations: The number of Theft/Larceny reports increased for the second year in a row. The rate increased from 991 in 2015 to 1212 in 2016, or a 22.3% increase. With a mean of 970.2 and a standard deviation of 150.35, the number of Theft/Larceny reports in 2016 is more than one standard deviation from the mean. The clearance rate decreased to the lowest level of 21.6%.

Vehicle Theft Statistics

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cases	30	36	31	59	73
% Change		20.00%	-13.89%	90.32%	23.73%
Cleared	16	8	12	20	19
%	53.3%	22.2%	38.7%	33.90%	26.0%
Mean		St Dev			
45.80		17.20			

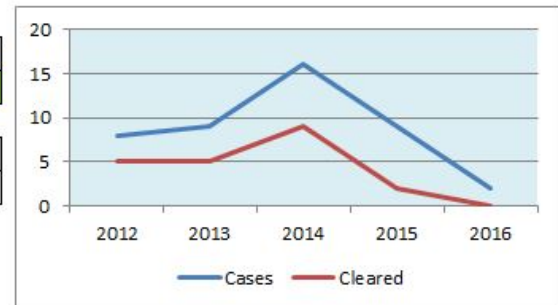


UCR definition of Vehicle Theft – “The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails.”

Vehicle Theft Statistics Observations: The number of Vehicle Theft cases increased from 59 cases in 2015 to 73 cases in 2016, or a 23.73% increase. 2016 had the highest number of Vehicle Thefts in the past five years. With a mean of 45.8 and a standard deviation of 17.2, the 73 cases were greater than one standard deviation from the mean. The clearance rate fell for the second year to 26.0%, which was the second lowest clearance rate over the past five years.

Arson Statistics

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cases	8	9	16	9	2
% Change		12.50%	77.78%	-43.75%	-77.78%
Cleared	5	5	9	2	0
%	62.5%	55.6%	56.3%	22.22%	0.0%
Mean		St Dev			
8.80		4.45			



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: Arson reports decreased for the second year in a row. The number of Arson cases fell from 9 in 2015 to 2 in 2016, or a 77.8% decrease. 2016 saw the lowest number of Arson reports 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 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://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/topic-pages/clearances>)

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 (e.g. suicide or justifiably killed by police or citizen); 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://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/topic-pages/clearances>)

The chart below illustrates the comparison between the National and CBJ clearance rates for 2016. The chart does not address Arson, because the FBI web page did not list the 2016 clearance rate for Arson.

	National 2016	CBJ 2016
Criminal Homicide	59.4%	n/a
Rape	36.5%	33.3%
Robbery	259.6%	53.3%
Aggravated Assault	53.3%	72.7%
Burglary	13.1%	21.0%
Theft/Larceny	20.4%	21.6%
Vehicle Theft	13.3%	26.0%

In 2016, the CBJ clearance rates exceeded the National average in every category except Rape. The National clearance rate for Rape was 36.5%, and the CBJ clearance rate was 33.3%.

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

CBJ Trends for UCR Part II Crimes

		2012	2012	2014	2015	2016	% Change	Mean	St Dev
9	Simple Assault	588	475	528	589	587	-0.3%	553.40	45.57
10	Forgery/Counterfeit	11	9	24	14	9	-35.7%	13.40	5.61
11	Fraud	55	60	35	81	92	13.6%	64.60	20.05
12	Embezzlement	13	19	5	17	21	23.5%	15.00	5.66
13	Stolen Property	2	6	0	0	2	n/a	2.00	2.19
14	Vandalism	347	246	177	245	280	14.3%	259.00	55.27
15	Weapons	12	21	17	16	14	-12.5%	16.00	3.03
16	Prostitution/Vice	0	1	0	2	0	-100.0%	0.60	0.80
17	Sex Offenses	49	50	55	38	37	-2.6%	45.80	7.08
18	Drug	98	135	109	86	64	-25.6%	98.40	23.62
19	Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	0.00
20	Family & Children	1	5	14	11	2	-81.8%	6.60	5.08
21	DWI	210	166	169	137	146	6.6%	165.60	25.24
22	Liquor Laws	97	83	82	45	26	-42.2%	66.60	26.63
23	Drunkenness	0	0	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.40	0.49
24	Disorderly Conduct	10	16	26	36	31	-13.9%	23.80	9.56
25	Vagrancy	1	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.20	0.40
26	All Other	393	344	360	551	770	39.7%	483.60	160.96
27	Suspicion	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%	0.20	0.40
28	Curfew	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	0.00
29	Runaways	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	0.00
Total		1887	1636	1603	1869	2081			

UCR Part II Crimes are comprised of 21 lower level offenses, as follows: 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>)

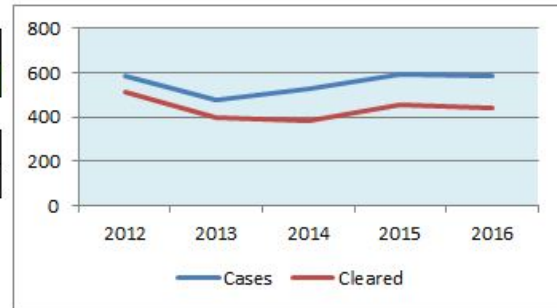
The data collected on Part II Crimes is not as comprehensive as the data collected on Part I Crimes. Part I Crime statistics track reported crime. The FBI only requires that arrests are tracked on Part II Crime, but JPD has elected to track reported Part II Crimes. Also, once a Part I Crime is cleared, 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 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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cases	588	475	528	589	587
% Change		-19.22%	11.16%	11.55%	-0.34%
Cleared	516	396	384	456	443
%	87.8%	83.4%	72.7%	77.42%	75.5%
Mean		St Dev			
553.40		45.57			

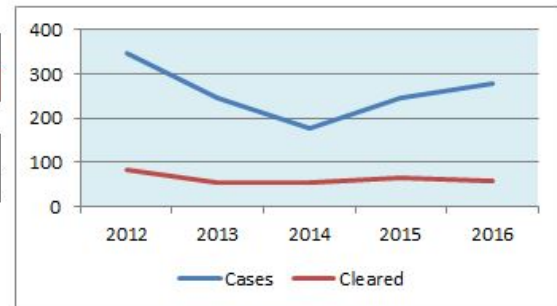


UCR definition of Simple Assault – “Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or no serious or aggravated injury resulted to the victim.”

Simple Assault Statistics Observations: The number of Simple Assaults remained relatively unchanged with 589 reports in 2015 and 587 reports in 2016, or a 0.3% decrease. With a mean of 553 and standard deviation of 45.6, the 587 cases from 2016 are within one standard deviation of the five-year average. The clearance rate dipped to 75.5% and was the second lowest of the past five years.

Vandalism Statistics

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cases	347	246	177	245	280
% Change		-29.11%	-28.05%	38.42%	14.29%
Cleared	82	54	54	65	58
%	23.63%	21.95%	30.51%	26.53%	20.7%
Mean		St Dev			
259.00		55.27			



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.”

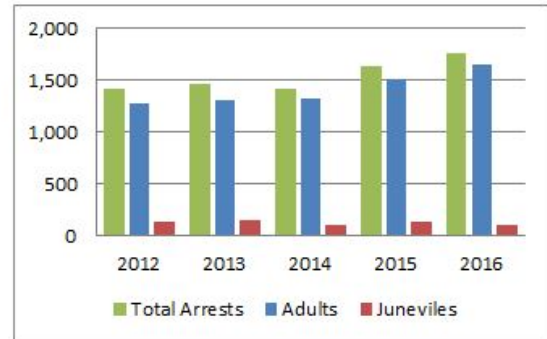
Vandalism Statistics Observations: Vandalism cases increased for the second year in a row. The number of Vandalism cases increased from 245 in 2015 to 280 in 2016, or a 14.3% increase. With a mean of 259 and a standard deviation of 55.3, the 280 cases are within one standard deviation of the five-year average. The 280 cases were the second highest number over the past five years. The clearance rate for Vandalism fell to 20.7%, which was lowest of the past five years.

Arrests 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.”

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Arrests	1,416	1,459	1,414	1,641	1,760
Arrests - Adults	1,281	1,314	1,318	1,512	1,651
Arrests - Juveniles	135	145	96	129	109
DV Arrests	163	168	267	223	210

	Change	Mean	St Dev
Arrests '15 -'16	7.25%	1,538	138.85



Arrests increased for the second year in a row. From 2015 to 2016, overall arrests increased by 7.255%. With a mean of 1,538 arrests and a standard deviation of 138.85, the 1,760 arrests in 2016 was greater than one standard deviation above the five-year average. 2016 had the highest number of arrests in the five-year period, while 2015 had the second highest number of arrests. Juvenile arrests decreased to 109 arrests in 2016.

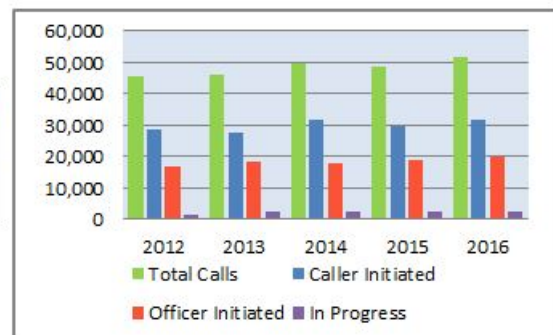
The subcategory of DV Arrests in 2016 saw a decrease from 2015. The number of DV arrests decreased from 223 in 2015 to 210 in 2016. 2016 was near the five-year average of 206 arrests.

Calls for Service

A Call for Service occurs any time a citizen asks for, or needs, assistance from the Police 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 a Records Management System (RMS) case.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Calls	45,568	45,928	49,673	48,741	51,820
Caller-Initiated	28,650	27,770	31,619	29,815	31,965
Officer-Initiated	16,918	18,158	18,054	18,926	19,855
In Progress	1,273	2,562	2,614	2,280	2,565

	Change	Mean	St Dev
Calls '15 -'16	6.32%	48,346	2347.32



From 2015 to 2016, Calls for Service increased by 6.32%, with 48,741 calls in 2015 and 51,820 calls in 2016. 2016 had the highest number of calls over the past five years, and each subcategory saw an increase.

Use of Force Statistics

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Change	Mean	St Dev
Baton	0	0	1	0	1	n/a	0.4	0.49
Hands	19	20	14	8	12	50.00%	14.6	4.45
Pepper Spray	7	3	3	2	4	100.00%	3.8	1.72
Taser	13	12	21	16	13	-18.75%	15	3.29
Shots Fired	0	0	0	0	1	n/a	0.2	0.40
Force Totals	39	35	39	26	31	19.23%	34	4.98
Arrests	1,416	1,459	1,414	1,641	1,760	7.25%	1538	138.85
% Force	2.75%	2.40%	2.76%	1.58%	1.76%			
% Baton	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.06%			
% Hands	1.34%	1.37%	0.99%	0.49%	0.68%			
% Pepper Spray	0.49%	0.21%	0.21%	0.12%	0.23%			
% Taser	0.92%	0.82%	1.49%	0.98%	0.74%			
% Shots Fired	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%			

There was an increase of 5 applications of force from 2015 to 2016. There were 26 applications of force in 2015, and 31 applications in 2016. The rate of use for Baton, Hands, Pepper Spray, and Shots Fired all increased, while the rate of use of Taser decreased.

Police officers are authorized by Alaska state law to use force to overcome a person's resistance to being taken into custody. Therefore, it is logical to compare use of force rates with the number of people arrested.

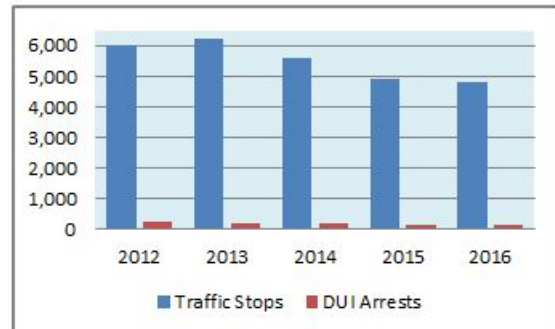
2016 had the largest number of arrests over the last five years, at 1,760. The average number of arrests over the last five years was 1,538 per year, with a standard deviation of 138.85. The 1,760 arrests in 2016 exceeded the five-year average by more than one standard deviation.

The 31 applications of force in 2016 was the second lowest number of the five-year period. The five-year average for use of force was 34 applications, with a standard deviation of 4.98. The 2016 use of force rate was below the five-year average, but within one standard deviation. The overall use of force rate remained below 2% for the second year in a row.

Traffic Stops and DUI

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Traffic Stops	6,017	6,241	5,576	4,899	4,787
Change	Mean				
	-2.29%	5,504	581.66		

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
DUI Arrests	219	179	174	134	155
Change	Mean				
	15.67%	172	28.27		



The number of traffic stops in 2016 decreased by 2.29%, with 4,899 stops in 2015 and 4,787 stops in 2016. 2016 marked the lowest number of traffic stops during the past five years. With a mean of 5,504 and a standard deviation of 581.6, the 4,787 stops in 2016 was more than one standard deviation away from the five-year average. 2016 averaged approximately 13.1 traffic stops per day, compared to 2015 which averaged approximately 13.4 traffic stops per day.

The number of Driving Under the Influence arrests increased from 134 in 2015 to 155 in 2016, for an increase of approximately 15.7%. With a mean of 172 and a standard deviation of 28.27, the 155 DUI arrests in 2016 was less than one standard deviation below the five-year average. 2016 had the second lowest number of DUI arrests during the previous five years.

Citations

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change	Mean	St Dev
ABVEH	20	16	13	13	14	29	107.14%	18	6
CMV/CPV	23	10	15	13	5	2	-60.00%	11	7
EQUIPMENT	140	247	217	208	179	233	30.17%	204	36
INSURANCE	380	586	603	682	574	446	-22.30%	545	101
LICENSING	377	350	368	374	303	155	-48.84%	321	78
MOVING	1,122	1,039	911	627	491	264	-46.23%	742	307
MVC	46	56	14	6	1	4	300.00%	21	22
PARKING	4,896	4,075	1,290	5,111	4,369	4,287	-1.88%	4,005	1,265
REGISTRATION	387	557	344	345	260	198	-23.85%	349	112
RESTRAINT	60	45	27	40	16	4	-75.00%	32	19

Controlled Substances Trends

	2014 Seizures		2015 Seizures		2016 Seizures	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Marijuana-Related						
Hashish	33 g	\$2,500	1.4 g	\$175	95.7 g	\$14,355
Marijuana	15,285 g	\$458,542	5502.05 g	\$137,551	4077.6 g	\$102,061
Marijuana Grows	3 plants	\$6,000	148 plants	\$296,000	10	\$20,000
Marijuana Edibles	0	\$0	0	\$0	60 d.u.	\$600
	Subtotal	\$467,042	Subtotal	\$433,726	Subtotal	\$137,016
Opium/Pill-Related						
Clonazepan/Loraxepam	40 pills	\$366	6 pills	\$120	48 pills	\$521
Fentanyl	400 mic g	\$1,600	400 mic g	\$200	1 pill	\$60
Heroin	4,650 g	\$4,650,000	337.76	\$270,184	106.5	\$84,320
Hydrocodone/Methadon	323 pills	\$12,920	198.5	\$7,980	18 pills	\$860
Misc Pills	11 pills	\$1,320	107 pills	\$7,760	85.5 pills	\$1,275
	Subtotal	\$4,666,206	Subtotal	\$286,244	Subtotal	\$87,036
Stimulant-Related						
Cocaine	24.7 g	\$2,470	197.79	\$25,024	86.9 g	\$10,856
Methamphetamine	3,631	\$635,446	1572.89 g	\$416,816	1234.6 g	\$300,295
	Subtotal	\$637,916	Subtotal	\$441,840	Subtotal	\$311,151
Hallucinogen-Related						
Ecstasy (MDMA)	35 tabs	\$1,725	0	\$0	3 pills, + g	\$434
LSD	11 tabs	\$165	1 tabs	\$25	1 tab	\$40
Psilocybin Mushrooms	5 g	\$225	0	\$0	.47 g	\$19
	Subtotal	\$2,115	Subtotal	\$25	Subtotal	\$493
	Total Drug Value	\$5,773,279		\$1,161,835		\$535,696
	Total Cash Seized	\$109,159		\$47,071		\$10,923

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 2016 showed an overall decrease in seizures of both controlled substances and cash. The values of drug seizures decreased from \$1.16M in 2015 to \$535K in 2016. The value of cash seizure decreased from \$47K in 2015 to \$10.9K in 2016.

2016 Employees of the Year

Civilian of the Year – Eric Meyer



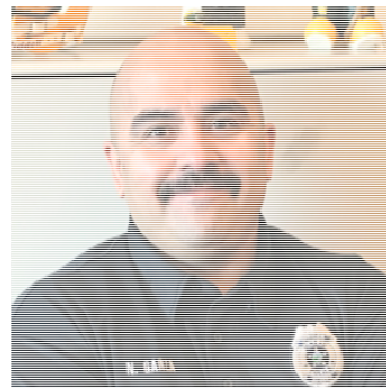
Dispatcher of the Year – Erika Johnson



Leader of the Year – Jeremy Weske



Officer of the Year – Nick Garza



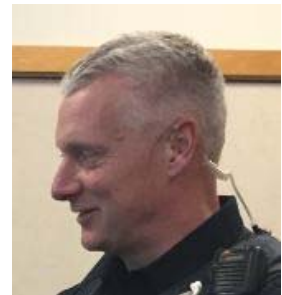
2016 Life Saving Medals



Sergeant David Wrightson: On 02/28/2016, Sergeant Wrightson performed CPR on a man in cardiac arrest at the Juneau International Airport. The man was resuscitated and transported to the Bartlett Regional Hospital where he recovered.

Additionally, Sergeant Wrightson retired on April 26th, 2016, with over 21 years of service with the Juneau Police Department. Congratulations Sergeant Wrightson on your retirement. You've earned it!

Officer James Esbenshade: On 07/21/2016, Officer Esbenshade responded to a medical call where a female stopped breathing. Officer Esbenshade arrived on scene first and performed CPR on the female until paramedics from Capital City Fire Rescue arrived. The female was transported to the Bartlett Regional Hospital where she recovered.



Officer James Quinto: On 10/17/2016, Officer Quinto performed CPR on a man in cardiac arrest at the Juneau International Airport. The man was resuscitated and transported to the Bartlett Regional Hospital where he recovered.

Sergeant Brian Dallas: On 12/04/2016, Sergeant Dallas responded to a medical call where a female was in cardiac arrest. Sergeant Dallas arrived at the residence within minutes and began performing CPR. CCFR medics arrived approximately 11 minutes later and took over from Sergeant Dallas. The female was transported to the Bartlett Regional Hospital, then medevac'd to Seattle where she recovered.



2016 Years of Service Milestones

30 Years of Service

Kelly Magee

20 Years of Service

Tonya Kurtz

10 Years of Service

Ken Colon

Christy Smith

Jeremy Weske

5 Years of Service

Ben Beck

Erika Johnson

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