

PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU
CENTRAL PRECINCT

THE CENTRAL PRECINCT ENTERTAINMENT ZONE

HERMAN GOLDSTEIN AWARD APPLICATION



CHARLIE HALES, MAYOR
LAWRENCE P. O'DEA III, CHIEF OF POLICE

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SUMMARY

Downtown Portland has a robust night life which brings citizens of the city together for cultural and entertainment events. The area known as “Old Town” houses a number of bars, taverns and concert venues. This area contributes significantly to the downtown business environment and a large number of citizens enjoy the opportunities afforded by the easy access to entertainment.

Unfortunately, this area has also had a history of being difficult to control from a public safety perspective. Fights, vandalism, disorderly conduct as well as property crimes such as car prowls plague the area, requiring significant resources from the Portland Police Bureau’s (PPB) Central Precinct.

In response to these issues a problem-solving approach was adopted to attempt to improve public safety in the downtown area.

SCAN

To help improve the safety of citizen’s coming to enjoy downtown Portland as well as reduce the demand on Central Precinct, the Office of Neighborhood Involvement – Crime Prevention (ONI), Central Precinct, representatives from the Mayor’s Office, the Portland Bureau of Transportation, business and property owners, The Old Town Chinatown Community Association and the Safe Nightlife Advocacy Partnership (now Big Village) partnered to identify possible solutions.

The initial response began with a scan of the area. This included conversations with business owners, residents and police officers working the area. It also included an overview of recent activity to determine if there were any areas which might be worth focusing on in particular.

Based on anecdotal evidence it appeared that an area north of W. Burnside Blvd. roughly from the Willamette River to N.W. 5th Ave. contained a large portion of the activity in the downtown area.

An analysis by the Portland Police Bureau’s Crime Analysis Unit confirmed this. Calls for service in downtown Portland were heavily concentrated in from W. Burnside north to N.W. Everett St. and from NW 2nd St. west NW 4th St. Figure 1 displays the top 10 calls for service in Central Precinct¹:

Figure 1. Top 10 Calls for Service In Downtown Portland (March 1st, 2012 to August 31st, 2012)

Location	Calls for Service	% of Top 10 Calls for Service	In Target Area
NW 3rd Ave. and NW Couch St.	169	21.1%	Yes
205 NW 4th Ave.	112	14.0%	Yes
NW 4th Ave. and NW Couch St.	95	11.9%	Yes
NW 4th Ave. and NW Davis St.	81	10.1%	Yes
NW 2nd Ave. and NW Couch St.	76	9.5%	Yes
28 NW 4th Ave.	73	9.1%	Yes
204 SW Yamhill St.	57	7.1%	No
318 SW 3rd St.	48	6.0%	No
1 SW 3rd St.	45	5.6%	Adjacent
904 NW Couch St.	44	5.5%	No
Total Calls	800	100.0%	

The scan revealed that the area in question accounted for over 75% of the calls occurring in the Top 10 locations and if the adjacent location was included this number rose to 81% (See Appendix A for map and call list).

¹ This excludes police facilities, hospitals and locations where crime is reported but does not occur at the location. Data access Sept. 2012 via CAMIN for downtown Portland Police districts.

ANALYSIS

Based on this scan it was decided to focus on this area and attempt to identify a new strategy for addressing public safety concerns while allowing the area to continue to serve as an entertainment hub.

Additional analysis and research was conducted to identify strategies to accomplish the goal of improving public safety, reducing crime and reducing citizen calls for service. This included visits to Vancouver, British Columbia's, entertainment zone, as well as consulting with other jurisdiction such as Austin, Texas.

It appeared that the creation of an Entertainment Zone with possible street closures at certain hours and the creation of dedicated team to address the issue could be a potential solution to the problems faced by the area. However, prior to implementing any solution additional analysis was required.

Crime Prevention and police personnel conducted community outreach to assess the impact of creating a dedicated Entertainment Zone which included street closures. This process revealed several concerns that needed to be addressed prior to implementing any response:

- **Concern** – The initial proposed closure time, 9 p.m., would negatively impact daytime businesses .

Solution – Move the closure time to 10 P.M., to alleviate the problems of an earlier closure.

- **Concern** – The already high levels of noise generated by this area will negatively affect residents (many of whom were on limited income or faced other housing challenges)

Solution – The reduced vehicle traffic may address this issue. To ensure that noise does not become an even greater issue officers on the detail would be trained and carry decibel meters to aid in increased enforcement of noise ordinances. This should improve livability.

- **Concern** – Street closures will create a “festival” atmosphere.

Solution – Increased enforcement of drinking in public should reduce this threat and the street closures will remain pedestrian only (disallowing vendors and other potential issues which could create the “festival” environment).

- **Concern** – The closure will disrupt traffic flow.

Solution – Working with transportation officials to develop both detour signs and effective detour routes should mitigate this concern. Ideally, the closure will also reducing “cruising” which has been an issue in the area.

- **Concern** – Increased pedestrian traffic will require additional clean-up.

Solution – If the project proves viable the issues with litter can be examined and additional cleaning crew assigned if necessary.

- **Concern** – Disabled residents will lose street access.

Solution – Make accommodation for disabled persons (this is also required by law) so that there access to the area and services is reduced.

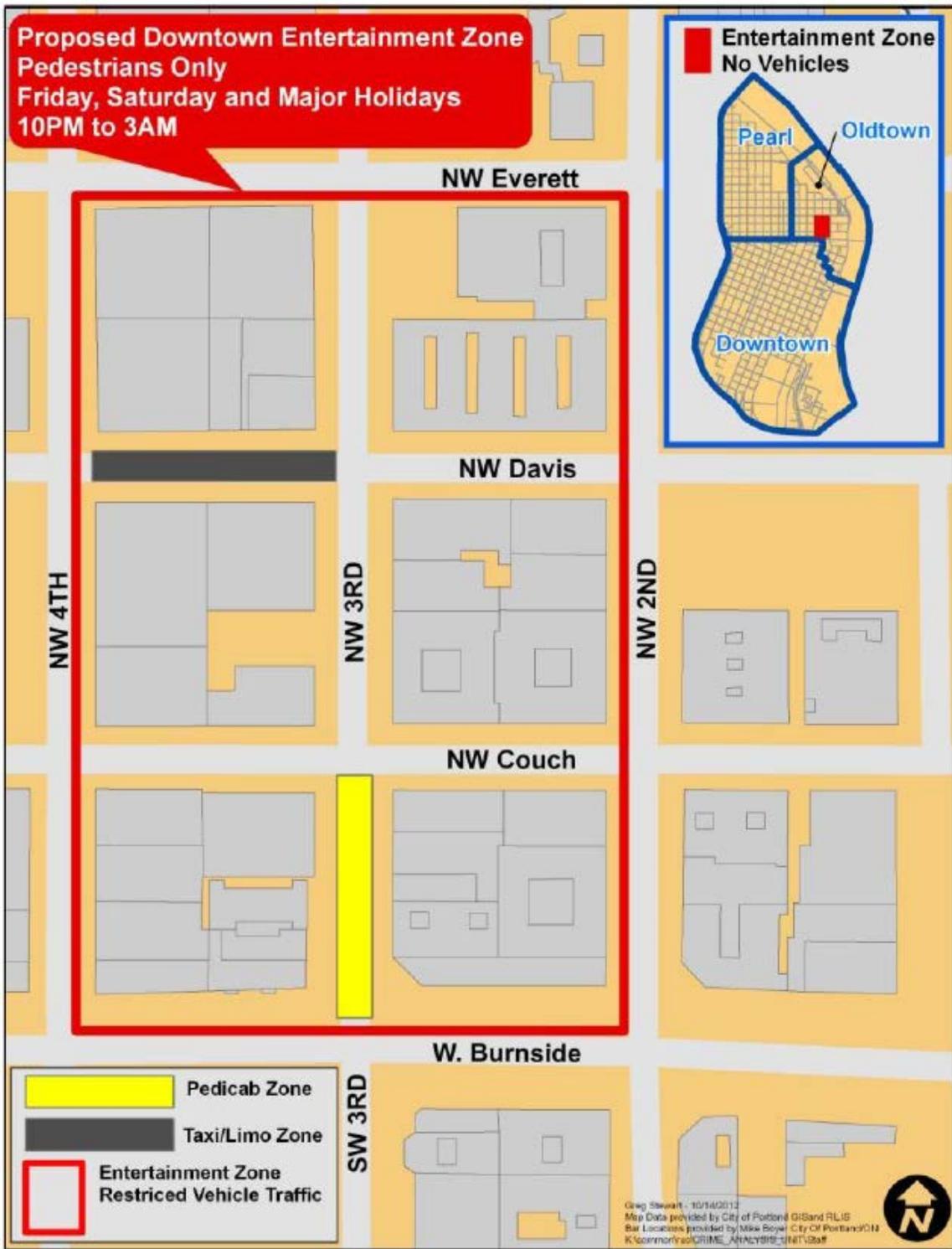
- **Concern** – Increased police will create a “crackdown” atmosphere.

Solution – Adopt the Vancouver, B.C. model of officers taking a “meet and greet” approach to policing in the area. Also, rely on high visibility patrol to discourage bad actors and the identification of root issues to reduce the underlying causes of disorder in the area.

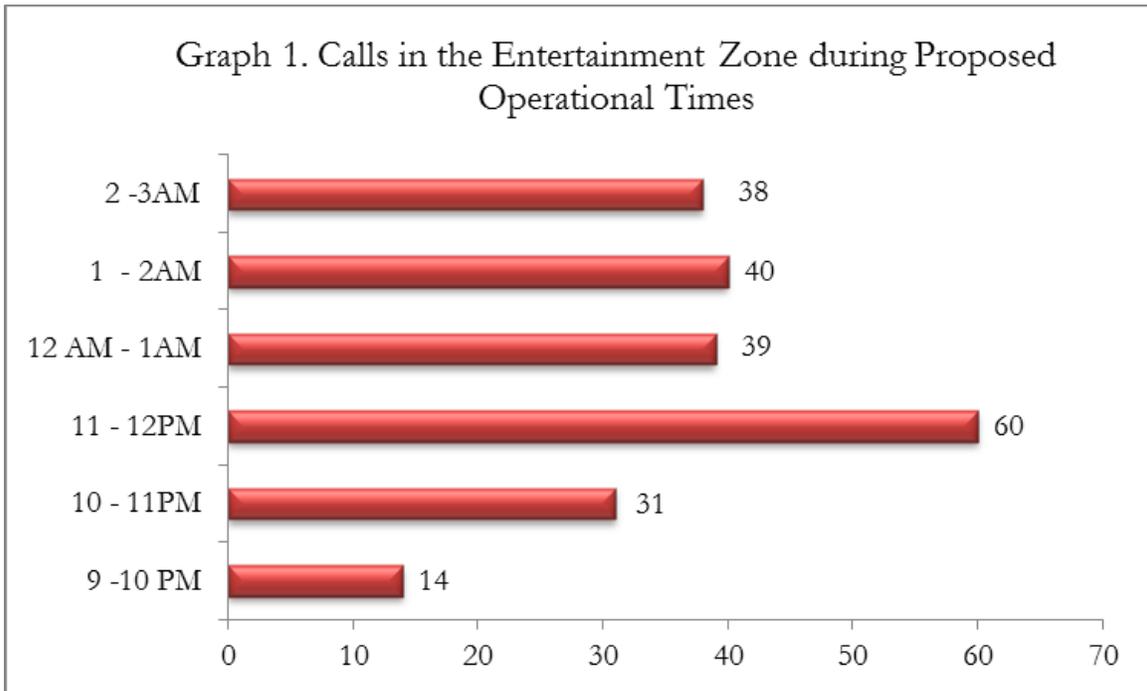
Analyses confirmed that the proposed street closure hours (10 p.m. Friday to 3 a.m. Saturday and again from 10 p.m. Saturday until 3 a.m. Sunday) were consistent with high levels of anti-social activity. The types of activity generally associated with Old Town during the proposed street closure hours included drinking in public, fights, disturbances, assaults as well as vandalism and larceny, such as car prowls, to the individuals frequently the area.

Central Precinct and ONI Crime Prevention began to envision a possible solution in the creation of an entertainment zone in this area (see Appendix B). The Crime Analysis Unit was asked to analyze activity in the area from during the days and times proposed from January 1st, 2012 to March 31st, 2012.

Figure 2 provides a map of the area:



There was significant call activity during this time. Graph 1 displays this:



The analysis phase also consisted of researching other entertainment districts (see links in Appendix B). Entertainment districts in San Francisco, Maryland, New York and Dallas were studied. The knowledge gained in this process was applied to the response.

However, because of concerns over the impact of the project it was decided to conduct a pilot project. This pilot project would extend from December 28, 2012 through April 1, 2013. After the project analysis would be conducted to determine if the project was having the desired impact and to assess unintended consequences (see the analysis section for the results associated with the pilot project). This analysis would include both crime data as well as data on pre-identified concerns shared by the residents of the area.

These concerns included:

- Potential decreased in safety
- Excessive noise
- Traffic congestion
- Area accessibility

Residents were assured that these concerns would be addressed in during the analysis of the pilot project.

RESPONSE

Based upon the scanning and analysis, the partner agencies developed a response involving the closing of streets in the high call area during peak hours. The street closures were supplemented by the use of a designated team of officers primarily focused on patrolling the area. It was hoped that street closures would open up the area, reducing tensions from highly crowded streets and sidewalks and avoiding the confrontations that accompanied this congestion. This would also increase visibility for the police patrolling the area allowing them to better monitor the streets and bars, discouraging anti-social behavior through high visibility patrol and allowing the officer patrolling the area to intervene more quickly when disputes arose.

To help inform and educate the public on the program ONI Crime Prevention Specialists attended a number of meetings. This process was included in the Scan, Analysis and Response portions of the plan and remains ongoing. A list of meetings attended by ONI is contained in Appendix C).

The street closures and use of a designated team allowed the officers patrolling the area to develop closer ties to other potential guardians, such as security personnel, bar owners, vendors at street food carts and parking lot attendants. These individuals provided valuable intelligence on potential problems, unruly persons and additional strategies which might improve safety in the area.

For physical design, cab and limousine parking for pickup and drop off was added. This allowed persons to leave the area more quickly, further reducing congestion. The closing of the streets to vehicle traffic and the use of designated ingress and egress for cabs and limousines helped relieve congestion and provided people who wanted to come and go from the Entertainment Zone clear methods and locations for transportation. (see Appendix C).

Full-time Entertainment Zone Detail police officers worked closely with local residents and business owners to address issues before they became major problems. This work included regular foot patrols in the area but also involved meetings with area stakeholders aimed at solving some of the problems which lead to the disordered environment. Of equal importance was the inclusion of a representative of the Portland Fire Bureau (the Fire Marshal) to assist the team in working with location that were overcrowded and the inclusion of the member of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC). This body is responsible for regulating alcohol sale in the state of Oregon. They assisted the team by helping ensure that the locations serving alcohol followed best practices.

This combined team was active in the field. They attended roll-calls together every Friday and Saturday night prior to the street closure and patrolled together. It was common for a location to receive a joint visit from the police, fire marshal and OLCC agent together. This improved communication and added a great deal of flexibility in terms of addressing issues.

Examples of this activity include working with the Bureau of Transportation on signage and road way usage, and partnering with area taxi companies to develop improved methods for dropping off and picking up customers. Especially impactful in this initiative was working to

minimize the impact of “party buses” which had previously delivered large groups of highly intoxicated individuals directly to area bars. Addressing this factor reduced the impact of large groups of intoxicated people developing “mob” mentalities and creating large disturbances. Another tactic to help reduce crowds of intoxicated individuals included the increasing the use of “slow close” tactics by area bars (instead of cutting the patrons off and closing immediately the locations first stopped serving alcohol and then allowed patrons to leave over a period of time).

These strategies, partnered with increasingly visible officer patrols reduced problematic activities without necessitating direct police action. This created a virtuous cycle where the detail was able to spend increased amounts of time solving the root causes of disorder as opposed to cleaning up the after effects.

Additional responses focused on increasing the capabilities of the local businesses to improve public safety. These efforts included the creation of the first Portland Bar Academy. This program was created by the Big Village Coalition and the Old Town Hospitality Group as part of the outgrowth of partnerships formed during the outreach associated with this project. It was managed by these groups, independent of the City.

Finally, a major component of the ongoing success of this program was (and is) Bi-Annual Bar Summits. These summits are coordinated by both ONI and the PPB. They are free and all Central Precinct area bars are invited. They offer trainings and opportunities for police and bar owners to work jointly on addressing problems. The trainings consist of both topics identified as trends (for instance the PPB Gang Enforcement Team taught a class on gang identification in response to emerging gang problems) as well as foundational skills such as recognizing when a patron has been over-served or when a location is exceeding its safe capacity in terms of the number of patrons.

ASSESSMENT

This initiative was assessed multiple times during its implementation and adjustments made in response to the analysis.

Crime Data

Assessment – January to March 2013

The first assessment was conducted after three months. This was the pilot project portion of the initiative.

This assessment found that aggravated assaults, simple assaults, larceny and vandalism offenses had all declined during the times the Entertainment Zone was active (Friday 10 p.m. to Saturday 3 a.m. and Saturday 10 p.m. to Sunday 3 p.m.). This was in line with the goals of the initiative. Additionally, it appeared that officers were much more active in the area as evidenced by a marked increase in self-initiated calls (from 181 in 2012 to 347 in 2013). Appendix E contains additional information.

However, given the limited data available at the time conclusion were drawn regarding the program.

Assessment – January to August 2013

An additional analysis was conducted in September 2013 examining the first eight months of the program. This analysis supported the initial findings. There was a marked drop in both Part I and Part II offenses (from 163 offenses in 2012 during this time to 115 in 2013 during this time). Additionally, when examining selected offenses it appeared that the identified victim-specific crimes (Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Disorderly Conduct, Larceny and Vandalism) all dropped while enforcement-centric offenses (DUII, Liquor Violations) had increased.

Officers involved in the program were interviewed about the benefits and drawbacks of the initiative. Officers were very positive and reported that in particular the street closures greatly improved their ability to observe the area and intervene in disputes and disturbance before they escalated to fights. Officers reported that prior to the street closures they would often walk the area but be restricted to crowded sidewalks with traffic and crowding impeding their ability to observe the area. They also felt that they were more visible to citizens in the Entertainment Zone and that this increased visibility was beneficial as well. Officers attributed these changes to reduced congestion and the ability to walk in the middle of the street and observe both sides of the street.

An analysis of call activity supported the officers' impression of activity in the area. Self-initiated activity by officers had increased dramatically (from 572 calls during the operation period in 2012 to 905 calls in 2013) while dispatched or citizen generated calls had fallen (from 86 in 2012 to 68 in 2013).

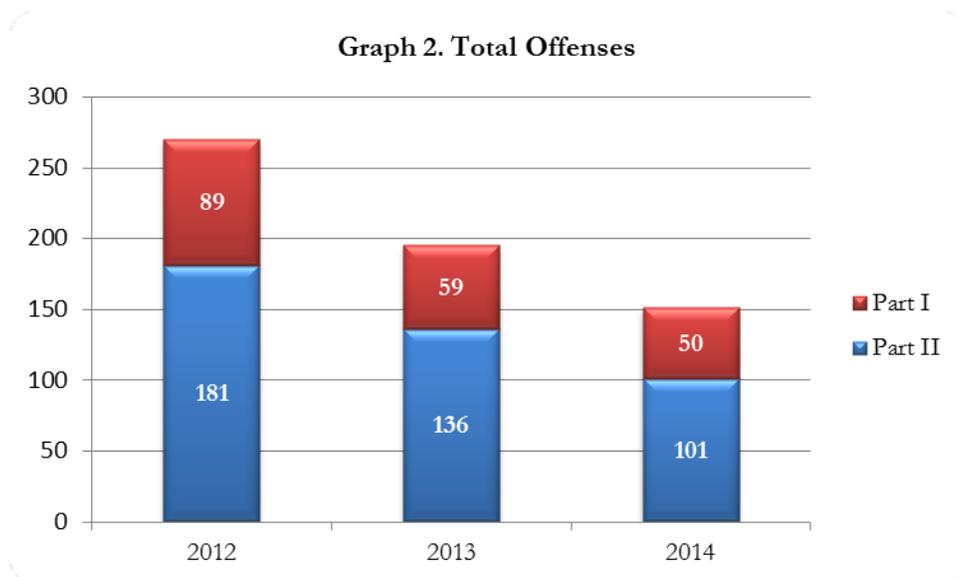
In examining call types it appeared that disturbance type calls remained flat (103 in 2012 compared with 104 in 2013) but assault calls fell (from 17 in 2012 to 10 in 2013). Given that many of the disturbance calls were generated by the officers in the area it is likely that there were fewer disturbances overall but officers were more effective at identifying them. This was supported by officer interviews and the dramatic increase in Person Contact calls (from 176 in 2012 to 452 in 2013). Appendix F contains more information regarding this period.

Based on this analysis and feedback from officers it appeared that the initiative was producing the desired results and the project was extended from its pilot phase.

Assessment – January through December

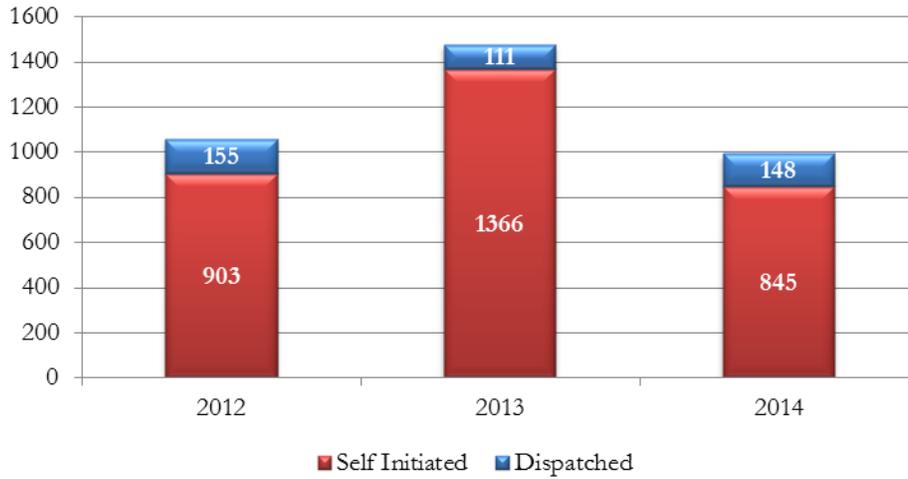
A third assessment was conducted in March 2015 examining activity in the Entertainment Zone for the full years of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

This analysis was conducting using the same parameters as early analyses, covering the operational time periods associated with the Entertainment Zone. The findings remained positive with decreased criminal activity. Graph 2 displays this change:



Call data revealed similar positive trends. In particular, both criminal offenses and self-initiated activity by officers declined. Previous declines in crime had been associated with increased self-initiated activity, which while indicative of additional work by the officers is not always sustainable over longer periods of time. This analysis revealed that gains in crime control could be maintained (or in this case improved upon) will reducing overall self-initiated activity. Graph 3 displays call activity for 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Graph 3. Self Initiated and Dispatched Calls



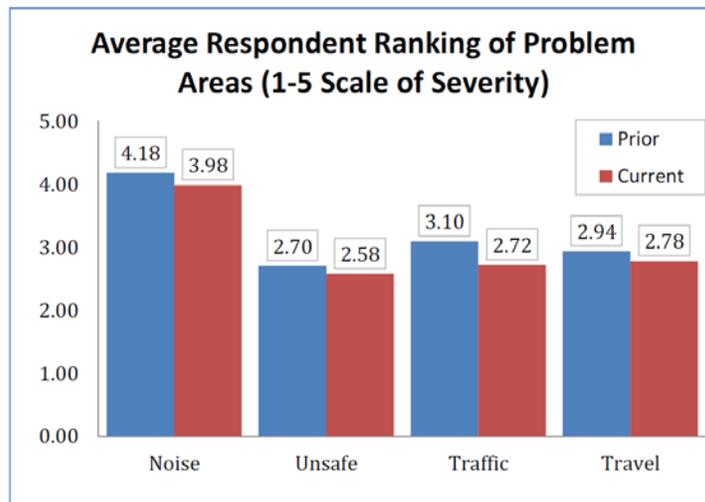
Appendix G contains additional information on the breakdown of offenses and calls.

Resident Feedback

ONI Crime Prevention Specialists continued meeting with residents to solicit feedback on the program. Initial meetings prior to the the pilot project phase (December 28, 2012 to April 1, 2013) had generated several concerns of the area residents. On April 15, 2013 ONI solicited feedback from area residents on how the project was progressing.

Residents were asked to rate the frequency of encountering the previously identified issues (Excessive noise, feelings that the area was unsafe, excessive traffic congestion and lack off accessibility for travel in and through the area). The frequency was addressed using a five point scale with the following values: never, rarely, sometimes, often and always. ONI received 213 survey's however 18 were missing data or were ambiguous and were excluded. ONI then analyzed the 195 responses. Graph 4 displays these results:

Graph 4.



While the survey revealed that issues related to noise, safety, traffic and travel remained problematic the results were consistent with the goal of decreasing the impact on area residents of the nightlife associated with the Entertainment Zone.

ONI also did a content analysis and identified common themes in the qualitative portion of the survey. This consisted of examining the responses to three open-ended questions:

- In your opinion, what is the most positive impact of the Street Closure Pilot Project?
- In your opinion, what is the most negative aspect of the Street Closure Pilot Project?
- How has the Street Closure Pilot Project affected you personally?

Comments were typed and submitted to a contextual analysis. Verb and noun frequency were examined in order to identify the most-commonly discussed items. Of the 213 surveys received, 170 included comments for at least one section.

Figure 3 includes the most common positive and negative themes as identified by residents:

Themes in Resident-Identified Positive Impacts		Themes in Resident-Identified Negative Impacts	
	<i>f</i>		<i>f</i>
Better Traffic	39	Noise Consistent	28
Pedestrian Safety	32	Noise Increased	13
Police Presence	20	Parking/Access	30
Reduced Drunk Driving	19	Party Atmosphere	16
Noise Reduction	18	Drug Use	9
Improved Safety	16	Traffic Issues	4

Improved traffic, safety (both for pedestrians as related to traffic and for reduced crime), police presence were all identified as positive impacts. Reduced noise was also identified as a positive impact.

The most commonly identified negative impacts of the project included noise issues (either increased noise or that noise had remained consistent), issues with parking and accessibility, an increased “party atmosphere” in the area, increased drug use and traffic issues.

Overall the survey results were generally, although not unequivocally, supportive of the project. While the closure seems to have mitigated some of the issues for residents there were are still issues that need to be worked on.

Based on these results the pilot was extended and is continuing. Analysis is ongoing as the project works to improve the area.

CONCLUSION

Beyond the direct public safety improvements, this project has helped build important and lasting community partnerships. Nightlife business owners brought together as part of the Entertainment Zone discussions and outreach independently formed the Old Town Hospitality Group (OTHG) as part of an ongoing effort toward building community investment and collaboration. OTHG members cite the increased contact with police as a key component to creating a collaborative atmosphere for public safety.

The independent creation of OTHG catalyzed citywide interest in strategies for managing entertainment-dense areas. The OTHG was instrumental in facilitating the 2014 Portland Bar Academy in partnership with Multnomah County's Safe Nightlife Advocacy Partnership coalition, which brought diverse industry, community, and public safety stakeholders together to present and share best practices for successful and safe nightlife business operation. This bar academy is now a planned annual event and has generated overwhelmingly positive feedback from participants.

AGENCY AND OFFICER INFORMATION

Key Project Team Members

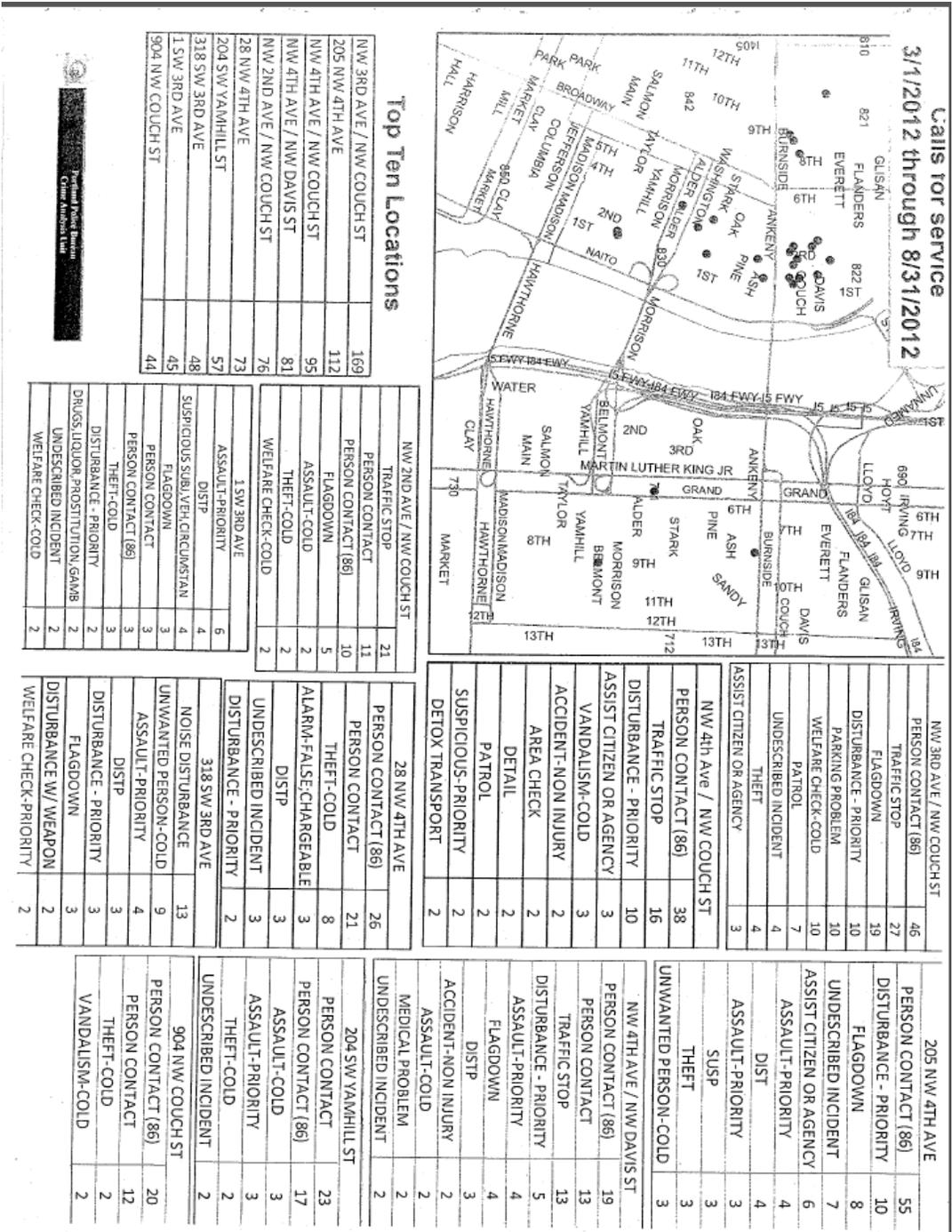
Sgt. Erik Strohmeyer
Sgt. Rick Steinbronn
Liquor Licensing Program Coordinator Mike Boyer
Crime Prevention Specialist Patrick Owen
Ofc. Ariana Ridgely
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APPENDIX A



Proposed Changes to Entertainment Area Old Town, Fall 2012

Proposal

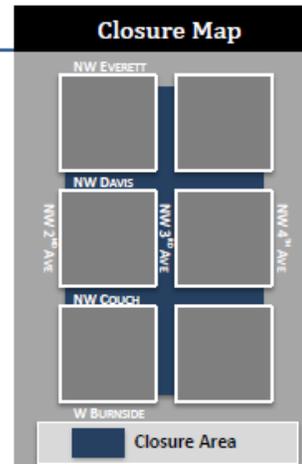
Based on volume of calls for police service and the ongoing concern for public safety, expand weekend closure of NW Couch St. to include two additional streets. Restrict the area to pedestrian-only traffic during specific evening hours. Establish the area as a no-parking zone during pedestrian-only hours. Define transportation zones for the use of taxi and limo services in order to ensure safe entry into and exit from the area.

Closure Area

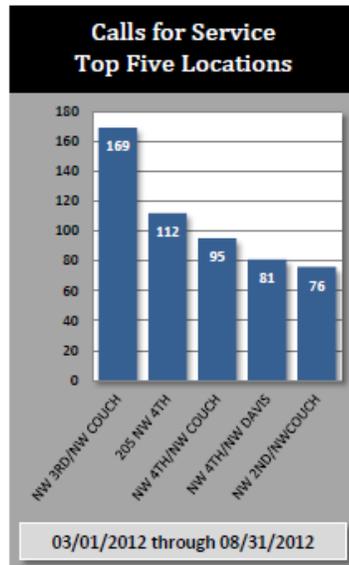
Between 9:00 PM and 3:00 AM on Friday and Saturday nights, the following streets will be closed to all vehicular traffic, including bicycles and skateboards:

- NW 3rd Ave from W Burnside to NW Everett
- NW Couch from NW 2nd Ave to NW 4th Ave
- NW Davis from NW 2nd Ave to NW 4th Ave

Streets adjacent to the area will be open to normal traffic. NW 2nd Avenue and NW 4th Avenue will not be closed.



Safety



Police receive a high volume of calls for service within the proposed closure area. Bureau statistics collected between March and August 2012 place top locations for calls within or nearby the proposed closure area. Many of these calls are to address pedestrians struck by, or in conflict with, a vehicle. Adding NW 3rd Ave and NW Davis St. to the current pedestrian area on NW Couch will foster public safety by reducing the potential for such incidences

In order to facilitate safe transportation into and out of the area, the proposal includes dedicated taxi, limo and pedi-cab zones. These zones will help maintain safe and orderly pedestrian traffic flow and allow officers to address concerns of illegal taxi activity.

Expansion of the pedestrian area provides enhanced visibility by removing vehicles obstructing lines-of-sight. Intersections of NW 3rd Ave/NW Davis St. and NW 3rd Ave/NW Couch St. will provide points at which officers can take assessments of the overall area and be accessible by citizens and security.

Parking

The Entertainment Area will be designed to be open to pedestrian traffic only. In order to achieve this goal, no vehicles will be allowed to park on the streets within the closure area. "No Parking" signs will be posted in advance of the start date and a public information release will be sent out to the media to help educate the public about the changes. This will greatly reduce potential for vehicle-pedestrian conflict and damage to parked vehicles during the late evening hours.

Impact

The pilot program to establish an expanded pedestrian-only Entertainment Area is a vital first step in moving forward to a dedicated Entertainment District for the City of Portland. In addition to enhancing public safety by establishing formal boundaries and reducing incidents, establishing a true Entertainment District has the potential to increase patronage, draw new business, and act as a catalyst to revitalize Portland's Old Town/Chinatown neighborhood. Businesses within and nearby the pedestrian area will benefit from increased visibility by pedestrian traffic and additional draw of out-of-town visitors to the area.

A number of cities across the nation have established permanent Entertainment/Nightlife Districts. Economic impact analyses of these areas have shown benefits both for individual businesses and the city at large:

- San Francisco [2012, The Economic Impact of San Francisco's Nightlife Businesses](#)
- Maryland, Multiple Cities [2011, Maryland A&E Districts Economic and Fiscal Impact Analysis](#)
- New York [2004, Economic Impact of the Nightlife Industry on New York City](#)
- City of Dallas [2003, South Dallas/Fair Park Entertainment District Study](#)

Community

Historically, the area between SW Oak and NW Glisan, from Naito Parkway to Broadway has been considered by the community's Old Town/Chinatown Vision-Development Plan as the "Old Town Nightlife District." The vision of this area is one that is clean, safe, lively, and pedestrian-friendly. The proposal to expand the evening pedestrian-only area is perfectly aligned with the goals of the Vision-Development Plan.

This overview is one of the first steps in a concerted outreach effort to the Old Town/Chinatown neighborhood community. It is essential to receive input and feedback from area stakeholders in order to ensure stakeholder interests are properly addressed. In keeping with this spirit of partnership, the Office of Neighborhood Involvement wishes to keep an open line of communication. To provide feedback or concerns, please contact:

Mike Boyer, Crime Prevention Coordinator
Office of Neighborhood Involvement
michael.boyer@portlandoregon.gov
503-823-5852

Vision Plan Boundaries

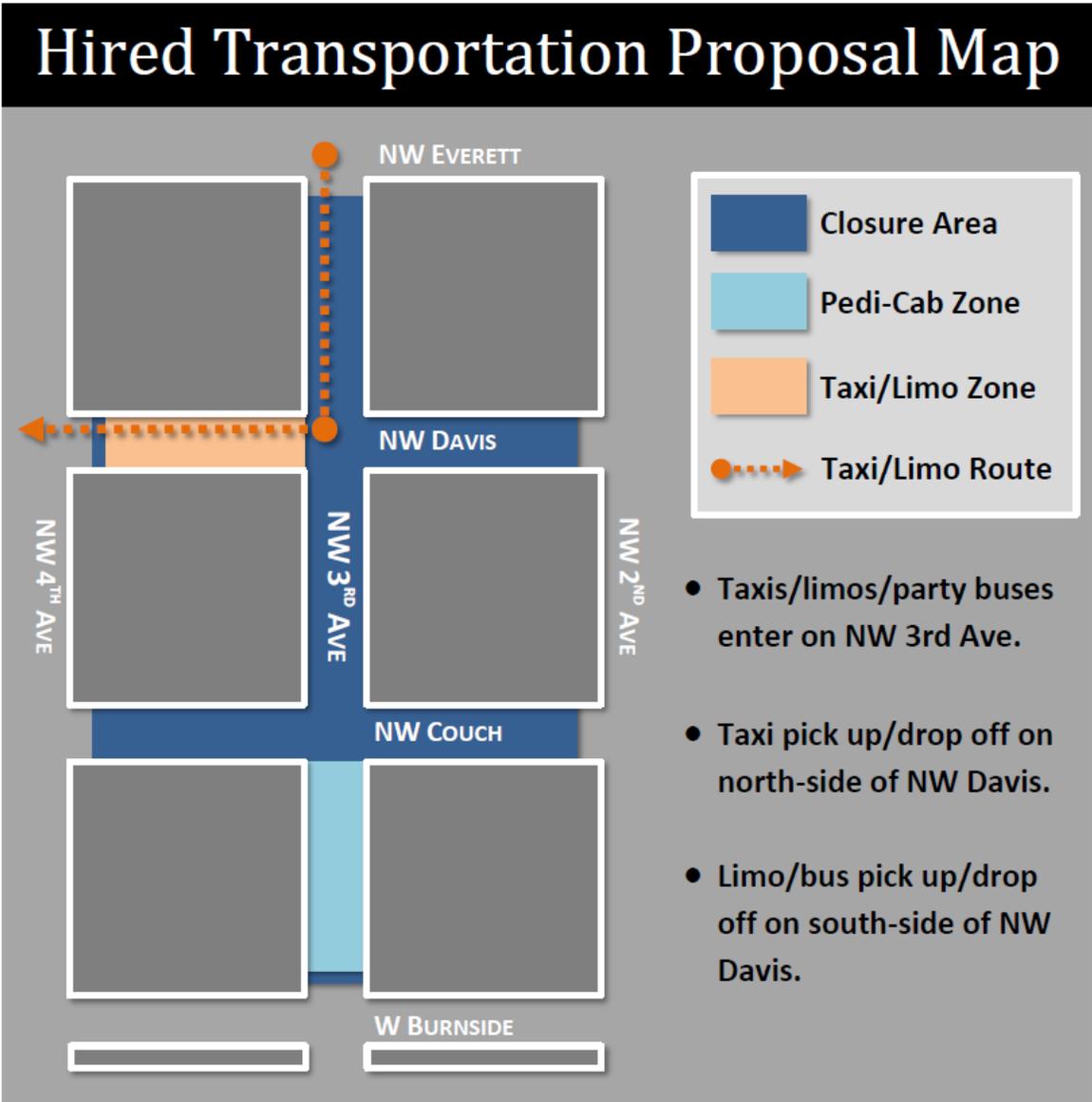


- Old Town Nightlife District
- Proposed Street Closures

Street Closure Pilot Project

ONI Outreach Meetings Attended

Sept 6, 2012	Bar Owner Briefing
Sept 26, 2012	Old Town/Chinatown Neighborhood Association Livability and Public Safety Committee
Oct 9, 2012	SMRT Meeting
Oct 9, 2012	Downtown Public Safety Action Committee
Oct 15, 2012	Street Roots Meeting
Oct 18, 2012	Old Town/Chinatown Neighborhood Association Business Association
Oct 23, 2012	Pre-CARSA Walk Meeting with Union Gospel Mission
Oct 26, 2012	Met with Residential Managers/Property Owners
Oct 27, 2012	CARSA Walk
Oct 31, 2012	Old Town/Chinatown Neighborhood Association Livability and Public Safety Committee
Nov 1, 2012	Meeting with BDS Regarding Noise Concerns
Nov 6, 2012	Old Town/Chinatown Neighborhood Association General Meeting
Nov 15, 2012	Old Town/Chinatown Neighborhood Association Business Association
Nov 28, 2012	Old Town/Chinatown Neighborhood Association Livability and Public Safety Committee
Dec 2, 2012	Right to Dream 2 Weekly Meeting
Dec 3, 2012	Update Meeting with Bar Owners and Security
Dec 4, 2012	Old Town/Chinatown Neighborhood Association General Meeting



APPENDIX E

Selected Criminal Offenses in the Entertainment Zone During the Pilot Project:
 January through March
 Friday, Saturday & Sunday 10 pm to 3 am

Selected Criminal Offenses in the Entertainment Zone			
Offense Type	2011	2012	2013
Aggravated Assaults	3	5	0
Drugs	1	3	2
Simple Assaults	11	17	10
DUII (Alc & Drug)	3	3	4
Disorderly Conduct	21	19	15
Larceny	14	22	8
Curfew	0	0	1
Forgery	2	0	1
Littering	1	0	0
Liquor	1	1	2
MV Theft	3	2	0
Robbery	0	0	1
Sex Offenses	1	0	0
Tresspass	0	0	4
Unspecified	0	0	4
Vandalism	8	5	3
Weapons	0	0	1
Offenses¹	69	77	56
Criminal Cases²	67	71	47

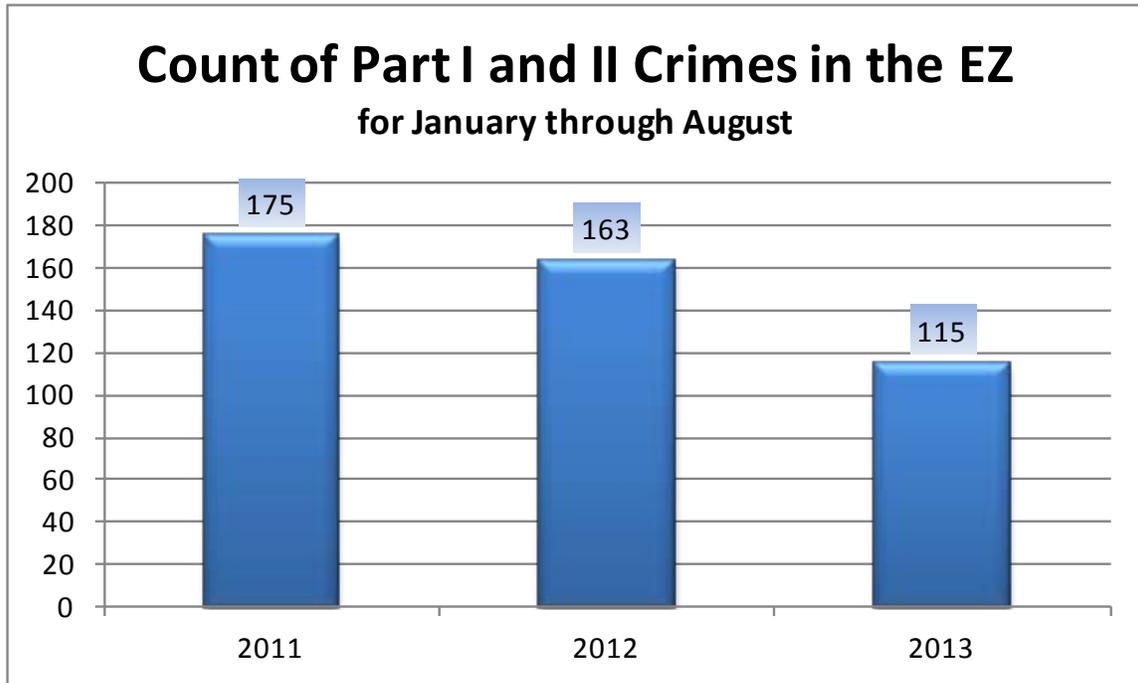
1 This value includes the total offense which may be greater than the number of cases. Cases may have more than one offense. For instance the same case can include a disorderly conduct and a tresspass.

2 This value is the number of Criminal cases and measures the actual number of unique criminal incidents.

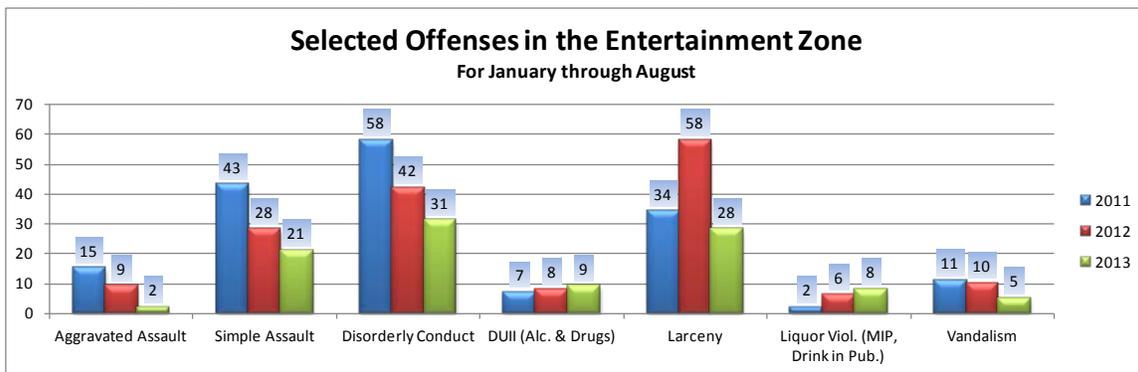
APPENDIX F

Entertainment Zone Update – January to August

Offenses: Part I and II Crimes



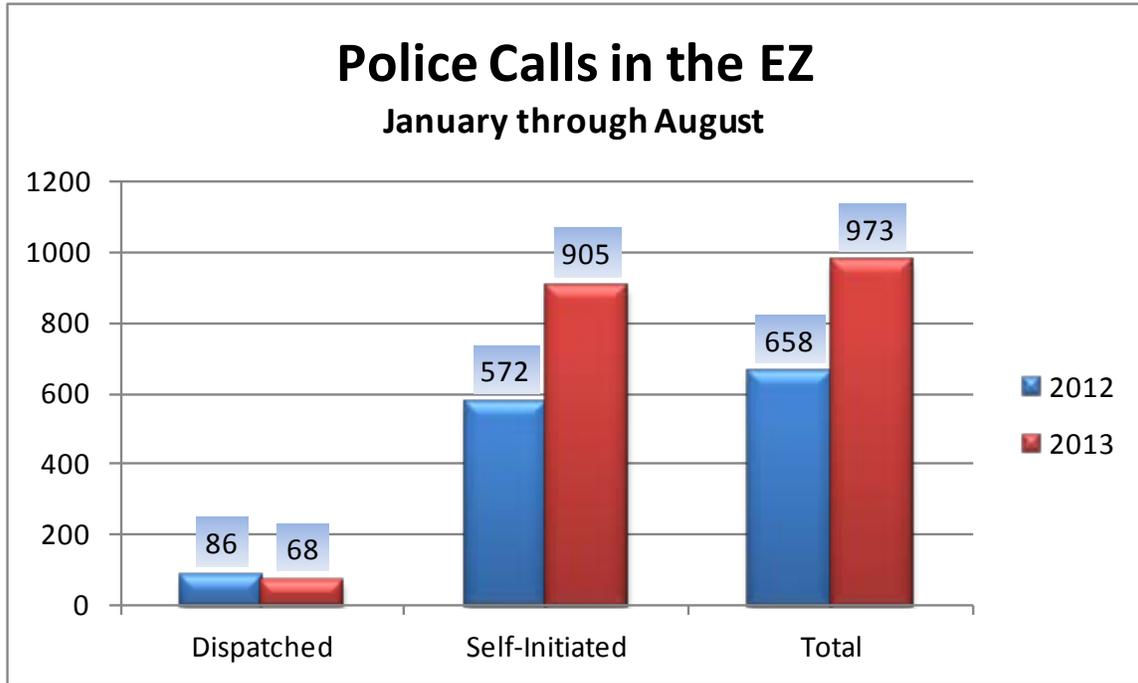
Selected Offenses:



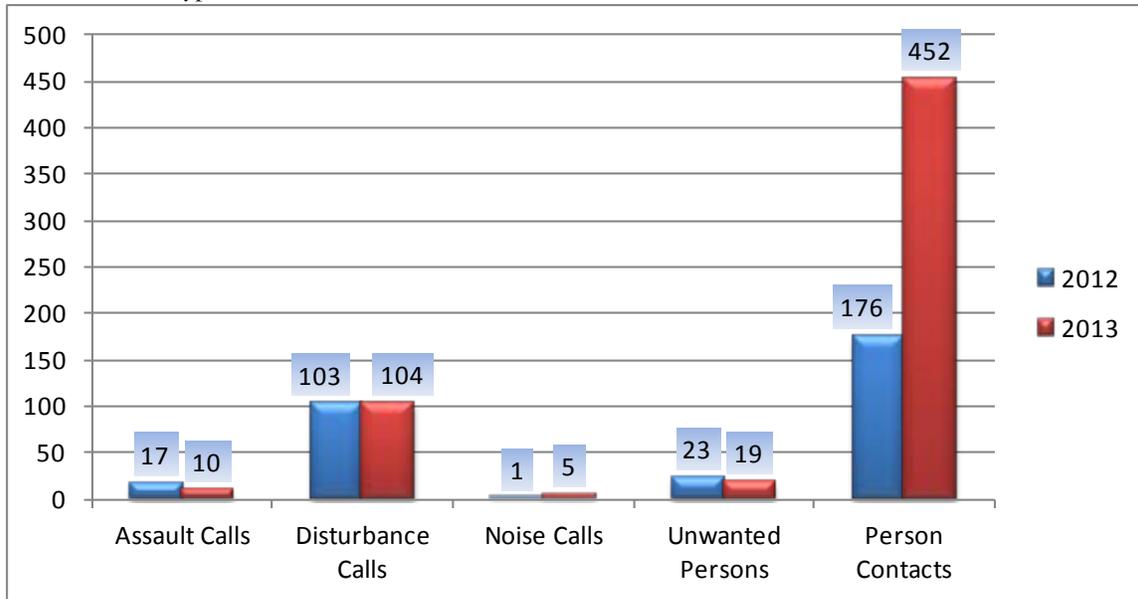
Methodology:

The offense data from 01/01/2011 to 08/31/13 was obtained using CAMIN2 sql query for occurred date low for offenses. The data (excluding cases which did not properly geo-code) was mapped in ArcGIS 10.1. Data for inside or adjacent (the fare side of each street segments comprising the entertainment zone) to the entertainment zone was pulled and cases occurring between 10pm Friday and 2:59am Saturday and 10pm Saturday through 2:59 am Sunday were extracted.

Total Calls:



Selected Calls Types:



Methodology:

The call data from 01/01/2012 to 08/31/13 was obtained using CAMIN2 sql query for computer entered date for radio calls. A two year time frame (as opposed to three) was used because the PPB switched dispatching systems in April of 2011. This resulted in changes to how calls were coded and makes comparison between dates prior to April 2011 less reliable. The data (excluding cases which did not properly geo-code) was mapped in ArcGIS 10.1. Data for inside or adjacent (the fare side of each street segments comprising the entertainment zone) to the entertainment zone was pulled and cases occurring between 10pm Friday and 2:59am Saturday and 10pm Saturday through 2:59 am Sunday were extracted.

APPENDIX G

Part I offenses in the Entertainment Zone during the operational period:

2012 Part I Crime	
Homicide	
Rape	
Robbery	1
Aggravated Assault	9
Burglary	
Larceny	71
MV Theft	8
Arson	
Total	89

2013 Part I Crime	
Homicide	
Rape	
Robbery	2
Aggravated Assault	6
Burglary	
Larceny	45
MV Theft	6
Arson	
Total	59

2014 Part I Crime	
Homicide	
Rape	
Robbery	1
Aggravated Assault	12
Burglary	
Larceny	34
MV Theft	3
Arson	
Total	50

Part II offenses in the Entertainment Zone during the operational period:

2012 Part II Crime	
Simple Assault	52
Forgery/Counterfeit	1
Fraud	2
Embezzlement	
Stolen Property	
Vandalism	10
Weapons Laws	3
Prostitution	1
Sex Crimes	1
Drug Laws	7
Gambling	
Offense against family	
DUII	15
Liquor Laws	5
Disorderly Conduct	72
Kidnapping	
Trespass/Threats	12
Curfew	
Runaway	
Total	181

2013 Part II Crime	
Simple Assault	31
Forgery/Counterfeit	3
Fraud	
Embezzlement	
Stolen Property	
Vandalism	7
Weapons Laws	4
Prostitution	
Sex Crimes	
Drug Laws	7
Gambling	
Offense Against Family	
DUII	11
Liquor Laws	8
Disorderly Conduct	49
Kidnapping	
Trespass/Threats	15
Curfew	1
Runaway	
Total	136

2014 Part II Crime	
Simple Assault	19
Forgery/Counterfeit	
Fraud	3
Embezzlement	
Stolen Property	
Vandalism	11
Weapons Laws	2
Prostitution	
Sex Crimes	3
Drug Laws	12
Gambling	
Offense Against Family	
DUII	7
Liquor Laws	2
Disorderly Conduct	37
Kidnapping	
Trespass/Threats	5
Curfew	
Runaway	
Total	101