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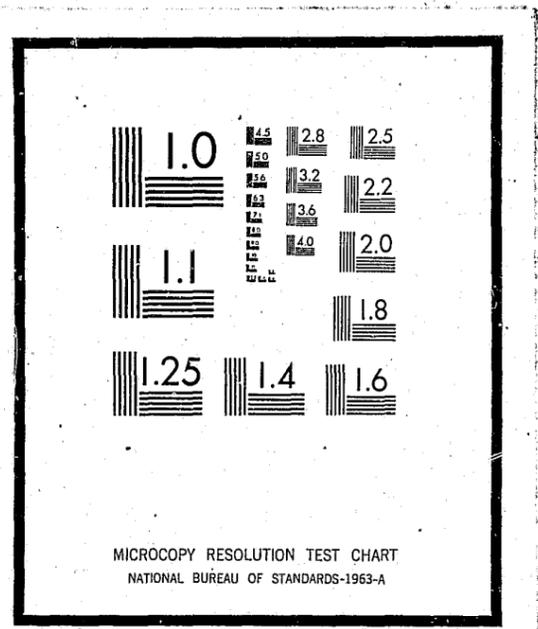
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FINAL REPORT
WEST PHILADELPHIA STRIKE FORCE
ACT I
NORTH, CENTRAL-NORTHWEST STRIKE FORCE
ACT II
PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

May 7, 1974

Dr. Kenneth J. Reichstein
Governor's Justice Commission
Evaluation Management Unit
214 Stephen Girard Building
21 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Reichstein:

Submitted herewith is the final report of Police and
Security Management Consultants evaluation of Phila-
delphia's Act I and Act II Strike Forces. This final
report contains the results of our study of the
Philadelphia Police Department's Records Control system
and our Statistical Evaluation.

After you have reviewed this report, I would be
pleased to discuss it with you.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael V. Reagen, Ph.D.
President

MVR:mm

Enclosure

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T A B L E   O F   C O N T E N T S

E X H I B I T S

Executive Summary

In October, 1972, the City of Philadelphia was granted two million dollars by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to create within the Philadelphia Police Department (PPD), two anti-crime team "strike forces" to operate in West Philadelphia (Act I) and North, Central-Northwest Philadelphia (Act II). Act I and Act II were to be composed of fity-nine (59) and sixty-four (64) select veteran officers respectively, whose thrust would be the reduction of "stranger to stranger" crimes such as robbery and burglary. In February, 1974, the Governor's Justice Commission (GJC) of Pennsylvania contracted with Police and Security Management Consultants (PSMC) of Syracuse, New York, to evaluate the program.

Several evaluation measures were considered by PSMC and an internal approach was selected. This meant that PSMC staff would closely examine the: 1) records control and procedures; 2) overall records system; and 3) conduct a statistical evaluation. This report presents the results of that effort.

The PPD records system was examined in March, 1974. Computer outputs, reporting policy, procedure and forms were examined and collected for further analysis. Complete criminal statistics and considerable background information and material

were gathered from the PPD. Access to information, data and cooperation by PPD personnel at all levels was exceptional.

PSMC's examination and systems analysis leads to the following conclusions: 1) There is quality in reporting throughout the system; 2) there are adequate levels of control; and 3) the overall system is a relatively sound one. However, no effectiveness measures and tests are possible based upon the systems design. As PSMC staff look at the data in Act I a trend could be emerging, but it is too early to tell. Further, the data in the Act II area indicates a downward crime trend before the program started. It is, therefore, PSMC's recommendation that: a) Before expansions in other areas begins, an in depth analysis of specific crimes and crime areas be reviewed, and b) specific criminal planning procedures be established to allow for more detailed procedure and methods in the deployment and management control process.

I. INTRODUCTION

In September of 1972, the Mayor's Criminal Justice Improvement Team (MCJIT), on behalf of The City of Philadelphia, submitted to the U. S. Department of Justice, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, two grant proposals for the purpose of creation of two anti-crime team forces (Act I and Act II). These "Strike Forces" would operate primarily in two high crime areas of Philadelphia, West Philadelphia, (Act I) and North, Central-Northwest Philadelphia, (Act II).

Act I and II proposed to strenthen and harden police personnel operating in both districts with the addition of fifty-nine (59) veteran officers in West Philadelphia and sixty-four (64) plainclothesmen in North, Central/Northwest Philadelphia.

The major thrust of the forces would center upon reduction of "stranger to stranger" crimes, such as robbery and burglary (Table I).

TABLE I

REPORTED PART I CRIMES 1970, 1971

The following crimes were reported during 1970 and 1971:

	YEAR	YEAR	NUMERIC	% INCREASE
Homicide	352	435	+ 83	23.3
Rape	452	546	+ 94	20.7
Robbery	6,377	9,243	+ 2866	44.9
Aggravated Assault	3,947	4,970	+ 1023	25.9
Burglary	15,163	20,914	+ 5751	37.9
Larceny	5,263	7,387	+ 2124	40.3
Auto Theft	14,180	17,845	+ 3665	25.8
TOTAL	45,734	61,340	+ 15606	34.1

A significant reduction of crimes was thought to depend on direct action responses by the Philadelphia Police Department; specifically, tactical and logistics efforts resulting from data supplied by the Philadelphia Police Department computer statistical unit.

In October of 1972, the two million dollars in Federal funds requested by the City was granted. Rookie forces to replace those veterans who would become anti-crime team members entered the Police Academy for police training shortly thereafter. Upon completion of the rookie training, the veteran police personnel began a compre-hensive three-week training period.

On Monday, April 2, 1973, Acts I and II officially began working in the field.

On February 1, 1974, the Governor's Justice Commission of Pennsylvania contracted with Police and Security Management Consultants, Inc. (PSMC), a division of Careerco, Inc., with home offices in Syracuse, New York, to evaluate the effectiveness of the Federally-funded program.

This report is the result of the project evaluation effort. The scope of this project is to deter-mine if the policing concepts in effect for the City have been a leading factor in the reduced crimes of burglary and robbery in the special target locations.

II. OBJECTIVE AND PROBLEM DEFINITION

. Two high crime sections, as indicated by the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) of the Philadelphia Police Department (PPD), constitute the bulk of this report. These are the West Philadelphia and the North Central/ Northwest Philadelphia areas.

The West Philadelphia area (Act I) encom-passes PPD Districts 12, 16, 18 and 19. The North, Central/Northwest portion (Act II) encompasses PPD Districts 22, 23 and 39.

Particular attention is paid to the "stranger to stranger" crimes, such as robbery and burglary.

Both of the Act I and II projects intend to demonstrate that these priority crimes can be reduced by utilizing computer technology more rapidly and effectively.

The principle benefit of a computer-oriented system revolves around its potential efficiency. Relevant applications include:

1. Rapid and effective interpretation of information supplied by "field" units to personnel involved in the decision-making process;

2. rapid and effective allocation of resources as a specific crime pattern is exposed;

3. establishing an intelligence data base regarding longstanding problems such as

percent of major crimes are committed in this area. Of the total, 21 percent of the crimes were burglaries, 26 percent were robberies. There was an increase of 42 percent in burglaries and 51 percent in robberies during 1971 and 1972 in West Philadelphia.

TABLE II

PART I CRIMES - 1967-1971

	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Larceny		Auto Theft	
W.Philadel.	1967	1971	1967	1971	1967	1971	1967	1971	1967	1971	1967	1971	1967	1971
16th Distr.	15	33	22	40	143	408	249	290	402	592	140	153	192	53
19th Distr.	11	18	18	34	146	747	184	346	498	1069	163	229	299	139
12th Distr.	9	17	19	35	59	405	68	219	332	1036	100	262	467	132
18th Distr.	14	26	34	69	190	871	139	313	767	1646	339	467	692	204
Total	49	94	93	178	728	2431	640	1168	1999	4343	742	1111	2761	529

Juvenile Crimes

At least 20 percent of all juvenile crime arrests made in Philadelphia are made in West Philadelphia. It is considered a primary goal to reduce the "stranger to stranger" crimes committed by juveniles.

An alarming, upward trend in crimes committed by juveniles and young adults has become a major concern for the police. This concern has sparked a drive to reduce the

opportunities for criminal activity by juveniles and young adults.

The ages of those arrested range from 13 to 24 years of age. These arrests constitute approximately two-thirds of the total arrests made in the City.

Juvenile arrest trends for violent crimes have increased almost three times as fast as adult arrests. There is an extremely high recidivism rate for these youthful offenders.

TABLE III

JUVENILE ARRESTS - 1971

	Male	Female	Total
Major crimes	8,483	864	9,347
Minor crimes	6,640	1,281	7,921
Total	15,123	2,145	17,268

As the table shows, 90% of the major crimes were committed by males. Seventy-five percent were black, 20% white and 5% other races. Fifty-four percent of the juveniles were arrested for major crimes in 1971.

Table IV compares adult and juvenile involvement in major crime in 1971.

TABLE IV

MAJOR CRIME, 1971--ARRESTS

	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Murder and non-negligible manslaughter	129	446	575
Rape	179	304	483
Robbery	1,518	2,154	3,672
Aggravated assault	1,101	2,110	3,211
Burglary	2,508	3,358	5,866
Larceny	2,452	5,017	5,497
Auto theft	1,457	1,930	3,387
Total	9,347 (38%)	15,333 (62%)	24,680 (100%)

Drug Abuse

The problem of drug abuse and crimes committed to support a drug habit is a growing national concern. It is predicted that direct action initiated by the Act I force against these crimes will result in at least a 10 percent reduction in burglaries and robberies.

Gang Warfare

Gang warfare is also a problem. It is believed that gangs have a sizable impact on the crime scene and perhaps offer a base from which more crimes may occur. Gangs contribute to the school truancy rate. Steady school attendance is considered an important aspect in the attempt

to thwart future criminal acts.

TABLE V

GANG-RELATED ACTIVITIES - 1967 to 1971

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Number of gangs	65	69	77	93	105
Members	4,635	4,800	4,975	5,308	5,548
Major crimes	---	144	147	152	231
Gang-related homicides	15	37	41	30	43

Problem Definition - Act II

The crime reduction program undertaken by the North Central/Northwest Philadelphia strike force (Act II) is identical to the program in West Philadelphia. The problems in this district parallel those of the West, centering on the crimes of burglary and robbery. Of concern is the fact that Part I crimes have been increasing over the last four years (1967-1971).

Of particular concern, is that part of this area has experienced both a decrease in population and an increase in crime rates. This had had a detrimental effect on the stability of the area and on the populace.

TABLE VI

NC/NW PHILADELPHIA (3 DIST.)

COMPARED TO PHILA. CITYWIDE (22 DIST.) 1971

	Phila. Total	22nd		23rd		39th	
		Rank	No.	Rank	No.	Rank	No.
Population	1,948,609	10	92,474	17	52,758	12	76,841
Population Density (per sq. mile)	15,023	3	42,226	2	46,279	13	16,211
Total Reported Part I Crimes	61,340	8	3,590	12	2,647	3	4,115
Part I Crimes/ 10,000 Population	314.7	7	388.2	5	501.3	3	535.5
Arrests, Part I Crimes by District of Residence	24,680	1	2,021	4	1,170	8	1,143
Arrests, Part I Crimes by District of Occurrence	24,680	2	1,889	7	1,465	5	1,589
Total Reported Robbery	9,243	1	996	3	764	5	680
Reported Robbery/ 10,000 Population	47.4	3	107.7	2	144.8	6	88.5
Total Reported Burglary	20,914	13	793	15	596	1	1,722
Reported Burglary/ 10,000 Population	107.3	14	85.7	9	112.8	2	224.1

Another significant trend was the transfer of burglaries from the 22nd and 23rd Districts to the 39th District. This was associated with the destruction of existing buildings in the district to accommodate an expansion program of Temple University. A steady decline in the number of local businesses and population was the result.

TRANSFER OF BURGLARY INCIDENTS

	1967	1971
22nd	1,467	793
23rd	699	596
39th	928	1,722
	3,094	3,111

Methodology

Using special policing tactics, the strike forces will be concentrating primarily on the crimes of burglary and robbery. Statistics provided by the PPD suggest that District 22 has the highest robbery rate in the entire City. Burglary ranks second in District 23.

The statistical trends indicate a spiraling crime rate which requires special police action.

COMPARISON OF REPORTED MAJOR CRIMES FROM 1967-71

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	70-71
Homicides	234	262	271	353	435	24%
Rape	458	428	505	452	546	21%
Aggravated Assault	3,378	3,648	3,617	3,947	4,970	26%
Burglary	12,482	13,644	14,063	15,163	20,914	38%
Larceny	4,024	3,711	3,377	5,263	7,387	40%
Auto Theft	6,876	7,461	10,368	14,180	17,845	26%
Robbery	2,919	4,265	4,859	6,377	9,243	45%
TOTAL	30,371	33,439	37,060	45,734	61,340	34%

The most prevalent major crime continues to be burglary, with auto theft and robbery close behind.

The operational methods to reduce crime in the Act I area include:

1. A definite commitment of manpower by the PPD;

2. employment of the team policing concept;

3. specialized training in the areas of gang control, narcotics, truancy and tactical efforts to reduce robberies;

4. flexibility in deployment of resources depending upon current conditions and need;

5. patrol and surveillance techniques will be dynamic, based upon changing crime patterns;

6. presence and conduct of field personnel can vary according to the requirements of the situation;

7. internal communications sessions will present common crime problems and problem identification;

8. intelligence information in narcotics activity will be passed to unit members by the computer statistical unit;

9. closer surveillance of gang movements and behavior and subsequent coordination with youth workers;

10. concentration of efforts against large-volume pushers of hard drugs by close surveillance of past known offenders;

11. a truancy program that will allow truants to be released to their parents;

12. close patrol of areas known to be frequented by junior and senior high school age youth;

13. improvement of tactical efforts to control burglaries and robberies by using computerized data and intelligence to monitor existing and developing crime patterns;

14. initiation of special crime fighting techniques;

15. improvement of police-community relations by efforts to educate the public and local business in preventive crime technique.

Because of the severity of robberies and burglaries in the Act II areas, some of the items mentioned in the Act I area were not included as a part of this methodology. The Act II grant proposal stresses "creation of a highly mobile, extremely flexible police unit." The following are included as primary methods to reduce crime in the Act II area:

1. Newly appointed police;

2. highly mobile and flexible forces;

3. patrol and surveillance techniques will be dynamic based upon changing crime patterns and intelligence;

4. flexibility in deployment of resources

depending upon current conditions and need;

    5. patrol with unmarked vehicles;

    6. concentration on burglaries and robberies only; special forces will not respond to routine calls;

    7. responsibility will be only for preventive patrol, investigation of known offenses and surveillance;

    8. presence and conduct of field personnel can vary according to requirement of situation;

    9. intelligence information passed to unit members on burglaries and robberies by computer statistical unit;

    10. improvement in police-community relations by efforts to educate the public and local business in preventive crime techniques;

    11. internal meetings to better coordinate crime activity in burglaries and robberies;

    12. tighter control over field units by the commanders to insure that an efficient level of supervision and accountability is maintained.

Considerable thought had been given to problems in both Act I and II areas. It was thought that if these special procedures were implemented, they could be valuable crime-reducing factors. However, each concept would have to be microscopically examined to determine if direct action by PPD will indeed have a measurable effect in crime reduction.

III. <u>EVALUATION</u>

This investigation is based upon criteria set forth in the Act I and Act II guidelines. The scope is potentially far-reaching. It is thought that certain police programs can be effective factors in crime reduction. These can be programs designed to promote increased understanding of drug abuse, gang behavior and truancy prevention. Urban renewal, population shifts, and better security on the street and in local business could be equally beneficial.

The Act II proposal states that the "majority of burglary offenses in the area shifted from the 22nd to the 23rd Districts to the 39th District; this shift can be traced to the decrease in population plus the large number of businesses located in the district." This is a clear example of how population movement can alter crime and behavior patterns.

Crime reduction efforts can be quite difficult to measure statistically. For example, a program to improve police-community relations is positive only if the public is aware and responsive to the program of crime prevention methods in general.

Because of a high crime incidence rate, police are often blamed for ineffectiveness. However, closer observation reveals that in many cases, inefficient pre-

cautionary measures by individuals and organizations
provoke criminal acts. Other factors, such as narcotics
control and truancy problems, have been established as
crime-inducing phenomenon.

The PSMC staff felt that to establish a
criteria of success around many intangibles would both do
a disservice to the PPD and be statistically unsound.

The Act I and Act II grant proposals identify
the target problem as "stranger to stranger" crimes such
as burglary and robbery. They point out that these are
often committed by juveniles. Gang warfare, school
truancy, and drug abuse are also significant problems.

The main concern of both projects was to reduce
these two crime areas by direct action. The only method
to obtain quantitative data to support any reduction in
the crime rate, was to examine the operating statistics of
the PPD. The police operating statistics are the primary
data collection source in the City and the only one
capable of recording reported offenses.

Common to both programs was the use of computer
technology to provide operational analyses of the crime
situation by location, time and date. Extensive use of
these data provided by the computer units, was thought to
provide a method by which police resources could be
deployed more effectively. The grant proposal states that

with this tool, "officers will schedule patrol and sur-
veillance activities to meet the need identified by
changing crime patterns." The thrust for both programs
suggests that computer output would provide a base for
evaluation of the unit's effectiveness.

PSMC's procedure for the project evaluation was
to examine internal decision-making processes to evaluate
the effectiveness of methods which were to be utilized
in the Act's areas.

There were several possible evaluation measures
available. Some of these alternative measures would have
been:

1) To study the problem and impact of drug-
related offenses in robbery and burglary;

2) to understand and measure the number of
crimes committed by gangs;

3) to deal with the problem of truancy and its
effects on crime;

4) to examine juvenile programs to determine
if there has been a concentrated effort to curb juvenile
behavior in relation to crime activity;

5) to determine socio-economic reasons for
persons moving in or out of the Act's area;

6) to examine demographic data to determine
movement patterns in or out of Act areas and determine
whether any causal effects existed in crime reduction;

7) to study and review the Philadelphia police operations in the Act's area and examine the basis the operations have had on the crime rate;

8) to examine the data and establish if the method to be applied in curbing robbery and burglary has a direct correlation.

The use of some of these measures was considered unfeasible by PSMC. Therefore, PSMC chose only to examine internal considerations in their attempt to determine the effectiveness of the methods to be applied in the target areas. An external approach would have meant the study of underlying or external factors (i.e. improved street lighting) not under the control of the police.

An internal approach meant that PSMC would closely examine the:

1. Records control and procedures;

2. Overall records system - description;

3. Statistical evaluation.

In addition, PSMC thought it important to interview the Acts I and II staff and line-management personnel in an effort to determine their attitudes toward crime reduction.

PSMC felt that its main concern should be to examine operational data, determine its validity and then decide if special techniques used in the field would be reflected in these data.

IV. RECORDS CONTROL AND PROCEDURES

PSMC's task was to insure that there is an efficient internal control and handling of submitted reports. It is important to ascertain that the methods used are in accord with the fundamentals of good report writing. It is also important that reporting methods are up-to-date, accurately reflect the current operational setting and are strictly adhered to by police.

Sound treatment of reports insures that they are entering the Records Control System. If records were not entering the System, current crime statistics would not be meaningful.

PSMC intended to establish that criminal complaints are treated according to current reporting directives. PSMC selected the following report writing procedures, practices and directives of the PPD for communication:

1. Directive #54 - "Complaint or Incident Report" (8/25/61)

2. Directive #61 - "7549 Investigation Report", initial, supplemental, continuation (4/30/63)

3. Directive #64 - "District Assignment Sheet" (3/20/70)

4. Directive #115 - "Records Retention and Disposition" (2/23/74)

5. Directive #126 - "Recording of Information" (9/9/71)

6. The procedure outlined in the 75-48 report instructions.

The policeman's manual serves as a general guideline for criminal incidents and field reporting. However, PPD directives are considerably more specific and detailed. After reviewing both items, PSMC concluded that elements listed in the directives satisfactorily conform with the basic guidelines set forth in the policeman's manual.

Our attention was on the specific directives that pertain to the procedure and methods required for completing reports. The main directives are as follows:

Directive 54 - contains several sub-sections:

a) Complaint or Incident report - also known as 7548 report.

b) Section 49 of Directive #54 deals with the 7549 report. This is known as the offense or investigation report and is primarily completed by detectives or the juvenile aid division, depending on the age of the alleged perpetrator and/or victim.

c) Section 50 deals with persons arrested except for certain persons in a different group such as intoxication or violation of 620F of the MV code. Generally speaking, only those persons arrested for major and minor offenses (Part I and Part II offenses) will be included in the 7550 form.

d) Section 50A deals with group arrest report.

e) Section 50B, the arrest report intoxication only.

f) Section 50C, arrest report for violation of 620F, PA MV code.

g) Section 51, Form 7551, continuation report.

h) Section 52, Form 75-52, the supplementary investigation report.

Directive #61, 4/30/63, pertains to the 7549 investigation report and is a duplicate of #54 and was not used as a reference source. Both were examined.

Directive #64 is the district assignment sheet, number 75192.

Directive #115, "records retention and disposition."

Directive #126, "recording of information."

Directive 64, 115 and 126 did not affect our investigation but were examined.

Report #7548 is the basic police investigation report or the complaint or incident report. All investigations, incidents or complaints of a criminal nature require completion of a 7548 report. The report is prepared by the Police District having jurisdiction in the location where the complaint or the incident occurred.

Directive #54 deals with the policy and responsibility for preparing the directive. It includes the offense, the arrest, complaints or types of incidents to

be reported. There are, however, some basic situations where the 7548 is not filled out. This fact had no relationship to our evaluation, and therefore, is not dealt with here. Section 4 of Directive #54 deals with the instructions; Section 5 - the report and the form book and Section 6 - the procedure in which the report is completed.

In preparation of Form 7548, police officers are instructed to make sure that the basic elements of "who, what, where, when and how" are included. Such directives are quite explicit in pointing out the necessity of properly completing the 7548. The form contains basic elements commonly found in police reports, such as the location, district, time and day. Since the reports are reviewed by the Operation Supervisor, care is taken to properly complete them.

Directive #54, Section 7, contains "detective headquarters cases" (i.e., the treatment of those cases, referrals, and the proper action to be taken when offenses occur outside specific jurisdiction; distribution and exceptions to the form.) It also contains the central complaint log (Form 75169), responsibility for completing it, the distribution of the form, various code numbers and general custodial policies over the form itself. The general directives pertaining to the forms are quite explicit.

V. OVERALL RECORD SYSTEM--DESCRIPTION

A. The Coding of Criminal Offenses

Police statistics can be misleading if crime coding practices are not uniformly applied. Changes in state or Federal laws can cause a disruption in the classification of criminal offenses. This disruption may also be a result of the lack of uniform guidelines, procedures and methods for coding.

To understand the criminal coding system currently used in Philadelphia, PSMC had to determine if consistency in the reporting and internal handling of criminal offenses could be established.

This meant that PSMC had to learn if crime reporting was being treated seriously, if it was subject to inconsistent standards, and if there was proper upgrading or downgrading of offenses. PSMC needed to establish a base that would determine which path to follow in its investigation. If coding is standardized and is uniformly applied, then an analysis of the records and reporting system would be needed to satisfy the research. However, if coding is inconsistently handled, then a comprehensive audit and analysis of the entire operation would be required.

PSMC's tasks, then, were to:

1. Determine if there has been uniformity in coding offenses for at least a five-year period (1969-1974);

2. examine directives and guidelines that surround the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR);

3. examine state statutes;

4. examine the coding structure and procedures in duty manuals.

The following items are included in the examination:

1. The Crime Code of Pennsylvania, 1973-1974 (Gould Publications), Page 57, Chapter 35, "Burglary and Other Criminal Intrusions"; Section 3501 - "Definitions"; Section 3502 - "Burglary"; Section 3503 - "Criminal Trespass"; Section 3701 - "Robbery" ;

2. The City of Philadelphia Police Manual, 1973 (Page 77, the entire contents of Chapter 4);

3. Examination of the Philadelphia index-classification of Part I and Part II offenses, services and incidences. This is a detailed listing of the particular offenses for all crimes that would be reported and handled by the police in Philadelphia.

4. The Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, (published for law enforcement officials by the FBI; January, 1974). Chapter 1 - "Definitions", Part I, "Offenses"; and Chapter 2 - "Classification and Scoring Procedures"; also included is Chapter 5 - "Definitions", Part II "Offenses".

The Philadelphia police employs the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) index in the classification of offenses. The UCR is a schema published by the FBI in which crimes are broken down into two major categories, Part I offenses (major crimes) and Part II offenses (lesser crimes). Almost every police agency in the nation employs the crime code index in the classification of criminal acts.

Police agencies are asked to supply to the FBI monthly reports (commonly called Return A) of the Uniform Crime Reporting System. Based upon this reporting criteria, police are asked to code criminal acts reported to their agencies according to the definitions set forth in the coding manual.

The State of Pennsylvania does not have a uniform crime reporting system; therefore, uniform coding and classifying of criminal offenses in the State was not considered. However, the State is now undergoing development of a uniform system.

A crime reporting system has been established for the City of Philadelphia but is not considered applicable to this investigation.

Coding Procedure Overview

After the police have completed a field investigation, a report of the incident is submitted to the Operations Supervisor. Operation Supervisors are trained in uniform crime code interpretation. They have a breakdown of the crime code index readily available. A supervisor examines the report, determines the characteristics of the crime and codes it appropriately according to both UCR and city code guidelines. Operation Supervisors routinely question the field police if the field report is unclear or if misinterpretation is possible.

If the offense coded is a Part I offense, a follow-up coding review procedure is required. Part I crimes include:

    a) homicide

    b) rape

    c) robbery

    d) burglary

    e) larceny

    f) automobile theft

The Code assigned to the report is reviewed by a specialist in the Records Control section. The coded report must also be substantiated by the Detective Bureau which the specialist examines. This insures that detailed elements of the investigation verify the original crime code classification.

PSMC felt that the evaluation should center upon the coding classification of offenses and their subsequent substantiation. As previously mentioned, the Operations Supervisor classifies a crime appropriately according to both UCR and City code guidelines. If the crime is a Part I crime, the coding is substantiated by a review board in Records Control.

B. Systems Description

The overall records process is a combination of both manual and automated procedures. It was considered necessary to examine and identify all possible source points, outputs and process steps. This included examination of the internal handling, filing, coding verification, data preparation and reports procedures. To establish the credibility of the data, a thorough understanding of the internal workings of the system was required.

The systems description follows the general out-
line depicted in the systems flow chart (Exhibit A). The
systems flow chart presents the records control process
from initial creation to final disposition. Copies of
forms and reports referred to herein are located in
Exhibit B.

Receipt of Initial Complaint

A complaint is received in one of three ways:

1. An "on-view" (a result of a police officer's
    witnessing the crime);

2. a walk-in from a citizen to a district;

3. a citizen calling the police department.

Central dispatch receives the complaint. At this point,
the records system will follow two paths. The first path
includes procedures for receiving the call, treatment of
the call and final disposition of the call. The second
path includes completion of the Field Investigation Report
and, if necessary, supervisory review of the assigned code.

The First Path

When a call is received through central com-
munications, an assignment card (Form No. 75-159, "Radio
Complaint Message and Incident Report Control") is pre-
pared. Basic information pertinent to the call is logged

on this card. A central control number is assigned to
each call received by the PPD. Each district has its
own serial number series. The prefix of the number de-
notes the district, and the suffix denotes the number of
calls the district has received in one year. The series
repeats itself starting with 000 at the beginning of
each year for all districts.

Over a period of a few hours, a number of these
cards are accumulated. The complaint dispatcher will call
the district at certain intervals for the purpose of
logging the calls on a District Transmittal Sheet (Form
No. 75-169). The transmittal sheet contains information
such as control number, location and time, as well as
pertinent information passed to the district by central
communications.

When the investigation unit completes the report,
the times when the vehicle went into and out of service are
logged as well as any other information. If the nature of
the call is consistent with PPD general directives, the
appropriate report form is then completed.

The primary report form is the Field Investigation
form (Form No. 75-48). When the investigating officer
returns to his district headquarters, the operations super-

visor records the nature of the call according to the Philadelphia crime classification on the 75-48. Central control will then, at the end of a tour of duty (8 hours, 12 hours, or 24 hours) make a second call to the district for the purpose of ascertaining the crime code to be placed on the assignment card.

These cards are then put in batches of 100 for data processing. The cards are organized and key-punched on a 5081 IBM card. The 5081 cards are verified and sorted in sequence by district. An 8080 list of the cards is run. Data Processing Operations will perform a visual check to verify that there are no errors in the sequence. The visual check insures that no assignment cards are missing and all numbers are in proper order. In the event the visual check does reveal missed numbers, or fields improperly key-punched, corrections are made to the cards and they are re-submitted.

At this point, PPD Program 1014 is executed against the completed input for that day. The primary edit performed at this point is to check crime code, location, time and day of the week. The edit insures good control over the primary variables in determining the accuracy of basic data.

When completed, the run is outputted to disk and sorted according to PPD Program 1015. The PPD Program 1016 prints the detail list and the daily crime report. The data output from the assignment cards provides an operational analysis at the district level. The main purpose of this output is for evaluation of criminal activity and for purposes of redeployment of resources.

The daily crime report specifies that the crimes are subject to reclassification by the investigator. The daily crime report is a detailed list of the activity that has taken place in the City within a 24-hour period. It lists the Part I offenses by district. It is a 2 x 2 matrix showing the absolute value of the number of crimes committed in a given district.

The Summary List contains the district, sector, crime classification and exact location of the criminal occurence. It also contains the date, time and DC control number. The printout lists crimes that have occurred within the 24-hour period. Since data processing and office personnel do not work 24 hours per day, the accuracy of the list will vary. An 11 to 35 hour time lapse can occur by the time the field officers receive this printout for purposes of evaluation and deployment.

At this point, no investigative procedure has been initiated, and the reported crime is subject to re-classification. Therefore, the crime coded on the assignment card may not be the crime that was actually committed.

The data base built from the assignment card serves as an unofficial output that allows a daily analysis of the criminal activity for the Act I and Act II areas. The weekly crime report utilizes the same program; (PPD 1016 and 1017) to compile the weekly crime report. The same program is also used to list robberies and larcenies and to give a detailed listing of the locations of the offenses. The weekly report is simply a recapitulation of the daily activity for the week. From these weekly summaries, the field officer must establish the most likely location for purposes of resource deployment. No system exists that allows a field officer to compare crimes commited over one time period with another time period.

The field commander pin-maps criminal activity. This pin-mapping offers a 3-dimensional projection as to the types of crimes and their location. The degree of accuracy in the pin-mapping process depends upon how closely the pin is placed to the actual incident as recorded on the daily and weekly crime summaries. Based upon the redeploy-

ment from the weekly summaries, criminal activity could conceivably shift from one sector to another within the district. There is no method to determine if redeployment has been effective over a period of one or more weeks.

The weekly crime reports and pin-mapping procedure does offer a means of control simply because the computer statistics unit is able to present to the field commanders detailed location listings of robberies and burglaries. By using this summary, the inspector can question the district commanders on their criminal reduction techniques.

The Second Path--the 75-48 in the field

The second path in the complaint procedure is the recording of the offense. A field officer will first complete Form 75-48 according to the procedures outlined in the Philadelphia police directives. With few exceptions, the 75-48 form is filled out for all Part I and Part II offenses. When the officer completes his investigation and returns to his district headquarters, the 75-48 form is submitted to the Operations Supervisor. The Supervisor will then post the complaint number, make additional notes regarding the investigation, review the report, and classify the 75-48 form according to the Philadelphia crime code and the UCR.

Subsequent entries are made on Form No. 75-169
(Transmittal Sheet) by completing the code classification,
and if the crime has been founded, a Report to Follow is
completed. The follow-up units are then required to
complete the investigation. In addition, complaint calls
are matched to insure that Transmittal Sheet entries agree.
This normally takes care of calls received on a day-to-day
operation.

There are three copies of the 75-48 form. One
copy remains at the district unit, one copy is sent to the
investigative unit, the original copy and the 75-169 Trans-
mittal Sheet are forwarded to Records Control. Records
Control visually examines each Transmittal Sheet to insure
that all the line item entries are complete. Codes and
75-48 forms must agree, and all fields must be properly
completed. This procedure is the first edit of investi-
gation reports.

PSMC staff was satisfied that the respective
personnel in Records Control do initiate this procedure
and uniformly apply it to each report. Records Control
would not attempt at this time to substantiate the code.
Its primary function, at this time, is to insure that the
75-48 form entries agree with the Transmittal Form, that
no 75-48 forms are missing, and that all entries are cor-
rectly handled on the Transmittal Sheet.

The 75-48 Filing

The 75-48 forms are organized by district and
are put into cells for an 8-day period. Special notations
regarding additional follow-up procedures or possible
modifications are recorded. Any information pertaining
to Form No. 75-48 can be processed and handled by Records
Control without serious disruption. When reports are com-
plete, the batches are filed in filing cabinets. The
75-48 forms eventually become microfilmed.

The 75-169

The Transmittal Sheets are then sent to
data processing by Records Control. Data processing will
key-punch at least three different times from the 75-169
Transmittal Sheet forms. The first attempt is to capture
the information necessary for Reports to Follow. This
means that based upon the field unit investigation, 75-49
forms will be required. From this the Juvenile Aid Division
and detective units will be required to submit supplemental
reports, or the 75-49 forms, as key-punched from the Trans-
mittal Sheet. The procedure is as follows:

With the 75-49 Report to Follow being
key-punched from the 75-169 form, the data
is then sorted to disk and program PPD 1013

Reports to Follow is generated. The 75-169
(Transmittal Sheet), then, is a primary source
document for feeding crime statistics data into
the system.

PPD 1013--Reports to Follow

The PPD 1013 serves as a reports control docu-
ment. It has three copies; a master copy is sent to
Reports Control, one copy is sent to the district com-
mander and one copy is sent to the inspector. In addi-
tion, reports requiring follow-up are submitted in the
form of key-punch cards to the Juvenile Aid Division or
Detective Bureau. The original cards for this input
stream are then sumbitted to Reports Control, where they
are organized by districts. They are used as tickler
cards to monitor outstanding 75-49 forms.

The 75-49--Offense or Investigative Report

The 75-49 reports are initiated after the
75-48 has been completed by the field unit. One of
the three copies goes to either the Juvenile Aid Divi-
sion or Detective Bureau for a follow-up report. The
investigator's pertinent investigative information con-
cerning the case is examined in the 75-49. Part of this
mission is to determine the accuracy and validity of the
75-48 relative to the crime code classification. Based on

the elements of the investigation, the investigator
completes the report, records the nature of the incident
and either substantiates the crime class code or changes
it to a more appropriate code.

The investigative unit then submits the white
copy of the 75-49 to Central Records. When the report
arrives at Central Records, the key-punch card that was
originally created from the Transmittal Sheet is retrieved
from the file and destroyed. This indicates that the
investigation report has been submitted and a stamp is
made with the date against a master control sheet to show
the case number has been turned in. The 75-49 is then
sent, by batch, to the Review Board. The Review Board
carefully reviews the report.

The Board consists of at least two or three
lieutenants for the purpose of reviewing 75-49's to
ascertain the validity of the assigned crime code. This
procedure offers another check for the records and
insures the quality control of the reporting system. If
a discrepancy is discovered, one of two procedures may
take place.

One procedure is for the Board to call the
district commander and discuss the discrepancy. If an

agreement is reached regarding the proper classification, the Board simply modifies the report according to the latest updated crime code. The report is then submitted for data processing. The other alternative is to return the report to the district headquarters. At that time a journal entry is made at the Review Board, and a handwritten card is sent to Central Records indicating that a report has been returned to the district. The journal entry is used for filing purposes.

If the Board should change a code classification, it is so noted; if the report is returned to District headquarters, an evaluation sheet is sent back with the 75-49 for purposes of review and explanation. If the report's code classification then passes the Review Board, the 75-49 is sent to data processing for key-punching. Key-punching generates a card form, the 75-49, which includes Part I offenses and Part II offenses. This, in turn, will act as the basic input for the Uniform Crime Report. Data on Part I offenses is then collected from the 75-49 source document.

The Monthly Uniform Crime Report

The overall flow chart depicts subsequent activity of the detailed procedures as outlined in the Philadelphia computer system run.

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This section deals with the use of computerized data, which, according to the Act's proposal, is to be used as a key factor in the deployment of Acts I and II personnel. The deployment is to be based upon the crime trend emerging on a daily and weekly basis.

The primary notion is to utilize special computer printouts to present crime trends by district and crime code classification. The second objective is to provide a detailed list of crime by district, sector, crime code classification, location, date and time.

The printouts are known as the "daily and weekly crime reports" respectively. (See Appendix IV.) Both of these outputs are tied into the overall reporting system of the PPD. These reports are to be the basis by which police management reacts in deployment of resources.

Further, special attention and action in an area will result from these outputs. This would mean special outputs could easily present the emergence of specific crimes, as well as criminal trends.

Other special police reports to portray different crime situations were to be provided to enhance the deployment process.

The crime reports are also used to update pin-maps located throughtout the City. Additional pin-maps are plotted at the Statistics Bureau. The current deployment procedure is to examine the computer outputs and move the pins as closely as possible to the actual crime location.

The picture emerging upon completion of this procedure represents the most current crime trend. Based upon this picture, the follow-up activity in the field would be shifted to the areas that pin-mapping has suggested where crime is most likely to occur. Additional summary reports are provided. These serve as control documents and are used for purposes of recapitulation during staff meetings. These reports insure that management is aware of the crime rate in specific districts. From these reports, field commanders attempt to redeploy their men. As a result, a different crime picture should develop.

Based upon the computer outputs, special reports presenting crimes related to drugs, juveniles, gangs and truants would be provided. Tactical control measures would be established in order to thwart crime relating to these groups. Intelligence data would also be provided to assist field commanders in the planning of future action.

Fundamentally, the system utilizes four symbols. Upon completion of the key-punch cards for the 75-49, (for Part I offenses), another procedure is initiated and all the source input is edited for codes and various fields. After primary editing for valid code in the Uniform Crime Report, the monthly summary tape and PPD Program 1006 is executed. At this time the Uniform Crime Reports are generated for that particular month. For purposes of control, this has proven to be worthwhile inasmuch as the 75-49 serves as the official investigation report, and all Part I and Part II crime statistics are generated from this report.

The 75-52 form is used in order to upgrade or downgrade a crime. However, based upon our investigation, it appears that little is done with the reclassified crime. The percentage of these reclassifications appears to be small and is not considered a very important part of the regular data processing.

C. Systems Documentation, Data Processing, Mechanics and Methodology

In order to insure that reports submitted to the data processing unit are properly handled internally and that no loss of data exists, an examination of the systems, programs and documentation was included in the PSMC evaluation.

The Philadelphia police records and reporting system is currently a combination of manual methods as well as automated methods.

In an automated system, it is possible to alter summary totals by varying program methods or any loss of data. It was thought that an indepth examination of the program listings (or software) would determine if program errors and methods could alter the final data in any way.

PSMC began with the study of the chronological sequence of source listings from the key programs required to support the operation of the PPD reporting system. The programs are written in Cobol, and are suitable for purposes of determining program logic and program methodology.

The programs were examined to insure that the basic goals of the reporting system could lend themselves to accurate reporting without loss of data. It was important to determine that the basic files and data could be properly maintained through edit procedures, file maintenance, and up-date procedures. The edit procedures are limited to PPD reporting data. The only method established to validate totals on the output data is the edit mask in the program.

Therefore, a data set would be needed to determine that line totals for one period are not out of proportion with past totals.

The following program lists were selected for PSMC evaluation:

1) PPD-1013 Reports to Follow
2) PPD-1014 Daily Crime Edit
3) PPD-1016 Daily Crime List Detail
4) PPD-1017 Daily Crime List Summary
5) PPD-1041 Edit Program for Part I Offenses
6) 8080 List for Validation Procedures
7) PPD-1006 Uniform Crime Reports
8) PPD-1123 Robbery Analysis for Acts I and II
9) PPD-1124 Burglary Analysis for Acts I and II
10) PPD-1126 Pick Off Acts I and II
11) PPD-1028 Special Edits Acts I and II
12) PPD-1130 List Robbery Analysis and Purse Snatches by Location Acts I and II

Software Descriptions

1100 Series Programs

The 1100 Series Programs are special programs for purposes of working in conjunction with the data base created from the daily crime reports. Even though this file is used primarily for the Acts programs, additional outputs are printed as a result. According to the computer Statistical Unit, special reports and summary formats have been put together to service the entire Acts program.

The outputs from this program are compiled into special purpose reports that display detailed listings of the locations of robberies and burglaries. The program also provides printouts of the annual summary reports. The data base contains enough data elements to allow additional sorting to prepare special outputs. Special sorts are made to re-sort the file for display of crimes by street location, districts, sectors, et cetera.

It appears that little thought has been given to how the program may be expanded to meet future needs of the Acts program.

The "pick off" program compiles the data from the summary data files. No attempt has been made to compile this data for an indepth analysis that could potentially make the Act's program more effective.

1000 Series Programs

The 1000 Series Programs are the result of input from the assignment cards (Radio Complaint and Incident Report Control Card). These programs print the daily crime statistics for the Act I and II projects. Program 1006 is the only exception to the 1000 series. This program is the printout of the Uniform Crime Report. The data base for this program is constructed as a result of PPD Form No. 75-49 (Field Report).

The information generated from these programs are used primarily for the allocation of police resources based upon the daily and weekly crime reports. The source document for this is the assignment card, prepared by the central communication units.

It is also understood that these printouts serve as the basis for which crime trends (robberies and burglaries) are plotted at the district level. Daily and weekly crime statistics are compiled and presented in a comparative report submitted to the District Inspector for his review and analysis. It is also distributed to the District Commanders. The District Commander is accountable for the activity listed in the reports.

PSMC studied program listings to insure that the data entering the data processing run was complete and that there was no loss of records. The program logic was checked to determine if totals or fields in the outputs were being lost, destroyed, or modified. The procedure for accumulating totals by crime classification appeared to be suitable and not altered by programming checks.

No tape files were listed, and no check on tape labels included. It was thought that study of these would not offer any real means by which to determine if files might have been substituted. In the audit procedure,

samples of data were taken to insure that the various computer runs and listings agreed.

It is important to stress that the evaluation of the success of the Act's program is from these program listings. They are also used in the field for evaluation of crime trends. Additional comments on these reports will be presented in the summary portion of the report.

Descriptions of File and Source Layouts

1. The first file is the daily crime source document, (created from the assignment cards). The descriptions of the field is as follows: in the first column, 1st character is a function for duplication; the 2nd character is the central complaint number; 3rd character is the district; 4th character is the sector; 5th character is the crime code; 6th character is the location; 7th character is the day of week; 8th character is also day of week; 9th character is the time and hour of day; 10th character is ARP; 11th character is case founded; 12th character is report to follow; 13th character is district code; maximum characters of 71, primarily numeric with some alpha punched in the sector code. This particular source input, as well as file, is

from the radio complaint or the assignment card, prepared by central communications and key-punched on a daily basis. The basic card form is a blank IBM 5081 card.

2. The second source input is from PPD Form 75-48, the source document is the 75-169. Punch form is from the 75-48, and is received from Central Control. The description of the field is as follows: 1st character is code one, one column; 2nd character is the district; 3rd character is the sector; 4th character is the crime code; 5th character is the date; 6th character is the day of week code; 7th character is the hour; 8th character is ARP; 9th character is founded or unfounded; 10th character is the offense report to follow.

This is from PPD Form No. 75-169, which is sent to Reports Control as a result of determining if 75-49 forms will be required. This also prepares the "register to follow". This register is distributed for inventory control purposes.

3. The third file is delinquent reports or Reports to Follow and is received from Reports Control. This breakdown is finer than the second and contains more information. It is used to assimilate additional data, primarily for delinquent reports.

The description of the field is as follows: 1st character is one position - code 1; 2nd character is the district complaint number; 3rd character is the district; 4th character is the sector; 5th character is the crime code; 6th character is the address; 7th character is the date; 8th character is the day of week; 9th character is the hour; 10th character is ARP; 11th character is founded or unfounded; 13th character is offense report to follow; 14th character is the district or unit code; and the last character is punched with an X if the code happens to be an accident.

    4. The 4th file, source input, is the 75-49, Part I offenses, from Reports Control. The description of the field is as follows: 1st character - code 2; 2nd character is the district complaint number; 3rd character is the district; 4th character is the sector; 5th character is the district or unit; 6th character is the crime code; 7th character is the location; 10th character is the IAD code; 11th character is the complaint name; 12th character is the premise; 13th character is the day (month, day, year); 14th character is the day of the week; 15th character is the hour code; 16th character is ARP; 17th character is founded or unfounded; the last

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code is the status--if it is an active or non-active case. The next character is the type, the property code; the next character is value stolen, value recovered; and the last character indicates if it is inside or outside. This particular record serves as the historical file required for the Uniform Crime Reports, basic input 75-49's and 75-52's.

    5. The fifth file is the 75-49 for Part II offenses. The description of the field is as follows: the first character - code 2; 2nd character is the district complaint number; 3rd character is the district; 4th character is the sector; 5th character is the crime code; 6th character is the location; 7th character is the JED code; 8th character is the complainant's name; 9th character is the type of premise; month, year, day, code; day of week code; hour code; ARP; founded or unfounded; status; age and race.

    6. The next file, course 75-52's, is as follows: 1st character - code 3; next is the district complaint number; the district; the sector; the district or unit reporting; the crime code; JAD code; type of premise; month, day and year, founded code; status; type of property; value recoverd; and whether it is inside or outside.

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The primary source documents, record formats and file formats, are basically the same and serve as the basic input to sustain the overall statistical and inventory control purposes of the PPD.

The PSMC examination demonstrated that commonality and consistency in the handling of records within the data processing system is adequate. The edit procedures, some of them manual, are a part of the daily job stream. The edit process does check for valid codes and locations.

PSMC reviewed the daily crime report data processing run. This run outlines the entire procedure, from source document to final report. Recent changes in the data processing steps did not hinder the PSMC investigation. The weekly crime report and weekly summary utilize the same data processing steps as the daily crime reports; therefore, two sets of identical documentation were presented for purposes of systems documentation.

The systems description, and flow charts, for the Act I and Act II reports were examined. This documentation is suitable and is efficient. PSMC was able to study the procedures that are followed in order to compile the robbery, burglary and weapons analysis by location. Programs were checked against systems documentation. This check allowed PSMC staff to account for

all of the programs in the data processing system for each particular output.

The narrative and flow for the Part I and Part II Uniform Crime Reports was also examined. The documentation was adequate, and PSMC was able to trace step by step procedures and evaluate the techniques applied in compiling Uniform Crime Reports.

It was felt that the documentation was adequate and followed basic data processing standards. The data processing procedure was up to standard with some exceptions in data entry and data verification. These exceptions were not considered cause for concern.

Examination of Source Documents

It was necessary to review the basic source documents used for collecting data and input to the system. These documents are used throughout the PPD and are common to the Central Records System.

Source documents are not transcribed to a special coding form. This procedure insures that field reports enter the data processing system directly and with no disruption.

Assignment Card

The basic source material used is the assignment card (Radio Complaint and Message and Incident Report Control Card). The assignment card is used to prepare the 75-48 (Complaint or Incident Report). It is also used to compile the daily and weekly crime reports.

75-169 (Complaint or Incident Transmittal Sheet)

The second source document is the Form No. 75-169, (the Complaint or Incident Report Transmittal Sheet). It is the report submitted by each district headquarters to Records Control and contains basic information to be used in preparing the Reports to Follow computer list.

75-49 (Investigative Report)

The third document is the 75-49 (Field Investigation Report). It is completed by the field investigation unit and is used to validate, substantiate or modify the initial crime code according to detailed investigation. From this report, data is prepared for the Uniform Crime Reports.

These forms have been used by the PPD for some time and are designed for basic data entry at the key-punch level.

VI. EVALUATION - RECORDS CONTROL AND PROCEDURES

PSMC did not perceive any problems relative to the interpretation of the directives which outline the general custody and preparation of PPD records and forms.

The established directives deal with the kind of information and quality control over reports and how these reports are handled. It is PSMC's opinion that the general quality of these directives is adequate inasmuch as there are detailed procedures to cover most investigative situations.

Although there cannot be any guarantee that all reports are correctly completed, PSMC felt it more important to establish that suitable procedures for completion of reports existed. These would specify general quality control over report writing and records control. PSMC is satisfied that:

    a. Directives do exist regarding report writing and handling.

    b. Procedures regarding the internal handling and transfer of reports are maintained.

    c. Security over records in Central Control is adequate.

    d. Coding instructions are clear with emphasis placed in care and classification.

e. With some exceptions, most procedures are
   up to date.

f. Report control, maintainence, supervision and
   responsibility is clearly and completely
   handled.

VII. EVALUATION - OVERALL RECORDS SYSTEM

Coding of Criminal Offenses

The supervisors interviewed by PSMC proved
to be quite familiar with the specific contents of
the Crime Code Index and diligent regarding
assignment of a code to the report.

It is the Review Board which insures the
accuracy of reports submitted by field units. The
Board appears to be careful in the examination of
each report. As a result, Crime Code Classifications
are consistent.

There were no discrepancies between the
Uniform Crime Report list and the burglary analysis
list. This consistency appears to be the result of a
common interpretation in coding of offenses. However,
for the number of reports and records processed by
the PPD, it does seem unusual that there are no
discrepancies. It would appear that to definitely

determine if discrepancies exist, a detailed
examination and review of the procedures would be
necessary. The examination would begin with
the first step, or the actual offense against the
victim. PSMC did verify the accounting procedure.

PSMC examined the 75-48 forms in District
18, Sectors C, D, E, J, K and L in order to determine
the consistency of the coding and these forms.

Two independent time periods were examined
by a hand tally. The district number in which the
offense occurred and the crime code which serves as
a pointer to the computer printout was noted.
Computer listings supplied by the PPD were then
matched against the hand tally report, and with the
exception of one case, all the reports hand tallied
agreed with the PPD computer printouts.

Since all data sets contain similar
information, it was possible to list robberies and
burglaries from separate files. Computer runs were
prepared from a file containing robbery and burglary
reports. A second printout was prepared from data

contained in the Uniform Crime Reports file, and a
third list was prepared from data contained in the
Daily Crime Report file.

Computer listings containing data collected
from April, 1973 through December, 1973 were scrutinized.
Robberies committed in the areas covered by Act I and
Act II were tallied and compared from the three computer
lists. The robbery analysis report revealed 2,383
offenses and the run from the Uniform Crime Report
revealed 2,488 offenses; a difference of 105 offenses.

By comparing the daily reports of robberies
(after extracting larcenies), PSMC determined that
uniform consistency existed in the reported number
of crimes.

PSMC requested special summary reports for
the years 1972 and 1973. The distribution of robberies
and burglaries by district was also requested. When
these reports were received from the computer unit,
PSMC selected the three-month period of November,
December and January. The following is a judgemental
sample regarding the time period selected: One team
reviewed District 18, Sectors C, D and E, and District
23, Sectors J, K and L. A hand tally was made of the

two districts, based upon the codes recorded in the
75-48 forms. A hand tally was then matched against
the Daily Crime Report computer printout. This
investigation revealed only one missing offense.
Another team member examined the 75-49 forms, reviewed
the same districts and hand tallied the coded and key-
punched offenses. The purpose was to establish if any
discrepancies existed between the offense code in the
75-48 and the offense code in the 75-49. PSMC was
able to establish a high degree of consistency in
those two particular classes.

Reporting Procedures

PSMC is satisfied that PPD criminal
reporting procedures are efficient and that with some
exceptions, internal handling is well controlled
(see security below).

Summary List Printout

PSMC is also satisfied that the quality
control on the summary list printout is at a suitable
level. However, it is significant to note that no
method exists for determination of the exact location
of crimes occurring within the transit system. This

information would be useful to facilitate improved
deployment of police resources.

The primary edit and the 8080 list both
provide adequate control over data output. However,
the primary edit is a visual process that could be
easily substituted into a data processing program.
There is verification on the data by the key-punch
and verification section, as well as a second edit
list that checks on the key-punching and the data
entry.

Outstanding Reports

A count of the outstanding reports was
taken and revealed that approximately 5,000 to 6,000
reports are currently outstanding. Some reports
dating back to the first of the year had not yet
been sent to Records Control. The possibility
that several hundred reports in a given month are
outstanding is quite significant considering the
total volume handled by the police department.
PSMC recognizes that this is an ongoing process.
Towards the end of the year, however, a substantial
number of records still not submitted for closing

would seriously alter the total criminal activity reported. Therefore, it would be difficult to determine the monthly trend for criminal activity. With a large outstanding file of 75-49's, it is possible that monthly statistics would not reveal the true number of crimes reported. Therefore, it would appear that only annual statistics could be used. Statistically, it is possible that the number of outstanding reports is equivalent to the number of incoming reports.

One item that could be included in the data base would be an aging process to determine the length of time reports are outstanding in an effort to improve the quality control and to insure that reports are not outstanding for indefinite lengths of time. There is, however, an end-of-the-year effort by the Statistics Unit to have all outstanding reports submitted to Records Control for final processing. An examination of the 1973 file showed no cards outstanding. Although it is not certain that the reports were submitted; based on the computer listings, it appears that most of the reports had been submitted for final disposition.

The outstanding reports file reprocesses outstanding reports over 30 or 60 days. This output is submitted to commanders and inspectors and does enhance the quality control over outstanding reports. A random sample of several districts showed some reports older than 60 days. However, most reports were relatively current and did reflect the month's activities.

The 75-169 form basically serves as a control to maintain a check of Reports to Follow by the detective division. Personnel in Records Control appeared to be alert to the fact that outstanding reports are a serious problem and they do attempt to insure that subsequent 49's are submitted and effectively controlled.

Security

It is important to note that it is difficult to determine the number of offense reports not submitted to the data processing system. This might be accomplished by examining the outstanding reports not submitted to the system. These outstanding reports are maintained on "tickler" cards. These cards are

processed monthly in order to maintain a current master list. Once the monthly card processing is completed, no system exists to detect the number of outstanding report cards. If the number lists are incorrect, it would mean that the number of reports submitted to the computer system could be incorrect. It is possible that the outstanding cards could be mislaid or lost, thereby invalidating reported crime statistics. The audit insured that coded offenses on PPD investigation forms were, in fact, matched with the computerized printouts.

PSMC is satisfied that the PPD 1013 and subsequent 75-49 follow-up procedures do offer adequate records control. Because this key method is a manual process it presents a potential security problem. For example, one could go to the outstanding 75-49 "tickler" card file, find a report that requires a supplemental or followup investigation, remove the card and simply discard it. The Reports to Follow procedure would initially follow-up this information. In subsequent months the summary printout would not show which cards have been destroyed or are missing. There is little security over this file, and for

purposes of control, it is perhaps one of the weakest control links in the system. Should this file be destroyed, it would be impossible to determine the number of reports still outstanding.

PSMC recommends that this file be stored on magnetic tape. Then, for purposes of security and inventory control, entries to the file could be made through another coded instrument. It is felt that this file is so important that continuing to maintain it in a manual system opens strong possibilities for abuse of the file. Even though additional copies of the various forms are passed to district levels, the district levels do not maintain any control over outstanding reports. The only existing centralized control is at headquarters.

When submitted, the corresponding outstanding report is found and the outstanding card destroyed. At this time, the report would go to Records Review for evaluation. There is no control over the reports when they are in process to and in the possession of the Board. Reports therefore, could easily be mislaid or diverted from data processing entry at this point. Since it is a manual system, there is also no sure way

to verify which reports are in process. If an automated system were substituted for the current manual one, automated control would present accurate processing status of each report.

Another security problem exists when the Review Board, because of a coding dispute, returns records to District headquarters for coding reclassification. The Board maintains only a journal entry of this record transmittal.

A certain percentage of these reports could be at the Board for review or returned to the districts. There is no way to verify which reports have been processed through the system, or are lost. It is a simple matter for a review officer or Board member to neglect journal entry, either intentionally or otherwise. Reports could conceivably be lost and never regained.

It would seem that by automating the original file as previously discussed, (the file from the 169 Transmittal Sheet), reports in review could be monitored easily without loss of security, or loss from recording errors.

VIII.   SELECTED SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS

During our examination of this particular phase of the reporting system, the manual process, in terms of internal control and review, seemed to be quite adequate and insured that the quality of the reports was maintained throughout the system. The Review Board appeared diligent in its effort. It had kept journal entries down to an absolute minimum considering the number of reports, and had attempted to make sure that no reports were lost in the transmittal of the normal work flow for the department. In one month approximately 20 to 30 reports are returned to district headquarters. This is excellent considering the case volume of the particular agency. The overall manual and records reporting system did appear to have adequate levels of control. The program output had been examined for apparent possible problems with errors in logic. Even though the PPD maintains three data sets, with some modification these could be consolidated into one overall system. Other than the fact that the system is primarily a card-driven system, with some manual, visual, and automated control, PSMC is satisfied that the overall system is a relatively sound one.

Data Output Verification

PSMC had to establish that the data provided in PPD summary reports could be accurately verified. One method of verification would be to write computer programs to test the data base. A second method would be to sample existing computer runs of some selected areas. PSMC staff was satisfied after reviewing the existing computer program listing that no program errors existed which would alter the crime reporting procedure. It was noted that seperate data sets were compiled from three different source inputs, created from PPD report forms. Consequently, PSMC decided that an examination of the output from the files would be an adequate starting point.

PSMC requested seperate computer runs in order that resultant data tallies could be matched. To determine if different computer tapes had been substituted by the PPD, PMSC also requested the console log and map of the run for comparison purposes. Both the console log and run maps examined and tape labels confirmed. PSMC is confident that the effective file protection is maintained.

It manages to keep reports timely; it does provide for statistical data, and it basically maintains a check on most of the reports handled by the field. It is felt that some streamlining of the system for the purposes of simplification and to insure better security over the system could be employed.

IX. STATISTICAL EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

A. Criteria for Success

In order for PSMC to determine if the special

programs under study have been successful, it was neces-

sary to determine a criteria for the Act I and Act II projects.

PSMC asked the staff of the PPD to supply their rationale

for the Act's program success. The PPD posited the following

six criteria for the measurement of their project:

1. Reduction in robbery and burglary offenses
   in the area covered by these programs.

2. While the most desirable goal is the reduc-
   tion of crime, the next important area would
   be the level of clearance through arrest of
   those offenders charged with committing
   robberies and burglaries.

3. Though not a measure of success per se, an
   important aspect of this program is the ability
   to test and experiment with new techniques and
   procedures which can be utilized by the entire
   patrol force.

4. An important measure of the program is the num-
   ber of the complaints received from citizens re-
   garding the activities of a policeman assigned
   to these units. To date, there have been a very
   minimal number of complaints received from the
   public, none of which require any substantial
   disciplinary action.

5. The program might also be measured in terms of
   the number of commendations and commendatory
   letters awarded to the policemen of these units
   for outstanding police work.

6. Although unmeasured at this time, the high morale
   of the unit among the policemen is an important
   aspect and reflects the enthusiasm and dedication
   of the men to do the primary police tasks of
   deterring and apprehending burglary and robbery
   offenders.

PSMC decided to focus its evaluation effort solely

on the first three criteria because they could be dealt with

more objectively using the data supplied by the PPD. Further,

these criteria were listed as "project methods and objectives"

in the original grant requests to establish Acts I and II.

The remaining three criteria did not lend themselves to eval-

uation because there did not appear to be a measurable relation-

ship between them and the first three criteria.

B. Source Material

The following source materials for the statistical

evaluation were gathered by the PPD's Computer Statistics

Bureau and submitted to PSMC for review and analysis:

1. The PPD's statistical report, 1972.

2. The comparative report, Part I offenses by
   districts, 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973. (This
   report listed Part I offenses for all of the
   districts).

3. A weekly report of crime statistics prepared by
   the Bureau for the Act I and Act II areas.
   (This shows comparative periods for the year
   1972 for a comparative period for 1973).

4. Maps of the deployment of PPD personnel out-
   lining the various police districts.

5. Dispositions for the municipal courts for the
    years 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

6. Summaries of offenses based on the daily crime
    reports showing Part I and Part II offenses for
    1972 and 1973.

7. Uniform Crime Reports for 1972 and 1973.

C. Examination of Criteria

PSMC's approach was to plot the statistical data
supplied by the PPD in semi-log graphs, arithmetic graphs,
and tables. This procedure allowed PSMC to fairly and ob-
jectively examine as many possible variations that could be
treated. It also provided PSMC a method to select different
alternatives and test the outcomes to determine rates, per-
centage changes and absolute changes.

Statistical Methods

Plots were made on semi-logarithmetic and arithmetic
scaled graphs. The Y axis on a semi-logarithmetic graph is
constructed in such a way that the plotted curves depict notes
of change; for instance, if robberies in a district are in-
creasing at a constant note (a constant percent) over several
years the plotted points will fall in a straight line. In
contrast, an arithmetic graph shows amounts of change, thus
if robberies in a district are increasing by a constant num-
ber over a series of years, the points will fall in a straight
line on an arithmetic graph.

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On semi-logarithmetic graphs, two parallel curves
would indicate the existence of a relationship that would
mean the rates of change are the same.

If on the other hand one curve, (A) has a steeper
slope than another curve, (B) then one curve (A) is changing
at a greater rate than the other curve (B). This would be
true whether the change happens to be an increase or a de-
crease.

One should always check the slope of the curves
in relation to another. Curves can also be analyzed singly
on semi-logarithmetic graphs, to determine whether the
activity is increasing from year to year at an increasing,
constant, or decreasing rate.

In contrast, on an arithmetic graph, two curves
which are parallel are increasing by the same amounts. If
curve A is steeper than curve B, then curve A is increasing
by a greater amount than curve B. As before, the same would
hold true for decreases. Thus, the set of semi-logarithmetic
and arithmetic graphs enables one to compare both "rates of
change" (or, in other words, percentage changes) and "amounts
of change".

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For example, suppose a police district existed wherein the number of offenses in a certain crime category reported in 1972 was 1,000 and the 1973 was 900. This would mean a decrease of 100 offenses or a decline of 10% occurred. Contrast this with a second police district wherein the number reported in 1973 was 400. The amount of decrease in both districts is the same (in other words 100 cases). However, in the second district the percentage decrease is 20% since there was a decrease of 100 from a level of 500.

On a semi-logarithmetic chart, the curve for the second district would show a deeper rate of decline than the curve for the first district. But on arithmetic charts both curves would be parallel since there was a decline of 100 in each case.

FIGURE 1: Log Graph: Robberies - Act I and Act II
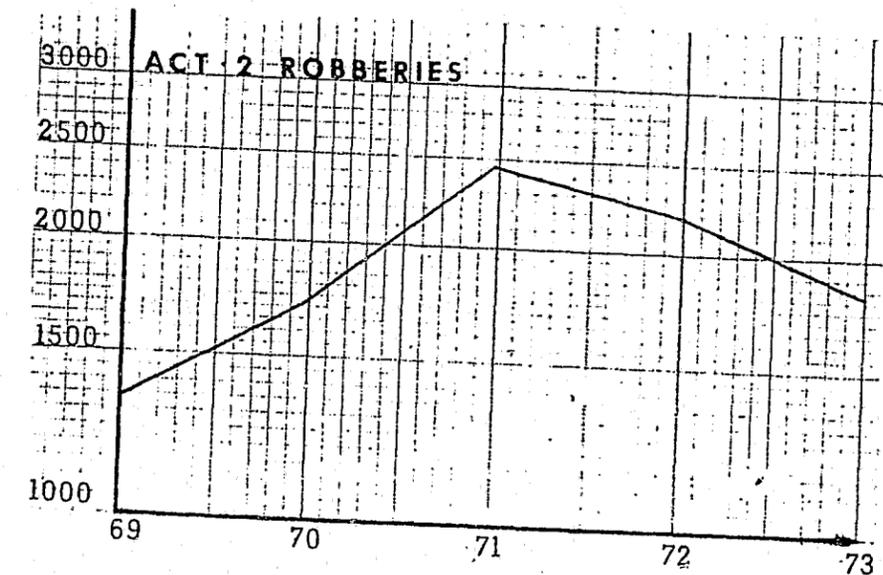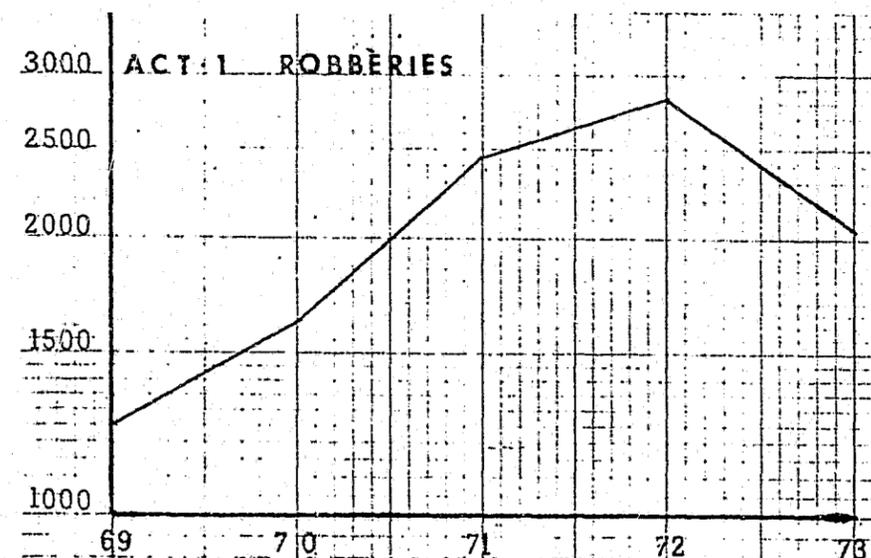
Figure 1 shows robberies plotted on the semi-log graph for Act I and Act II districts. It should be noted that from 1969 through 1971 the curves are parallel; meaning that the rates of increase over this period were the same in both Act I and Act II districts.

In the Act I district the rate of increase from 1971 to 1972 was upward but at a slightly lower rate than previously. In the Act II districts the curve turned downward and robberies decreased.

Going from 1972 to 1973 it should be noted that robberies in the Act I districts turned downward; but in the Act II districts, the downward trend between 1971 and

and 1972 was accelerated slightly between 1972 and 1973 because the curve for the latter period is slightly steeper than for the previous period.

FIGURE 2a: Robberies by District for Act I and Act II

ACT 1 ROBBERIES by district

ACT 2 ROBBERIES by district
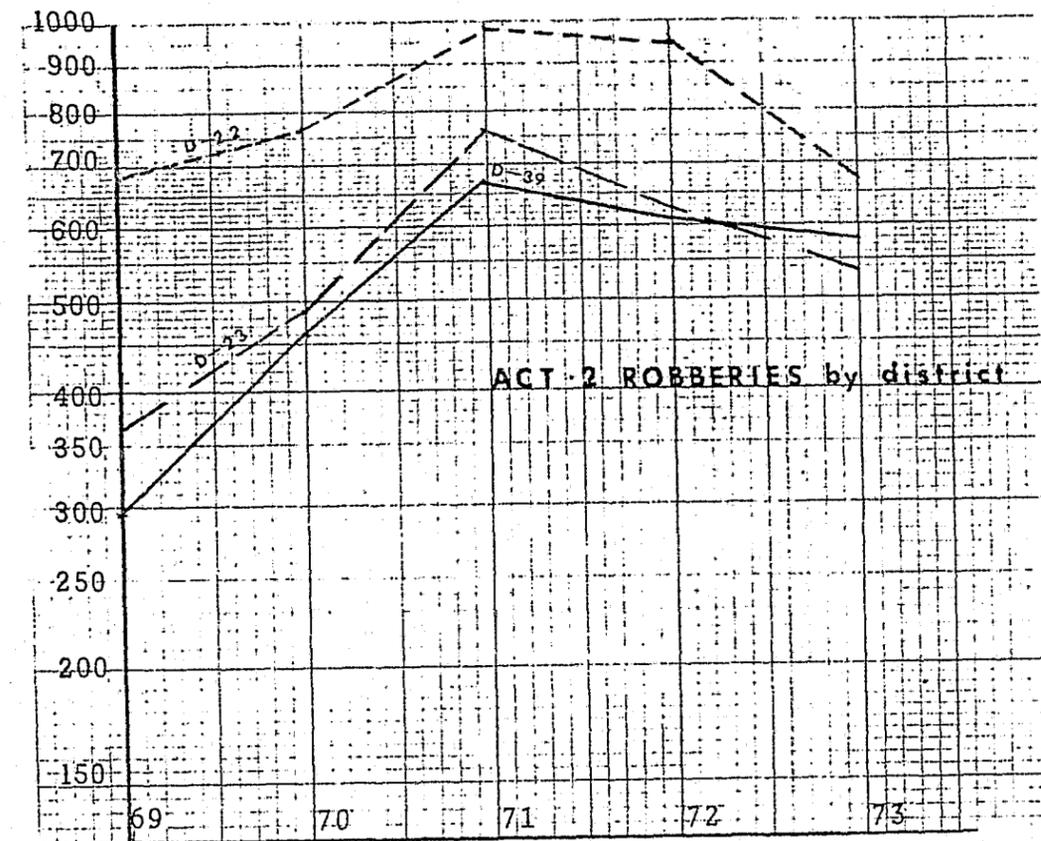
Figure 2 shows robberies in the Act I and II districts. The reader should note a number of points: First, it can be seen by the upward tendency of all the curves that the number of offenses increased between 1969 and 1971 in all of the districts in Act I and Act II. The curves have some-what different slopes so that the rates of increase are not exactly the same in all districts. For instance, there was a fairly steep rate of increase in District 12 between 1970 and 1971, but a much less steep rate of increase occurred in District 16.

Between 1971 and 1972, the rate increased in all four districts in Act I. But the rate of increase in District 12 was much less than in Districts 18, 19 and 16. For the latter three districts, it appears that the rate of increase in robberies was about the same during this period.

Turning to the Act II districts, it can be seen that in these districts there was a decrease in robberies from 1971 to 1972. The rate of decrease in Districts 39 and 22 was about the same; there was a steeper rate of decrease in District 23.

In 1972 to 1973, the reader should note that there was a decrease in robberies in all four districts in Act I and in all three districts in Act II. Again, the curves are not exactly parallel so that the rates of decrease were not all identical.

FIGURE 3: Non-Act Robberies
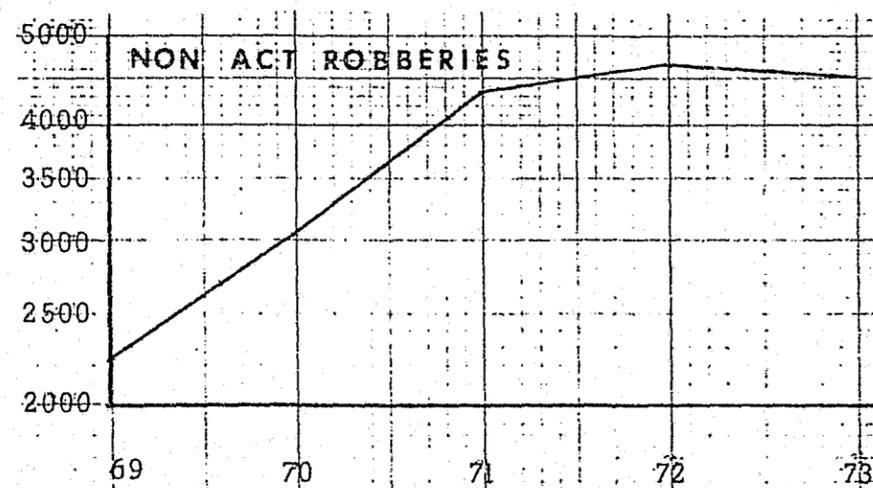
Figure 3 shows robberies in all the non-Act districts. The reader should note that the rate of robbery between 1969 and 1971 in the non-Act districts increased. If one compares the slopes of the curves in Figure 1 for 1969 to 1971 with those in figure it can be seen that the rate of increase in robberies in the non-Act districts, Act I districts and Act II districts was about the same.

Continuing with the non-Act districts, PSMC noted that the rate of increase in robberies began to taper off between 1971 and 1972 (because the curve is less steep) and then turned downward slightly between 1972 and 1973. Thus, the overall picture emerging in Figure is a relatively sharp rate of increase in robberies between 1969 and 1971, an increase at a much lesser rate between 1971 and 1972, and then a decline between 1972 and 1973.

FIGURE 4a: Burglaries: Act I and Act II
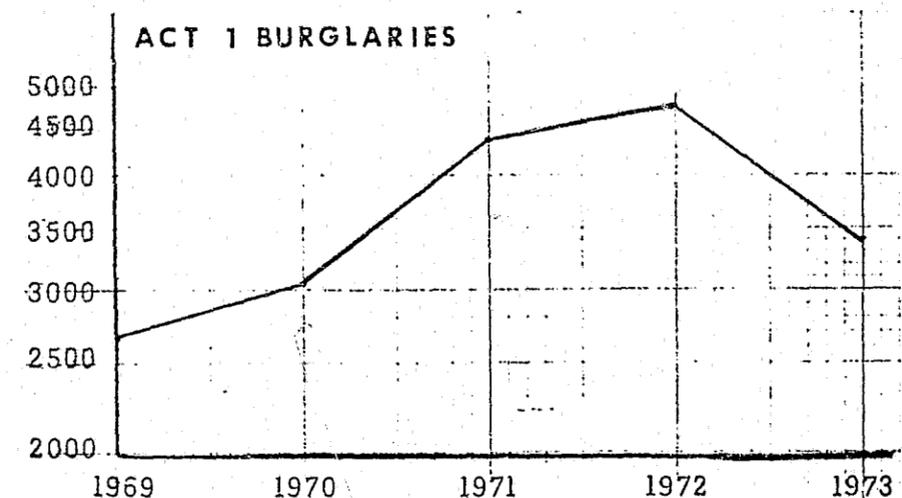
FIGURE 4b: Burglaries: Act I and Act II
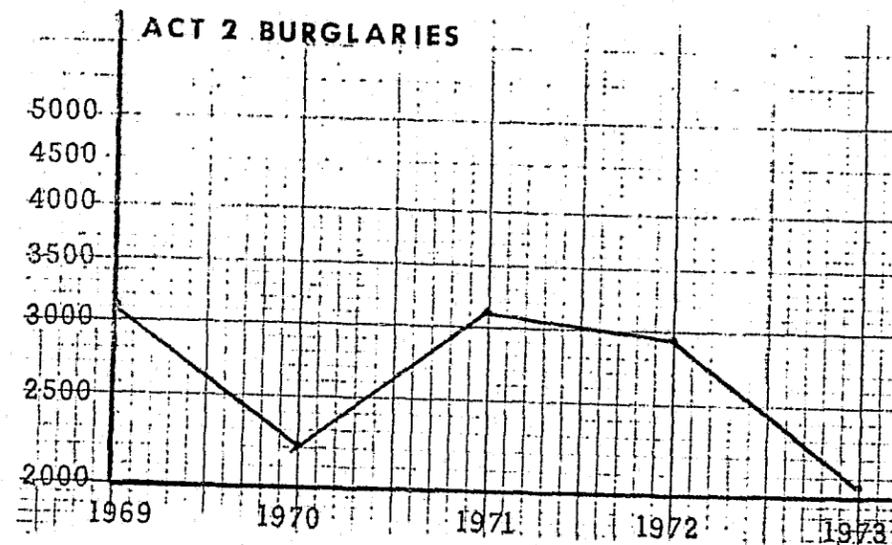
Figure 4 shows burglaries during the period studied in Act I districts and Act II districts. The overall pattern in the Act I districts indicates an increase from year to year in the rates of burglaries between 1969 and 1972, and then a fairly sharp decrease from 1972 to 1973.

It should be noted that the rate of increase in burglaries tended to taper off between 1970 and 1972 and then turn downward between 1972 and 1973. It is difficult to tell from the data, simply as graphed, whether the down turn between 1972 and 1973 was just an extension of the rate of increase at a decreasing rate between 1970 and 1972.

Turning to Act II burglaries, no clearcut trend emerges; there was a rather substantial decrease from 1969 to 1970; then an increase which brought the actual number of offenses in 1971 back to about the 1969 level; and, then there has been a pattern of decrease at an accelerating rate between 1971 and 1973.

It is interesting to note that the rate of decrease between 1969 and 1970 in Act II burglaries was almost identical to the rate of decrease between 1972 and 1973.

FIGURE 5: Act I Burglaries by District
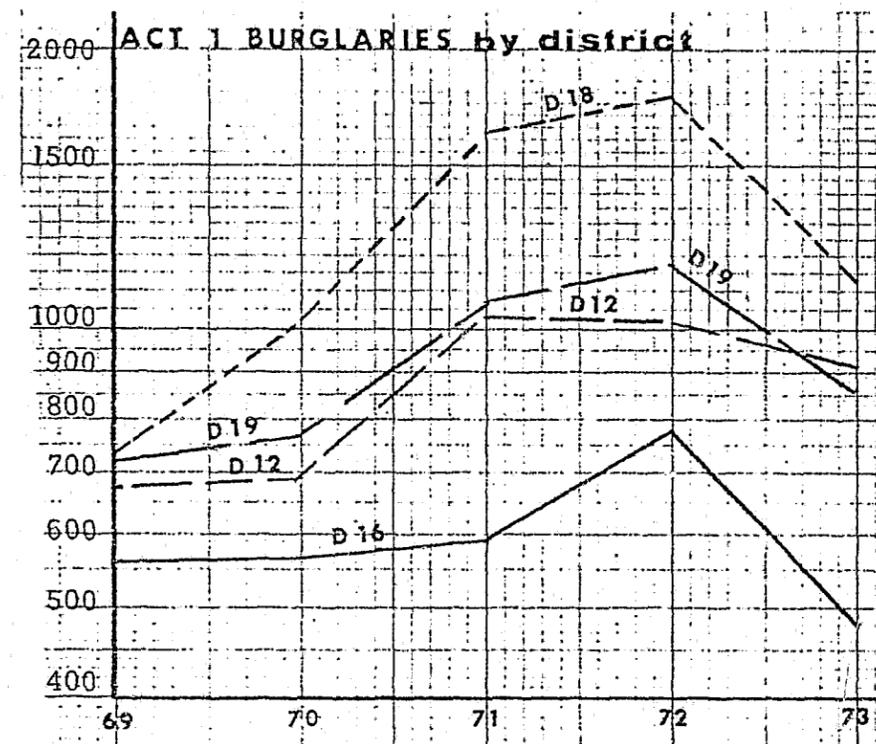
Figure 5 shows burglaries for the Act I districts. The pattern is somewhat mixed.

Between 1969 and 1971 burglaries increased in all four districts in Act I, though not at the same rate.

Between 1971 and 1972 burglaries increased in three of the four districts, but decreased in one of the districts (District 12). Then between 1972 and 1973, there were relatively sharp decreases in Districts 18, 19 and 16, (roughly at the same rate) and in all those three districts the rate of decrease was greater than in District 12.

Looking at the overall patterns, one can ascertain for Districts 18, 12 and 19 patterns of growth at an increasing rate between 1970 and 1972, followed by downturns. District 16 seems to be an exception to this pattern of growth at a somewhat increasing rate between 1969 and 1971 and then a sharp increase between 1971 and 1972; to be followed by a greater decrease in 1972 to 1973 than in all the other districts. Districts 12, 18 and 19 were increasing at the same rate during 1970 to 1971. During 1972 to 1973, Districts 16, 18 and 19 were decreasing at a greater rate than District 12.

(See next page for Figure)

FIGURE 6: Burglaries by District: Act II
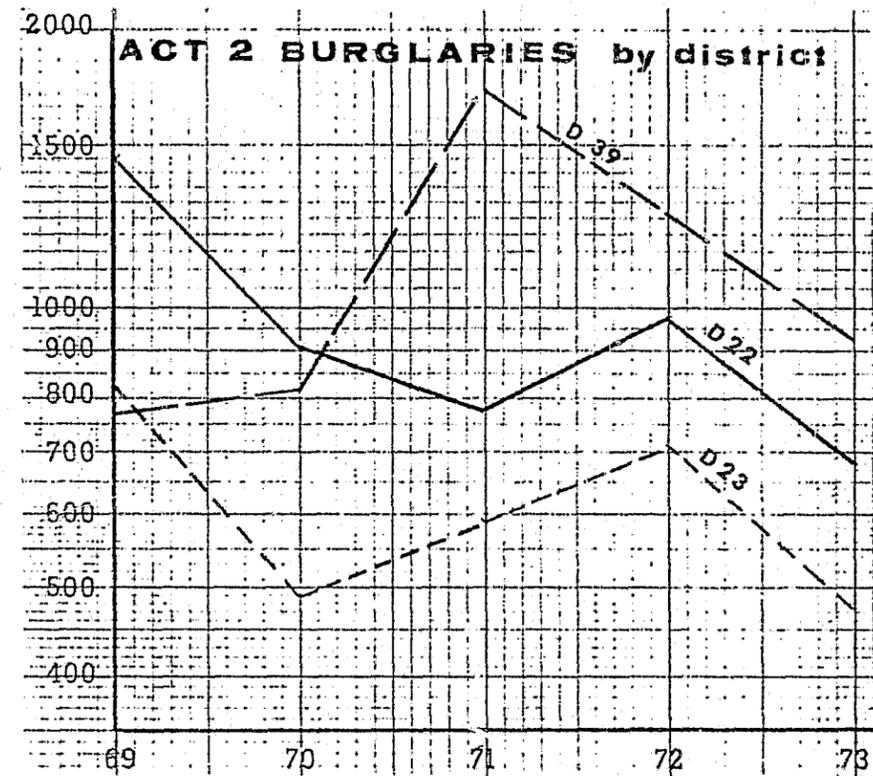
Figure 6 shows the burglaries in the Act II districts. The picture here is quite mixed. One point that emerges is that the overall pattern in Districts 22 and 23 are pretty much the same with the exception of the period from 1970 to 1971 when there was a decrease in District 22 and an increase in District 23. Except for that one year, the curves are quite parallel and show the same rates of increase or decrease.

For District 39, there is a sharp rate of increase from 1970 to 1971, followed by sharp rates of decrease from 1971 to 1972 and then from 1972 to 1973.

FIGURE 7: Non-Act Burglaries
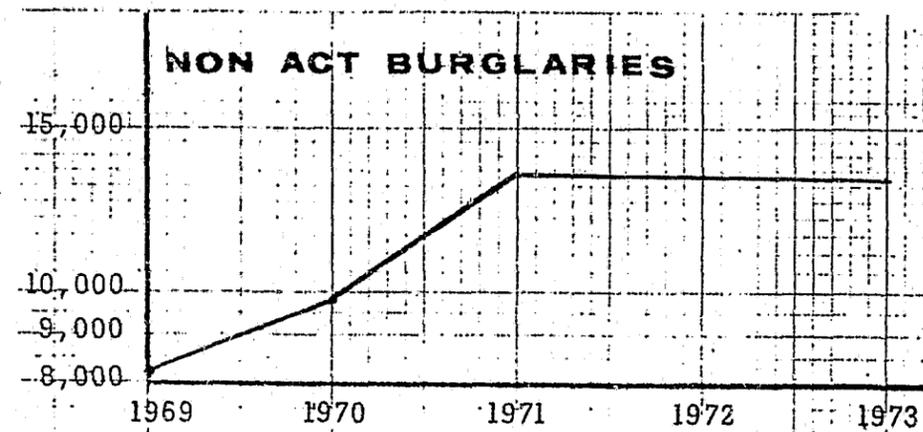
Figure 7 shows burglaries in all the non-Act districts. The reader should note that burglaries increased from 1969 to 1970 and then increased at a somewhat greater rate from 1970 to 1971. They more or less stabilized for 1971 through 1973 at about a constant level.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

FIGURE 8:   Northeast Division Robberies and Burglaries

NE DIVISION ROBBERIES

NE DIVISION BURGLARIES
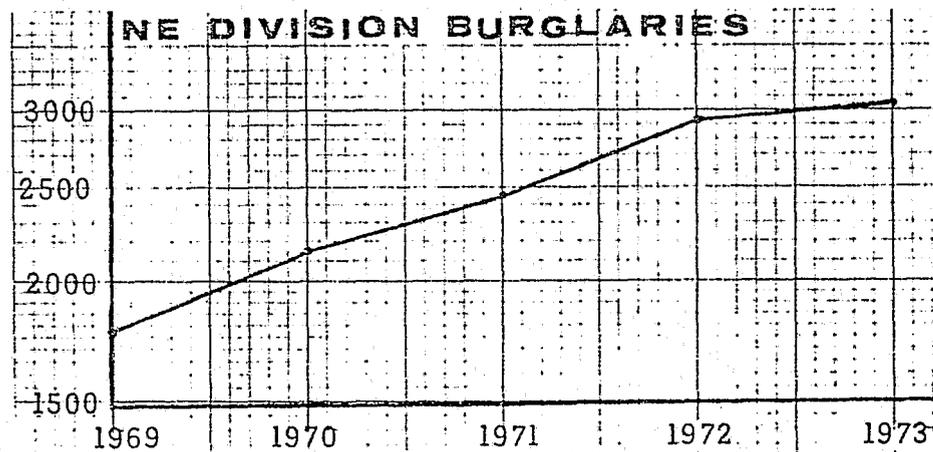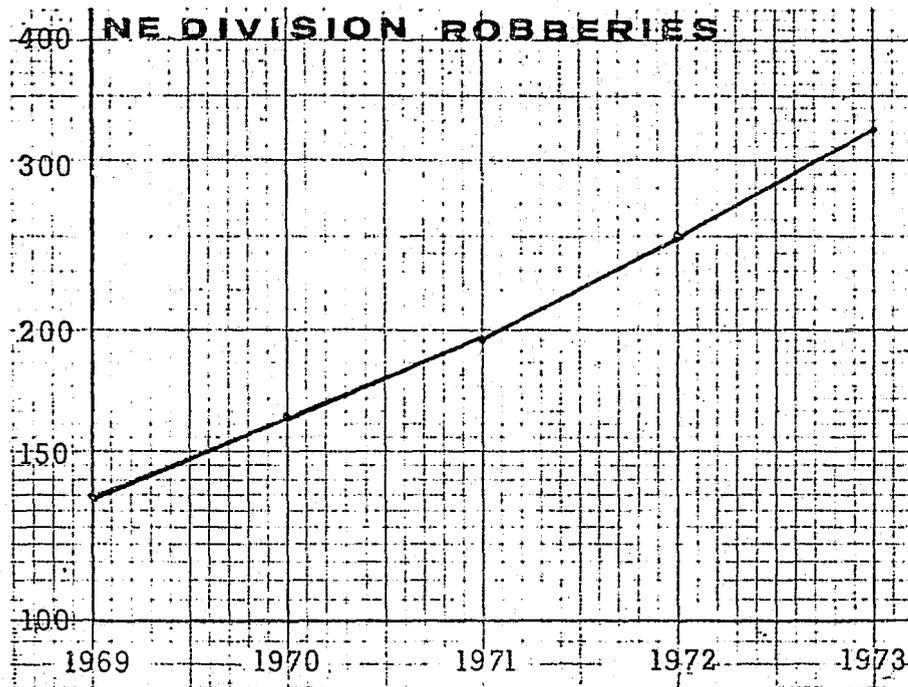
Figure 8 shows robberies and burglaries for the Northeast division. This was plotted to yield a pattern of what was happening in a division that was not affected by either of the Act programs.

The reader should note that the robberies increased at a more or less constant rate from year to year between 1969 and 1973 in the Northeast division, and burglaries show a pattern of increase at a decreasing rate between 1969 and 1973.

In this division, the rate of increase in robberies appears to be greater than burglaries over the period, while the overall trend seems to be approximately a constant rate of increase in robberies and a decreasing rate for burglaries.

Summary, Semi-Log Graphs

In evaluating the pattern shown in the foregoing figures in this section the following conclusions emerge:

Between 1972 and 1973 relatively substantial decreases occurred in rates of robberies and rates of burglaries in both the Act I districts and in the Act II districts. On the other hand, in the non-Act districts, the rates of decrease in burglaries and robberies between 1972 and 1973 was much less steep. Indeed, in the Northeast division, the number of offenses both for robberies and burglaries was greater in 1973 than in 1972.

The reader should also note that in particular districts in Act I and Act II, the decrease in rates of offenses between 1972 and 1973 were continuations of trends that began in the previous period. Examination of individual figures will show districts where this tended to be the case.

Another noteworthy point is that in many of the districts, the patterns of increase were at decreasing rates between 1969 and 1972. This may indicate an approach to saturation or it may indicate internal dynamics which could lead to a downturn between 1972 and 1973.

There is no way of knowing what the explanation is from looking at the graphs themselves.

Arithmetic Graphs

In examining the arithmetic logs, Figure 9 shows the robberies for Act I and Act II. A downward trend took effect in 1971 for Act II. Act I robberies began a downward trend in 1972. However, the East, Northwest, Central Northeast and other sectors were experiencing a general change in robbery offenses. The other districts were not plotted because the trend was much the same for the remaining districts. It is significant that the Act II area did experience a decrease in robbery before the Act I area.

FIGURE 9

ROBBERY ACT-1 ACT-2 and
other districts
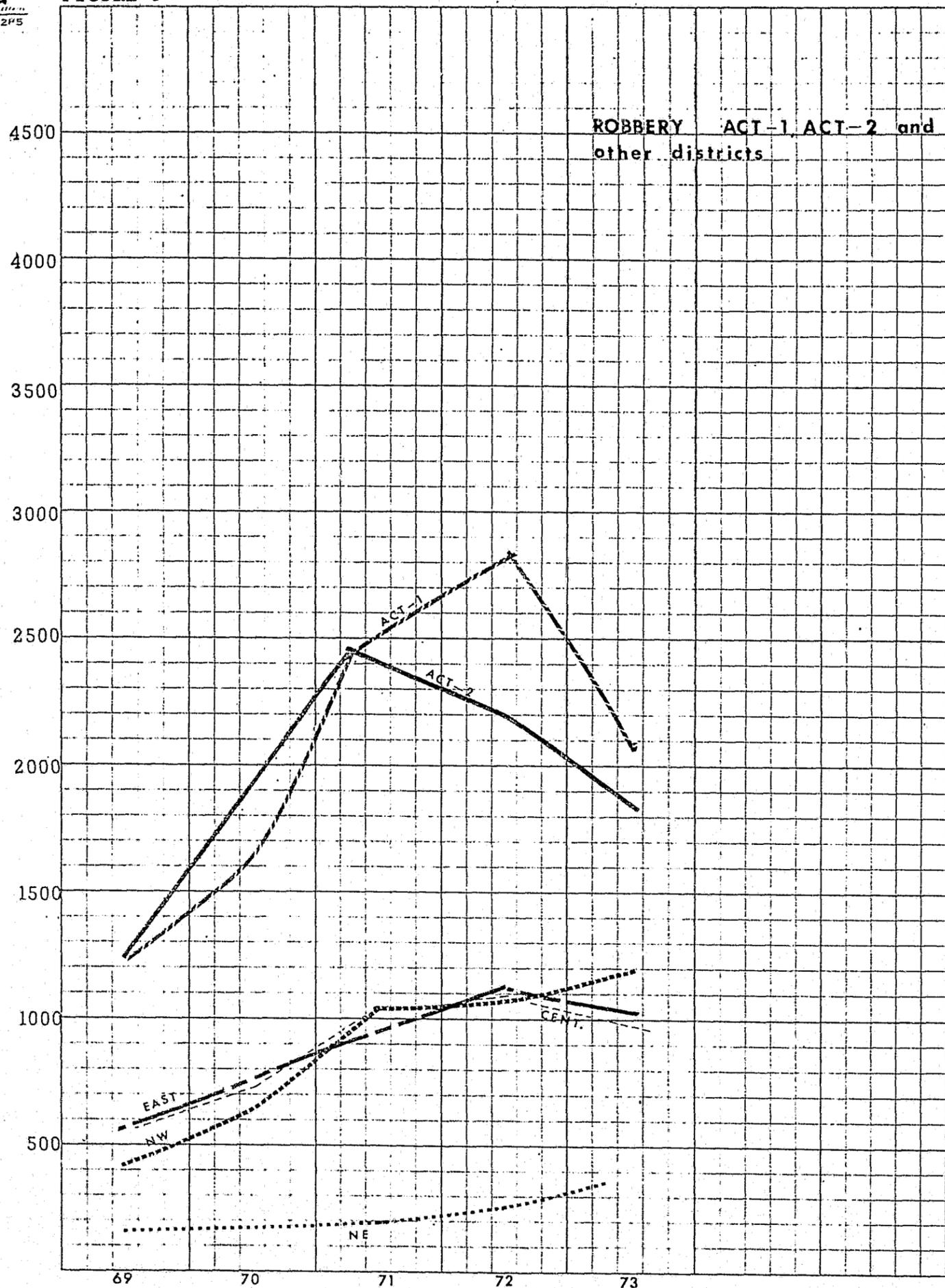
Figure 10 shows a trend of burglaries for Act I and Act II districts, while Figure 11 shows the burglary trend in the other districts.

By comparing these two graphs, a few significant items are revealed. There is a general decrease in burglaries for the entire City of Philadelphia with the exception of the East and the Northeast districts, both of which are experiencing a general increase.

However, the Central and South districts are experiencing a downward trend which has begun as early as 1971. Burglaries for the Act II area, and similar robberies, experienced a general downward trend as far back as 1971.

The same is true with the Act I areas in that between 1972 and 1973 there is a general decrease in the crime rate for burglary which parallels that of robbery. While the Act I area was experiencing the beginning of a downward trend, the Northeast and East districts are experiencing increases in burglaries, while the Northwest experienced the same downward trend for burglaries as did the Act I area.

FIGURE 10

BURGLARY
ACT 1, ACT 2

FIGURE 11

BURGLARY — other
districts
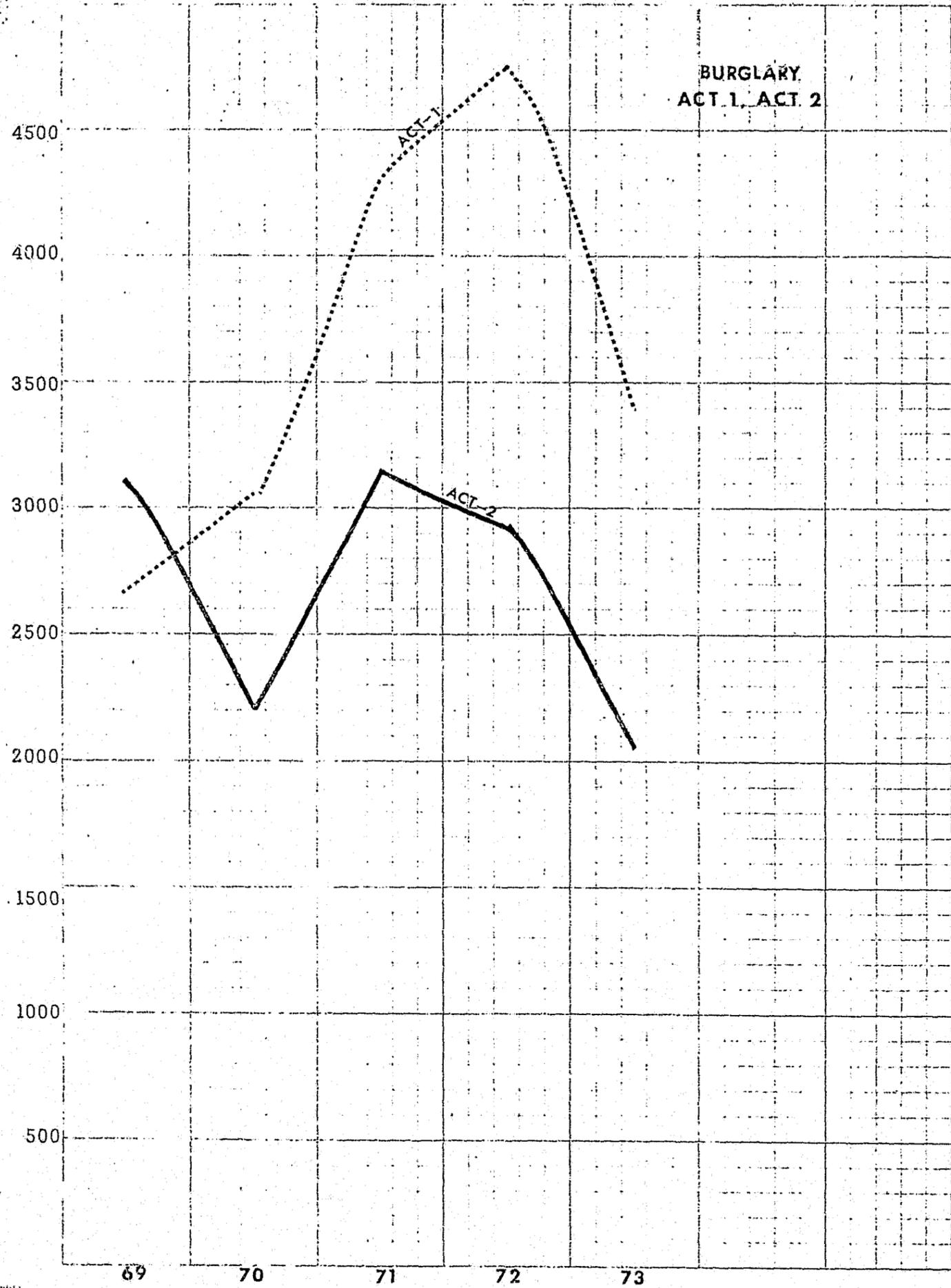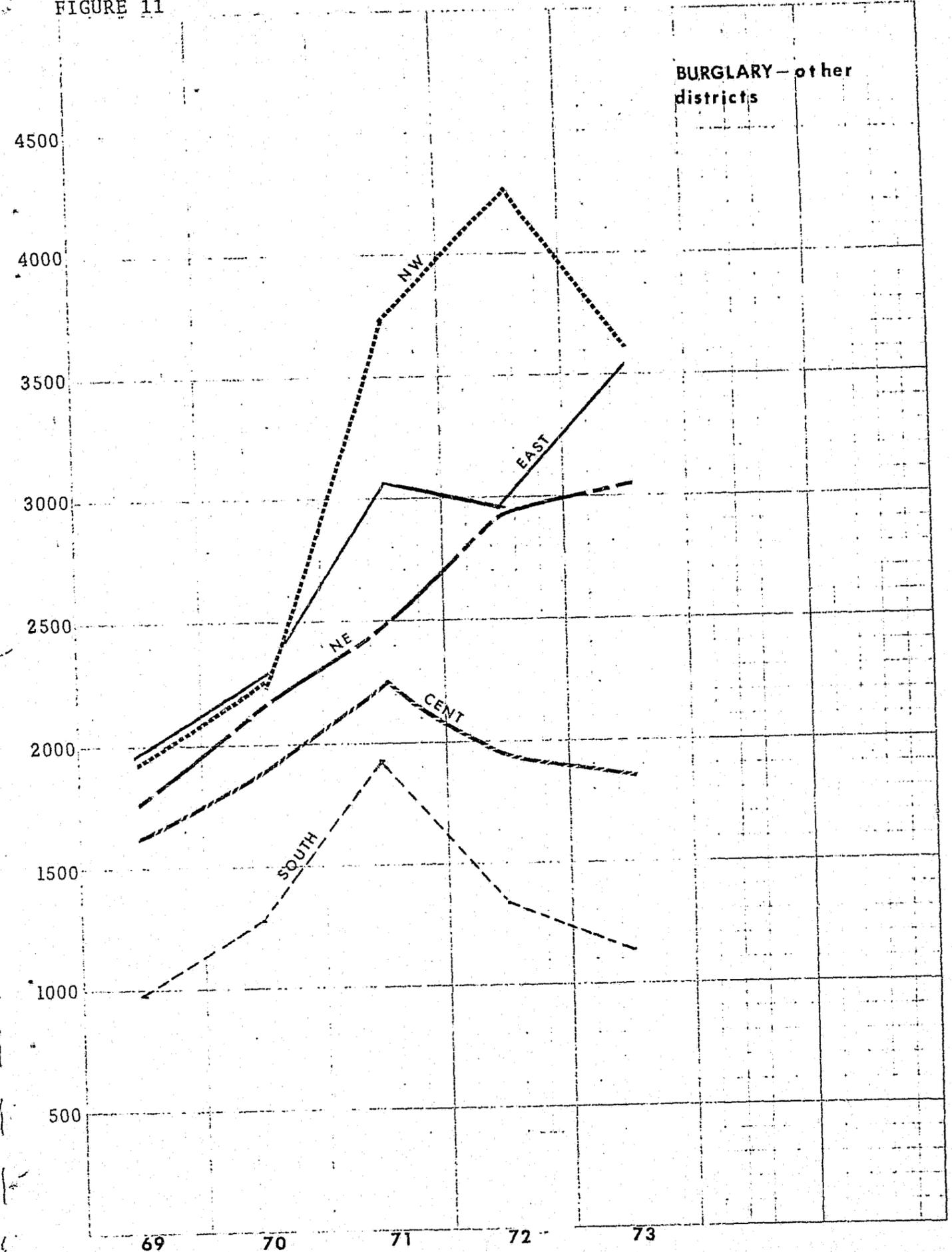
Figure 12 presents the Act I robbery rates by districts. Specific districts in the Act I area were examined by PSMC as well as the districts that border the Act I area. In the attempt to determine trends, PSMC was able to discover that Districts 16, 18 and 19 experienced a downward trend between 1972 and 1973. The same is true with District 16 in the Act I area.

Inasmuch as a statistically different number of offenses are being scrutinized, Districts 16, 18 and 19 did, in fact, experience some general decrease in 1972. However, District 12 experienced a slight increase in 1971.

When comparing the bordering districts for the Act I area, Districts 1, 17 and 9, a downward trend is denoted starting back in 1971. The trend continues for Districts 17 and 9 in 1972, and does not quite parallel the ratio of Districts 18 and 19. District 1, however, is experiencing a slight general increase in the crime of robbery.

PSMC had to examine each district to gain a more indepth analysis of the general crime rate to discover if crime was being pushed out to other districts outside of the Acts area. PSMC cannot establish this simply because the trend has been almost the same with the exception of District 1, which is experiencing a slight increase.

FIGURE 12

ACT 1
ROBBERY BY DISTRICT

FIGURE 13

ROBBERY by district that borders ACT 1.
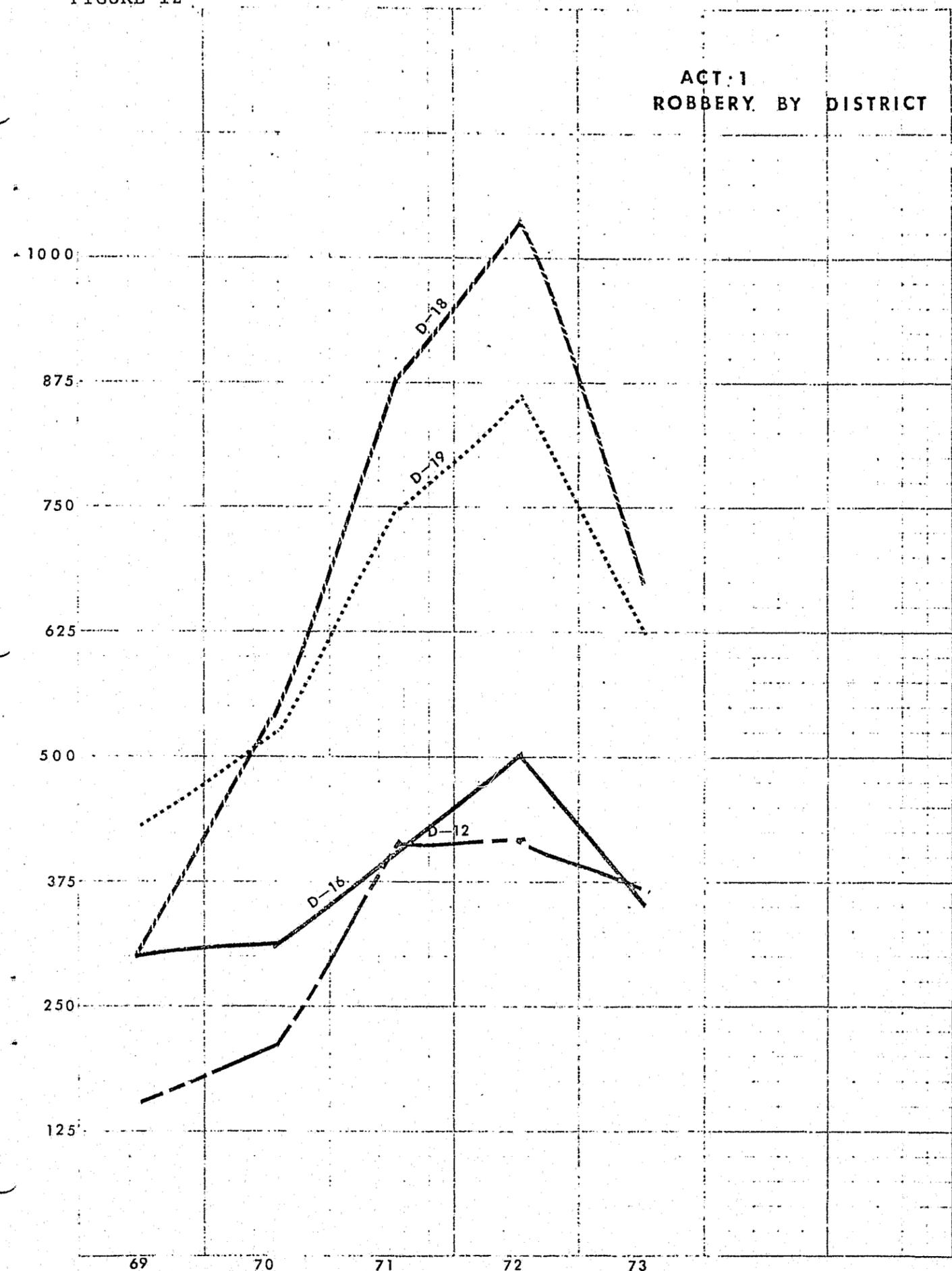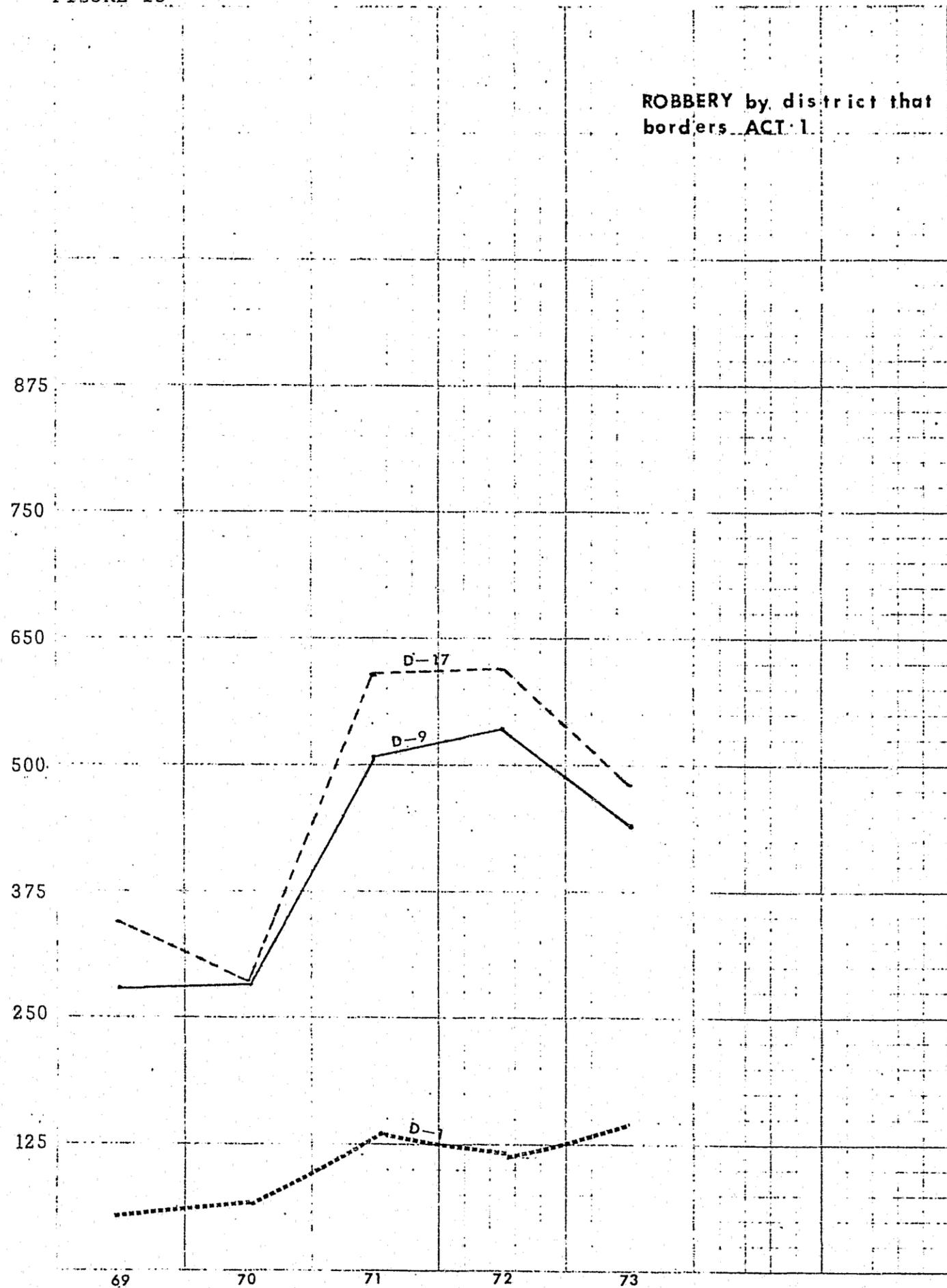
Figure 14 presents the Act II robberies by district. PSMC thought it necessary to examine what took place regarding the offense of robbery in the Act II area. PSMC also examined Figure 15 , robbery by districts bordering Act II. PSMC's purpose here was to examine for possible different trends outside of Act II. In this case PSMC found that the robbery offenses had peaked in 1971, and were experiencing a downward trend in 1972. There also appeared to be a general leveling off of robberies in the adjacent districts surrounding Act II, with the exception of District 14, which is experiencing a general increase in robbery offenses. PSMC also found that some additional districts outside of the Acts area were showing a general increase.

While other districts not adjacent to Act II were experiencing a decrease, District 9 did experience a general decrease which borders District 23; District 25 appears to be leveling off; District 6 also appears to be leveling off. Additional districts such as 26, 35 and 5 fit pretty much into the general trend, i.e.; there was no substantial deviation from the general trend as depicted in the four areas already shown on Figure 15 .

FIGURE 14

ACT·2
ROBBERY BY DISTRICT

FIGURE 15

ROBBERY by district that
borders ACT 2
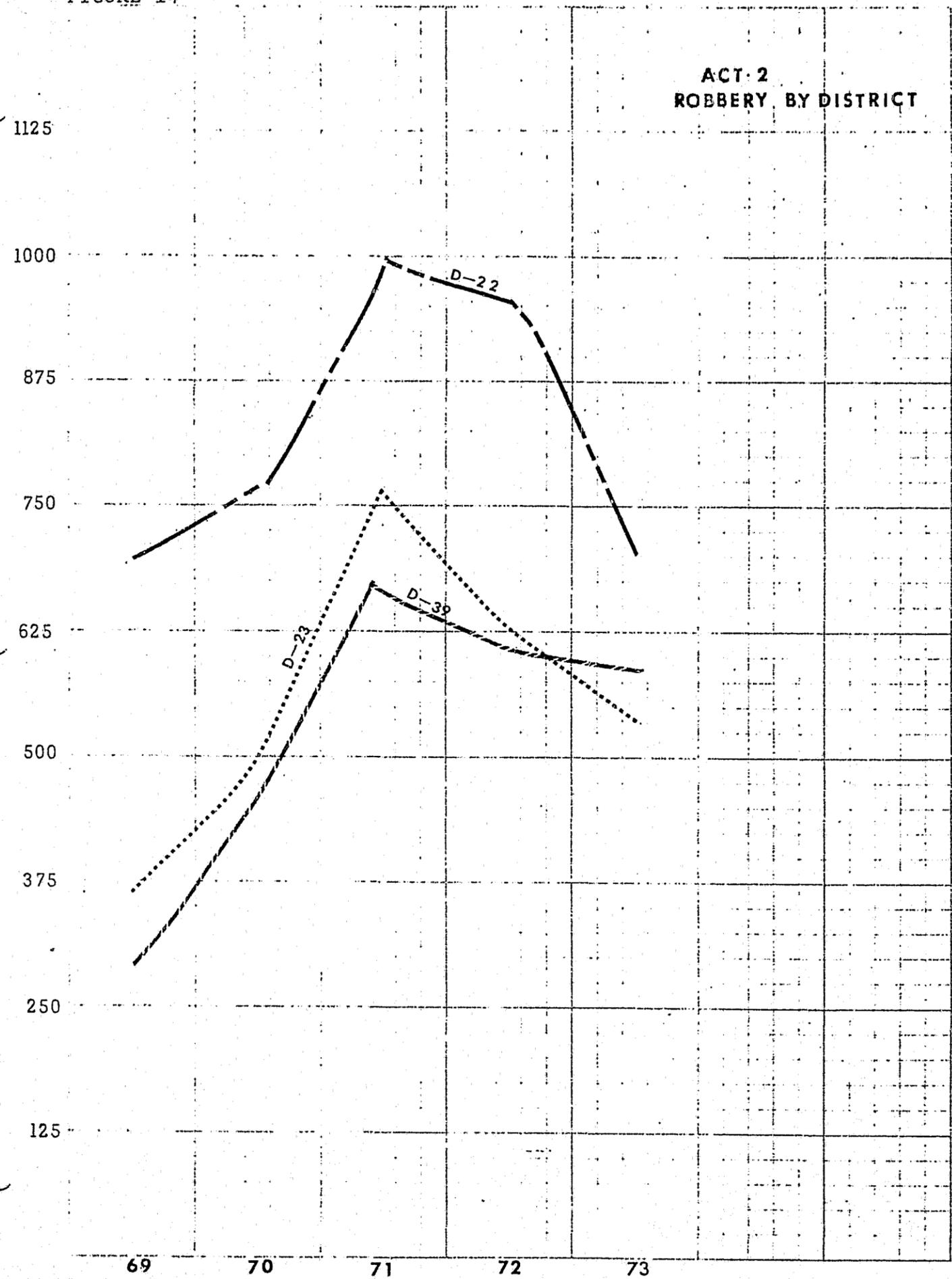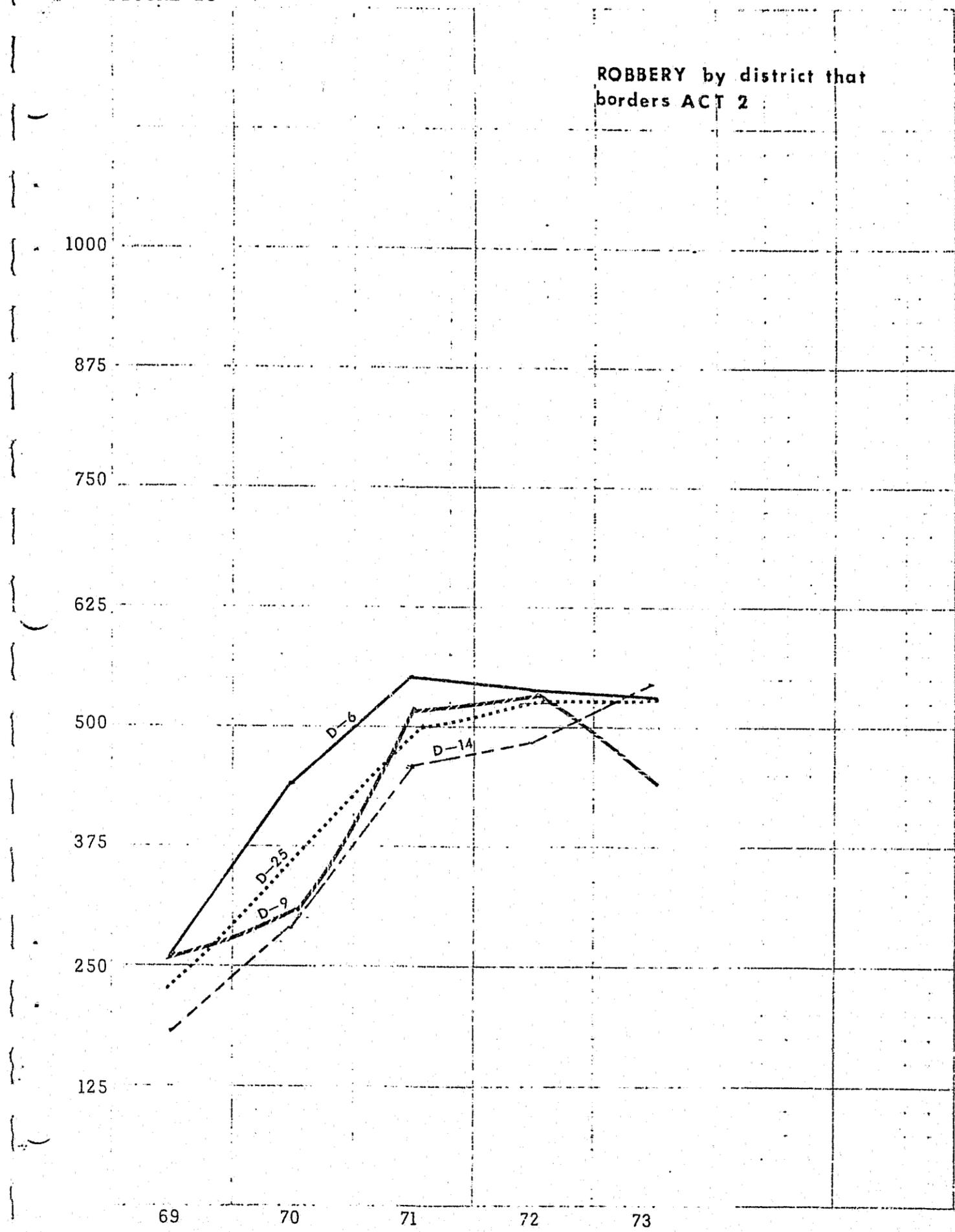
Figure 16 is the Act I burglary by districts;
Figure 17 presents burglaries by districts that border
Act I. It has also been noted that these districts
follow almost the same general robbery pattern; for
example, in Districts 18, 9 and 19 the crime rate was
increasing at a decreasing rate in 1971 and 1972. Dis-
trict 12 was experiencing a general decrease rate be-
tween 1971 and 1972 while District 16 was increasing at
an increasing rate. It is significant that between
1971 and 1972, all offenses were in a general downward
trend. The districts that surround the Act I program,
Districts 1, 17, 19 and 9, peaked in 1971. It appears
from this graph then, that this whole area was experiencing
a general decrease in crime beginning in 1971, with part
of the decrease becoming effective in 1972.

FIGURE 16

ACT 1
BURGLARY by district
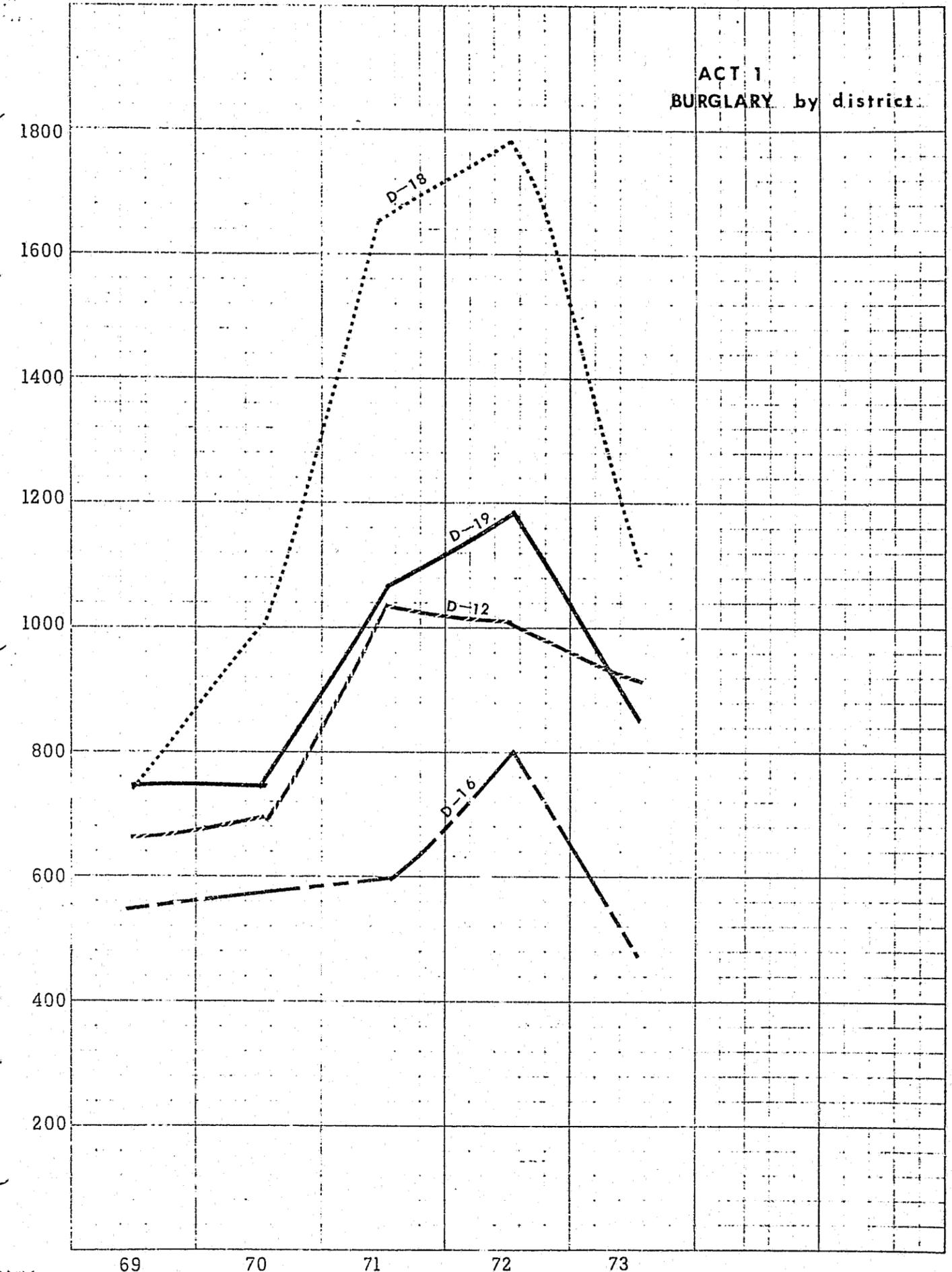
FIGURE 17

BURGLARY by district that borders ACT 1
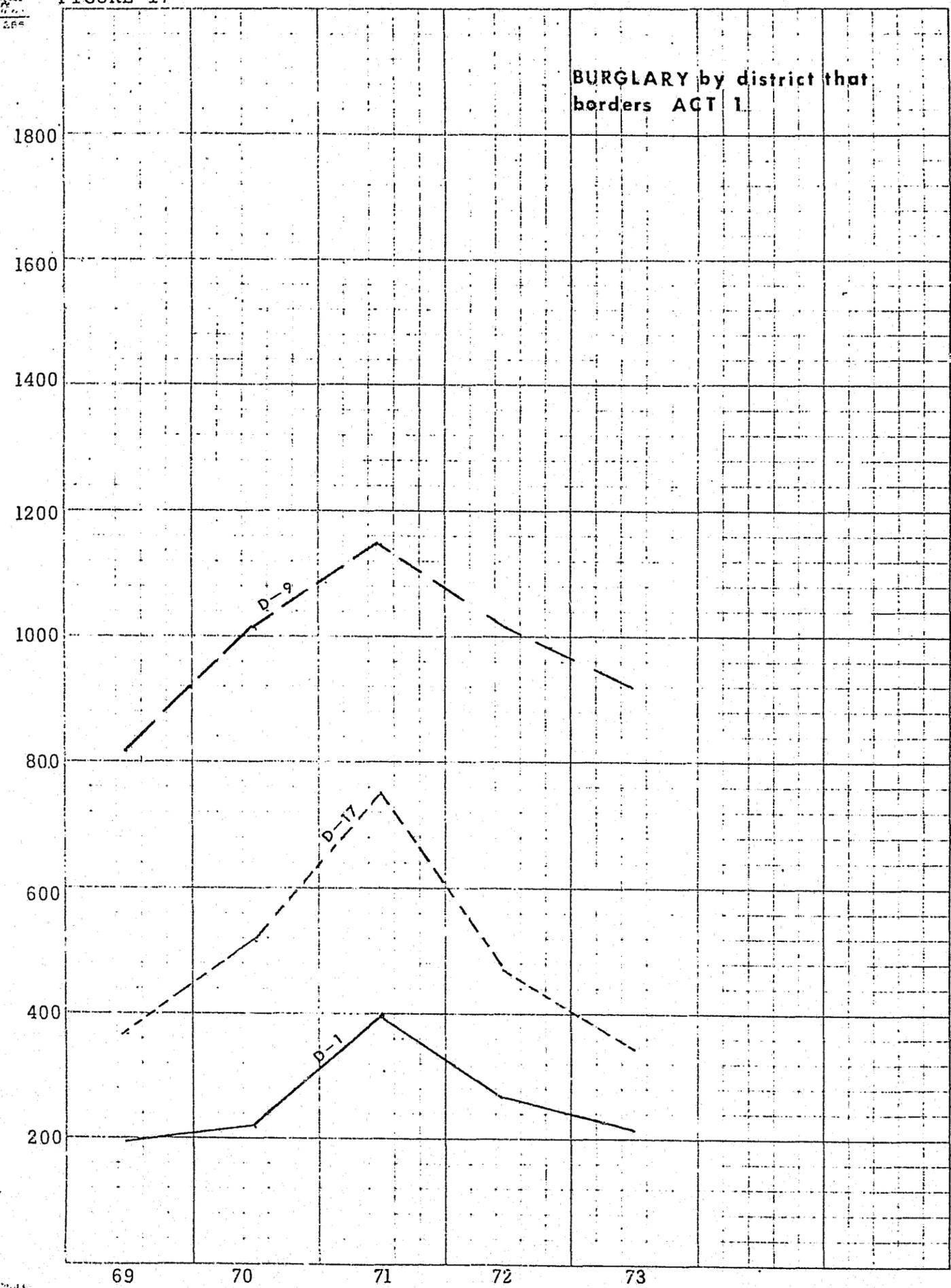
Figure 18 presents Act II burglaries by districts, and Figure 19 presents burglary by the districts that border Act II. It appears that a general trend downward began in 1972 for most of the districts in Act II with District 39 experiencing an earlier decrease in 1971.

The areas that border Act II (such as District 14, which had the highest burglary rate) experienced a general decrease in 1972, a significant decrease in 1973; while Districts 25 and 26 appear to contain a trend upward that could be quite significant. The same is true with District 5.

It appears that it might be well worthwhile to reevaluate the trends for future Act's programs or comprehensive programs for detection and prevention of crime. This review might be in lieu of the fact that two districts, specifically 25 and 26, will require some immediate attention.

FIGURE 18

ACT 2
BURGLARY by district

FIGURE 19

BURGLARY by district
that borders ACT 2
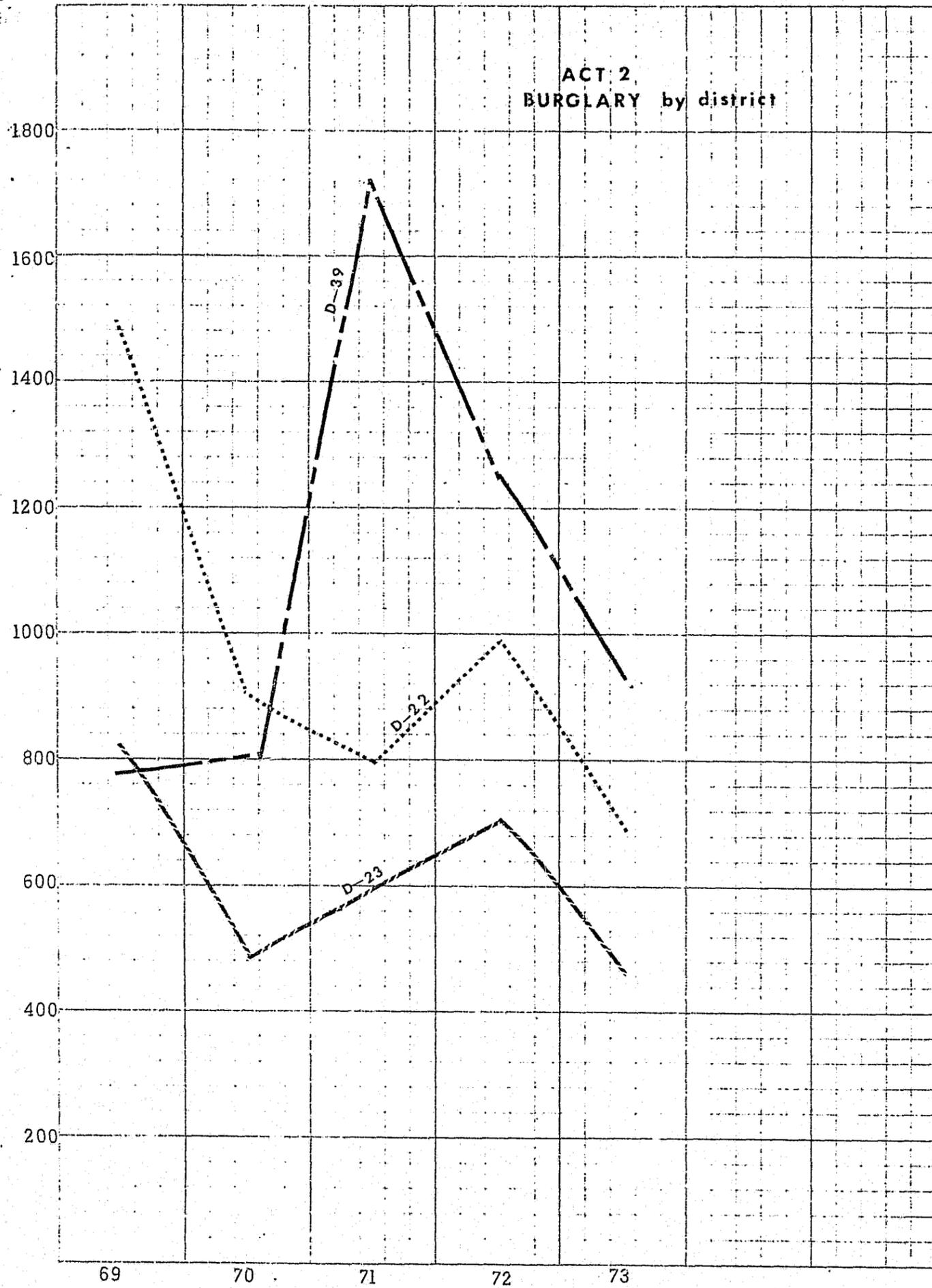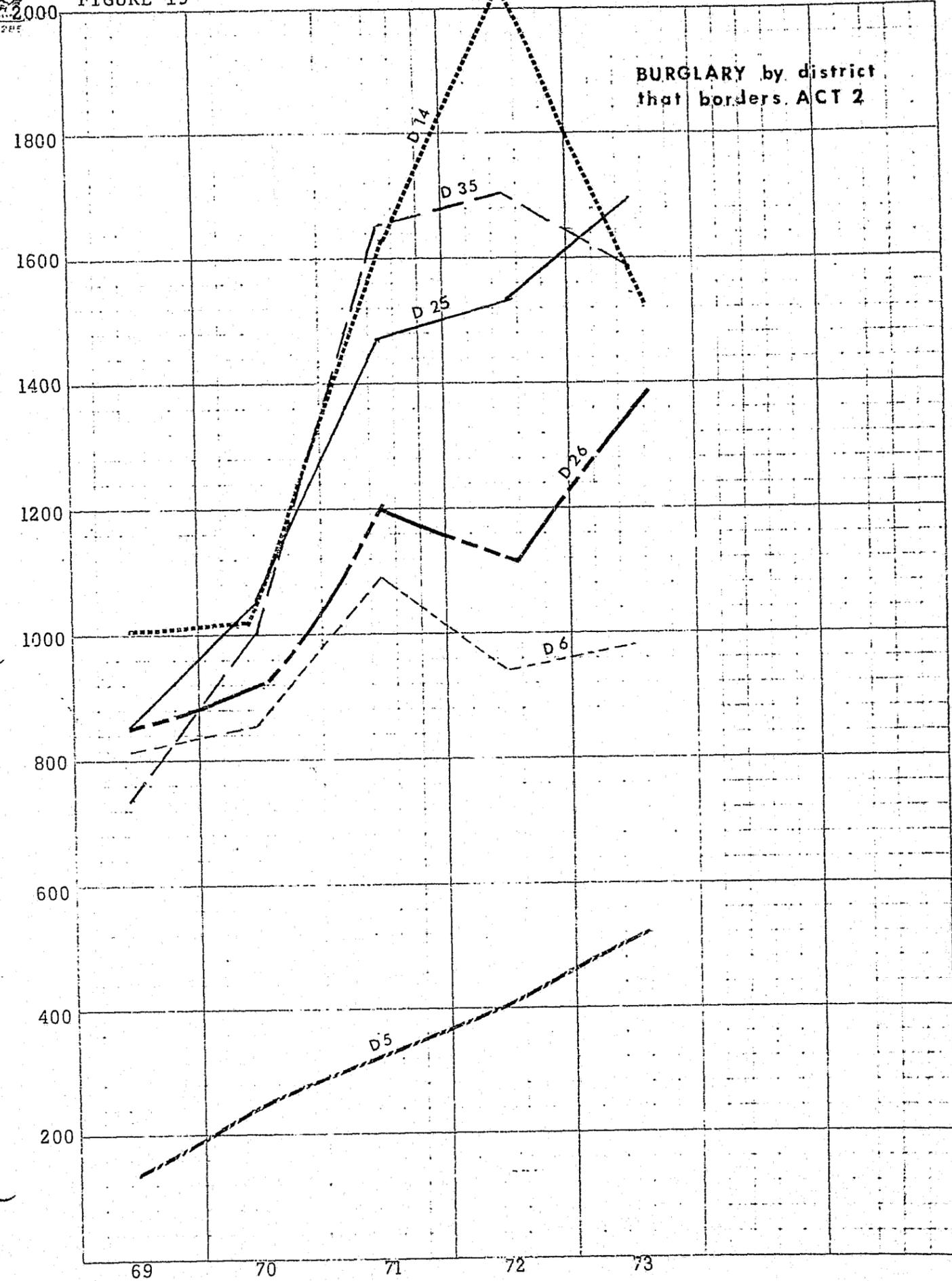
Summary Arithmetic Graphs

Based upon these graphs, it is not yet known at this time, what casual factors have influenced two areas to experience a relatively high incidence of burglaries, while other districts are experiencing a downward decrease in burglaries. It bears watching, however, that the crime rate in the Act II area is not reacting in the same manner as in the Act I area.

There appears to be a general geographic shift in the crime trend away from the Act's area into other areas. This is not to say, however, that the program itself has caused the shift. This only indicates that some of the districts are experiencing increasing crime rates and had been experiencing increasing crime rates before the Act's areas were established.

There is also a downward trend in other areas as well. The total crime trend within the City may very well be a function of "internal dynamics" and not enough data has been gathered to allow PSMC to determine that crime has shifted away from Act's areas as a result of the program.

Table 7 presents the districts that surround both Act I and II with varying degrees of changes. In some districts, crime went down; District 9 decreased by 15% in robbery; on the other hand District 14 increased by 13% for robbery. District 14 had a decrease in burglaries by 26%; District 5 had an increase in burglaries by 22%, and experienced a decrease in robberies by 43%. District 17 experienced a general decrease in robbery and burglary for both categories.

The net effect of the robbery crime for all of the districts surrounding the Acts area is a general decrease by 44%. The net effect for burglaries amounts to a decrease of 24%.

TABLE VII

DIST.	ROBBERY			BURGLARY		
	1972	1973	% CHANGE	1972	1973	% CHANGE
1	122	143	+.17	270	232	-.14
5	32	18	-.43	412	503	+.22
6	540	539	-	943	963	+.02
9	534	449	-.15	1028	920	-.10
14	479	545	+.13	2111	1556	-.26
17	598	483	-.19	477	348	-.27
25	528	543	+.03	1527	1708	+.11
26	526	489	-.07	1108	1369	+.23
35	549	588	+.07	1710	1593	-.06
NET (Rounded Off)			-43%			-24%

1972 as the base year

Robbery and Burglary Offense Summary

1. Analysis of PPD computer data indicates that both Act's areas experienced a decrease in robbery and burglary. It is, however, rather difficult to assess the true impact of this decrease because the program has just completed one year of implementation.

2. During the time both Act's I and II were being initiated, the overall crime rate in both areas were experiencing a downward trend; in one case, as far back as 1971.

3. A mixed pattern in areas that surround the Act's areas is evident. Nothing has been established with regard to the effects Act's had in causing crime to be shifted to other areas.

4. Burglaries and Robberies City-wide present a mixed pattern, some areas increasing while others are decreasing.

5. PSMC can formulate no conclusive opinions on the Act I and II forces' effectiveness in crime trends shifting geographic locations.

D. Examination of Criteria

Arrests

In this section, arrest and clearances were examined seperately and City-wide. No attempt was made to isolate arrest and clearances by Act's forces because of the internal handling within the PPD. A City-wide prospective was examined to at least understand what trend was taking place.

Under both circumstances, (arrest and clearance) very little can be said with regard to success or failure of the Act's programs in making arrests and the clearances as a result of these arrests.

TABLE VIII
Total Arrest Rate

	1972	1973
Robbery Offenses	9,710	8,481
Arrests	2,875	2,663
	29.61 per 100	31.40 per 100
Burglary Offenses	21,182	18,790
Arrests	4,661	3,898
	22.00 per 100	20.75 per 100

Table VIII presents the total arrest rate. This is computed from the disposition reports for the municipal court, the court of original jurisdiction in Philadelphia. Robbery and burglary offense arrests decreased from 1971 to 1972. However, the arrest rate per 100 offenses increased slightly for 1973 even though there were less arrests in 1973 than in 1972. The "rate per 100 increased", meaning that for every 100 offenses, 31 percent resulted in arrests for 1973 as opposed to 29 percent in 1972. The same situation is not true for burglary offenses.

FIGURE: 20
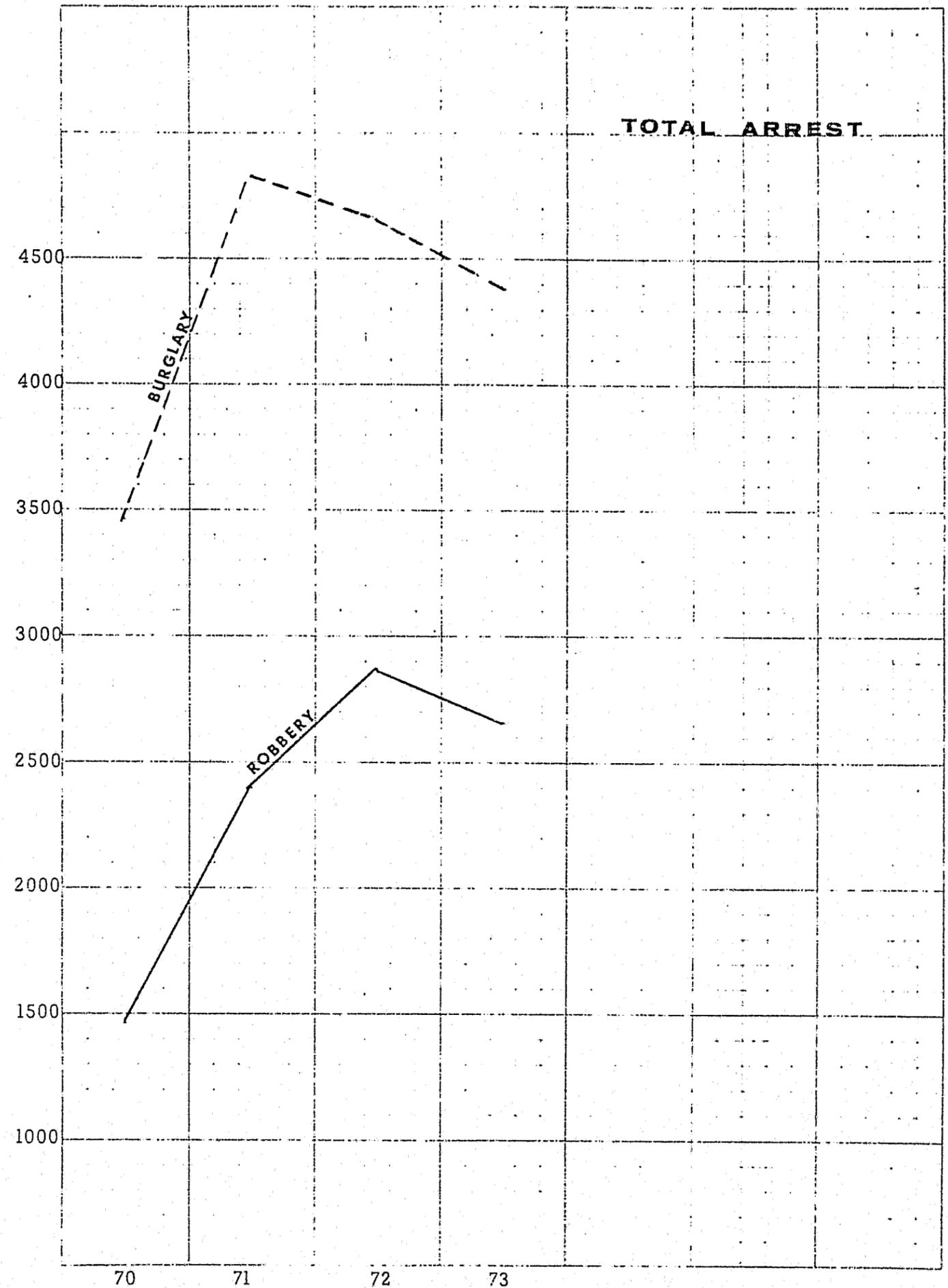
In 1972, 21,182 offenses were reported. 4,661 of these resulted in arrests. This means that 22 percent per 100 resulted in arrests. In 1973 this decreased, which means that less arrests were being made for burglary in 1973 than in 1972. The burglary arrests per 100 decreased in 1973 by at least 2 percent or 2 arrests per 100 offenses reported.

Arrest Statistics

Arrest statistics by Act's areas were not available from the PPD. Furthermore, this data is not totally meaningful in evaluating arrests in the Act's areas, since the Uniform Crime Reporting System requires that arrests be identified as to the particular offense.

This practice is not followed by the PPD because:

1. The computer system does not have a record up-date procedure for closing individual offenses by arrests.

2. Although offenses occurred in areas outside of the Act's areas, the arrests were made in the Act's areas. In this case, the arrest is credited to Act's Teams. This is also true when arrests are made for offenses that took place in the Act's areas. Credit is given to the district personnel that made the arrest.

   In this case, the PPD's system does not allow the up-date procedure to be tied into the actual offense reported.

3. Even if the automated procedure could tie in the actual offense commited by each arrest, it would be necessary to properly identify each offense. This can only be satisfactorily accomplished during field interrogation. It was indicated to PSMC that field units do not attempt to identify all the cases a perpetrator may have committed.

4. The process of identifying crimes per-arrest becomes even more acute when dealing with crimes that have taken place over a long period of time.

No system exists within the PPD to
monitor criminal offenses by method
of operation (M.O.), location or
crime. This would be required if
outstanding cases were to be closed
properly.

5.   Another consideration is the number of
arrests made in Act's areas other than
by Act's people. In this situation
arrests are not charged to the Act's
program. This obviously completely
negates any arrest results. The PPD
system is not designed to accomodate
this situation. There is no way of
knowing what the percent distribution
would be for arrests made in the Act's
areas by different units, that is,
actual arrests versus assists in arrests.

Clearances

Table 3 a and b is prepared from the Uniform
Crime Reports, depicting the actual number of offenses
reported and the second two groups representing the
offenses cleared by arrest. It also shows offenses
cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age.

Table 4 presents the percent of offenses cleared
for both robberies and burglaries. There is obviously
a great mix in this data. While plotting data for both
of these offenses for 1972 and 1973, it became clear that
a dramatic shift had occurred.

A higher clearance rate in 1973 for both crime
groups was demonstrated than in 1972. The variability
in the data could not be explained, indicating that no
real trend exusted between the two groups.

The rates of change between the two groups is
quite mixed with excessive highs and lows between periods.
This is true for burglaries in both years, but robberies
demonstrate more stability in 1972. It is obvious that
there were more clearances per offense in 1973 than in
1972. However, an outstanding factor was the crime trends
for juveniles. The clearance rate was substantially the
same for both groups in both years. This would indicate
that juveniles are not being arrested for major crimes,
or juveniles are not responsible for major crimes as
originally believed.

The average net clearance rate for burglary
differs from robbery. In 1972, the average clearance
rate for burglary was 28 percent, and for 1973, 38 per-
cent; an improvement of 10 percent. Therefore, more
burglaries were being cleared in 1973 than in 1972. This
means that out of 3,898 arrests for burglary in 1973,
(a decrease from 1972) defendants are admitting to more
than one crime.

In 1972 the average clearance rate for robbery
was 34 percent, and for 1973, 38.3 percent; a slight
improvement of 4.3 percent. This means slightly more
robberies were being cleared in 1973 than in 1972.

Clearance Statistics Summary

Clearance rates by Act's areas were not available. Like arrest data, clearance rates are not totally meaningful. The Uniform Crime Reporting system requires clearances be matched to offenses as a result of arrest. This practice is not followed by the PPD because:

1. The computer system does not have a linkage to multiple offenses. It would be necessary to close each offense based upon arrest.

2. When one (or more than one) defendant commits a string of crimes and one arrest is made, the PPD system does not link these two factors when closing cases.

3. Although offenses may be cleared within the Act's areas, the actual crime was committed outside of Act's areas. The procedure to close an offense, or a series of offenses, is by a simple tally. No relationship is established to actual offenses in a given area.

It is at this point, that clearance rates do not indicate any success or failure on the part of the Act's I and II forces. The aggregations by themselves mean nothing. The only possible approach was to examine the City in relation to clearances.

TABLE IX a

Uniform Crime Reports Summary

1973	ROBBERY			BURGLARY		
	Reported (Actual)	Offenses Cleared	by Arrest Under 18	Reported	Offenses Cleared	by Arrest Under 18
12	1,101	376	15	1,858	755	30
11	638	201	14	1,274	333	11
10	527	219	9	1,406	649	13
9	608	296	13	1,451	573	29
8	596	192	11	1,356	644	12
7	735	296	11	1,761	667	23
6	533	259	9	1,460	656	23
5	656	260	16	1,625	708	39
4	652	217	15	1,568	504	12
3	693	275	13	1,558	562	8
2	973	335	13	1,635	474	6
1	769	299	12	1,838	671	26

TABLE IX b

Uniform Crime Reports Summary

	ROBBERY			BURGLARY		
1972	Reported (Actual)	Offenses Cleared	by Arrest Under 18	Reported	Offenses Cleared	by Arrest Under 18
12	999	341	7	2,089	432	10
11	1,005	324	27	1,413	403	14
10	878	256	14	1,591	487	5
9	866	287	11	1,769	544	12
8	814	288	12	1,725	585	25
7	773	279	14	1,890	554	23
6	624	221	10	1,641	445	8
5	681	244	28	1,602	644	17
4	757	276	19	1,774	449	21
3	600	239	19	1,639	363	20
2	825	275	22	1,848	436	24
1	888	236	10	2,201	509	12

TABLE X a

Offenses Cleared

	ROBBERY		BURGLARY	
1973	Percent Total Cleared	Percent Total Cleared Under 18	Percent Total Cleared	Percent Total Cleared Under 18
12	.34	.01	.41	.01
11	.31	.02	.26	.01
10	.42	.02	.46	.01
9	.49	.02	.39	.02
8	.32	.02	.47	.02
7	.37	.01	.38	.01
6	.49	.02	.45	.02
5	.40	.02	.44	.02
4	.33	.02	.32	.01
3	.40	.02	.36	.01
2	.34	.01	.29	.01
1	.39	.02	.36	.02
Average	38.3%		38.2%	

TABLE X b

Offenses Cleared

	ROBBERY		BURGLARY	
	Percent Total Cleared	Percent Total Cleared Under 18	Percent Total Cleared	Percent Total Cleared Under 18
1972				
12	.34	.01	.21	.01
11	.32	.03	.29	.01
10	.29	.02	.31	.01
9	.33	.01	.31	.01
8	.35	.01	.34	.01
7	.36	.02	.29	.01
6	.35	.02	.27	.01
5	.36	.04	.40	.01
4	.36	.02	.25	.01
3	.40	.03	.22	.01
2	.33	.03	.24	.01
1	.27	.01	.23	.01
Average	34.0%		28.0%	

FIGURE: 21

ROBBERY
per·cent of total crimes cleared by arrest for both groups

BURGLARY

J F M A M J J A S O N D (MONTHS)   J F M A M J J A S O N D

BURGLARY CLEARENCE RATE

ROBBERY CLEARENCE RATE

J F M A M J J A S O N D MONTHS
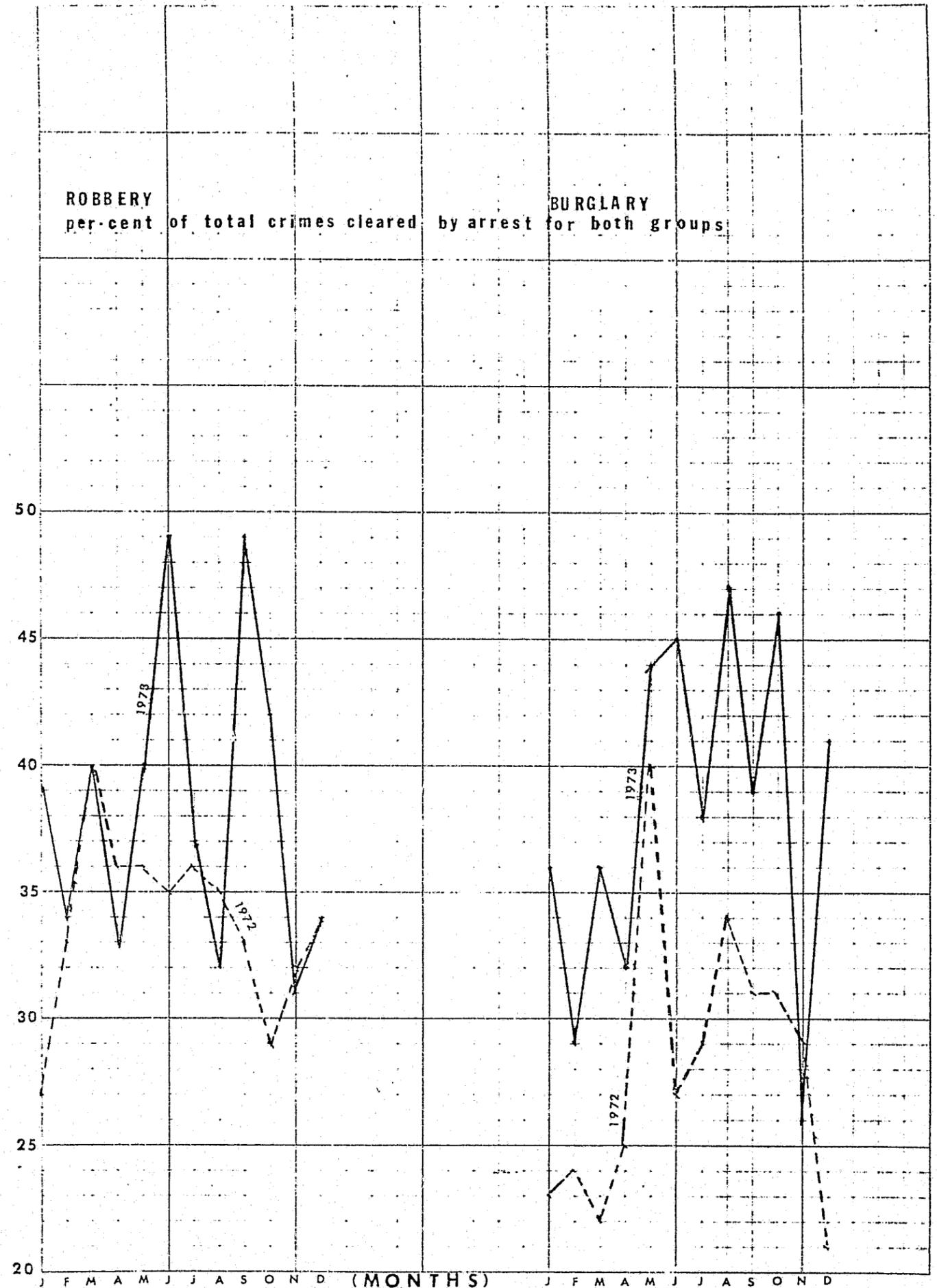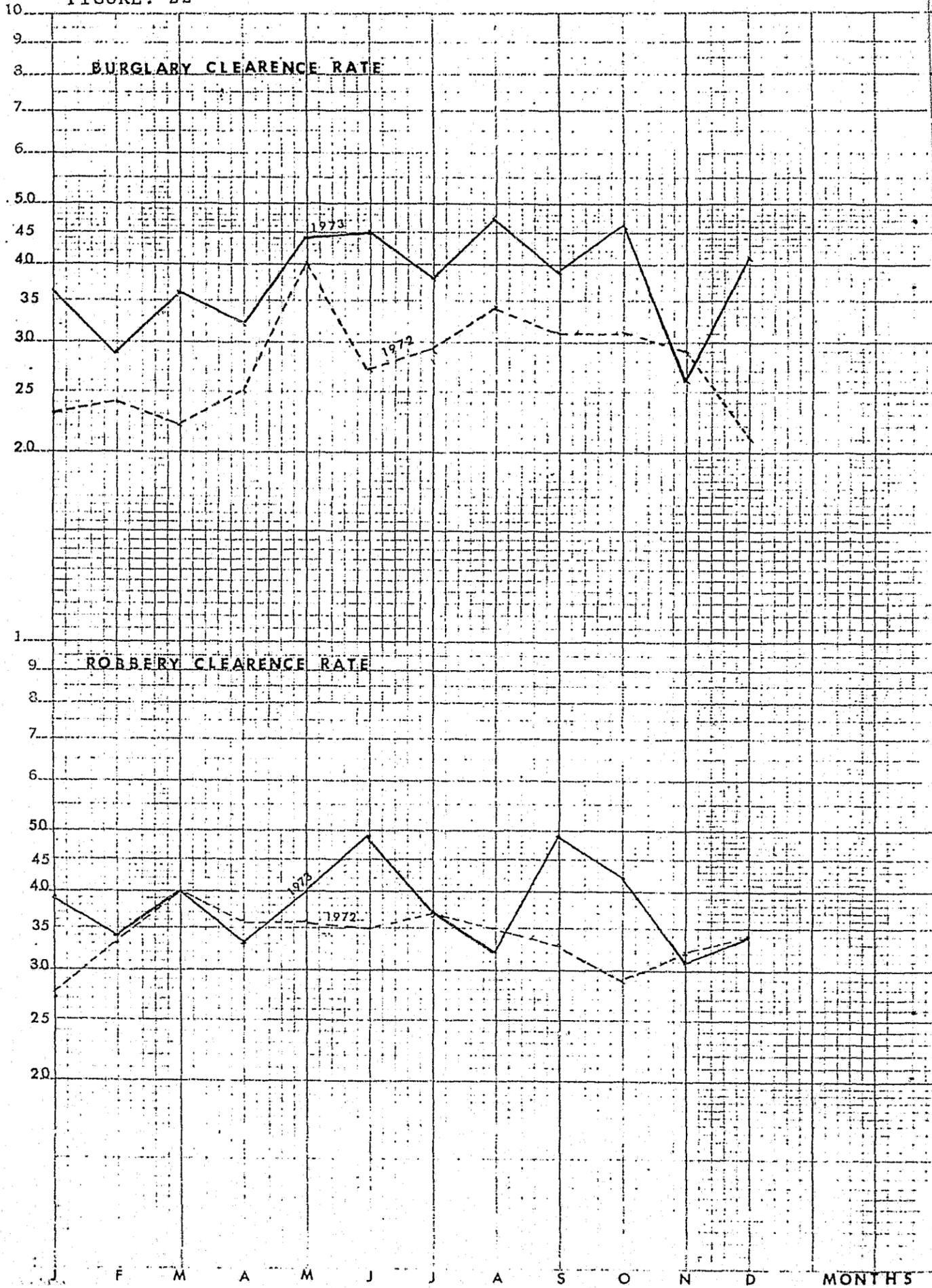
Techniques and Procedure Summary

1. The daily crime report is at least 11 to 35 hours old before being dispatched to the field. The weekly crime report is at least seven to nine days old before dispatch.

2. The psychological effect of having field commanders react to the control documents is a function of the individual's willingness to react.

3. Field commanders' accountability and performance cannot be established in relation to the crime data over a period of time. Changes in the crime picture cannot be identified with action on the part of the field commander.

4. No historical relationship can be established between reporting periods. Whether or not a field commander responded to the computer output cannot be accurately correlated.

5. The outputs do not test or validate any effectiveness of the PPD.

6. Based upon the data outputs, arrests made would be primarily a chance effect.

7. Crimes occurring within a few blocks (small area) or in a short period of time have a better opportunity for police action. In these situations, a clear picture offers field commanders some choices. Crimes occurring in a larger area are not treated in the same manner because no clear picture has been indicated.

8. Crimes that occur within a week's span also have a better opportunity for police action.

9. No effectiveness measures and tests are possible based upon the systems design.

10. Based upon the reports for specific crimes, no criminal "method of operation" is made available.

11. No clearcut problems are defined based upon the data processing.

12. No operational standards have been established for direct action responses by field commanders based upon the data outputs.

13. No comprehensive analysis for crime by periods, offense, location, time and m.o. is provided by the data system.

14. No scientific management control over field commanders is established.

15. Daily and weekly crime reports do not identify crimes committed as a result of drugs, gangs, juveniles and truants.

16. No strategy with regard to drugs, gangs, juveniles and truants is indicated in the outputs.

17. No special or "exception reporting" exists. For example, a special index of crimes in the Act's areas.

18. No intelligence data is correlated with crimes committed by juveniles and gangs.

19. No special, clearcut method is apparent for curbing juvenile, gang and drug related criminal acts.

20. Data bases used are too static.

21. No direct correlation has been established between crime incidents as related to drug abuse in the Act's areas.

22. No direct correlation has been established between crime incidents as related to gang activity and truancy in the Act's areas.

23. PSMC cannot determine focusing on Act's activity community relations efforts had any measureable inpact in the Act's areas.

24. PSMC cannot determine what effect juvenile programs conducted by the Act's personnel had on the crime rate in the Act's areas.

25. Patrol and tactical operations are not tied into information regarding juvenile and gang problems.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Data Processing

1. A planning group should be established within the P.P.D. The purpose should be to determine future system needs and user requirements.

2. A Law Enforcement Criminal Record File should be designed. This should include two basic components.
   A) Management information System, to service the needs of all levels of management.
   B) Operational Information System, to replace the current systems now in use.

The purpose of this file would be to provide for eventual on-line access to statistical file, as well as provide management control over record systems.

The objectives of this file would be:

A) To provide for on-line entry of assignment cards, and eliminate the 75-169 transmittal form.

B) To eliminate the need to maintain seperate files; one entry creates the record.

C) To provide management control over all data-entering system, better input, and validation.

D) To offer a broader data base for future development.

Component 1: Management Information System

This section should probably enhance the current records system within P.P.D.. The recommendations should provide for management control over programs such as the Act's. It could also serve as a basic guide to future plans.

a) Management by exception reporting, i.e., print-out special circumstances, such as a sudden rash of robberies.

b) Special reports to deal with special crimes, i.e., more detail is required for crime and problem identification.

c) Consider computer mapping and other statistical software, such as SYMAP and SPSS.

d) More scientific procedure is needed for gauging whether or not a field commander is responding to a given crime situation. Need to know how field commanders would react to computer data, and determine if they were effective.

e) Outputs should include comparative data, and analytical steps. For example, trends, comparisons, percentages, ratios, etc.

Component 2: Operational Information System

This section could be considered and perhaps implemented by changing the basic file structures of the P.P.D.. These suggestions should provide better internal handling over records and provide a broader base for future systems.

a) Arrests and clearances should be tied into the actual offense.

b) Open case records should be maintained until closed by arrest or clearance. The length of time would depend upon storage space.

c) File structure should be designed to accomodate references to crime by M.O. location and other possible variables.

d) Up-date procedures need to be incorporated to handle any status change on cases. Case Record management, to monitor each investigation while in process.

e) Computer outputs must be tied into crime related activity. Examples, gang, juvenile, truancy and drug problems. This would assist in tactical operations.

3. A more dynamic control process must be built into the reporting system. This would make accountability easier to measure and gauge. This would also be expanded to the field units.

     a) Comparative analysis of statistical data in relation to operational deployment methods. For example, is the right number of resources being placed at the right time and locations?

     b) A look to probabilistic efforts, with projections on criminal activity.

     c) A historical file for purpose of review a-d analysis should be created. For example, tactical decision-making selections and management decision-making selection.

4. An approach to a more dynamic data base, one that can interact with authorized police decision-makers.

     a) Expand such a file to remote users within the district. This would greatly enhance operational levels as well as the managerial levels.

     b) On-line entry of assignment card at central control, with up-dating at the field level. This could provide for complete elimination of the current handling of paper work. Data entry and validation would be greatly enhanced.

B. General

1. That Act I should be continued for at least another year. Based upon the data, a trend could be emerging that bears watching. Some success on the part of the Act's I forces could be taking place.

2. That Act II be terminated and redeployed, if continued funding is to be maintained. Based upon the data, the Act II area was in the process of a downward crime trend before the program started. It appears that the districts surrounding the Act II area should be considered for redeployment.

3. That before expansion in other areas begins, an indepth analysis of specific crimes and crime areas be reviewed. It appears that different crime patterns and types are surfacing that may need attention.

4. That specific criminal planning procedures be established and made a part of future programs. This would allow for more detailed procedure and methods in the deployment and management control process.

5. That consideration be given to a special strike force that works City wide in combatting crime problems. With more advanced computer crime data, crime problems would be identified and forces put into action. This would place the correct resources at the right time and place.

6. Management control over field commanders in special forces designed to suit the situation. Simple print-outs are a good control document, but do not necessarily lend themselves to the project at hand. Management tools, and structure must be set up to effectively gauge individual, as well as, overall performance.

APPENDIX I

Application OVERALL RECORDS AND REPORTING SYSTEM Date _____ Page ___ of ___

Procedure MANUAL AND AUTOMATED Drawn By _____

| 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |

ON-VIEW

WALK-IN → RADIO ROOM RECEIVES COMPLAINT

CITIZEN

CARDS ARE GROUPED AND RADIO # ASSIGNED AND VERIFIED BY KEEPING LAST NUMBER VISABLE

ASSIGNMENT CARD. MADE. OUT

CONTROL NUMBER ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT BY CENTRAL CONTROL

TRANSMITTAL SHEET LOGGED TO RECORD CALLS 75-169

75-48 FILLED IN BY UNITS

CRIME CODE INSERTED BY OPERATIONS SUPV.

CALLED TO CENTRAL CONTROL BY DISTRICT

ASSIGNMENT CARDS COMPLETED TO DATA PROCESS

KEYPUNCHED ASSIGNMENT

(A)

FIELD UNIT 75-48 PART I AND PART II OFFENSES

CALLS MATCHED ON 169 TO THE 75-48 FROM FIELD UNIT

CRIME CODE ENTERED ON 75-169 BY DISTRICT

75-48 DISTRICT

75-48 TO INVESTIGATIVE UNIT

75-48
75-169 TRANSMITTAL SHEET

(C)

TO RECORDS CONTROL FOR VERIFICATION AND PROCESSING

75-48 FILED BY DISTRICT AT RECORDS CONTROL

TRANSMITTAL SHEETS SENT TO DATA PROCESS

OUTSTANDING CARDS
KEYPUNCHED 75-169 REPORTS TO FOLLOW

(B)

Fold under at dotted line.

123

APPENDIX II

PHILADELPHIA CRIME REPORTING PROCESS

SOURCES OF
POLICE ACTION

RADIO ASSIGNMENT
AND CONTROL

INITIAL FIELD
REPORTING

REPORT REVIEW
& COORDINATION

INVESTIGATION AND
FINAL TABULATION

TELEPHONE
231-3131

DIRECT CONTACT
OF CITIZEN WITH
POLICE

POLICE ACT-
IVITY

ASSIGNS
PATROL
UNIT

RADIO
ROOM
RECEIVES
COMPLAINT

PREPARES
ASSIGNMENT
CARD

ASSIGNS
CONTROL
NUMBER

TO COMPUTER
UNIT EACH DAY
FOR PROCESS-
ING

DAILY
CRIME
REPORT

WEEKLY
CRIME
REPORT

PERFORMS
FIELD
SERVICES

PREPARES
INCIDENT
REPORT
(FORM 75-48)

BY PHONE TO DISTRICT

DISTRICT
OFFICE
RECEIVES
75-48

(SUPERVISORY
REVIEW)

75-48
REPORTS &
CONTROL NO
MATCHED &
CODED

3 PART
75-48
DISTRIB-
UTED

ORIGINAL
COPY OF
75-48
FORWARD-
ED TO HQ

SECOND
COPY
FILED
IN
DISTRICT

THIRD
COPY TO
INVEST-
IGATIVE
UNIT

TO
REPORTS
UNIT

SUPERVISORY
REVIEW

TO COMPUTER
UNIT

PREPARES REG-
ISTER FOR EACH
UNIT OF INVEST-
IGATION REPORTS
DUE

APPROPRIATE
INVESTIGATIVE
UNIT

PERFORMS
INVEST-
IGATIVE
ACTION

INVEST
REPORT
SUBMITTED
75-49

INVESTIGATION
REPORT
(75-49)

SUPERVISORY REVIEW

MATCH
REPORTS
SUBMI...
AGAINST
REGISTER

TO REPORTS
UNIT

(SUPERVISORY
REVIEW)

COMPUTER UNIT

STATISTICAL
REPORTS

-126-

APPENDIX III

COMPLAINT OR INCIDENT REPORT

YEAR	DIST.	D.C. NO.	DIST OF OCCUR.	SECTOR	CAR NO.

CRIME OR INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION	CODE

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE	☐ 1 - INSIDE	☐ 2 - OUTSIDE

DATE	DAY CODE	TIME OUT		TIME IN	
			AM PM		AM PM

COMPLAINANT

ADDRESS	PHONE

FOUNDED	REPORT TO FOLLOW	DIST./UNIT	UNIT CODE
☐ 1 - YES ☐ 2 - NO	☐ 1 - YES ☐ 2 - NO		

DETAILS

POLICE OFFICER	NUMBER	DIST.

SUPERVISOR	NUMBER	DIST.

75-48 (REV. 1/67)

-127-

75-48, 75-48, COMPLAINT & OFFENSE CARD

CENTRAL COMP N	CRIME CODE	COMPLAINANT NAME	LOCATION OF OCCURANCE		
DIST	DIST	ACTUAL	STOLEN	RESTORED	
OCCUR RECOVER	TIME	VALUE OF PROPERTY			

CENTRAL COMPLAINT NUMBER	DIST	SEC	DIST	SECT	CRIME CODE NO.	LOCATION OF OCCURANCE	COMPLAINANT NAME	DATE OF OCCURANCE			TIME			VALUE OF PROPERTY		
								MO	DA	YR			STOLEN	RECOV	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1 1	REMARKS	1 1 1 1 1 1									
2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2 2									
3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3 3		3 3 3 3 3 3									
4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4 4		4 4 4 4 4 4									
5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5 5		5 5 5 5 5 5									
6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6 6									
7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7 7		7 7 7 7 7 7									
8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8 8									
9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9										

DIST.	CONTROL NUMBER	PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT RADIO COMPLAINT MESSAGE & INCIDENT REPORT (75-48) CONTROL 75-159 (REV. 10/70)	MEET COMP.

			SILENT BURG. ALARM
CONTROL NO. ISSUED TO	ADDRESS OR LOCATION		AUDIBLE BURG ALARM
BY			DIST. HOUSE
☐ POLICE ☐ CIVILIAN	DATE & TIME BROADCASTED	DATE & TIME BACK IN SERVICE	FIRE BOX
CAR NOS.			DISORDERLY CROWD
			FIGHT ON HWY.
	NATURE OF COMPLAINT		HOSP CASE
			AUTO ACCID. DISTURB. HWY.

RECEIVED BY	CONSOLE POSITION	BROADCASTER	DIST./UNIT	SECTOR	OFFENSE CODE

803629

-129-

COMPLAINT OR INCIDENT REPORT
TRANSMITTAL LIST

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRICT (8-9)		PREVIOUS D.C. NO.		TOUR OF DUTY		DATE (56-61)		DAY CODE (62)

(2-7) CONTROL NO.	(10) SECTOR	(14-17) PHILA. CLASS. NO.	(18-35) LOCATION	CAR NO. OR WALK-IN	(63-65) TIME	(66) FOUNDED yes / no	(67) RPT. TO FOLLOW yes / no	(70-71) FOLLOW-UP unit / code

TOTAL 75-48'S SUBMITTED:

SIGNATURE (Submitting Supervisor)

Sheet of

75-169 (Rev. 12/65)

INVESTIGATION REPORT

PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

YR.	DIST. OF OCCUR.	DC NO. (2-7)	INITIAL (49)	☐ Class. Change	DIST./UNIT PREPARING	CODE (11-12)	REPORT DATE

CLASSIFICATION	CODE (14-17)	SUPPLEMENTAL (52)	☐ Status Change	DISTRICT (8-9)	SECTOR (10)

Continuation (51) ☐ Additional Info.

Sheet of ☐ Court Disposition

PREVIOUS CLASSIFICATION	CODE (14-17)	DATE AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE (56-63)	DAY CODE (62)	PLACE OF OCCURRENCE	☐ Inside	☐ Out.

COMPLAINANT (Use firm name) (36-55)	AGE	RACE	ADDRESS	PHONE	TYPE OF PREMISES

DATE AND TIME REPORTED	REPORTED BY	ADDRESS

FOUNDED (66) ● ☐ Yes ☐ No

STATUS (67)
1. ☐ Active
2. ☐ Inactive – not cleared
3. ☐ Arrest – cleared
4. ☐ Exceptionally cleared

UNIT   CODE (14-17)

J. A. D. INVESTIGATIONS (35)
1. ☐ Male   2. ☐ Female   3. ☐ Adult Offenders

Juvenile Offenders

STOLEN PROPERTY (68)
1. ☐ Currency, Bonds, etc.
2. ☐ T.V., Radio, Stereo
3. ☐ Office Equipment
4. ☐ Jewelry, Precious metals
5. ☐ Household Items (Furniture, Washers)
6. ☐ Consumer Items (Liquor, Cigarettes, etc.)
7. ☐ Autos   10. ☐ Furs
8. ☐ Clothing   11. ☐ Misc.
9. ☐ Firearms

PROPERTY VALUE (69-73) $

RECOVERED VALUE (74-78) $

INSURED ☐ Yes   ☐ No

INVESTIGATOR (Type and Sign Name)	SERGEANT	LIEUTENANT

5-49 (Rev. 8/73)

STAFF SERVICES DIVISION

APPENDIX IV

DIST	SECT	CLASS		LOCATION	DATE	TIME	OC-NO
14	M	0376	ROBB	GTM 6701	03/03/74	1AM	11494
14	M	0376	BOMB	CHENGMEEHAN	03/03/74	1AM	11487
SECTOR TOTAL		2					

DISTRICT TOTAL   2

DAILY CRIME REPORT   03/03/74

SUBJECT TO RECLASSIFICATION BY INVESTIGATOR

DIST	HOMI	RAPE	ROBB	AGG AGB	BURGL	LARC	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06						1		1
07								
08								
12								
14				2				2
15								
16						1		1
17			1				1	1
18			1				1	1
19			1					1
22								
23			1			1		2
24								
25						1		1
26								
35						2		2
39			1					1
TOTAL			7			6		3

DAILY CRIME REPORT   03/03/74

SUBJECT TO RECLASSIFICATION BY INVESTIGATOR

DIST	SECT	CLASS	LOCATION	DATE	TIME	DC-NO
06	E	0631	LARC	LOCUST 1213	03/03/74	12PM	9948
SECTOR TOTAL		1				
DISTRICT TOTAL		1				

WEEKLY CRIME REPORT   03/03/74

SUBJECT TO RECLASSIFICATION BY INVESTIGATOR

DIST	HOMI	RAPE	ROBB	AGG A&B	BURGL	LARC	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL
01				2	3	1	9	15
02		1	2		10		14	27
03			2	3	2	8	2	17
04			4		6	2	9	21
05			1		6		9	16
06			4	1	19	8	16	48
07			1		31	3	26	61
09		1	12	4	17	13	25	72
12	1		6	4	14	5	11	41
14		2	11	6	33	5	15	72
15			2		17	2	14	35
16			8	9	12	6	5	40
17		2	12	8	11		11	44
18	1	3	10	1	27		17	59
19			14	3	14	1	13	45
22			6	14	13		10	43
23		2	11	10	16	4	5	48
24			1		7	2	1	11
25	2		13	11	38	2	19	85
26			8	6	20	5	6	45
35		2	7	2	28	3	17	59
39	1		8	6	13	3	11	42
77					1	1	1	3
90								
92			1					1
94								
TOTAL	5	13	139	95	358	74	266	950

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WEEKLY CRIME REPORT   03/03/74

SUBJECT TO RECLASSIFICATION BY INVESTIGATOR

DIST	SECT	CLASS		LOCATION	DATE	TIME	DC-NO
01	A	0532	BURG	BROAD 1810 S	02/26/74	4PM	4623
01	A	0562	BURG	PASSYUNK 1431 W	02/26/74	9AM	4606
01	A	0414	AG A&B	MCKEAN&17TH	03/01/74	10PM	4906
SECTOR TOTAL		3					
01	C	0556	BURG	SNYDER 2216	02/25/74	8AM	4501
01	C	0414	AG A&B	MIFFLIN&22ND	03/02/74	8PM	5005
01	C	0720	AUTO	PASSYUNK&24TH	03/02/74	2PM	4972
SECTOR TOTAL		3					
01	F	0720	AUTO	ROSEBERRY&18TH	02/26/74	5AM	4591
01	F	0722	AUTO	SHUNK&18TH	02/27/74	2PM	4701
SECTOR TOTAL		2					
01	G	0720	AUTO	JOHNSON&19TH	02/27/74	9PM	4740
01	G	0720	AUTO	OREGON&19TH	03/01/74	4PM	4874
01	G	0720	AUTO	JOHNSTON 1800	03/01/74	1AM	4839
SECTOR TOTAL		3					
01	H	0614	LARC	SHEAFF 3600	02/27/74	8PM	4731
SECTOR TOTAL		1					
01	J	0720	AUTO	TREE 2725	03/02/74	10AM	4958
SECTOR TOTAL		1					
01	K	0720	AUTO	OREGON&20TH	03/01/74	5PM	4877
01	K	0720	AUTO	24TH ST 3025 S	03/03/74	6AM	5057
SECTOR TOTAL		2					

DISTRICT TOTAL 15

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WEEKLY CRIME REPORT   03/03/74

SUBJECT TO RECLASSIFICATION BY INVESTIGATOR

DIST	SECT	CLASS		LOCATION	DATE	TIME	OC-NO
02	C	0390	ROBB	BUSTLETON&BLEIGH	02/28/74	9PM	5818
02	C	0510	BURG	RIPLEY 2126	03/02/74	11PM	6081
		7	TO	T H	03 7	4PM	0C
02	C	0720	AUTO	BUST&BLEIGH	03/03/74	3PM	6171
SECTOR TOTAL		4					
02	D	0720	AUTO	SUMMERDALE 7936	02/25/74	10PM	5570
02	D	0720	AUTO	SUMMERDALE&RIPLEY	02/26/74	12AM	5576
SECTOR TOTAL		2					
02	E	0592	BURG	RHAWN 906	02/27/74	9AM	5644
SECTOR TOTAL		1					
02	H	0566	BURG	TYSON&HORROCKS	02/25/74	7AM	5472
02	H	0305	ROBB	PRINCETON 2120	02/27/74	8AM	5643
SECTOR TOTAL		2					
02	I	0720	AUTO	BRIGHTON 1425	02/25/74	9PM	5560
02	I	0554	BURG	COTTMAN&ALGON	02/26/74	8AM	5585
SECTOR TOTAL		2					
02	J	0720	AUTO	TYSON 838	02/25/74	6AM	5469
02	J	0530	BURG	RISING SUN 7012	02/28/74	4PM	5778
02	J	0566	BURG	CASTOR 5820	03/03/74	9AM	6132
SECTOR TOTAL		3					
02	L	0720	AUTO	ROBBINS&OXFORD	02/28/74	4PM	5784
02	L	0720	AUTO	DUNGAN 7527	03/03/74	10AM	6138
SECTOR TOTAL		2					
02	M	0532	BURG	OXFORD 6451	03/01/74	3AM	5833
02	M	0532	BURG	OXFORD 6451	03/01/74	12AM	5828
SECTOR TOTAL		2					
02	N	0720	AUTO	ADAMS&BLVD	02/26/74	8PM	5629
02	N	0720	AUTO	SOMERDALE&PRATT	02/27/74	5AM	5636
SECTOR TOTAL		2					
02	P	0510	BURG	ADAMS 599	02/27/74	8PM	5709
02	P	0720	AUTO	ADAMS&WHITAKER	02/27/74	5PM	5672
02	P	0720	AUTO	BLVD&ADAMS	03/01/74	11AM	5854
SECTOR TOTAL		3					
02	R	0720	AUTO	MARLEY 707	02/25/74	10AM	5482
02	R	0720	AUTO	ADAMS 776	02/26/74	11AM	5590
02	R	0233	RAPE	HILL CREEK 5545	03/02/74	1PM	5989

END