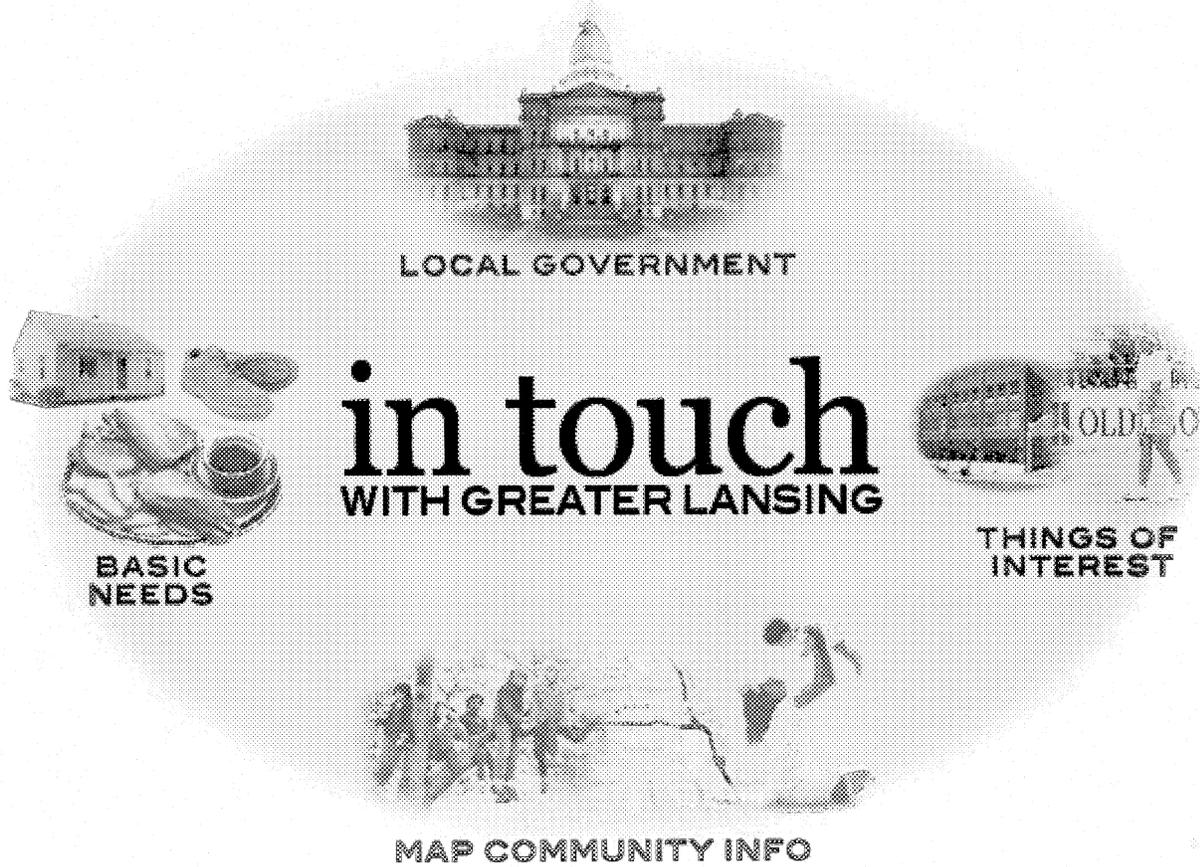


RECEIVED
2002 JUN 19 4 08 PM
NTIA/OTIA/TIIAP

**Department Of Commerce, TIIAP
Final Project Report #26-60-98011**



**The In Touch With Greater Lansing Project
Stephen J. Person, Project Director**

Table of Contents

I	Final Project Report	Page 3
	Project Accomplishments	Page 3
	Partnerships	Page 4
	Community Impact	Page 5
	Lessons Learned	Page 6
	Future Plans	Page 7
II	Formal Project Evaluation	Page 8

Appendices

1	2000 Crime Report
2	2001 First 6 months Crime Comparison Report
3	Listing of Expenditures
4	CD-281 Report of Government Property

Final Project Report

Project Accomplishments:

The original goals and objectives of the *In Touch* project were greatly exceeded. Our project has been part of several national police conferences, highlighted as a “best practice”. We were published in the Policy Link “Community Centered Policing” book released in 2000. The publication “*Community Policing-A Force for Change*” was distributed to every law enforcement agency in the US which highlighted exemplary community centered projects across the US. We were also asked to demonstrate the *In Touch* project at the 2000 ESRI International user conference in San Diego California. Requests for information related to this project continue to come in from agencies across the nation.

Primary accomplishments include successfully providing a seamless network between the Police Problem Solving Teams, citizens and service providers, effectively linking low-income families to access information related to the following essential services: 1) crime, neighborhood problems and its prevention, 2) food, 3) housing, and 4) clothing. These were the original goals identified in the grant application. Specifically, we implemented a citywide email solution, basic services information, referral web searchable database and a Geographic Information System crime mapping web-based application. These accomplishments increased the communication between the City, County, police, community and Intra-County wide Information Technology departments.

We further exceeded the original goals by providing parcel, parks, birth, death, parking lot and other GIS layers via the Internet. The information and referral database was expanded from 100 to over 700 agencies because of a multi county collaboration providing searchable access to everything from food to free dental care. Several working committees were also established for Geographic Information systems, Information and Referral database of basic service providers and a Tri-County effort to establish collaborative information sharing related to geographics.

New partnerships have been formed between the police and community. For example, many new neighborhoods are meeting with police problem solving teams to discuss crime in their neighborhoods. The neighborhoods interest in crime was sparked by the introduction of Internet Crime Mapping. As soon as they could see what was happening in their neighborhoods they began to desire to meet with the problem solving teams.

The decentralization of many government services provided much interest by other city departments. We are now able to connect citizens to information related to crime, crime statistics, department email for building inspectors and problem solving teams. Citizens can now anonymously give information on traffic, noise, drugs and other quality of life issues, via the Internet, directly to the problem solving teams.

Partnerships:

The Lansing Police Department and Ingham County Health Department were original partners. Our relationship was then extended to the County Management Information Services. This partnership further developed as a new director took over and has been working to partner with all other Information Technology departments in all governmental agencies within Ingham County.

City and County Geographic Information asset resource sharing has developed into a full partnership. Formal meetings are taking place and many area agencies are participating. Geographic information is a real asset to be shared Inter-governmentally. The infrastructure was originally built through this grant. It is now furthering many new efforts governmentally to build partnerships and enhance base layer data warehousing. The State of Michigan is also interested in asset sharing with our new consortium.

The richest partnership this grant effort served to facilitate was the many new relationships the police and community have established. Opening up our department to the community through sharing crime information has served us well. The community wants to meet with problem solving teams more often, be more involved in City government decisions related to neighborhoods and have truly supported the police department more often during stressful times.

Community Impact:

Increased community partnerships stemmed from email (crime mapping was second) allowing access to every officer, sergeant, and detective by geographic area. This has had several impacts. Originally, the community flooded 911 dispatch with calls wanting to know what was being done about crime in their neighborhoods. This spawned requests from 911 dispatchers to turn off the crime mapping system. After dispatch began relaying the inquiries to patrol, patrol supervisors began to ask us to turn off the crime mapping system. The Chief assembled the Directors and efficiently dealt with the new requests. The team commanders began holding "crime" meetings with the community. During these meetings a new informed public began asking the officers what was being done to fix the problems in their neighborhoods. This not only held the officers more accountable but helped focus the teams on what problems the neighborhood felt were most important to work on. The overall quality of life has improved in Lansing neighborhoods as displayed in the 2000-2001 crime report (appendix 1).

The police department then began making other City departments email available such as housing and building safety. On-line bicycle registration and City Counsel meeting notes are all now being displayed on the web.

Increased trust in the police department has been obvious through several stressful situations. Crime mapping has assisted in furthering our community policing and problem solving by sharing where problems do and do not exist. Crime maps increase the public's awareness of crime. Crime analysis also noticed a reduction in calls from citizens looking for information on the rate of crime in a specific geographic area. Lastly, mapping crime on the Internet facilitated a new partnership with Michigan State University. They have decided to start a new crime analysis crime-mapping degree program. They will use many of the data and features within our Internet application. In fact, at the time of this report they had just been funded to assist in a countywide crime mapping/crime analysis pilot degree program. The possible positive impact in our community, not to mention the world, where future students integrate into Local, State and Federal agencies is very promising.

The greatest project impact can be felt through collaborations. Government must learn to listen and implement technologies that the community asks for.

Lessons Learned:

Every project no matter its size has both negative and positive lessons. The way these are handled and shaped over time can make and break the various aspects of the project. Most of the initial negative aspects were related to substantial increases in the workload of several key project personnel. Both the County and Police Department dealt with these aspects swiftly by reworking the job descriptions of those employees. The positions were streamlined to mirror the goals of the community projects. Management saw the viability and potential impact of the projects to the community and allowed the employees to work on the projects relatively uninterrupted. This was a hard decision for management back in the early stages but has paid off now that the project is catching speed. The community is now receiving the information they need to improve their neighborhoods viability, health and quality of life.

Fully committed project staff can accomplish little if management is not supporting their ever-changing needs. An early example of this turned out to have a very positive outcome. The City IT staff refused to house the In Touch server and maintain its physical and software licenses. We partnered with the County IT department who had another grant similar to ours. Its focus was to provide data to the community. We have also recently included two additional Counties. We now have fully sustainable hardware and software supported by four large entities. This has made our overall project more robust, sustainable and broader than originally expected. Thus thinking outside of the box to find a solution for every problem can many times bring long term rewards. Further, the County was able to further enhance their initial project, bring it to the public months faster and also become more sustainable.

Another difficult aspect was how to reach the low-income population with all of our newly found resources and data. Our original solution was to distribute kiosks throughout the community in areas where the target population frequented. However, after looking at similar efforts and discussing with our County Health Department partners. We chose to purchase PC's for neighborhood network centers, libraries and community centers. The County was distributing PC's as well and through discussions decided to hire a company to begin offering free training to low income residents. Encouraging use of the various resources, although being made easy by both the County and City, is still proving challenging. However, without the collaboration of the various entities this problem may never be overcome. We are confident that a solution will be found and use will become more of a habit for a larger portion of that community. Without collaboration projects become limited in scope and are narrowly based.

Future Plans:

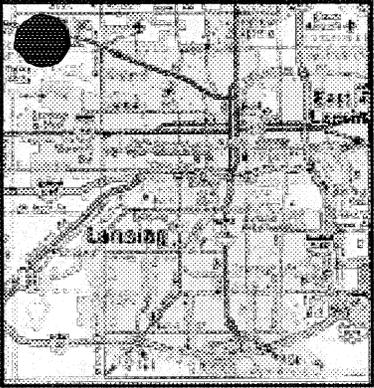
The sites will continue to be further enhanced for the community as they grow. The community and In Touch steering committees will determine future enhancements. Further efforts to draw in low-income population awareness will be ongoing. Training in the use of In Touch for low-income residents will continue. Repair and maintenance of the servers and software will continue.

We are currently enhancing the depth of the Geographic Information System capabilities by adding Countywide layers on new secure servers and using the original In Touch server for application services to the community.

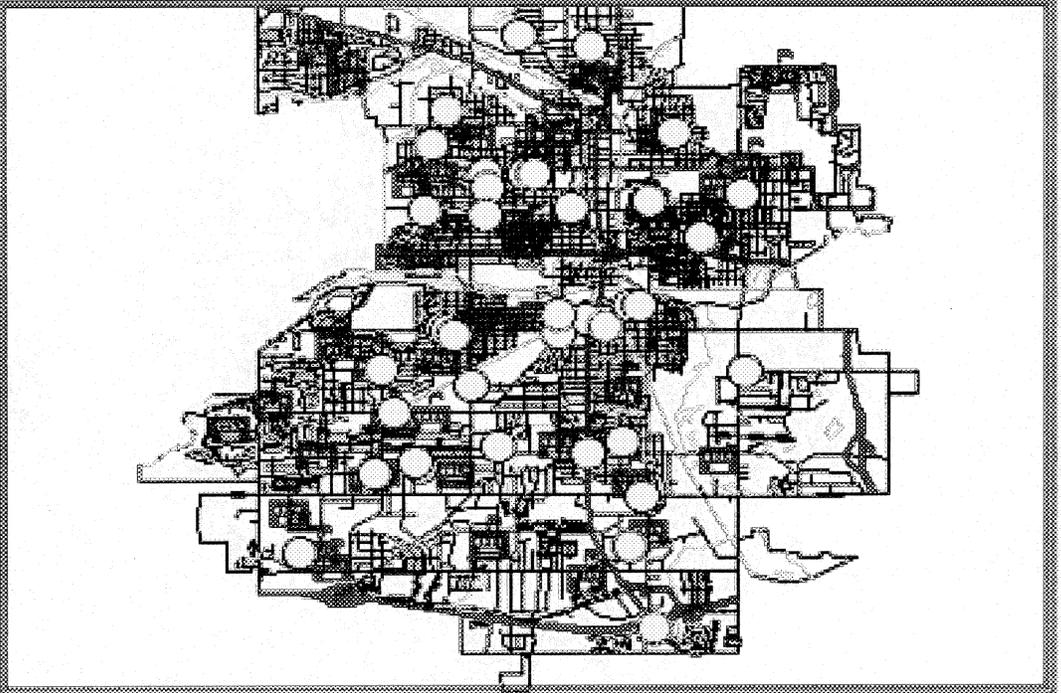
Formal Project Evaluation of In Touch Lansing



Team Area 00
11/15/2000 thru
12/15/2000
ASSAULT
43 Crimes
Locator Map



On Mouse Click:
 Zoom In Zoom Out Pan Identify



November 30, 2001
Julie Wartell, Institute for Law and Justice

Project Description

In Touch with Greater Lansing was funded by the U.S. Department of Commerce Telecommunications Information Infrastructure Assistance Program as a grant to the Lansing Police Department. It was also supported by a partner effort, Ingham County's Community Voices Project, funded by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. The project is a partnership between multiple county agencies, City of Lansing departments, and several community-based organizations.

The project was designed "to provide increased communication, coordinate and increase accessibility of service providers, identify neighborhood problems, and facilitate partnerships between the police, residents and the service providers." The effort attempted to accomplish these goals with the development of citywide email, an Information Referral Database available through the Internet, using a Geographic Information System to allow the community to make maps, and working closely with partners and the community.

The heart of *In Touch* is a web site geared towards the community, and in particular, the low-income neighborhood residents. The site includes links to an "Overview" (of *In Touch*), "Things of Interest," "Local Government," "Basic Needs" (community resources), and "Map Community Info." The mapping link provides eight mapping options -- crime (Lansing Police); births, mortality or environmental health (County Health); and park and recreation (Lansing Park and Recreation), parcels (Lansing Planning and Neighborhood Development), parking lots and traffic counts (Tri-County Regional Planning).

Crime mapping has been conducted within law enforcement agencies throughout the country for over ten years, and the Lansing Police Department (LPD) started doing crime mapping internally in 1998. LPD Crime, a custom-crime mapping application was created and implemented so police officers could make maps and do analysis. As law enforcement agencies have acquired technology and shifted to community policing, many are finding themselves in a position of making crime data and maps available to the general public. Through the use of the Internet, law enforcement can relatively quickly, easily, and cheaply provide a wide variety of useful information. Although there has been a recent surge in putting crime maps on the Internet, there have been very few formal evaluations of these types of sites.

Evaluation Strategy

Evaluation of *In Touch* was two-fold. Lansing Police Department was doing some internal evaluating throughout the life of the project, and an external evaluator, the Institute for Law and Justice, was brought in towards the end. The external evaluation went from August through November 2001.

The Evaluation Plan that was created for the project examined seven questions:

1. Has accessibility to problem solving teams improved for end users?

2. How are Problem Solving Teams identifying community problems?
3. Has quality of life improved in low- income resident neighborhoods by reduction in suppressible crimes?
4. Does the City's email system provide effective communication to all users?
5. Has community involvement by low-income residents increased?
6. Has neighborhood economic vitality increased due to rental housing improvements?
7. Has In Touch improved access between users and service providers?

Each of these questions was answered using one or more strategies, analyses, and resources. These strategies included both process and impact assessments.

Project staff and the external evaluator decided that a survey would be a good means to capture a large amount of information in order to measure the success of the project. In addition, the evaluator met and communicated with a number of personnel affiliated with the project in order to get views and suggestions for improvement.

Findings

The *In Touch* project was designed “to create a network between the Lansing Police Problem Solving Teams and area service providers, to effectively link low-income families to access information related to: 1) crime, neighborhood problems and its prevention, 2) food, 3) housing, and 4) clothing.” The framework to execute this project seems to be in place. The key players are networked and there is a free flow of information.

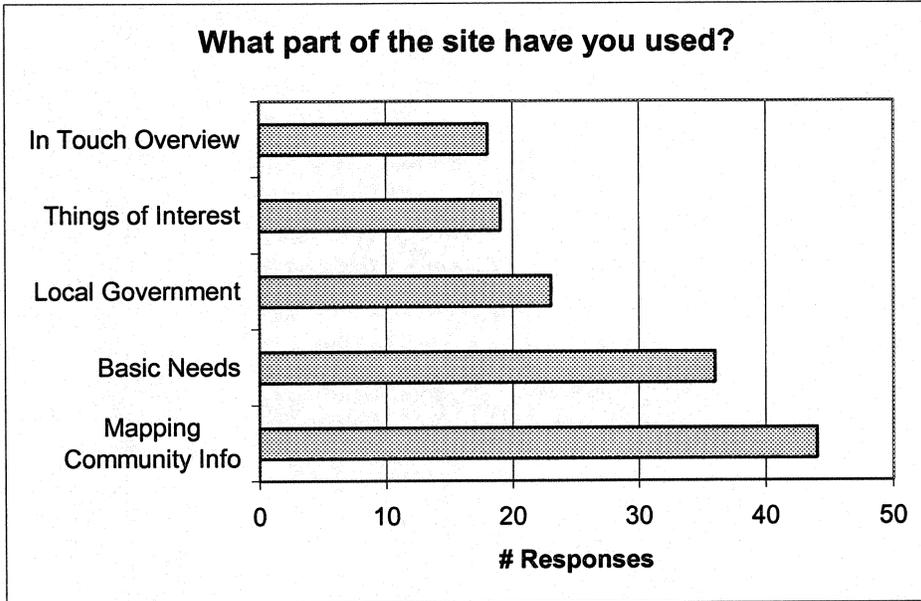
A significant aspect of this evaluation was a survey of city employees, the community, and the project partners. The survey was distributed via email to city employees and partners and in person at neighborhood association meetings. Low numbers of survey respondents limited the discussion on the original outcomes of the *In Touch* website.

Survey Results

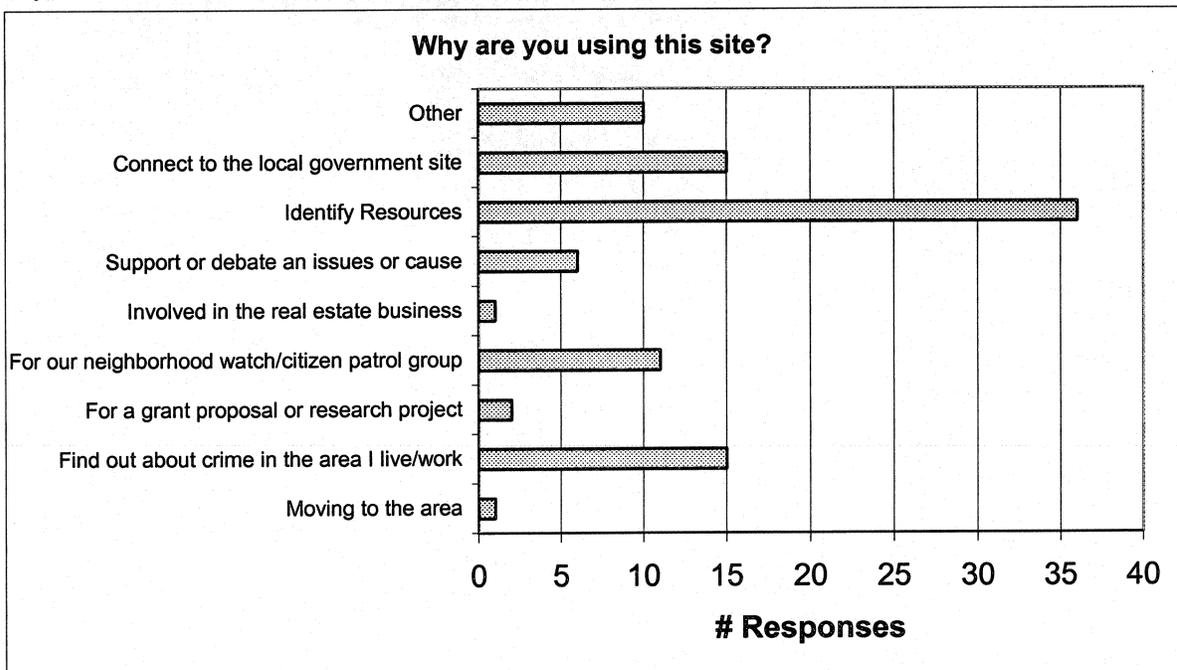
The total number of respondents was sixty-seven. Of those, 80 percent (n=54) were city employees, with the majority of those being from the police department. Because of the low community participation in this survey, several evaluation goals of the project were difficult to address.¹ Although the community and partner surveys were included in the results, the data reported here are largely views from law enforcement.

¹ As noted in the recommendations, additional community surveys would be an excellent vehicle for further assessment.

Project staff was interested in which parts of the site were being used. As seen in the chart below, the majority of survey respondents used the mapping link. Within the mapping link, many specifically mentioned the link to the crime maps.

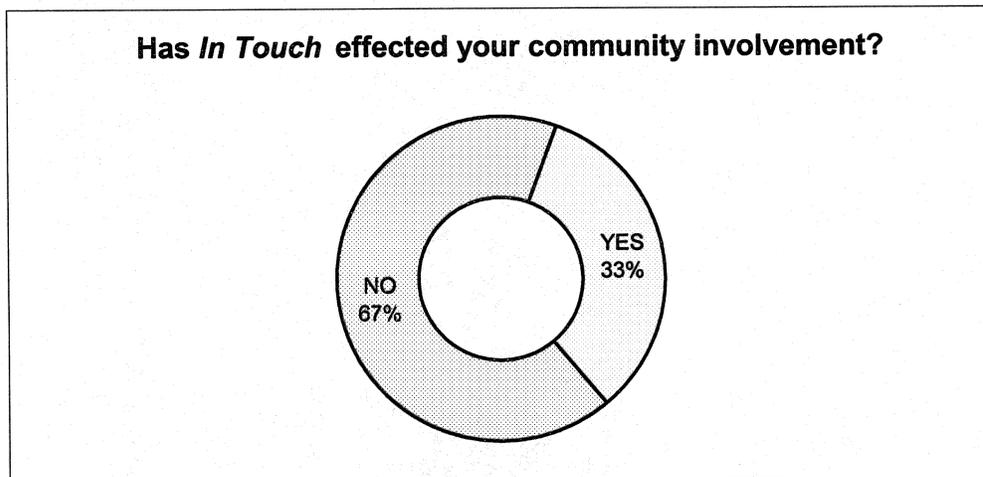


When asked why people were using the site, the predominant answer was to identify resources, but a large number were also interested in finding out about crime in the area they lived or worked or connecting to a local government web site (see chart below).



Interestingly, "identify resources" was the number one reason for both first time users (n=15) as well as weekly users (n=12). One might have assumed that the regular users would be using other parts of the web site. Broken down further for first time users, the most common reasons were Identify Resources (n= 15), Connect to the local government site (n= 8), and Find out about crime in the area that I live/work (n= 7).

Of the sixty respondents that answered the question, "*Has the use of the In Touch website effected your community involvement?*" twenty responded "yes". One third of the new users saw In Touch as a useful means of improving community involvement while about the same amount (38%) of the weekly users agreed.



Given that *In Touch* is newly available, this is a hopeful statistic. In the future, the number should increase with the wider use of the product.

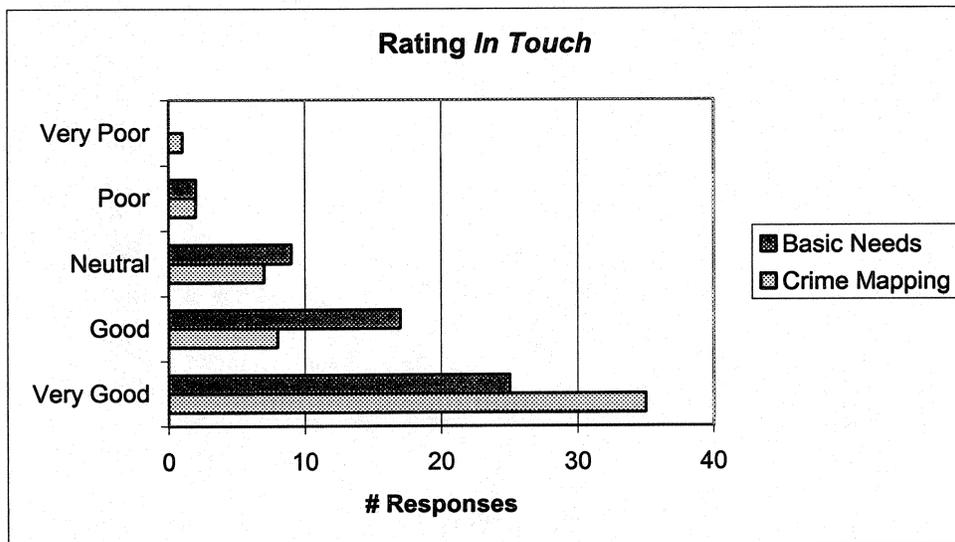
Some of the ways that people reported that *In Touch* has effected community involvement are as follows:

- "Better access to city employees, faster response"
- "Leads to more discussion at community meetings"
- Officers are now able to direct citizens to the site for crime mapping and other resources.
- More informed public

Responders had used *In Touch* to seek information on mental health facilities, human service providers, food banks, and shelters. Other responders sought information pertaining to neighborhood matters. In regards to crime mapping, responders indicated that the crime data is being used to identify crimes in a specific area and to identify ways to help and clean up neighborhoods.

The results of the question "Have you emailed any city or county employee based on your use of *In Touch*?" is not provided given the small population of "community" responses. However, the tallied responses indicated that the users are beginning to utilize email (n=12). Housing or building issues were the most mentioned subjects of the emails, e.g. building safety and housing code violations.

When asked to rate the Crime Mapping and Basic Needs, the results were favorable. Sixty-four percent rated the crime mapping as Very Good or Good, and sixty-three percent rated the Basic Needs as Very Good or Good.



Although the majority of respondents were pleased with the capabilities overall, there were a number of suggested changes for mapping in regards to data, functionality and output/products.

- Add calls for service, i.e. so neighbors can see that others have same concerns and problems relating to a property
- Include data for code compliance, fire alarms and emergency medical calls
- Needs to be a more user-friendly format
- Navigation is archaic and slow
- Some screens did not have "back" or "home" selections
- Insertion of landmarks might help someone not familiar with Lansing
- Information not well defined on maps
- County health maps are hard to read

When asked for suggestions regarding the Basic Needs/Resources, the following were given:

- More consistency when entering information about a resource agency
- Different graphics -- easier to read format
- More current information
- Difficult to search (because of volume of data) without knowing key words; search feature sometimes unstable
- If only for tri-county, eliminate statewide search
- Provide employment information

- List volunteer opportunities outside of the police department

Finally, responders were asked for any further suggestions regarding *In Touch*. These included:

- Add complete description of how local government officials are placed/elected and who's responsible for what
- Add list of key words and more detailed instructions for basic need users who aren't computer literate
- Ensure agencies listed in resources are involved -- especially with providing current information
- Better advertising of system
- More press coverage to get word out
- A means to have In Touch available in police vehicles

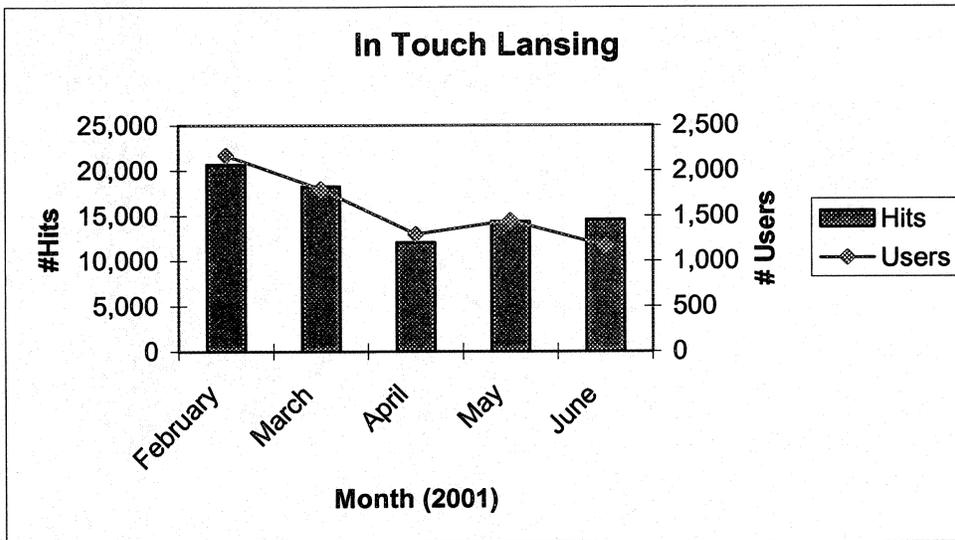
The majority of respondents (66%) rated themselves as 3 to 5 on the proficiency scale. This is not surprising given the professional status, age and income level of the respondents.² A large majority (80.6%) of the respondents were city employees. Of the 63 respondents who indicated their "Field/Profession," 62% (N=39) identified themselves as Criminal Justice³. The next largest group represented was "Government" with 15.9% (N=10). Only one or a few responders represented the remaining groups that included "Law," "Education," "Real Estate," "Student," "Computer/Technology," and "Community-based Organization."

Other Findings

The In Touch project uses a program called WebTrends to track a variety of statistics about the use of the site. This is done in conjunction with the CACVoices web site. The chart below depicts the number of visitors to hits and users to In Touch Lansing from February through June 2001. Some interesting things to note is that the highest number of hits and users were in February when the site came online. This is likely due to initial marketing and media releases. June was the first month that the number of hits rose while the number of users dropped. This could mean that there were more returning and regular users.

² Keeping in mind that the site's target audience, low-income population, is not well-represented in this survey.

³ This category captures law enforcement, courts and corrections.



Besides total numbers of hits and users, the tracking application provides statistics on most and least requested pages within the site, entry and exit pages, users by day of week and hour of day, and type of user (based on organization and country). For June 2001, the mapping and local government pages were the most requested pages, each with a little over 10 percent of the total.

The citizens are now more informed and can approach law enforcement with a more educated opinion of a situation. The more detail the citizen can provide, the better law enforcement can address the problem. Several partners and community members indicated that people are talking about the website at neighborhood meetings. The community has expressed an interest in producing more detailed and complex maps, e.g. multiple layers of crime. This indication that the community is using the information already available and is requesting further is a positive step.

In regards to rental housing improvements, the only measure available were statistics on the number of registered rentals. The City of Lansing had approximately 43 percent renter-occupied housing according to the 1990 census. All rentals are supposed to be registered. In 2000, the total number of registered rentals was 8,277. For January through September 2001, the count was 8,195. If the number of registrations stays on track for 2001, the projected total for the year would be 10,927. The increased number of registered rentals possibly reflects the accessibility to identify property owners through the Tax Assessor page of In Touch and the increased citizen awareness to landlord-tenant issues; both in turn leading to working closer with the Building and Police Departments to take ownership of neighborhoods.

This project has provided additional accessibility and means of communication through email and the In Touch web site. The web site offers end users another means of contacting municipal departments. Email addresses were assigned to all city employees, and through various department web sites, specific contacts can be made. For instance, citizens now have a way to identify police officers in their neighborhood and contact

them directly. Problem Solving Teams are also reporting an increased volume of email. They are being contacted more often and the content has changed.

The citizens are now more informed and can approach law enforcement with a more educated opinion of a situation. The more detail the citizen can provide, the better law enforcement can address the problem. One means, "On Your Street," is an online form that was developed so residents could easily provide input to the police regarding quality of life issues. The availability of crime information and other issues, gives community members an opportunity to participate in the solution well before involving law enforcement. The kiosks and Internet availability and multiple public accessibility locations (City Hall, Police Department buildings, Housing Commission, and Library) provides low-income residents increased avenues for identifying resources, communicating with agencies, and getting involved. This community participation promotes community policing by sharing problem solving with the police.

In Touch has improved access between users and service providers. The resource information that is gathered on and distributed through the web site is readily available to any user. The Basic Needs page provides a plethora of information pertaining to various areas of community services. For each subject area, several resources are listed and linked. Instead of residents needing to look at 50 different directories, In Touch is a one-stop shop for resources.

Lastly, the following comments and suggestions were made during interviews and email communication with partners, city employees, and community members:

- Add contact information (by geography) for code compliance and a way to report violations
- Add information from the Development Office on home loans and grants
- Crime and park mapper are good, but parcel mapper could be re-designed to be more user-friendly
- Would like neighborhood groups to have links within In Touch -- information about the group and contact email and phone
- Add disclaimer and explanation
- Add "open forum" so community members can discuss issues with police

Recommendations

Final recommendations, based on the survey, interviews with various stakeholders and informal feedback are as follows:

1. *Develop a means for continual feedback.* This could include another survey targeting the general community member, especially the low income/underserved population. Alternatively, a form or comment box could be created as a way for users to indicate if they found what they were looking for and if not, what they were looking for. This would be useful for future updates.

2. *Market the site in a more formal fashion.* The initial use/hits were high in February with the press releases, then the numbers lessen. The public needs a reminder that the website exists. This is an excellent resource and needs to be actively and constantly promoted. Some suggestions for potential media and other marketing outlets include:
 - Local and community newspapers
 - News Channels and Public Access TV/Radio
 - Public Housing residential developments
 - Grocery store flyers/Chamber of Commerce/Welcome Wagon
 - Inserts in monthly customer bills (i.e. phone, cable, electric)
3. *Expand in-house training.* Partners, in particular law enforcement, should be educated regarding the specific application in the daily routine of law enforcement and community organizations/resources.
4. *Provide a downloadable "cheat sheet."* This can be done as part of a help or explanation file or as a separate button on the site. This document can be easily created and an example from San Diego County's ARJIS crime mapping web site has been provided to Lansing Police Department.
5. *Identify and brainstorm suggestions for improvement.* Many of the suggestions gathered as part of the evaluation as well as ones received by project personnel are excellent and feasible. They need to be continually assessed, and a systematic means for keeping the site updated and useful should be created.

Summary

In Touch is a unique, innovative and meaningful resource. The potential uses and value are excellent, but it needs to be continually shaped by the target audience. Already, *In Touch* is being discussed around the country as an example to be copied. Project personnel have done numerous presentations at conferences, including Environmental Systems Research Institute and the National Hispanic Officers Association. In December, Lieutenant Person will be speaking at a federally sponsored⁴ Community Acceptance Panel regarding the crime mapping aspect of *In Touch*.

In April 2001, the Gartner Group, a technology research and consulting firm, said "more than half of e-government initiatives will fail in 2004 because the systems aren't up to citizen expectations."⁵ Through this evaluation and outreach to the community, *In Touch* has taken a big step in ensuring that their initiative will not be one of those that fail. The next step for Lansing PD and its partners is to implement as many recommendations and changes as possible in order to continue to best serve the public.

⁴ A one-day meeting put on by the National Institute of Justice Office of Science and Technology.

⁵ As reported in *Government Technology* magazine, June 2000.

Appendix 1

2000 Crime Report



City of Lansing Police Department
Mark Alley, Chief of Police

Prepared By
Craig Anderson, Senior Analyst
Steve Person, Lieutenant
Technical Services Section
Lansing, Michigan

Introduction

The Lansing Police Department 2000 Crime Report provides a comprehensive view of citywide crime statistics. The 2000 Crime Report is organized by type of crime, including; Burglary, Domestic Abuse, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Robbery.

The Lansing Police Department is a dedicated leader in community policing and problem solving. We continually strive to work closely with Lansing's communities and neighborhoods through various ongoing problem solving initiatives.

The Lansing Police Department is comprised of approximately 379 employees: 264 sworn officers and 115 civilians. The 2000 Crime Report is a result of their cumulative efforts.

The 2000 Crime Report is primarily derived from statistics housed and maintained by the Lansing Police Department. Offense totals represent the number of events and not the number of victims. The typical geographic area used for aggregation is the Team Area. The city of Lansing is made up of 18 team areas contained within 2 precincts. The North Precinct consists of teams 1 through 9. The South Precinct consists of teams 10 through 18. Figure 1 depicts the team areas for the entire city during 2000.

* It should be noted that the percentages shown throughout this report will not always add up to 100%. This is a function of the rounding mechanism in the charting software used for this program. The rounding error will always be .1 % plus or minus. In order to remove this error, percentages would have to be shown with multiple decimal places; thus making the charts unreadable. The decision was made to accept the small error in order to retain readability.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	2
Map Locations	3
Table Locations.....	4
Figure Locations	4
Burglary	6
Domestic Assault	16
Larceny	26
Motor Vehicle Theft	36
Robbery.....	46
Conclusions.....	56

Location of Maps

Map 1-LPD Team Areas.....	5
Map 2-Burglary Locations.....	13
Map 3-Burglary Density	14
Map 4-Domestic Assault Locations.....	23
Map 5-Domestic Assault Density	24
Map 6-Larceny Locations	33
Map 7-Larceny Density	34
Map 8-Motor Vehicle Theft Locations.....	43
Map 9-Motor Vehicle Theft Density	44
Map 10-Robbery Locations	53
Map 11-Robbery Density	54
Map 12-Areas of Persistent Concern.....	59

Location of Tables

Table 1 Burglaries by Year and Team-North Precinct	9
Table 2 Burglaries by Year and Team-South Precinct	11
Table 3 Domestic Assaults by Year and Team-North Precinct	19
Table 4 Domestic Assaults by Year and Team-South Precinct	21
Table 5 Larcenies by Year and Team-North Precinct.....	29
Table 6 Larcenies by Year and Team-South Precinct.....	31
Table 7 Motor Vehicle Thefts by Year and Team-North Precinct.....	39
Table 8 Motor Vehicle Thefts by Year and Team-South Precinct.....	43
Table 9 Robberies by Year and Team-North Precinct.....	49
Table 10 Robberies by Year and Team-South Precinct.....	51

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

Location of Tables Continued

Table 11 Citywide Changes for all Offenses	57
Table 12 Burglaries by Type of Offense by Year.....	60
Table 13 Citywide Burglaries by Year and Team	61
Table 14 Citywide Domestic Assaults by Year and Team	62
Table 15 Larcenies by Type of Offense by Year.....	63
Table 16 Citywide Larcenies by Year and Team.....	64
Table 17 Citywide Motor Vehicle Thefts by Year and Team.....	65
Table 18 Motor Vehicle Theft by Scene by Year	66
Table 19 Robberies by Type of Offense by Year	67
Table 20 Citywide Robberies by Year and Team.....	68

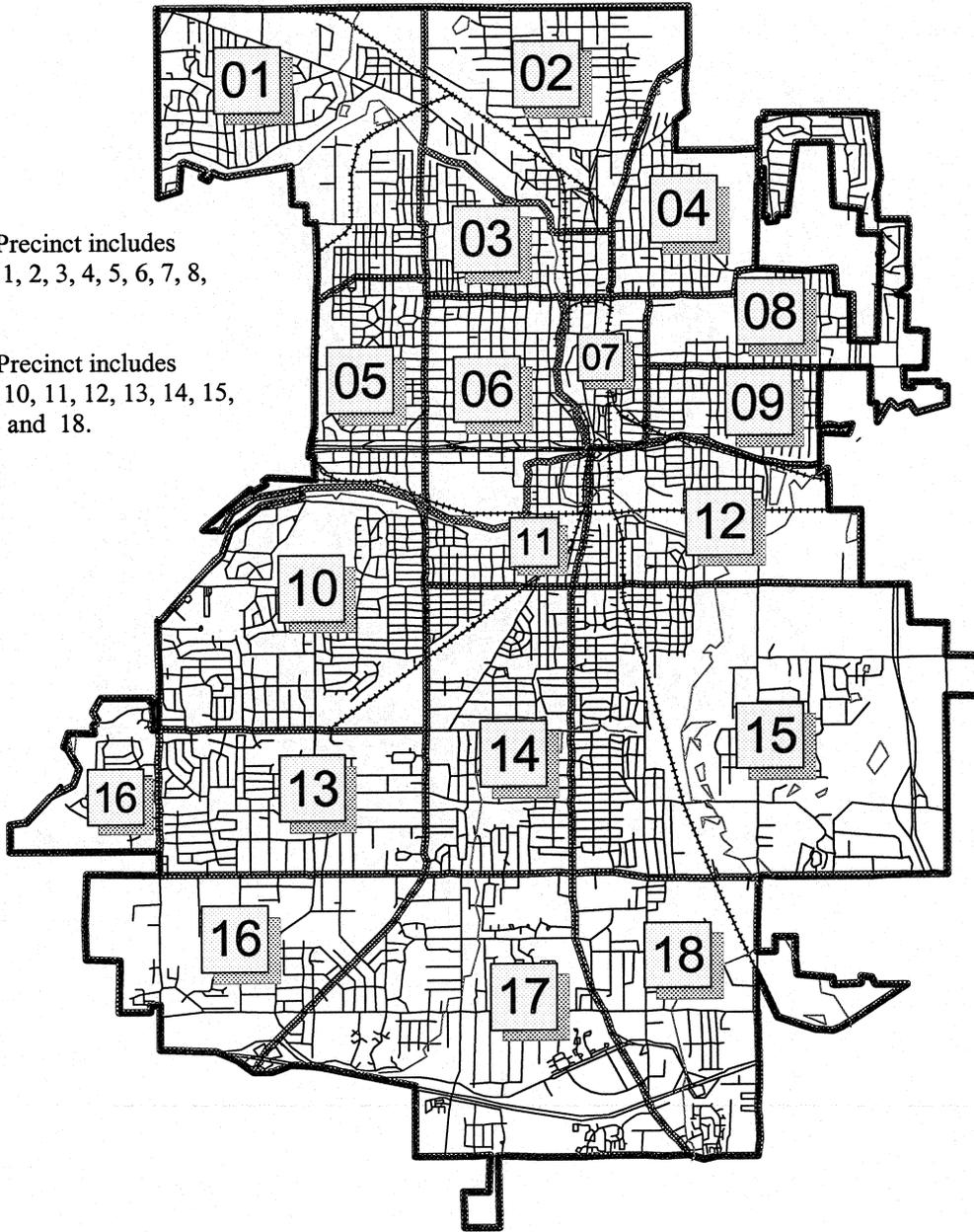
Location of Figures

Figures 1 & 2- Burglary by Type 1999/2000.....	7
Figures 3 & 4- Burglary by Type and Precinct 1999/2000.....	8
Figure 5- Burglary by Team-North Precinct.....	9
Figure 6- Change in Burglaries-North Precinct.....	10
Figure 7- Burglary by Team-South Precinct.....	11
Figure 8- Change in Burglaries-South Precinct.....	12
Figures 9 & 10- Domestic Assaults by Year and by Type.....	17
Figures 11 & 12- Domestic Assaults by Type and Precinct 1999/2000	18
Figure 13- Domestic Assaults by Team-North Precinct	19
Figure 14- Change in Domestic Assaults-North Precinct.....	20
Figure 15- Domestic Assaults by Team-South Precinct	21
Figure 16- Change in Domestic Assaults-South Precinct.....	22
Figures 17 & 18- Larceny by Type 1999/2000.....	27
Figures 19 & 20- Larceny by Type and Precinct 1999/2000	28
Figure 21- Larceny by Team-North Precinct.....	29
Figure 22- Change in Larceny-North Precinct.....	30
Figure 23- Larceny by Team-South Precinct.....	31
Figure 24- Change in Larceny-South Precinct.....	32
Figures 25 & 26- Motor Vehicle Theft by Type 1999/2000.....	37
Figures 27 & 28- Motor Vehicle Theft by Type and Precinct 1999/2000	38
Figure 29- Motor Vehicle Theft by Team-North Precinct.....	39
Figure 30- Change in Motor Vehicle Theft-North Precinct.....	40
Figure 31- Motor Vehicle Theft by Team-South Precinct.....	41
Figure 32- Change in Motor Vehicle Theft-South Precinct.....	42
Figures 33 & 34- Robbery by Type 1999/2000	47
Figures 35 & 36- Robberies by Type and Precinct 1999/2000.....	48
Figure 37- Robbery by Team-North Precinct	49
Figure 38- Change in Robbery-North Precinct.....	50
Figure 39- Robbery by Team-South Precinct	51
Figure 40- Change in Robbery-South Precinct.....	52
Figures 41 & 41- Distribution of all Offenses by Year.....	57
Figure 43- Numeric Change in all Offenses 1999/2000	58

Lansing Police Department Team Areas

North Precinct includes teams; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

South Precinct includes teams; 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18.



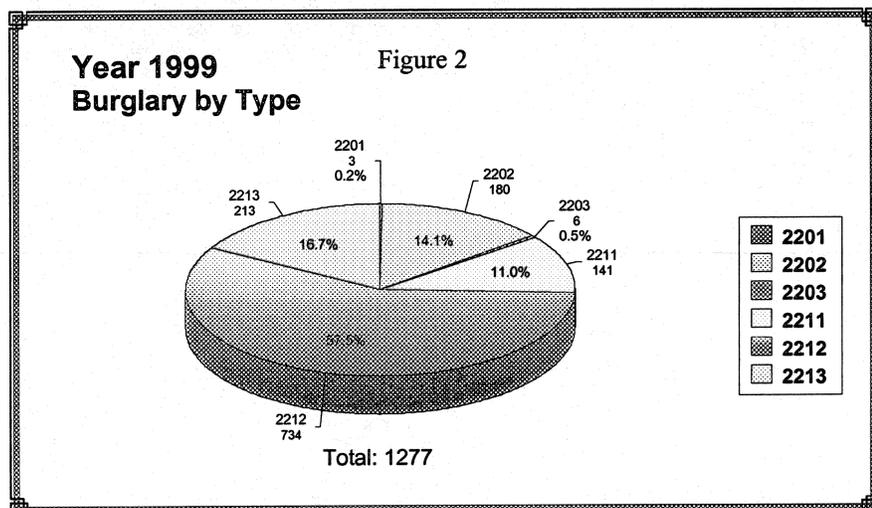
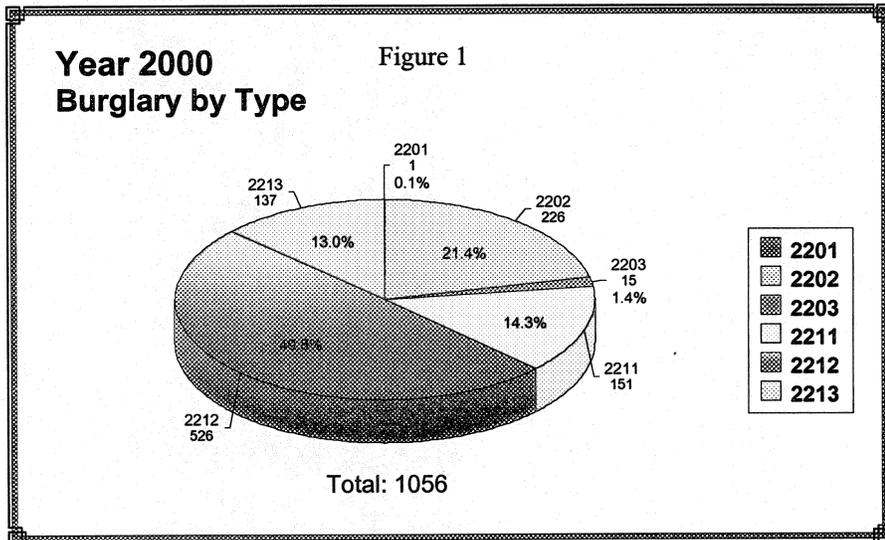
MAP 1

Burglary

Burglary was defined as all offenses assigned the following LEMS codes: 2201 (Obsolete), 2202 (Breaking and Entering Unoccupied Dwelling), 2203 (Entering without Breaking), 2211 (Home Invasion 1st Degree), 2212 (Home Invasion 2nd Degree), and 2213 (Breaking and Entering a Business)

CITYWIDE BURGLARIES

Citywide in 2000 there were 1056 burglaries reported in the city. Figure 1 represents the citywide breakdown of the 2000 burglaries by type. Approximately half of these burglaries were classified as “Home Invasion-2nd Degree” (2212). The other prominent classifications included; “Breaking and Entering Unoccupied Dwelling” (2202), with 21.4% of all cases, “Home Invasion 1st Degree” (2211) with 14.3 % of all cases, followed by “Breaking and Entering Business” (2213), with 13% of all cases. Home invasions, either 1st or 2nd Degree, made up 64.1% of all burglaries. These 677 cases equate to a domestic burglary rate of 1,337 burglaries per 100,000 households. This citywide rate compares to a 1999 citywide domestic burglary rate of 1,728 burglaries per 100,000 households. Table 12, on page 60, shows citywide burglaries by code for 1999 and 2000. The year 2000 saw a 17.31% drop in total burglaries cases. This reduction in burglaries was made up of a 25.56% increase in 2202 cases, representing a numeric increase of 46. A 150% increase in 2203 cases, representing an increase of 9 burglaries. A 7.09% increase in 2211 cases, representing an increase of 10 burglaries. A 28.34% decrease in 2212 cases, representing a numeric decrease of 208. A 35.68% decrease in 2213 cases, representing a decrease of 76 burglaries. The reduction in burglaries within the city came from the reduced number of 2212 and 2213 offenses in 2000. This represents a drop of 284 recorded offenses. The largest increase in cases was observed in 2202 cases which increased by 46 offenses in 2000.



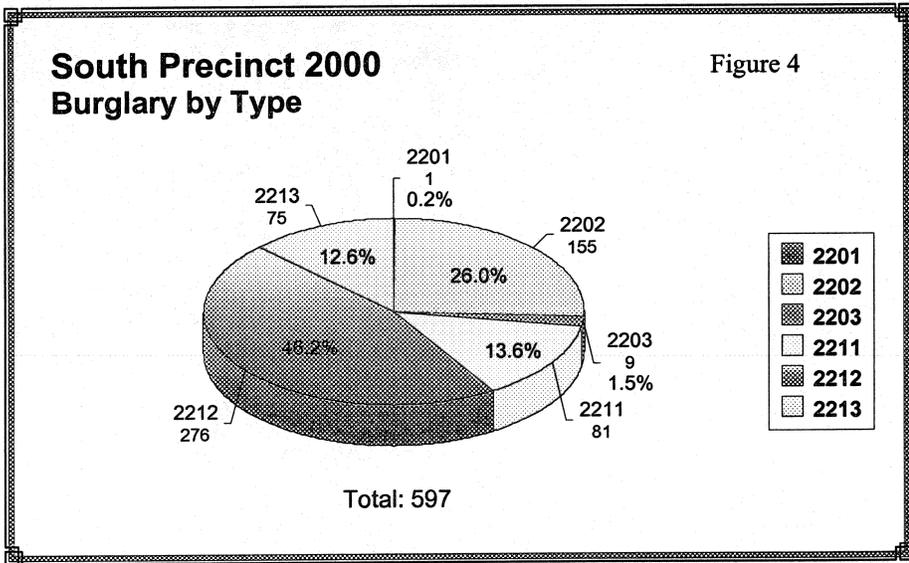
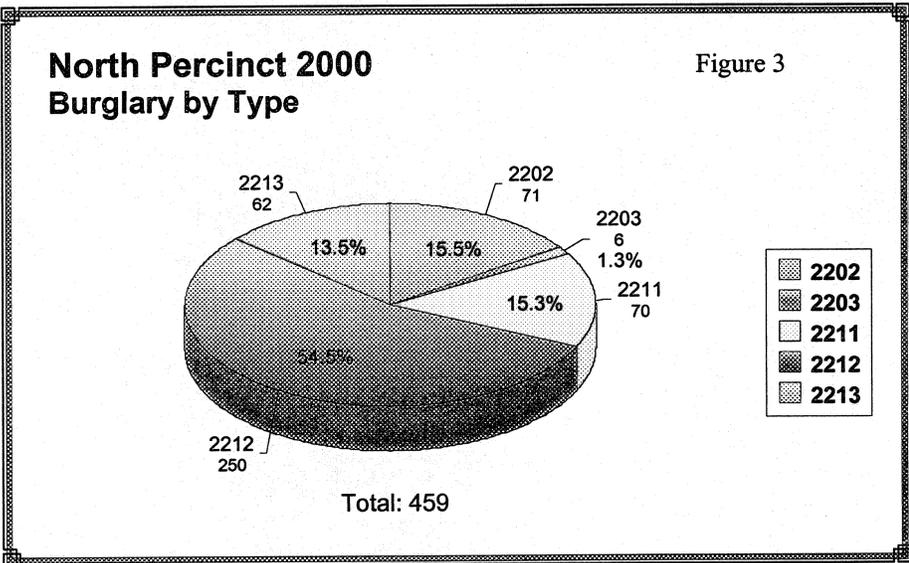
PRECINCT BURGLARIES

Figures 3 and 4 show the breakdown of year 2000 by burglary type for the North and South Precincts. Over half (54.5%) of all burglaries in the North Precinct consisted of offense code 2212. When combined with code 2211 we find that 320 or almost 70% of all burglaries in the North Precinct were domestic in nature. This contrasts with the South Precinct which had 357 or approximately 60% of all burglaries of a domestic nature. Offense code

2202 made up 26% of all burglaries in the South Precinct. This equates to 155 cases versus 71 cases or 15.5% for the North Precinct. The difference in domestic burglaries is largely taken up by the differences in burglaries of unoccupied dwellings. Both precincts had similar rates for business breaking and entering. The

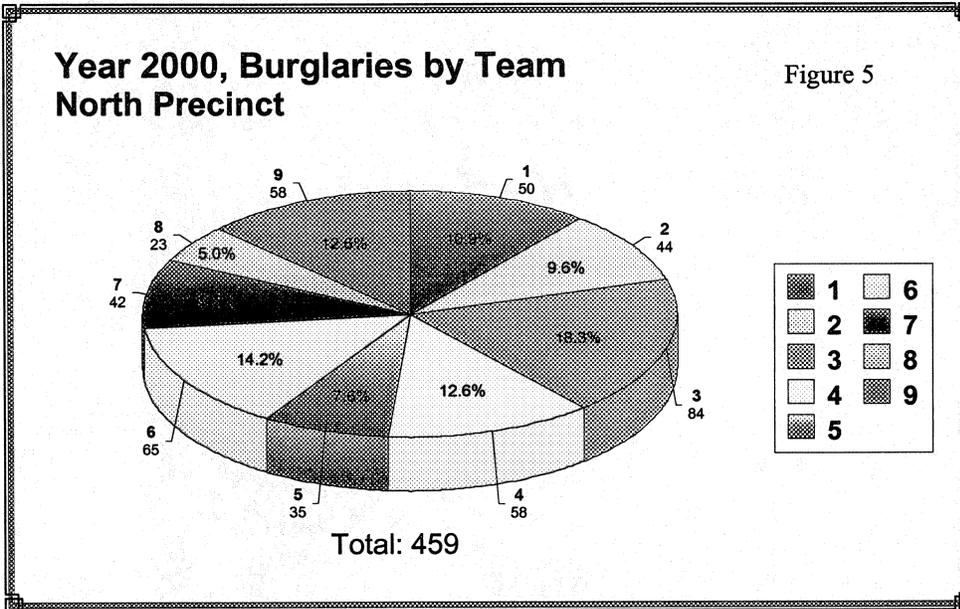
North Precinct had 62 cases or 13.5% of the total burglaries, while the South Precinct had 75 or 12.6% of total cases. Table 13 on page 61 shows a comparison of the years 1999 and 2000 by precinct and team area. From this table we can see that both precincts experienced a drop in the number of total burglaries. The majority of this drop was produced in

the North Precinct which had a numerical reduction of 171 cases. This equates to a drop of 27.14%. In the same time period the South Precinct had a decline of 49 cases, or a 7.59% drop. The decrease in the number of burglaries in each precinct led to a citywide decrease of 220 cases or a decrease of 17%.



TEAM AREA BURGLARIES-NORTH PRECINCT

The North Precinct is made up of Teams 1 through 9. Figure 5 shows the percent of burglaries by team. These nine teams had a total of 459 burglaries in the year 2000. Teams 1, 3, 4, 6, and 9 made up 69% of all offenses during this time period. Each of these teams had double digit percentages. Team 3 had 84 offenses or 18.3% of all burglaries within it. This was followed by Team 6 with 14.2% or 65 burglaries. These two contiguous team areas had 32% of all burglaries in the North Precinct. Team Areas 4 and 9 each had 58 burglaries or 12.6% of the total within their respective boundaries. Team 1 experienced 50 burglaries or 10.9% of the total during 2000. The remaining 4 team areas (2, 5, 7, and 8) made up 31% or 144 burglaries during 2000. Team 2 with 9.6% of the total had 44 burglaries. Team Area 7 had 42 burglaries or 9.2% of the total. Team 5 made up 7.6%

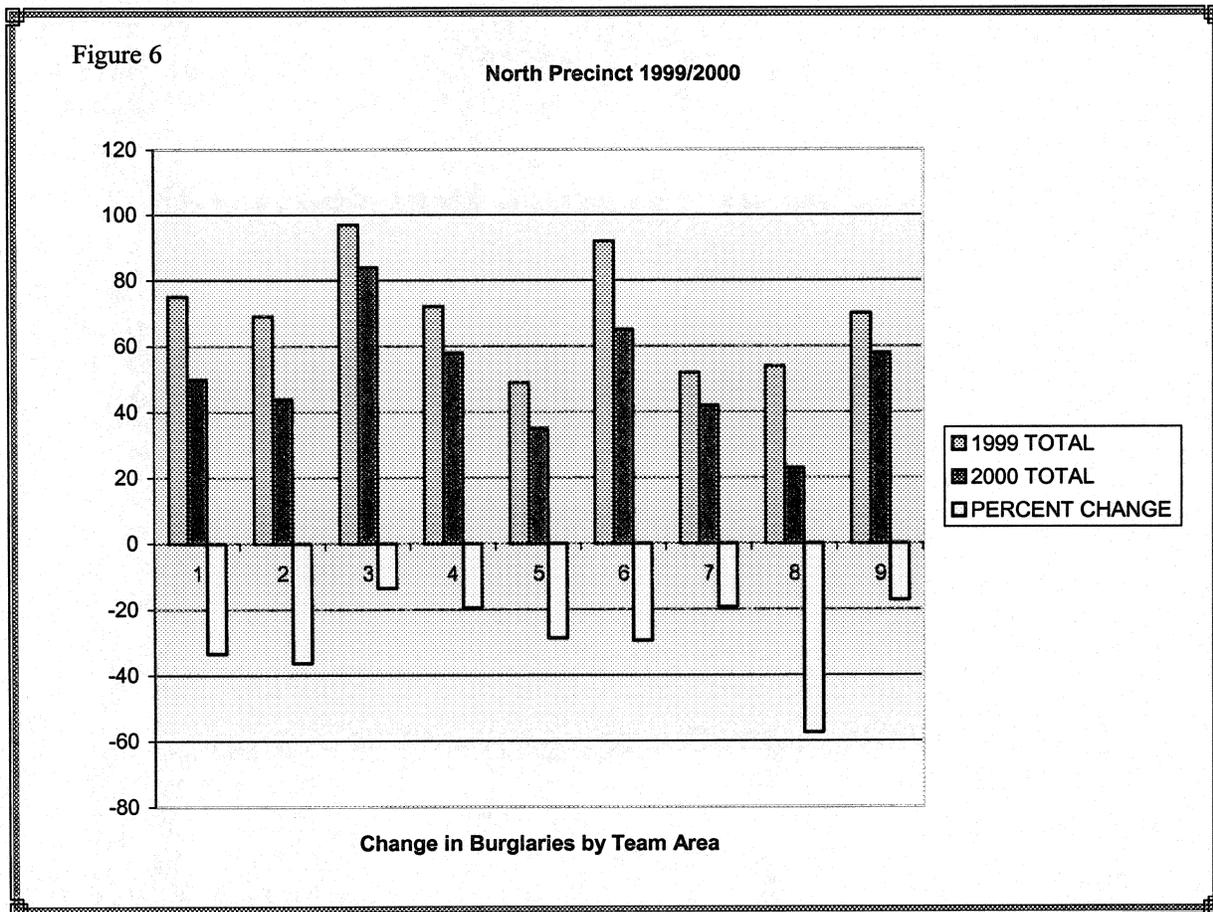


or 10.9% of the total during 2000. The remaining 4 team areas (2, 5, 7, and 8) made up 31% or 144 burglaries during 2000. Team 2 with 9.6% of the total had 44 burglaries. Team Area 7 had 42 burglaries or 9.2% of the total. Team 5 made up 7.6% (Continued on page 10)

Table 1

TEAM	1999 TOTAL	2000 TOTAL	NUMERICAL CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
1	75	50	-25	-33.33
2	69	44	-25	-36.23
3	97	84	-13	-13.40
4	72	58	-14	-19.44
5	49	35	-14	-28.57
6	92	65	-27	-29.35
7	52	42	-10	-19.23
8	54	23	-31	-57.41
9	70	58	-12	-17.14
NORTH TOTAL	630	459	-171	-27.14

TEAM AREA BURGLARIES-NORTH PRECINCT



(Continued from page 9)

or 35 total burglaries. The lowest totals for the North Precinct came from Team Area 8, which had a total of 23 burglaries in 2000 or 5% of the total.

Table 1 and figure 6 both show the change in burglaries by team area from 1999 through 2000. All team areas in the North Precinct had substantial reductions in burglaries for the year 2000. The overall reduction for the precinct was 27% which equates to a drop of 171 burglaries. Team Area 8, with a decline of 31 cases and 57% decrease, had both the largest numerical and percentage drop in the North Precinct. Teams 1 and 2 both had a decline of 25 burglaries and each had over a 30% decline. Team Area 5 saw a decline of 14 burglaries, and A percentage change of 29%. Team Area 6 also had a 29% change with a numeric reduction of 27 cases. Team 7 and Team 4 both had percentage declines of 19%, Team 4 saw a numeric decline of 14 and Team 8 saw a decline of 10 burglaries. Team 9 had 12 fewer burglaries in 2000 and a 17% drop. Team Area 3, with a numeric drop of 13, had the smallest percentage change with a 13% reduction. To conclude, all team areas had double digit percentile and numeric drops during 2000.

TEAM AREA BURGLARIES-SOUTH PRECINCT

The South Precinct is made up of Team Areas 10 through 18. Figure 7 shows the breakdown of burglaries in the South Precinct during 2000 by team area. The South Precinct had 597 burglaries in 2000. Of this total, 365 or 61.1% occurred in Team Areas 10, 13, 14, and 16, all of which had double digit percentages. These areas form a contiguous block of geography on the west side of the South Precinct. Team Area 13, with 18.3% of the total had the largest numeric amount of burglaries at 109. This was followed by Team Area 14 with 103 burglaries or 17.3% of the total. Team Area 16 had 87 cases which equates to 14.6%, and Team Area 10 had 66 burglaries. The rest of the South Precinct areas all had single digit percentages, ranging from 6.7% to 8.5%. Team 15 had 51 burglaries or 8.5%, while Team 12 had 48 cases or 8% of the total. Teams 17 and 18 were virtually identical with 47 and 46 burglaries respectively, or 7.9% and 7.7%.

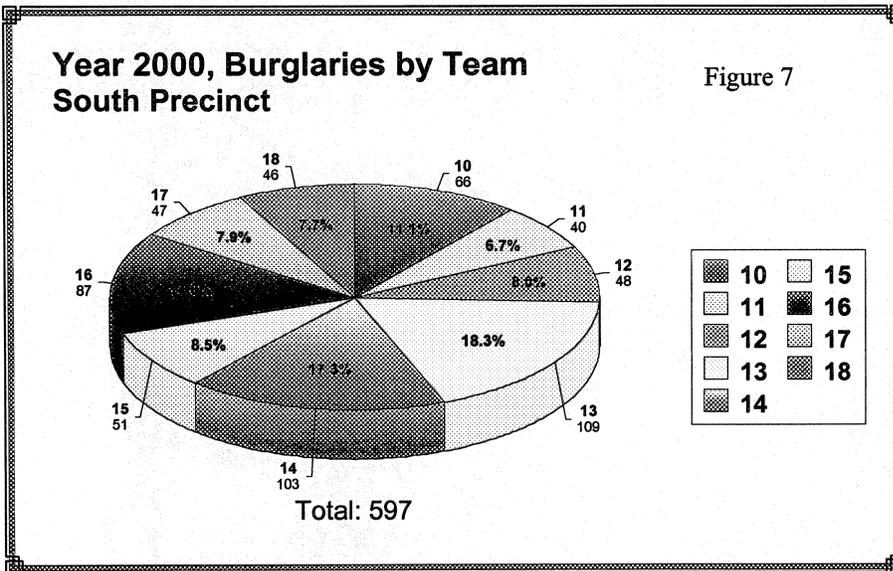


Figure 7

ies or 8.5%, while Team 12 had 48 cases or 8% of the total. Teams 17 and 18 were virtually identical with 47 and 46 burglaries respectively, or 7.9% and 7.7%. Team 11 with 40 burglaries had the lowest percentage at 6.7%.

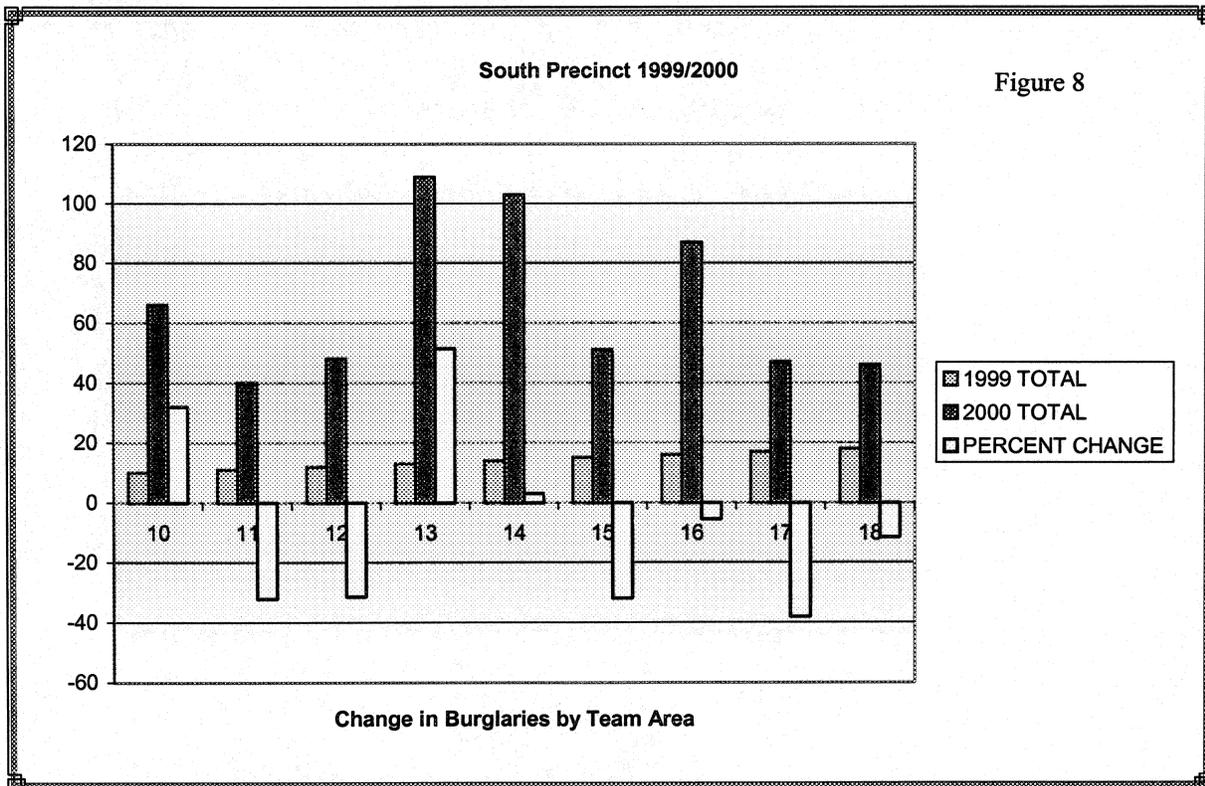
Table 2 and Figure 8 show the change in

(Continued on page 12)

Table 2

TEAM	1999 TOTAL	2000 TOTAL	NUMERICAL CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
10	50	66	16	32.00
11	59	40	-19	-32.20
12	70	48	-22	-31.43
13	72	109	37	51.39
14	100	103	3	3.00
15	75	51	-24	-32.00
16	92	87	-5	-5.43
17	76	47	-29	-38.16
18	52	46	-6	-11.54
SOUTH TOTAL	646	597	-49	-7.59

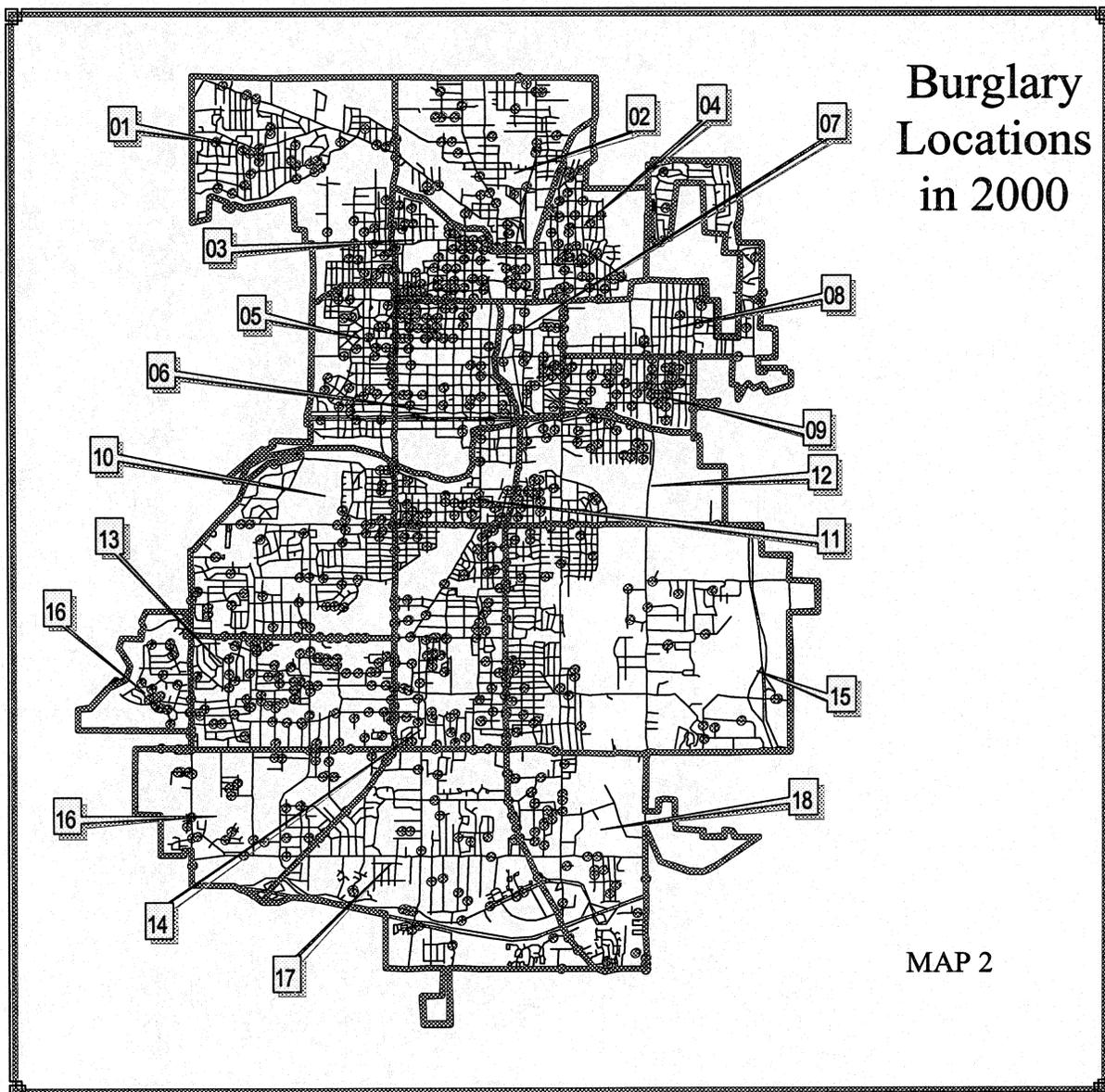
TEAM AREA BURGLARIES-SOUTH PRECINCT



(Continued from page 11)

burglaries from 1999 to 2000 by team area. The South Precinct posted a decline in the number of burglaries in the year 2000. Burglaries decreased by 7.59% or a numeric decline of 49 cases. This decline was not reflected across the board. Six team areas posted decreases, while three teams showed increases. Teams 10, 13, and 14 had a combined increase of 56 burglaries. Team Area 13 had the largest increase with 37 more burglaries or an increase of 51.39%. Team Area 10 saw a numeric increase of 16 burglaries or a 32% increase, while Team Area 14 had an increase of three cases for a 3% increase. The remaining 6 teams of the South Precinct saw a combined reduction of 105 burglaries. Team Area 17 with a 38.16% change had 29 less burglaries in 2000. Team Area 11 had 19 fewer burglaries which resulted in a 32.20% change. Team Area 15 dropped 32% from 1999 or a numeric reduction of 24 cases. Team 12 had a 31.43% drop in burglaries with 22 fewer cases in 2000. Finally Teams 16 and 18 had numeric drops of 5 and 6 respectively. This resulted in a 5.43% drop for Team 16 and a 11.54% decrease for Team 18.

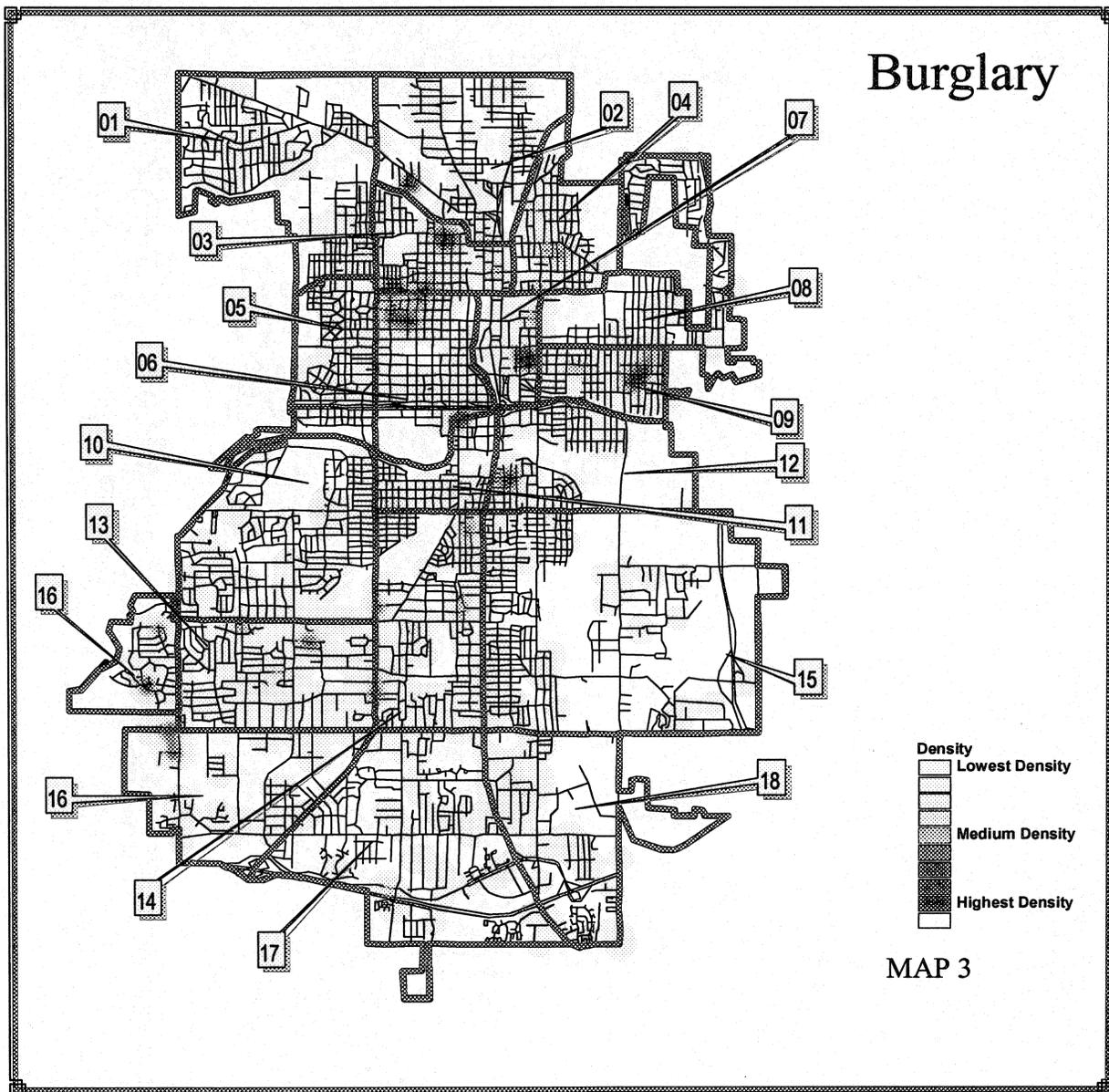
In conclusion, the team areas of the South Precinct were widely varied in their efforts to reduce burglaries during 2000. Four teams showed 30% or better reduction (11, 12, 15, 17). At the same time, both Team Areas 10, and 13 had a substantial increase in burglaries. These two team areas border each other and form a contiguous piece of geography in the city. Special attention should be placed on these areas during 2001.



Map 2 shows the geographic location of all burglaries within the city of Lansing during 2000. Very little concrete information, aside from location, can be garnered from this map and it is presented here for general information and to act as an accompaniment to the density map. Map 2 shows the density of burglaries in 2000. Map 3 is a graphic representation of the number of burglaries per square mile for the city. This map allows us to pinpoint problem areas within team areas. Caution must be exercised when using density maps. They dramatically show problem areas but can subdue or smooth out totals. Map 2 shows a number of team areas with prominent hot spots. Team Areas 3 and 6 share a cluster of high density around the Saginaw/Butler area. In addition, both areas have consistently high density across

(Continued on page 14)

MAPPED BURGLARIES



(Continued from page 13)

their entire area. Team 2 and to a lesser extent Team 7 contain hot spots that, if addressed, should have a positive impact on rates within their teams. Team Areas 4, 9, 13, and 14 are remarkable for their large areas of high density. These areas help to explain the high numbers of burglaries in these teams. Team 16, which has a high number of burglaries also contains three prominent hot spots. Team Areas 10, 15, 17 and 18 appear to suffer from their proximity to major transportation arteries. Team 5, which has a low number of burglaries appears worse than it really is on Map 2 because of its location near the trouble spots in Teams 3 and 4.

BURGLARY CONCLUSIONS

A number of conclusions and possible solutions can be drawn from the data presented here. The decrease in burglaries citywide is an encouraging trend. But it must be noted that this trend was not evenly spread across the city. It should also be noted that the cases examined reflect the year 2000 and areas that were problems last year may very well not be problems this year due to a variety of reasons. The decrease in burglaries in 2000 can be attributed to a number of factors; not least among these is the hard work and dedication of the officers assigned to the Field Services Bureau. Close work with neighborhood watch organizations and the shrinking population of young males all contributed to this reduction.

The North Precinct should be recognized for the substantial drop of 171 burglaries and double digit percentage and numeric reductions in all team areas. The burglary density map (Map 3) shows some specific areas where continued efforts may continue this trend of reduced offenses. Teams 3 and 6 share an area of high density near the neighborhoods around the Saginaw/Butler and Genesee/Butler areas. Team 3 also has a hot spot around the Grand River/Willow neighborhoods. Team 2 has a concentrated area centered on Sadie Ct/ Grand River. Team 7 contains an area of high density in the blocks around the Hosmer/ Eureka intersection. Team 9 contains a large high density area in the neighborhoods surrounding the Kalamazoo/Magnolia area.

The South Precinct also had an overall reduction in burglaries; including double digit percentage and numeric drops in Team Areas 11, 12, 15 and 17. This positive trend is tempered by an increase in burglaries in Team Areas 10 and 13. This area, when combined with Team Areas 14 and 16 (which had virtually no change in the number of burglaries) creates a substantial contiguous block of the city. Strategies to deal with this area will need to be varied and proactive. The major problem is the dispersed nature of burglaries in this area. The density map (Map 3) of this area, however, shows some specific hot spots. Map 3 suggests that the burglary problem in these teams may be reduced by focusing on some of the following areas. Team 16 does have several prominent hot spots: the apartment complex near Wavery/Jolly, the area centered near Glenburn/Seaway, and the area around Woodcreek Park. Team Area 13 had a very dispersed pattern of burglaries. However some areas stand out: specifically, Pleasant Grove/Ferrol, Cedar/Reo, the neighborhoods west of Risdale Park, and the area near Sussex/Holmes. Team 14 also has a very dispersed pattern. Once again, there are some specific areas to be addressed: the neighborhoods around Teel/Riley, near Berry/Stabler, MLK/Southland, and Cedar/Reo. In addition, the Cedar and MLK corridors in conjunction with business B&E's are problem areas. Team 11 had a problem in 2000 with the apartment complexes on Washington near the Grand River. For Team 12, the neighborhoods in the Baker/Bailey area show a pattern of higher density.

We recommend that the July update to property crimes be closely scrutinized by the Assistant Chief of Field Services

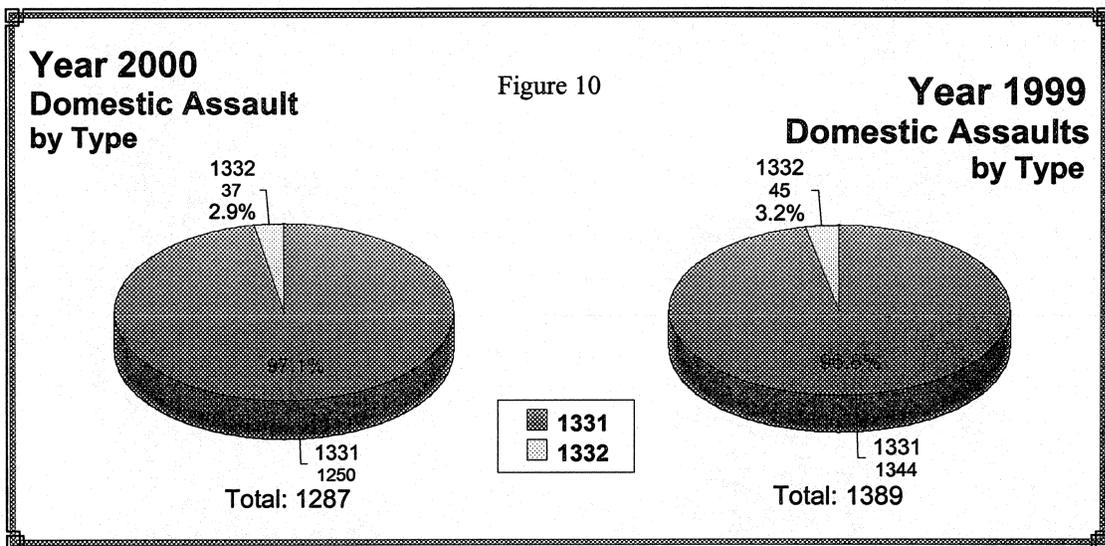
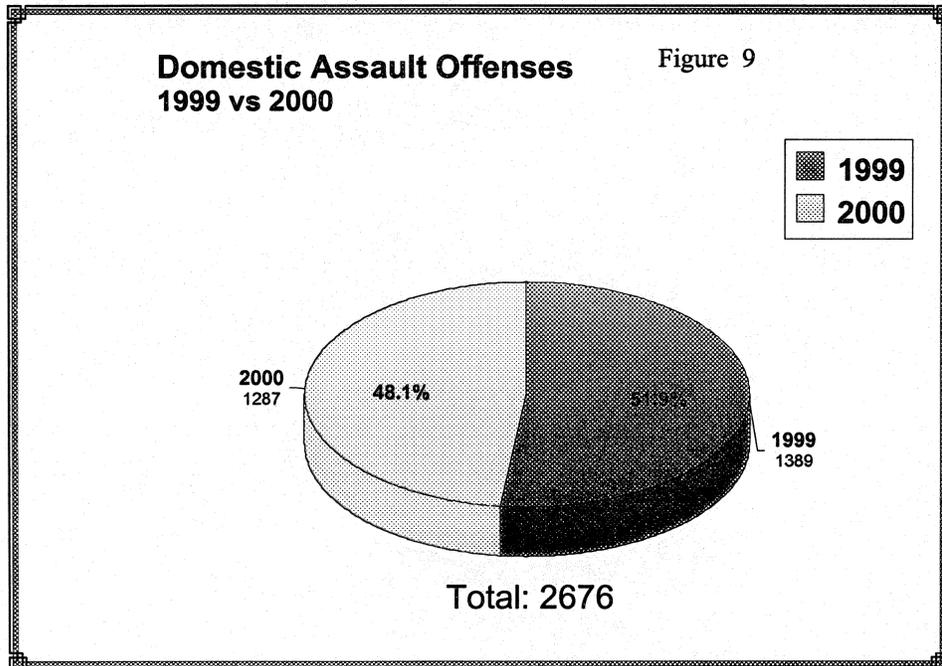
Domestic Assault

Domestic Assault was defined as all offenses assigned the following LEMS codes: 1331 (Simple Domestic Assault & Battery) and 1332 (Domestic Aggravated Assault - No Weapon).*

* It should be noted that some felony assault crimes for which the relationship between victim and assailant may fit definitions of domestic assault cannot be accurately tracked. As such, this data is not reflected in crime totals for Domestic Assault.

CITYWIDE DOMESTIC ASSAULTS

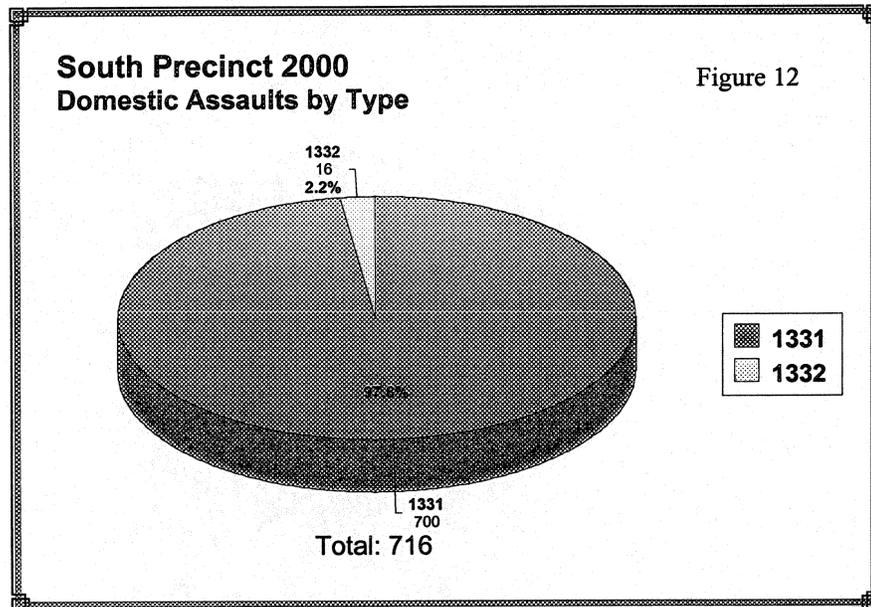
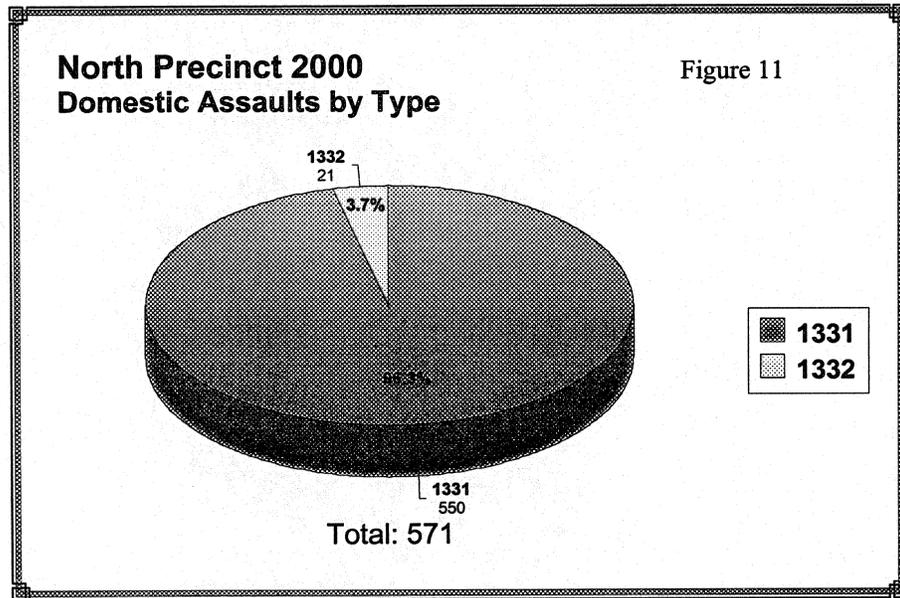
In the year 2000 the city of Lansing experienced 1,287 (Figure 9) domestic assault cases. These 1,287 cases equate to a domestic assault rate of 2,542 domestic assaults per 100,000 households. This compares to 1,389 cases during 1999 (Figure 9), and a domestic assault rate of 2,743 assaults per 100,000 household. This equates to a 7.34% drop in cases from 1999 to 2000. The domestic assault type remained virtually unchanged from 1999. Figure 10 shows the breakdown by domestic assault type for the years 1999 and 2000. In both years crime code 1331 accounted for approximately 97% of all offenses.



PRECINCT DOMESTIC ASSAULTS

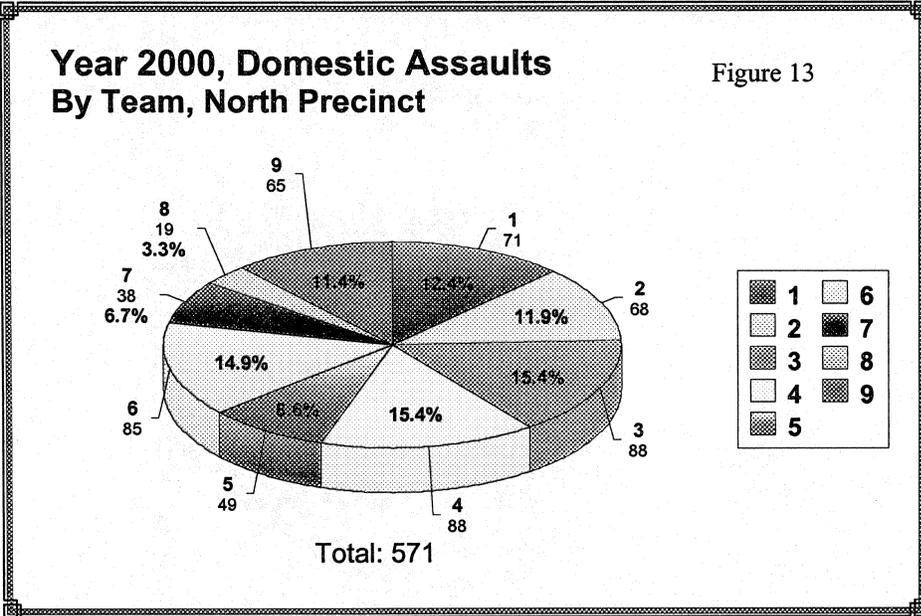
Figures 11 and 12 show the breakdown for the year 2000 by domestic assault type for the North and South Precincts. These charts mirror Figure 11 in the distribution by type of offenses. Statistically the changes seen in the two precincts are insignificant. In 2000 the North Precinct had 571 domestic assault cases or 44.37% of the 1,287 total cases. The South Precinct, during the same time period had 716 or 55.63% of the total. Table 14 on page 62 shows a comparison of the years 1999 and 2000 by precinct and team area. This table shows that both precincts experienced a reduction in the amount of domestic assault cases reported during 2000. The North

Precinct had a decrease of 24 incidents or a 4.03% change during 2000. For the same time period the South Precinct saw a decline of 78 cases or a 9.82% change. This decrease in domestic assault cases led to a citywide reduction of 102 offenses and a 7.34% change



TEAM AREA DOMESTIC ASSAULTS-NORTH PRECINCT

The North Precinct is made up of team areas 1 thru 9. Figure 13 shows the percentage of domestic assaults by team area. The North Precinct had 571 domestic assault offenses in 2000. Team Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 9 all had double digit percentages of the precinct total in 2000 and made up 81.4% of the total offenses. Team 1 experienced 71 cases or 10.9% of the total. Team 2 had 11.9% or 68 cases. Teams 3 and 4 had the highest percentages for the North Precinct. Both logged 88 offenses or a percentage of 15.4 for both. Team 6 had 14.9% of all cases with 85 offenses. Team 9 was the final team with double digit percentages with 11.4% or 65 total cases. The three remaining teams, 5, 7, and 8, all had substantially lower numbers. Team 5 had 49 recorded offenses for a percentage of 8.6. Team 7 with 38 cases had a percentage of 6.7. Finally the lowest numbers came from Team 8 with 19 offenses or 3.3% of the total.



Team 5 had 49 recorded offenses for a percentage of 8.6. Team 7 with 38 cases had a percentage of 6.7. Finally the lowest numbers came from Team 8 with 19 offenses or 3.3% of the total.

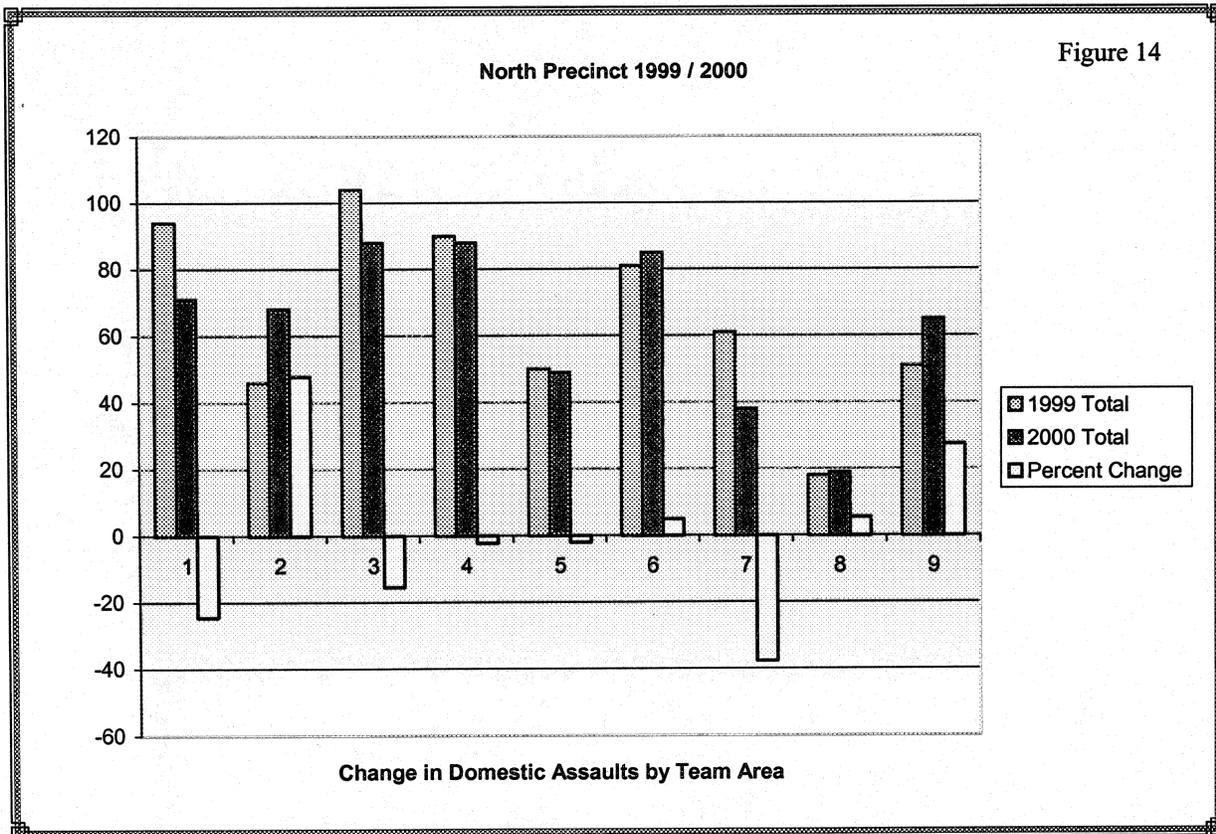
Table 3 and Figure 14 both show the change in domestic assaults by team

(Continued on page 20)

Table 3

Team	1999 Total	2000 Total	Numerical Change	Percent Change
1	94	71	-23	-24.47
2	46	68	22	47.83
3	104	88	-16	-15.38
4	90	88	-2	-2.22
5	50	49	-1	-2.00
6	81	85	4	4.94
7	61	38	-23	-37.70
8	18	19	1	5.56
9	51	65	14	27.45
North Totals	595	571	-24	-4.03

TEAM AREA DOMESTIC ASSAULTS-NORTH PRECINCT



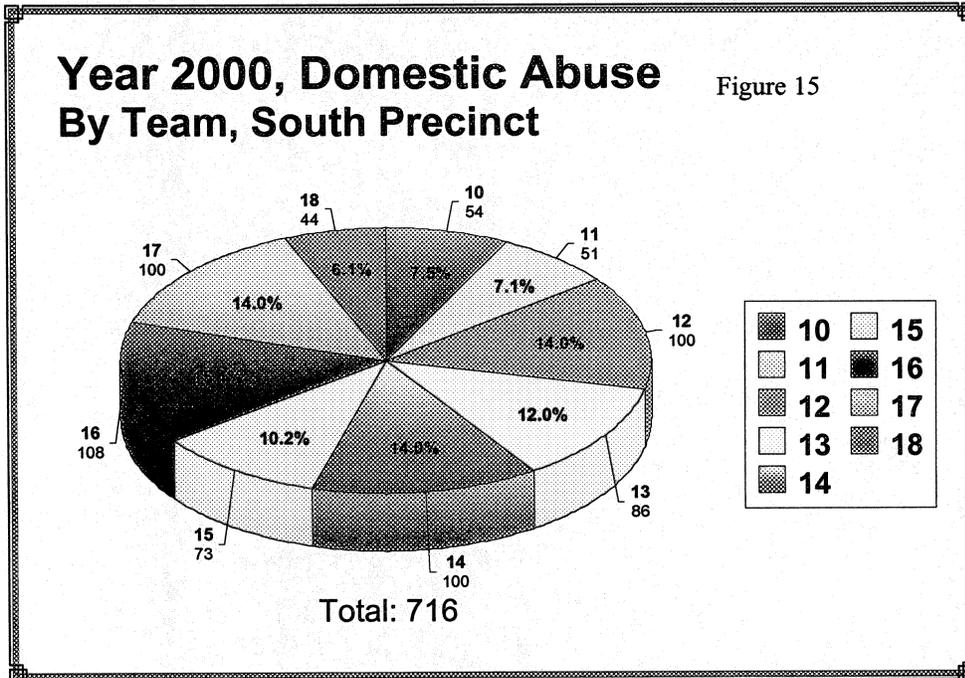
(Continued from page 19)

area from 1999 through 2000. During 2000 five teams posted a reduction in the number of offenses while four teams experienced increases. Teams 1 and 7 had the greatest numeric reduction with -23 cases. This equates to a 37.7% decrease for Team 7 and a 24.47% decrease for Team 1. Team 3 saw a -16 change in cases or a -15.38% change. Both Teams 4 and 5 saw little change during 2000. Team 4 had two less cases while Team 5 had one less. This caused an approximate drop of 2% for both teams. Teams 2,6,8, and 9 all had an increase in domestic assault cases in 2000. Team Area 6 had an increase of four cases for a percentage increase of 4.94%. Team 8 had an increase of one case during 2000, but because of the low numbers for this team, this increase caused a 5.56 percent jump. Team Area 9's percentage increased by 27.45 percent caused by a rise of 14 cases. Finally, Team 2 had the highest numeric increase with 22 more cases in 2000, and an increase of 47.83%. In conclusion, little pattern can be seen from the changes during 2000. For instance, looking at Team Areas 1, 2, and 3 show two teams down and one team up. This can be seen as a confirmation of the difficulty inherent in trying to affect domestic abuse rates. CARE representatives should continue to work in conjunction with Field Services to evaluate and develop solutions to problem areas.

TEAM AREA DOMESTIC ASSAULTS-SOUTH PRECINCT

The South Precinct is made up of teams 10 through 18. Figure 15 shows the distribution of domestic assault cases throughout the South Precinct. Six teams had double digit percentages in 2000. Team 16 had 108 cases in 2000 or 15.1% of the precinct total. Teams 12, 14, and 17 each had 100 domestic assault cases during the year. This equates to each team having 14% of the total. Team 13 experienced 86 cases or 12% of the 2000 offenses. Team 15

with 73 offences had 10.2% . These six teams had 79.3% of all incidents in the South Precinct during 2000. The remaining 20.7% occurred in Teams 10,11 and 18. Team 10 had 54 cases or 7.5% of the total. Team 11 had 7.1% of the total or 51 cases. The lowest numeric and percentage totals of the south precinct

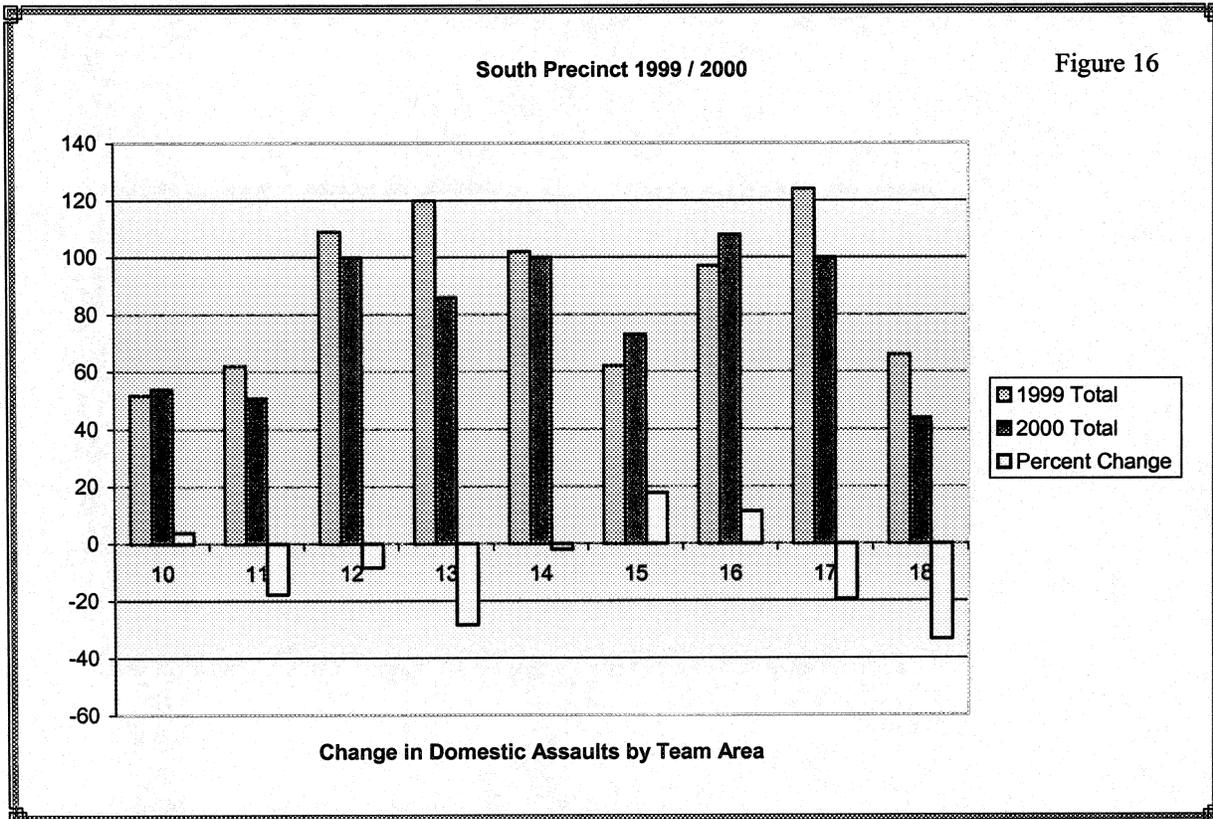


(Continued on page 22)

Table 4

Team	1999 Total	2000 Total	Numerical Change	Percent Change
10	52	54	2	3.85
11	62	51	-11	-17.74
12	109	100	-9	-8.26
13	120	86	-34	-28.33
14	102	100	-2	-1.96
15	62	73	11	17.74
16	97	108	11	11.34
17	124	100	-24	-19.35
18	66	44	-22	-33.33
South Totals	794	716	-78	-9.82

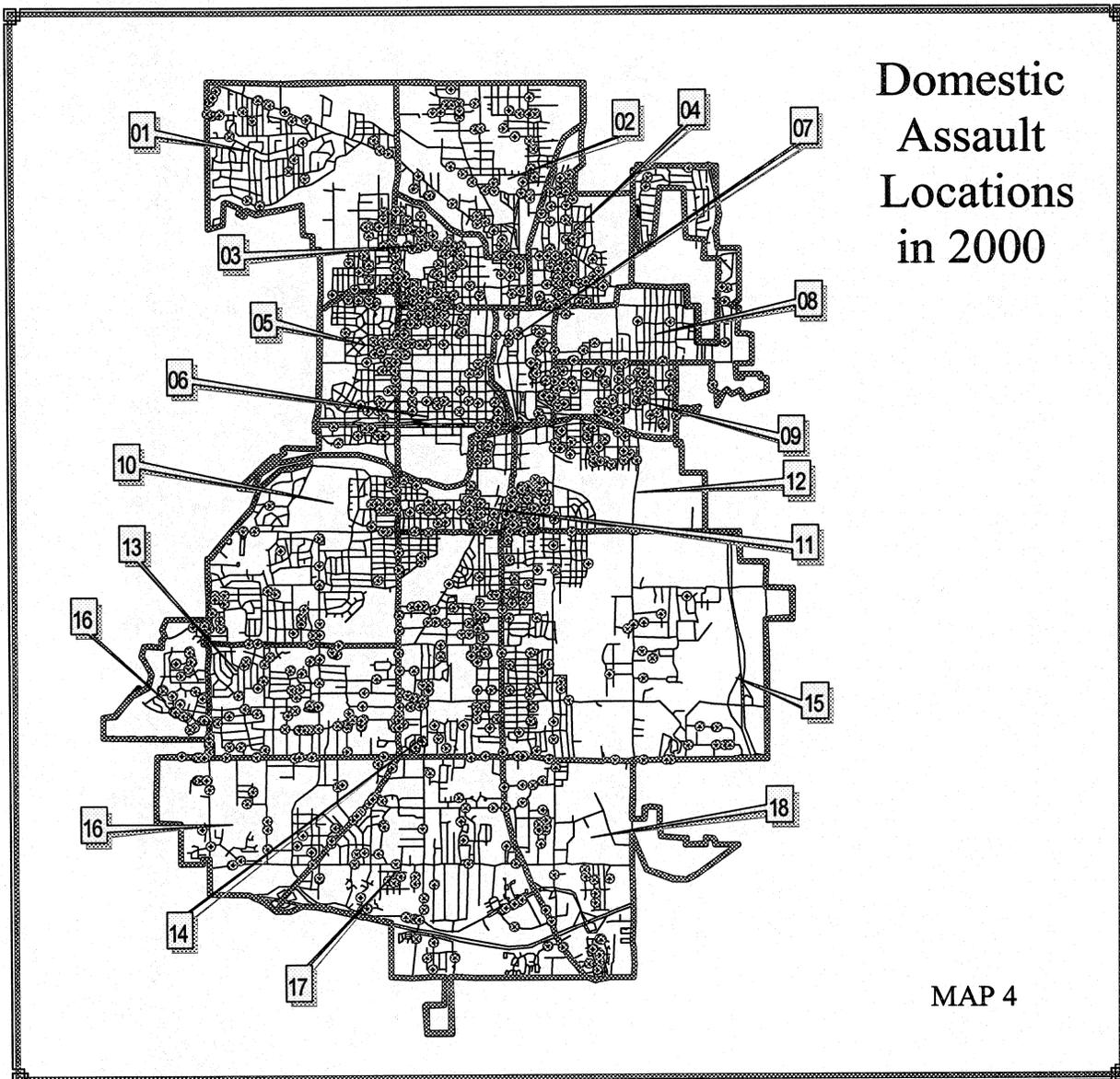
TEAM AREA DOMESTIC ASSAULTS-SOUTH PRECINCT



(Continued from page 21)

were posted by Team Area 18. Team 18 had 44 offenses in 2000; or 6.1% of the total for the South Precinct.

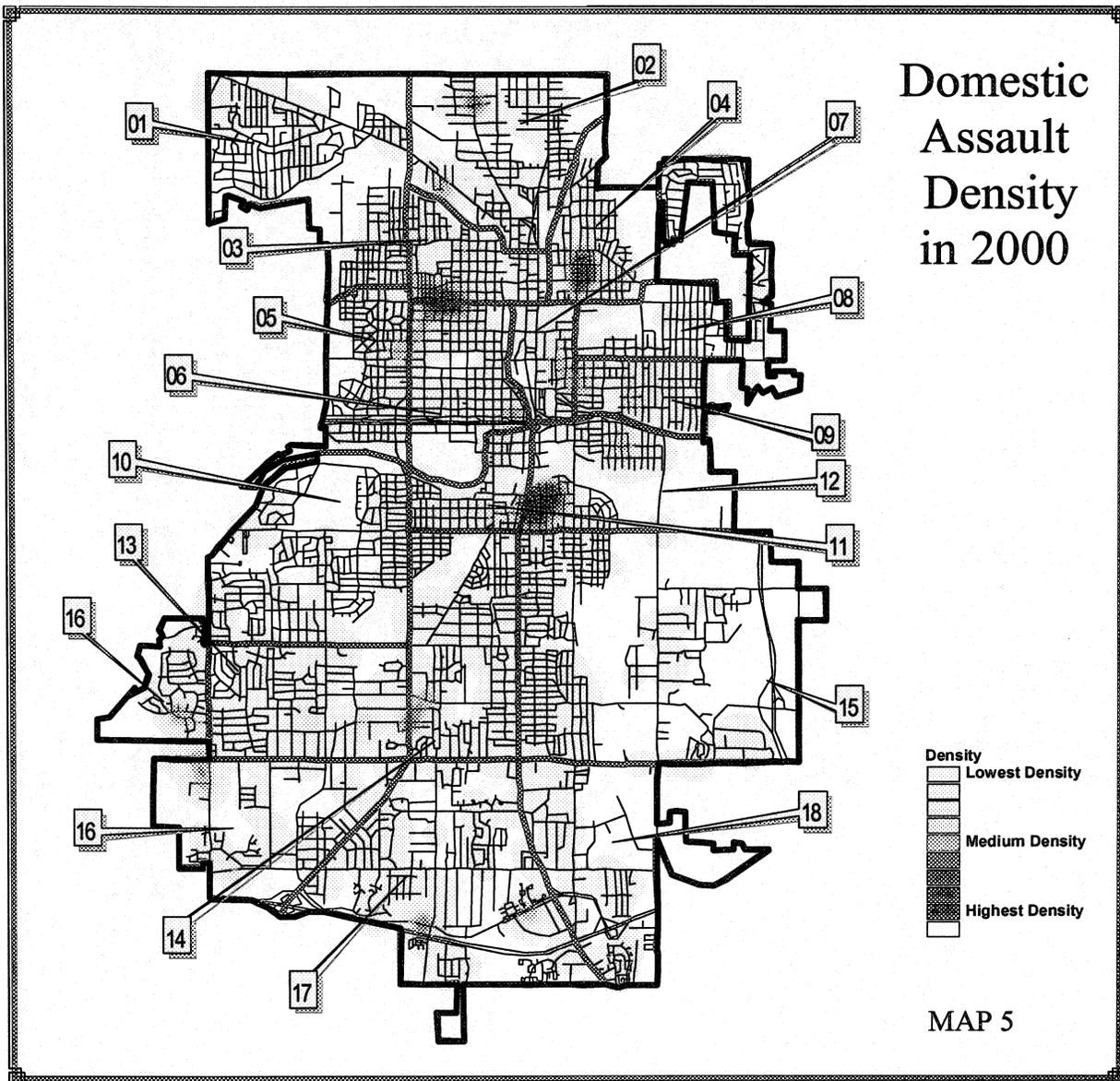
Table 4 and Figure 16 both show the change in domestic assault cases by team area from 1999 through 2000. Six team areas saw decreases in the number of domestic assault cases during 2000 while three areas had increases. The largest increase numerically was posted by team areas 15 and 16; both with 11 more offenses during the year. Team 15 saw a 17.74% increase while Team 16 had a 11.34% increase. The other increase was experienced by Team 10 with an increase of two cases during 2000; a change of 3.85%. The greatest percentage decrease in the South Precinct was attained by Team 18 with a 33.33% change or a reduction of 22 cases. The largest numeric decrease was in Team 13 with a -34 case change or a 28.33% reduction. This was followed by Team 17 with the second largest reduction of cases with -24 offenses and a 19.35% decrease. Team 11 posted a 17.74% change or a decrease of 11 cases, followed by Team 12 with nine fewer cases or a 8.26% change. The smallest decrease was in Team 14 with two fewer cases or a 1.96% percent change. In conclusion, the South precinct posted impressive decreases in four of the nine Teams. Of the -102 incident change in 2000, 76.47% of that change was achieved by the South Precinct.



Map 4 shows the geographic location of domestic assault offenses within the city of Lansing for year 2000. What is remarkable about this map is the contrast between areas that have cases and areas that do not. In general, the city has several areas that have relatively few domestic assault cases; such as the neighborhoods north of Michigan Avenue and east of Pennsylvania Avenue. This becomes clearer when we look at Map 5. Map 5 graphically shows the density of domestic assault cases for the year 2000. Upon examining this map, several topics of discussion present themselves. Again, you can easily find areas within the city that are outside of the density range. These areas can be seen prominently in team areas 1, 8, and 10. Other team areas are blanketed in higher densities. Generally speaking, much of the city falls into the medium density to low density scale. But there are also numerous areas that

(Continued on page 24)

MAPPED DOMESTIC ASSAULTS



(Continued from page 23)

cause concern because of widespread medium to high density of occurrences. The area north of Mount Hope Avenue and east of Cedar Street within Team Area 12 shows a large hot spot. In addition, the border of Team Area 3 and Team Area 6 has a problem, as do neighborhoods between Grand River Avenue and Oakland Street within Team Area 4. Other points of concern include: the area along Turner Street in Team Area 2, along Martin Luther King Boulevard between Teams 13 and 14, and the areas west of Waverly in Team Area 16. In general, it can be said that the North Precinct has a higher density of domestic assault cases than the South Precinct. Team Areas 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9, are covered with higher levels of density than their counterparts in the South. The South Precinct with its higher numbers and larger geographical area has a more dispersed occurrence pattern .

DOMESTIC ASSAULT CONCLUSIONS

Of all the problems facing a modern police force, preventing domestic assaults must rank near the top in terms of difficulty in prevention. The majority of these offenses occur behind closed doors in the victims residence and between couples involved in some sort of relationship. The Lansing Police Department is involved in the Capital Area Response Effort (CARE) whose mission is to reduce family violence in Ingham County by drawing on the resources of various community groups to intervene both in the short term and in the long term with families affected by domestic violence.

The year 2000 saw a decrease in the number of domestic assault cases citywide. The North Precinct had 24 fewer cases than in 1999 while the South Precinct saw a reduction of 78 offenses. This equates to a citywide reduction of 102 cases or a drop of 7.34%. Continued work on prevention and early intervention to stop the cycle of domestic assault should help to continue this trend.

Some areas of the city clearly have a high density of domestic assault cases. This can be seen by referencing Map 5 (Domestic Assault Density in 2000). Team Areas 3 and 6 share an area of very high density as do Team Area 4 and Team Area 12. Other teams have smaller more localized high density neighborhoods. Team Area 2, 14, 16, and 17 all show spikes of high density. Virtually all teams are dealing with sustained higher density across some part of their geographic areas.

In conclusion, the downward trend in domestic assaults is encouraging. Continued work on early intervention, education of citizens on alternatives to victimization, identification of abusive households and continued work with the Prosecutors Office should continue this trend. CARE representatives should be called upon to work in conjunction with Field Services to evaluate and develop solutions to problem areas. We recommend the July update be closely scrutinized by the Assistant Chief of Field Services

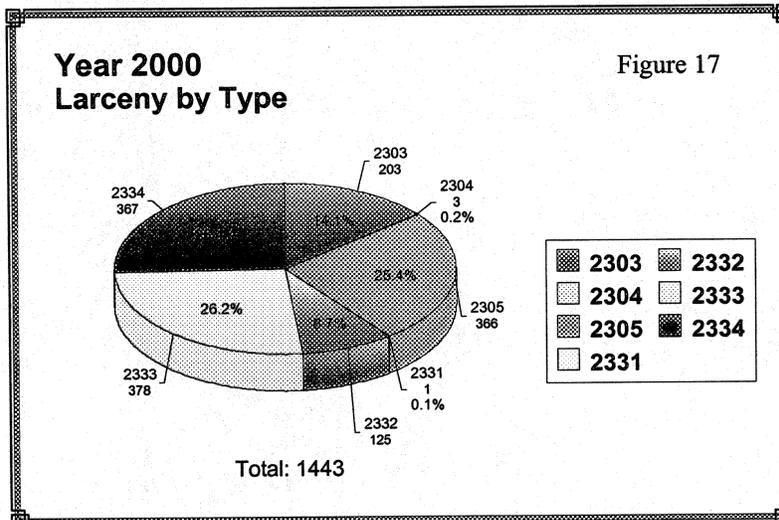
Larceny

Larceny was defined as all offenses assigned the following LEMS codes: 2303 (Larceny of Auto Parts), 2304 (Larceny form Motor Vehicle \$5.00 or more), 2305 (Larceny form Motor Vehicle— Breaking and Entering with Damage), 2331 (Larceny form Motor Vehicle 1st Degree), 2332 (Larceny form Motor Vehicle 2nd Degree), 2333 (Larceny form Motor Vehicle 3rd Degree), and 2334 (Larceny form Motor Vehicle 4th Degree).

CITYWIDE LARCENIES

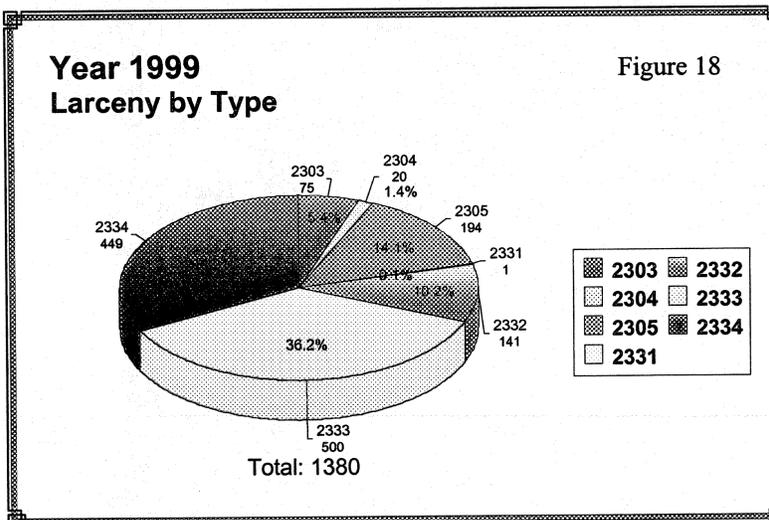
Citywide there were 1,443 larcenies committed in the year 2000. Figure 17 represents the breakdown of year 2000 larcenies by type. Over half of all larcenies during the year were either “Larceny from Motor Vehicle 3rd Degree” (2333) or “Larceny from Motor Vehicle 4th Degree” (2334). Another quarter of larcenies were classified as “Larceny from Motor Vehicle—Breaking and Entering Damage” (2305). The remaining quarter of offences were made up of “Larceny of Auto

Parts” (2303) with 14%, “Larceny From Motor Vehicle \$5.00 or more” (2304) with 3 cases, “Larceny from Motor Vehicle—Breaking and Entering with Damage” (2331) with 1 case and “Larceny from Motor Vehicle 1st Degree” (2332) with 125 cases or 8.7% of the total. The city saw a 4.6% in-



crease in larcenies during 2000. This equates to a change of 63 more cases. The changes during 2000 can be seen by examining Table 15 on page 63 and Figure 18. The types of larcenies changed dramatically from the previous year. In 1999 the city had 75 larcenies classified as 2203 or 5.4% of the total. In 2000 that figure jumped to 203 cases or 14.1% of the total. This equates to a

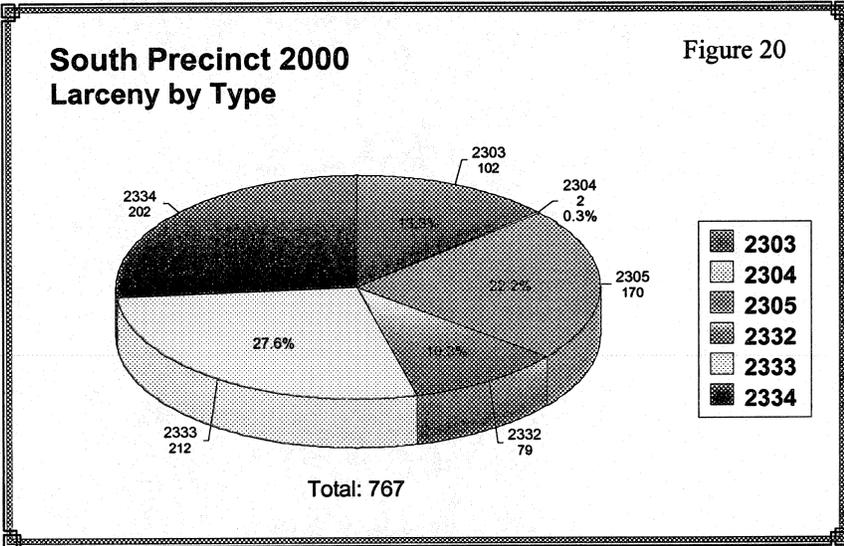
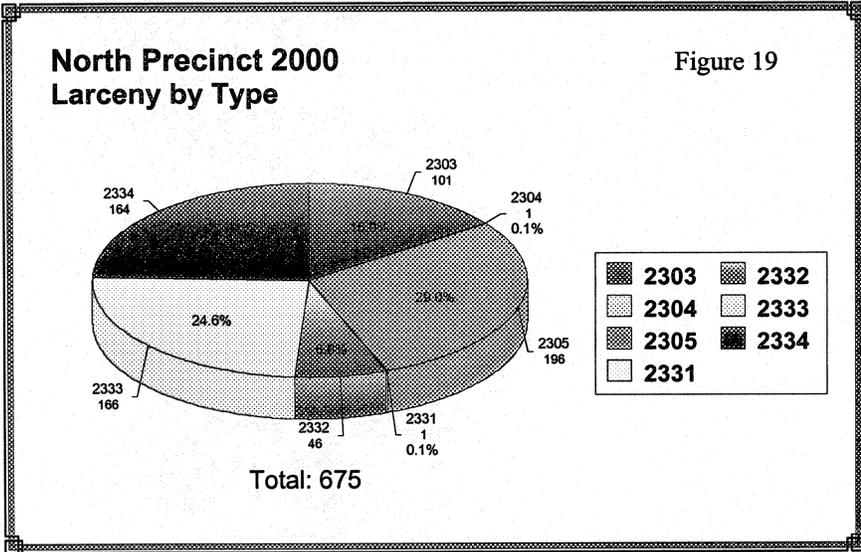
170.67% increase. During the same period, crime code 2304 dropped from 20 cases to 3. Larcenies classified as 2305 increased by 174 cases or a percentage increase of 88.66. Cases classified as 2332 dropped 11.35% or a reduction of 16, while crime code 2333 offenses were reduced by 122 cases or a drop of 24.40%. Larcenies classified as crime code 2334 posted a 18.26% decrease or a reduction of 83



offenses. The increase seen in 2000 was made up entirely of 2303 and 2305 cases. These increases more than made up the substantial decreases in the remainder of larceny codes.

PRECINCT LARCENIES

Figures 19 and 20 show the breakdown of year 2000 by larceny type for the North and South Precincts. Of the 1,443 larcenies during the year, 46.81% occurred in the North Precinct while 53.19% occurred in the South Precinct. During the year 2000, the North Precinct logged 675 larcenies. In the North Precinct, 196 or 29% of all offenses were classified as offense code 2305. Offense codes 2333 and 2334 (combined) accounted for 48.9% or 330 of the total larcenies. There were 101 incidence classified as offense code 2303 or 15% of the total, and offense code 2304 made up 0.1% or 1 case. In 2000 the South Precinct logged 767 larcenies. The breakdown of these crimes is similar to the North Precinct. In the South Precinct 53.9% or 414 larcenies were classified as either offense code 2333 or 2334. Offense code 2305, with 170 cases, made up 22.2% of the total. Offense code 2303 made up 13.3%, or 102 cases out of the South Precinct total. Code 2332 logged 79 offenses or 10.3% of the total. Differences between the precincts are slight. Both precincts experienced increases in larcenies during the year. Table 16 on page 64 compares 1999 to 2000 and shows that the North Precinct had a net increase of 46 cases; equating to a percentage increase of 7.31. The South Precinct had 21 more cases in 2000 for a 2.82% increase. The South Precinct had a slightly larger percentage of the larcenies in the 2333 and 2334 codes, 48.9% verses 53.9%. Conversely, North Precinct larcenies classified as offense code 2305 made up 29% of all cases verses 22.% for the South Precinct.



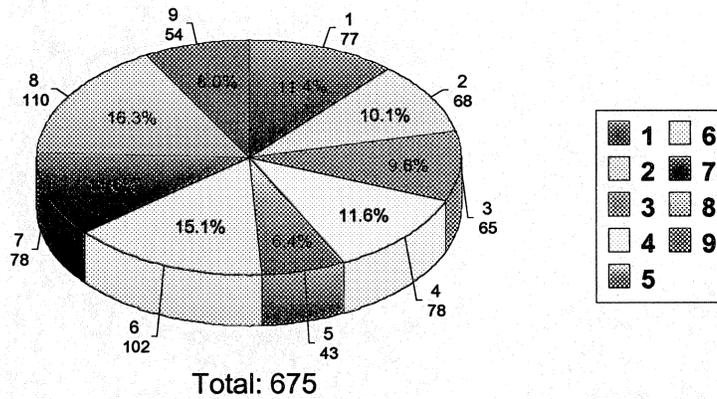
TEAM AREA LARCENIES-NORTH PRECINCT

The North Precinct is made up of teams 1 through 9. During 2000 the North Precinct had 675 larcenies. Figure 21 shows the breakdown of larcenies in the North Precinct by team area. The most notable trait of this breakdown is how evenly spread the larcenies were in 2000. The largest percentage was claimed by Team 8 with 16.3% of the total or 110 offenses. Team 6 posted 102 larcenies during 2000 with 15.1% of the total. Teams 8 and 6 with a combined total of 212 made up 31.41% of all larcenies in the North Precinct. This is

somewhat expected due to the fact that Team 6 included the Central Business district and Team 8 includes the Frandor shopping district. With 11.6% of the total, Team 7 experienced 78 offenses. Team 1 logged 77 cases or 11.4% of the North Precinct total. Team Area 2 made up 10.1% of all cases with a numeric total of 68. Three Teams had percentages be-

Year 2000, Larcenies by Team North Precinct

Figure 21

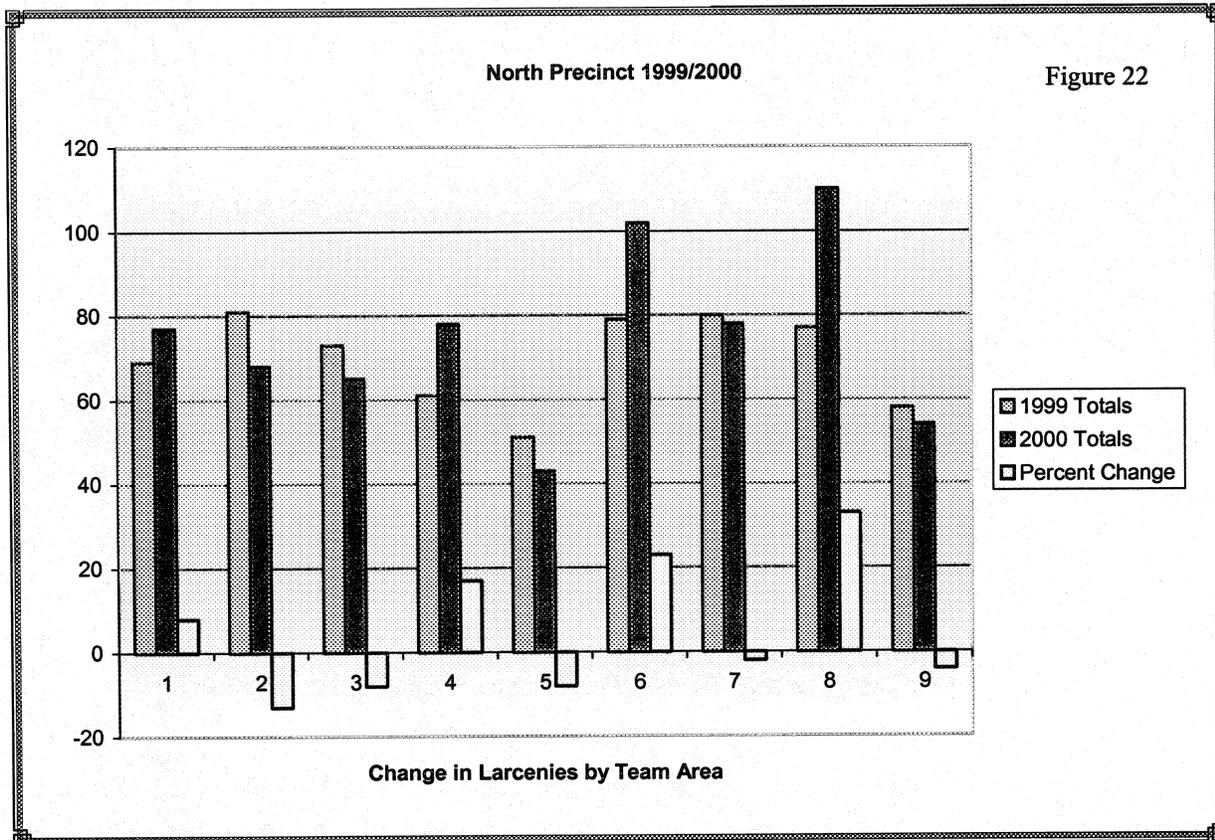


(Continued on page 30)

Table 5

Team	1999 Total	2000 Total	Numerical Change	Percent Change
1	69	77	8	11.59
2	81	68	-13	-16.05
3	73	65	-8	-10.96
4	61	78	17	27.87
5	51	43	-8	-15.69
6	79	102	23	29.11
7	80	78	-2	-2.50
8	77	110	33	42.86
9	58	54	-4	-6.90
North Totals	629	675	46	7.31

TEAM AREA LARCENIES-NORTH PRECINCT



(Continued from page 29)

low double digits. Team 3 logged 65 larcenies or 9.6%. Team 9, with 8% of the total, experienced 54 larcenies. The lowest total for the North Precinct was posted by Team Area 5 with 43 cases or 6.4% of all larcenies.

Table 5 and Figure 22 both show the change in larcenies by team area from 1999 through 2000. Five teams posted decreases while four showed increases in the amounts of larcenies. The largest increase was in Team Area 8 with a 42.86% increase, or a numerical increase of 33. This may be due to the refurbishing of the Frandor shopping district which was completed during 2000 and as a result increased the numbers of shoppers parking their cars on site. Team Area 6 had 23 more cases during 2000 for a 29.11% increase. Team 4 logged an increase of 17 cases for a 27.87% increase. The smallest increase was in Team 1, with 8 more offenses in 2000, or an 11.59% increase. The decreases in the North Precinct were led by Team Area 2 which saw its number of offenses shrink by 13, for a decrease of 16.05%. This was closely followed by Team 5 with a 15.69% decrease or a numeric drop of 8. Team Area 3 also dropped by 8 cases, but this equated to a 10.96% drop in this Team Area. Team 9, with 4 fewer offenses, posted a 6.9% reduction and Team 7 remained virtually unchanged with a 2 case reduction or a 2.5% reduction. In conclusion, the 4 teams with increases, which equaled a combined 81 new cases, overshadowed the 5 teams with decreases.

TEAM AREA LARCENIES-SOUTH PRECINCT

The South Precinct is made up of Teams 10 through 18. Figure 23 shows the breakdown of larcenies by team for the year 2000. During the year the South Precinct had 767 larceny cases. Team Areas 14, 15, 17, and 18 made up 60.2% of these cases. Team 17 logged 136 offenses during the year for 17.7% of the South Precinct total. Team Area 15 with 17.2%

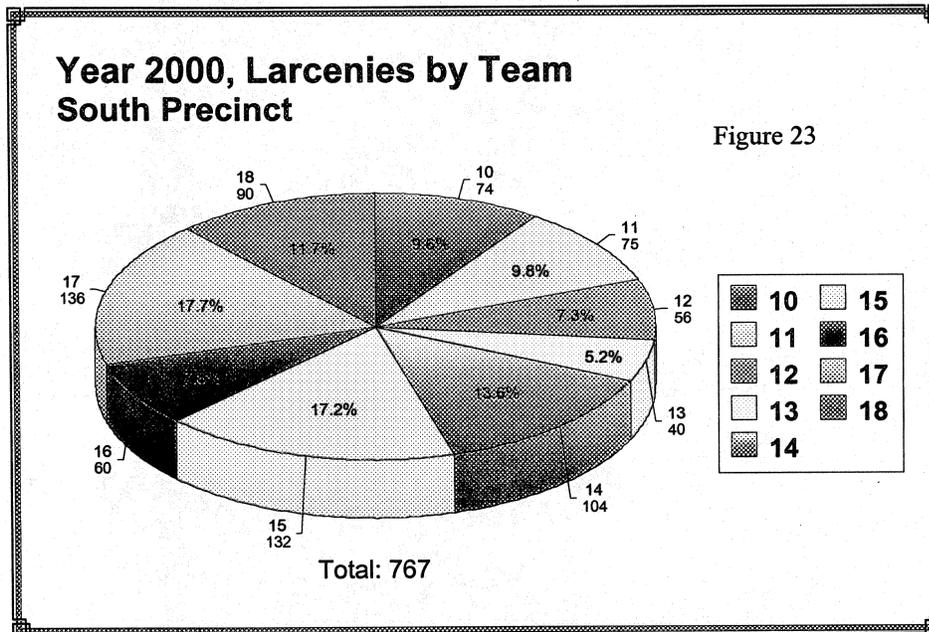


Figure 23

of the total had 132 larcenies. It should be noted that these two teams contain the Edgewood Shopping district and a large number of apartment complexes. Team Area 14 experienced 104 larcenies for 13.6% of the total. Team Area 18 made up 11.7% of the total, or 90 cases. Teams 10 and 11 both logged 75 cases.

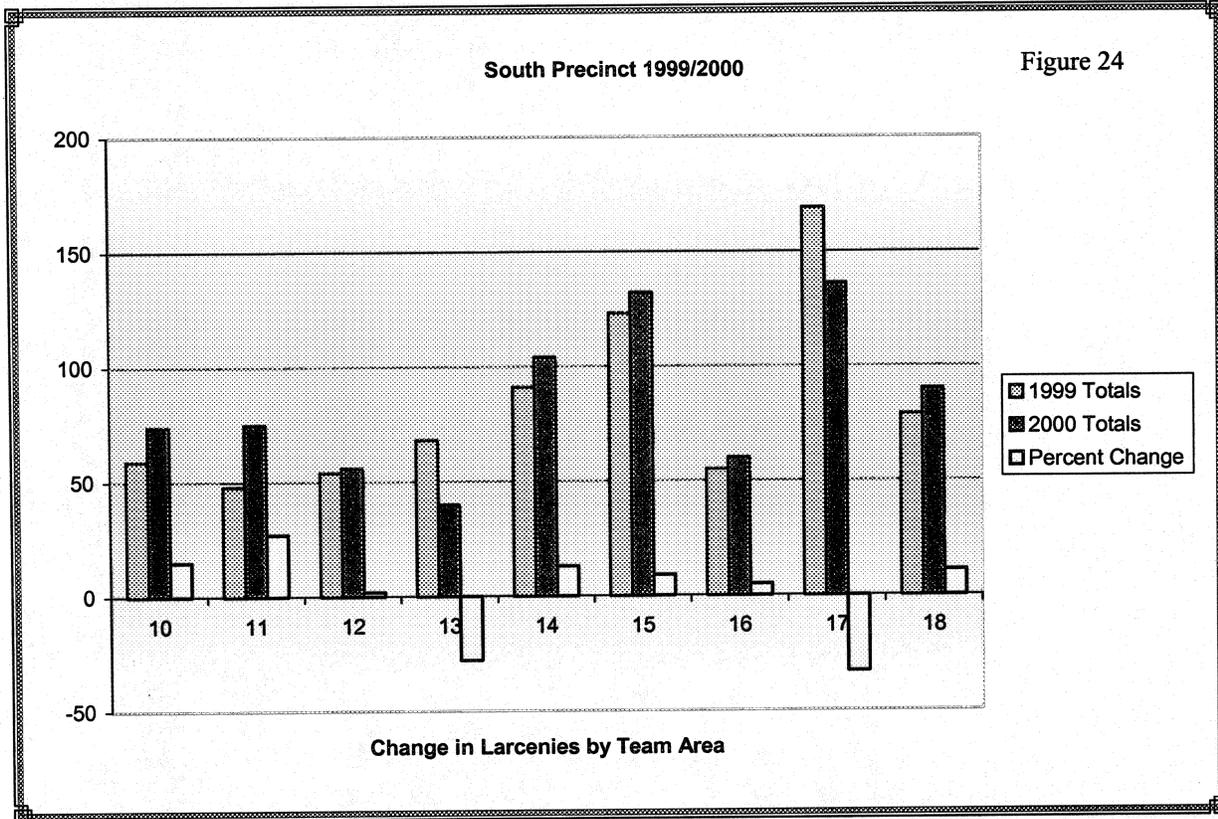
This equates to a percentage of 9.8% and 9.6% respectively. Team Area 16 had 60 larce-

(Continued on page 32)

Table 6

Team	1999 Total	2000 Total	Numerical Change	Percent Change
10	59	74	15	25.42
11	48	75	27	56.25
12	54	56	2	3.70
13	68	40	-28	-41.18
14	91	104	13	14.29
15	123	132	9	7.32
16	55	60	5	9.09
17	169	136	-33	-19.53
18	79	90	11	13.92
South Totals	746	767	21	2.82

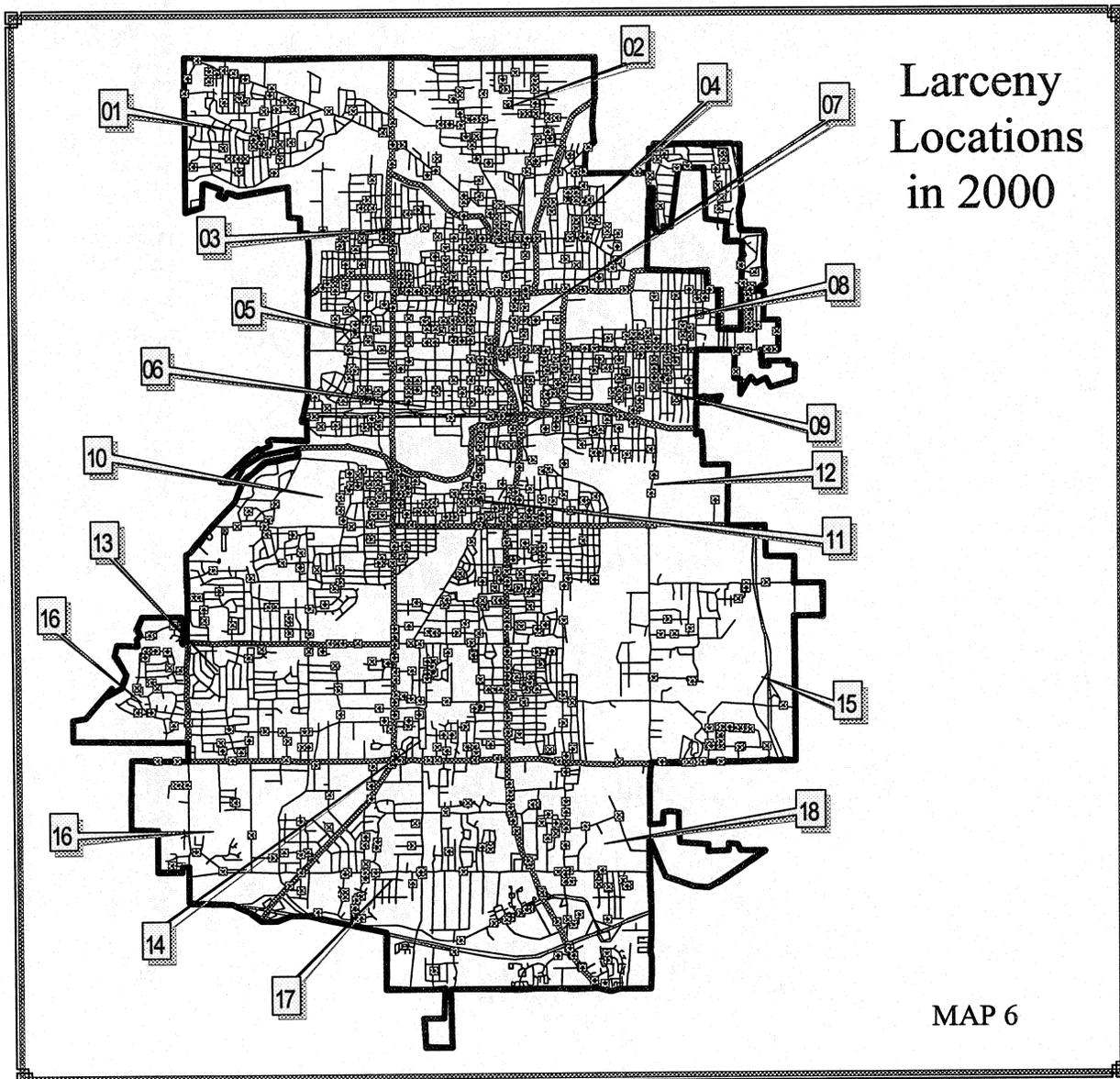
TEAM AREA LARCENIES-SOUTH PRECINCT



(Continued from page 31)

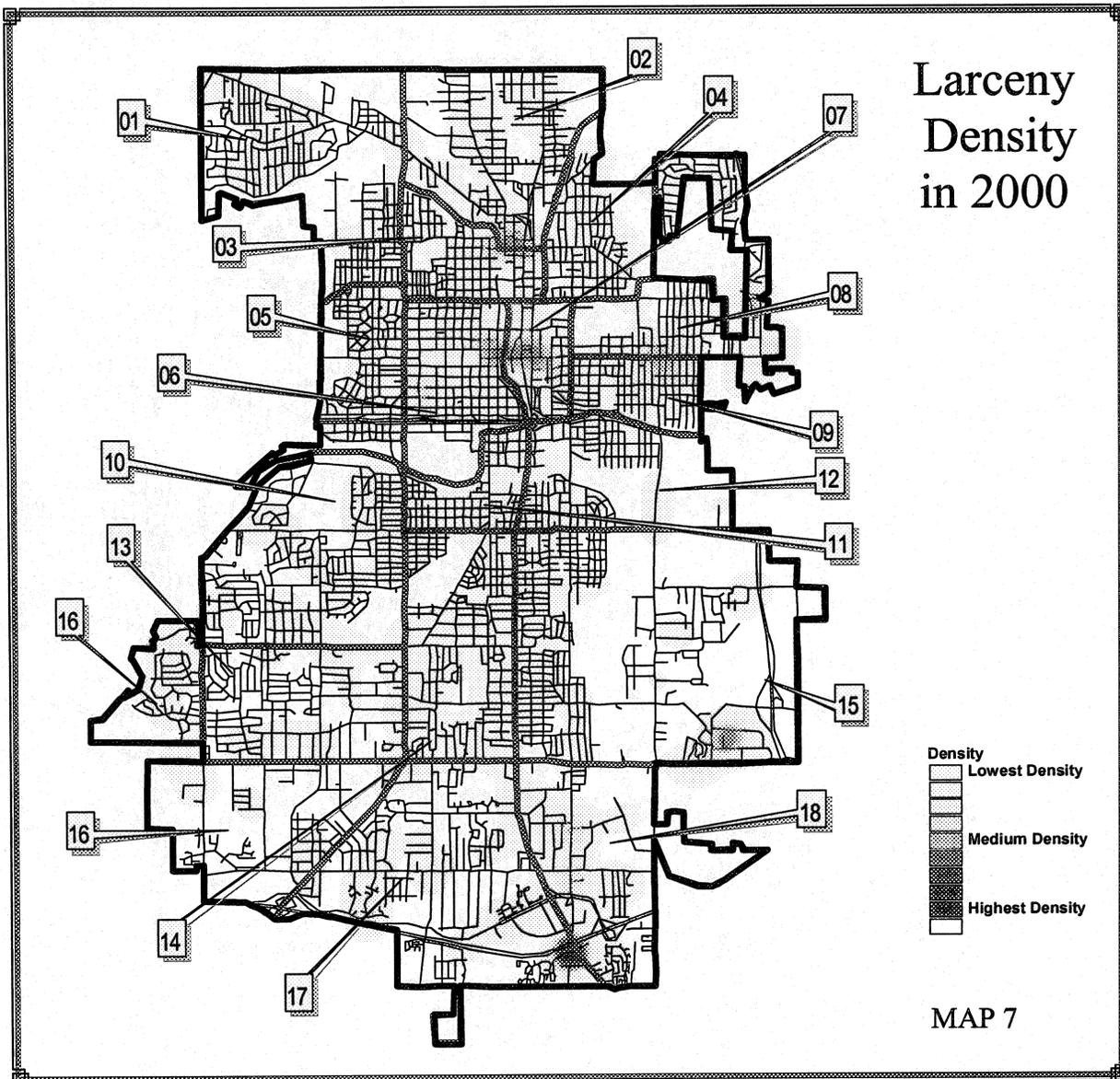
nies or 7.8% of the precincts total. With 56 cases, Team 12 made up 7.3% of the total. The lowest numbers came from Team Area 13 with 40 larcenies or 5.2% of the total offenses.

Table 6 and Figure 24 both show the change in larcenies by team area from 1999 through 2000. The majority of teams in the South Precinct posted increases in the number of larcenies during 2000. The largest increase was experienced by Team 11 with a 56.25% change or an increase of 27 cases. This may be related to the new parking installed to support the Cadillac plant construction. Team 10 logged 15 more cases or a 25.42% increase. Team 14 saw an increase of 14.29% or 13 more offenses. Team 18 had 11 more cases in 2000 for an increase of 13.92%. Team 16 posted a 9.09% increase with 5 more offenses. With an increase of 9 cases, Team Area 15 saw a 7.32% increase. The smallest increase was in Team 12 with a 3.7% increase due to 2 more larcenies in 2000. Two teams saw decreases in 2000. Team Area 13 had the largest percentage drop caused by a reduction in larcenies by 28. This equates to a 41.18% change. Team Area 17 had the largest numeric drop with 33 fewer offenses in 2000, or a 19.53% drop.



Map 6 shows the geographical location of all larcenies within the city of Lansing during the year 2000. Of the 1,443 offenses, 1,080 of them took place in either parking lot/ramp or yard/lawn scenes. The map gives hints as to the nature of the larceny problems in the city. During 2000, the farther away a property is from major transportation arteries the lower the incidents of larceny. Map 6 is also deceiving in that many larcenies occur in the same geographical area and a pin map of this type does not adequately show multiple crimes in the same location. Map 7 is a representation of the density of larcenies during 2000. This map does a very good job of accounting for multiple incidents at the same geographic location. In looking at the density map, five areas stand out as experiencing higher density than the rest of the city. The first area is on the boundary of Teams 17 and 18 in South Lansing near

(Continued on page 34)



(Continued from page 33)

the Cedar/Long intersection. The parking lots in this area were hit hard during 2000. Within Team Area 15, the apartment complexes north of Jolly near I-496 were a favorite target during the year. Parking areas along Michigan Avenue in Team Areas 6 and 7 were a problem, as was the area near Michigan and Clemens on the border of Teams 8 and 9. Teams 2 and 3 share an area of concern near the Grand/Center intersection. In addition to these high density areas, it appears as if any neighborhoods that have easy access to high volume transportation corridors are the frequent targets of criminals intent on larceny. Efforts to educate citizens on preventive measures could have a major impact on these sorts of incidents.

LARCENY CONCLUSIONS

At first glance, the statistics for larceny occurrences in the city during 2000 could be construed as disappointing. Larcenies were up for the city as a whole and for both the North and South Precincts. Citywide we experienced a 4.57% increase in larcenies during 2000. The North Precinct had 46 more offenses during the year for a 7.31% increase while the South Precinct saw an addition of 21 cases or a percentage increase of 2.83%. While the occurrence of 63 more larcenies during 2000 is discouraging, it should be noted that this increase can be accounted for by looking at the 3 teams with the greatest increases during the year. Team Area 6 with 23 more cases, Team Area 8 with 33 more cases and Team Area 11 with 27 more cases; for a combined increase of 83 larcenies. These teams will provide a challenge in our attempts to reduce these incidents. Each are composed of combined residential and commercial areas and each team's problems are mostly widespread without clearly identifiable areas to target. In addition to these, Teams 4, 10, 14, and 18 combined for an additional increase of 56 offenses. These four present a variety of differing challenges when planning responses to larcenies. Team 4 presents a largely residential type problem and is spread throughout the neighborhoods north of Grand River Avenue. Team 10's larcenies are also largely residential in nature, but unlike Team 4, they tend to cluster near Martin Luther King, Waverly, and to a lesser extent Holmes. Team Area 14 has both larcenies occurring in residential areas as well as commercial parking lots. Again, the transportation corridors surrounding this team area affect their numbers. Team 18 presents a larceny problem that is largely comprised of parking lot larcenies. The areas near Pennsylvania/Miller and Pennsylvania/Jolly both have higher densities. Several teams posted substantial declines in larcenies during the year. In particular, Team Areas 13 and 17, with 28 and 33 fewer cases respectively, should be encouraged by their efforts during the year. In addition, Team Area 2 posted 13 fewer offenses in 2000.

In conclusion, the year 2000 highlights the difficulties in dealing with the prevention of larcenies. Although overall offenses were up, much of the increase is in identifiable areas and can be addressed. Also, several teams had a very successful year in the reduction of larcenies. With continued examination of successful tactics and proactive work with the neighborhood organizations, the LPD should begin to see positive results in the effort against larcenies. We recommended close scrutiny of the July update to detect any change in these patterns.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor Vehicle Theft was defined as all offenses assigned the following LEMS codes: 2401 (Taking Possession and Driving Away of Motor Vehicle), 2402 (Use Motor Vehicle without Authority but without Intent to Steal (joyriding)), 2499 (Motor Vehicle Theft (other)).

CITYWIDE MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS

Citywide in 2000 there were 457 motor vehicle thefts within the city. Figure 25 represents the breakdown of these offenses. Approximately 87% of all motor vehicle thefts in 2000 were classified as “Taking Possession and Driving Away of Motor Vehicle” (2401). During this same time period 11.2% of the reported motor vehicle thefts were reported as “Use Motor Vehicle Without Authority but Without Intent to Steal (joyriding)” (2402), and 2% as “Motor Vehicle Theft other” (2499).

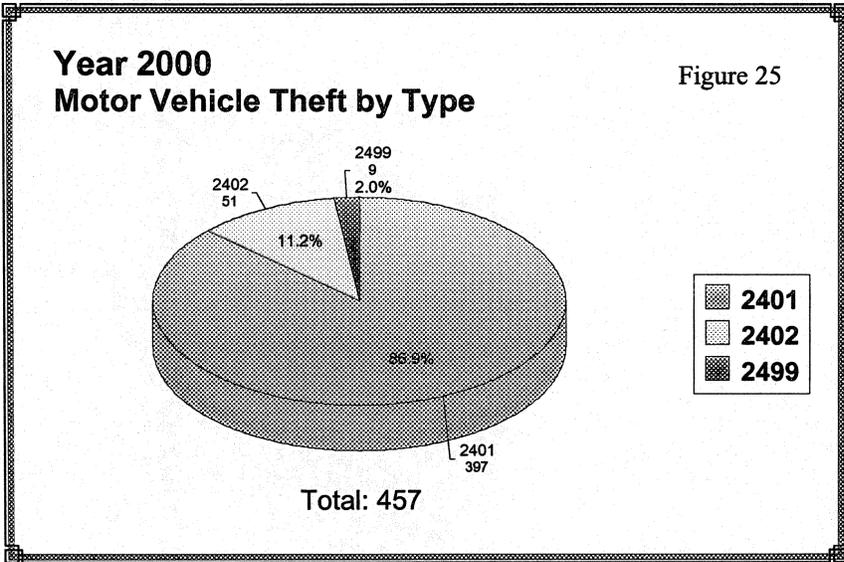
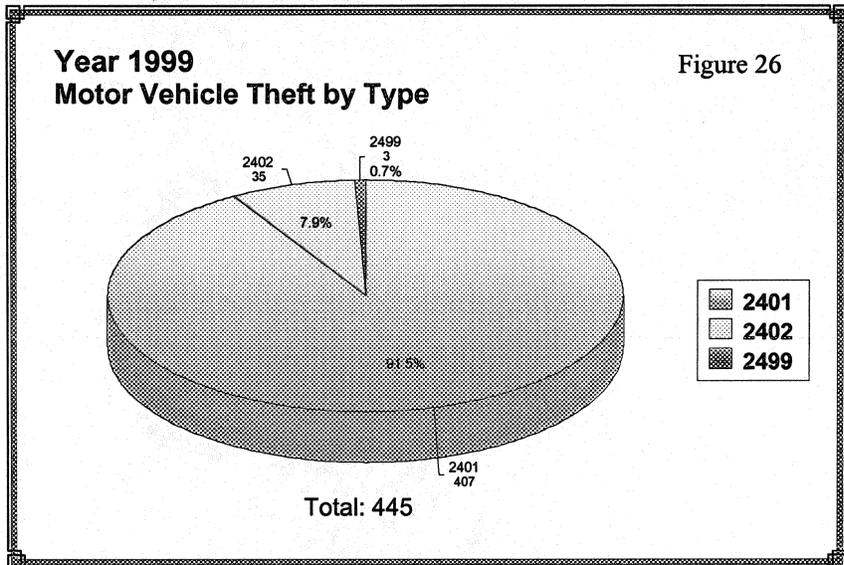


Figure 26 shows the breakdown of motor vehicle thefts for the year 1999. Citywide there were 445 motor vehicle thefts reported. This compares to 457 reported in 2000 or a percentile change of 2.69%. This equates to a numeric increase of 12 cases. In comparing the city-wide breakdown changes from 1999 to 2000 we can see that the differences are minor. In 1999 the city had 407 offenses classified as 2401. During 2000, this number was reduced by 10 to 307. During this same time period, offenses classified as 2402 increased by 16 cases for a percentile change of 45.71%. In addition, offense code 2499 increased by six cases. The increase in motor vehicle theft during 2000 can be accounted for by the increase in 2402 cases and to a lesser degree by offenses classified crime code 2499.

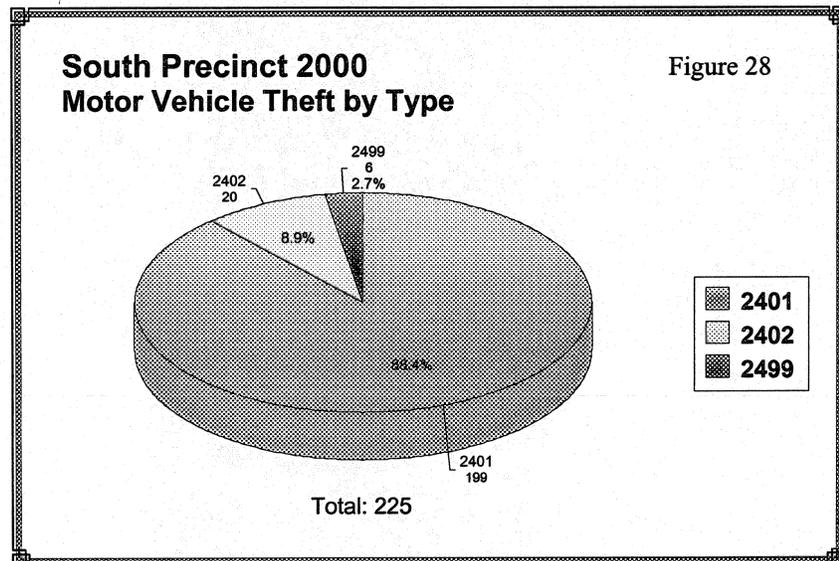
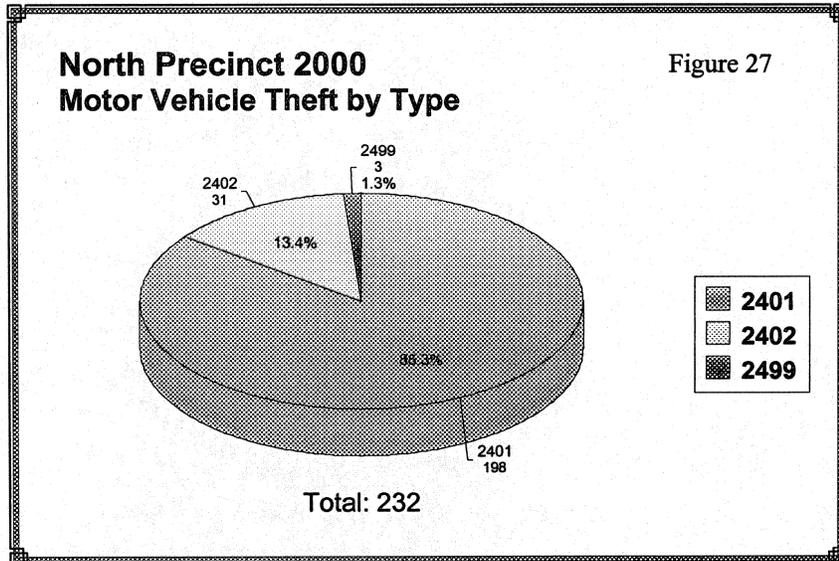


PRECINCT MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS

Figures 27 and 28 show the breakdown of year 2000 motor vehicle thefts by type for both North and South Precincts. During the year 2000, motor vehicle thefts were split almost evenly between the two precincts. Of the 457 motor vehicle thefts which occurred in 2000, the North Precinct accounted for 232 or 50.76% of all offenses.

During the same time period, the South Precinct experienced 225 offenses or 49.23% of all motor vehicle thefts. Of the North Precincts 232 motor vehicle thefts, 198 of them or 85.3% were classified as offense code 2401. Cases classified as crime code 2402 accounted for 13.4% of all motor vehicle thefts or a total of 31 cases. The remainder of the North

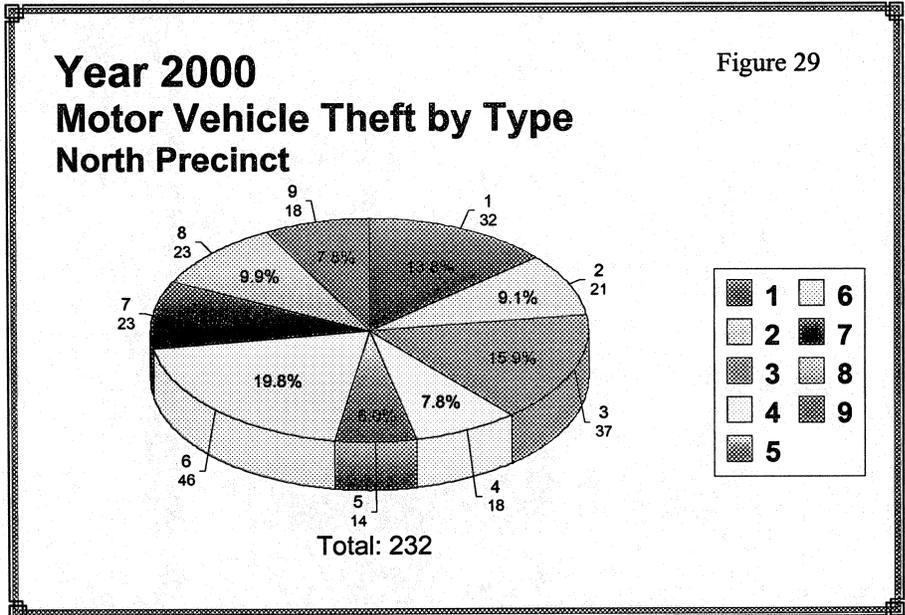
Precincts offenses were classified as offense code 2499. During the year 2000 the South Precinct logged 225 motor vehicle thefts. Of the total, 199 of the cases were classified as offense code 2401 or 88.4% of the total. Motor vehicle thefts classified as offense code 2402 accounted for 8.9% of the precinct's total, or 20 cases. The remainder, a total of six cases, were classified as the 2499 code. Table 17 on page 65 shows a comparison of the precincts from 1999 through 2000. In 2000, both precincts saw an increase in motor vehicle thefts. The North Precinct experienced a 3.57% increase; an addition of eight more cases in 2000. The South Precinct has four more motor vehicle thefts during 2000 for an increase of 1.81%.



TEAM AREA MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS-NORTH PRECINCT

The North Precinct is made up of Teams 1 through 9. Figures 29 and 30 graphically represent the number of motor vehicle thefts by team area during the year 2000. The 9 teams in the North Precinct had a total of 232 motor vehicle thefts during the year. Of this total, Teams 1, 3, and 6 made up 49.5% of the offenses, or a numeric total of 115 cases. Team

Area 6 with 46 cases made up 19.8% of the precinct total. It is not surprising that Team 6 has the highest numbers. Motor vehicle theft is largely a crime that occurs in parking lots/ramps, on the street, and in driveways. Team 6 has the central business district within its borders. Team 3 experienced 37 offenses for 15.9% of the total. With 13.8% of the North Precincts



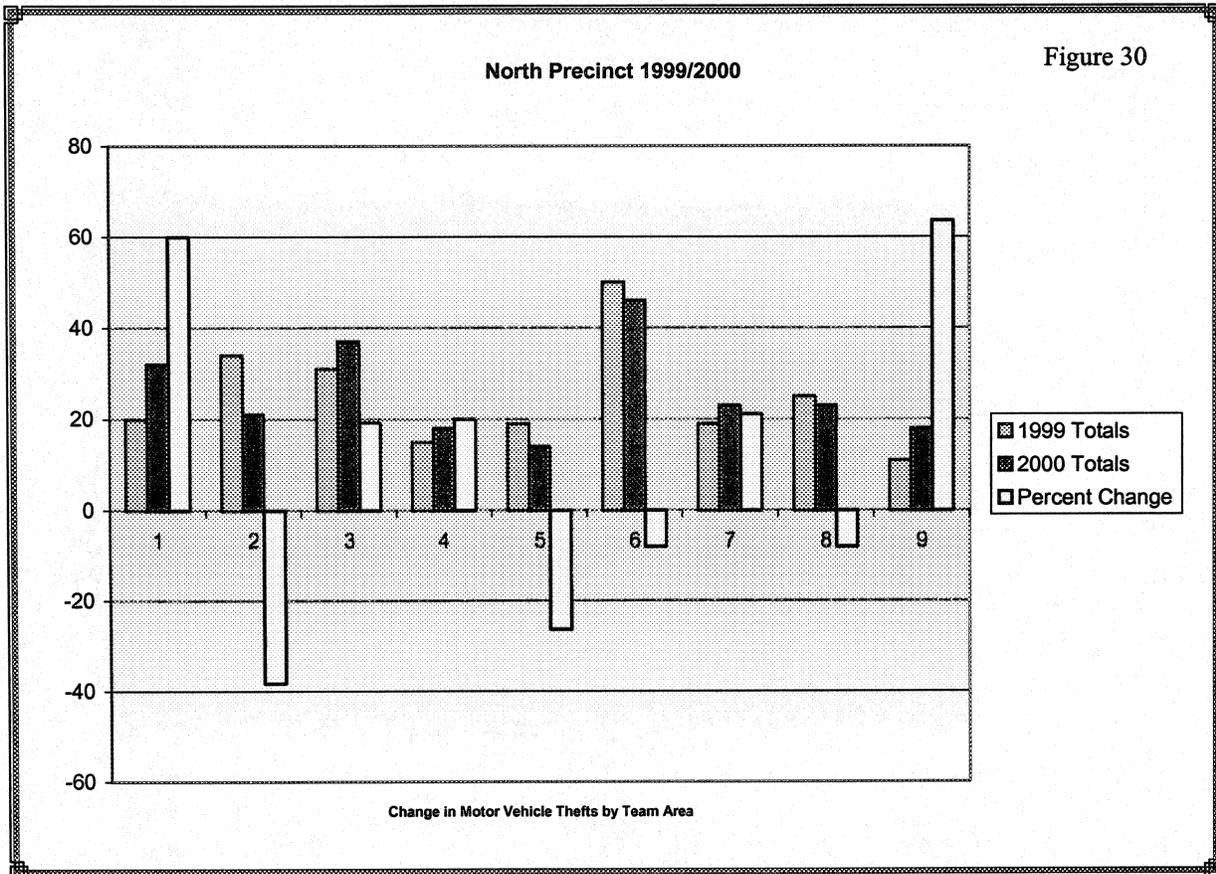
totals, or 32 cases, Team Area 1 rounds out these 3 areas. The other half of all motor vehicle thefts occurred in the remaining six team areas. Team Areas 7 and 8 both had 23 cases in 2000, or 9.9% of the total. Team Area 2 with 9.1% of the total logged 21 offenses.

(Continued on page 40)

Table 7

Team	1999 Total	2000 Total	Numerical Change	Percent Change
1	20	32	12	60.00
2	34	21	-13	-38.24
3	31	37	6	19.35
4	15	18	3	20.00
5	19	14	-5	-26.32
6	50	46	-4	-8.00
7	19	23	4	21.05
8	25	23	-2	-8.00
9	11	18	7	63.64
North Totals	224	232	8	3.57

TEAM AREA MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS-NORTH PRECINCT



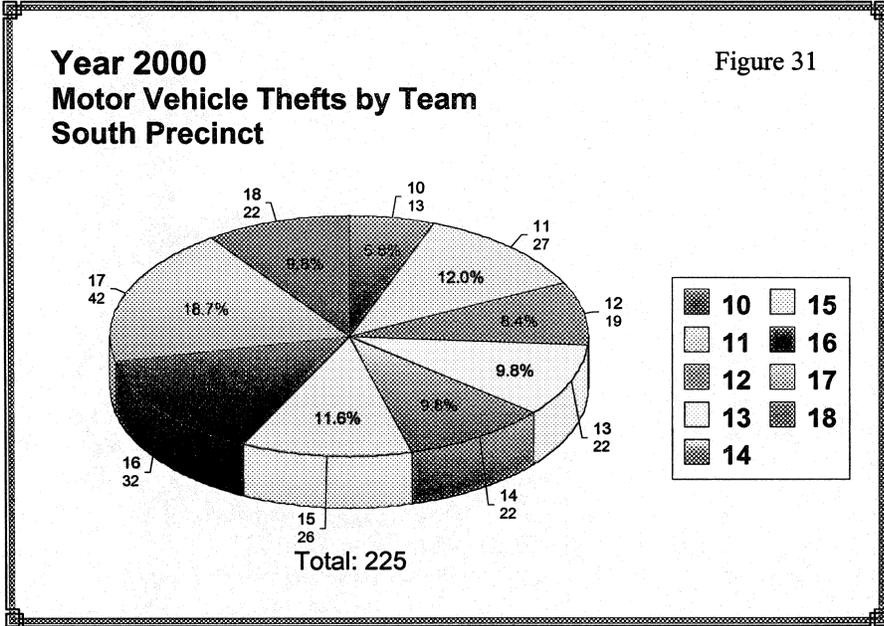
(Continued from page 39)

Teams 4 and 9, both with 7.8% of the total, each experienced 18 motor vehicle thefts. The lowest numbers for the North Precinct were posted by Team Area 5, with 14 offenses for 6% of the total.

Table 7 and Figure 30 both show the change in motor vehicle theft by team area from 1999 through 2000. During 2000, the North Precinct had a total increase of eight cases for a percentile change of 3.57%. In 2000, five teams posted increases while four teams saw decreases in their totals. The largest percentile change was experienced by Team 9 which had a 63.64% jump, or a numeric increase of 7 cases. Team Area 1 had the largest numeric change with an additional 12 cases for an increase of 60%. With a 21.05% increase, Team Area 7 logged an additional four cases during 2000. Team 4 experienced a 20% jump with the smallest increase of three cases. The smallest positive percentage change, at 19.35% was Team 3, with an increase of six offenses. Team Area 2 had the largest percentage reduction in 2000 with a -38.24% change, or a numeric reduction of 13 motor vehicle thefts. Team 5, with 5 fewer cases had a 26.32% change. Teams 6 and 8 posted identical percentage changes at -8% with -4 cases for Team 6 and -2 for Team 8.

TEAM AREA MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS-SOUTH PRECINCT

The South Precinct is made up of Team Areas 10 through 18. Figure 31 shows the breakout of motor vehicle thefts by team area during the year 2000. The South Precinct experienced 225 thefts during 2000. Of this total, 56.5% of the motor vehicle thefts occurred in 4 team areas. Teams 11, 15, 16 and 17 combined for a total of 144 cases during the year. Team



Area 17 with a count of 42 motor vehicle thefts, accounted for 18.7% of the precinct total. Team 16 made up 14.2% of the total with 32 offenses. Team 11 logged 27 cases or 12% of the total during 2000. Team Area 15 with 11.6% of the total, had 26 offenses. Teams 13, 14, and 18 each experienced 22 motor vehicle thefts and each accounted for 9.8% of the yearly total. With a total of 19 offenses,

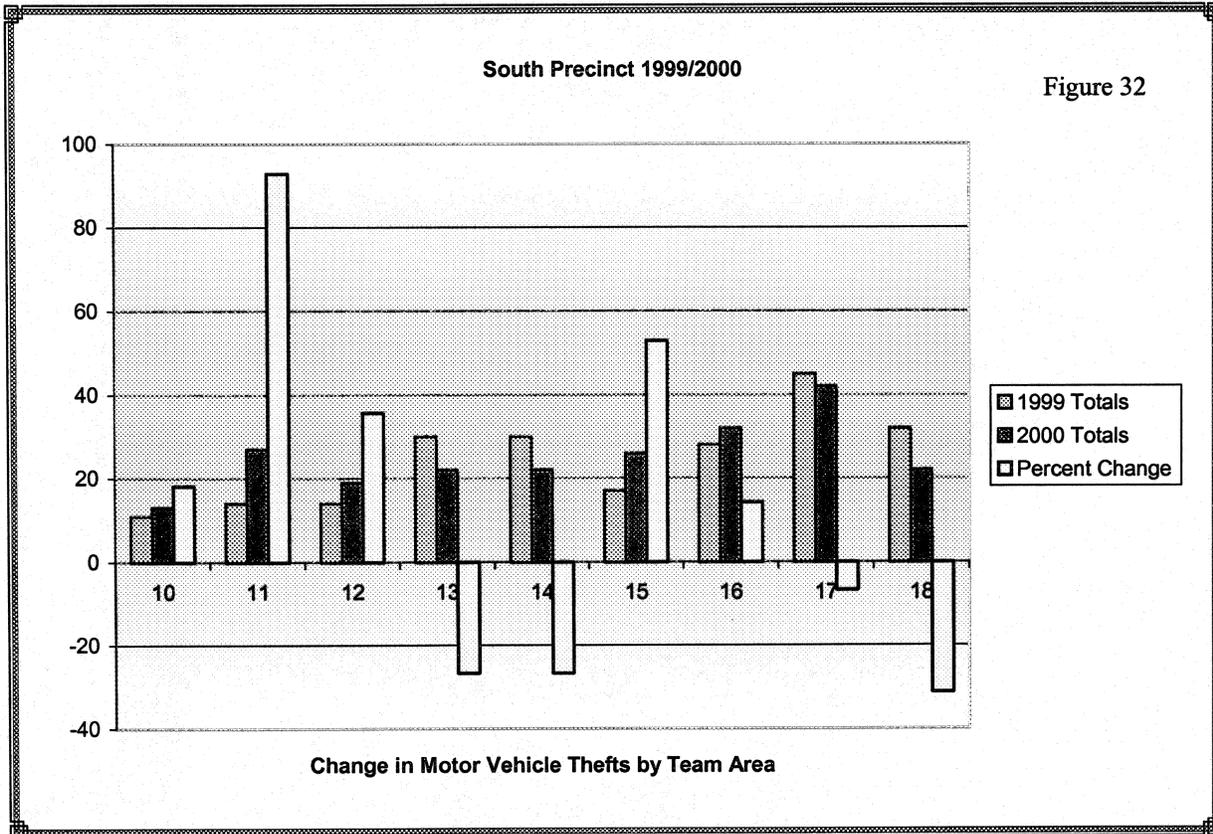
Team Area 12 provided 8.4% of the precinct total. The lowest team numbers posted in the South Precinct were from Team 10. This team had a total of 13 cases and accounted for

(Continued on page 42)

Table 8

Team	1999 Total	2000 Total	Numerical Change	Percent Change
10	11	13	2	18.18
11	14	27	13	92.86
12	14	19	5	35.71
13	30	22	-8	-26.67
14	30	22	-8	-26.67
15	17	26	9	52.94
16	28	32	4	14.29
17	45	42	-3	-6.67
18	32	22	-10	-31.25
South Totals	221	225	4	1.81

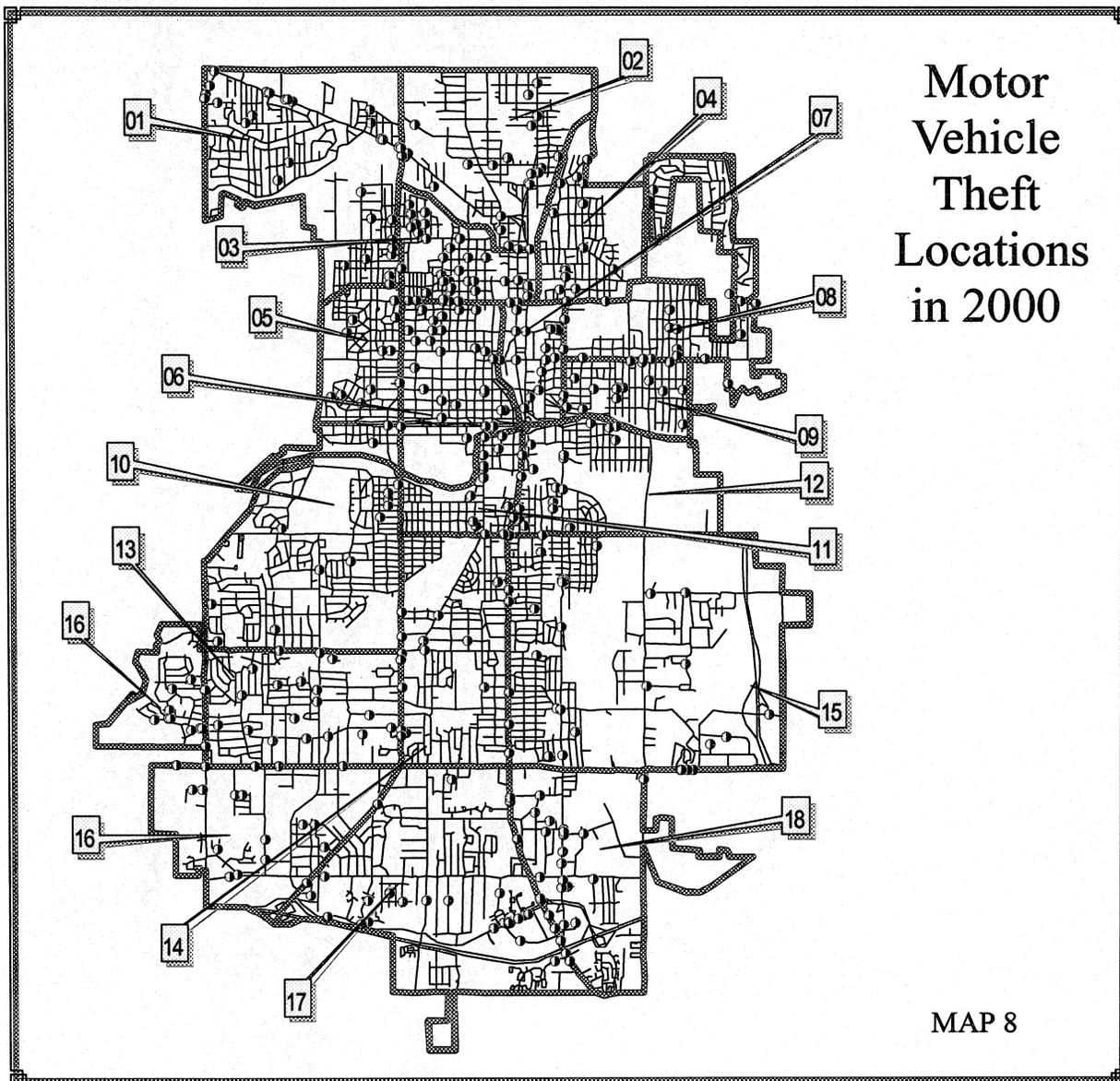
TEAM AREA MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS-SOUTH PRECINCT



(Continued from page 41)

5.8% of the precincts total.

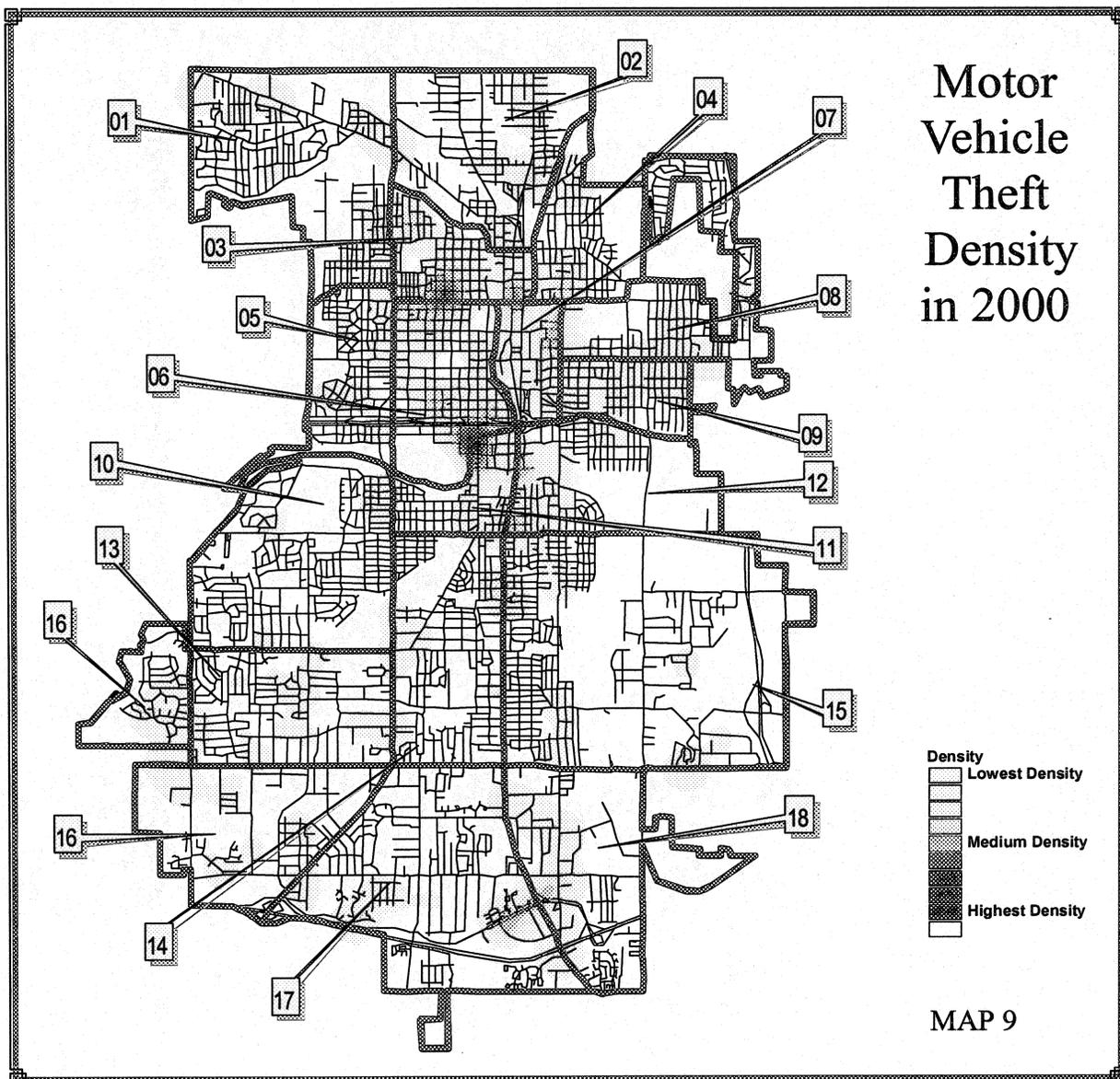
Table 8 and Figure 32 show the change in motor vehicle thefts from 1999 to 2000. The South Precinct had a slight increase in the number of cases during 2000. Motor vehicle theft increased by 1.81% or a numeric increase of 4 cases. The year 2000 saw five teams post increases. The largest increase both numerically and percentage-wise was posted by Team Area 11. Team 11 logged 13 additional cases in 2000 for a 92.86% increase. Team 15 followed with an increase of 9 cases for a 52.94% increase. Team Area 12 with percentage growth rate of 35.71% logged an increase of 5 offenses. With an additional 4 cases, Team 16's percentage change was 14.29. The smallest increase was posted by Team Area 10 with 2 additional cases for an 18.18% increase. During 2000, four teams saw decreases in motor vehicle thefts. Team Area 18 had 10 less cases in 2000 and saw a 31.25% decrease. Both Team Areas 13 and 14 had a decrease of 8 offenses which led to a 26.67% reduction. The smallest decrease was posted by Team Area 17 with a 6.67% decline or a numeric drop of -3.



Map 8 shows the geographic location of the motor vehicle thefts that occurred in the city of Lansing during the year 2000. It is evident from this map that the North Precinct has a much more concentrated motor vehicle theft problem than the South. The South Precincts offenses were spread out over a wider area with fewer areas of concentration. Map 9 highlights this trend effectively. In general, densities of motor vehicle thefts in the North Precinct form a largely contiguous block that covers most of Teams 3, 6, 7, 9, and a large part of 8. The North Precinct also has several high density areas that stand out. The area of high density on the border of Teams 6 and 3, centered on the neighborhoods near Saginaw/Pine, is made up largely of residential motor vehicle thefts from streets or driveways. The small area centered near the Larch/Saginaw area is composed of thefts from lots and parking areas. There is a

(Continued on page 44)

MAPPED MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS



(Continued from page 43)

large high density area on the borders of Teams 6 and 11 centered on the Townsend /Elm area, in addition it straddles the North and South Precincts. This area is made up thefts from parking lots and street thefts. The South Precinct is largely made up of isolated trouble spots. The exception to this is the continuation of the contiguous block previously mentioned which spills over into Teams 11 and 12. Another area of concern is the high density area that follows Edgewood into the Miller/Pennsylvania intersection. This area crosses the borders of Teams 17 and 18. The motor vehicle thefts in this area are almost exclusively thefts from parking lots along the business establishments and apartments in this area. Much of the remaining South Precincts motor vehicle thefts are residential in nature and appear to be influenced by proximity to major transportation corridors.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CONCLUSIONS

Citywide during the year 2000, it can be said that motor vehicle thefts maintained a sort of status quo. The city saw an increase of 12 new reported offenses during the year, or a slight increase of 2.70%. This increase was not evenly spread throughout the city. Both of the precincts also saw an increase in the number of motor vehicle thefts during the year. The North Precinct experienced a slightly higher increase with eight additional cases, while the South Precinct saw its total increase by four cases. During the year, 10 team areas saw increases ranging from 3 additional cases in Team Area 4 to an increase of 13 new offenses in Team Area 11. At the same time, eight teams posted reductions in the number of motor vehicle thefts within the areas. This reduction ranged from a decrease of 2 offenses for Team Area 8 to a 13 case reduction for Team Area 2.

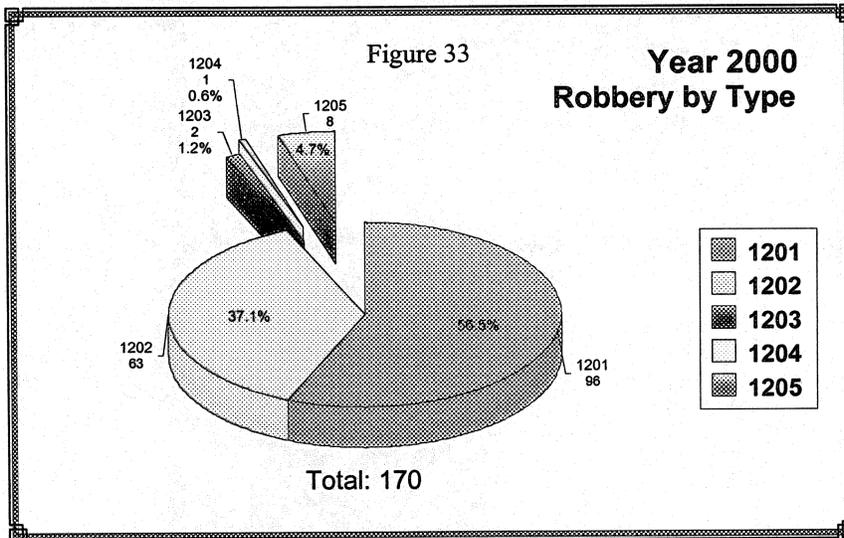
The density map (Map 9) of year 2000 motor vehicle thefts suggests several possible strategies for the reduction of motor vehicle theft during the coming years. Generally speaking, strategies for dealing with the problems will need to be varied in order to address the differing natures of the problem. Another factor which weighs heavily on strategies is the scene of the offense. Table 18 on page 66 shows the breakdown of 2000 motor vehicle thefts by scene type. Over 40% of the year 2000 thefts occurred in parking lots or ramps. While another 44% occurred in what could roughly be called residential settings (single family, street, and yard/lawn). Continued close work with neighborhood watches and organizations will certainly affect the residential type thefts. Education of these groups on parking lot safety may have an impact on lot/ramp thefts. We recommended close scrutiny of the July update to detect any change in these patterns.

Robbery

Robbery was defined as all offenses assigned the following LEMS codes: 1201 (Armed Robbery), 1202 (Unarmed Robbery), 1203 (Bank Robbery), 1204 (Safecracking) and 1205 (Car Jacking).

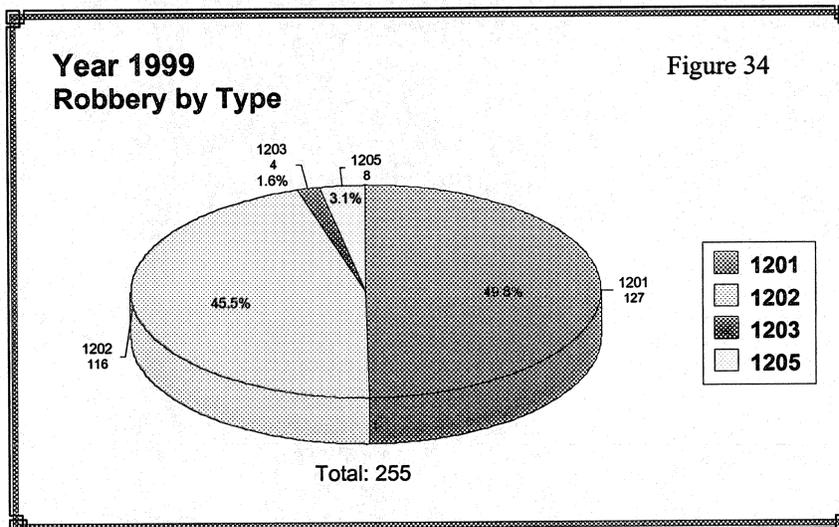
CITYWIDE ROBBERIES

Citywide in 2000, there were 170 reported robberies within the city. Figure 33 represents the citywide breakdown of these 170 robberies by type. Approximately 56% of the 2000 robberies were classified as “Armed Robbery” (1201). This was followed by 37% which were classified as “Unarmed Robbery” (1202). The other 7% or so were divided among



“Bank Robbery” (1203) at 1.2%, Safecracking” (1204) at less than 1% and “Car Jacking” (1205) at approximately 5%. During the year 2000, offense codes 1201 and 1202 made up 93.6% of all robberies or 159 cases. These 159 cases equate to a robbery rate of 125 robberies per 100,000 people. This citywide robbery rate compares to the 1999 robbery rate of 191 robberies per 100,000 people.

Figure 34 shows the citywide breakdown of 1999 robberies by type. During 1999 the city logged 255 robberies. Comparing this figure with the 2000 totals shows that there has been a decline of 85 robberies (this total includes 1 unassigned case).



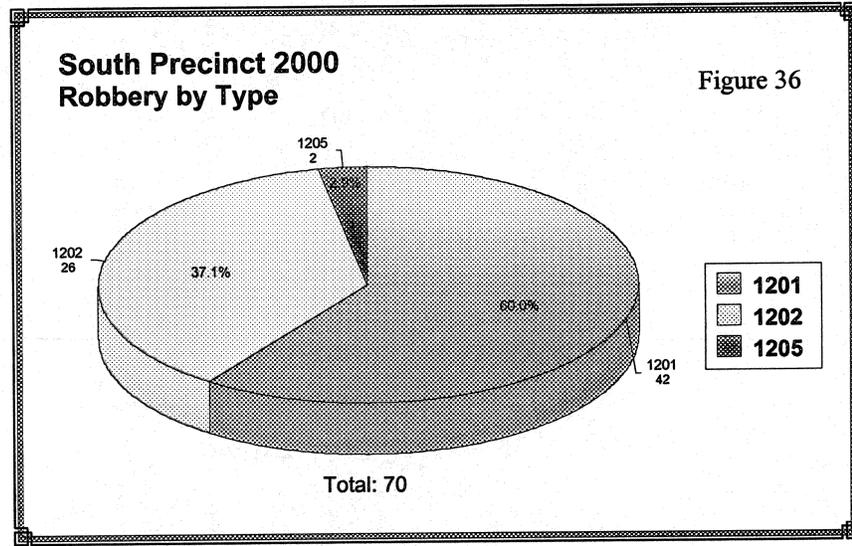
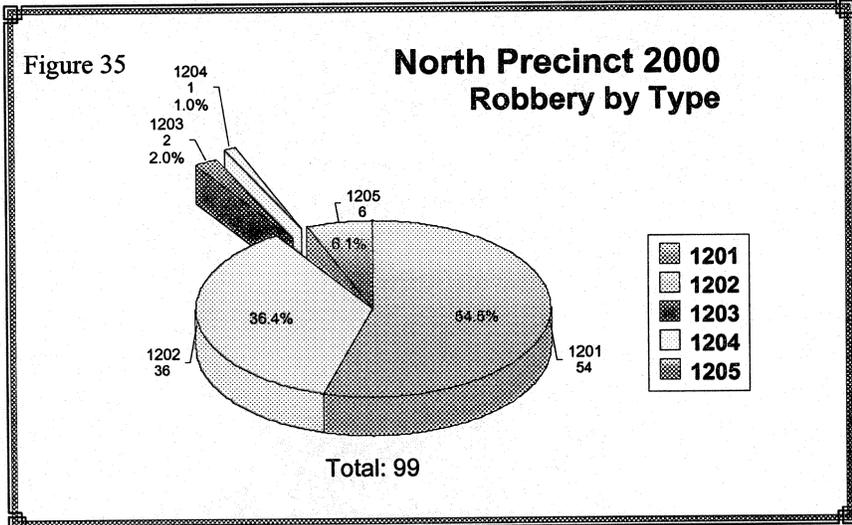
This equates to a 33% drop during the year 2000. This reduction can be further examined by looking at the numbers for individual offense codes on Table 19 found on page 67. During 2000, robberies falling under the 1201 offense code declined by 31 cases. This equates to a percentile reduction of 24.4%. During this same time period reported cases classified as offense code

1202 declined by 53 cases, or a percentile change of almost 46%. Crime code 1203 declined from four in 1999 to two in 2000. There were no robberies classified as crime code 1204 and offenses coded as 1205 remained the same. The decline in robberies by 85 was achieved first and foremost by a reduction in 1202 cases; followed by the decline in 1201 cases.

PRECINCT ROBBERIES

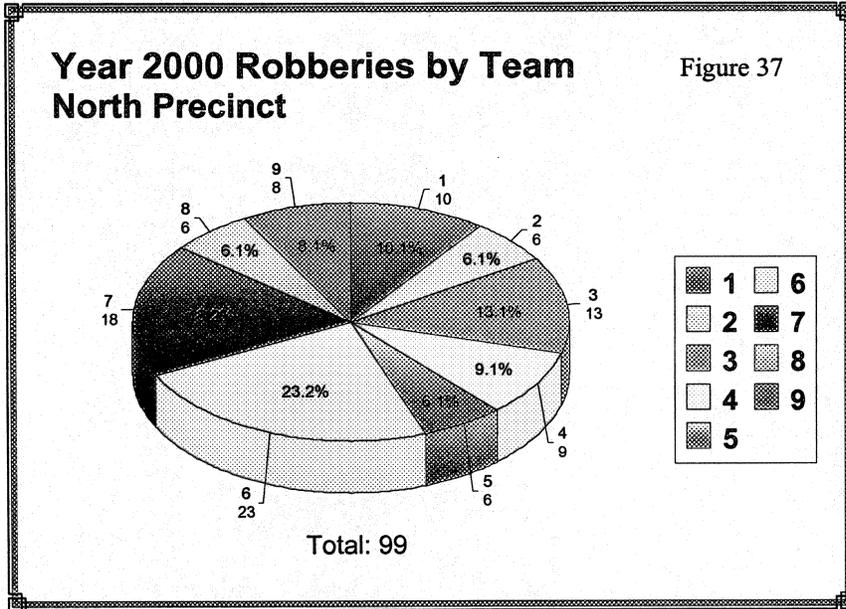
Figures 35 and 36 show the breakdown of robberies within the North and South Precincts during the year 2000. The total number of robberies reported in the North Precinct in 2000 was 99. With over half of the precinct total, offense code 1201 made up 54.5% of all robberies, or a numeric total of 54 reported cases. Offense code 1202 with 36 cases made up 36.4% of the total. In the North Precinct 91% of all robberies were classified as codes 1201 or 1202. The remaining 9% was accounted for by two cases classified as 1203, one case classified as 1204 and six cases classified as 1205.

The South Precinct had 70 reported robberies in 2000 or 29 fewer logged offenses than the North Precinct. Of these 70 robberies, 97% of them fell into either offense code 1201 or 1202 for a total of 68 cases. Offense code 1201 accounted for 60.1% of all South Precinct robberies with a count of 42 cases. Robberies classified as offense code 1202 accounted for 37.1% or a numeric total of 26 during 2000. The remaining 2.9% was made up from two robberies reported as crime code 1205. Table 20 on page 68 shows a comparison of robberies during both 1999 and 2000 by precinct and team area. From this table we can see that both precincts experienced substantial reductions in the number of robberies in 2000. The North Precinct saw a numeric reduction of 32 cases for a percentile change of 24.43%. During this same time period the South Precinct achieved a 43.55% reduction in robberies. This equates to a numeric change of -54 offenses. Of the City's total drop of 86 robberies, the South Precinct made up 63% of this drop while the North Precinct accounted for the remaining 37% of the reduction.



TEAM AREA ROBBERIES-NORTH PRECINCT

The North Precinct is made up of Team Areas 1 through 9. Figure 37 shows the percent and number of offenses by team. These 9 teams had a total of 99 robberies during the year 2000. Teams 3, 6, and 7 made up 54.5% of all robberies in the North Precinct during 2000.



It should be noted that these three teams make a contiguous block that includes the central business district. Team Area 6 had 23 offenses or 23.2% of the total, while Team 7 with 18 offenses made up 18.2%. These 2 teams combined made up just over 40% of all the robberies in the North Precinct. Team 3 experienced 13 robberies for 13.1% of the total. Team 1 with 10 robberies made up 10.1% of the total, while Team Area 4 with 9 offenses accounted for

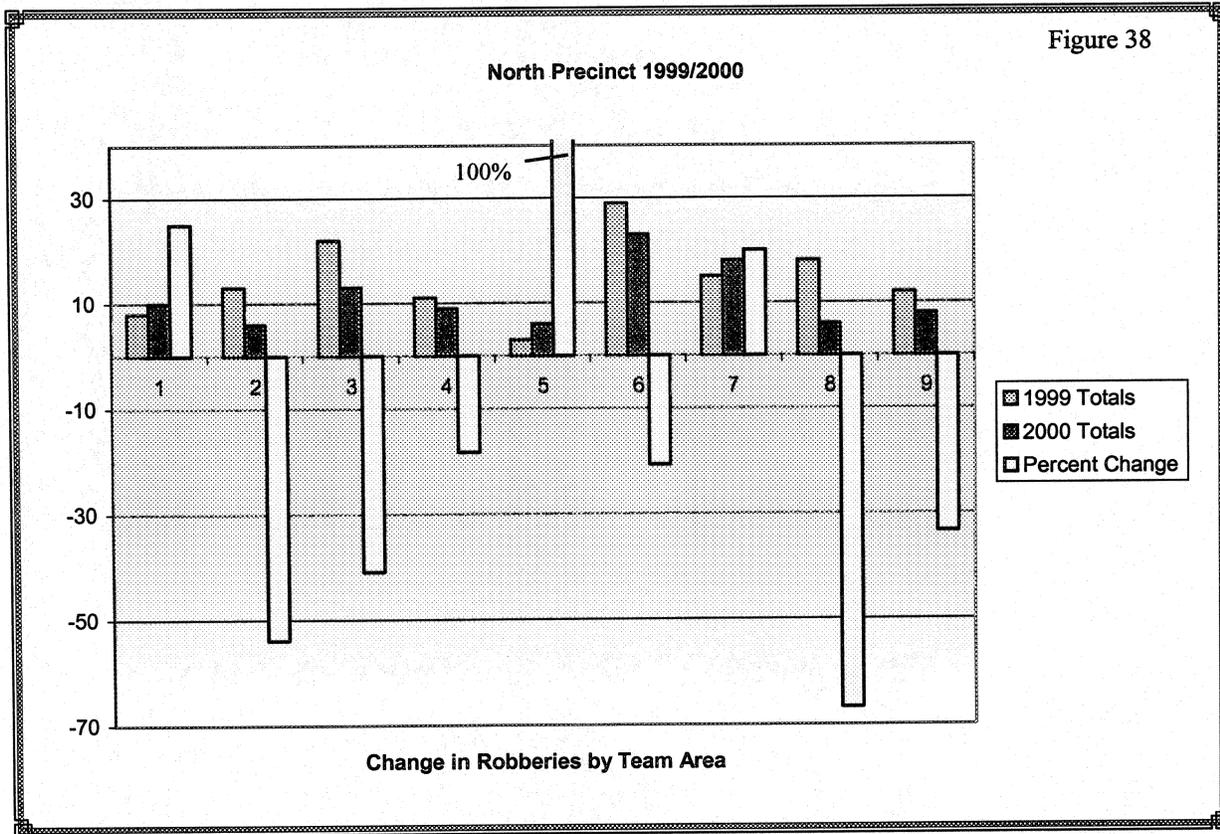
9.1%. Team 9 had 8.1% of the total with 8 robberies. The remaining three teams, 2, 5 and 8, each experienced six robberies and each accounted for 6.1% of the 2000 total.

(Continued on page 50)

Table 9

Team	1999 Total	2000 Total	Numerical Change	Percent Change
1	8	10	2	25.00
2	13	6	-7	-53.85
3	22	13	-9	-40.91
4	11	9	-2	-18.18
5	3	6	3	100.00
6	29	23	-6	-20.69
7	15	18	3	20.00
8	18	6	-12	-66.67
9	12	8	-4	-33.33
North Totals	131	99	-32	-24.43

TEAM AREA ROBBERIES-NORTH PRECINCT

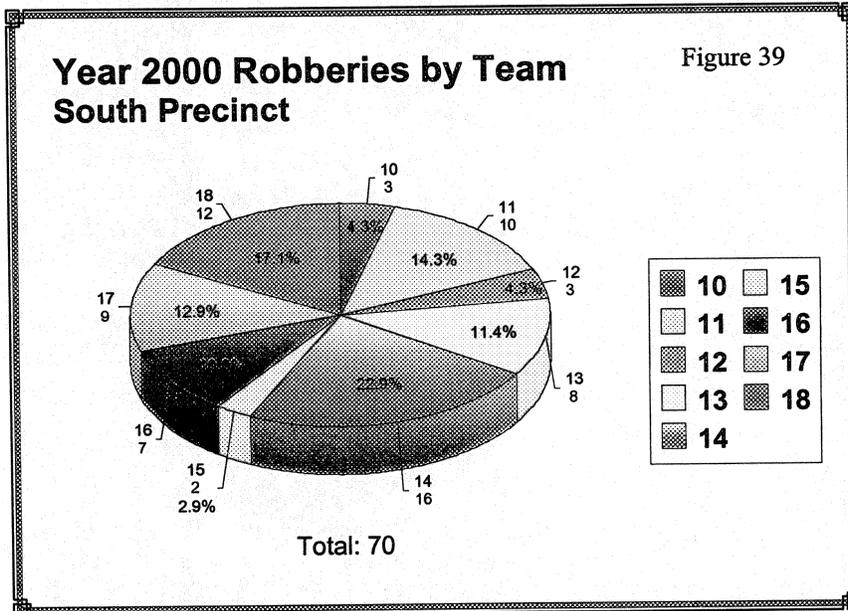


(Continued from page 49)

Table 9 and Figure 38 both represent the change in the number of robberies for each team from 1999 through 2000. During this time period, the North Precinct saw a reduction of 32 robberies within its team areas. Of the nine teams in the North Precinct, six saw decreases in the year 2000; while three posted increases. Due to the relatively small number of offenses in some of the teams, the percentile changes can be quite dramatic. Both Team Areas 5 and 7 saw a numeric increase of three cases during 2000. For Team 5, this equated to a 100% increase. For Team 7, this percentile increase was 20%. Team 1 had two additional robberies for an increase of 25%. The remainder of the teams all had decreases in their numbers. The largest decrease, both percentage and numerically, was posted by Team 8, with a decline of 12 cases for a percentage drop of 66.67%. This was followed by Team 3 with a 53.85% drop or a numeric decline of 7. Team 2 experienced a drop of 7 offenses for a 40.91% decrease. Team Area 6 saw its number of robberies decline by 20.69% or a numeric reduction of 6 cases. Team 9 reduced robberies by 33.33%, which equated to a -4 decline in offenses. The smallest reduction was posted by Team 4 which had 2 fewer robberies for a decline of 18.18%. An overall look at 2000 for the North Precinct teams shows that the 6 teams achieving reduction accounted for a total of 40 fewer robberies. This reduction was offset by the 3 teams combining for an increase of 8 cases; thereby effecting a net reduction of 32 robberies for the year and a percentile drop of 24.43%.

TEAM AREA ROBBERIES-SOUTH PRECINCT

The South Precinct is made up of Team Areas 10 through 18. Figure 39 shows the number and percentage of robberies for each team during 2000. The South Precincts 9 team areas combined for a total of 70 robberies during 2000. Of this total, Teams 11, 14, and 9, combined for 54.3% of the total robberies in the Precinct. Team Area 14 with 16 robberies accounted for 22.9% of the precinct total. Team 18 experienced 12 cases for 17.1% of the total, while Team 11 accounted for 14.3% with 10 robberies. Combined, these 3 teams had a numeric total of 38 of the South Precincts total of 70 robberies. Team 17 with 12.9% of the total experienced 9 cases. Team Area 13 logged 8 cases for 11.4% of all robberies. With 7 robberies, Team Area 16 accounted for 10% of the total. Both Team 10 and



accounted for 22.9% of the precinct total. Team 18 experienced 12 cases for 17.1% of the total, while Team 11 accounted for 14.3% with 10 robberies. Combined, these 3 teams had a numeric total of 38 of the South Precincts total of 70 robberies. Team 17 with 12.9% of the total experienced 9 cases. Team Area 13 logged 8 cases for 11.4% of all robberies. With 7 robberies, Team Area 16 accounted for 10% of the total. Both Team 10 and

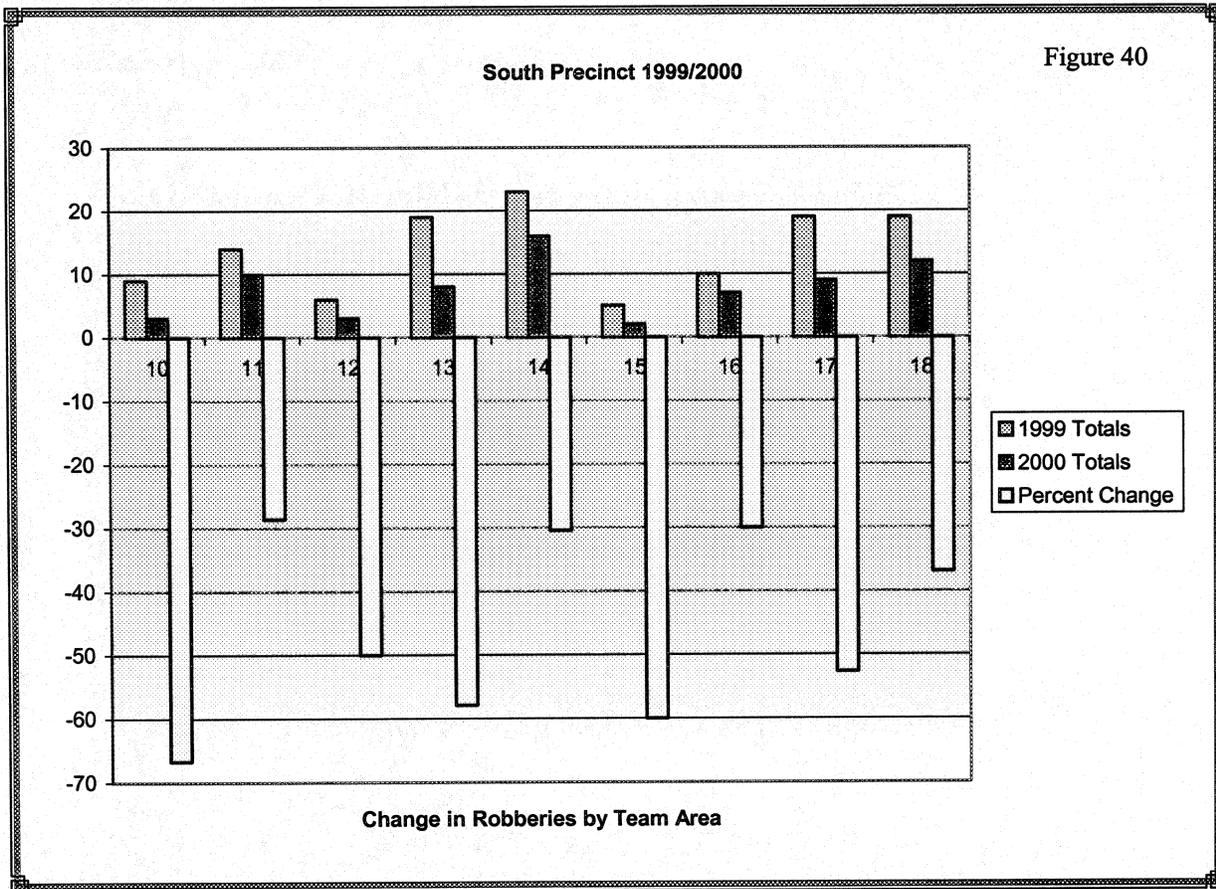
12 had 3 robberies during 2000 and each accounted for 4.3% of all cases. The smallest numbers were posted by Team Area 15 with two robberies in 2000 for a percentage of

(Continued on page 52)

Table 10

Team	1999 Total	2000 Total	Numerical Change	Percent Change
10	9	3	-6	-66.67
11	14	10	-4	-28.57
12	6	3	-3	-50.00
13	19	8	-11	-57.89
14	23	16	-7	-30.43
15	5	2	-3	-60.00
16	10	7	-3	-30.00
17	19	9	-10	-52.63
18	19	12	-7	-36.84
South Totals	124	70	-54	-43.55

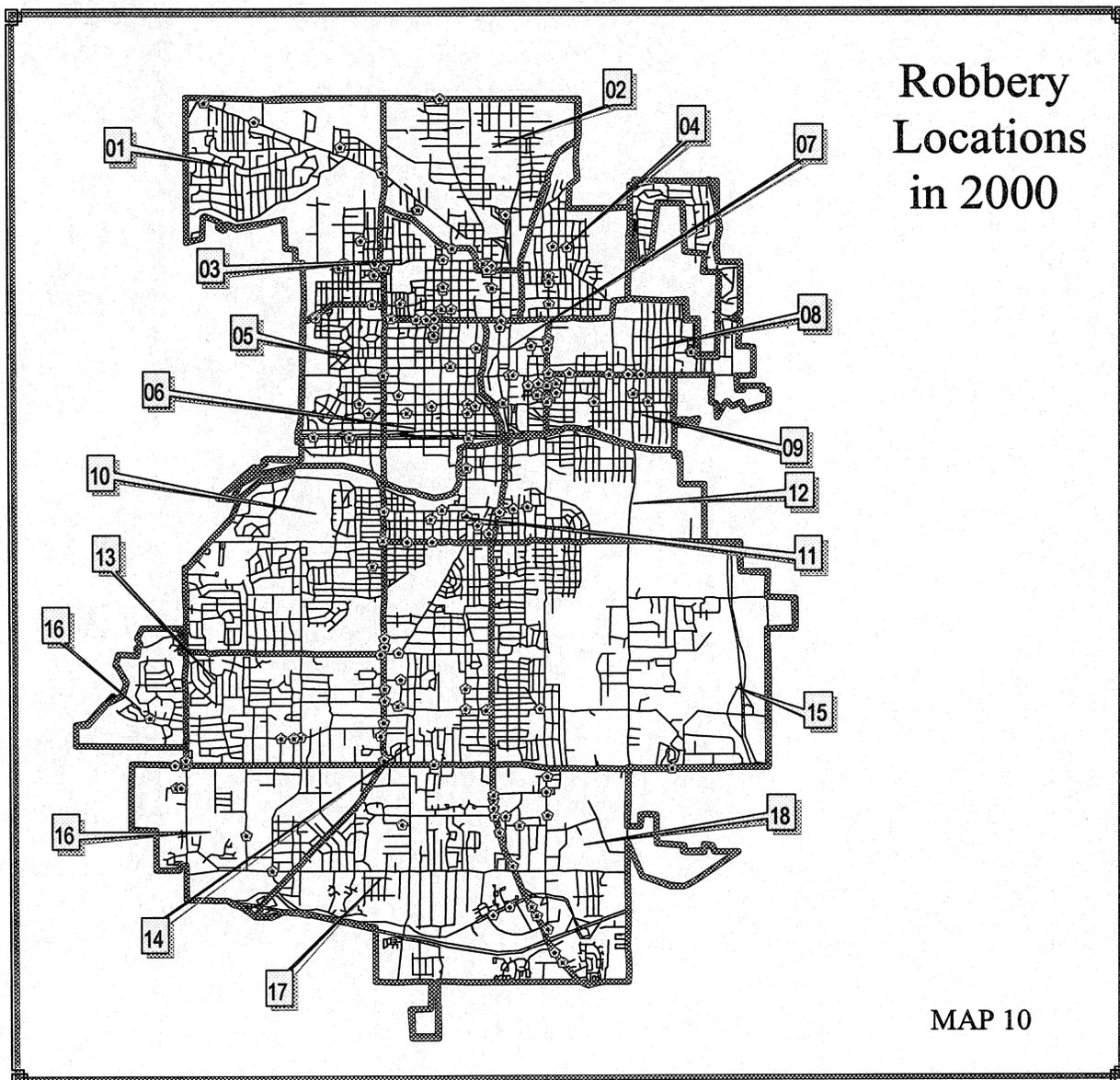
TEAM AREA ROBBERIES-SOUTH PRECINCT



(Continued from page 51)

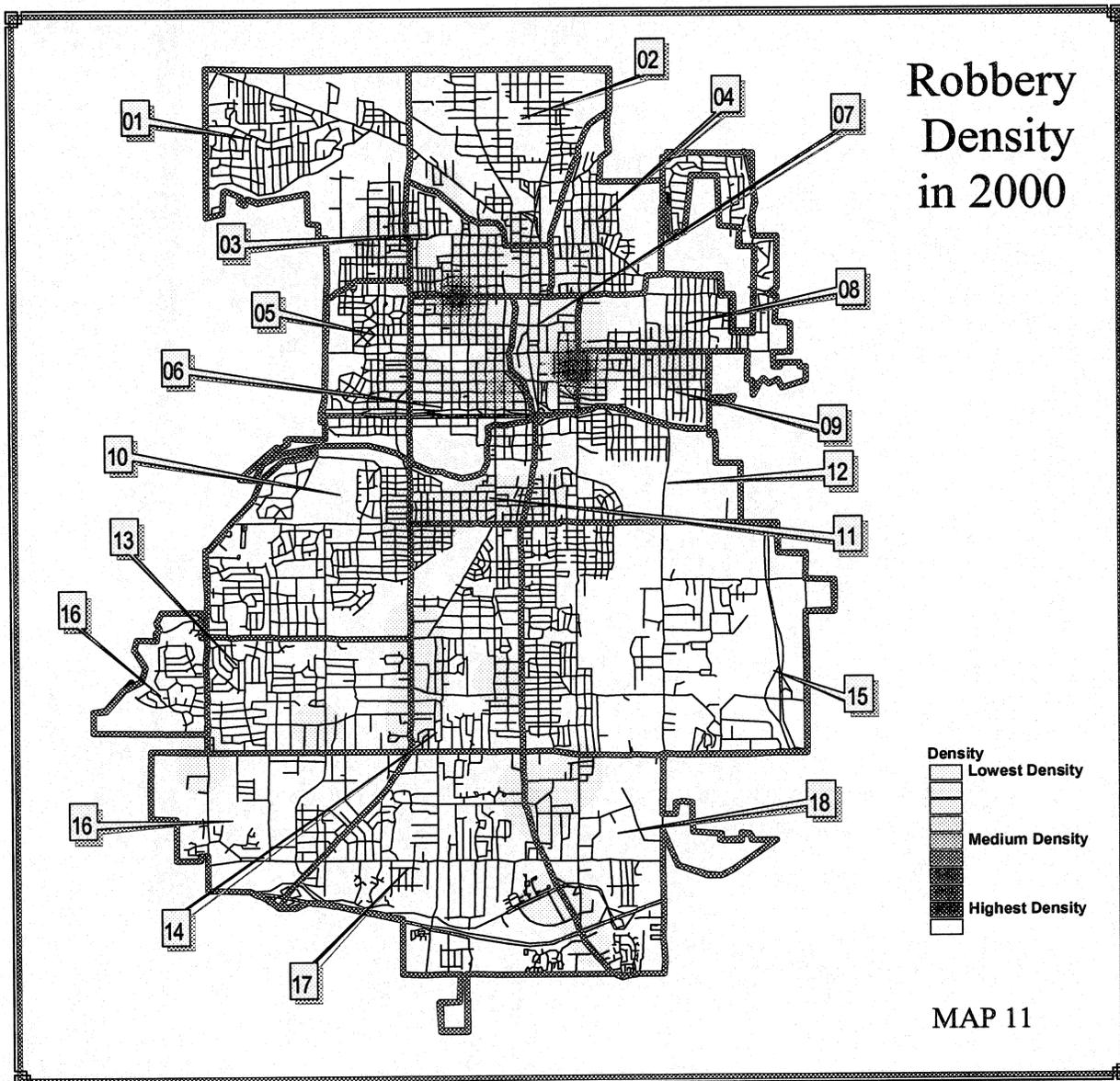
2.9%. The 3 teams with the lowest numbers, Teams 10,12 and 15, accounted for 11.5% of all robberies in 2000 or a numeric total of 8.

Table 10 and Figure 40 both show the change in robberies by team areas from 1999 through 2000. All teams in the South Precinct showed reductions in robberies during 2000. The overall reduction in the South Precinct during 2000 was a drop of 54 cases and a percentage decline of 43.55%. The largest numeric drop in 2000 was in Team 13 which logged 11 fewer robberies for a percentile change of 57.89%. This was followed by Team Area 17 with 10 fewer robberies or a percentage change of 52.63%. Team Areas 14 and 18 both experienced a reduction of -7 offenses during 2000. Team 18 had a 36.84% reduction and Team 14 posted a 30.43% change. Team 10 had the largest percentile drop with a 66.67% change, this equated to a numeric drop of -6 robberies. Team 11 logged 4 fewer cases for a 28.57% drop. Teams 12,15 and 16 all reduced robberies by 3 cases in 2000. Team 15 had a 60% drop. Team 12 had a 50% drop. Team 16 saw a 30% reduction. Of the citywide total of -85 robberies, the teams of the South Precinct accounted for -54 of this total or 63% of the total decline.



Map 10 shows the geographic location of robberies within the city of Lansing during 2000. When examining this map, a few characteristics present themselves. It appears as if the North Precinct has a more concentrated occurrence of robberies; whereas the South Precinct's seem to be spread throughout the area and occurring along major transportation corridors and not in the middle of residential areas. Map 11 shows the density of robberies in 2000. This map confirms what the location map suggests. The North Precinct contains 3 areas of higher density and of the 99 robberies in this precinct, 37 of them occurred in these 3 spots. These 3 hot spots form a triangle within a contiguous block of medium to high density which blankets parts of all team areas in the precinct. The South Precinct presents a differing pattern of robberies than its counterpart. There are a handful of areas of medium density

(Continued on page 54)



(Continued from page 53)

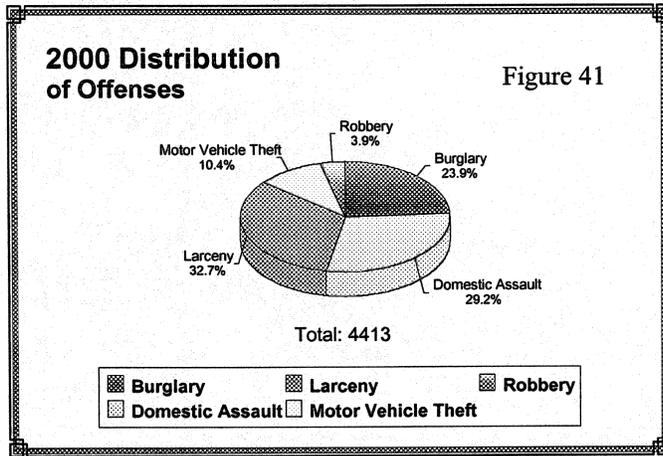
which occur throughout the precinct. The majority of the medium density areas follow or are centered on transportation corridors.

Some individual areas of focus can be identified from map 11. In the North Precinct, the neighborhoods centered near Saginaw/Pine show up as a hot spot. The highest density of robberies was in the neighborhoods centered on Michigan/Pennsylvania. The third hot spot is located in the neighborhoods centered around Lenawee/Grand but this area is a minor hot spot compared to the previous two. In the South Precinct, the areas stretching along Barnes and Mt. Hope from Martin Luther King to Washington and along Martin Luther King from Holmes to Jolly are identifiable. Finally, the area on Cedar south of Jolly Road extending to the city limits shows up prominently.

Conclusions

CONCLUSIONS

During 2000, Burglaries, Domestic Assaults, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Thefts, and Robberies produced 4413 total offenses citywide. Figure 41 and Table 11 show the breakdown



by percent and by number of each of the categories. Larceny made up the largest single category during 2000. Larceny accounted for 32.7% or 1,443 offenses. This was followed by Domestic Assault cases, which numbered 1,287 or 29.2% of the total. Offenses classified as a Burglary of some type made up 26.9% and numbered 1,056 out of the total. Motor Vehicle Thefts numbered 457, which equates to 10.4% of the total. The lowest numbers were in offenses classified as robberies. These offenses numbered 170 or 5.4% of the citywide total.

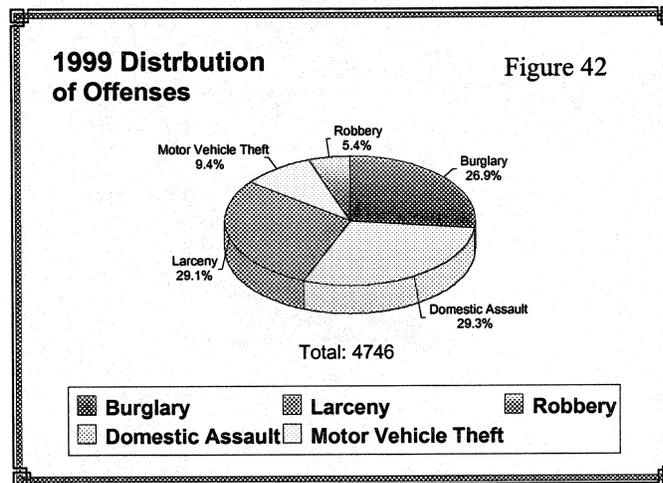


Figure 42 shows the breakdown for the city of the same crime classifications for 1999. During this time period, rankings of the number and percent of the totals remained the same. The most numerous offense in 1999 was Larceny, followed by Domestic Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and finally Robbery. Table 11 and Figure 43 allow us to look at the numeric and percentile changes in each offense category from 1999 to 2000. Overall, the city experienced a

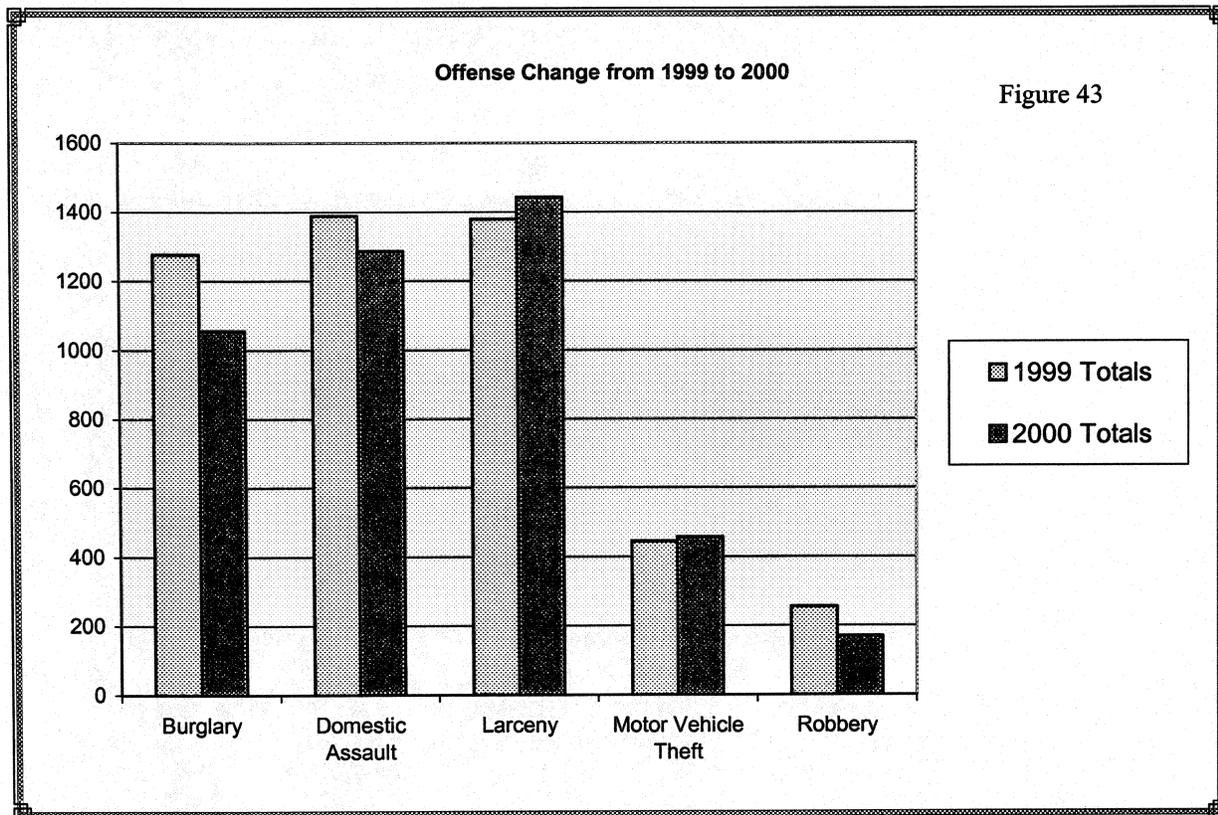
reduction in the total number of cases for these five categories. From a total 4746 cases in 1999, the number was reduced to 4,413 cases in 2000. The LPD achieved a 7.02% drop

Offenses	1999 Totals	2000 Totals	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Burglary	1277	1056	-221	-17.31
Domestic Assault	1389	1287	-102	-7.34
Larceny	1380	1443	63	4.57
Motor Vehicle Theft	445	457	12	2.70
Robbery	255	170	-85	-33.33
Total	4746	4413	-333	-7.02

through the reduction of 333 offenses during the year. This reduction was not across the board. Of the five categories examined, three posted decreases and two showed increases

(Continued on page 58)

CONCLUSIONS



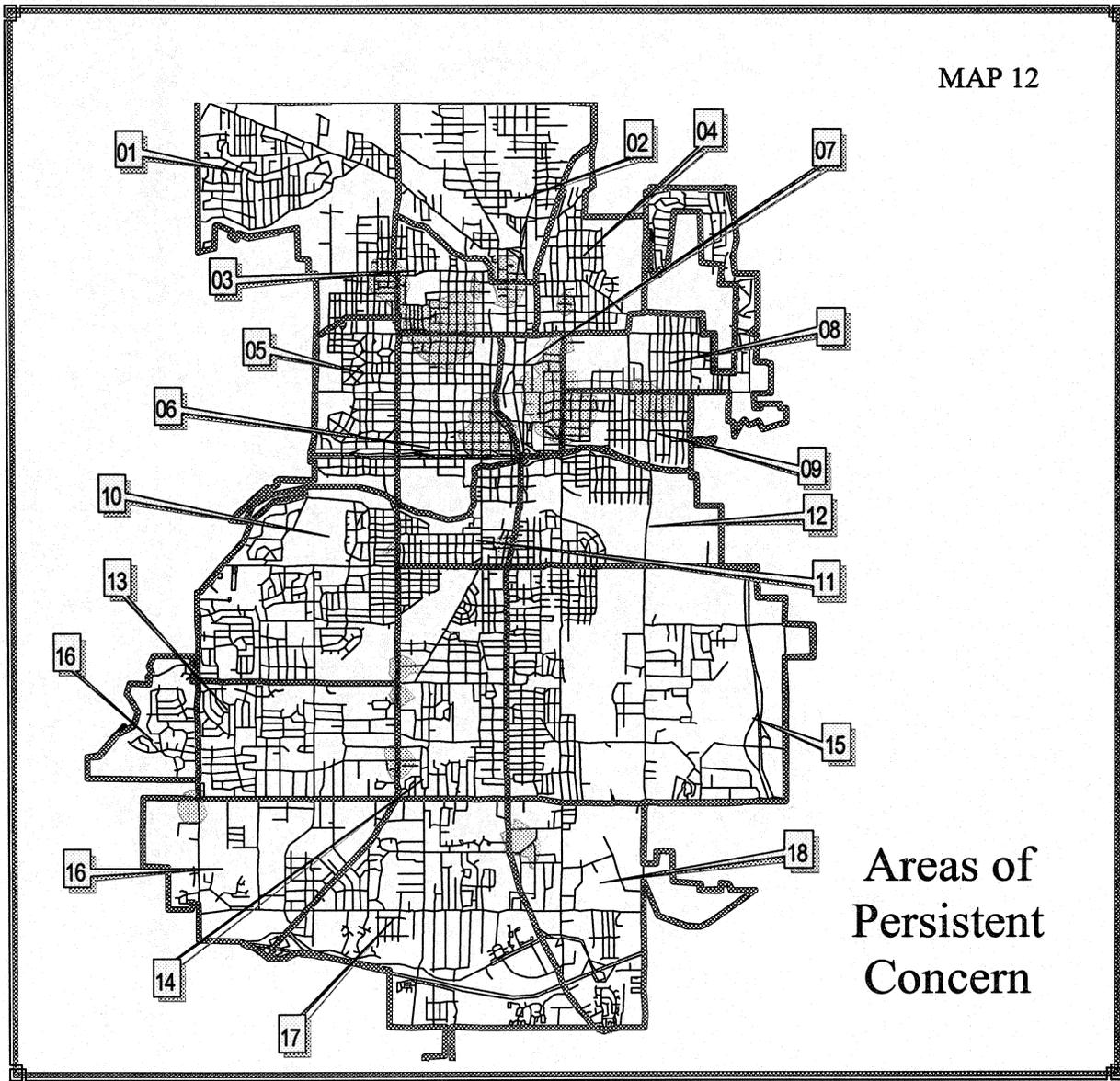
(Continued from page 57)

during 2000. Burglary showed the biggest decline in numbers; dropping a total of 221 cases for a percentage reduction of 17.31%. This was followed by Domestic Assaults which dropped 7.34%; which equates to a numeric drop of 102 cases. The final decrease was posted in offenses categorized as Robbery, which dropped by 85 cases for a percentage change of 33.33. During 2000 two categories posted increases in the number of occurrences. Motor Vehicle Theft showed the smallest increase with an addition of 12 cases in 2000 for a 2.7% increase. Larcenies, which is the largest component of these 5 categories, posted a net increase of 63 cases equating to an increase of 4.57%.

Throughout this report we have used maps to further our understanding of the relationship between geography and offenses. Map 12 is a compilation of the density maps for all of the categories. The map shows only those parts of the city in which the density of Larceny, Domestic Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Robbery was over 20 incidents per square mile. The parts of the city may in fact have densities of single offenses much higher than 20 per square mile but not for all of them. The 20 offenses per square mile criteria was chosen through trial and error and represents an attempt to identify a mid point between much of the city being chosen and very few places being chosen. Map 12 shows 12 separate areas within the city that have across the board high density. The majority of these, in terms

(Continued on page 59)

CONCLUSIONS



(Continued from page 58)

of size and number, are in the North Precinct. The large area bordering Teams 3 and 6 along Saginaw was identified as one of, if not the highest density area in each of the five categories. Other large areas in the North are the neighborhoods centered on Michigan/Pennsylvania and the neighborhoods around Grand and Lenawee. Of interest is the tendency of these areas of concern to split team boundaries. All but 1 of the 12 spill over into multiple team geographic areas.

Table 12

1999 / 2000 Burglaries by Type of Offense

CODE	1999 Totals	2000 Totals	Percent Change
2201	3	1	-66.67
2202	180	226	25.56
2203	6	15	150.00
2211	141	151	7.09
2212	734	526	-28.34
2213	213	137	-35.68
Total	1277	1056	-17.31

Table 13

1999 / 2000 Burglary Comparison

TEAM	1999 TOTAL	2000 TOTALS	PERCENT CHANGE
1	75	50	-33.33
2	69	44	-36.23
3	97	84	-13.40
4	72	58	-19.44
5	49	35	-28.57
6	92	65	-29.35
7	52	42	-19.23
8	54	23	-57.41
9	70	58	-17.14
NORTH TOTAL	630	459	-27.14
10	50	66	32.00
11	59	40	-32.20
12	70	48	-31.43
13	72	109	51.39
14	100	103	3.00
15	75	51	-32.00
16	92	87	-5.43
17	76	47	-38.16
18	52	46	-11.54
SOUTH TOTAL	646	597	-7.59
TOTALS	1276	1056	-17.24

Table 14

1999 / 2000 Domestic Assault Comparison

<i>Team</i>	<i>1999 Total</i>	<i>2000 Total</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
1	94	71	-24.47
2	46	68	47.83
3	104	88	-15.38
4	90	88	-2.22
5	50	49	-2.00
6	81	85	4.94
7	61	38	-37.70
8	18	19	5.56
9	51	65	27.45
North Totals	595	571	-4.03
10	52	54	3.85
11	62	51	-17.74
12	109	100	-8.26
13	120	86	-28.33
14	102	100	-1.96
15	62	73	17.74
16	97	108	11.34
17	124	100	-19.35
18	66	44	-33.33
South Totals	794	716	-9.82
Total	1389	1287	-7.34

Table 15

1999 / 2000 Larcenies by Type of Offense

CODE	1999 Totals	2000 Totals	Percent Change
2303	75	203	170.67
2304	20	3	-85.00
2305	194	366	88.66
2331	1	1	0.00
2332	141	125	-11.35
2333	500	378	-24.40
2334	449	367	-18.26
Total	1380	1443	4.57

Table 16

1999 / 2000 Larceny Comparison

Team	1999 Total	2000 Total	Percent Change
1	69	77	11.59
2	81	68	-16.05
3	73	65	-10.96
4	61	78	27.87
5	51	43	-15.69
6	79	102	29.11
7	80	78	-2.50
8	77	110	42.86
9	58	54	-6.90
North Totals	629	675	7.31
10	59	74	25.42
11	48	75	56.25
12	54	56	3.70
13	68	40	-41.18
14	91	104	14.29
15	123	132	7.32
16	55	60	9.09
17	169	136	-19.53
18	79	90	13.92
South Totals	746	767	2.82
Unassigned	5	1	N/A
Total	1380	1443	4.57

Table 17

1999 / 2000 Motor Vehicle Theft Comparison

<i>Team</i>	<i>1999 Total</i>	<i>2000 Total</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
1	20	32	60.00
2	34	21	-38.24
3	31	37	19.35
4	15	18	20.00
5	19	14	-26.32
6	50	46	-8.00
7	19	23	21.05
8	25	23	-8.00
9	11	18	63.64
North Totals	224	232	3.57
10	11	13	18.18
11	14	27	92.86
12	14	19	35.71
13	30	22	-26.67
14	30	22	-26.67
15	17	26	52.94
16	28	32	14.29
17	45	42	-6.67
18	32	22	-31.25
South Totals	221	225	1.81
Total	445	457	2.70

Table 18

2000 Motor Vehicle Theft by Scene

Scene	Total	Percent
APARTMENT	9	1.97
BAR/REST	2	0.44
CONV. STORE	8	1.75
GAS STATION	4	0.88
HOTEL/MOTEL	2	0.44
LOT/RAMP	186	40.70
MEDICAL FACILITY	1	0.22
OTHER	41	8.97
PARK/PLAYGROUND	1	0.22
SCHOOL	1	0.22
SINGLE FAMILY	29	6.35
STREET	71	15.54
YARD/LAWN	102	22.32
Total	457	100.00

Table 19

1999 / 2000 Robberies by Type of Offense

CODE	1999 Totals	2000 Totals	Percent Change
1201	127	96	-24.41
1202	116	63	-45.69
1203	4	2	-50.00
1204	0	1	100.00
1205	8	8	0.00
TOTAL	255	170	-33.33

Table 20

1999 / 2000 Robbery Comparison

<i>Team</i>	<i>1999 Total</i>	<i>2000 Total</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
1	8	10	25.00
2	13	6	-53.85
3	22	13	-40.91
4	11	9	-18.18
5	3	6	100.00
6	29	23	-20.69
7	15	18	20.00
8	18	6	-66.67
9	12	8	-33.33
North Totals	131	99	-24.43
10	9	3	-66.67
11	14	10	-28.57
12	6	3	-50.00
13	19	8	-57.89
14	23	16	-30.43
15	5	2	-60.00
16	10	7	-30.00
17	19	9	-52.63
18	19	12	-36.84
South Totals	124	70	-43.55
Total	255	169*	-33.73

*FIGURE DOES NOT INCLUDE 1 UNASSIGNED CASE

Appendix 2

2000 Crime Report

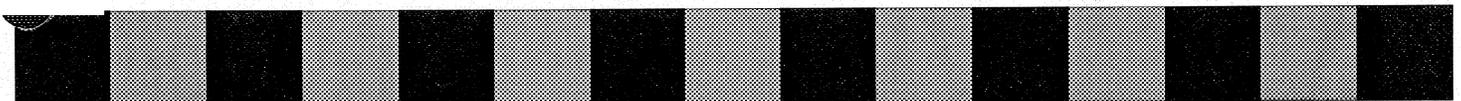
6 Month Addendum

January through June 2001

City of Lansing,
Police Department
Mark Alley,
Chief of Police

Prepared By:

Craig Anderson, Senior Analyst
Steve Person, Lieutenant
Technical Services Section
Lansing, Michigan



Introduction

This 6 Month Addendum is intended to be used in conjunction with the 2000 Crime Report. This addendum is organized by type of crime, including; Burglary, Domestic Abuse, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Robbery.

The Lansing Police Department is a dedicated leader in community policing and problem solving. We continually strive to work closely with Lansing's communities and neighborhoods through various ongoing problem solving initiatives.

The Lansing Police Department is comprised of approximately 379 employees: 264 sworn officers and 115 civilians. The 2000 Crime Report is a result of their cumulative efforts.

The 2000 Crime Report 6 Month Addendum is primarily derived from statistics housed and maintained by the Lansing Police Department. Offense totals represent the number of events and not the number of victims. The typical geographic area used for aggregation is the Team Area. The city of Lansing is made up of 18 team areas contained within 2 precincts. The North Precinct consists of teams 1 through 9. The South Precinct consists of teams 10 through 18. Figure 1 depicts the team areas for the entire city during 2000.

* It should be noted that the percentages shown throughout this report will not always add up to 100%. This is a function of the rounding mechanism in the charting software used for this program. The rounding error will always be .1 % plus or minus. In order to remove this error, percentages would have to be shown with multiple decimal places; thus making the charts unreadable. The decision was made to accept the small error in order to retain readability.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	2
Map Locations	3
Burglary	5
Domestic Assault	12
Larceny	19
Motor Vehicle Theft	26
Robbery.....	33

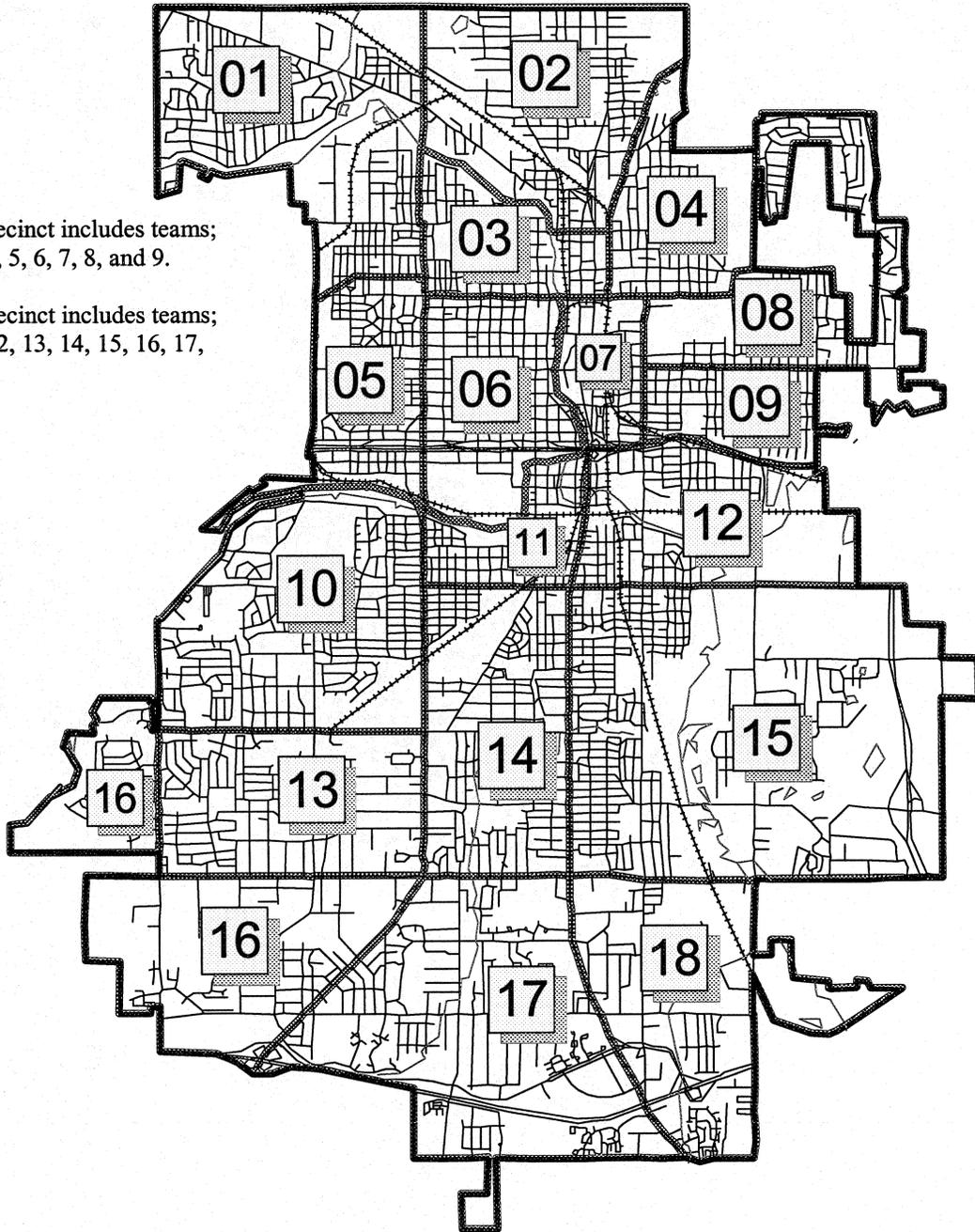
Location of Maps

Map 1-LPD Team Areas.....	4
Map 2-Burglary Locations.....	10
Map 3-Burglary Density	11
Map 4-Domestic Assault Locations.....	17
Map 5-Domestic Assault Density	18
Map 6-Larceny Locations.....	24
Map 7-Larceny Density	25
Map 8-Motor Vehicle Theft Locations.....	31
Map 9-Motor Vehicle Theft Density	32
Map 10-Robbery Locations	38
Map 11-Robbery Density	39

Lansing Police Department Team Areas

North Precinct includes teams;
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

South Precinct includes teams;
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
and 18.



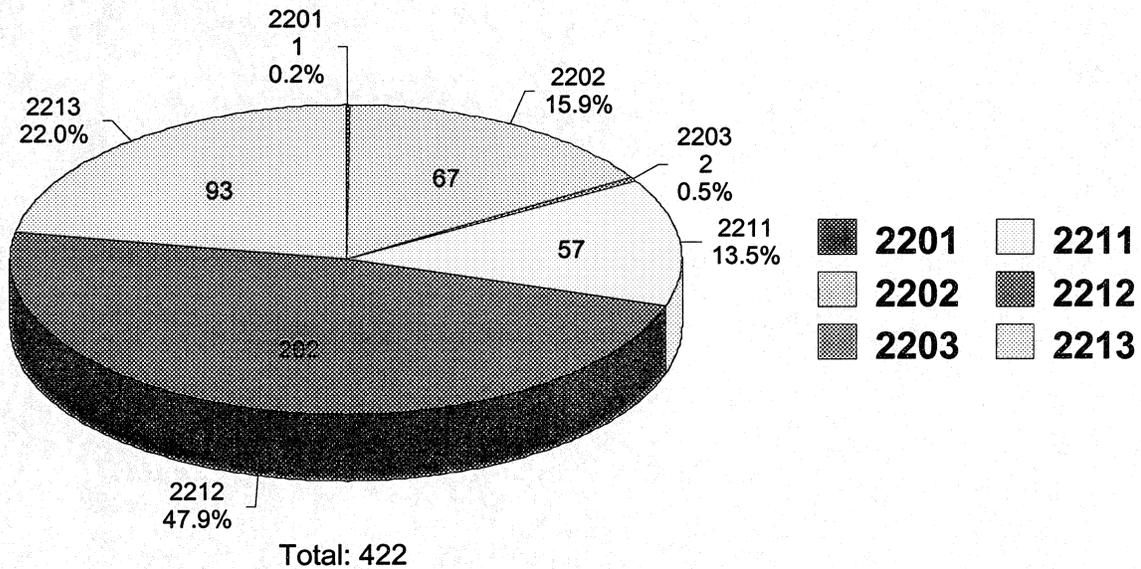
MAP 1

Burglary

Burglary was defined as all offenses assigned the following LEMS codes: 2201 (Obsolete), 2202 (Breaking and Entering Unoccupied Dwelling), 2203 (Entering without Breaking), 2211 (Home Invasion 1st Degree), 2212 (Home Invasion 2nd Degree), and 2213 (Breaking and Entering a Business)

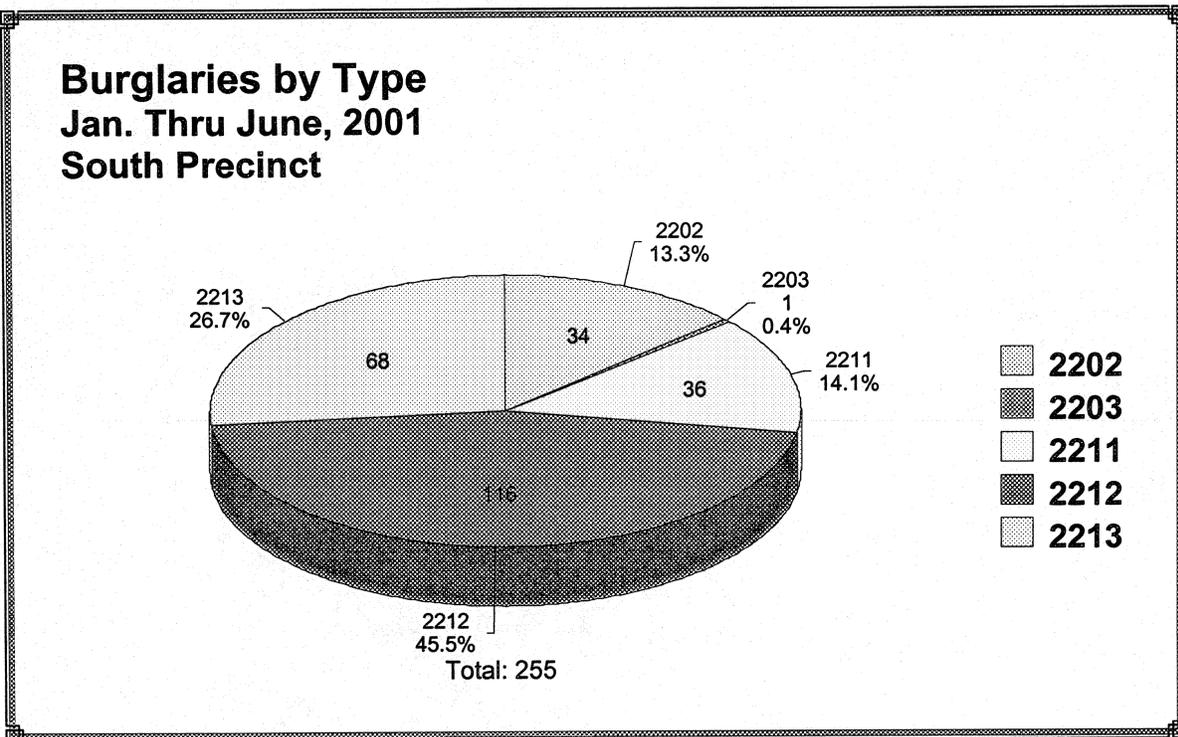
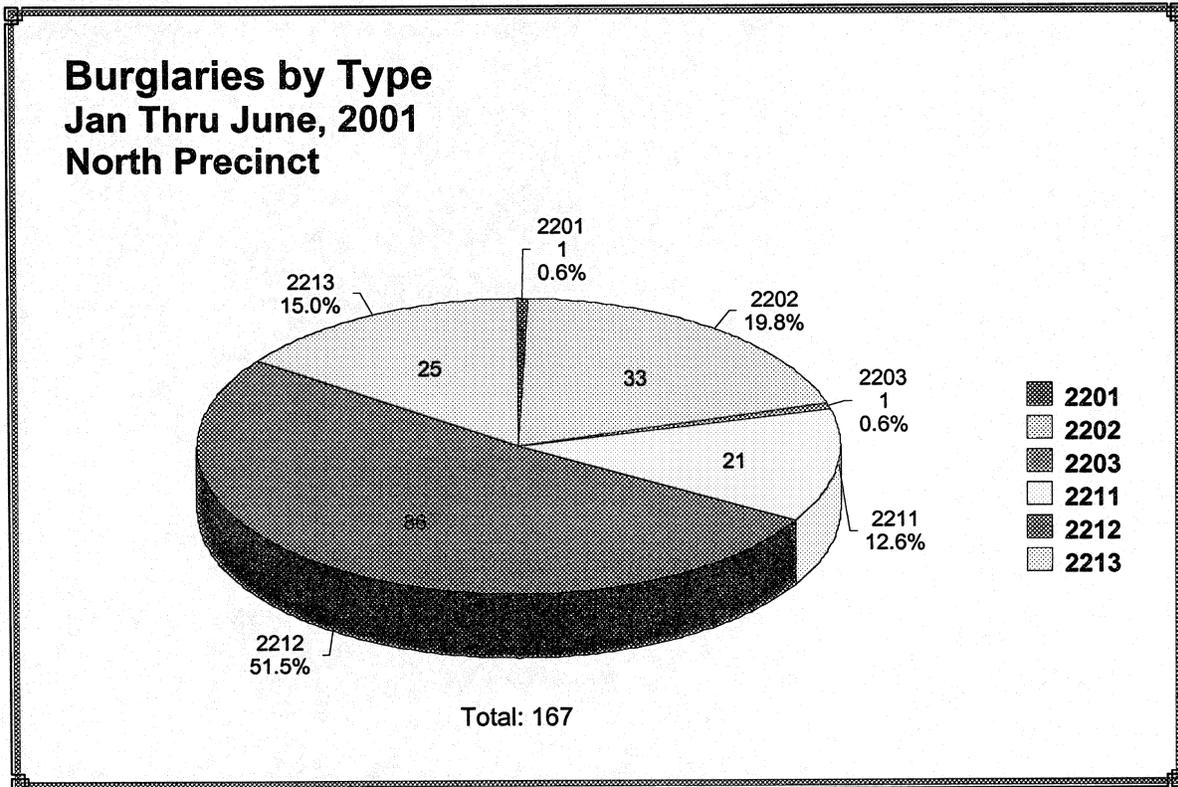
Burglary by Type

**Burglaries by Type
Jan. Thru June, 2001**

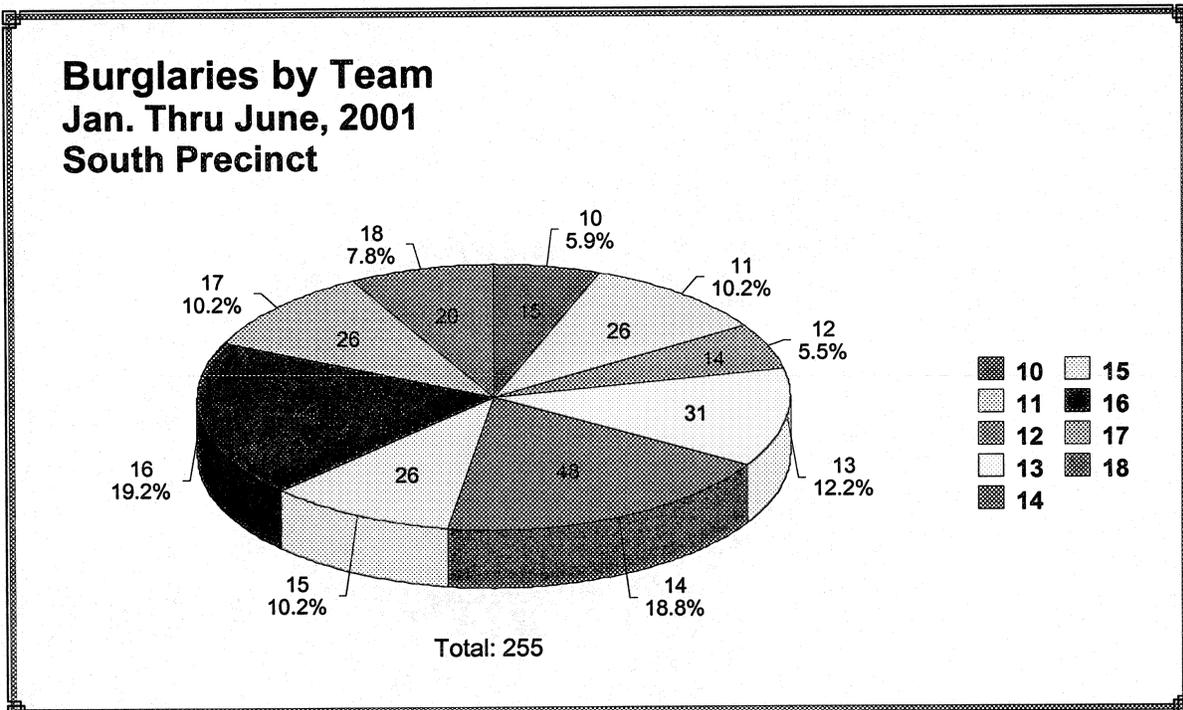
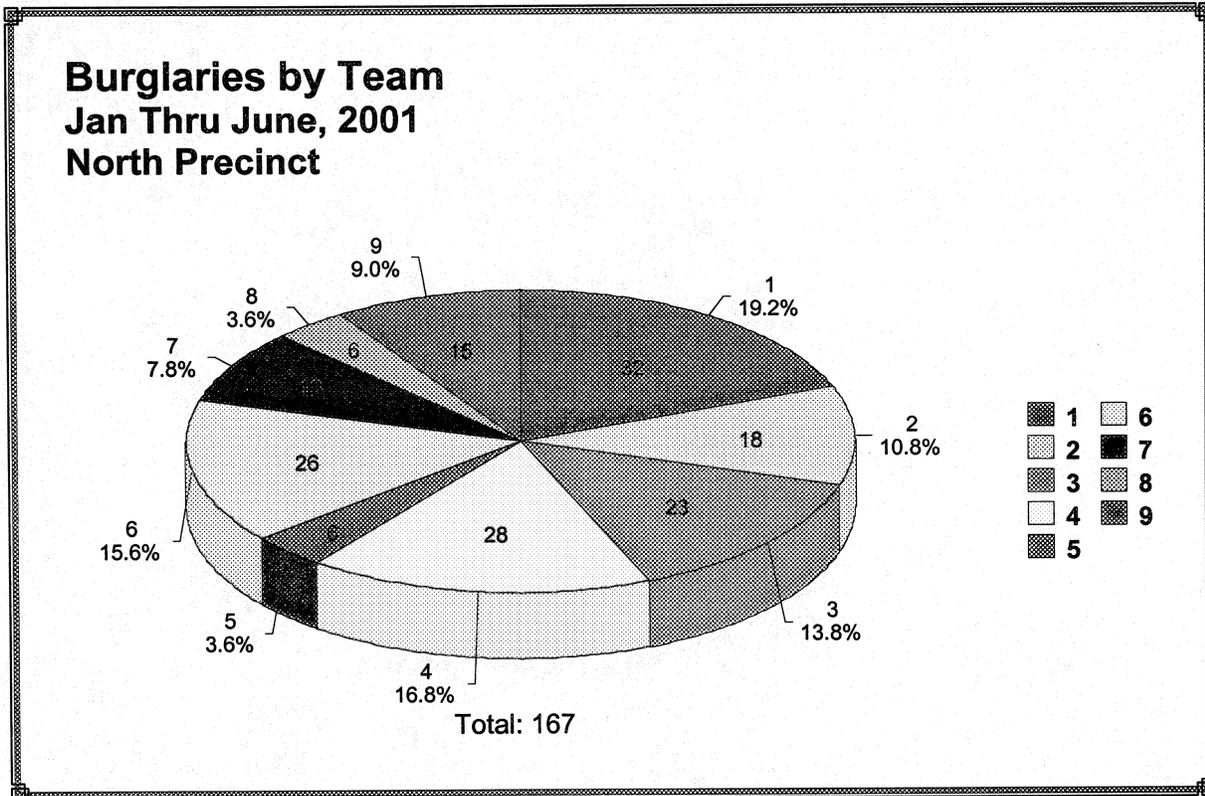


Code	1st Half, 2001 Total	Percent
2201	1	0%
2202	67	16%
2203	2	0%
2211	57	14%
2212	202	48%
2213	93	22%
Total	422	100%

Burglary by Type by Precinct



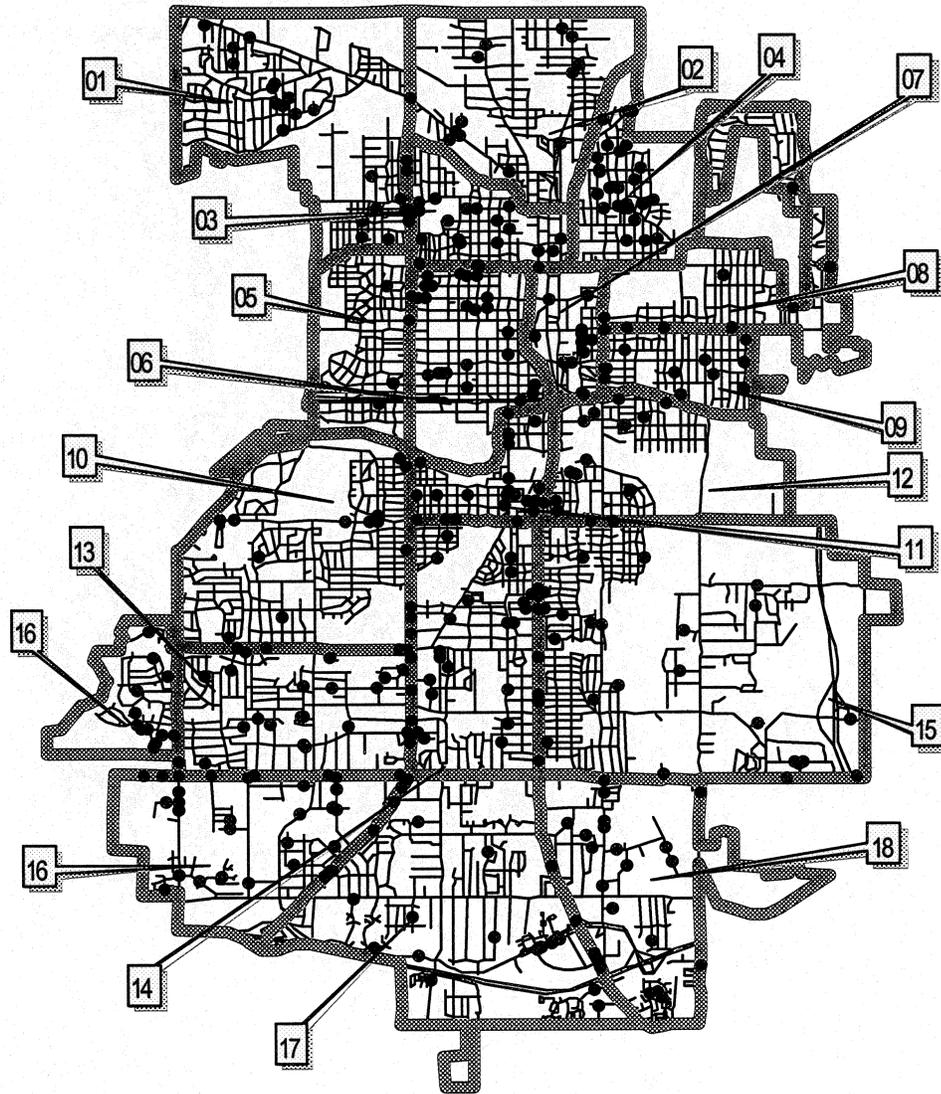
Burglary by Team



Burglary by Team

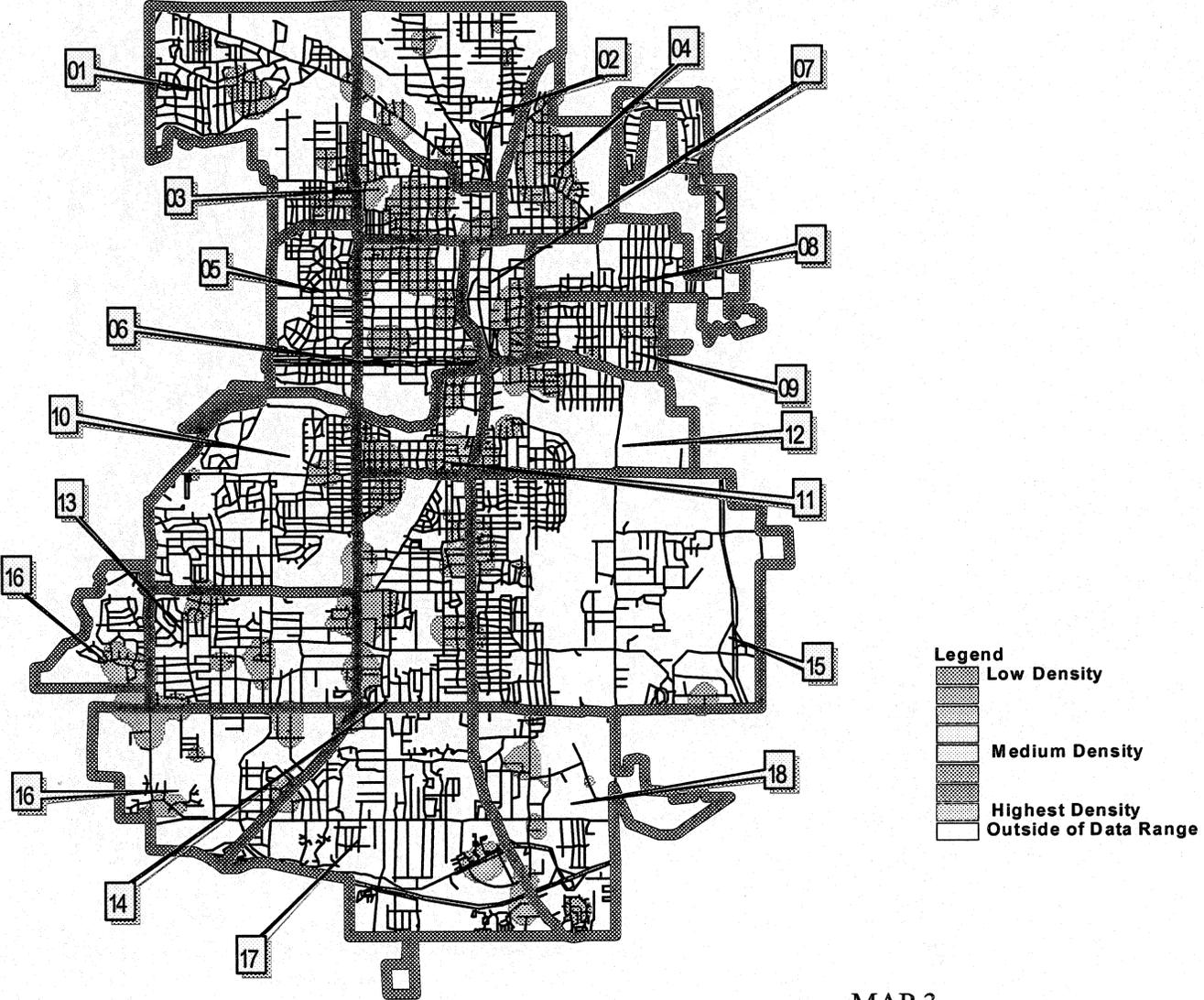
Team	1st Half, 2001 Total	% of Precinct Total	% of City Total
1	32	19%	8%
2	18	11%	4%
3	23	14%	5%
4	28	17%	7%
5	6	4%	1%
6	26	16%	6%
7	13	8%	3%
8	6	4%	1%
9	15	9%	4%
North Total	167	100%	40%
10	15	6%	4%
11	26	10%	6%
12	14	5%	3%
13	31	12%	7%
14	48	19%	11%
15	26	10%	6%
16	49	19%	12%
17	26	10%	6%
18	20	8%	5%
South Total	255	100%	60%
Total	422		100%

Burglary Locations January through June 2001



MAP 2

Burglary Density January through June 2001



MAP 3

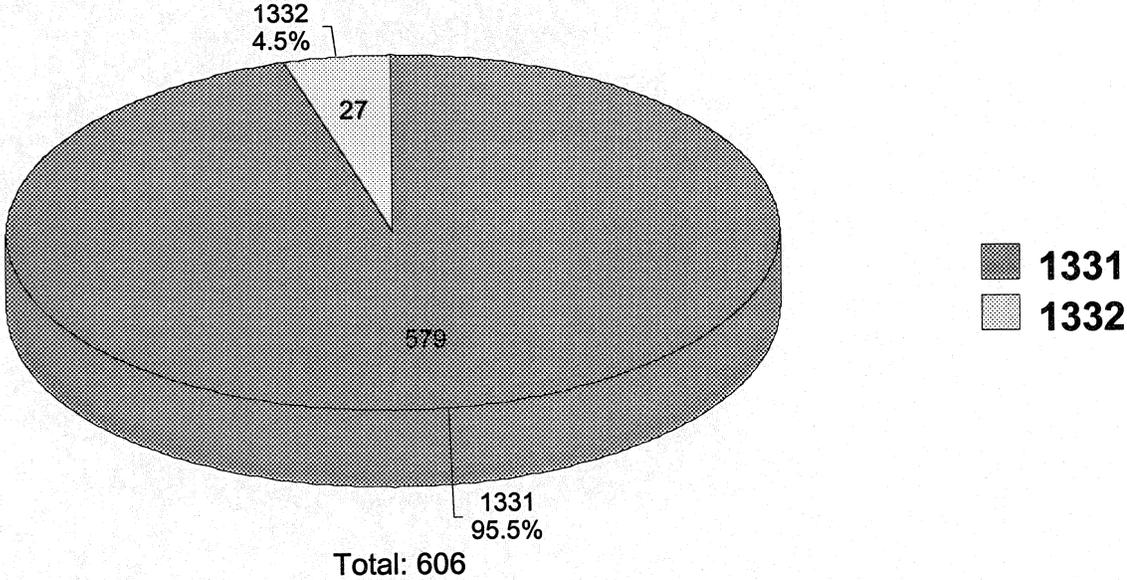
Domestic Assault

Domestic Assault was defined as all offenses assigned the following LEMS codes: 1331 (Simple Domestic Assault & Battery) and 1332 (Domestic Aggravated Assault - No Weapon).*

* It should be noted that some felony assault crimes for which the relationship between victim and assailant may fit definitions of domestic assault cannot be accurately tracked. As such, this data is not reflected in crime totals for Domestic Assault.

Domestic Assault by Type

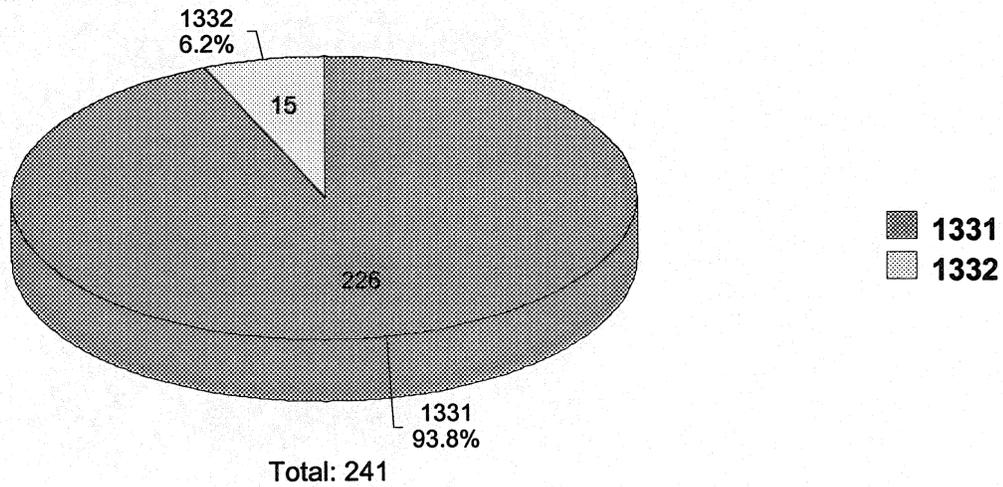
**Domestic Assault by Type
Jan. Thru June, 2001**



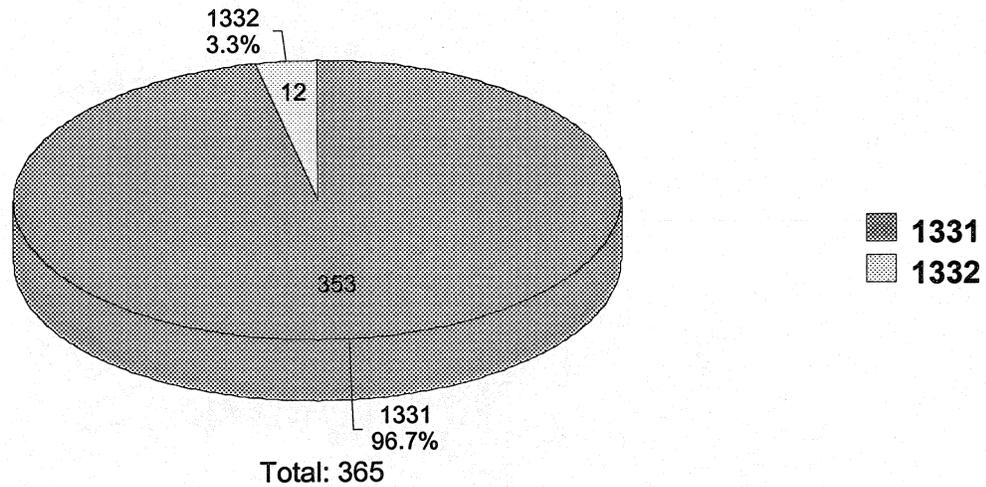
Code	1st Half, 2001 Total	Percent
1331	579	96%
1332	27	4%
Total	606	100%

Domestic Assault by Type by Precinct

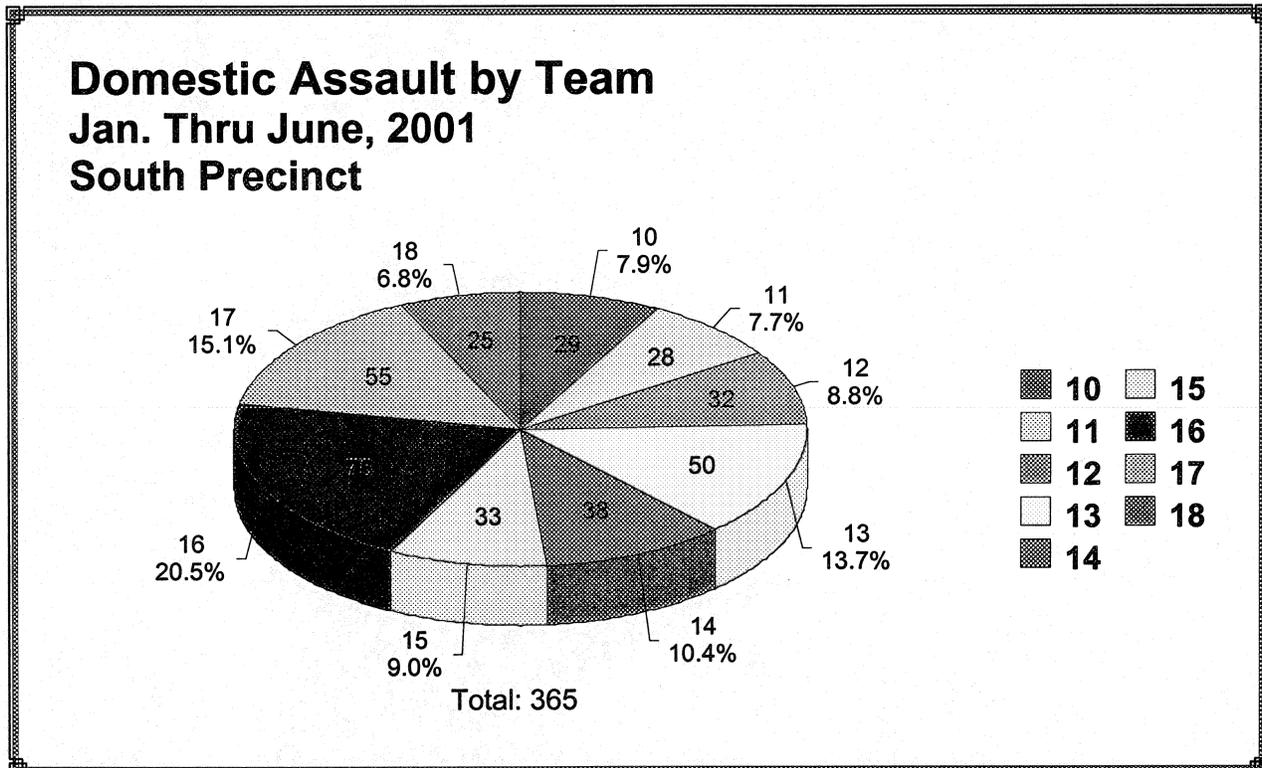
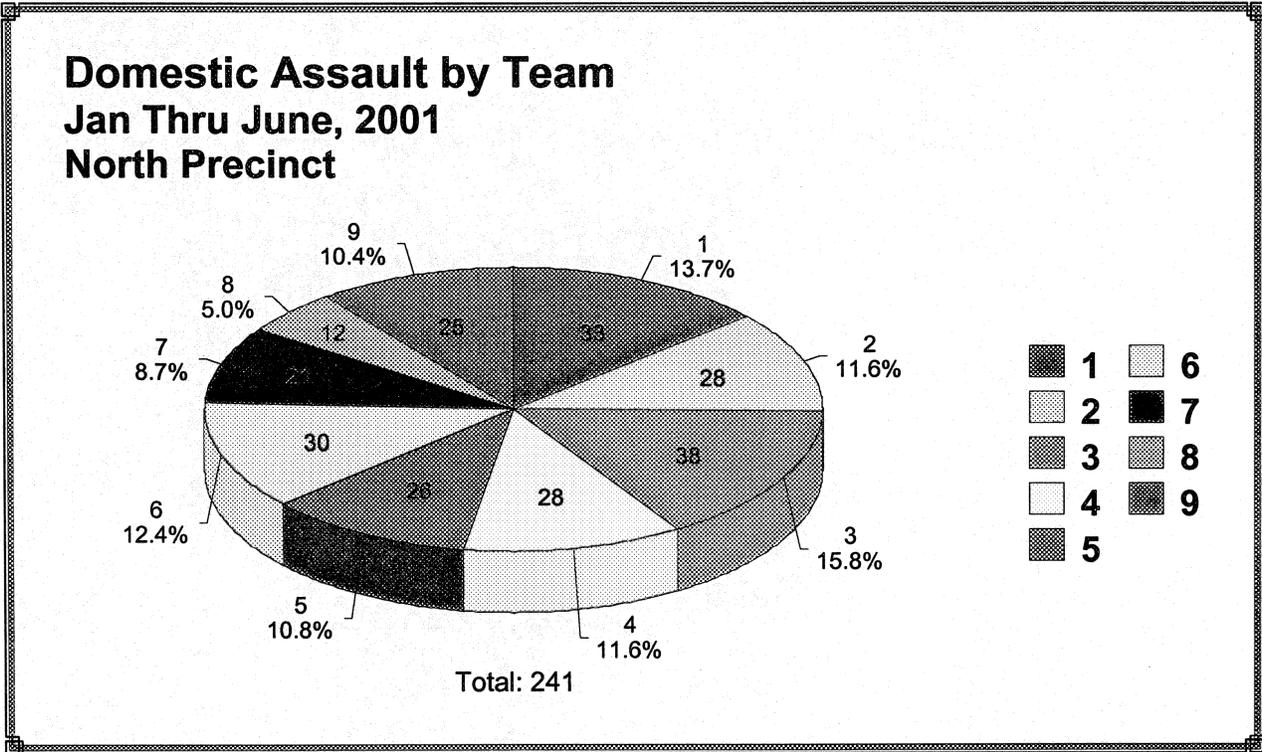
Domestic Assault by Type
Jan Thru June, 2001
North Precinct



Domestic Assault by Team
Jan Thru June, 2001
South Precinct



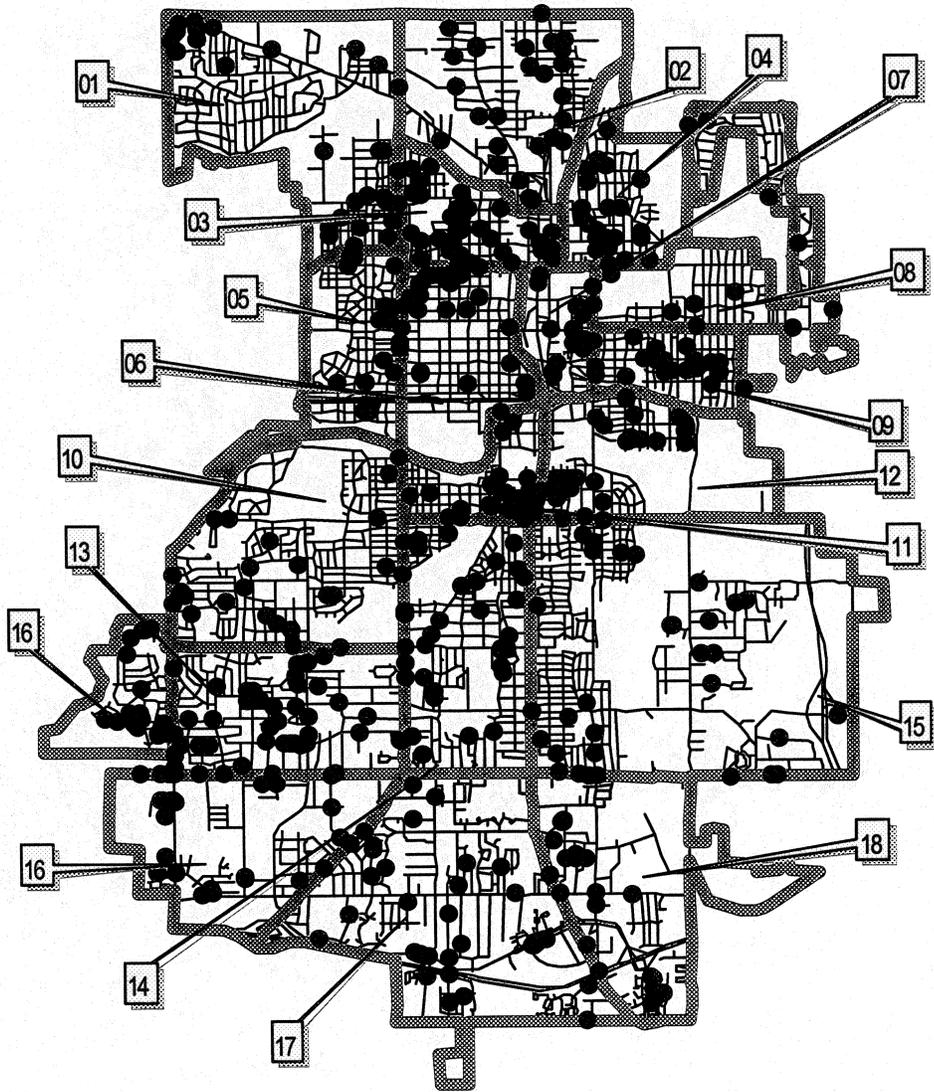
Domestic Assault by Team



Domestic Assault by Type

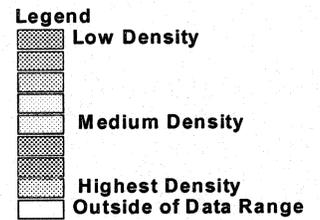
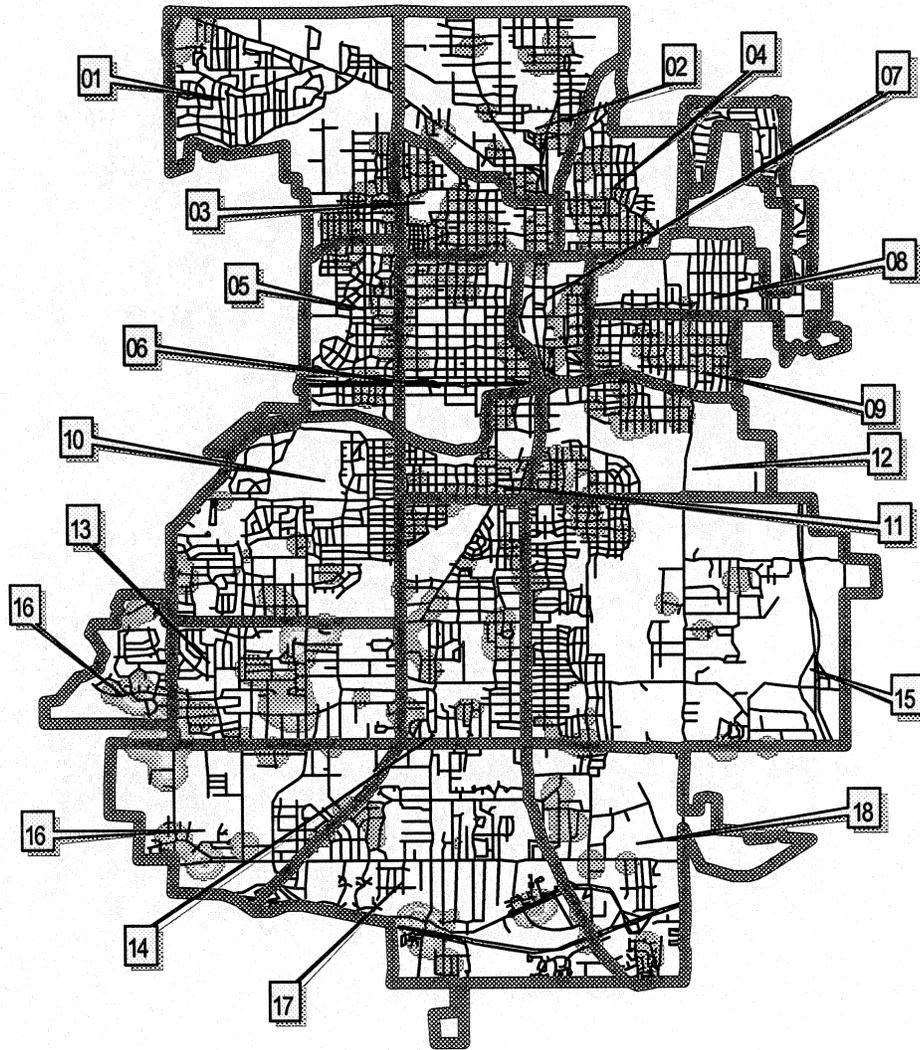
<i>Team</i>	<i>1st Half, 2001 Total</i>	<i>% of Precinct Total</i>	<i>% of City Total</i>
1	33	14%	5%
2	28	12%	5%
3	38	16%	6%
4	28	12%	5%
5	26	11%	4%
6	30	12%	5%
7	21	9%	3%
8	12	5%	2%
9	25	10%	4%
North Total	241	100%	40%
10	29	8%	5%
11	28	8%	5%
12	32	9%	5%
13	50	14%	8%
14	38	10%	6%
15	33	9%	5%
16	75	21%	12%
17	55	15%	9%
18	25	7%	4%
South Total	365	100%	60%
Total	606		100%

Domestic
Assault
Locations
January
through June
2001



MAP 4

Domestic Assault Density January Through June 2001

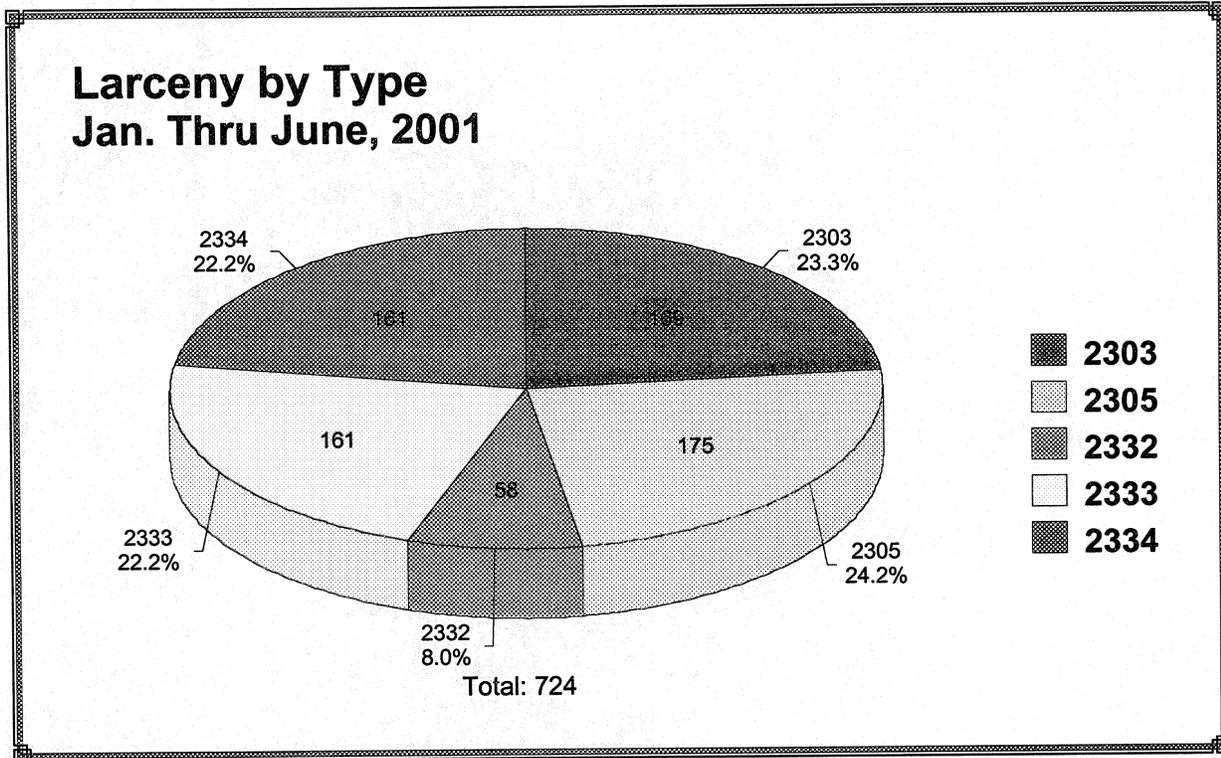


MAP 5

Larceny

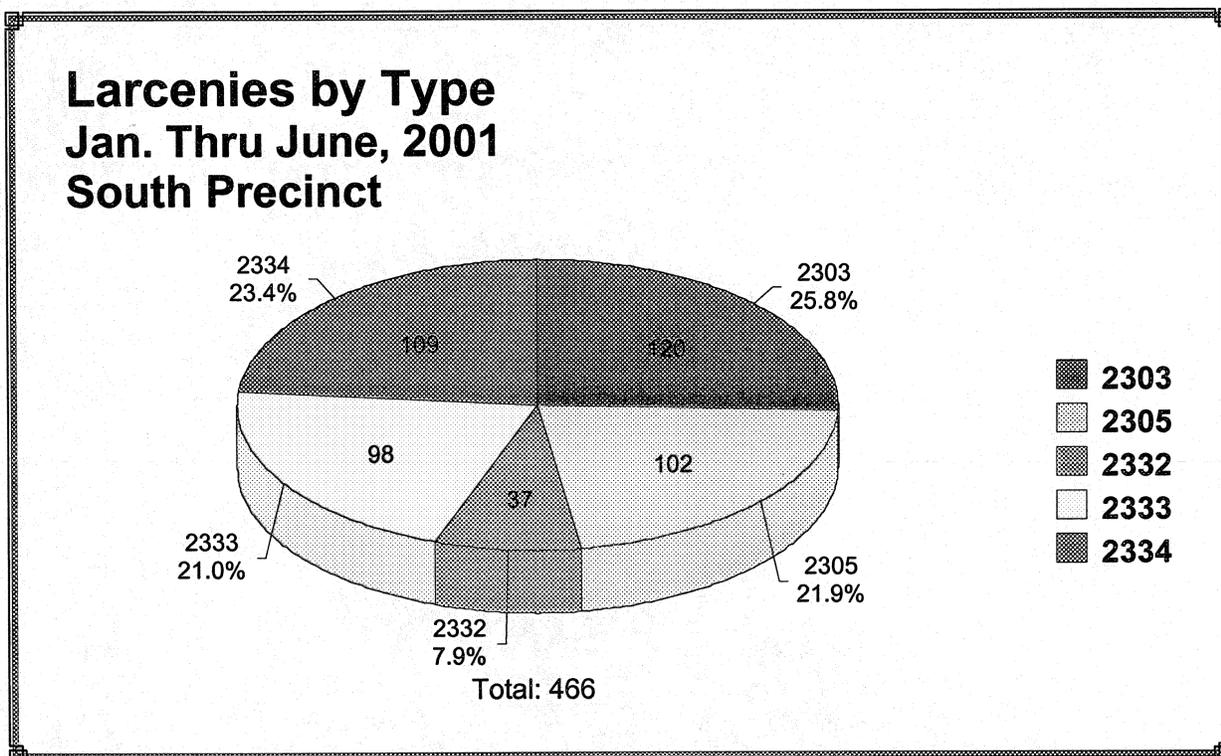
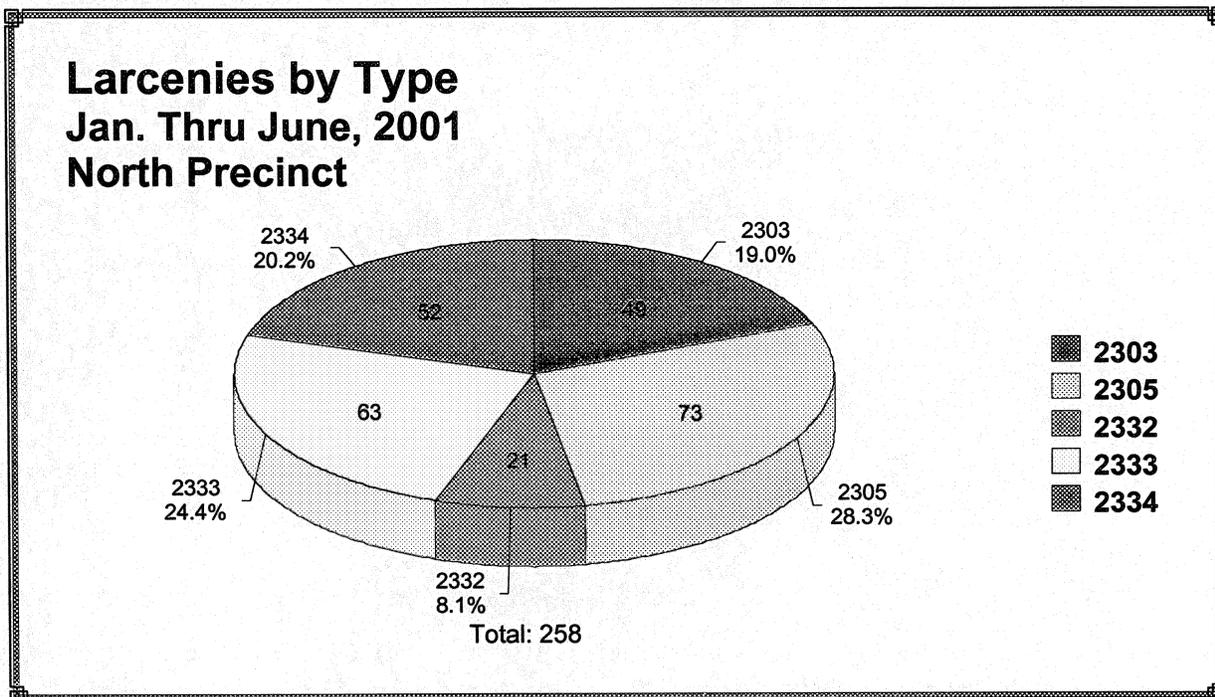
Larceny was defined as all offenses assigned the following LEMS codes: 2303 (Larceny of Auto Parts), 2304 (Larceny form Motor Vehicle \$5.00 or more), 2305 (Larceny form Motor Vehicle— Breaking and Entering with Damage), 2331 (Larceny form Motor Vehicle 1st Degree), 2332 (Larceny form Motor Vehicle 2nd Degree), 2333 (Larceny form Motor Vehicle 3rd Degree), and 2334 (Larceny form Motor Vehicle 4th Degree).

Larceny by Type



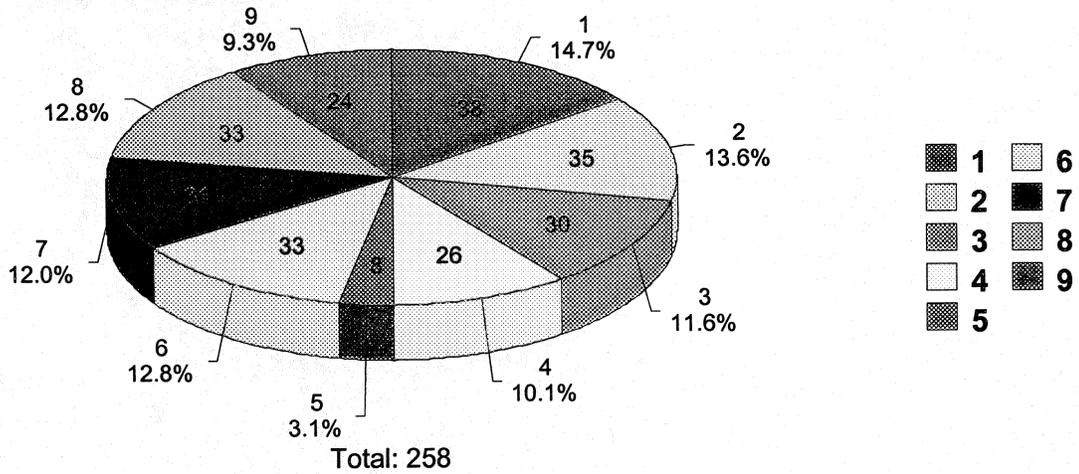
Code	1st Half, 2001 Total	Percent
2303	169	23%
2305	175	24%
2332	58	8%
2333	161	22%
2334	161	22%
Total	724	100%

Larceny by Type by Precinct

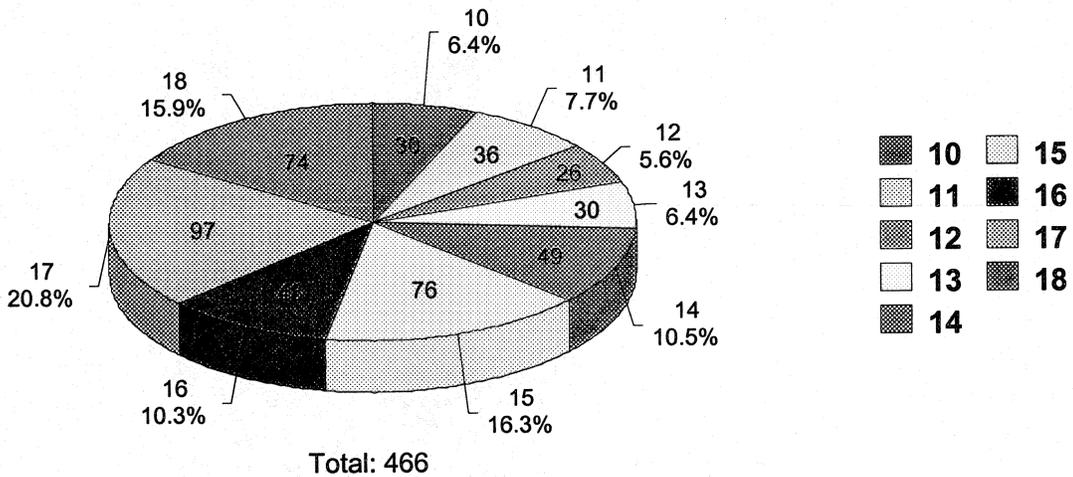


Larceny by Team

**Larcenies by Team
Jan. Thru June, 2001
North Precinct**



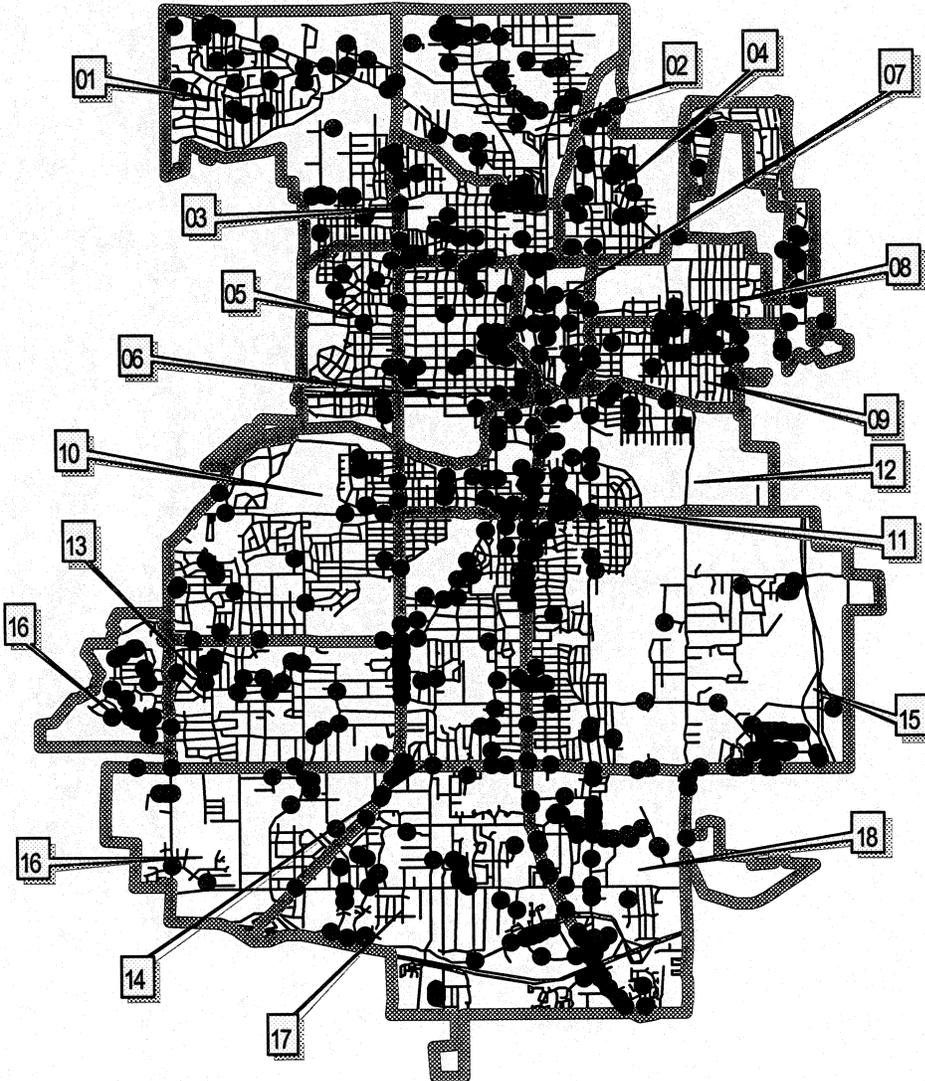
**Larcenies by Team
Jan. Thru June, 2001
South Precinct**



Larceny by Team

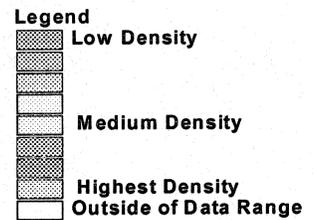
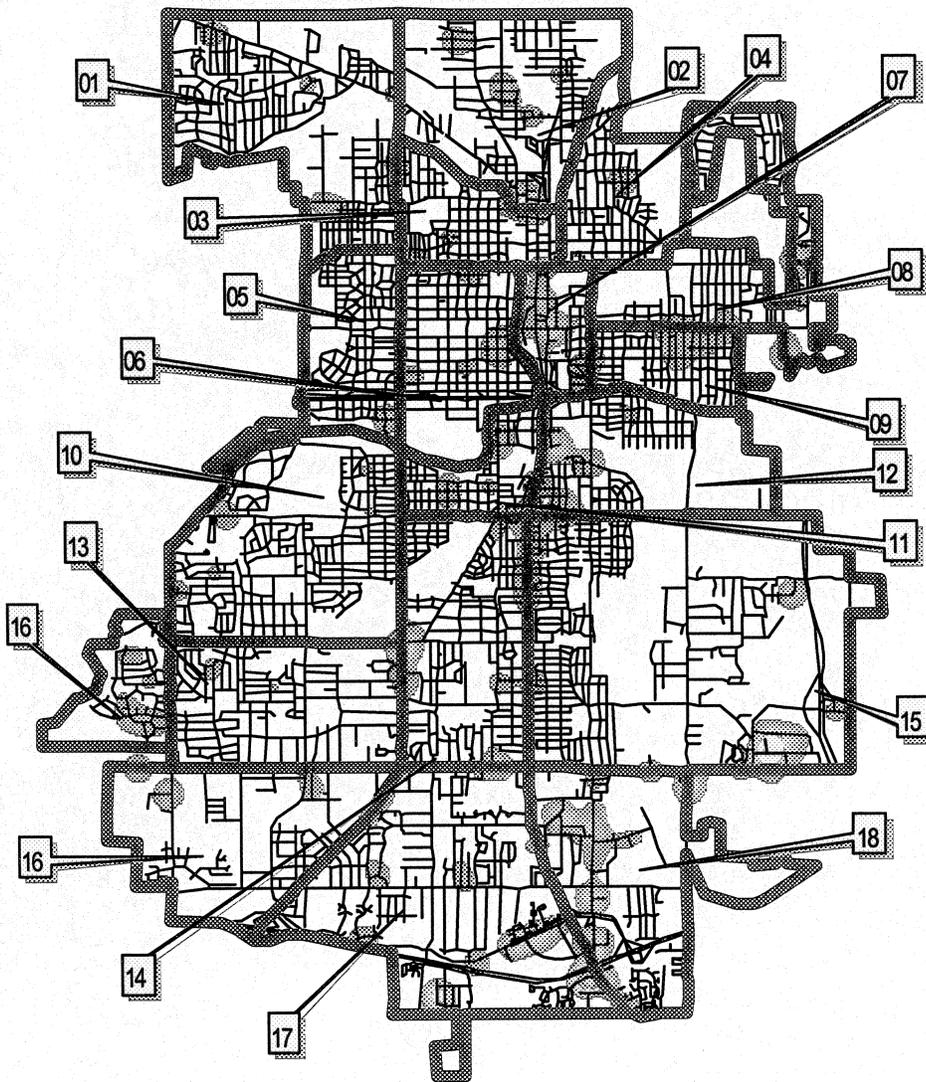
Team	1st Half, 2001 Total	% of Precinct Total	% of City Total
1	38	15%	5%
2	35	14%	5%
3	30	12%	4%
4	26	10%	4%
5	8	3%	1%
6	33	13%	5%
7	31	12%	4%
8	33	13%	5%
9	24	9%	3%
North Total	258	100%	36%
10	30	6%	4%
11	36	8%	5%
12	26	6%	4%
13	30	6%	4%
14	49	11%	7%
15	76	16%	10%
16	48	10%	7%
17	97	21%	13%
18	74	16%	10%
South Total	466	100%	64%
Total	724		100%

Larceny
Locations
January
through
June
2001



MAP 6

Larceny Density January through June 2001



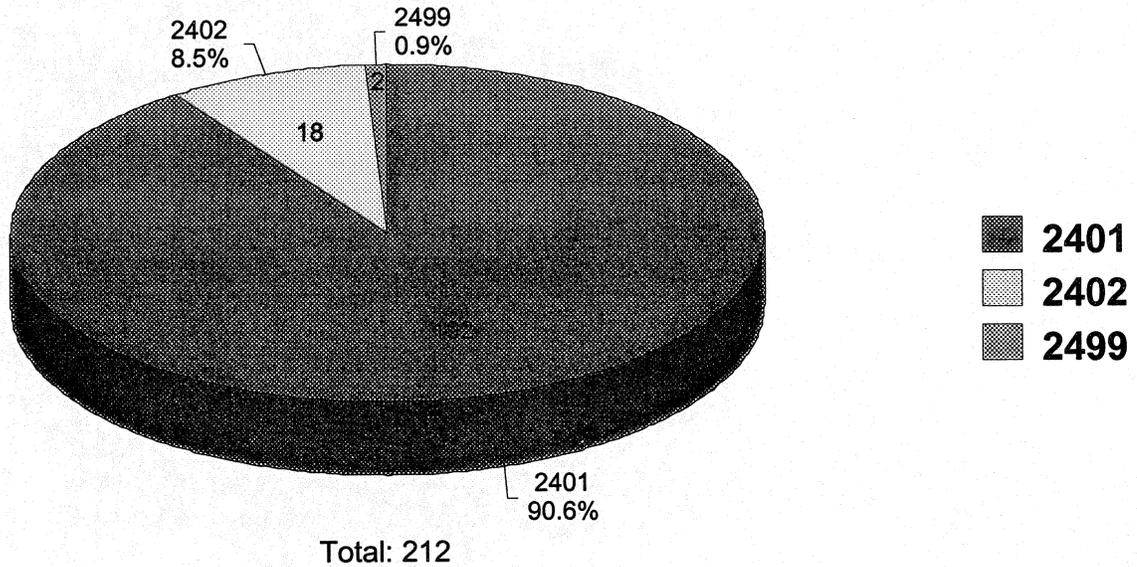
MAP 7

Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor Vehicle Theft was defined as all offenses assigned the following LEMS codes: 2401 (Taking Possession and Driving Away of Motor Vehicle), 2402 (Use Motor Vehicle without Authority but without Intent to Steal (joyriding)), 2499 (Motor Vehicle Theft (other)).

Motor Vehicle Theft by Type

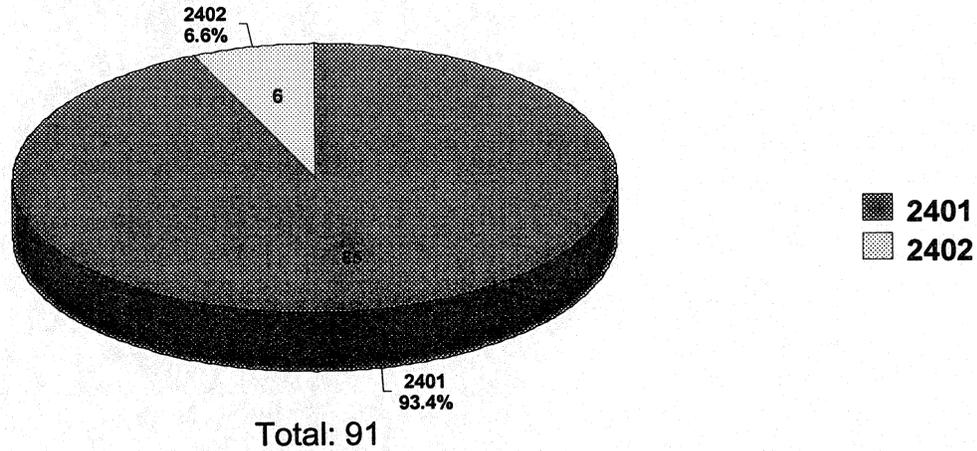
**Motor Vehicle Theft by Type
Jan. Thru June, 2001**



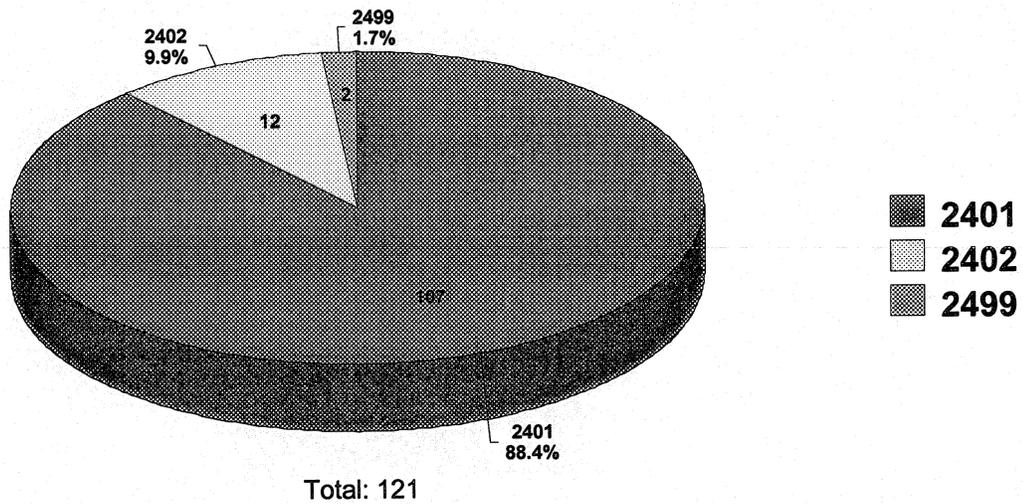
Code	1st Half, 2001 Total	Percent
2401	192	91%
2402	18	8%
2499	2	1%
Total	212	100%

Motor Vehicle Theft by Type by Precinct

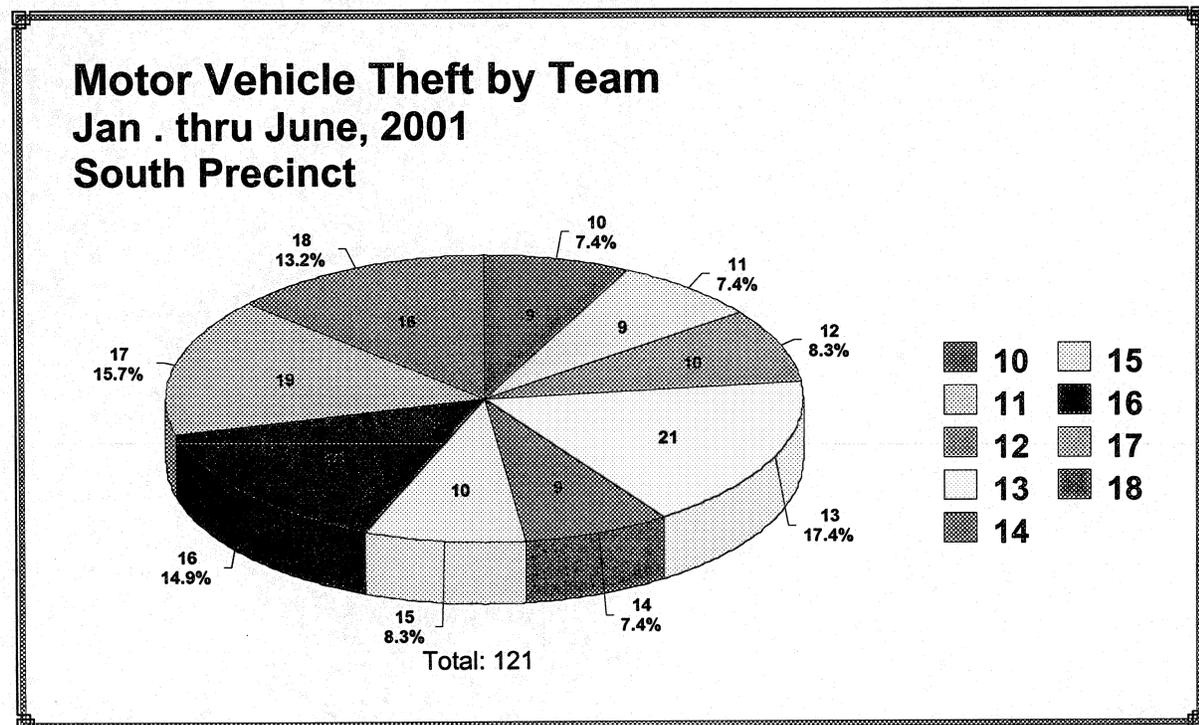
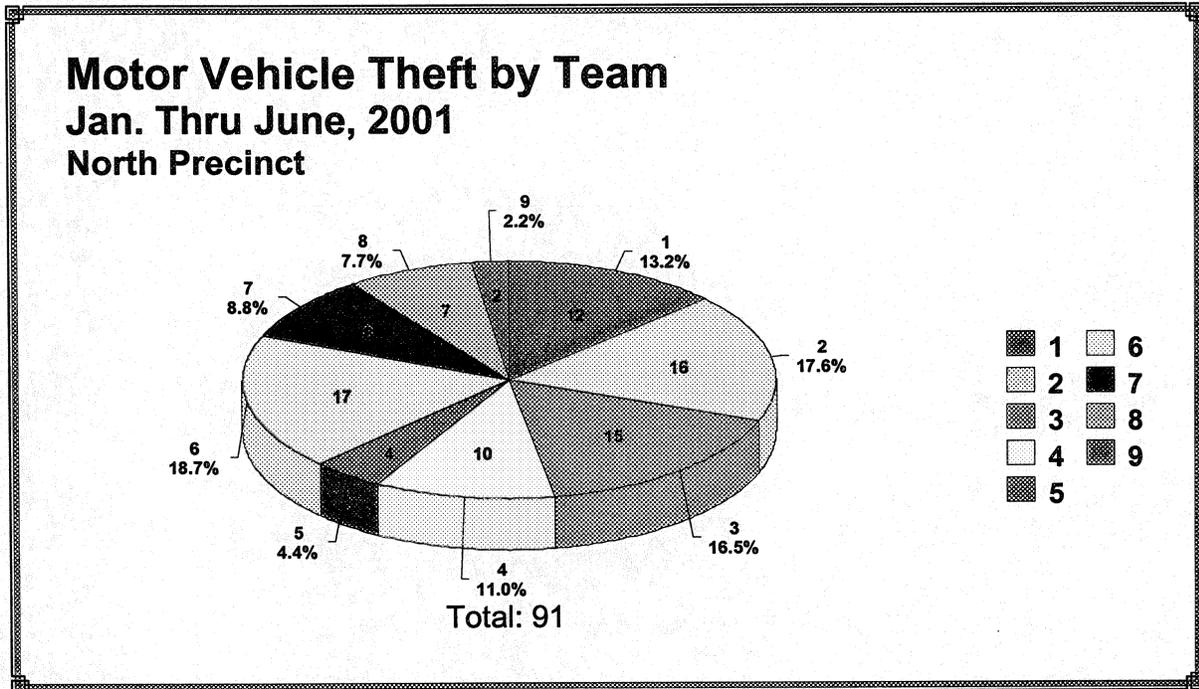
Motor Vehicle Theft by Type
Jan. Thru June , 2001
North Precinct



Motor Vehicle Theft by Type
Jan. Thru June, 2001
South Precinct



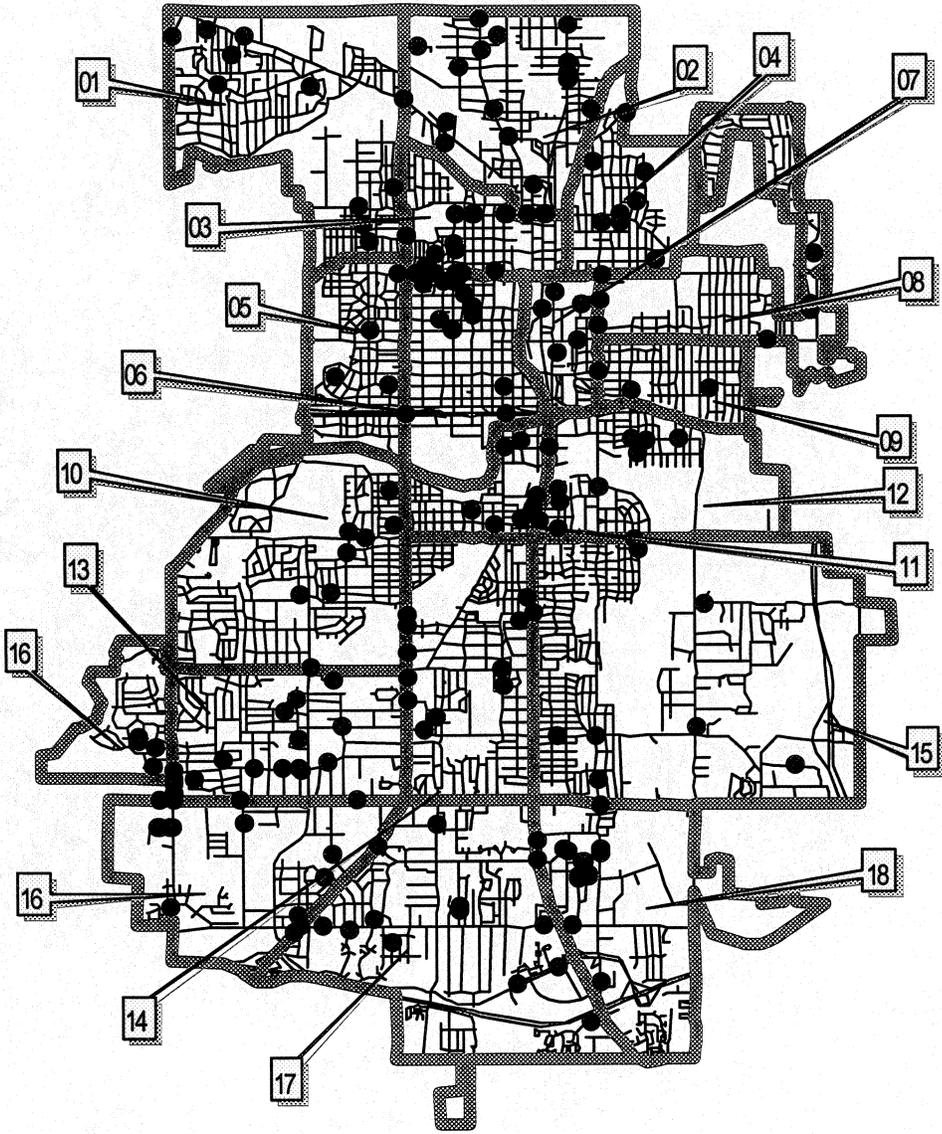
Motor Vehicle Theft by Team



Motor Vehicle Theft by Team

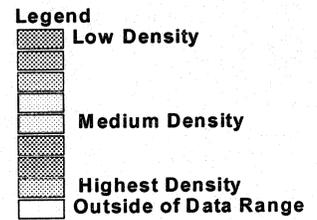
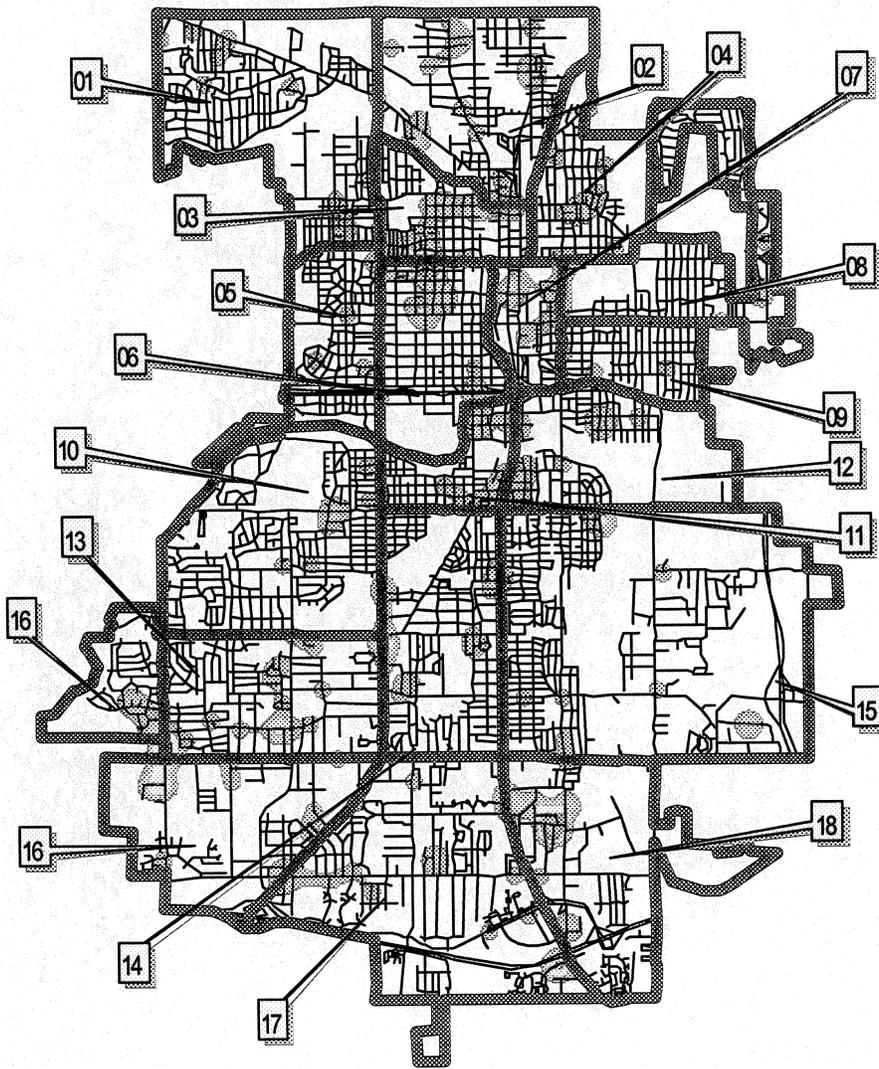
Team	1st Half, 2001 Total	% of Precinct Total	% of City Total
1	12	13%	6%
2	16	18%	8%
3	15	16%	7%
4	10	11%	5%
5	4	4%	2%
6	17	19%	8%
7	8	9%	4%
8	7	8%	3%
9	2	2%	1%
North Total	91	100%	43%
10	9	7%	4%
11	9	7%	4%
12	10	8%	5%
13	21	17%	10%
14	9	7%	4%
15	10	8%	5%
16	18	15%	8%
17	19	16%	9%
18	16	13%	8%
South Total	121	100%	57%
Total	212		100%

Motor Vehicle
Theft
Locations
January
through June
2001



MAP 8

Motor Vehicle Theft Density January through June 2001



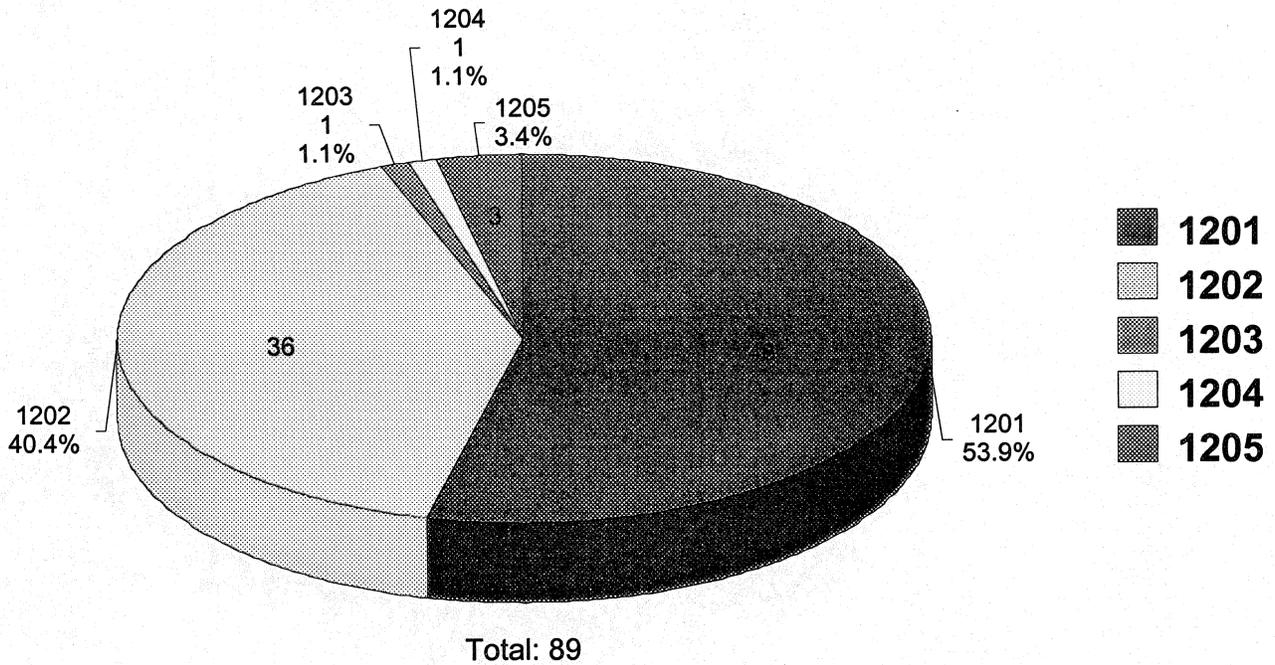
MAP 9

Robbery

Robbery was defined as all offenses assigned the following LEMS codes: 1201 (Armed Robbery), 1202 (Unarmed Robbery), 1203 (Bank Robbery), 1204 (Safecracking) and 1205 (Car Jacking).

Robberies by Type

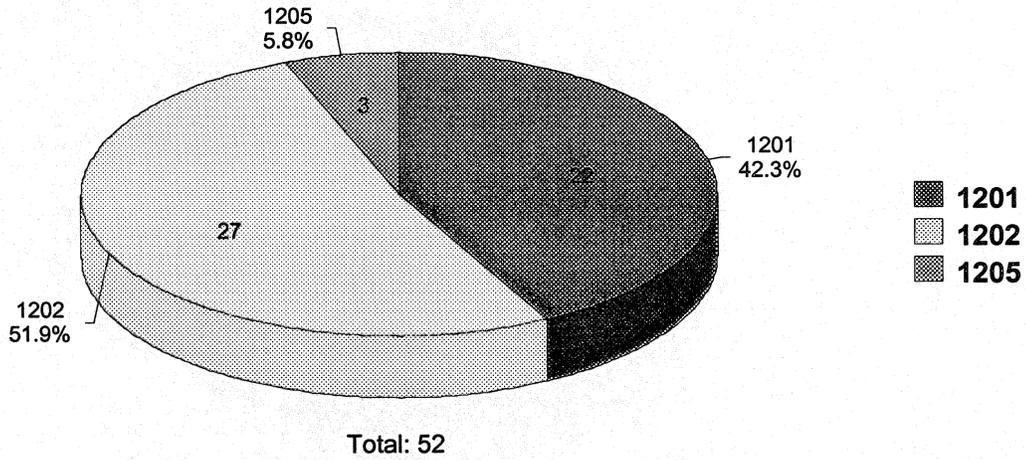
Robberies by Type Jan. Thru June, 2001



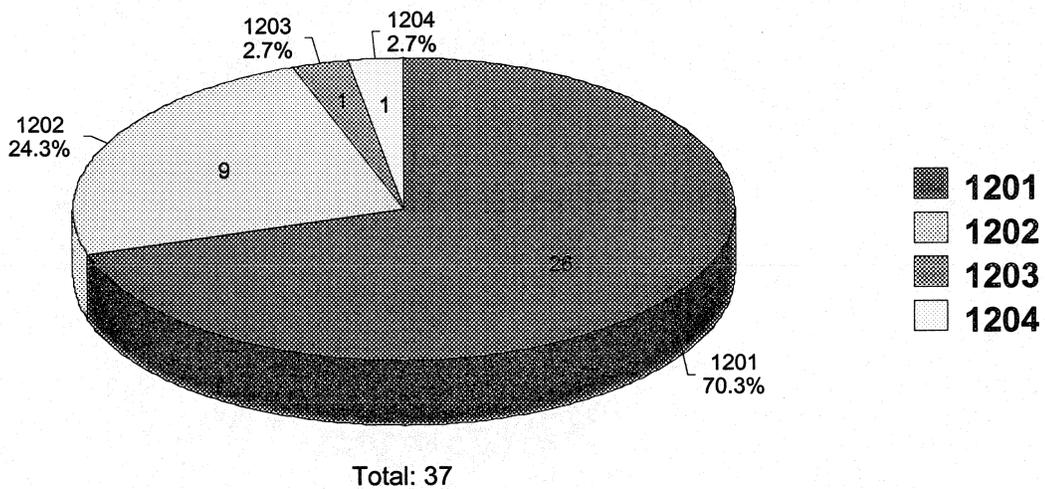
Code	1st Half, 2001 Total	Percent Total
1201	48	54%
1202	36	40%
1203	1	1%
1204	1	1%
1205	3	3%
Total	89	100%

Robberies by Type by Precinct

**Robberies by Type
Jan. Thru June, 2001
North Precinct**

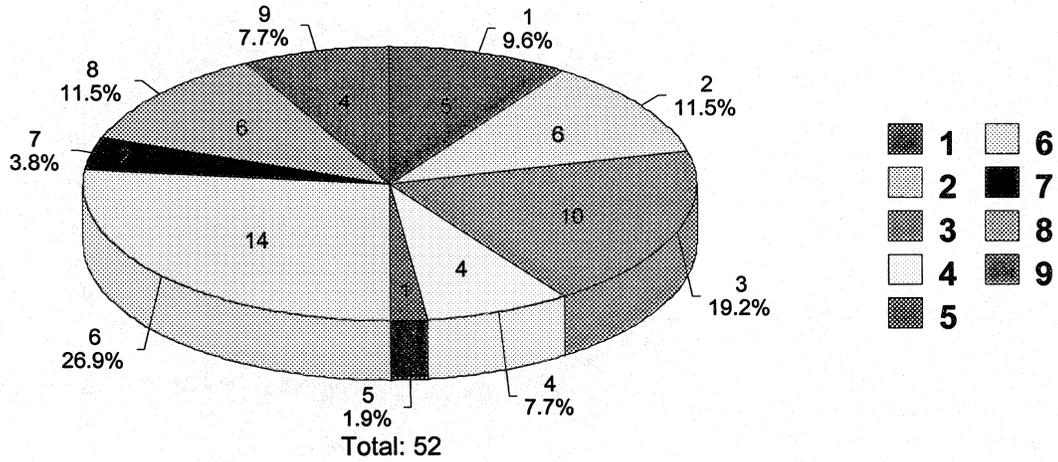


**Robberies by Type
Jan. Thru June, 2001
South Precinct**

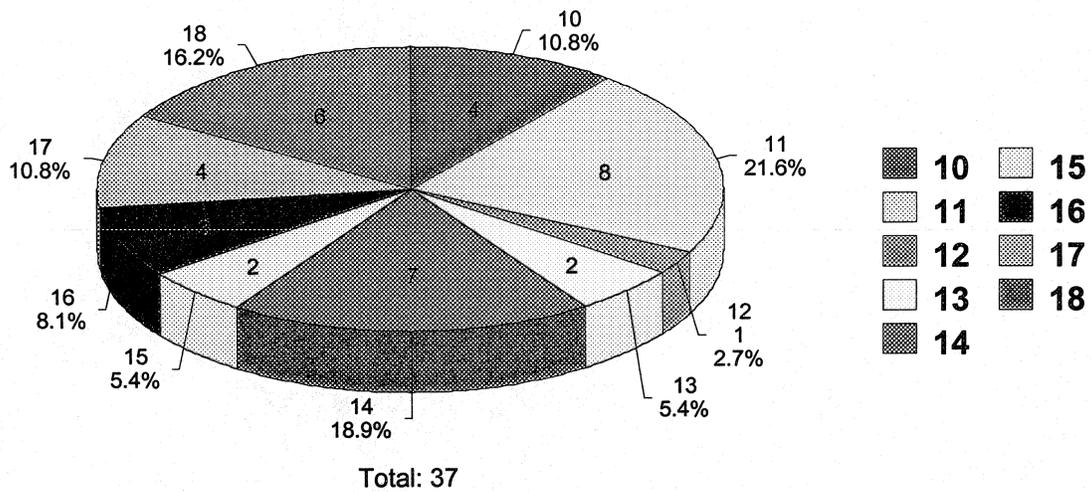


Robberies by Team

**Robberies by Team
Jan. Thru June, 2001
North Precinct**



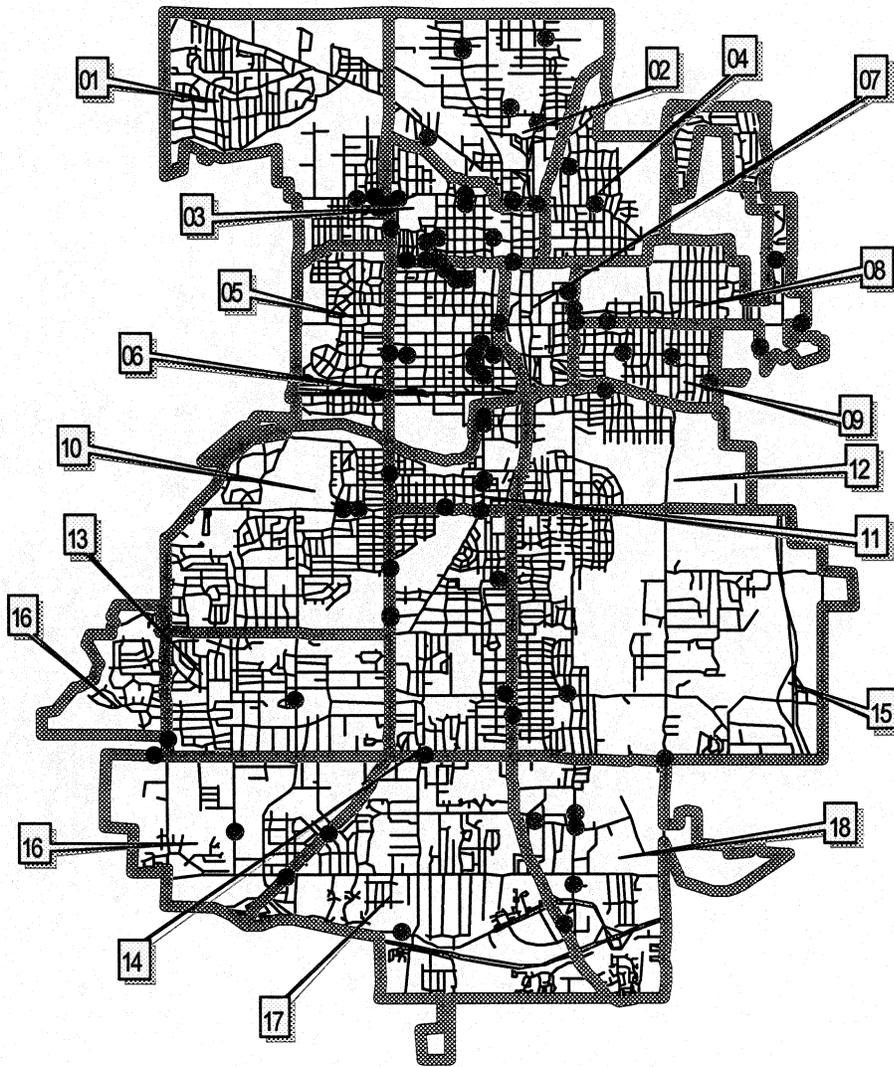
**Robberies by Team
Jan. Thru June, 2001
South Precinct**



Robberies by Team

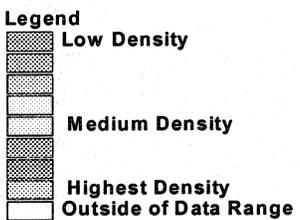
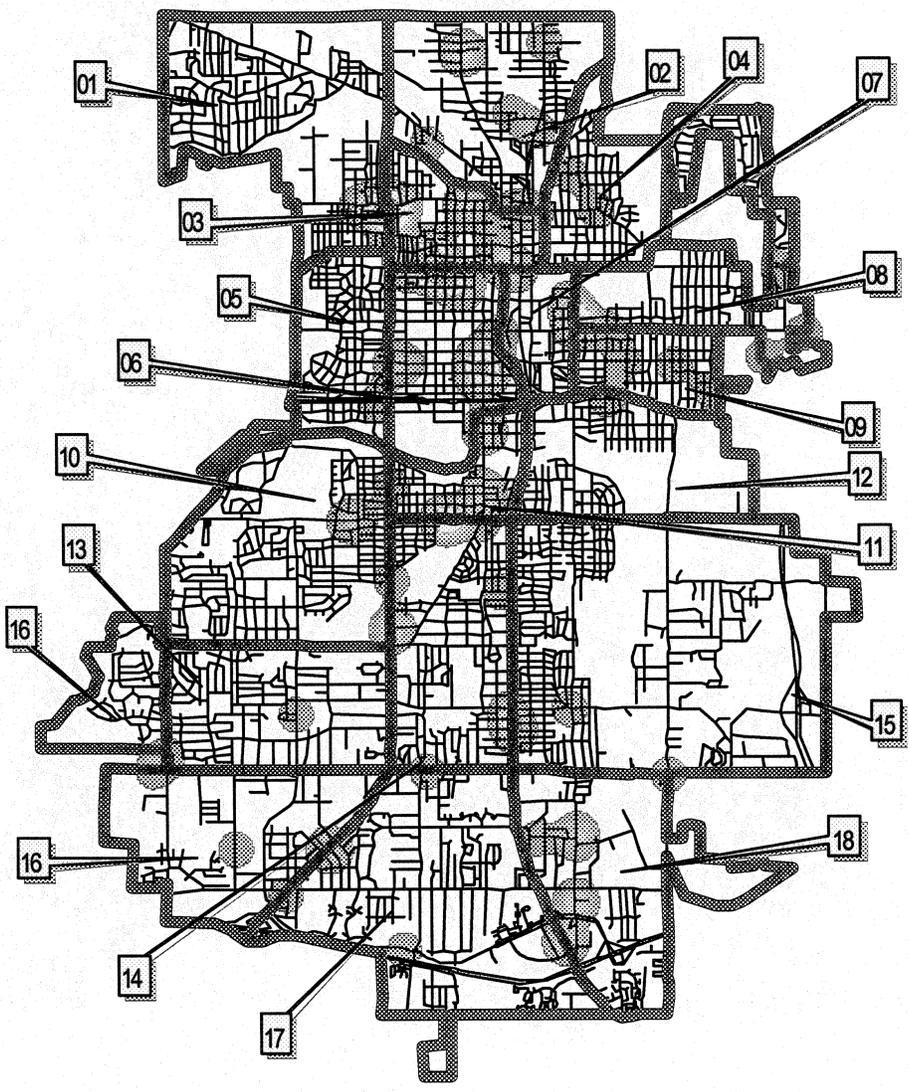
Team	1st Half, 2001 Total	% of Precinct Total	% of City Total
1	5	10%	6%
2	6	12%	7%
3	10	19%	11%
4	4	8%	4%
5	1	2%	1%
6	14	27%	16%
7	2	4%	2%
8	6	12%	7%
9	4	8%	4%
North Total	52	100%	58%
10	4	11%	4%
11	8	22%	9%
12	1	3%	1%
13	2	5%	2%
14	7	19%	8%
15	2	5%	2%
16	3	8%	3%
17	4	11%	4%
18	6	16%	7%
South Total	37	100%	42%
Total	89		100%

Robbery
Locations
January
through June
2001



MAP 10

Robbery Density January through June 2001



MAP 11

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program
(TIAP)
Grant # 26-60-98011
10/01/98 - 09/30/2001
Financial Status Report Detail

	Budget	03/31/1999	06/30/1999	09/30/1999	12/31/1999	03/31/2000	06/30/2000	09/30/2000	12/31/2000	03/31/2001	06/30/2001	09/30/2001	Total
Personnel													
Person	23,309	1,427.97	3,223.24	3,484.55	5,046.25	4,965.51	6,741.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24,889.31
Washington	20,881	985.44	2,792.08	2,381.48	2,709.96	2,463.60	581.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,914.54
Puuri	22,234	1,733.15	2,352.11	5,959.85	6,012.91	5,623.83	1,254.05	7,846.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,782.67
	66,424	4,146.56	8,367.43	11,825.88	13,769.12	13,052.94	8,577.82	7,846.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67,586.52
Fringes													
Person @ 47.94%	12,577	750.68	1,694.46	1,831.83	2,324.37	2,419.20	3,284.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,305.14
Washington @ 44.	9,563	475.38	1,346.90	1,148.82	1,106.18	1,091.13	257.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,426.17
Puuri @ 44.40%	10,183	836.07	1,134.66	2,875.03	2,427.71	2,490.79	555.42	3,483.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,803.65
	32,323	2,062.13	4,176.02	5,855.68	5,858.26	6,001.12	4,097.78	3,483.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31,534.96
Travel													
Conference	1,330	0.00	1,720.41	0.00	7.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,728.20
ESRI	1,170	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,827.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,057.00	1,103.10	5,988.08
ArcView	4,570	0.00	0.00	2,698.14	0.00	0.00	580.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,278.14
Chicago	1,170	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New York	1,670	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	9,910	0.00	1,720.41	2,698.14	7.79	0.00	4,407.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,057.00	1,103.10	10,994.42
Equipment	148,519	0.00	0.00	1,151.03	16,184.54	43,480.61	10,659.78	37,550.00	0.00	4,105.00	0.00	16,662.00	129,792.96
Contractual													
ESRI Corp.	8,400	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	2,090.00	35,544.16	1,494.00	0.00	0.00	1,186.00	7,300.00	48,814.16
RTM Designs	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,338.00	7,338.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,784.00	24,460.00
VUCOM New Medi	85,000	0.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,900.00	20,100.00	0.00	7,900.00	6,000.00	(7,575.00)	36,395.00
Institute for Law & Justice												5,000.00	5,000.00
	93,400	0.00	70.00	0.00	1,200.00	9,428.00	52,782.16	21,594.00	0.00	7,900.00	7,186.00	14,509.00	114,669.16
Other													
Leased T-1 Circuit	32,200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,822.50	277.50	388.00	58.71	470.50	647.40	23,000.00	26,664.61
ArcView IMS Softw	14,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,751.38	1,045.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,797.01
Kiosk Telephone S	3,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	49,700	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,573.88	1,323.13	388.00	58.71	470.50	647.40	23,000.00	36,461.62
Grant	400,276	6,208.69	14,333.86	21,530.73	37,019.71	82,536.55	81,848.65	70,862.74	58.71	12,475.50	8,890.40	55,274.10	391,039.64
Personnel													
Person	50,936	3,855.20	5,880.40	4,285.92	0.00	5,657.28	0.00	7,388.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27,067.20
Washington	21,898	6,185.29	6,159.00	6,482.40	0.00	6,104.26	4,294.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29,225.54
Puuri	48,563	4,793.62	4,095.47	4,351.49	0.00	5,037.96	0.00	6,764.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,043.13
C & CS	24,152	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,115.05	3,795.96	3,225.32	3,808.96	3,446.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	27,392.19
	145,549	14,834.11	16,134.87	15,119.81	13,115.05	20,595.46	7,519.91	17,961.95	3,446.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	108,728.06
Fringes													
Person @ 47.94%	27,485	2,026.68	3,091.33	2,253.10	(165.00)	2,756.23	0.00	3,542.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,504.34
Washington @ 44.	10,029	2,983.78	2,971.10	3,127.11	(256.06)	2,703.58	1,902.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,431.58
Puuri @ 44.40%	22,241	2,312.44	1,975.66	2,099.16	(171.89)	2,231.31	0.00	3,003.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,450.16
C & CS @ 44.40%	11,061	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,808.65	1,681.23	1,428.49	1,691.18	1,530.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,139.97
	70,816	7,322.90	8,038.09	7,479.37	5,215.70	9,372.35	3,330.56	8,236.66	1,530.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,526.05
Contractual	316,257	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	368,921.89	0.00	0.00	368,921.89
Other													
City Software Licer	82,564	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00	90,000.00
Police Software Lic	2,990	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Leased WAN, LAN	60,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00
	145,554	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00	0.00	150,000.00
Match	678,176	22,157.01	24,172.96	22,599.18	18,330.75	29,967.81	10,850.47	26,198.61	4,977.32	518,921.89	0.00	0.00	678,176.00
Total	1,078,452	28,365.70	38,506.82	44,129.91	55,350.46	112,504.36	92,699.12	97,061.35	5,036.03	531,397.39	0.00	0.00	1,069,215.64

REPORT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF CONTRACTOR

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR (Type or print)
 City of Lansing
 Police Department
 120 West Michigan
 Lansing, MI 48933

NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE
 Steve Person - Project Director

(See DOC Manual for Control of Government Property by Contractors)

This report covers: expendable non-expendable property

GOVERNMENT ID NO. AND FSN	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	MFR.	MFR. SERIAL NUMBERS	QUANTITY	CONDITION	LOCATION	COST	DATE RECEIVED
	Web Server	Unisys	508737731	1	Good	Ingham Ct	39,276.83	1-2001
	CD Disk Changer	Snap	303403	1	Good	LPD	2,339.00	7-2000
	Kiosks	MontegoNet	1618-1613	2	Good	LPD	15,633.00	10-2001
	Training PC's	Dell	CPIA400XT	2	Good	LPD	6,566.05	09-1999
	Community PC's	Dell	GX 100	37	Good	Community	44,657.28	8-2000
	Router	Cisco	ES-3810	1	Good	LPD	4,105.00	11-2000
	Switch	HP	J4093A	2	Good	LPD	2,092.00	11-1999

SIGNATURE