Portland Police Bureau
1994 Statistical Report

Community Policing: Making a Difference on the Street

Vera Katz, Mayor
Charles A. Moose, Chief of Police

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1994 Demographics of Portland

Population[1] 495,090
Total Sworn Officers 1,000
Total Non-Sworn 251
Sworn Officers per 1,000 Population 2.02
Square Miles of Patrol Area[2] 146.55

Cover photographs by Pat “Oh Baby” Pollak, © 1995

Footnotes:

1. Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University
2. City of Portland, Office of Finance and Administration, Urban Services Program

Dear Reader:

As 1994 came to a close, the Portland Police Bureau completed its fifth year of community policing. The transition plan was adopted in 1990 and the 1994-96 strategic plan, tied to our city's two-year budget cycle, was adopted in 1994.

Some of the Bureau's techniques and goals have changed under community policing. While missions and targeted enforcement are still conducted, Bureau members are now actively involved in problem solving.

In order to keep the community and elected officials informed of our activities and subsequent results, the Bureau reports on community assessments, performance measurements, crime rates and arrest statistics. A summary of some of the findings from these assessment tools is being included in the 1994 annual report for the first time.

The nature of police work constantly changes, challenging us to enhance our services to the community. For the last few decades, the Bureau has been operating with only three precincts. Two new precincts were added this year allowing us to achieve our goal of aligning precinct boundaries with neighborhood coalition boundaries.

The Portland Police Bureau ended 1994 looking forward to hosting national and international participants at Portland's second community policing conference. The theme of the conference, to be held in September 1995, reflects our ambition: "Community Policing: Making A Difference On The Street."

Charles A. Moose

Charles A. Moose, Ph.D.

Portland Police Bureau 1994 Accomplishments

Strategic Assessment
The Portland Police Bureau is finishing work in year one of its 1994-96 community policing strategic plan. The plan sets forth the Bureau's five-year goals, objectives and defines its mission:

> The mission of the Portland Police Bureau is to maintain and improve community livability by working with all citizens to preserve life, maintain human rights, protect property and promote individual responsibility and community commitment.

All Police Bureau objectives and strategies are developed under the following four goals:

- Reduce crime and fear of crime
- Empower the community
- Develop and empower personnel
- Strengthen planning, evaluation and fiscal support

Reduce crime and fear of crime

Partnership agreements
By the end of 1994, more than 80 partnership agreements had been signed and recorded. These agreements cover a variety of topics including community contact offices and screening procedures for public housing applicants.

The following is a sampling of agreements signed in 1994:

Northeast Alberta
Neighborhood foot patrols, business district restaurants and taverns, neighborhood crime prevention, neighbors and police signed agreements to reduce noise, congestion, street disturbances and gang activity.

Public housing
The Bureau and the Housing Authority of Portland entered an agreement to allow for a comprehensive and enhanced screening of applicants for low rent public housing.

Downtown Public Safety Office
A new public safety office was created to offer services from the Neighborhood District Attorney, the Downtown Community Association and the Bureau. Volunteers and staff work together to provide services to the community and to offer the office as a community meeting room.

Five precincts
The Bureau, which had been operating with three precincts for the past few decades, opened a new precinct facility in Northeast Portland and divided East Precinct into two precincts, East and Southeast. The Northeast Portland Community Policing Facility marks a new era in precinct design with a community room off the lobby and space for afterschool math tutoring by area college students.

Domestic Violence Reduction Unit
The Domestic Violence Reduction Unit, in the Family Services Division, finished its first year of operation with its mission to review all domestic violence cases and recontact victims to provide information about filing complaints or requesting restraining orders.

Drug agency of the year award
The Police Bureau Drug and Vice Division was named the 1993 Oregon Drug Agency of the Year by the Western States Information Network, a regional narcotics information agency. The award recognizes extraordinary success in narcotics enforcement and information sharing.

Citizen driven search warrant
In partnership with North Precinct, the District Attorney's Office and neighborhood crime prevention, neighbors were trained to keep detailed logs of suspected drug activity, which were then used to obtain a probable cause search warrant. This was the second citizen driven search warrant, and the District Attorney's Office is looking for ways to expand the idea.

Combat Auto Theft
The Combat Auto Theft (CAT) program held its kickoff in May and has since signed up hundreds of participants. Once the CAT sticker is displayed on a vehicle, police can stop the vehicle between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. to determine if the drive is authorized to operate the vehicle. These stickers signal police that the vehicle is owned by someone unlikely to be driving during these hours and that the vehicle may have been stolen.

Empower the community

Hispanic Advisory Committee
Leaders in Portland's Hispanic community joined with police to form the Hispanic Advisory Committee to assist police in gaining community feedback on issues relating to cultural diversity training, cross-cultural communication and relations with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Sexual Minorities Roundtable partnership
The Police Bureau and members of the Sexual Minorities Roundtable signed a partnership agreement outlining common goals and areas of responsibility. The agreement says that both will work on crime prevention programs to increase personal safety, to support on-going diversity training, to seek solutions to crime problems affecting sexual minority communities and to support a sexual minority community crisis response team.

Crisis Response Team
Clergy members and other community members joined with police at Northeast Precinct to create a Crisis Response Team to respond to incidents that can significantly families, and in turn, the community. The team has responded to gang-related shootings, a gang funeral and a death of a child. The Bureau looks to expand the crisis team concept to other precincts.

Graffiti hotline
The Information and Referral Unit of the Police Bureau took on an additional line in 1994 - 823-4TAG, the Graffiti Hotline - and immediately began marketing it to neighborhood associations and community groups. Citizens call the hotline to report graffiti, and addresses are forwarded to agencies who remove graffiti or organize volunteers to remove it.

Inside Line
The Police Bureau, Neighborhood Crime Prevention and the Oregon Crime Prevention Resource Center joined the state's largest newspaper, The Oregonian, in providing neighborhood crime statistics and crime prevention information accessible by telephone. By entering the zip code, callers can receive crime statistics per neighborhood over the phone.

Internal investigations forms
Updated Citizen Complaint Forms and a new Citizen Complaint Process brochure were made available at precincts, neighborhood coalition offices and downtown at the Internal Investigations Division. The complaint process brochure summarizes the process the Bureau uses to investigate, evaluate, review and handle appeals of complaints.

Develop and empower personnel

Staffing complete
Many improvements to the recruiting and hiring process were made in the last several years, and in 1994 the Police Bureau filled all positions in its authorized strength. Filling all available positions allows for better officer safety and reduces overtime costs to meet minimum staffing on all shifts.

Police Bureau-Multnomah County agreement
Through an agreement forged by the Mayor and the Multnomah County Chair, 23 men and women from the Sheriff's Office transferred to the Police Bureau. The new officers were welcomed in a hiring ceremony at the Justice Center.

Strengthen planning, evaluation and fiscal support

Strategic plan and workplans
In April, the City Council adopted the Portland Police Bureau Community Policing Strategic Plan with five-year goals and objectives. Later that year, workplans to tie the budget process with the strategic plan were created by all division managers. Three times a year, Bureau managers update the City Council and the community on what they have accomplished with specific programs and projects.

Strategic Planning and Assessment

During this fiscal year (1994-1995), the Police Bureau, working in cooperation with the University of Oregon and Portland State University, is completing work on a two-year grant from the National Institute of Justice to develop a plan to measure the outcomes of community policing. Two questions guided the assessment process: "Is community policing working?" and "If so, how can it be improved?"

In addition to traditional measures, i.e., crime reports, numbers of arrests or citations, response times and numbers of cases closed, this project has worked to develop assessment instruments that look at other kinds of indicators of outcomes of community policing.

Together, these measures give the Police Bureau and the community insights into how successful we are in achieving the following:

- Improving the quality of life in neighborhoods and the community by reducing victimization (reported or not), fear of victimization, and reported crime, and by improving physical conditions.
- Identifying and addressing neighborhood and community problems cooperatively.
- Increasing involvement of others in the community in public safety programs and emphasizing that they share the responsibility for conditions of crime and disorder.
- Improve the delivery of community service through increased cooperation among service organizations.
- Changing the Portland Police organization's operations and structure to embody the community policing values of service orientation, accountability, problem solving, empowerment and partnership.
- Providing specific police training in skills and supports to affect community policing practice in the field.

The following are results from the assessment efforts. Information from these results will help form benchmarks of performance for comparison from year to year. Among other sources, feedback obtained from assessment efforts directed at four audiences - the community at large, individuals who have had contact with the police, other agencies working with the police, and police employees - will be used to revise strategies and priorities each time we update our community policing strategic plan.

Community Survey

In 1994, the Bureau conducted a telephone survey of 1,500 residents spread across all Portland neighborhoods to obtain data on victimization, reporting problems to the police, neighborhood conditions, recommendations for improvement of police service, support for community policing goals and involvement in safety programs.

Findings:

One third of all Portland residents have been in contact with the Portland Police during the past year. Crimes involving cars (thefts, prowls, and vandalism) followed by traffic problems are the most likely reasons citizens contact the police.

One quarter of Portland households have been victimized by crime in the past year. The highest levels of reported victimization fall in Southeast Precinct, followed by Northeast and North Precinct. Residents in Central Precinct had the lowest reported victimization. The vast majority of these crimes do not involve direct confrontation with the criminal. Younger residents (ages 18-34) are most likely to be victims of crime. Renters are more likely to be victims than home owners.

Most residents throughout all precincts rated the physical condition of their neighborhood above average. There is nearly an equal amount of concern for crime problems (car thefts, assaults, burglary, domestic violence, shootings and drug sales) in neighborhoods as there is for nuisance activity (abandoned cars, garbage, vandalism, loud parties, speeding cars and harassment).

The police non-emergency number is by far the highest recalled point of contact with the police, spoke with an officer in person is second and calling 9-1-1 is third. Face-to-face contacts have the highest quality of contact ratings; telephone contacts with a precinct are rated lowest.

While citizens are generally satisfied with the quality of the contact with police, they are less satisfied with the results. Quick response to emergency situations were given the highest performance ratings; stopping neighborhood crime and nuisance problems rated lowest. Citizens recommend increasing police presence and improving police/citizen partnerships.

Employee Survey

The Bureau's Statistical Support Unit first conducted an employee survey in 1993; the second survey was conducted in 1995. The survey asked employees to rate Bureau activities as not important to very important and were asked to rate job and work environment questions from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The questions covered seven areas, or domains: job satisfaction, supervisor support, autonomy, recognition, teamwork, fairness and organizational culture.

Each survey gathered a response of about half the members of the Bureau; about one-half of respondents offered suggestions or concerns in the comments section.

Findings:

With respect to Bureau activities, arresting criminals, investigating reported crimes, and responding to dispatched calls received the highest average scores. In contrast, working closely with non-police agencies, referring citizens to other agencies, and helping people to solve domestic disputes rated lower.

The areas of job satisfaction, supervisor support, autonomy and teamwork received higher average scores than recognition, fairness and organizational culture.

The results of the 1995 survey were very similar to those in 1993; high ratings stayed high and low ratings stayed low. The questions showing most improvement were "My supervisor acknowledges work well done" and "My co-workers value my work." The greatest decline was in response to the question "The Police Bureau treats me fairly."

Youth Survey

High school youths were surveyed on their perspectives on neighborhood livability, social disorder, crime and how community policing affects these issues in the eyes of youth. More than 1,800 freshman and juniors from five representative high schools participated in the survey.

Findings:

Students were asked to identify problems needing attention in their neighborhoods. For example, 43% said that theft was a problem in their neighborhood, 33% said that illegal drugs were a problem, and 28% said that drinking was a problem in their neighborhood.

Regarding problems in-and-around their school, 57% see skipping as problematic, 54% feel that people need to take better care of school property, 48% see illegal drugs as problematic, and 46% said that students who are hanging out on school property harassing other students are a problem.

Of those surveyed nearly one half have been victims of theft either in their neighborhood or at school during the past year. One third of those surveyed have been threatened in some way and offered drugs or alcohol. Both males and females generally feel safe in school.

During the past year nearly half of the students had some contact with the police. Only about 1 in 5 students has heard of community policing in regards to the Portland Police Bureau. However, when asked to define "good policing" only one third of the students felt that good policing entails an emphasis on making arrests. Over two thirds of the students felt that "good policing" involves problem solving, being open to the public, serving all people, and cooperating with other agencies to improve service delivery.

Of those students who had some contact with the police in the prior year, one third rated the police as "good" or "excellent" in terms of respectfulness, while over 40% rated the police as "good" or "excellent" in terms of helpfulness and listening ability. Nearly 40% rated the police as "poor" in terms of respectfulness and around a quarter rated the police as "poor" in terms of helpfulness and listening skills.

Interagency Focus Groups

Two rounds of focus groups were conducted, in 1994 and 1995, in order to assess the progress of the Portland Police Bureau's community policing efforts, as well as the cooperation between other agencies. These groups consisted of personnel from social service agencies, criminal-justice related agencies, and other city departments. Similar group discussion guidelines were used for both groups, with specific questions and follow-up questions.

Findings:

The groups felt that Community Policing was becoming more of a reality with greater citizen involvement, and with police officers working more with other agencies to solve problems. Some agencies, such as the Bureau of Buildings and the Oregon Liquor Control Commission, are now generating problem-solving projects themselves. The importance of person-to-person networks in the community was emphasized.

It was perceived that one of the biggest problems facing community policing is the turnover of police of all ranks due to transfer or promotion. This contributes to inconsistency in policy and program implementation, and could cause a "burn-out" effect in the community.

Also, the benefits of participation in community policing needs to be clearly explained to community members, and information on community policing should be more widely publicized.

The groups cautioned that meetings should be structured so that they are focused on specific problem-solving, otherwise too many meetings will discourage community participation. The groups also felt that young people and their advocates need to be more involved with the Police Bureau in general.

Partnership Agreement Follow-up Study

Partnership agreements in Portland are often associated with specific city parks, apartment buildings, drug houses, and neighborhoods with significant crime and livability problems. Partnership agreements are formally created when project participants sign their names to a written agreement.

Feedback on partnership agreements is central to understanding the outcomes of community policing. The Police Bureau interviewed 138 participants in 24 partnership agreements. Of the 138 respondents 23% were police, 15% were residents, 46% were employees of other agencies, and 17% were affiliated with private businesses.

Findings:

One third of the agreements were adversely affected by police officer turnover-transfer and promotion ("adversely affected" does not always mean that the agreement ended. Some of the larger agreements survived police officer turnover, but were "adversely affected" in terms of efficiency).

Periodic assessment of these agreements, often monthly, only happens half the time. This is not consistent with the Survey, Analyze, Respond and Assess (SARA) approach.

Based on questions that ask respondents to rate the success of these agreements on a scale of 1 to 10, agreements are more effective at fulfilling goals of process (e.g. getting police to work in new ways, getting different organizations to work together, and cooperatively identifying problems) than outcome-oriented goals (e.g. reducing crime, reducing the fear of crime, and enhancing neighborhood living conditions).

Bureau involvement has stopped in 1/3 of the agreements under study. Some reasons for this include police officer turnover (3 agreements); turnover in the community where a business moves or an apartment complex falls under new management (2 agreements); and the successful implementation of agreement goals (3 agreements).

In some cases, a cooperative target was the most important factor in agreement success ("target" refers to an owner of a drug house or an adult-oriented business).

Follow-through is important for the proliferation of these agreements. In a few cases, expectations in the community were raised above the Bureau's ability/willingness to act. Therefore, questions of feasibility should be addressed.

In the development of these agreements, the involvement of "key players" should be a goal. Beyond the benefits of having mere ideas and resources at the table, failing to involve or at least consult with key players can generate ill will in the community.

Agreements should identify and pursue goals that all participants can support. The development of "common goals" is best achieved through face-to-face negotiation among potential participants and the police. If common goals are not identified and pursued, motivation and involvement can wane when organizations and individuals ask "what's in this for me?" Organizers from the Office of Neighborhood Associations (ONA) effectively facilitated such negotiation in many of the agreements.

Disaffected Youth Focus Groups

Three focus group discussions were held with homeless and court-diverted youth, plus one with professional youth advocates. The goals were to assess how these youth are affected by police services, examine the causes for these youth having a high victimization rate, and examine how these youth could become involved in community policing.

Findings:

A significant number of the youth interviewed actually want increased police presence in their neighborhood and at school to impact their victimization.

The youth in the focus groups said that the police should take a less adversarial approach when their paths cross in the community so that an assumption of guilt is less explicit.

Many said that community policing programs, and crime prevention efforts in general, target them specifically. Not many had heard of "community policing," but were familiar with the sporting activities associated with the Police Activities League.

Youth-related professionals would like to see more police officers experienced with dealing with at-risk young people, standardized training programs, and more youth-centered cooperative agreements. They were concerned that most contact between police and youth professionals was negative, and that more cooperation was needed.

Community Policing Implementation Profile

The idea of "implementation profile analysis" was developed during the course of the NIJ community policing assessment project as a way to systematically measure the degree of implementation of community policing. The questionnaire documents each manager's assessment of the implementation of five different aspects of community policing in their agency. Ten top managers in the Portland Police Bureau completed the profile questionnaires in August 1994.

Findings:

The overall results suggest that the Bureau has gone further in implementation in dealing with the community, compared to making changes within itself. The highest rated category, "Go Beyond 9-1-1", concerns developing non-emergency police-citizen interactions, and the second highest rated category concerns building partnerships within the community. In contrast, building partnerships within the department and restructuring training were rated lower, and decentralizing police decision-making was the lowest rated category.

Special Program Assessment - Domestic Violence

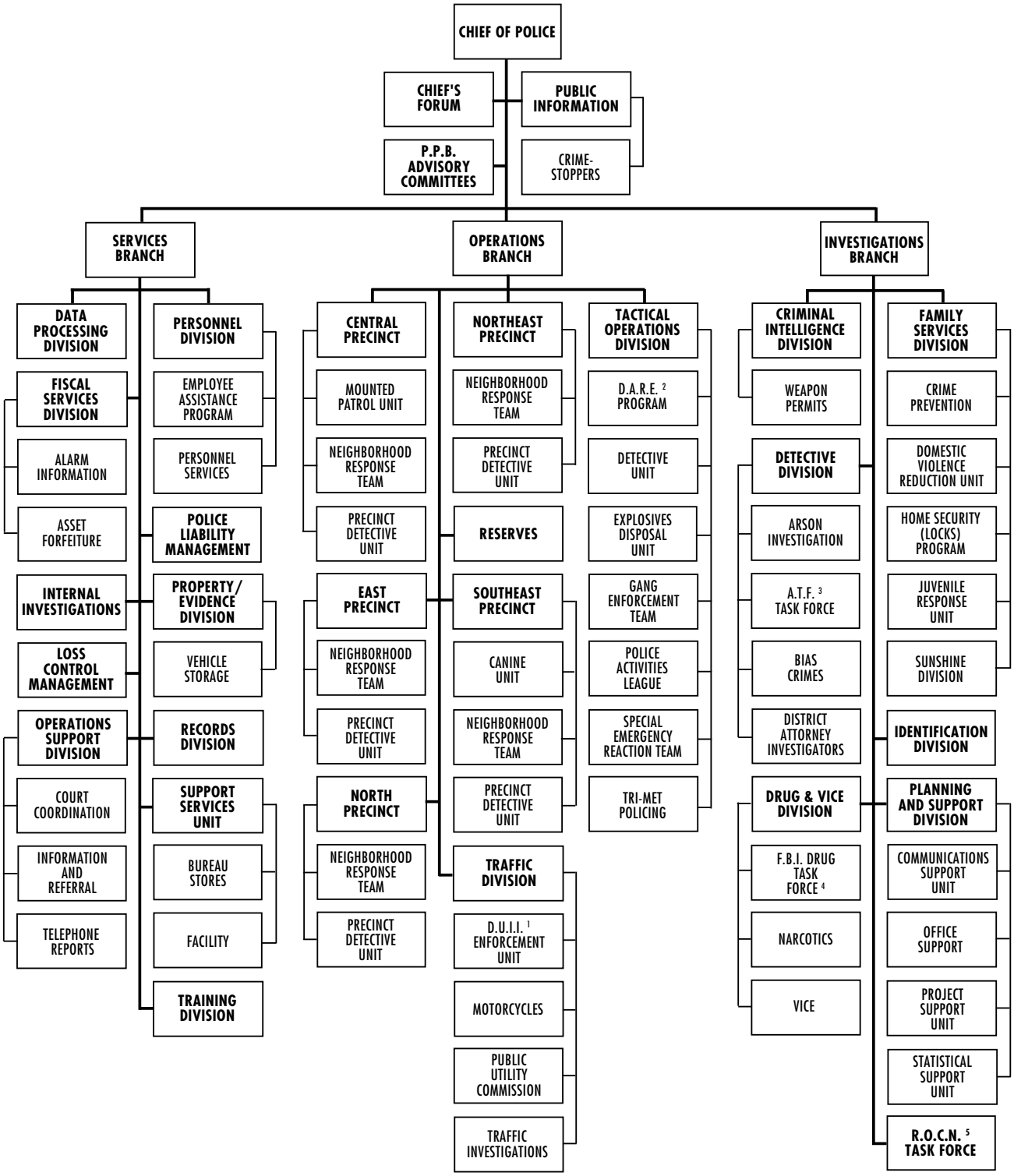
In order to address domestic violence the Police Bureau established the Domestic Violence Reduction Unit (DVRU). Outcomes are being measured through surveys, analysis of computer records, and structured interviews with victims and domestic violence response system representatives.

Findings:

Victims who receive services from the DVRU are more likely to engage in self-help behavior in the form of obtaining restraining orders, and they are more knowledgeable about getting legal help than victims who do not receive the services of DVRU.

There was a significant increase in the number of restraining orders issued and an increase in the prosecution rate for misdemeanor domestic violence cases in the year following DVRU start up. A tentative finding suggests less recidivism for cases with DVRU intervention as compared to cases without DVRU intervention.

Informal partnership agreements are in place and appear to work most effectively with the prosecutor's office, the courts, and a batterer treatment program. They work less well with a local shelter, and the community corrections unit that handles domestic violence cases. At the service level there was agreement that working in partnership with the DVRU succeeded in improving the overall community response to domestic violence.



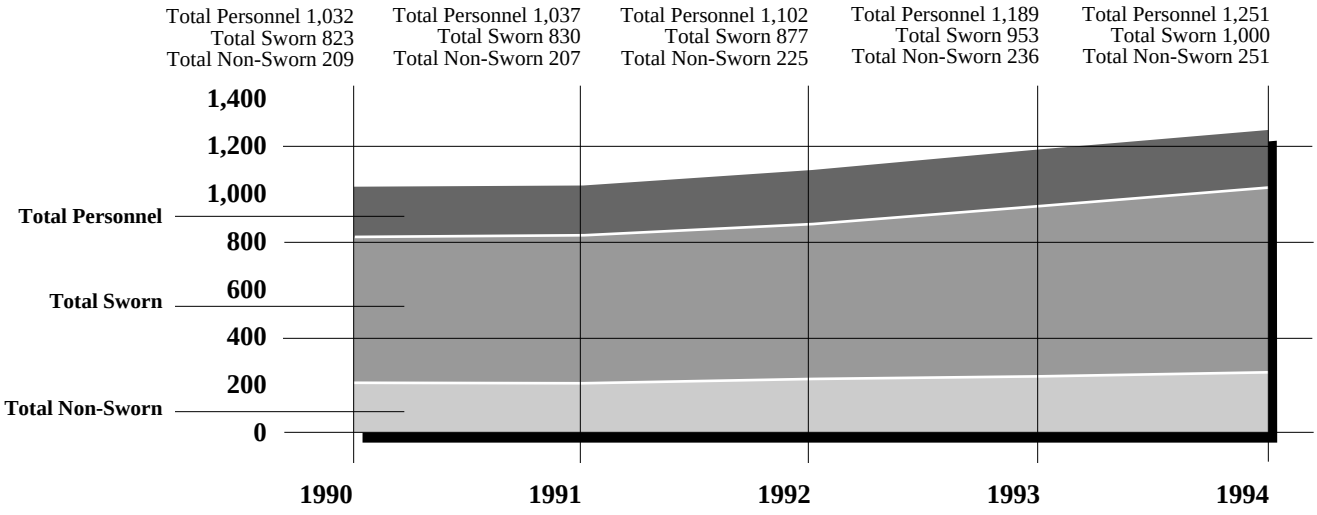
Source: Portland Police Bureau Adopted Budget, 7-1-94

Footnotes:

1. Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants
2. Drug Abuse Resistance Education
3. Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
4. Federal Bureau of Investigations
5. Regional Organized Crime and Narcotics Task Force

	Chief, Asst. Chief & Deputy Chiefs	Commanders	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Detectives	Criminalist	Officers	Total Sworn	Total Non-Sworn	Total
Chief's Office	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	5	5	10
Operations Branch											
Operations Branch Command	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	4
Central Precinct	0	1	0	4	14	6	0	115	140	5	145
East Precinct	0	1	0	3	13	4	0	111	132	3	135
North Precinct	0	0	1	3	12	4	0	58	78	3	81
Northeast Precinct	0	1	0	4	13	6	0	112	136	9	145
Southeast Precinct	0	1	0	4	15	6	0	152	178	5	183
Traffic Division	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	41	47	3	50
Tactical Operations Division	0	0	1	2	7	5	0	50	65	4	69
Investigations Branch											
Investigations Branch Command	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Criminal Intelligence Division	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	7	2	9
Detective Division	0	0	1	3	12	79	0	3	98	17	115
Drugs & Vice Division	0	0	1	2	5	3	0	21	32	7	39
Regional Narcotics Task Force	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	3
Identification Division	0	0	0	1	2	0	16	0	19	22	41
Family Services Division	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	7	10	7	17
Planning & Support Division	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	5	9	14
Services Branch											
Services Branch Command	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Police Liability Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Loss Control Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Internal Investigations	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	2	7
Records Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	81
Property Evidence Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Support Services Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Personnel Division	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	5	7	12
Data Processing Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Training Division	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	7	12	5	17
Operations Support Division	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	11	14	11	25
Fiscal Services Division	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	15	18
Totals	**5**	**4**	**8**	**34**	**111**	**120**	**16**	**702**	**1,000**	**251**	**1,251**

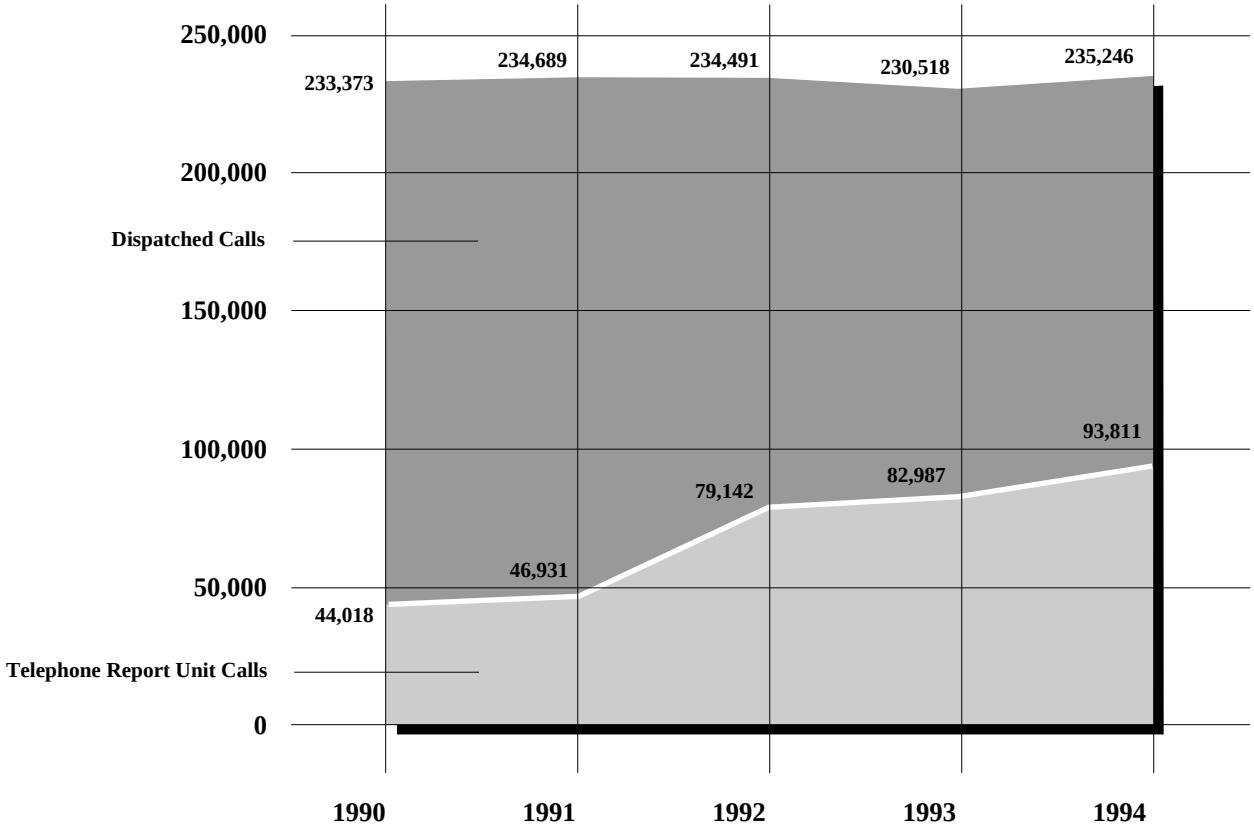
Personnel Distribution By Year



Source: 7/1/94 Portland Police Bureau Adopted Budget (excludes any changes made after adoption of the budget)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Dispatched Calls[1]	**233,373**	**234,689**	**234,491[4]**	**230,518**	**235,246[6]**
Rate of Dispatched Calls Per 1,000 Citizens	534	518	512	489	475
Self Initiated Calls					82,667[7]
Telephone Report Unit Calls for Service[2]	44,018	46,931	79,142	82,987	93,811
Information and Referral Calls			13,262[5]	79,447	94,499
Officers Per 1,000 Citizens	1.89	1.83	1.91	2.02	2.02
Citizens Residing in Bureau's Service Area[3]	437,319	453,065	458,275	471,325	495,090

Telephone Report Unit and Dispatched Calls for Service by Year

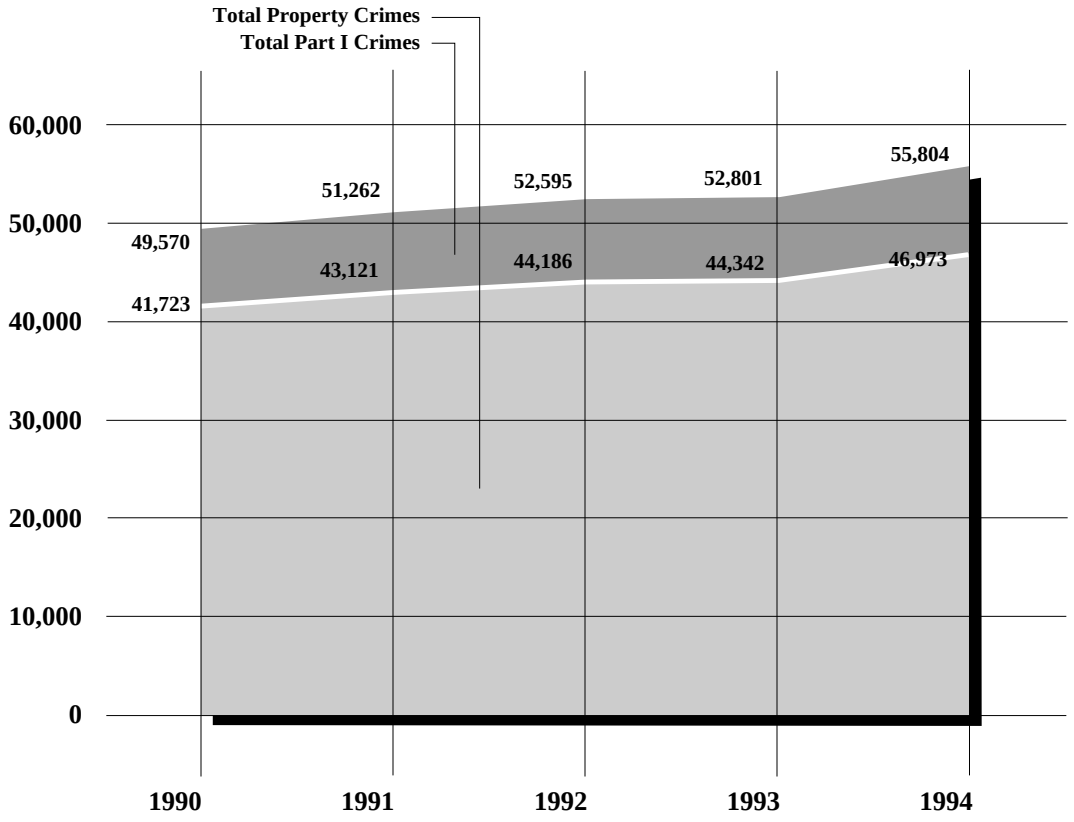


Footnotes:

1. Data on "Dispatched Calls" are from BOEC (Bureau of Emergency Communication) Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Systems incident tapes and include all calls to 9-1-1 and non-emergency calls for which a patrol car was dispatched.
2. TRU calls are calls for service which are handled by the Telephone Report Unit, either by giving advice, taking a report, or mailing a report form for the complainant to complete and return. Excluded are calls that were initially screened by TRU officers for which a patrol car was subsequently dispatched (18,205 calls in 1994).
3. Population numbers are for July 1 of the given year and are from Portland State University, Center for Population Research and Census; 1990 population is from the U.S. Census Count. Since 1990 approximately 75% to 90% of Portland's population growth has been due to annexations to the City of Portland.
4. Total number is an estimate. There were no data from BOEC for April 1-14 and June 26-30.
5. Service began in late September 1992. Data are reported for September-December only.
6. The Police Bureau converted to a new CAD system in March 1994 so data from previous years may not be exactly comparable.
7. Data available only for March-December 1994.

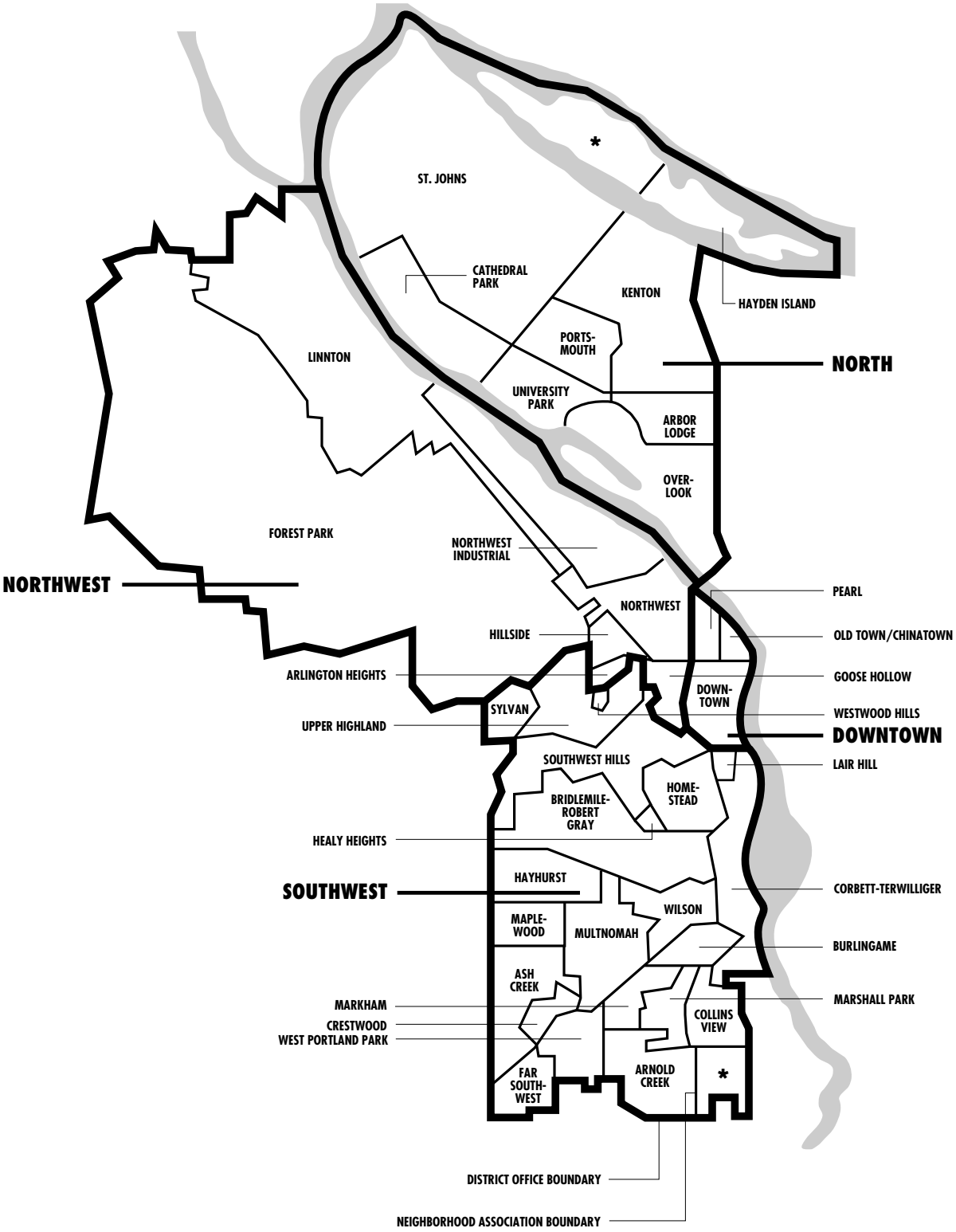
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Percent Change 1993-94
Crimes Against Persons						
Murder[2]	29	50	46	54	50	-7%
Rape	424	464	490	479	400	-16%
Robbery	2,556	2,746	2,706	2,323	2,367	2%
Aggravated Assault	4,838	4,881	5,167	5,603	6,014	7%
Total Person Crimes	**7,847**	**8,141**	**8,409**	**8,459**	**8,831**	**4%**
Rate of Person Crimes per 1,000 population	18	18	18	18	18	
Crimes Against Property						
Burglary	9,027	9,569	8,806	7,895	8,070	2%
Larceny	26,192	26,493	26,754	27,180	28,522	5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,948	6,593	8,087	8,663	9,770	13%
Arson	556	466	539	604	611	1%
Total Property Crimes	**41,723**	**43,121**	**44,186**	**44,342**	**46,973**	**6%**
Rate of Property Crimes per 1,000 population	95	95	96	94	95	
Total Part I-Crimes	**49,570**	**51,262**	**52,595**	**52,801**	**55,804**	**6%**
Citizens Residing in Bureau's Service Area[3]	437,319	453,065	458,275	471,325	495,090	5%

Total Part I Crimes and Property Crimes

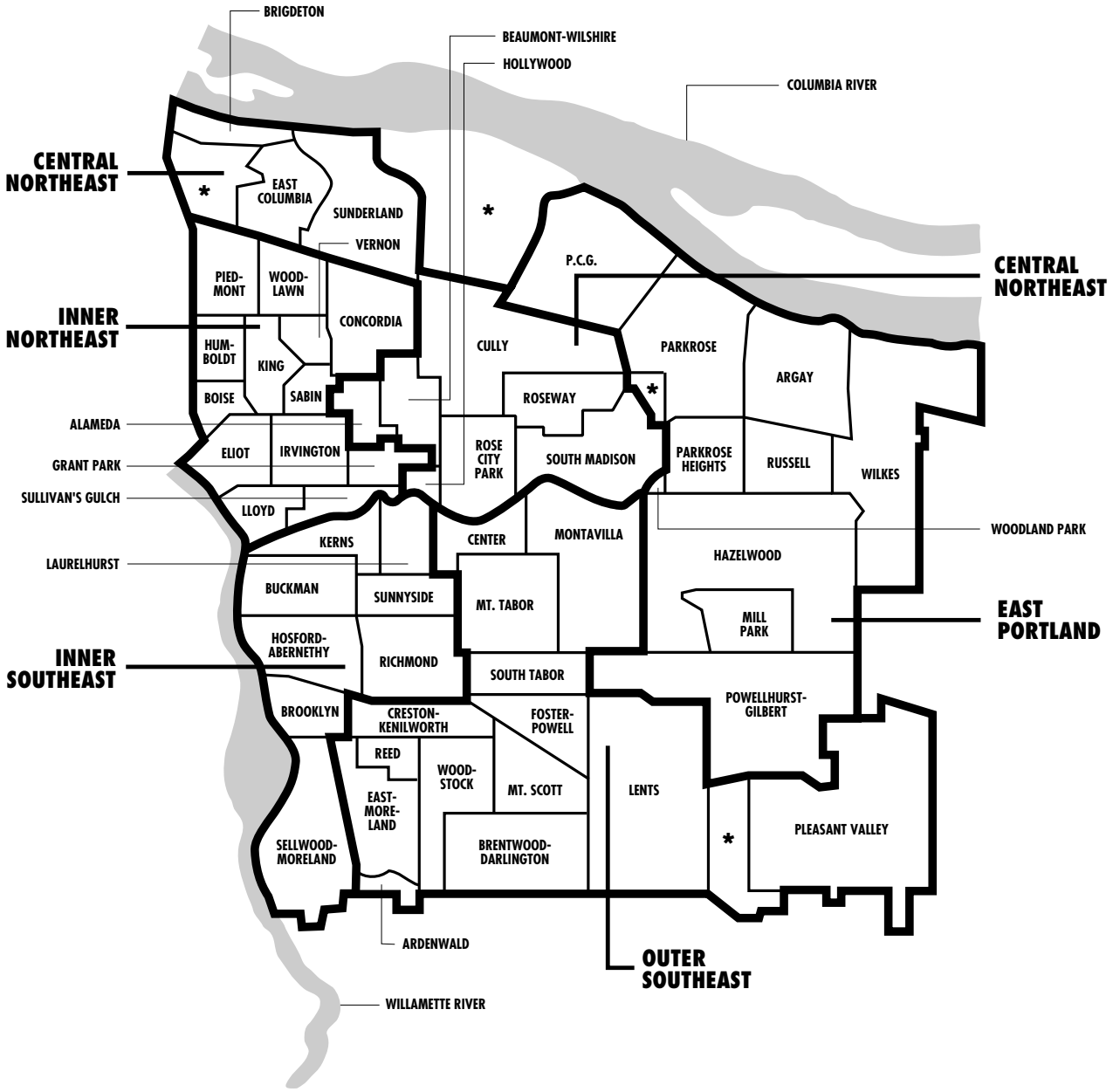


Footnotes:

1. Part I Crime data are from Oregon Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS). Included are actual offenses known to the police. Reported offenses which upon investigation are unfounded, false or baseless are not included. For definitions of crimes see Appendix A.
2. Murder includes willful criminal homicide, but not homicide through negligence.
3. Population numbers are for July 1 of the given year and are from Portland State University, Center for Population Research and Census; 1990 population is from the U.S. Census Count.



* Not an official Neighborhood Association



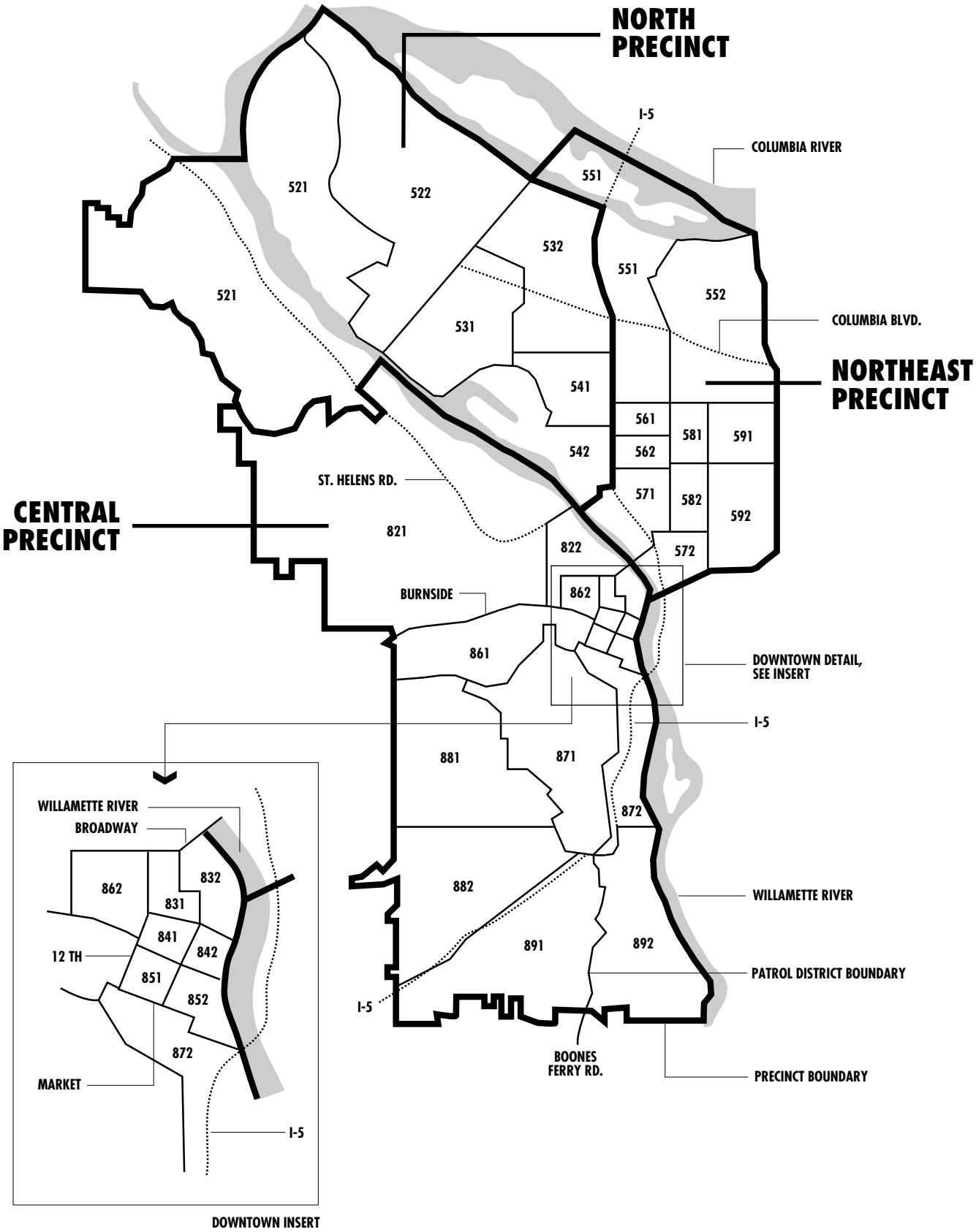
* Not an official Neighborhood Association

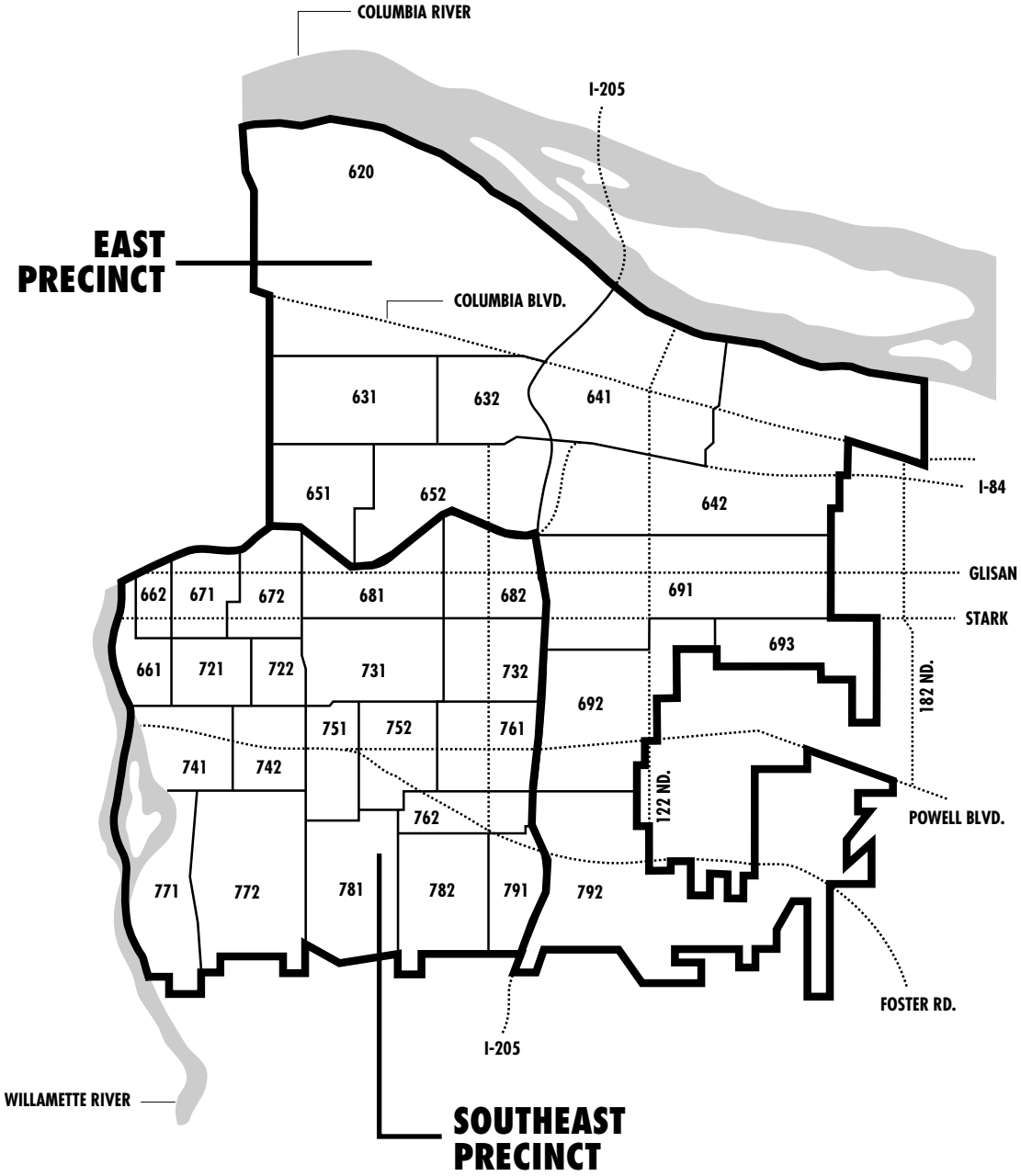
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total Part I	Total Part II	Total Part III	Grand Total	Rate/1000 Population[1]
North													
Arbor Lodge	3	3	34	71	109	320	90	8	638	486	756	1,880	308.0
Cathedral Park	1	6	6	34	46	127	36	2	258	195	321	774	259.6
Hayden Island	0	1	16	31	28	534	132	2	744	358	256	1,358	1,186.0
Kenton	1	8	49	168	128	362	151	11	878	719	1,160	2,757	428.4
Overlook	2	4	54	128	147	351	113	7	806	628	1,032	2,466	398.6
Portsmouth	0	4	42	153	200	237	122	17	775	769	1,151	2,695	345.2
St. Johns	1	8	75	243	213	514	155	22	1,231	1,157	1,721	4,109	419.2
University Park	0	3	12	35	58	193	61	4	366	220	277	863	173.9
Total North	**8**	**37**	**288**	**863**	**929**	**2,638**	**860**	**73**	**5,696**	**4,532**	**6,674**	**16,902**	**372.1**
Inner Northeast													
Boise	3	6	53	170	79	123	54	10	498	790	1,394	2,682	1,052.2
Concordia	1	12	52	155	217	290	166	7	900	748	1,185	2,833	295.9
Eliot	0	3	45	125	105	360	132	6	776	576	1,080	2,432	935.4
Grant Park	1	2	18	21	47	137	56	4	286	223	242	751	190.6
Humboldt	5	9	90	240	211	205	87	16	863	1,050	1,655	3,568	807.2
Irvington	0	3	41	36	118	271	125	3	597	329	362	1,288	195.4
King	5	14	112	270	178	332	108	9	1,028	1,452	2,384	4,864	927.9
Lloyd	0	4	63	61	39	1,547	229	6	1,949	1,144	905	3,998	6,753.4
Piedmont	2	7	41	145	129	192	119	14	649	624	967	2,240	349.6
Sabin	1	4	17	93	73	138	58	6	390	356	606	1,352	304.8
Sullivans Gulch	0	5	29	29	57	305	99	1	525	267	294	1,086	414.0
Vernon	0	11	31	166	74	108	51	2	443	701	1,324	2,468	932.4
Woodlawn	3	3	38	206	171	176	65	12	674	682	1,211	2,567	540.6
Total Inner N.E.	**21**	**83**	**630**	**1,717**	**1,498**	**4,184**	**1,349**	**96**	**9,578**	**8,942**	**13,609**	**32,129**	**570.0**
Central Northeast													
Alameda	0	0	5	5	63	125	62	1	261	136	128	525	93.9
Beaumont-Wilshire	0	1	8	23	70	110	70	7	289	154	179	622	113.1
Bridgeton	0	0	2	4	10	34	11	0	61	11	26	98	550.6
Cully	4	16	48	149	233	485	217	14	1,166	1,126	1,731	4,023	356.9
East Columbia	1	1	0	4	5	3	6	0	20	20	35	75	158.2
Hollywood	0	2	27	17	50	152	64	4	316	258	360	934	826.5
South Madison	0	5	19	62	120	271	128	13	618	484	747	1,849	313.2
Rose City Park	1	3	29	37	94	281	136	3	584	351	533	1,468	159.2
Roseway	1	3	25	71	88	309	116	8	621	512	581	1,714	274.2
Sunderland	0	2	4	15	38	109	47	2	217	93	225	535	3,165.7
Total Central N.E.	**7**	**33**	**167**	**387**	**771**	**1,879**	**857**	**52**	**4,153**	**3,145**	**4,545**	**11,843**	**259.2**
East Portland													
Argay	0	3	28	35	82	293	92	3	536	292	370	1,198	228.5
Hazelwood	2	9	82	175	257	1,406	581	22	2,534	1,448	2,121	6,103	410.7
Mill Park	0	2	17	59	93	156	81	1	409	427	599	1,435	252.3
Parkrose	1	3	19	71	96	268	160	9	627	479	793	1,899	387.3
Parkrose Heights	0	0	14	18	31	135	97	2	297	252	265	814	148.0
PCG	0	3	3	1	16	75	61	1	160	36	64	260	1,756.8
Powellhurst-Gilbert	1	11	35	161	202	604	257	13	1,284	1,040	1,603	3,927	610.8
Russell	0	1	7	19	28	138	39	7	239	212	182	633	144.9
Wilkes	0	3	8	51	82	205	101	4	454	335	448	1,237	149.5
Woodland Park	0	1	1	4	6	11	1	1	25	20	18	63	344.3
Total East Portland	**4**	**36**	**214**	**594**	**893**	**3,291**	**1,470**	**63**	**6,565**	**4,541**	**6,463**	**17,569**	**316.0**
Inner Southeast													
Brooklyn	1	1	14	28	60	170	93	11	378	240	429	1,047	284.6
Buckman	1	16	76	127	217	854	290	11	1,592	1,497	1,620	4,709	594.0
Hosford-Abernethy	0	8	28	69	151	384	188	12	840	560	614	2,014	284.8
Kerns	0	14	53	86	118	441	203	10	925	892	1,087	2,904	603.6
Laurelhurst	0	2	6	18	39	204	65	7	341	189	345	875	182.8
Richmond	0	3	26	70	151	431	220	8	909	651	776	2,336	199.7
Sellwood-Moreland	0	4	36	75	158	466	158	15	912	544	783	2,239	204.2
Sunnyside	1	2	51	53	113	489	185	10	904	432	517	1,853	257.3
Total Inner Southeast	**3**	**50**	**290**	**526**	**1,007**	**3,439**	**1,402**	**84**	**6,801**	**5,005**	**6,171**	**17,977**	**309.2**

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total Part I	Total Part II	Total Part III	Grand Total	Rate/1000 Population[1]
Outer Southeast													
Ardenwald	0	0	0	0	7	18	1	0	26	21	17	64	96.2
Brentwood-Darlington	1	5	18	109	130	334	178	7	782	668	999	2,449	233.8
Center	0	5	9	27	77	230	104	3	455	256	354	1,065	236.9
Creston-Kenilworth	1	5	33	96	143	366	188	8	840	593	803	2,236	287.0
Eastmoreland	0	0	1	4	63	232	63	1	364	85	105	554	109.1
Foster-Powell	0	4	25	62	149	294	169	9	712	453	629	1,794	266.6
Lents	0	14	73	238	289	727	415	36	1,792	1,403	2,159	5,354	350.6
Montavilla	3	7	30	140	257	652	408	17	1,514	1,120	1,491	4,125	274.6
Mt. Scott	0	3	20	54	87	279	147	10	600	398	552	1,550	220.7
Mt. Tabor	0	2	10	33	154	296	142	12	649	274	432	1,355	135.6
Pleasant Valley	0	1	1	15	24	46	18	3	108	80	127	315	78.7
Reed	0	1	7	16	59	146	103	1	333	125	144	602	194.0
South Tabor	0	2	13	59	63	320	140	8	605	377	493	1,475	234.2
Woodstock	0	1	22	39	99	301	145	8	615	330	467	1,412	164.8
Total Outher S.E.	**5**	**50**	**262**	**892**	**1,601**	**4,241**	**2,221**	**123**	**9,395**	**6,183**	**8,772**	**24,350**	**233.0**
Southwest													
Arnold Creek	0	1	0	1	7	17	2	0	28	7	17	52	30.3
Ash Creek	0	1	0	4	16	31	3	0	55	77	108	240	47.3
Bridlemile-Robert Gray	0	1	11	17	54	118	40	5	246	147	122	515	58.9
Burlingame	0	0	0	7	5	14	8	0	34	14	35	83	49.1
Collins View	0	0	1	2	19	59	4	0	85	29	34	148	97.0
Corbett-Terwilliger	0	2	3	26	68	264	94	1	458	237	314	1,009	258.2
Crestwood	0	0	1	2	7	12	2	1	25	19	19	63	66.7
Far Southwest	0	0	0	0	8	4	6	0	18	18	35	71	52.8
Hayhurst	0	1	1	10	31	62	20	2	127	125	154	406	77.6
Healy Heights	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	4	42.6
Homestead	0	0	3	9	22	290	46	1	371	68	137	576	185.0
Lair Hill	0	0	1	2	6	51	11	0	71	26	48	145	411.9
Maplewood	0	0	0	6	6	17	4	0	33	29	23	85	35.0
Markham	0	0	0	6	6	23	3	0	38	37	52	127	56.7
Marshall Park	0	0	1	2	8	11	0	0	22	11	11	44	30.7
Multnomah	0	3	11	28	63	209	51	0	365	238	440	1,043	156.3
Southwest Hills	0	1	4	5	33	101	33	1	178	86	117	381	87.6
Sylvan	0	0	0	1	2	19	1	0	23	3	7	33	47.9
Upper Highland	0	4	5	3	16	80	18	0	126	49	76	251	230.3
West Portland Park	0	1	4	15	32	75	21	4	152	90	82	324	104.9
Westwood Hills	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	4	14.8
Wilson	0	1	5	52	32	147	34	15	286	172	197	655	165.8
Total Southwest	**0**	**16**	**51**	**198**	**442**	**1,606**	**401**	**30**	**2,744**	**1,485**	**2,030**	**6,259**	**104.4**
Northwest													
Arlington Heights	0	0	0	4	3	12	1	0	20	11	13	44	74.6
Forest Park	0	1	0	3	11	72	5	0	92	43	44	179	99.9
Goose Hollow	0	2	21	45	88	397	88	4	645	319	478	1,442	293.9
Hillside	0	0	0	0	14	20	8	0	42	16	25	83	66.6
Linnton	0	0	0	5	23	126	8	1	163	64	98	325	392.0
Northwest	0	9	57	82	200	1,176	320	24	1,868	1,042	1,029	3,939	336.6
Northwest Industrial	0	0	7	6	32	59	15	0	119	71	102	292	5,309.1
Pearl	0	3	21	37	32	418	77	6	594	518	608	1,720	2,734.5
Total Northwest	**0**	**15**	**106**	**182**	**403**	**2,280**	**522**	**35**	**3,543**	**2,084**	**2,397**	**8,024**	**368.9**
Downtown													
Old Town/Chinatown	0	2	40	48	28	203	30	3	354	1,162	1,365	2,881	2,576.9
Downtown	2	14	215	253	277	3,280	337	14	4,392	4,277	5,990	14,659	1,765.1
Total Downtown	**2**	**16**	**255**	**301**	**305**	**3,483**	**367**	**17**	**4,746**	**5,439**	**7,355**	**17,540**	**1,861.4**
Unknown/ No Neighborhood	0	67	63	340	239	1,403	327	32	2,471	1,644	4,886	9,001	

Footnotes:

1. Many factors can influence the Rate/1000 Population calculations and can affect meaningful comparisons among neighborhoods. For example, the large work force in the Lloyd, Downtown, Old Town/Chinatown, Pearl and Northwest Industrial neighborhoods can distort the crime rate for those areas.


NORTH PRECINCT
NORTHEAST PRECINCT
CENTRAL PRECINCT
I-5
COLUMBIA RIVER
COLUMBIA BLVD.
ST. HELENS RD.
BURNSIDE
DOWNTOWN DETAIL, SEE INSERT
WILLAMETTE RIVER
PATROL DISTRICT BOUNDARY
PRECINCT BOUNDARY
BOONES FERRY RD.
521
522
531
532
541
542
551
552
561
562
571
572
581
582
591
592
821
822
861
862
871
872
881
882
891
892
WILLAMETTE RIVER
BROADWAY
12 TH
MARKET
I-5
831
832
841
842
851
852
DOWNTOWN INSERT


COLUMBIA RIVER
I-205
620
EAST PRECINCT
COLUMBIA BLVD.
631
632
641
651
652
642
I-84
GLISAN
662
671
672
681
682
691
STARK
693
661
721
722
731
732
692
182 ND.
751
752
761
741
742
122 ND.
762
POWELL BLVD.
771
772
781
782
791
792
FOSTER RD.
I-205
WILLAMETTE RIVER
SOUTHEAST PRECINCT

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total Part I	Total Part II	Total Part III	Grand Total
North Precinct												
521	0	7	33	126	126	351	79	8	730	644	1,109	2,483
522	2	7	46	155	150	405	118	16	899	770	1,036	2,705
531	0	7	54	188	257	430	183	21	1,140	990	1,442	3,572
532	1	8	43	164	120	320	150	12	818	682	1,126	2,626
541	4	4	56	110	144	418	123	9	868	673	1,024	2,565
542	1	2	38	93	123	268	80	6	611	469	757	1,837
North Totals	**8**	**35**	**270**	**836**	**920**	**2,192**	**733**	**72**	**5,066**	**4,228**	**6,494**	**15,788**
Northeast Precinct												
551	2	9	70	195	186	897	309	17	1,685	1,107	1,359	4,151
552	4	12	52	274	287	337	171	18	1,155	999	1,780	3,934
561	7	6	89	203	201	198	84	12	800	1,058	1,482	3,340
562	2	3	29	129	77	93	40	8	381	449	836	1,666
571	1	7	75	208	131	365	135	10	932	1,139	2,003	4,074
572	0	6	94	104	85	1,715	299	7	2,310	1,374	1,276	4,960
581	3	13	85	231	138	261	74	5	810	1,025	1,894	3,729
582	0	6	44	117	105	195	86	11	564	545	860	1,969
591	2	16	53	241	196	288	125	10	931	1,092	1,848	3,871
592	0	8	50	94	202	618	246	2	1,220	680	918	2,818
Northeast Totals	**21**	**86**	**641**	**1,796**	**1,608**	**4,967**	**1,569**	**100**	**10,788**	**9,468**	**14,256**	**34,512**
East Precinct[1]												
620	2	16	27	77	134	317	181	5	759	563	1,028	2,350
631	2	8	43	122	187	430	184	15	991	798	1,059	2,848
632	0	3	19	57	84	214	122	7	506	455	777	1,738
641	1	5	39	98	151	514	234	11	1,053	727	1,099	2,879
642	0	5	34	76	138	454	214	15	936	711	773	2,420
651	1	6	58	67	152	442	206	10	942	698	877	2,517
652	2	8	48	100	189	546	219	18	1,130	828	1,183	3,141
691	0	10	81	167	235	1,376	544	18	2,431	1,458	2,013	5,902
692	2	6	42	137	241	474	225	10	1,137	974	1,347	3,458
792	0	7	14	118	174	342	159	19	833	685	1,193	2,711
East Totals	**10**	**74**	**405**	**1,019**	**1,685**	**5,109**	**2,288**	**128**	**10,718**	**7,897**	**11,349**	**29,964**
Southeast Precinct												
661	0	8	20	37	76	192	101	4	438	323	435	1,196
662	1	9	40	64	67	358	81	3	623	1,021	1,063	2,707
671	0	13	33	77	114	449	191	8	885	591	752	2,228
672	1	2	44	49	97	413	171	14	791	487	681	1,959
681	0	7	14	52	150	410	182	8	823	445	670	1,938
682	1	3	18	80	144	327	224	10	807	557	826	2,190
721	0	4	27	41	130	375	165	7	749	547	443	1,739
722	0	1	31	44	70	365	111	6	628	296	306	1,230
731	0	2	29	51	166	373	200	14	835	470	636	1,941
732	2	3	12	54	127	333	191	6	728	533	651	1,912
741	1	2	22	61	106	271	141	15	619	395	654	1,668
742	1	5	23	87	131	349	199	8	803	542	693	2,038
751	0	4	30	57	109	324	156	5	685	509	684	1,878
752	0	5	13	78	149	300	197	13	755	534	706	1,995
761	0	6	34	78	104	448	176	13	859	585	857	2,301
762	0	5	47	77	104	406	186	15	840	530	786	2,156
771	0	2	32	56	108	307	101	11	617	371	484	1,472
772	0	3	12	39	179	556	225	6	1,020	404	565	1,989
781	0	2	22	70	116	343	175	9	737	488	723	1,948
782	1	5	21	95	118	346	179	7	772	645	920	2,337
791	0	7	19	101	112	266	176	10	691	480	801	1,972
Southeast Totals	**8**	**98**	**543**	**1,348**	**2,477**	**7,511**	**3,528**	**192**	**15,705**	**10,753**	**14,336**	**40,794**

Continued on next page

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total Part I	Total Part II	Total Part III	Grand Total
Central Precinct												
821	0	3	12	30	132	443	115	4	739	399	411	1,549
822	0	3	21	33	85	460	124	16	742	380	404	1,526
831	0	1	14	28	18	209	47	5	322	405	499	1,226
832	1	2	50	83	48	312	52	4	552	2,057	2,386	4,995
841	0	1	99	87	47	921	60	1	1,216	1,725	2,602	5,543
842	0	4	27	25	35	495	40	6	632	448	520	1,600
851	1	2	42	37	54	507	67	1	711	448	435	1,594
852	0	1	16	25	21	391	49	2	505	335	911	1,751
861	0	9	22	36	96	461	95	4	723	281	435	1,439
862	0	7	55	75	78	792	152	6	1,165	819	839	2,823
871	0	2	9	62	106	555	123	18	875	298	447	1,620
872	0	4	11	61	144	944	171	4	1,339	437	643	2,419
881	0	2	12	29	72	187	62	5	369	271	282	922
882	0	3	15	45	98	333	69	2	565	426	572	1,563
891	0	3	8	36	90	216	59	4	416	223	379	1,018
892	0	0	1	60	39	225	16	4	345	159	537	1,041
Central Totals	**2**	**47**	**414**	**752**	**1,163**	**7,451**	**1,301**	**86**	**11,216**	**9,111**	**12,302**	**32,629**
Unknown	1	63	53	249	235	1,214	357	27	2,199	1,543	4,165	7,907

Footnotes:
1. Due to annexations, 12 month data for districts 693 and 793 were not available.

Assaults On Officers

	By Type of Weapon					By Type of Assignment				
	Total Assaults	Firearm	Knife	Other	Hands	Two Person Car	One Person Car/Alone	One Person Car/Assisted	Other Alone[1]	Other Assisted[1]
Type of Activity										
Responding to Disturbance Calls	46	0	2	7	37	10	6	28	0	2
Burglaries in Progress	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in Progress	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Attempting Other Arrests	48	0	1	8	39	25	3	12	1	7
Handling, Transporting Prisoners	39	0	0	1	38	16	5	15	0	3
Investigating Suspicious Circumstances	10	1	1	2	6	1	6	0	1	2
Mentally Disturbed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic Pursuits	28	2	0	7	19	9	7	11	1	0
All Others	13	5	1	0	7	9	1	0	3	0
Totals	**185**	**9**	**5**	**25**	**146**	**71**	**28**	**66**	**6**	**14**

Source: Oregon Law Enforcement Data Systems (LEDS), Offense and Arrest Summary

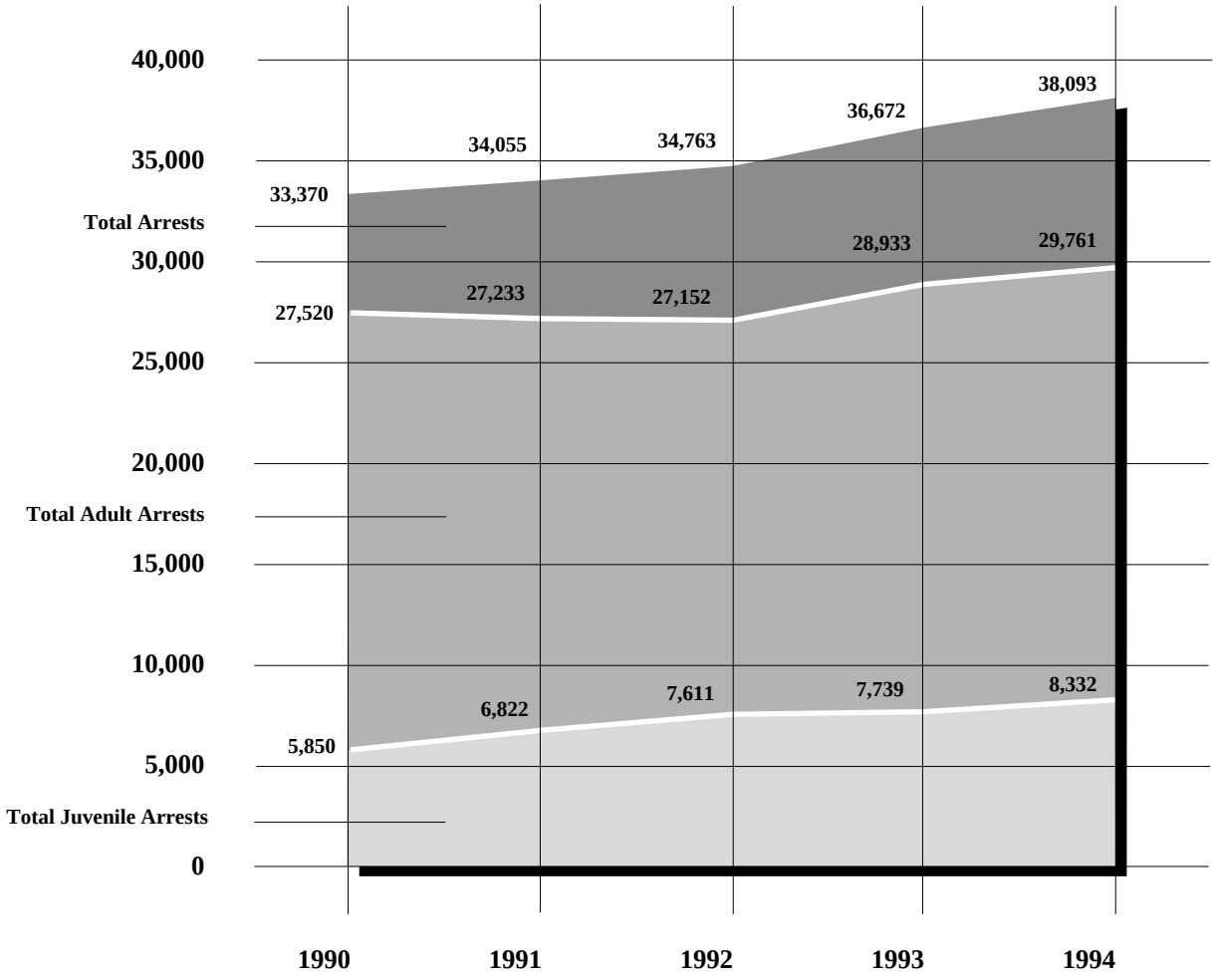
Footnotes:
1. Includes Detectives and Officers on Special Assignment

	Adults Arrested	Juveniles Arrested	Total Arrests in 1994
Part I Crime Arrests			
Willful Criminal Homicide	73	19	92
Rape	84	14	98
Robbery	360	131	491
Aggravated Assaults	472	196	668
Burglary	469	168	637
Larceny	4,141	1,628	5,769
Motor Vehicle Theft	862	393	1,255
Arson	29	50	79
Total Part I Arrests	**6,490**	**2,599**	**9,089**
Part II Crime Arrests			
Simple Assaults	4,112	567	4,679
Forgery	498	49	547
Fraud	170	19	189
Stolen Property	72	30	102
Vandalism	481	318	799
Weapon Laws	709	185	894
Prostitution	622	12	634
Sex Crimes	298	33	331
Drug Laws Total	3,929	230	4,159
Heroin	658	9	667
Morphine	0	0	0
Cocaine	2175	125	2300
Codeine	11	0	11
Hashish	24	1	25
Marijuana	518	71	589
Synthetic Drugs	21	0	21
Dangerous Drugs	522	24	546
Gambling	22	5	27
Family Offenses	29	2	31
Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants	1,813	13	1,826
Liquor Laws	1,839	215	2,054
Disorderly Conduct	234	89	323
Kidnapping	8	0	8
Curfew	9	1,080	1,089
Runaway	1	706	707
All Others	2,071	422	2,493
Total Part II Arrests	**16,917**	**3,975**	**20,892**
Part III Crime Arrests			
Miscellaneous Traffic	2,382	105	2,487
Protective Custody	1	970	971
Other Custody	4	0	4
Warrants	20	0	20
Fugitives	3,947	683	4,630
Total Part III Arrests	**6,354**	**1,758**	**8,112**
Grand Total	**29,761**	**8,332**	**38,093**

Source: Oregon Law Enforcement Data Systems (LEDS), Offense & Arrest Summary
For defintions: See Appendix A

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Juvenile					
Part I	1,734	2,258	2,489	2,547	2,599
Part II	2,845	3,253	3,612	3,669	3,975
Part III	1,271	1,311	1,510	1,523	1,758
Total Juvenile	**5,850**	**6,822**	**7,611**	**7,739**	**8,332**
Adult					
Part I	5,991	5,631	5,619	6,126	6,490
Part II	15,720	15,937	15,831	17,056	16,917
Part III	5,809	5,665	5,702	5,751	6,354
Total Adult	**27,520**	**27,233**	**27,152**	**28,933**	**29,761**
Total					
Part I	7,725	7,889	8.108	8,673	9,089
Part II	18,565	19,190	19,443	20,725	20,892
Part III	7,080	6,976	7,212	7,274	8,112
Total All Arrests	**33,370**	**34,055**	**34,763**	**36,672**	**38,093**

Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Year



Source: Oregon Law Enforcement Data Systems (LEDS), Offense & Arrest Summary
For defintions: See Appendix A

Appendix A

Aggravated Assault: An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or injury.
All Other Offenses: Except Traffic - Includes trespass, blackmail, bomb threat, animal ordinances, and littering.
Arrest: The actual number of persons arrested (both booked and taken into custody; and cited and released) for committing criminal acts.
Arson: Any willful burning or attempt to burn a building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.
Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure (both residential and non-residential) with intent to commit a theft.
Crimes Against Persons: Criminal offenses where the victim is present and the act is violent, threatening or has the potential of being physically harmful.
Crimes Against Property: Offenses that involve taking something of value by theft or deception or the destruction of property.
Disorderly Conduct: In this classification are placed all offenses of committing a breach of the peace.
Drug Laws: Included are all violations of state and local laws, specifically those related to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of illegal drugs.
Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (D.U.I.I.): Driving or operating any vehicle while under the influence of liquor or drugs.
Embezzlement: Misappropriation of money or property entrusted to one's care.
Extortion: The use of fear of death, injury, property loss, reputation, etc. to induce or compel another to deliver property or perform some act or omission.
Family Offenses: Included here are offenses such as abandonment, neglect of children, custodial interference and non-support. (Physical abuse would be reported as an assault).
Forgery also Forgery/Counterfeiting: Forgery and counterfeiting are treated as allied offenses. In this classification are placed all offenses dealing with the making, altering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.
Fraud: Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.
Fugitives: This category covers arrests made for other agencies and may be for: Parole/Probation violation, AWOL (absence without leave) from a penal institution, etc.
Gambling: All offenses which relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling are included in this category.
Homicide: Includes willful murder and aggravated murder.
Kidnapping: The interference with another person's liberty without consent or legal authority.
Larceny: The unlawful taking of property from the possession of another; includes pickpocket, pursesnatch, shoplift, bike theft, and theft from motor vehicle (car prowl).
Liquor Laws: With the exception of Driving Under the Influence all liquor law violations, state or local, are placed in this classification.
Miscellaneous Traffic Crimes: Serious traffic offenses which are classified as a misdemeanor or felony as defined by the Oregon Motor Vehicle Code.
Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle; includes motorcycles.
Murder: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
Negligent Homicide: The killing of another person through gross negligence.
Offenses - Excludes motor vehicle traffic death.
Arrests - Includes persons arrested for motor vehicle traffic death.
Offense: The criminal act, the number of criminal acts.
Part I Crimes: A group of crimes which are reported and tracked nationally: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
Part II Crimes: A group of crimes which are reported and tracked nationally: simple assault, forgery, fraud, stolen property, vandalism, weapon laws, prostitution, sex crimes, drug laws, gambling, family offenses, D.U.I.I., liquor laws, disorderly conduct, kidnapping, curfew, runaway, and other offenses (see All Other Offenses above).
Part III Crimes: A group of crimes which are reported and tracked within the State of Oregon: includes traffic, warrants, protective custody, fugitives, officer assaults, and property and vehicles recovered for other jurisdictions.
Protective Custody: The custody of persons for detoxification, mental holds, material witness, or protective custody. Examples: transport of an intoxicated subject to the local detoxification center; taking a child into protective custody pending further investigation of the child's care and welfare.
Prostitution: Included in this classification are the sex offenses of a commercialized nature.
Pursesnatch: To snatch a purse from the physical control of another. (If force is directed or used against the victim the matter becomes a robbery).
Rape: The carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will.
Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from a person or persons by force or threat of force.
Runaway: When a juvenile has departed from some location within Multnomah County and the juvenile's parents or guardians have reported them as a runaway.
Sex Crimes: Covers offenses such as statutory rape, contributing to the sexual delinquency of a minor, non-forcible rape, incest, molest, indecent exposure, forcible and non-forcible sodomy, obscene phone calls. (Does not include forcible rape, or prostitution).
Simple Assault: Assaults which are limited to the use of physical force and result in little or no injury to the victim.
Stolen Property Offenses: Included in this classification are all offenses of buying, receiving and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of theses offenses.
Vandalism: Consists of the willful destruction, or defacement of property.
Warrants: Includes service of warrants of arrest and related papers for Multnomah County, as well as all other jurisdictions within the United States.
Weapons Regulation Laws: Deals with weapon offenses which are regulatory in nature, such as: furnishing a deadly weapon to a minor; excon or alien in possession of a firearm.
Willful Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Source: Oregon Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS); Portland Police Data System. These definitions are not intended to serve as legal definitions.

Information and Referral*

Emergency Police-Fire-Medical	**9-1-1**
Non-emergency	230-2121

Portland Police Bureau

Police Information	823-4636
Central Precinct	823-0097
East Precinct	823-4800
North Precinct	823-2122
Northeast Precinct	823-5700
Southeast Precinct	823-2143
Traffic Division	823-2103
Alarm Information Officer	823-0031
Chief's Office	823-0000
Crimestoppers	823-4357

Community Contact Offices

Between the Rivers Contact Office	823-4062
Brentwood Darlington Safety Action Team	248-3916
Columbia Cottage Contact Office	735-1537
Cully Neighborhood Contact Office	823-4133
Grand/Wentworth Office	823-2165
Hollywood Contact Office	288-4472
Iris Court Contact Office	823-4070
Jantzen Beach Office	289-0667
Lloyd Center Office	280-9414
Old Town Office	823-2160
Roseway Contact Office	281-8327
Sellwood Office	823-2133
SW Community Contact Office	823-3141
Detective Division	823-0400
Drug and Vice	823-0246
Drug House Complaint Hotline	823-3784
Family Services Division	823-0961
Gang Enforcement Team	823-4106
Graffiti Hotline	823-4TAG
Internal Affairs	823-0236
Museum	823-0019
Personnel	823-0333
Planning and Support Division	823-0283
Crime statistics	823-0298
Property Room	823-2179
Public Information Officer	823-0010
Records	
Auto Records	823-0044
Police reports	823-0041
Reserve Coordinator	823-0179
Sunshine Division	823-2102
Training	823-0316

Police Bureau Crime Prevention/Outreach Programs

Business Emergency Notification	823-0952
Block Homes	823-0290
Police Activities League PAL	823-0017
Senior Locks	823-0284
Telephone Reassurance/Elderly Programs	823-0291
WomenStrength/Sexual Assault Prevention	823-0296

Neighborhood Crime Prevention

Office of Neighborhood Associations	823-4519
Crime Prevention Coordinator	823-3048
Association for Portland Progress	224-8684
Central Northeast Neighbors	823-3156
East Portland District Coalition	256-0014
Neighbors West/Northwest	223-3331
North Portland Neighborhood Office	823-4524
Northeast Coalition of Neighborhoods	823-4575
Southeast Uplift	232-0010
Southwest Neighborhood Information Inc.	823-4592

Other City/Community Contacts

Animal Control	248-3066
Bureau of Buildings	
Abandoned Vehicle Hotline	823-7309
Neighborhood Nuisance	823-7306
Child Abuse Hotline	731-3100
City of Portland Noise Control Office	823-7350
Harry's Mother Teen Crisis Line	233-8111
Metro Crisis Intervention Service	223-6161
Neighborhood Mediation	823-3152
Parent's Anonymous Parent Helpline	238-8818
Portland School Police	331-3307
Portland Women's Crisis Line	235-5333
Senior Helpline	248-3646
United Way Information and Referral	222-5555
US West Telabuse	
Telephone Harassment Line	1-800-541-3386
Youth Gang Hotline	823-4264

* Information current as of June 1995.

Vera Katz, Mayor
Charles A. Moose, Chief of Police

This report was produced by the
Portland Police Bureau
Planning and Support Division

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