

# Problem Solving Quarterly

A Police Executive Research Forum Publication

Reporting on Innovative Approaches to Policing

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## Tailored Target • Hardening Addresses Robberies in St. Petersburg

By Al White

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As the supervisor of the robbery squad of the St. Petersburg (FL) Police Department, I noticed that the No-Fault Insurance Company had been robbed twice within a 30-day period last winter. We had apprehended no suspects in either robbery. I also learned that the business had been robbed three times in 1992, and that no suspects had been arrested.

Utilizing the problem-solving model, I decided to initiate a problem-oriented policing project that targeted the robbery problem at this particular address.

## Analysis

I had the detectives assigned to the area obtain from crime analysis a listing of all calls for service from the No-Fault Insurance Company and five nearby businesses for the previous six months.

Interestingly enough, one of the other companies including another insurance agency and a check cashing outlet had experienced an armed robbery. One business in the two-block area had experienced a strong-armed robbery that began as a shoplifting incident. The burglar alarm had been set off on two occasions at the other insurance agency, part of a national chain, but no robberies had been reported at that address. A total of 40 calls for service had been logged for that entire two-block area over the six-month timeframe.

After gathering the above data, my detectives and I made contact with personnel at the six businesses. We advised

(cont. on next page)

## Graffiti Wall Reduces Complaints, Promotes the Arts

By Chuck Kriebel

"Tuggers," as persons who perpetrate graffiti are often known, can strike with great speed and are often exceedingly difficult to apprehend. Each year they deface large expanses of public and private property, causing untold damage at the expense of businesses, local government entities and individuals.

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(Robberies, cont. from p. 1)

them of the two No-Fault robberies and elicited information about their approaches to security. We learned that

- the No-Fault establishment was reasonably well-lit;
- the traffic at the business was moderate;
- No-Fault employees and managers were on the premises of the business during both robberies;
- a burglar alarm was the only security measure that No-Fault employed;
- several other businesses in the area had safes and security systems that included video cameras;
- the insurance company that had *not* been robbed had posted a sign stating that they only accepted checks;
- No-Fault had a large cash flow, and employees stored the cash in a cash box, rather than in a safe;
- No-Fault took in most of its cash around the 20th of the month;
- both robberies took place in the afternoon on the 20th of the month;
- a large amount of cash was taken from the cash box during the first robbery, but not during the second, because No-Fault personnel

had just taken the cash to the bank;

- No-Fault did not change any procedures after the first robbery;
- two males wearing hoods over their faces committed one of the robberies;
- one male who was not wearing a hood committed the other robbery;
- after one robbery, the suspects left through the back door of the building; after the other robbery, the suspect left through the front door.

### Response

In the past, the police department had responded to the robbery calls for service at this address by interviewing the victims, witnesses and others, and then forwarding information obtained from them to robbery unit detectives for follow-up attention. However, as mentioned earlier, this approach had not resulted in the arrest of any robbery suspects.

Based on our analysis of this particular robbery problem, I met with representatives of the No-Fault Insurance Company and suggested that they consider trying to reduce the incidence of robberies using new approaches. I recommended that they only accept checks for premium payments. The managers said that although they were unable to conduct a checks-only business because most of their clientele did not have checking accounts, they would be able to vary the dates premium payments were due, reducing the amount of cash on the

premises on certain days. The managers would also be able to make several bank deposits each day, as well as arrange for a daily armored truck cash pickup.

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### Both robberies took place in the afternoon on the 20th of the month.

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I also suggested they consider installing a video camera, safe and plexiglass service window, but to date, they have only installed the service window. I also recommended that they keep entry and exit doors locked at all times and buzz customers into the establishment, which they now do. I also advised the business's employees and managers to be alert to customers who behave suspiciously or ask about the agency's operations.

### Assessment

Three-and-a-half months have passed since the No-Fault Insurance Company made the changes outlined above. During that time, the department has only received two calls for service from the insurance company. In both cases, employees had inadvertently set off the company's burglar alarm when trying to open the business a few minutes before 9:00 a.m.

I check in with the company's owners every few weeks, and thus far, they have no problems to report.

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Al White is a sergeant with the St. Petersburg (FL) Police Department

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# The Sergeant's Role as a Change Agent.

By Ron Glensor

For problem-oriented policing (POP) to succeed, first-line supervisors must **play** a key role in modifying their agencies' culture. However, convincing sergeants of the need for change is no easy task. It is widely held that the most challenging aspect of changing a police agency's culture lies in changing the attitudes of first-line supervisors.

There is just cause for the **above-mentioned** reluctance of first-line supervisors to change. In his book, **Problem-Oriented Policing**, Herman Goldstein states, that "Changing the operating philosophy of rank-and-file officers is easier than altering a first line supervisor's perspective of his or her job, because the work of a sergeant is greatly simplified by the traditional form of policing. The more routinized the work, the easier it is for the sergeant to check. The more emphasis placed on rank and the symbols of position, the easier it is for the sergeant to rely on authority—rather than in intellect and personal skills—to carry out his or her duties. [S]ergeants are usually appalled by descriptions of the freedom and independence suggested in problem-oriented policing for rank-and-file officers. The concept can be very threatening to them. This... can create an enormous block to implementation."

Goldstein maintains that the most effective means we currently have of altering the attitudes of first-line supervisors is to con-

vince them that adopting a different management style makes good sense in today's environment. This environment, like its private-sector counterparts, is increasingly becoming more customer-oriented and more quality-oriented. Police agencies are also beginning to see the need to place more emphasis on the **all-purpose officer** and less on the specialist, who often "slows down and creates work for" line officers, says former Edmonton Alberta Police Superintendent Chris Braiden.

Those involved in POP who have observed the approach at work in the field, **have noted that rank-and-file officers are highly enthusiastic about problem solving.** When "cut loose" and assigned to a **neighborhood** to create a feeling of security and goodwill, officers *seem* to flourish. **Equally important, they find their work rewarding and satisfying.**

## Supervisors Must Be Committed to POP

Unfortunately, a major impediment to officer-initiated problem solving is our failure to elicit and engage a commitment to POP from those with management and supervisory responsibilities. Goldstein points out that 'tis **disheartening to talk with officers on the street and those of lower supervisory rank who cite their superior—rather than the complexity of their job—as their major problem."**

The successful implementation of POP requires both the support and the enhanced knowledge and skills of supervisory personnel. Specifically, successful POP re-

(cont. on p. 8)

## Submissions

The PSQ editors encourage readers to send in articles on their POP efforts. When submitting descriptions, remember to consider the following questions:

- **What is the problem?**
- Who is affected by the **problem, and** how are they affected?
- How has the department **handled the problem in the past?**
- **What information was collected about the problem?**
- **Were there any difficulties in getting the information?**
- **What was the goal of the problem-solving effort?**
- **What strategies were developed to reach that goal? ,,**
- **What agencies assisted the police department in achieving the goal? ,:**
- **Was the goal accomplished?**
- **What would you recommend to other police agencies interested in addressing similar problems?**

Send submissions to:  
Problem-Solving Quarterly  
1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW,  
Suite 930, Washington, DC  
20036; (202) 4666- 820,  
FAX (202) 466-7826..`

# Dawn Lawn Mowing Complaints Eliminated

By Glenn Stofer

For many golfers, one of the most appealing aspects of the game is the quiet, tranquil setting of the golf course. In addition, golfers treasure the verdant, well-trimmed grass that covers the 18-hole playing field.

To provide both perfectly-cut greens and tranquility during business hours, golf course personnel must mow the lawns early each morning, often before dawn. This early lawn mowing schedule can lead to problems with a golf course's residential neighbors.

## Scanning

In mid-February, Sergeant Dave DeKay of the St. Petersburg (FL) Police Department received a call from the the Stouffer-Vinoy Resort's security director regarding a noise complaint that a neighbor in an adjacent residential building filed against the resort. The security director wanted to know whether it was illegal for the resort to mow the golf course early in the morning. DeKay provided the security director with a copy of the local noise ordinance, which indicated that lawn equipment was exempt from noise regulations after 8 a.m., but provided little additional guidance.

DeKay offered to measure the noise levels of the lawn mowers, but he was unable to do so that day because it was raining and the high humidity levels could have "decreased the measuring instru-

ment's accuracy. Realizing that more research into the ordinance would be required, and knowing that I was interested in taking on a problem-oriented policing project, DeKay referred the problem to me.

## Analysis

I drove by the golf course and confirmed that the resort personnel began cutting the greens around 6 a. m. and that the mowers could be heard outside the complainant's residence. I then carefully reviewed the city noise ordinance and determined that the golf course was exempt from noise regulations between the hours of 8 a. m. and 8 p.m., but was required to generally operate within the 60-decibel range when mowing the lawn at 6 a.m. To confirm this interpretation of the ordinance, I consulted the police department's legal advisor.

I later contacted the resort's security director, who said that the golf course had received approximately eight complaints about the morning mowing. The security director indicated that he was interested in measuring the noise levels to determine *whether they* were in compliance with the law.

## Response

I arranged to meet with the resort's security director, club manager and golf course maintenance supervisor at the golf course. The resort personnel drove Officer Dave Sanders and me to the mowing location they believed was at the heart of the noise complaints. The resort personnel indicated that they were concerned about the complaints and were willing to do whatever they could to resolve the situation; however, they said that they could not change the mowing

time, as the golf course had to be ready for business by 7:30 a.m.

The golf course maintenance supervisor said they would try two different approaches to reducing noise levels for the complainant.

First, golf course personnel would change the order in which they mowed the greens, and mow the green closest to the complainant's apartment some twenty minutes later than usual.

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**The resort personnel indicated that they were concerned about the complaints and were willing to do whatever they could to resolve the situation.**

Second, they would also rake the bunkers later in the morning, which would decrease the amount of noise by reducing the number of machines in operation early in the morning.

I offered to conduct a dosimeter test the next morning to determine whether these dinnings would put noise levels within the legal limit.

I then contacted the complainant, who said that the lawn mowing only really bothered him on the weekends, when he wanted to sleep late. I informed the complainant that I would be conducting a dosimeter test the next day to determine whether the golf course was in compliance with the noise ordinance, and the complainant said he would be interested in learning the results.

(cont. on p. 6)



## Mark Your Calendar: 1994 POP Conference

The Fifth Annual International Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) conference will be held in San Diego November 2-4, 1994. The conference will provide a wealth of information on POP techniques and successful experiences police agencies and communities have had in implementing the problem-oriented approach. The conference will feature:

- A problem-oriented policing primer
- More than 10 workshops addressing problems ranging from graffiti to homicide
- Sessions on implementation issues facing police departments

- A roundtable discussion led by Herman Goldstein, professor of law at the University of Wisconsin at Madison

- The presentation of the Herman Goldstein Excellence in Problem Solving Award

The conference will be held at the San Diego Marriott Hotel in San Diego, California. To obtain the special conference rate of \$88, participants must contact the hotel directly at (800) 243-9229. Conference participants are encouraged to register as soon as possible since the event is limited and past conferences have sold out early. To reserve your spot, please contact Dawn Pfluckman at (619) 467-7370.

## PERF Offers Problem-Oriented Policing Training

PERF provides POP training for command staff, mid-managers, first-line supervisors, and field officers. The training can be specially designed to meet your department's needs. The basic training program covers:

- The evolution of problem-oriented policing
- The problem-solving process
- Examples and case studies in problem solving
- Ways of implementing problem solving in your department

PERF trainers use a wide range of training tools, including lectures, videos and interactive workshops. The workshops give participants the opportunity to apply the problem-solving process to the kinds of crime problems their agencies experience.

If your agency is interested in obtaining POP training, please contact PERF at (202) 466-7820.

(Golf Course, cont. from p 4)

I conducted the dosimeter test from the backyard of the apartment building over a 20-minute period, beginning around 6:25 a.m. It appeared that, for the most part, the sound level of the mowers remained between 50 and 55 decibels, in conformance with the city ordinance; a printout at the police station confirmed that the lawn equipment operated in the legal range. ),

I advised both the golf course maintenance supervisor and the complainant about the test results. I told the maintenance supervisor that I would conduct additional do-

simeter tests if the police department received additional complaints.

### Assessment

No noise complaints have been filed since I informed the complainant of the dosimeter test's results. I checked with the complainant and he said that noise from the lawn mowing had been less of a problem since the golf course had changed its mowing patterns.

Glenn Stofer is a sergeant with the St. Petersburg (FL) Police Department

(Graffiti, cont. from p. 1)

## Scanning

In early 1993, Redmond, Washington, faced a citywide graffiti problem that threatened to overwhelm the police department's 56 commissioned officers. The 42,000 residents of this Seattle suburb were filing over 60 graffiti complaints per month (out of an average total of 1700 complaints per month). Before January 1993, the department rarely fielded calls regarding graffiti.

Newspaper editorials implying that police and local government had not been responsive to the issue, or were not equipped to handle the problem, increased the sense of urgency about implementing an effective solution.

According to the complaints, both citizens and business owners believed that gangs were marking their turf with the graffiti. The police department established organized cleanup procedures and stepped up directed enforcement

patrols in areas that had a lot of graffiti, in the hopes of finding a long-term solution to the problem. We occasionally arrested graffiti suspects. However, these strategies were not particularly effective, most likely because we did not clearly understand the origin and meaning of the graffiti, or the reason for its sudden frequent appearance.

## Analysis

Officers working in the area of a popular teen social club encountered a carload of youths, one of whom had in his possession a knapsack filled with spray paint cans. From an interview with this individual and other people associated with the graffiti, officers learned of the existence of an entire underground network of people engaged in "tagging." Officers subsequently interviewed approximately a dozen taggers and found that most of those responsible for Redmond's graffiti blight considered the vandalism a form of hiphop art—a means of artistic and social self-expression.

During this period, Officer Bill Corson had been going through case reports of graffiti by hand, looking for information about the primary locations of the tagging, the meaning of the tagging and the identities of the perpetrators. He examined approximately 60 cases (one-half of the most recent month's incidents and a sampling of reports from prior months).

Initially, the graffiti was thought to be the work of gang members, because taggers who had been seen or identified wore loose-fitting, "sagging" clothing and behaved defiantly in public. However, in analyzing the cases, Corson found that most of the graffiti, which took the form of initialing, name writing and murals, was found only on public property, such as street signs and utility boxes. Little graffiti was found on privately owned fences, garages, cars, or other typical graffiti magnets.

In talking with the teenage taggers who had been identified, Corson learned that a body of popular iiteinture On graffiti art existed. He went to the library, reviewed several books and magazines on the topic and learned that non-gang-related taggers often refer to area codes in their graffiti to indicate where they live. Having worked on gang issues in another police agency, Corson knew that gang members often refer to penal codes for such crimes as murder in their graffiti to intimidate people in the community. Based on this and other information gained through analyzing the problem, Corson concluded that most of the graffiti in Redmond was not being generated by gang members

(cont. on p. 1)

## Crime Prevention Month Opportunity for Developing Problem-Solving Partnerships

The marking of Crime Prevention Month this October offers police departments and communities an opportunity to mobilize for prevention, celebrate their achievements and spur actions that address the root causes of crime and disorder.

The National Crime Prevention Council will distribute the 1994 guide to celebrating Crime Prevention Month to

law enforcement agencies and community organizations at no charge. Titled "Working Together to Stop the Violence," the guide provides tools and information on planning crime prevention projects. To obtain single copies of the publication while supplies last, write to NCPD, Attn.: CP Month 1994, 1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor, Washington, DC 20006-3817.

(Sergeants, cont. from p. 3)

quires supervisors with the following attributes.

### Characteristics of a Good Problem-Oriented Supervisor

- Allows officers freedom to experiment with new approaches.
- Insists on good, accurate analysis of problems; coaches officers through the problem-solving process; gives advice.
- Grants flexibility in work schedules when requests are proper; helps officers manage their time and develop work plans.
- Allows officers to make most contacts directly and paves the way when they are having trouble getting cooperation.

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Protects officers from pressures within the department to revert to traditional methods, as well as from undue criticism.

- Runs interference for officers to secure resources, identifies new resources and contacts for officers and makes them check them out.
- Knows the problems officers are working on and whether the problems are real
- Knows officers' beats and important citizens in them and expects officers to know the beats and citizens even

- Supports officers even if their strategies fail, as long as they learned something useful in the process, and completely thought out the strategies.

Manages problem solving efforts over a long period of time; doesn't allow efforts to die just because officers get sidetracked by competing demands for time and attention.

Gives credit to officers and lets others know about their work; provides more positive reinforcement for good work than negative reinforcement for bad work.

- Allows officers to talk about their work with visitors and at conferences.
- Coordinates efforts across shifts, beats and outside units and agencies.
- Identifies emerging problems by monitoring calls for service, crime patterns and community concerns.
- Assesses the activities and performance of officers in relation to identified problems rather than with boilerplate measures.
- Expects officers to account for their time and activities, giving them a greater range of freedom.
- Provides officers with examples of good problem solving so they know what generally is expected.

- Realizes that this style of police work cannot simply be ordered; officers and detectives must come to believe in it.

Good POP supervisors should also be prepared to answer the following questions: What are the advantages and disadvantages of the traditional form of police supervision? What are officers' complaints about management? What are officers' complaints about their work?

Supervisors should also anticipate the likely objections to POP from officers and detectives. Supervisors should be prepared to respond to such statements as, "This is social work, and we're not social workers," "We don't have the skills or training to do all this," and "Other cops won't see us as real cops."

### Look for Ways POP Can Be Institutionalized

The importance of changing the culture of the police agency moving toward problem-oriented policing cannot be understated. For change to be successful, police executives must examine the forces that encourage and discourage innovation within their organizations, the prevailing police culture and the beliefs that serve to preserve it, and ways in which they might implement POP within their organizations. We call for a radical change in the way the police organization views itself and conducts its affairs. The sergeant plays a vital role in the change process.

**kon Glensor is a PERF fellow and a deputy chief in the Reno (NV) Police Department**



(Mental illness, cont. from p. 9)

grandmother occasionally called the police, but he was shocked when he heard the actual numbers. With his cooperation, a meeting between the family and the officers was arranged. Krupp, Lamczyk and Sergeant Greg Wurm met with the family. During the 30-minute meeting, the family agreed that **something had to be done. They assured the officers that they would work with Mrs. R. to eliminate the unnecessary calls for police service.**

### Assessment

Following up several weeks later, Krupp found that no calls had been dispatched to 5876 Kennerly. Concerned for Mrs. R's well-being, Krupp and Lamczyk went to Mrs. R's house to make sure she was all right. When they arrived, Mrs. R greeted them at the door and told them that her family had forbidden her to call the police without first checking with them. Over the next three months, only one call was dispatched to 5876 Kennedy.

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## SHOPLIFTING

### Scanning

In February of this year, Seventh District Officer Fran Krupp was working secondary employment at Dillard's department store in the St. Louis Center, a downtown shopping complex, when she arrested a 39-year-old man for shoplifting. The man, Marion G., was caught stealing an alarm clock.

After taking Marion to the security office, Knipp began filling

out a summons release form. When Marion realized he was not going to be booked, he started crying and begged Krupp to take him to jail, where he would be fed and given a place to sleep for the night.

### Analysis

Krupp was curious why arrest, far from being a deterrent, had actually become the incentive for the man to commit a crime.

Marion explained to Fran that he stole from the St. Louis Center almost daily and sold the goods on the street. He used the money for food and transportation to the Veterans Administration Hospital, where he was receiving outpatient care for a mental illness.

As Krupp continued the interview, she learned that without medication, Marion hears voices that tell him to do weird things. Several years before, he had been judged incompetent to handle his own affairs, and consequently, his disability checks were delivered to a payee, in this case his mother, who lived in Illinois. Within the past year, Marion's mother had put him out of the house, but she had-continued to cash the checks.

Krupp realized there was little she could do that evening, but she gave Marion enough money for food and transportation to the hospital and instructed him to meet her at the shopping center the following day.

The next day, Knipp contacted a counselor from the Harbor Light Shelter and explained Marion's situation. The counselor told Krupp that the Harbor Light could become the payee for Marion and help him recover from his illness. They would provide room and board for as long as he needed it,

and through their pharmacy program, he would always have a supply of his medication.

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**Marion explained to Fran that he stole from the St. Louis Center almost daily and sold the goods on the street. He used the money for food and transportation to the hospital, where he was receiving outpatient care for a mental illness.**

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### Response

When Marion returned to Dillard's the following afternoon, Krupp arranged for the two of them to go to the Harbor Light Shelter. The counselor started the paperwork that would allow Marion to reassign a payee for his disability check.

### Assessment

Several months have passed, and Krupp reports that Marion has not been seen in the St. Louis Center.

## New Address for PSQ

Problem Solving Quarterly and PERF are moving to new headquarters in mid-August. Our new address will be: 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 930, Washington, DC 20036. Our telephone number—(202) 466-7820--will remain the same.

(Graffiti, cont. from p. 7)

## Response

Once Corson made the distinction between gang graffiti and the more innocuous tagging, he organized a meeting with the identified taggers. At the meeting, he described two different scenarios for addressing the graffiti problem. The taggers, police and other community members could work together to develop ways of addressing citizen complaints about tagging that would satisfy all interested parties; or the police could aggressively investigate and arrest taggers who defaced property.

The teenagers suggested establishing a legal place to paint, in return for a tagging cease-fire. The teenagers also offered to discourage others from illegal tagging if the city designated a public place where they could practice their art.

Corson assisted the tagging network's more outspoken repre-

sentatives by making a formal request to the Redmond City Council to authorize construction of a "Hip-Hop Art Wall." The council approved the wall in late 1993. Corson and several of the taggers convinced four local businesses to donate concrete and other materials needed to construct the wall, which was erected in early May 1994.

## Assessment

During the year-long effort to gain the local government's approval to construct the art wall, the department received only isolated reports of graffiti—approximately four per month. During this period, the teenagers were so enthused at the prospect of a legal art wall that they spread the word about the agreement throughout the underground population of artists in the region. The message was, "Don't tag Redmond...the city is going to give us a place to paint!" Since the wall was constructed in May, the department has received only a

few complaints each month about graffiti.

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**In analyzing the cases, Corson found that most of the graffiti, which took the form of initialing, name writing and murals, was found only on public property, such as street signs and utility boxes.**

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Corson and others involved in the effort maintain ongoing communication with the taggers, whom they regularly encounter on the street and at the wall. The taggers themselves initiated a permit system for painting on the wall, under which registered taggers obtain laminated identification cards that give them access to the wall.

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**Chuck Kriebel is a sergeant with the Redmond (WA) Police Department**

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## Electronic Bulletin Board Gives Montgomery County Citizens Access to Crime Information

In early June, the Montgomery County (MD) Police Department began a 90-day pilot test of an electronic bulletin board open to the public that allows citizens round-the-clock access to crime information.

Bulletin board users can obtain crime reports (by block), crime

prevention tips and relevant information on state and local laws—all at no cost.

Users can also obtain information on repeat calls for service to particular blocks in police reporting areas, helping them to identify the nature and scope of problems in their area. Citizens can also use the bulletin board to communicate with persons involved in neighborhood watch groups.

The idea for the bulletin board came from Officer James Hockenberry, who views the creation of the system as an internal problem-solving effort. As part of the department's move to problem-ori-

ented policing, Chief Clarence Edwards encourages creative solutions to administrative problems in the agency. Before the bulletin board was created, says Hockenberry, the department had difficulty responding to all the requests it received for crime information.

Hockenberry estimates that approximately 500 citizens will log on to the bulletin board each month.

If you would like more information on the Montgomery County project, please contact Hockenberry at (301) 565-5761.

(NIBRS, cont. from p. 5)

ring. For example, officers can learn whether alcohol use by an offender increases the level of injuries sustained in assaults in bars or nightclubs, and whether rapes are more likely to be completed in alleys or fields at different times of the day. Officers can also compare the national averages with local averages to identify **unusual** aspects of local problems.

UCR staff will provide agencies with ideas on how they can analyze their own local data forwarded to UCR under the NIBRS program. For example, UCR staff suggest **that departments** consider asking local universities for assistance in **analyzing NIBRS data**.

NIBRS data elements	
<b>Administrative segment:</b>	
1 ORI number	26 Type of victim
2 Incident number	27 Age of victim
3 Incident date/hour	28 Sex of victim
4 Exceptional clearance indicator	29 Race of victim
5 Exceptional clearance date	30 Ethnicity of victim
	31 Resident status of victim
<b>Offense segment:</b>	32 Homicide/assault circumstances
6 UCR offense code	33 Justifiable homicide circumstances
7 Attempted/completed code	34 Type of injury
8 Alcohol/drug use by offender	35 Related offender number
9 Type of location	36 Relationship of victim to offender
10 Number of premises entered	
11 Method of entry	<b>Offender segment:</b>
12 Type of criminal activity	37 Offender number
13 Type of weapon/force used	38 Age of offender
14 Bias crime code	39 Sex of offender
	40 Race of offender
<b>Property segment:</b>	<b>Arrestee segment:</b>
15 Type of property loss	41 Arrestee number
16 Property description	42 Transaction number
17 Property value	43 Arrest date
18 Recovery date	44 Type of arrest
19 Number of stolen motor vehicles	45 Multiple clearance indicator
20 Number of recovered motor vehicles	46 UCR arrest offense code
21 Suspected drug type	47 Arrestee armed indicator
22 Estimated drug quantity	48 Age of arrestee
23 Drug measurement unit	49 Sex of arrestee
	50 Race of arrestee
<b>Victim segment:</b>	51 Ethnicity of arrestee
24 Victim number	52 Resident status of arrestee
25 Victim UCR offense code	53 Disposition of arrestee number

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