

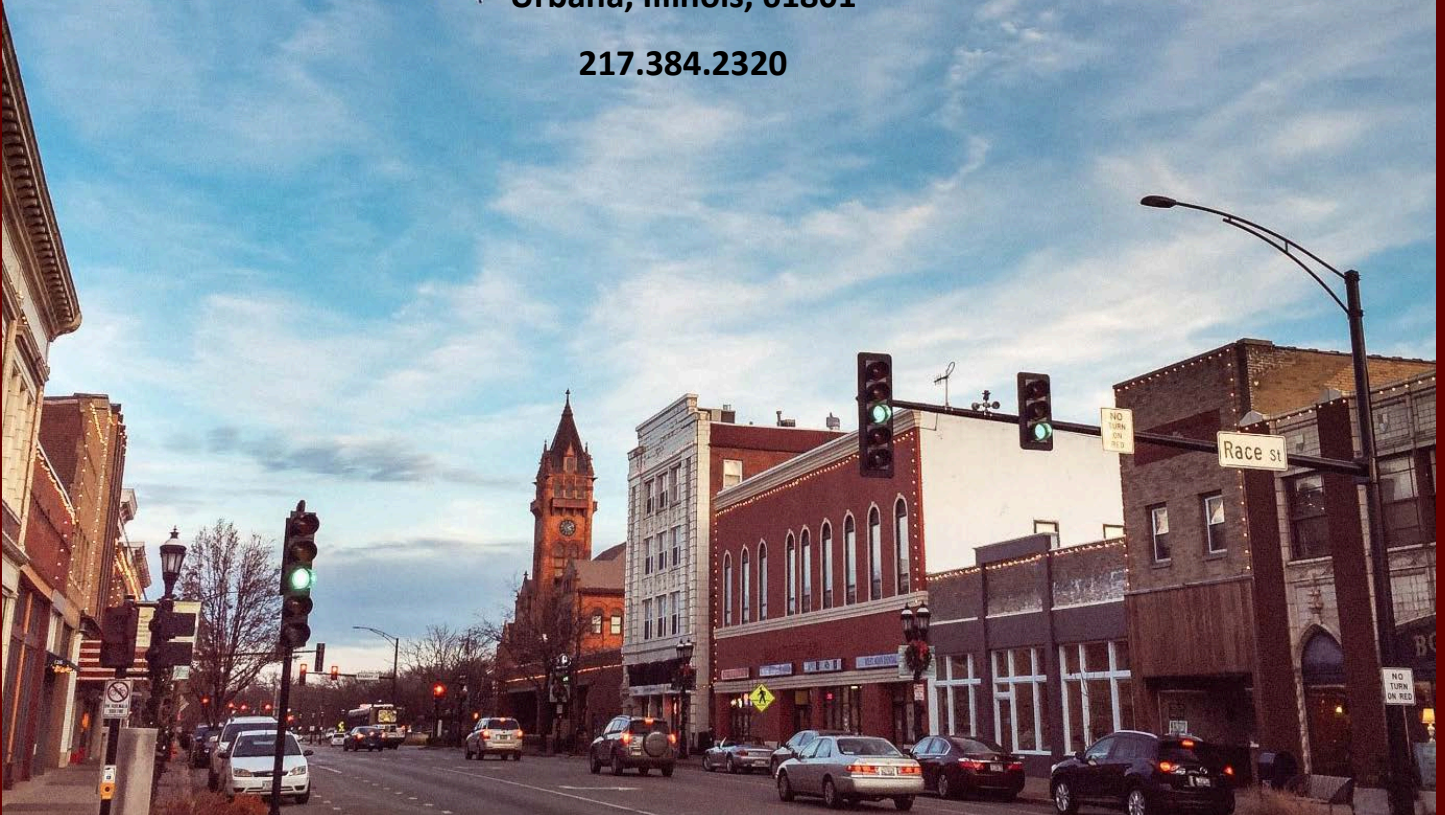


Urbana Police Department

400 South Vine Street

Urbana, Illinois, 61801

217.384.2320



2021 ANNUAL REPORT



Message from the Chief

Thank you for taking an interest in the Urbana Police Department. I must first acknowledge the tremendous efforts of the men and women of the Urbana Police Department, especially over the last several years.

I am continually reminded of the good work that these folks do and am in awe of the determination displayed by this talented group of professionals. Each day they go into our community with the hopes of making things better and serving others. Despite the challenges of a multi-year global pandemic, they have endeavored to serve.

Contained in this report are various facts, figures, and statistics related to the myriad of activities and operations undertaken by the department. Some of the information is historical for comparative purposes. As one might expect, the pandemic has changed what we do and how we do it. Some of those changes are for the good and some just made things more challenging. Nonetheless, we attempted to solve crimes and protect victims and serve the larger Champaign-Urbana community.

I must thank Melissa Hendrian, our crime analyst, for her work on this report. Reports such as these are difficult to prepare. As always, she does an outstanding job of providing accurate and enlightening information.

Thank you for reading.

Richard Surles

Interim Chief of Police

Urbana Police Department

Ten Shared Principles for Building Trust

The Illinois National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's (NAACP) State Conference and the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police have created the Ten Shared Principles for Building Trust to be adopted by Illinois Police Departments to signify their commitment to the public they serve. The City of Urbana Police Department also affirms the following principles regarding the relationship between law enforcement and the communities and people they serve in Illinois:

1. We value the life of every person and consider life to be the highest value.
2. All persons should be treated with dignity and respect. This is another foundational value.
3. We reject discrimination toward any person that is based on race, ethnicity, religion, color, nationality, immigrant status, sexual orientation, gender, disability, or familial status.
4. We endorse the six pillars in the report of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing. The first pillar is to build and rebuild trust through procedural justice, transparency, accountability, and honest recognition of past and present obstacles.
5. We endorse the four pillars of procedural justice, which are fairness, voice (i.e., an opportunity for citizens and police to believe they are heard), transparency, and impartiality.
6. We endorse the values inherent in community policing, which includes community partnerships involving law enforcement, engagement of police officers with residents outside of interaction specific to enforcement of laws, and problem-solving that is collaborative, not one-sided.
7. We believe that developing strong ongoing relationships between law enforcement and communities of color at the leadership level and street level will be the keys to diminishing and eliminating racial tension.
8. We believe that law enforcement and community leaders have a mutual responsibility to encourage all citizens to gain a better understanding and knowledge of the law to assist them in their interactions with law enforcement officers.
9. We support diversity in police departments and in the law enforcement profession. Law enforcement and communities have a mutual responsibility and should work together to make a concerted effort to recruit diverse police departments.
10. We believe de-escalation training should be required to ensure the safety of community members and officers. We endorse using de-escalation tactics to reduce the potential for confrontations that endanger law enforcement officers and community members; and the principle that human life should be taken only as a last resort

The Urbana City Council approved and adopted the principles (resolution number 2020-06-031R) on June 22, 2020.

Purpose of Report

This annual report presents a summary of Urbana Police Department activities from 2015 – 2021 as tracked on police reports and calls for service. Most information included involves crime control-related activities (e.g., law violations, ordinance violations, etc.)¹. This scope is a narrow representation of the entirety of the day-to-day police work that occurs at the Urbana Police Department, and the data we collect overemphasizes crime control activity. Reported crime rates are only one measure among a host of indicators for measuring performance of a police department, and is not the only component of the Urbana Police Department's mission.

Department Overview

The mission of the Urbana Police Department (UPD) is to enhance the quality of life in the City of Urbana by working cooperatively with the community and within the framework of the Constitution to enforce the laws, preserve the peace, reduce the fear of crime, and provide a safe environment for all. The Urbana Police Department will continually strive for excellence in the performance of its duties through education, training, and collaboration with its citizens.

The Urbana Police Department is comprised of 76 employees, which include 59 sworn officers. The department is a 24/7, 365 day a year operation that provided full police services to the City of Urbana. The department is led by the chief of police and deputy chief of police. They, in turn, supervise four lieutenants managing eleven sergeants across three divisions. Police officers, detectives, school resource officers, and civilians are assigned to either the Patrol, Support Services, or Criminal Investigations Divisions.

The **Patrol Division** is the first responder to all requests for police service. These can range from neighborhood disputes and traffic accidents to robberies in progress, major disasters and death

¹ Measuring all crime that occurs within an area is not feasible. What this report captures and presents are reported and substantiated crimes. Overall, levels of victimization are likely much higher. For further reading on the underreporting of crime, please reference:

Mosher, C. J., Miethe, T. D., & Hart, T. C. (2011). *The Mismeasure of Crime*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.
Skogan, W. (1977). Dimensions of the dark figure of unreported crime. *Crime & Delinquency*, 23(1), 41-50.

investigations This division provides the full-range of police services, crime prevention, traffic enforcement, accident investigation, criminal investigation, enforcement of local, state and federal criminal laws, and the apprehension of criminal violators in Urbana. This is a twenty-four hour a day, seven day a week operation. At full strength, the Patrol Division has thirty-three patrol officers, ten patrol sergeants, and two lieutenants.

The **Support Services Division** maintains the department's record system and information management system, provides statistical analysis for the department, provides telephone reporting service to the public, and is the primary contact point for public access to the department. This department is staffed by five Police Service Representatives (PSRs), one PSR coordinator, one assistant to the support services lieutenant, one crime analyst, two school resource officers, one Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) specialist, and one lieutenant.

The **Criminal Investigations Division** (CID) is charged with the investigation and apprehension of offenders involved in complex, serious, serial, and violent crimes committed within the City of Urbana. These may include death investigations, sexual assaults, child sexual assaults and abuse, burglaries, forgeries, residential and business burglaries and internal thefts. CID has detectives on-call at all times to assume the investigation of some crimes and support the operations of the Patrol Division. CID is staffed by one lieutenant, one sergeant, four adult/general detectives, one juvenile detective, one financial crimes investigator, two street crimes detectives, one part-time evidence custodian, one intel analyst, one digital forensics specialist, and one administrative assistant for a total of fifteen full time employees.

Methodology

All of the data used in this report comes from either ARMS or METCAD's (the 911 telecommunications center) data system. For METCAD data, there are over 150 calls for service codes that can be used for police dispatches. In this report, each dispatch is counted one time, regardless of the number of callers associated with one dispatch (e.g., if five people call to report shots fired, there will be one dispatch ticket. This dispatch is counted one time.) Notably, METCAD transitioned to a new records management system in mid-January of 2021. The data from the previous and new records management systems were aggregated for this report, which

slightly affected data quality, and comparisons to previous years across calls for service data should be interpreted with caution.

In the police records management system used by UPD, the Area-Wide Records Management System (ARMS), there are over 450 active *incident codes* that could be entered into an Urbana police report. These include violations of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS), violations of Urbana city ordinances, and administrative police activities. Unless otherwise noted, the values included in these categories represent the number of times an incident code in each category was listed on a police report. One police report could have multiple incident codes, multiple offenders, and multiple victims. Consider the following example:

OFFENDER ENTERED VICTIM BUSINESS, CONCEALED LISTED ITEMS AND ATTEMPTED TO LEAVE WITHOUT PAYING FOR SAID ITEMS. UPON ARRESTEE'S APPREHENSION, SHE LIED ABOUT HER BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION. ONCE HER TRUE IDENTITY WAS LEARNED, A VALID WARRANT WAS DISCOVERED.

In this police report, three incident codes were used: Theft-Retail, Obstructing Justice, and Warrant-In State. Each incident code would be counted one time in the analysis, even though they were all related to one event. With the exception of juvenile incidents, if there is more than one offender or more than one victim, each incident code is counted only one time per police report.² In this document, the number of incident codes per category per year is included, along with the percent change from 2020 – 2021. To further examine the activities of 2021 as compared to previous years, *means*, *standard deviations* and *z-scores* were calculated³. Because

² This is not the methodology of counting crimes in the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) compiled by the FBI. In those cases, for violent crime, the number of victims per offender are counted for each incident (for example, if two offenders threatened three victims with a firearm, and each offender threatened each victim, that would be counted as six aggravated assaults). For property crime, each incident is counted once, regardless of the number of offenders. Beginning in 2021, UPD has transitioned to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), so crime rates prior to 2021 will not be directly comparable to crime rates in 2020 and after. This annual report methodology is noted above and will likely not change methodologies in future iterations, though data entry may change with new records management systems. With each new report, historical data is pulled and recounted by calendar year for consistency.

³The mean is the average of 2016 – 2020 incidents. The standard deviation statistic is determined by taking the square root of the variance, which is the average of squared deviations of scores around the mean. The z-score is the number of standard deviations of each year's activities from the previous 5-year average. The most meaningful z-scores are those that are higher

there will be variance in the number of activities in any given year due to numerous factors, the z-scores indicate whether 2021 activities are within or outside of the normal range for Urbana. If value is less than 1, it indicates 2021 numbers are lower than expected based on the previous 5 years, and if the value is greater than 1, it indicates 2021 numbers are higher than expected based on the previous 5 years. Taken together, these analyses can illuminate any notable changes in the current year. **The COVID-19 pandemic impacted every aspect of police work, and as such, nearly all categories for 2020 would be notably outside of the expected range.** 2020 data are included in the average and standard deviation – these figures and comparisons should be interpreted with caution.

Please note this 2021 Annual Report may not be directly comparable previous years' Annual Report. Past years' data were rerun for this report with any updated classifications. The categories in this report are comparable across years in the included tables.

Police Department Data

Several UPD datasets are available to the public, including arrests, police incidents, traffic accidents, traffic stops, and pedestrian stops. Please visit: <https://data.urbanailinois.us/> and/or <https://cityprotect.com/agency/urbanapd>

Additionally, individuals may also make requests for copies or inspection of public records under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). These requests may be made on this website: <https://www.urbanailinois.us/forms/freedom-information-act-request-form>

There is subjectivity in classification and coding 911 calls and police reports, as well as discretion in writing or not writing a police report. Furthermore, some level of human error is possible at every point in the data – from individuals providing data to the officers, to officers reporting data, to representatives entering data, and to the crime analyst querying and analyzing the data. Every

than one or less than negative one, which indicates that in 2021, UPD conducted more or less activities than would be expected based on the previous 5-year average.

effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the data in this report, and the data that is publicly available. .

Calls for Service

Calls for service refers to all METCAD events with officer or PSR involvement. METCAD, in their calls for service data, tracks patrol officers' committed time from the creation of a dispatch ticket to the conclusion of the event. This includes both citizen-initiated and officer-initiated activities. METCAD also creates events for PSRs when citizens report minor crime and runaway reports; these are included in this report. Excluded are activities such as lunches, time spent report-writing, and other agencies officers' activity in Urbana (e.g., following up with other agencies' cases, assisting with UPD calls, the Sheriff's Office serving papers, etc.). The following data includes instances where Urbana officers assist other agencies with calls, and excludes other agencies' involvement in Urbana.

METCAD operators categorize each call for service into call types, but these are subject to individual operator interpretation. For example, an operator may classify a field interview as a subject stop, a suspicious person, or tied to a previous call. These are not incorrect, but reflect the subjective nature of classification and overlapping call types. This analysis is helpful in quantifying officers' engagement in activities that involve interacting with citizens that may or may not result in the creation of a police report. Table 1 displays the number of METCAD events with officer involvement.

Table 1. Number of Calls for Service, 2016 – 2021

CALLS FOR SERVICE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020 - 2021	2016 - 2020	2016 - 2020	2021
							% Change	Average	Std. Dev	z-score
	26,833	24,531	25,661	26,032	23,350	22,247	-5%	25,281	1,217	-2.49

The categories included in in Table 2 have at least 1% of the total calls for service for 2021. (All other categories have less than 1% each of the total calls, and are aggregated into the *all other* category.)

Note that the number of calls for service is significantly higher than the number of police reports. Most of these calls for service categories do not result in the creation of a police report unless law or ordinance violations are discovered.

Table 2. Calls for Service Categories, 2021

Description	Number of Calls	% of Whole
Follow-up	2395	10.77%
Domestic	1306	5.87%
Check Welfare	1192	5.36%
Noise/Loud Music	1081	4.86%
Theft, Shoplifting, & Deceptive Practice	1031	4.63%
Accident	961	4.32%
Alarm	956	4.30%
Remove Subject	951	4.27%
Meet Complainant	926	4.16%
Suspicious Activity	833	3.74%
Disorderly	710	3.19%
Crisis Intervention Related	709	3.19%
Harassment/Threats	688	3.09%
Unknown Problem	640	2.88%
Assist Other Agency	441	1.98%

Description	Number	% of Whole
Standby Request	424	1.91%
Assault, Battery, & Fights	416	1.87%
Burglary & Burglary from Motor Vehicle	390	1.75%
Officer Initiated Activity	370	1.66%
Traffic Stop	344	1.55%
Assist Person	304	1.37%
Criminal Damage	286	1.29%
Shooting Reported	270	1.21%
911 Hang-up	226	1.02%
All Other Categories	4397	19.76%
Total	22247	

Incident Reports

Table 3 presents a count of all completed incident reports taken by civilian and sworn personnel. This is a measure of the number of times incidents reported to the police are substantiated and recorded on a police report. The police report is recorded by an officer or police service representative, approved by a sergeant, and then entered into ARMS by police service representatives (PSRs). This counts the number of reports, not the number of incident codes

included on police reports; this is presented in future sections. Each police report includes at least one incident code, presented in more detail in further sections.

Table 3. Incident Reports Completed by Sworn and Civilian Personnel, 2016 - 2021

INCIDENT REPORTS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2019 - 2020 % Change	2015 - 2019 Average	2015 - 2019 Std. Dev	2020 z-score
	6,855	6,899	6,473	6,112	6,342	5,492	-13%	6,742	302	-4.15

Criminal Law Violations

For this section of the statistical report, incident codes associated with violations of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS) are aggregated into larger crime categories. There are other categories representing ILCS violations not presented in this section; these are captured elsewhere in this report (e.g., Domestic Offenses other than battery, Offenses Involving Child Welfare [Juvenile Victims], Runaways, Traffic Offenses, etc.). The other categories not included here or in another section represented cumulatively less than one percent of all ILCS violations in 2021.

Typically, more severe offenses will be listed in police reports, and any lesser included offenses related to that crime may not appear in the report. For example, criminal trespass to residence occurs with burglaries, but typically only the burglary will be included in the incident codes on the police report. Additionally, in a homicide by firearm, the first degree murder will be included on the police report, and the aggravated discharge of a firearm will usually be included.

The values in Table 4 for the categories of law violations represent the number of times an incident code in each category was listed on a police report. One police report could have multiple incident codes, multiple offenders, and multiple victims. This is exclusively a count of the number of times an incident code appeared on a police report, regardless of the number of victims or offenders. Table 4 includes counts for attempted crime if the 5-year average is at least one.

For consistency, the entire table was updated in 2021 to account for crimes reported in later years that occurred in previous years, updating of reports, and updating of methodology. In some

cases, UPD will determine that crimes were unfounded, and these incidents are excluded from this report.

Table 4. Criminal Law Violations Aggregated into Categories, 2016 – 2021

STATE LAW VIOLATIONS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020 - 2021 % Change	2016 - 2020 Average	2016 - 2020 Std. Dev	2021 z-score
Arson	7	7	8	4	8	6		7		
Assault	76	105	80	67	80	73	-9%	82	13	-0.68
Battery	722	735	735	774	751	770	3%	743	18	1.49
Burglary	286	212	172	133	114	118	4%	183	61	-1.07
Burglary (Attempted)	44	46	30	30	26	35	35%	35	8	-0.02
Burglary from Vehicle	269	226	164	139	92	113	23%	178	63	-1.04
Burglary from Vehicle (Attempted)	44	51	14	7	7	20	186%	25	19	-0.24
Criminal Damage	418	360	330	292	324	331	2%	345	42	-0.32
Deception & Fraud	242	293	212	224	244	186	-24%	243	28	-2.06
Deception & Fraud (Attempted)	17	7	13	14	8	4		12		
Disorderly Conduct	203	191	197	197	181	129	-29%	194	7	-8.71
Drugs	285	287	246	330	216	130	-40%	273	39	-3.67
Homicide	4	0	2	2	2	9	350%	2	1	5.53
Homicide (Attempted)	3	1	1	1	0	0		1		
Interference with Public Officers	143	150	171	153	139	87	-37%	151	11	-5.80
Intimidation	19	18	14	10	12	13	8%	15	3	-0.46
Kidnapping	1	0	7	2	3	2		3		
Kidnapping (Attempted)	2	4	0	2	0	1		2		
Liquor Offenses	48	27	31	24	25	26	4%	31	9	-0.57
Motor Vehicle Theft	36	34	26	45	47	78	66%	38	8	5.28
Motor Vehicle Theft (Attempted)	0	0	3	0	2	0		1		
Robbery	46	44	49	30	28	20	-29%	39	9	-2.24
Robbery (Attempted)	11	9	9	9	10	4	-60%	10	1	-7.00
Sex Offenses	22	17	18	30	22	29	32%	22	5	1.57
Sexual Assault	29	29	31	30	44	26	-41%	33	6	-1.15
Sexual Assault (Attempted)	1	0	1	0	2	1		1		
Theft	898	855	828	742	590	565	-4%	783	109	-2.00
Theft (Attempted)	6	11	13	6	4	7		8		
Trespassing	134	124	80	104	77	101	31%	104	23	-0.12
Trespassing (Attempted)	2	1	0	2	1	0		1		
Weapons Offenses	65	56	80	108	131	214	63%	88	28	4.53
Total	4,083	3,900	3,565	3,511	3,190	3,098	-3%	3,650	312	-1.77

Shots Fired Incidents

The following incidents displayed in Table 5 represent all substantiated shots fired reports since January 1, 2016, including property damage and injuries/deaths resulting from shootings. Incidents are included if there are multiple reporting parties and/or evidence of a shooting⁴. As evidenced by the table below, shots fired incidents increased in 2020, and continued to increase in 2021. From 2016 – 2020, the average number of shots fired incidents by year was 32. In 2021, there were 115 confirmed incidents with shots fired in Urbana.

⁴ Accidental and intentional self-inflicted injuries from a firearm are excluded.

Table 5. Incidents with Shots Fired, 2016 – 2021

SHOTS FIRED INCIDENTS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020 - 2021 % Change	2016 - 2020 Average	2016 - 2020 Std. Dev	2021 z-score
Shots Fired	28	17	32	32	53	115	117%	32	12	7.08
Shots Resulting in Property Damage	13	7	19	15	24	63	163%	16	6	8.30
Shots Resulting in Personal Injury or Death	10	5	11	9	13	38	192%	10	3	10.70

Domestic Incidents

Police officers respond to a large number of domestic incidents. Defined by the Illinois State Police, domestic offenses are “offenses committed between family or household members.” Family or household members can include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, grandparents, etc. The most common domestic offenses are held within the term domestic violence. This includes offenses such as domestic battery and violations of orders of protection, as well as domestic disputes in which no offense has occurred.

In 2021, domestics were the third most frequent call for service. In Table 6, domestic incidents involving police intervention are reported. Please note that all battery, including domestic battery, is included in the **Criminal Law Violations** section.

Table 6. Police Involvement with Domestic Incidents, 2016 – 2021

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020 - 2021 % Change	2016 - 2020 Average	2016 - 2020 Std. Dev	2021 z-score
Domestic Calls for Service	1,428	1,371	1,388	1,662	1,763	1,259	-29%	1,522	160	-1.65
Domestic Battery on Police Reports	429	394	416	469	481	490	2%	438	33	1.60
Domestic Dispute on Police Reports	653	618	724	698	687	515	-25%	676	37	-4.37
Other Domestic Offenses on Police Reports	79	100	75	95	73	91	25%	84	11	0.60

Ordinance Violations

Violations of the ordinances of the City of Urbana are also recorded on police reports. These are civil or quasi-criminal incidents as defined by the city of Urbana.

Ordinance violations are aggregated into categories for this report. The values in Table 7 for the categories of ordinance violations represent the number of times an incident code in each category was listed on a police report. One police report could have multiple incident codes, multiple offenders, and multiple victims. This is exclusively a count of the number of times an

incident code appeared on a police report, regardless of the number of victims or offenders. UPD officers may or may not write Notices to Appear (NTAs) to individuals who violate Urbana city ordinances - but these numbers are not indicative of the number of NTAs issued. Many of these categories can also include violations of the ILCS – the below information is only for city ordinance violations.

Table 7. Ordinance Violations by Category, 2016 – 2021

ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020 - 2021 % Change	2016 - 2020 Average	2016 - 2020 Std. Dev	2021 z-score
Alcohol Violations	43	24	17	8	5	0		16		
Animal Violations	63	153	194	230	183	97	-47%	165	56	-1.20
Disorderly Conduct Violations	17	21	8	2	10	5		12		
Drug Violations	54	105	97	89	33	13	-61%	76	28	-2.28
Noise & Vibration Violations	55	47	28	29	25	17	-32%	37	12	-1.66
Violations Against Person	11	13	6	6	3	3		8		
Violations Against Property	95	78	71	72	53	10	-81%	74	13	-4.73
Parking Enforcement Violations	16	12	22	12	17	6	-65%	16	4	-2.64
Other Violations	2	2	1	0	1	1		1		
Total	356	455	444	448	330	152	-54%	407	53	-4.83

Physical Arrests & Notices to Appear

Table 8 presents a count of the number of adults physically arrested, and the number of notices to appear (NTAs) issued to adults. For arrests, individuals are counted (one per arrest), which is a different methodology than most other sections in this report⁵. For NTAs, tickets (not individuals) are counted. One individual could be arrested only one time per incident, but one individual could be issued multiple NTAs. NTAs include both state law violations and city ordinance violations.

Table 8. Physical Arrests & Notices to Appear, 2016 - 2021

PHYSICAL ARREST & NOTICES TO APPEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020 - 2021 % Change	2016 - 2020 Average	2016 - 2020 Std. Dev	2021 z-score
Physical Arrest	756	764	791	787	522	453	-13%	724	102	-2.66
Notice to Appear (State Violation)	238	224	244	268	557	353	-37%	306	126	0.37
Notice to Appear (Ordinance Violation)	460	385	251	259	152	75	-51%	301	108	-2.09

⁵ The number of arrests is presented this way to illustrate the number of times individuals are physically arrested by UPD officers and taken to Champaign County Jail.

Juvenile Incidents

Juvenile reports are required to be kept separate from the rest of case files by law, and have their own special physical files and computer files. To be considered a juvenile incident in the below analysis, the incident must include (1) a juvenile offender or arrestee (excluding notices to appear or traffic citations), (2) a juvenile victim of abuse or neglect, (3) a juvenile runaway, (4) a juvenile taken into protective custody, or (5) a juvenile defined as a Minor Requiring Authoritative Intervention (MRAI) as delineated in 705 ILCS 405/3-3. Juvenile contacts are the number of juveniles listed on juvenile incident reports (more than one juvenile can be listed on one report). These figures are included in Table 9.

When a police report is created, UPD officers collect information on individuals involved, including the date of birth, which is then entered into the Area-Wide Records Management System (ARMS). From the date of birth, the date of the report, the individual's age at the time of the incident is calculated. This juvenile designation is based on the age of the individual only, not the eventual charges brought by the court. The age to be considered a juvenile has changed in recent years. Currently, the juvenile age for both misdemeanor and felony offenses is defined by law as 17 and under. Individuals under the age of 21 who are wards of the state are included in the runaway figures. A majority of runaway reports originate from Cunningham Children's Home, and fluctuate considerably across years⁶. Please note that data collection for runaway reports changed significantly in 2017, and earlier figures are not consistent so are not included.

⁶ Cunningham Children's Home annual report can be found here: <http://www.cunninghamhome.org/about-us/annual-report>

Table 9. Juvenile Incidents, 2016 – 2021

JUVENILE INCIDENTS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020 - 2021 % Change	2016 - 2020 Average	2016 - 2020 Std. Dev	2021 z-score
Juvenile Reports										
# of cases	925	656	587	666	614	320	-48%	690	121	-3.05
# of juveniles	1,268	814	751	811	727	391	-46%	874	200	-2.42
Runaway Reports										
# of cases	577	213	160	290	296	101	-66%	307	144	-1.43
# of juveniles		198	169	314	311	102	-67%	248	65	-2.24
Protective Custody										
# of cases	26	25	16	14	6	7		17		
# of juveniles	45	44	26	19	6	11	83%	28	15	-1.14

Mental Health & Assisting Sick/Injured Individuals

Quality of life issues, including mental health crises, checking welfare, and assisting sick and/or injured individuals, are another type of activity in which police officers engage with citizens. Table 10 presents the incident codes related to these activities included on police reports from 2016 – 2021. Please note that checking welfare is a frequent call for service, and is captured under the “Check Person” in the **Calls for Service** section of this annual report. If an officer takes an incident report for these calls, it may be listed under any number of categories. This section of the annual report only includes information from incident reports.

The Urbana Police Department is a member of the Champaign County Crisis Intervention Team Steering Committee, formed in 2012, which includes members from local law enforcement agencies and the mental health community. This group meets every other month to discuss the current law enforcement response to citizens in mental health crisis, build stronger partnerships between stakeholders, and identify resource options.

In 2021, UPD officers responded to 709 calls for service classified specifically as crisis intervention. However, many other calls may be classified as a different nature (e.g., disorderly conduct, trespassing, assault, etc.) and may also involve an individual in crisis. CIT contacts are tracked internally, and include important information on each contact. Data collection was greatly improved in mid-2017, so more recent years represent a more complete picture.

Table 10. Crisis Intervention Reports, 2016 - 2021

CRISIS INTERVENTION REPORTS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020 - 2021 % Change	2016 - 2020 Average	2016 - 2020 Std. Dev	2021 z-score
CIT Reports		532	894	818	672	639	-5%	729	139	-0.65

Traffic & Accidents

Traffic stops and accidents are one of the most frequent official interactions UPD officers have with the community. In the last 6 years, UPD officers have conducted over 18,000 traffic stops.

Table 11 presents traffic and accident data from 2016 – 2021. Accidents are defined by incident, not by vehicle, so one accident could involve single or multiple vehicles. The number of fatalities and injuries is a count of the number of individuals killed or injured as the result of a traffic accident. Traffic stops are the number of vehicles stopped per year, and one traffic stop could have multiple violations including both citations and warnings.

Table 11. Traffic Enforcement and Accidents, 2016 - 2021

TRAFFIC & ACCIDENTS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020 - 2021 % Change	2016 - 2020 Average	2016 - 2020 Std. Dev	2021 z-score
Traffic Stops	3,316	2,991	3,515	3,245	1,412	328	-77%	2,896	761	-3.38
Traffic Citations Issued	2,324	2,073	2,359	2,056	868	212	-76%	1,936	548	-3.14
Traffic Warnings Issued	1,375	1,244	1,581	1,549	716	142	-80%	1,293	313	-3.67
Accidents	818	827	807	742	663	732	10%	771	62	-0.64
Accidents involving Personal Injuries	142	181	173	152	126	184	46%	155	20	1.45
Driving Under the Influence (Alcohol & Drugs)	59	73	78	65	64	57	-11%	68	7	-1.59

Citizen Complaints

The Urbana Police Department endeavors to thoroughly and objectively investigate complaints made by the public regarding employee actions and department procedure. A majority of the complaints focus on enforcement action taken by police officers during the course of their duties. Complaints are investigated primarily by Sergeants and Lieutenants and resolved at the shift level, unless the complainant alleges serious misconduct in violation of department directives and/or criminal law. An overwhelming number of complaints are of a minor nature, and few citizens file formal written complaints. However, all complaints are investigated.

Table 12 presents the yearly number of formal complaints for which citizens completed the Urbana Police Action Citizen Complaint Form: <https://www.urbanailinois.us/residents/citizen-police-complaint>. Please note that in 2020, 79 of the 92 complaints were submitted by one individual, and in 2021, 25 of the 34 complaints were submitted by one individual.

Table 12. Formal Citizen Complaints, 2015 – 2021

FORMAL CITIZEN COMPLAINTS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021*	2020 - 2021 % Change	2016 - 2020 Average	2016 - 2020 Std. Dev	2021 z-score
Formal Citizen Complaints	8	8	8	15	92	34		26		
*79 of the complaints filed in 2020 were filed by one individual. 25 of the complaints filed in 2021 were filed by one individual.										

The Urbana Police Department is always looking for talented people to join us in an exciting and rewarding career. To test with us if you are interested in a career in Law Enforcement, apply at www.urbanailinois.us/jobs. You can test on your own time by signing up and taking the test at different locations across the country.



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The City of Urbana Welcomes Diversity!

We foster an environment that values and encourages mutual respect, inclusion of all people, and utilizing differences and similarities as an organizational asset. EOE.



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