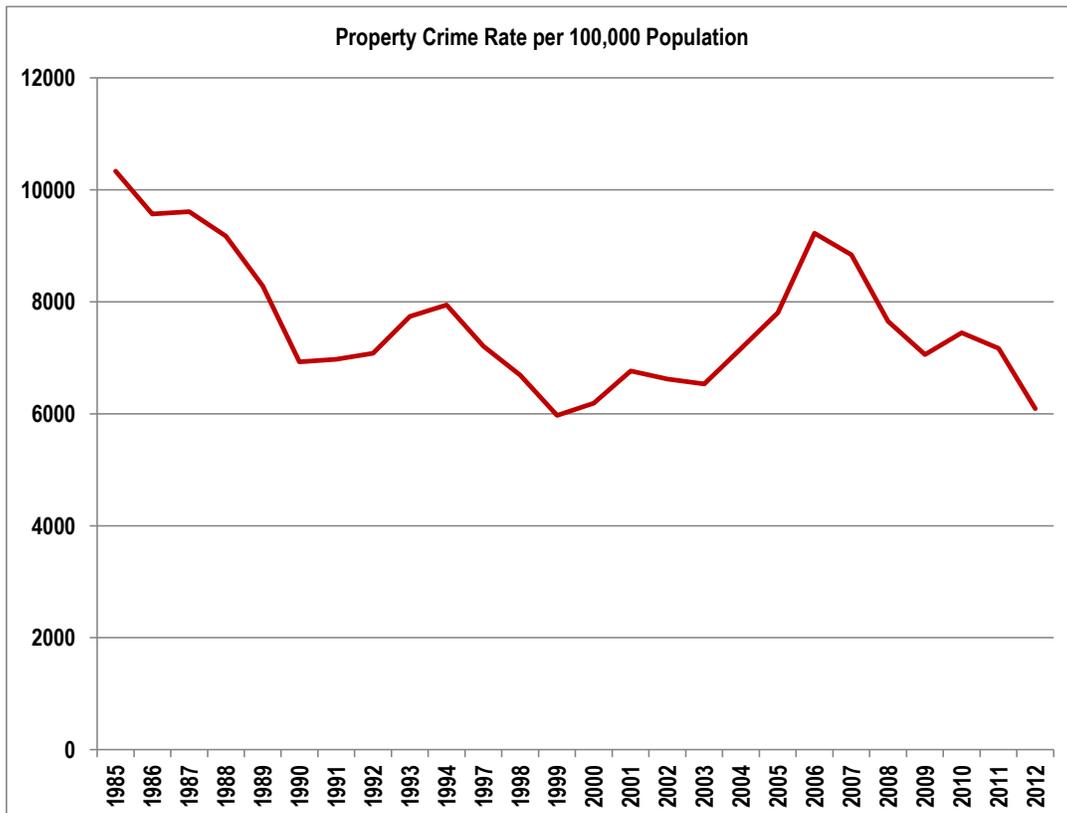
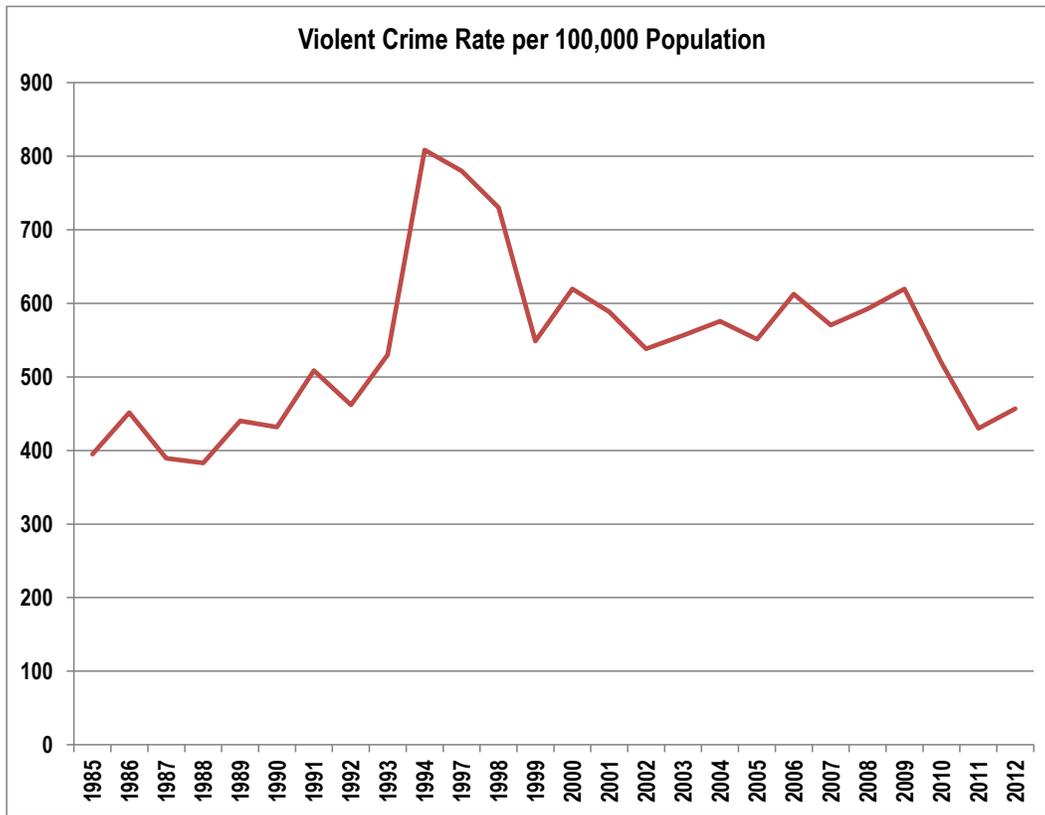


Everett Police Department, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program Statistics

Year	Violent crime total	Murder and nonnegligent Manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime total	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
1985	230	2	34	96	98	6020	1457	4264	299
1986	263	3	43	112	105	5573	1490	3796	287
1987	239	1	55	90	93	5900	1552	3863	485
1988	245	2	56	115	72	5866	1598	3827	441
1989	283	8	57	128	90	5322	1106	3755	461
1990	302	5	76	106	115	4846	936	3515	395
1991	367	2	90	144	131	5032	1029	3592	411
1992	341	1	88	136	116	5228	870	3877	481
1993	407	4	116	161	126	5941	915	4565	461
1994	631	7	126	176	322	6200	1097	4603	500
1997	628	3	127	188	310	5800	1239	3594	967
1998	622	3	139	168	312	5699	1086	3424	1189
1999	492	5	140	135	212	5355	944	3239	1172
2000	567	4	142	146	275	5661	970	3421	1270
2001	547	5	76	170	296	6288	1008	3798	1482
2002	507	3	54	185	265	6238	839	3724	1675
2003	546	2	77	168	299	6406	981	3846	1579
2004	563	3	62	185	313	7004	1346	3986	1672
2005	537	3	48	173	313	7600	1272	4243	2085
2006	602	3	43	240	316	9063	1352	5468	2243
2007	564	7	61	209	287	8739	1405	5456	1878
2008	584	1	76	223	284	7542	1251	5108	1183
2009	610	2	51	263	294	6948	1099	5070	779
2010	535	5	76	181	273	7672	994	5536	1142
2011	450	5	49	143	253	7503	1163	5415	925
2012	481	1	46	182	252	6416	1165	4281	970
2013	443	1	42	192	208	6884	1129	4702	1034



Please read the following as presented by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program under the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dept. of Justice:

Caution against ranking

Variables Affecting Crime

Many entities—news media, tourism agencies, and other groups with an interest in crime in our Nation—use figures from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program to compile rankings of cities and counties. These rankings, however, are merely a quick choice made by the data user; they provide no insight into the many variables that mold the crime in a particular town, city, county, state, region, or other jurisdiction. Consequently, these rankings lead to simplistic and/or incomplete analyses that often create misleading perceptions adversely affecting cities and counties, along with their residents.

Consider other characteristics of a jurisdiction

To assess criminality and law enforcement's response from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, one must consider many variables, some of which, while having significant impact on crime, are not readily measurable or applicable pervasively among all locales. Geographic and demographic factors specific to each jurisdiction must be considered and applied if one is going to make an accurate and complete assessment of crime in that jurisdiction. Several sources of information are available that may assist the responsible researcher in exploring the many variables that affect crime in a particular locale. The U.S. Census Bureau data, for example, can be used to better understand the makeup of a locale's population. The transience of the population, its racial and ethnic makeup, its composition by age and gender, educational levels, and prevalent family structures are all key factors in assessing and comprehending the crime issue.

Local chambers of commerce, government agencies, planning offices, or similar entities provide information regarding the economic and cultural makeup of cities and counties. Understanding a jurisdiction's industrial/economic base; its dependence upon neighboring jurisdictions; its transportation system; its economic dependence on nonresidents (such as tourists and convention attendees); its proximity to military installations, correctional facilities, etc., all contribute to accurately gauging and interpreting the crime known to and reported by law enforcement.

The strength (personnel and other resources) and the aggressiveness of a jurisdiction's law enforcement agency are also key factors in understanding the nature and extent of crime occurring in that area. Although information pertaining to the number of sworn and civilian employees can be found in this publication, it cannot be used alone as an assessment of the emphasis that a community places on enforcing the law. For example, one city may report more crime than a comparable one, not because there is more crime, but rather because its law enforcement agency through proactive efforts identifies more offenses. Attitudes of the citizens toward crime and their crime reporting practices, especially concerning minor offenses, also have an impact on the volume of crimes known to police.

Make valid assessments of crime

It is incumbent upon all data users to become as well educated as possible about how to understand and quantify the nature and extent of crime in the United States and in any of the more than 17,000 jurisdictions represented by law enforcement contributors to the UCR Program. Valid assessments are possible only with careful study and analysis of the various unique conditions affecting each local law enforcement jurisdiction.

Historically, the causes and origins of crime have been the subjects of investigation by many disciplines. Some factors that are known to affect the volume and type of crime occurring from place to place are:

- Population density and degree of urbanization.
- Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration.
- Stability of the population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors.
- Modes of transportation and highway system.
- Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, and job availability.
- Cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
- Climate.
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
- Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probational).
- Citizens' attitudes toward crime.

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- Crime reporting practices of the citizenry.

The UCR Program provides a nationwide view of crime based on statistics contributed by local, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies. Population size is the only correlate of crime presented in this publication. Although many of the listed factors equally affect the crime of a particular area, the UCR Program makes no attempt to relate them to the data presented. ***The data user is, therefore, cautioned against comparing statistical data of individual reporting units from cities, counties, metropolitan areas, states, or colleges or universities solely on the basis on their population coverage or student enrollment.*** Until data users examine all the variables that affect crime in a town, city, county, state, region, or other jurisdiction, they can make no meaningful comparisons.