

Poughkeepsie Community Action Collaborative

Findings and Recommendations
for the

City of Poughkeepsie

in Response to

**New York State Executive Order 203
on Police Reform and Reinvention**

Report Addendum #1:

Arrest and Crime Data

March 9, 2021

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Executive Summary

On March 1, 2021, the Poughkeepsie Community Action Collaborative (PCAC) issued its report of findings and recommendations in response to Governor Cuomo’s Executive Order 203: New York State Police Reform and Reinvention Collaborative.¹ Later that same day, the City of Poughkeepsie’s mayor and chief of police publicly presented their own report and plan,² one entirely bereft of analysis and one that displays an utter unwillingness to examine their lawful powers and duties through a critical lens. This addendum to the PCAC report sheds light on the City of Poughkeepsie Police Department’s (CPPD) methods, practices, and operations, and presents them as ineffective and destructive to the community.

The CPPD has launched an aggressive Public Relations campaign in which they claim to be a top tier law enforcement agency that others should imitate. This addendum serves as a report card. It does not compare them to top tier agencies; it compares them to the average agency, as well as to legal, moral, and ethical standards, and shows they fall below that average and below those standards.

We begin with their arrest rates, where we detail a policy of persecuting an indigent minority population for minor offenses, known as “broken windows policing”, and show that this unreasonably expensive policy that causes terrible hardship for individuals, families, and the community has been ramped up since the current mayor and chief of police settled into their positions. Contained in this section is a statistical analysis of the CPPD’s own data, an analysis that relies on methods accepted by the courts to demonstrate disparate impact and which shows a **clear pattern of unconstitutional and hardcore discrimination against the black and African American population in Poughkeepsie.**

We then move on to show the effects such a policy has on community trust and legitimacy of the CPPD, referring to our own community survey report, and illustrate how this severely undermines the CPPD’s ability to carry out their primary function of investigating and solving crime, a function wherein they perform significantly below the national average.

When reviewing this data, it is important to keep in mind that it is not just an array of numbers, that behind those numbers are thousands of lives that have been forever impacted by the policies and decisions of our local law enforcement and the elected officials who oversee these policies and decisions.

We have referred this matter to the Civil Rights Division of the US Department of Justice, the Civil Rights Unit of the US Attorney’s Southern District of New York Office, and the Civil Rights Division of the New York State Attorney General’s Office, and we fully expect investigations to be launched. Additionally, we recommend a set of immediate actions the city must take to address these very serious issues.

¹ Poughkeepsie Community Action Collaborative. “Findings and Recommendations for the City of Poughkeepsie in Response to New York State Executive Order 203 on Police Reform and Reinvention.” February 28, 2021.

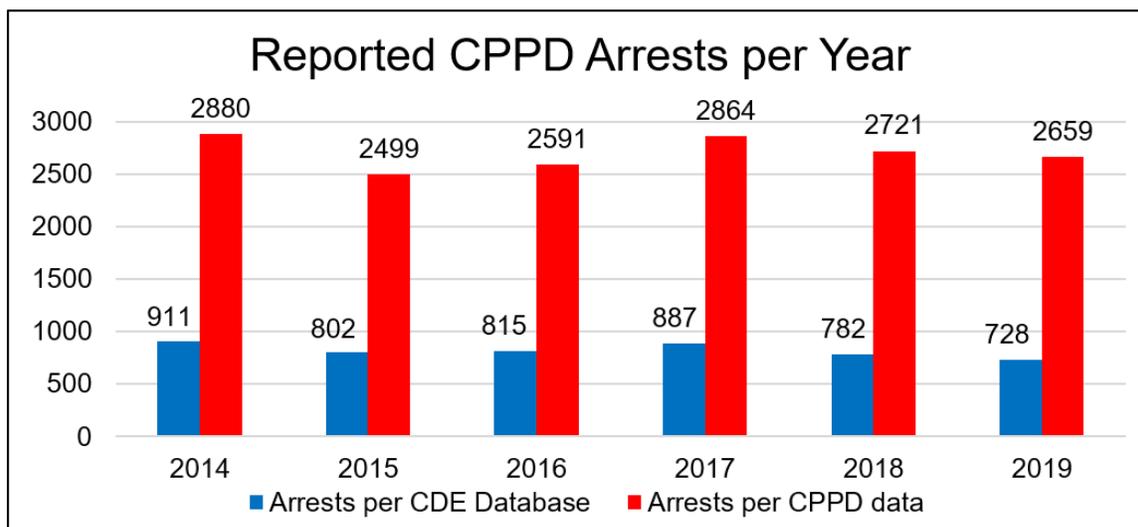
² City of Poughkeepsie website. “City of Poughkeepsie Police Reform & Modernization Collaborative.” February 2021. <https://cityofpoughkeepsie.com/wp-content/files/police/policecollaborativeplan/report/20210221/CityofPoughkeepsiePoliceReformAndModernizationCollaborativePlanReleased2-22-2021.pdf>

CPPD Arrest Data and Analysis

Members of the PCAC compiled and analyzed data on CPPD arrests from two sources, the FBI's Crime Data Explorer (CDE)³ and court documents submitted by the city that originated from the CPPD.⁴ Two disturbing trends emerged from both of these sources: The CPPD effects a massive number of arrests outside of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Handbook standards such that no criminologist would deem them necessary or useful, and that even the discretionary arrests within those standards constitute bias-based policing to an egregious degree.

Over the six year period for which we obtained complete data (2014-2019), we found that the CPPD made an average of 2702 arrests annually.⁵ This equates to 9 in 100 per capita being arrested every year. Of this 2702 average, only 821 on average fit UCR Handbook standards. An average of 70% of arrests per year, or 1891 arrests annually, were outside UCR standards. Even within UCR standards there are a large number of discretionary arrests for petty offenses. Unfortunately, the CPPD has stated in response to a Freedom of Information Law request that it has no demographic data for these arrests, or any arrests, including UCR arrests, which is evidently false given data voluntarily submitted to the FBI, and which is part of an ongoing lawsuit against the city that seeks this information and that we believe is currently or was previously contained in city records.

The chart below shows the total arrests by year reported by the CPPD compared with the arrests per year from CDE:



This large difference in arrests per year suggests a staggering number of arrests for petty crimes and minor offenses, which costs an enormous amount of taxpayer dollars. A conservative estimate for arrest costs for minor offenses would be \$1000 per arrest,⁶ and when the CPPD data

³ FBI Crime Data Explorer website – Poughkeepsie Police Department data (2009-2019). <https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/explorer/agency/NY0130200/arrest>

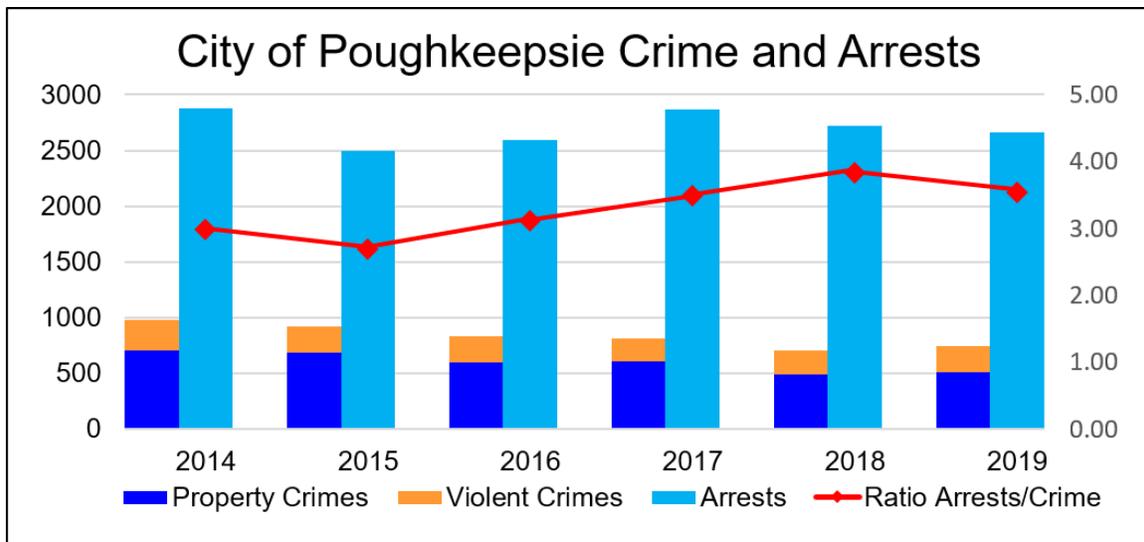
⁴ Bill Rubin v. City of Poughkeepsie et al, extract provided in Appendix A

⁵ This number is only average arrests and does not include UTT (traffic violations) or Radar (speeding) violations, as shown in Appendix B.

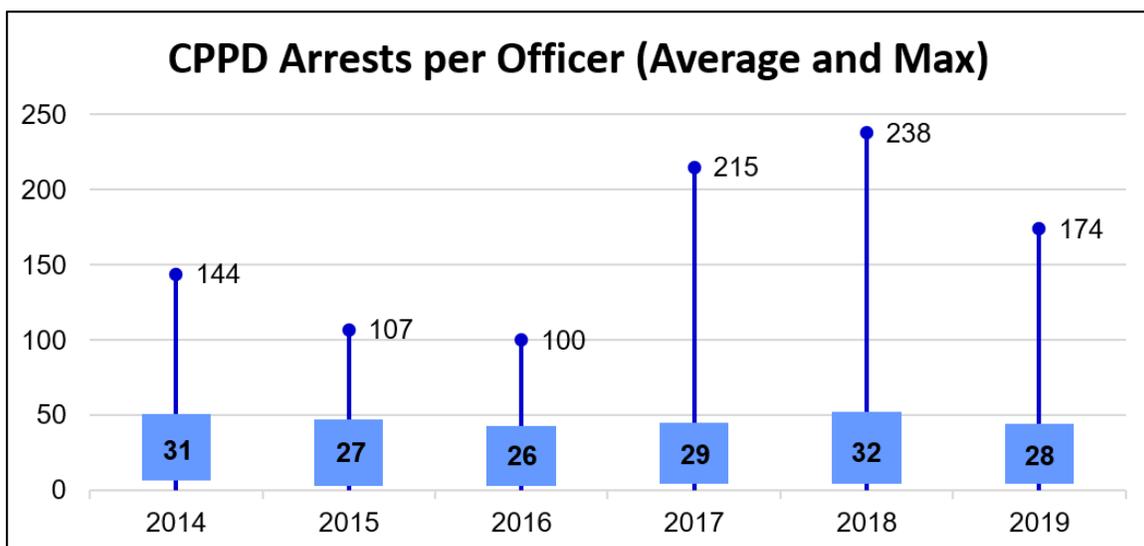
⁶ Evelyne Hunt, Priscillia, Jessica Saunders and Beau Kilmer. “Estimates of Law Enforcement Costs by Crime Type for Benefit-Cost Analyses.” *Journal of Benefits-Cost Analysis*, Cambridge University Press, December 5, 2018, and Bekiempis, Victoria. “How Much Does the NYPD Spend on Misdemeanor Arrests?” *Newsweek*, December 15, 2014. <https://www.newsweek.com/embargoeddec-156-pm-policing-costs-291948>

and the CDE data is combined, this results in a conservative estimate of over \$2,000,000 annually being spent by taxpayers to carry out these arrests and the resulting legal proceedings.

The number of arrests reported by the CPPD also far exceed the crime rate, or the number of property and violent crimes reported in the FBI Crime Data Explorer database:



While the crime rate trended down in a similar pattern to national levels, the total arrest rate remained steady. As shown in the graph below,⁷ the CPPD data also showed a large variation in arrests by officer, with some officers making over 200 arrests per year. It should be noted that the most extreme outliers surface after Mayor Rolison and Chief Pape would have been able to enact policy.

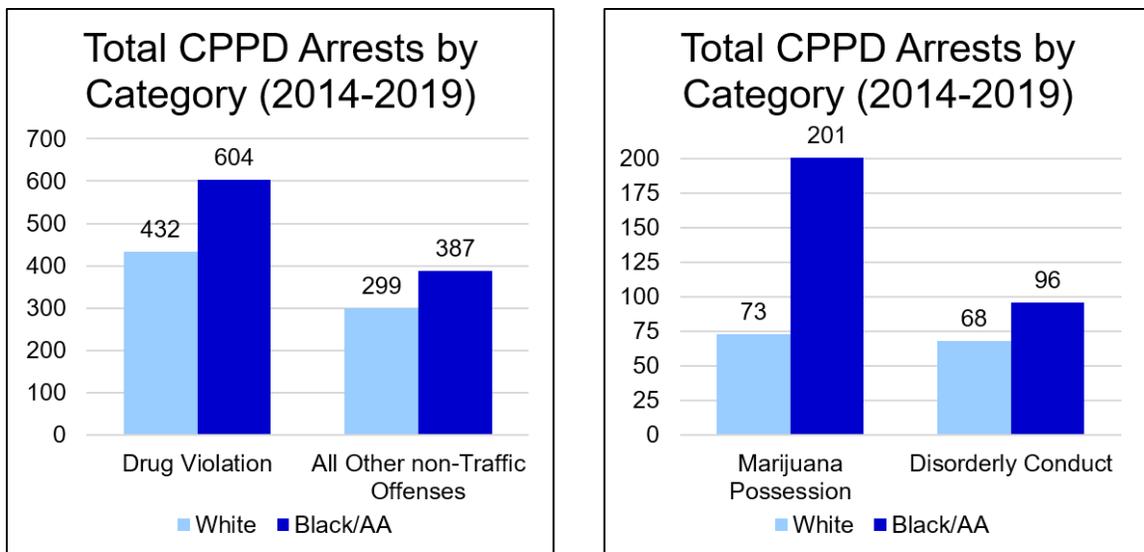


The fact that arrests did not decrease with decreasing crime may be considered indicative of arrest quotas being used to inflate numbers and continue to increase the CPPD's budget. While members of the CPPD have publicly stated there is no formal arrest quota, the artificially high

⁷ This graph shows the distribution of arrests per officer. Some officers make no arrests, so the minimum is zero. The box represents the population between the first and third quartile. The average is shown inside the box. The number at the top of each year is the maximum number of arrests per officer.

arrest total, which does not decrease in correlation with the crime rate, combined with the disturbing emergence of extreme outlier officers since Robert Rolison and Thomas Pape settled into their positions as mayor and chief of police, respectively, may indicate otherwise. Such outliers can be indicative of a small number of officers being relied upon by leadership as “enforcers” to carry out tasks which fall outside formal and codified policies, such as reaching this artificial arrest goal and enacting it primarily on the minority population. These methods can be leveraged to significantly and artificially inflate a police department’s annual budget projected requirements.

Even discounting the 1,891 average annual arrests reported by the CPPD and focusing solely on UCR arrests, a highly disturbing trend arose. Within the UCR data there are classes of non-serious offenses, such as “drug abuse violations” and “all other violations (non-traffic)”. We analyzed these large classes and two of their subclasses (marijuana possession arrests and disorderly conduct arrests) to gain further insight, and what we found was highly disturbing.



The UCR data only shows arrests by a limited number of racial identities, and as a result there is only data for white and black individuals. As shown in Appendix A, we used a weighted proportion of these two populations,⁸ and the data shows that for the period of 2014-2019, the CPPD was:

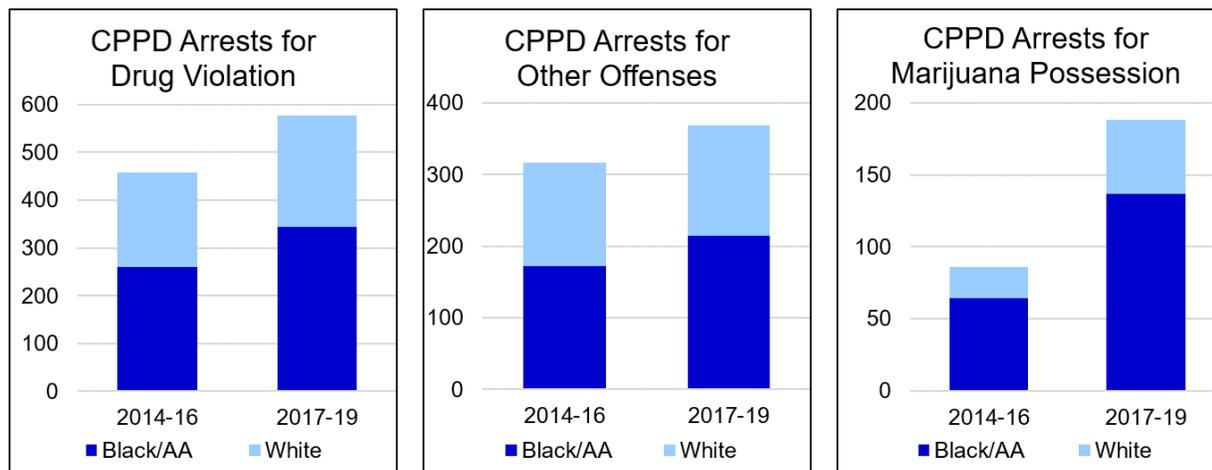
- **53% more likely to arrest blacks for drug abuse violations**
- **42% more likely to arrest blacks for all other non-traffic violations**
- **55% more likely to arrest blacks for disorderly conduct**

Most disturbingly, we found that the CPPD was:

- **over three times as likely to arrest blacks for marijuana possession**

⁸ We calculated a weighted population using the American Community Survey’s 5-year rolling data from 2018, which is the latest available.

We found that enforcement of these non-serious offenses and the disparate impact on blacks rose in the years after Robert Rolison and Thomas Pape had settled into their new offices as mayor and chief of police, respectively, from 2017-2019, as shown in the graphs below.



While percentages are useful to gain a quick understanding, courts rely on more sophisticated statistical analyses in cases of disparate impact on minorities. Courts hold 2 or more standard deviations from the expected value⁹ as a strong presumption of discrimination. Accordingly, we calculated the number of standard deviations (SDs) of the binomial distributions from expected values and associated p values over the period of 2014-2019, which told an even more shocking story.

Here are the results in ascending order from the CPPD UCR arrest data:

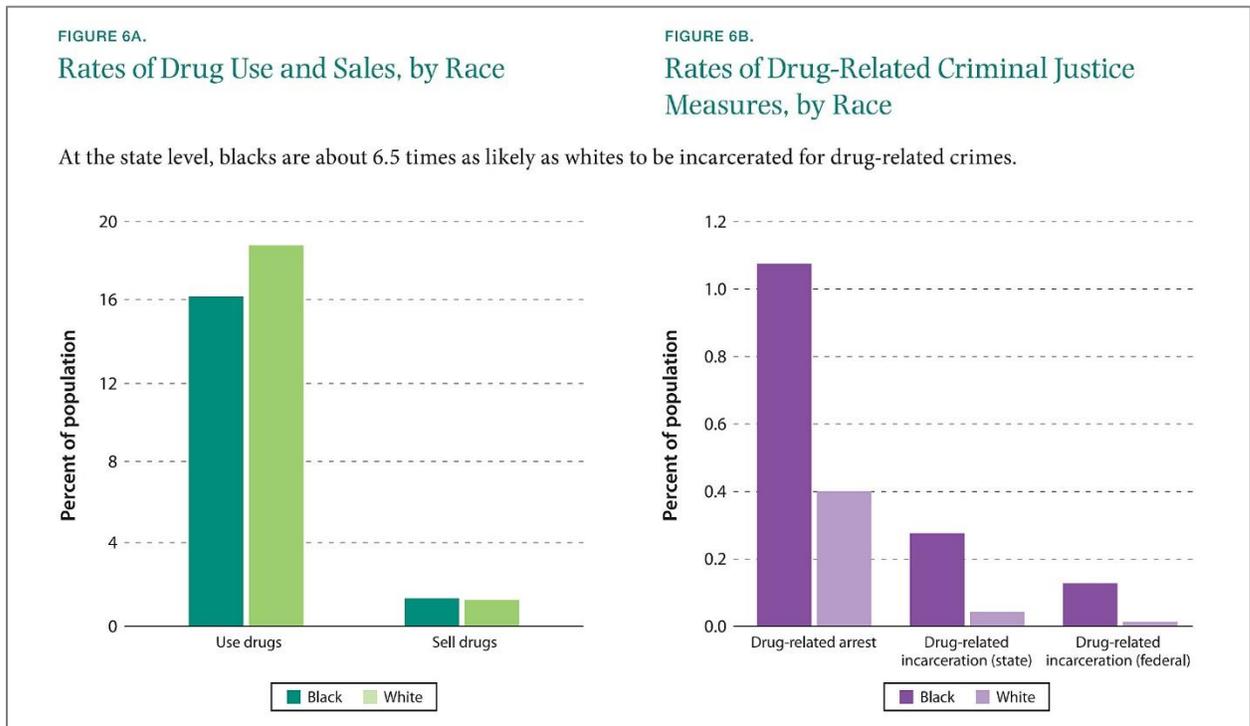
Arrest Category	Standard Deviations from Expected Value	Binomial p Value
Disorderly conduct	2.8	0.00364
All other non-traffic violations	4.5	3.49E-06
Drug Violation	6.8	6.93E-12
Marijuana Possession	8.5	6.37E-18

The data and calculations demonstrate hardcore discrimination against blacks by the CPPD.

Through the disproportionate number of arrests for drug violation and marijuana possession, the CPPD enforces a disturbing historic trend seen across the country, one which many cities are now trying to reverse. A 2016 study by the Hamilton Project¹⁰ showed that “blacks were 6.6 times more likely as whites to be incarcerated for drug-related crimes” even though drug use is higher for whites and sale of drugs is very much level for both whites and blacks. This troubling data is shown on the next page.

⁹ All reputable studies indicate there is no discernable difference in drug use between the white and black populations, and so a weighted population was used to determine expected outcomes.

¹⁰ Schanzenbach, Diane Whitmore; Ryan Nunn, Lauren Bauer, Audrey Breitwieser; Megan Mumford and Greg Nantz. “Twelve Facts about Incarceration and Prisoner Reentry.” The Hamilton Project, Washington, DC, October 2016. <https://www.brookings.edu/research/twelve-facts-about-incarceration-and-prisoner-reentry/>



Impact on Individuals and the Community

When any part of a community is targeted and arrested in disproportionate numbers, the entire community is negatively affected. As shown in the PCAC’s community survey on policing,¹¹ there is a serious lack of trust in the police and the justice system. There is fear of the police and a loss of any motivation to assist the police in investigations.

A paper published by the Vera Institute of Justice in January 2019, titled “Every Three Seconds” describes the devastating impact of arrests on individuals, families and communities.

The use of arrests can have a multitude of detrimental individual, community, and agency level effects [See Table 1 on page 9]. These disproportionately impact racial and ethnic minorities in ways that exacerbate existing structural disadvantages, lack of economic opportunity, and material insecurity. Although arrests are a necessary part of the justice system, police officers have discretion to take alternative, less invasive courses of action (such as applying de-escalation techniques or referring people to supportive services), which in many circumstances may be more appropriate for or beneficial to the individual person, community, officer, and agency.¹²

¹¹ Poughkeepsie Community Action Collaborative. “Findings and Recommendations for the City of Poughkeepsie in Response to New York State Executive Order 203 on Police Reform and Reinvention.” February 28, 2021, pp. 12-16

¹² Neusteter, Rebecca and Megan O’Toole. “Every Three Seconds.” The Vera Institute of Justice, January 2019. <https://www.vera.org/publications/arrest-trends-every-three-seconds-landing/arrest-trends-every-three-seconds/overview>

Table 1: Detrimental effects of arrests:

Individual level	Community level	Police agency / officer level
Financial challenges associated with underemployment, reduced wage growth, and legal and incarceration expenses	Fractured police-community relations	Traditional policing practices are expensive
Difficulty obtaining and retaining housing	Perceptions of unsafety and police distrust	Limited resources available for community and proactive policing purposes
Diminished physical and mental well-being	Minimal collaboration on public safety goals with police departments	Risks of physical harm to officers
Legal risks, such as detainment, loss of child custody, and deportation	Civil unrest in response to perceived unfairness of arrest practices	Poor officer morale, which can result in overuse of sick days and recruitment challenges
Risk of harm to innocent bystanders		

From the high arrest rate reported by the CPPD, it is apparent that the department is enforcing the highly controversial and now outdated practice of “Broken Windows Policing”. The theory behind this practice is that by taking aggressive action against minor crimes, such as vandalism, loitering, public drinking, jaywalking, fare evasion, unregistered bicycles, etc., the rate of more serious crimes will be reduced. Multiple studies have shown that not only is there little evidence that this practice works, but it also has proven to be extremely harmful to the communities in which it is practiced. A 2019 article from the Washington Post states:

By laying bare the fabrications at the foundation of the broken-windows theory, we can see what critics have long alleged and what those targeted by the policy have known to be true: By focusing on low-level offenses, this theory of policing works to criminalize communities of color and expand mass incarceration without making people safer.¹³

¹³ Ansfield, Bench. “How a 50-year-old study was misconstrued to create destructive broken-windows policing.” *The Washington Post*, December 27, 2019. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/2019/12/27/how-year-old-study-was-misconstrued-create-destructive-broken-windows-policing/>

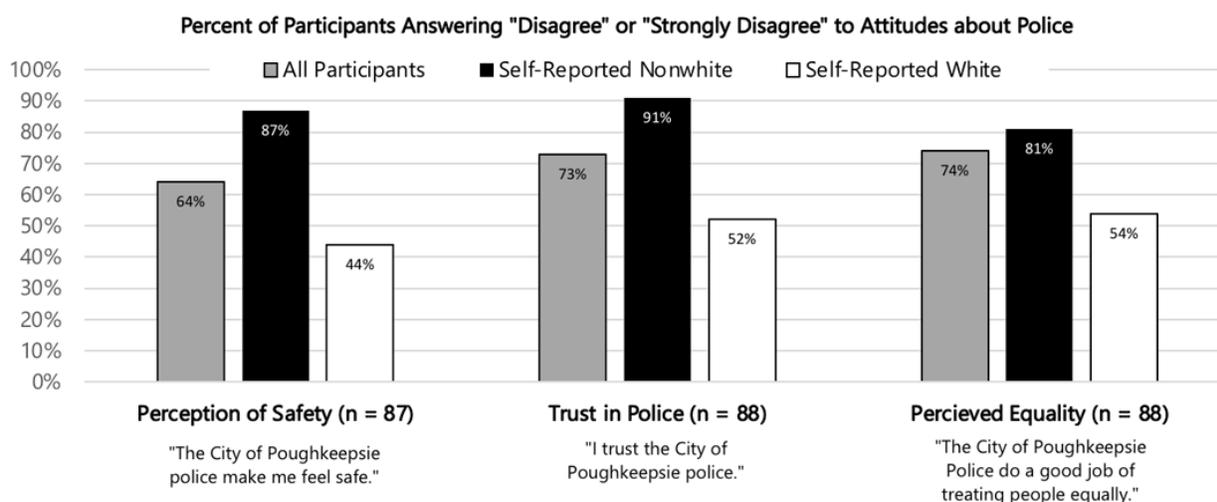
A 2016 report from PBS Frontline described the negative effect of “Broken Windows Policing” on the City of Newark, New Jersey, which led to a Federal intervention of the police force:

For years, police in Newark, N.J. regularly handed out citations to residents for minor offenses. Known as “blue summonses,” the citations were intended to curb crime in a city rife with violence. Officers who racked up high tallies were rewarded with better assignments and overtime, according to police and federal officials. Ultimately, police and residents said, the practice damaged the Newark PD’s relationship with the minority community and did little to reduce crime. It also helped lead to federal intervention in the police department last year.¹⁴

The broader harm done by the practices in Newark is captured in the following quote from the principal of Malcom X Shabazz High School in Newark, Gemar Mills:

It reduces your self-confidence.... It’s no different than getting robbed. Getting put up against the wall, it’s no different than someone stealing your stuff. It can be traumatizing. For the police, they let you go, it’s no harm no foul. But it can make children feel the community has given up on their chances to be successful.¹⁵

The use of “Broken Windows Policing” and the egregiously disproportionate number of arrests of blacks by the CPPD has created a harmful environment of distrust of the police. Though by no means a definitive source, data from the PCAC’s community survey on policing¹⁶ illustrates the lack of trust in the CPPD, and the belief that they do not treat people equally.



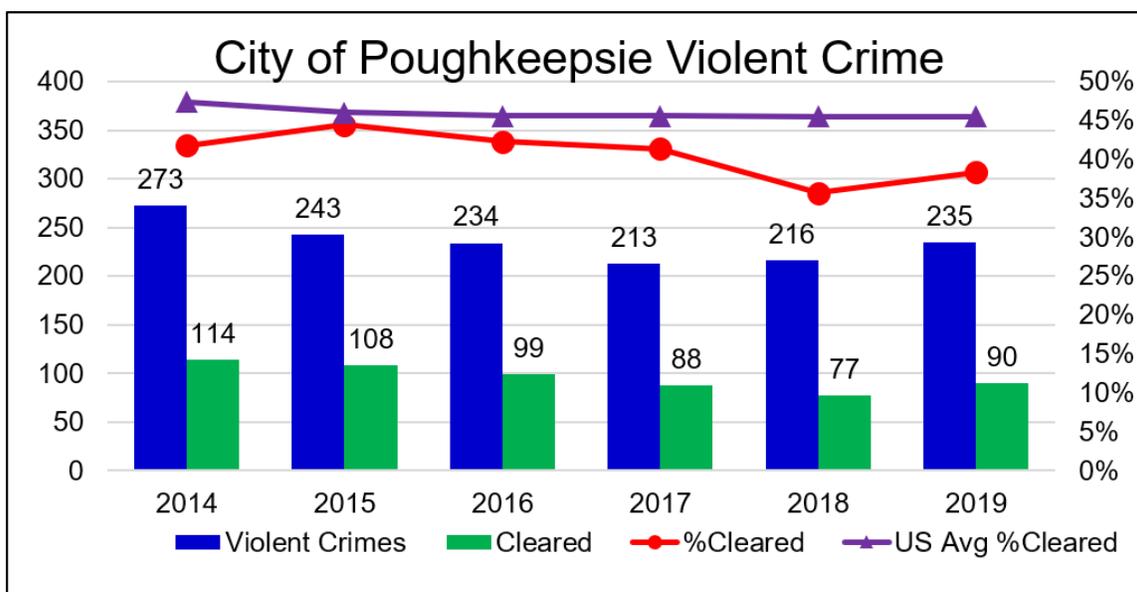
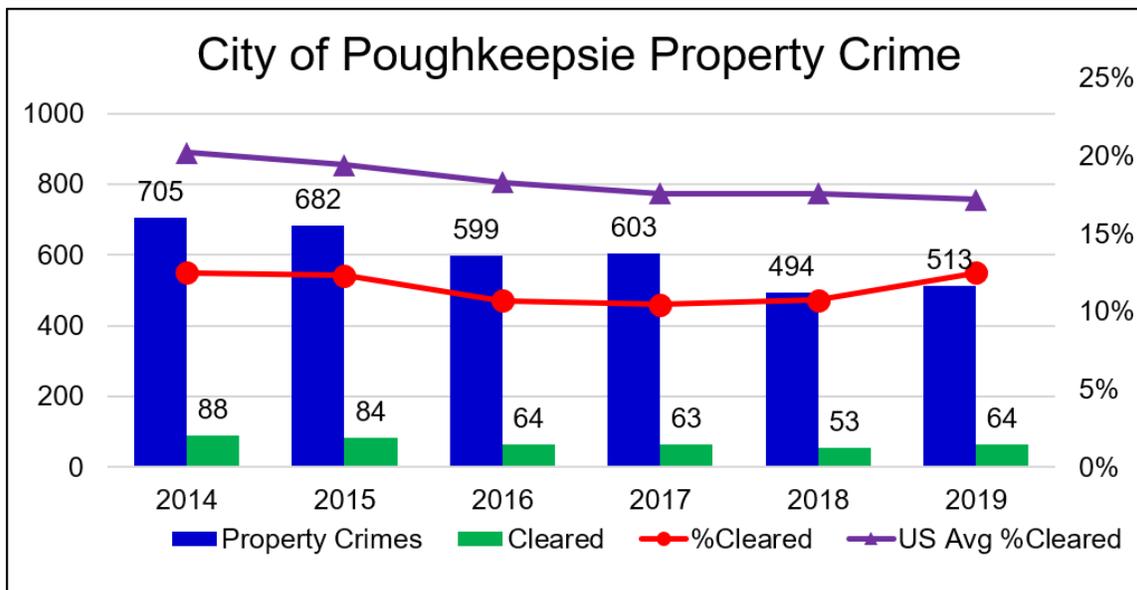
¹⁴ Childress, Sarah. “The Problem with ‘Broken Windows’ Policing.” PBS Frontline, June 28, 2016. <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/the-problem-with-broken-windows-policing/>

¹⁵ NAACP Report: “Born Suspect – Stop-and-Frisk Abuses & the Continued Fight to End Racial Profiling in America.” September 2014. https://www.naacp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Born_Suspect_Report_final_web.pdf

¹⁶ Poughkeepsie Community Action Collaborative. “Findings and Recommendations for the City of Poughkeepsie in Response to New York State Executive Order 203 on Police Reform and Reinvention.” February 28, 2021, pp 12-16

CPPD Crime Clearance Rate

In addition to Arrest data, we also reviewed the crime data for the City of Poughkeepsie using the FBI Crime Data Explorer data. The CDE data is divided into Property Crime and Violent Crime. The crimes per year are shown in the following two graphs along with the number of crimes “cleared”.¹⁷



The points and line trends on these two charts show the percentage of crimes cleared. The purple line with triangle markers is the U.S. national average. You can see from the graphs that for both property crime and violent crime, the CPPD’s track record for clearing crimes is well below the national average.

¹⁷ For consistency between departments, the UCR data uses a standard definition of a “cleared” crime: <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/clearances>

A likely factor driving this poor result is the lack of trust many members of the community have in the CPPD. When a community does not trust the police, they will not be willing to assist the police in solving crimes, particularly when there is evidence of disproportionate arrests for people of color.

Recommendations for Immediate Action

The evidence of egregiously disproportionate, biased-based arrests for minor offenses requires immediate action on the part of the City of Poughkeepsie’s elected officials. It is completely unacceptable for the CPPD to continue to deny that these issues exist in the department. The community needs to see immediate decisive action and accountability in response to the facts. It is strongly recommended the City of Poughkeepsie act on the following five recommendations within the next 90 days. Widespread support of these recommendations has already been voiced in public forums, as well as in the Dutchess County EO203 Report¹⁸ and the recently published PCAC Report.¹⁹

1. ***Commit to greater transparency and accountability through enacting law:*** In addition to reporting data to nationwide databases (UCR, DCRA, FBI Use of Force database, etc.) and adhering to the requirements of the New York State Police Statistics and Transparency (STAT) Act, the CPPD must be compelled by law to regularly report (quarterly or annually) the following data, including demographic information such as gender identity, race or ethnicity, national origin, and age, regarding:
 - Statistics on stops, searches, field interviews, vehicle pursuits, arrests, summonses issued, incarcerations, etc.
 - Use of Force incidents, including any use or discharge of firearms, use of pain compliance techniques, use of restraints, use of conducted energy devices, use of chemical agents, use of impact weapons, etc.
 - Statistics on intervention and disciplinary actions taken by the CPPD.
 - A summary with statistics on complaints by CPPD employees and members of the public filed against the CPPD and its employees.
2. ***Implement a CRB:*** The Common Council must promptly enact the proposed Civilian Review Board (CRB) legislation. The Council must ensure that the final CRB has (a) independence from the police and local government; (b) investigative powers, including subpoena power; and (c) meaningful disciplinary power in the form of preferring charges against officers to be heard and determined by the trial commission which already exists in local law.
3. ***Commit to Undoing Racism Training:*** It is clear from the results in this report that biased-based policing is a serious issue for the CPPD. Implicit Bias training is inadequate in addressing this problem. When asked about current training in a recent Common Council

¹⁸ Dutchess County Government website “A Plan to Reform, Modernize, and Reinvent Law Enforcement and Policing in Dutchess County.” December 14, 2020: <https://www.dutchessny.gov/departments/county-executive/docs/A-Plan-to-Reform-and-Modernize-Law-Enforcement-and-Policing-in-Dutchess-County.pdf>

¹⁹ Poughkeepsie Community Action Collaborative. “Findings and Recommendations for the City of Poughkeepsie in Response to New York State Executive Order 203 on Police Reform and Reinvention.” February 28, 2021.

meeting, Chief Pape stated, “We are not teaching how to change.”²⁰ All members of the CPPD must gain an in-depth understanding of systematic racism, so that they can approach a true understanding of the historical basis of their actions and the harmful impact they have had on the community. The police must be taught “how to change.” As stated in the PCAC report, we recommend that members of the CPPD undergo training on that prioritizes equality and equity, such as the “Undoing Racism” workshops. We further recommend that, in the spirit of reconciliation, this training be conducted alongside members of the community, their elected officials and other city employees. This training must require continued individual participation, follow-through, and accountability

4. ***Overhaul the CPPD Disciplinary Matrix:*** In the current “Rules of Conduct” or Disciplinary Matrix, there are 6 items related to drinking and tobacco use, there are 5 items related to treatment of city property, there are items on sleeping on duty and personal appearance, but there is not a single item in the Rules of Conduct related to biased-based policing. The only mention of race is for, “Deliberate use of racial language”, which does not provide any agreed to penalty. The Rules of Conduct should be updated to include:
 - Any form of biased-based policing or racial profiling by any member of the CPPD
 - Failure of any member of the CPPD to report biased-based behavior or any other inappropriate behavior.
 - Failure of any member to adhere to the Right to Know Act
 - Inappropriate Use of Force by any member of the CPPD
 - Failure of any member of the CPPD to report inappropriate Use of Force.
5. ***Implement an EIS Program:*** The CPPD must implement an Early Intervention System (EIS) as recommended in the Dutchess County EO203 Plan and the New York State Police Reform Workbook²¹ for early identification and prevention of problematic and dangerous behavior. The EIS program must contain practices including but not limited to reviewing complaints by colleagues, complaints by civilians, use of force incidents, number of arrests and summonses issued with particular consideration given to demographic data, and body camera and dashboard camera footage audits viewed within the lens of all elements of procedural justice.

²⁰ City of Poughkeepsie Common Council Meeting, March 1, 2020.

<https://totalwebcasting.com/view/?func=VIEW&id=cop&date=2021-03-01&seq=1>

²¹ New York State Police Reform and Reinvention Collaborative. “Resources & Guide for Public Officials and Citizens.” August 2020.

https://www.governor.ny.gov/sites/governor.ny.gov/files/atoms/files/Police_Reform_Workbook81720.pdf

Appendix A: Disparate Impact Analysis

Here is the detailed analysis performed using data for the City of Poughkeepsie in the FBI Crime Data Explorer database:²²

	Drug Violation		Marijuana Possession		Disorderly Conduct		All Other non-Traffic Offenses	
	White	Black/AA	White	Black/AA	White	Black/AA	White	Black/AA
2014	84	93	12	27	16	23	52	78
2015	47	77	4	19	12	22	46	50
2016	67	90	6	18	2	14	47	44
2017	87	121	20	54	8	17	58	78
2018	79	123	18	48	16	14	51	66
2019	68	100	13	35	12	6	45	71
Total	432	604	73	201	68	96	299	387
2018 % of Population	39.8%	36.4%	39.8%	36.4%	39.8%	36.4%	39.8%	36.4%
Estimated Arrests per Capita	0.0357	0.0545	0.0060	0.0182	0.0056	0.0087	0.0247	0.0350
#times as likely to arrest blacks	1.529		3.033		1.554		1.417	
Standard Deviation of binominal distribution from expected #blacks	6.77		8.47		2.75		4.52	
Binomial p-value	6.93E-12		6.37E-18		0.00364		3.49E-06	
Chi-square p-value	1.15E-11		2.26E-17		0.00577		5.81E-06	

Notes:

1. As shown, the analysis is based on the total arrests for these categories for the years 2014 through 2019.
2. The per capita analysis is based on 2018 population data and demographics for the City of Poughkeepsie from the American Community Survey.²³
3. The “#times as likely to arrests blacks” = 1.0 if there is equal likelihood of arresting blacks or whites for their given population. Any number above 1.0 means blacks are arrested at a level disproportionate to their population.
4. The Standard Deviation of the binomial distribution from the expected result is a generally recognized calculation to determine discrimination.
5. The Binomial p-values and Chi-square p-values show the probability of getting a value that is far (or further) from the expected values.

²² FBI Crime Data Explorer website – Poughkeepsie Police Department data (2009-2019). <https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/explorer/agency/NY0130200/arrest>

²³ United States Census Bureau “2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates”: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>.

Appendix B: CPPD Arrest Data

The pages that follow are the raw data for arrest per officer by year provided in response to a FOIL request.²⁴

[The actual scanned for arrests received will be added to the PDF]

²⁴ Bill Rubin v. City of Poughkeepsie et al, extract

TICKET/ARREST STATS JANUARY - DECEMBER 2020

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL
	9	24	33
		19	19
	21	29	50
	14	46	60
		1	1
		7	7
		11	11
	13	15	28
		1	1
	2	4	6
		2	2
3	8	11	22
		5	5
	29	32	61
		7	7
			0
			0
	7	19	26
	26	26	52
		2	2
			0
			0
		1	1
	7	9	16
		4	4
			0
		24	24
	7	13	20
21	84	9	114
			0
		3	3
	44	23	67
	24	31	55
	12	30	42
		16	16
		7	7
	40	27	67
		1	1
	11	49	60
35	99	10	144
	7	26	33
		20	20
3	3	30	36
	16	43	59
5	63	36	104
			0
			0

RELEASED TO Bill Rubin
 DATE 1/07/21
 CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE POLICE DEPT.
 62 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

TICKET/ARREST STATS JANUARY - DECEMBER 2020

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL
		1	1
	14	31	45
		4	4
		34	34
		2	2
			0
			0
		4	4
3	69	52	124
	8	17	25
6	48	5	59
	1	7	8
			0
	36	35	71
	38	16	54
			0
	23	32	55
		29	29
7	17	32	56
69	347	8	424
3	17	25	45
	44	29	73
1	134	49	184
1	171	55	227
	11	26	37
			0
		17	17
	19	30	49
			0
	10	17	27
	106	70	176
9		1	10
	6	34	40
	8	16	24
			0
		4	4
	19	22	41
	20	24	44
		1	1
			0
			0
166	1712	1402	3280

RELEASED TO Bill Rubin

DATE 1/27/21

CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE POLICE DEPT.
 62 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

TICKET/ARREST STATS JANUARY-DECEMBER 2019

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL
	27	48	75
	1	34	35
1	24	61	86
	67	78	145
		2	2
	7		7
	1	2	3
		9	9
7	71	24	102
		27	27
2	55	12	69
		2	2
	21	13	34
		1	1
1	76	91	168
	134	62	196
		6	6
			0
	2	3	5
	25	16	41
		1	1
	2	6	8
			0
			0
		8	8
	23	18	41
		19	19
			0
	17	63	80
	8	36	44
160	398	9	567
			0
	1	6	7
	99	57	156
79	251	34	364
	19	42	61
		35	35
	16	18	34
	10	18	28
	50	34	84
		4	4
	35	56	91
	44	24	68
34	318	34	386
	34	60	94
	2	47	49
	14	25	39
	13	32	45

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 CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE POLICE DEPT.
 62 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

TICKET/ARREST STATS JANUARY-DECEMBER 2019

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL	
	5	52	43	100
			45	45
			4	4
			1	1
		52	41	93
			5	5
1	51	80	132	
		5	5	
			0	0
			0	0
			0	0
	251	130	381	
	43	43	86	
17	67	3	87	
		6	6	
	61	29	90	
	85	50	135	
		1	1	
	46	49	95	
	16	46	62	
9	26	58	93	
117	643	7	767	
	33	54	87	
	28	29	57	
1	128	69	198	
1	144	82	227	
	20	24	44	
			0	0
	3	19	22	
1	21	27	49	
		12	12	
	17	49	66	
2	194	174	370	
			0	0
	24	42	66	
1	33	10	44	
	41	95	136	
1	21	23	45	
		2	2	
		9	9	
	64	59	123	
	27	32	59	
			0	0
	7	19	26	
		6	6	
440	4063	2659	7162	

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TICKET/ARREST STATS JANUARY-DECEMBER 2018

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL
	24	62	86
		44	44
	26	52	78
	100	74	174
	4	11	15
29	11	4	44
	1	12	13
		10	10
41	137	37	215
		26	26
6	131	15	152
	3		3
	44	22	66
		11	11
	87	160	247
1	52	62	115
		1	1
			0
		6	6
		3	3
		11	11
		1	1
		1	1
	30	5	35
	3	1	4
	33	19	52
		18	18
	2	1	3
	9	64	73
93	501	30	624
		1	1
		2	2
	48	63	111
	11	60	71
	11	10	21
		4	4
	78	83	161
5	124	34	163
1	51	35	87
	18	59	77
			0
	27	55	82
	8	51	59
87	63	1	151
	2	84	86
		6	6
		10	10
		9	9

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 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

TICKET/ARREST STATS JANUARY-DECEMBER 2018

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL
		2	2
			0
			0
		2	2
	89	34	123
1	53	63	117
49	180	4	233
		20	20
	12	60	72
		6	6
	3	4	7
	10	22	32
10	54	70	134
2	88	13	103
	9	10	19
	46	32	78
	54	36	90
	1	17	18
		6	6
	12	47	59
		2	2
2	171	63	236
	159	238	397
1	32	22	55
6	65	38	109
15	331	85	431
	96	213	309
	78	38	116
	30	38	68
			0
		7	
	111	75	186
	65	56	121
			0
	5	63	68
			0
		5	
349	3393	2721	6451

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CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE POLICE DEPT.
 62 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

TICKET/ARREST STATS JANUARY 2017-DECEMBER 2017

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL	
		55	64	119
			51	51
		15	55	70
		5	6	11
		22	56	78
			3	3
		2	13	15
			11	11
		21	43	64
			29	29
1		30	10	41
			4	4
		27	27	54
			2	2
		31	60	91
		5	4	9
		2	13	15
				0
			6	6
			9	9
		9	7	16
			1	1
			1	1
		124	74	198
		6	6	12
9		422	33	464
		3	16	19
			37	37
1			2	3
				0
		9	71	80
97		750	42	889
			3	3
			2	2
		32	22	54
		3	60	63
		15	25	40
			3	3
			7	7
1		53	15	69
2		23	49	74
				0
		16	54	70
2		45	5	52
		8	36	44
		8	16	24
524		277	9	810
			6	6
			5	5
		135	112	247
		5	59	64
				0
		1	4	5

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 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

TICKET/ARREST STATS JANUARY 2017-DECEMBER 2017

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL
		9	9
		1	1
		1	1
		3	3
	37	39	76
1	43	74	118
277	401	12	690
		23	23
	13	10	23
	10	54	64
	1	7	8
	39	54	93
	66	16	82
			0
	10	45	55
			0
1	35	83	119
	56	30	86
	41	44	85
	21	42	63
	32	31	63
6	231	215	452
	5	24	29
		5	5
1	17	50	68
		18	18
	23	60	83
1	160	136	297
	31	35	66
8	192	81	281
15	266	67	348
	82	117	199
4	173	95	272
	19	27	46
			0
		4	
	6	5	11
	88	20	108
	5	6	11
	50	46	96
		2	2
	3	25	28
			0
951	4315	2864	8126

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Ticket/Arrest Stats January-December 2016

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL
	21	47	68
2	6	60	68
	7	50	57
	33	35	68
	2		2
	18	15	33
			0
	1	6	7
	7	30	37
		34	34
1	31	10	42
		3	3
	13	27	40
		4	4
		5	5
		2	2
		5	5
	25	30	55
		5	5
	4	6	10
		1	1
		1	1
	18	33	51
	15	59	74
10	538	11	559
	26	43	69
		42	42
	8	47	55
	8	10	18
	125	22	147
177	836	40	1053
	2	6	8
		22	22
	27	35	62
	10	83	93
	8	22	30
			0
	6	22	28
	59	28	87
	24	68	92
			0
	15	42	57
14	115	4	133
	25	31	56
	14	27	41
273	789	20	1082
		1	1
		3	3
	1	3	4
	2	58	60

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 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

Ticket/Arrest Stats January-December 2016

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL
			0
		6	6
		2	2
			0
1	73	1	75
	43	6	49
	3	4	7
1	30	67	98
209	824	24	1057
		20	20
	32	35	67
	16	76	92
		5	5
	68	100	168
	90	67	157
	2		2
			0
	20	87	107
2	46	33	81
	22	27	49
	47	46	93
7	210	80	297
1	16	45	62
		6	6
1	9	58	68
		7	7
	10	13	23
	17	54	71
	9	31	40
	32	25	57
10	226	48	284
	20	30	50
6	176	74	256
			0
	20	50	70
		1	1
	19	34	53
		3	3
		10	
2	80	67	149
	119	92	211
	29	47	76
		2	2
	4	50	54
	1		1
717	5152	2591	8450

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 CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE POLICE DEPT.
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 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

TICKET/ARREST STATS 2015 JANUARY-DECEMBER

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL
	4	40	44
	1	58	59
	10	50	60
2	68	32	102
	6	1	7
	2	9	11
			0
4	2	4	10
1	7	26	34
		20	20
2	94	7	103
		8	8
	23	30	53
		4	4
		5	5
	2	6	8
		1	1
			0
		5	5
	9	25	34
		2	2
		2	2
	45	72	117
47	466	2	515
	30	51	81
		50	50
	15	60	75
	3	53	56
	226	28	254
147	246	12	405
		12	12
	1	26	27
	2	1	3
	5	12	17
	27	35	62
	17	107	124
	15	25	40
			0
	5	11	16
	42	54	96
		1	1
	5	30	35
3	86	2	91
		5	5
	20	44	64
387	560	18	965
	9	47	56
		3	3
		57	57

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DATE 1/27/21

CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE POLICE DEPT.
 62 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

TICKET/ARREST STATS 2015 JANUARY-DECEMBER

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL
		6	6
		9	9
			0
	1	28	29
	75	38	113
	4	38	42
			0
	42	54	96
160	484	9	653
	4	39	43
	2	14	16
	22	84	106
			0
		7	7
1	38	72	111
1	85	70	156
	7	3	10
			0
	20	76	96
	42	61	103
	26	37	63
	100	86	186
1	200	58	259
	8	38	46
		13	13
	12	57	69
		16	16
	7	36	43
	36	56	92
	2	3	5
	14	37	51
	102	72	174
	30	38	68
	7	14	21
	2	8	10
		5	
	127	47	174
	34	63	97
		3	3
	3	51	54
			0
756	3589	2499	6839

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DATE 1/07/11

CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE POLICE DEPT.
 62 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

Ticket/Arrest Stats January - December 2014

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL	
	2	8	69	79
		1	73	74
		6	28	34
	5	68	32	105
	3	61	4	68
			10	10
			2	2
	3	62	5	70
		5	33	38
			61	61
		69	7	76
		2	25	27
	14	62	42	118
			5	5
				0
			11	11
		5	3	8
				0
		1	9	10
		32	11	43
	5	10	37	52
			2	2
	7	52	93	152
	26	391	9	426
		19	54	73
			63	63
	6	28	16	50
	88	14	34	136
		86	24	110
	26	315	45	386
			17	17
		1	34	35
		67	42	109
		30	41	71
			19	19
		50	144	194
		43	41	84
				0
		6	9	15
		42	33	75
			3	3
		41	40	81
	37	135	4	176
		7	14	21
		82	77	159
	587	487	17	1091
		11	86	97
			16	16
		35	56	91

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DATE 1/27/15

CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE POLICE DEPT.
62 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

Ticket/Arrest Stats January - December 2014

RADAR	UTT	ARREST	TOTAL
		2	2
		21	21
			0
	11	13	24
	20	18	38
	6	50	56
		2	2
	34	67	101
228	609	16	853
4	16	113	133
	32	66	98
		3	3
		10	10
		1	1
7	112	55	174
	17	3	20
	80	46	126
3	51	79	133
		8	8
	48	38	86
10	210	96	316
1	221	71	293
1	9	47	57
		9	9
	14	75	89
		12	12
	13	61	74
1	63	53	117
		2	
	42	29	71
3	103	43	149
	20	62	82
	38	56	94
		10	10
		8	
		36	36
	12	34	46
		4	4
	7	61	68
			0
1067	4122	2880	8059

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 62 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
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Ticket Stats from 1/1/2013-12/31/2013

RADAR	UTT	TOTAL
	36	36
	53	53
	20	20
30	77	107
39	186	225
	1	1
26	150	176
1	3	4
		0
2	83	85
1	35	36
49	90	139
		0
	8	8
	38	38
182	34	216
1	36	37
9	192	201
40	233	273
2	52	54
1		1
38	25	63
71	21	92
	6	6
21	292	313
		0
5	60	65
	10	10
	86	86
	45	45
	6	6
	38	38
	62	62
	3	3
	51	51
	13	13
	13	13
7	146	153
	44	44
393	321	714
	10	10
		0
2	67	69
	1	1
		0

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 DATE 1/27/21
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 62 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

Ticket Stats from 1/1/2013-12/31/2013

RADAR	UTT	TOTAL
		0
	68	68
	54	54
	25	25
	7	7
1	100	101
63	319	382
2	23	25
	11	11
		0
1	163	164
	5	5
	12	12
29	59	88
	125	125
6	92	98
	14	14
	38	38
	131	131
	25	25
	11	11
3	70	73
	77	77
1	99	100
	63	63
	42	42
		0
	16	16
	7	7
1026	4303	5329

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DATE 1/27/13

CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE POLICE DEPT.
 62 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

Tickets Stats January 2012-December 2012

RADAR	UTT	TOTAL
	80	80
1	40	41
	22	22
15	32	47
57	218	275
	10	10
		0
20	204	224
1	18	19
	8	8
	8	8
21	45	66
7	91	98
	19	19
4	39	43
		0
	124	124
	119	119
		0
	73	73
6	290	296
	10	10
	2	2
8	2	10
	8	8
	6	6
59	268	327
	3	3
	4	4
	6	6
	60	60
1	66	67
	7	7
	47	47
	38	38
	4	4
	11	11
	39	39
	23	23
	5	5
	39	39
		0
331	434	765
	15	15
		0
	84	84
		0
		0

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Ticket Stats 4th Quarter 2011

RADAR	UTT	TOTAL
	47	47
	14	14
	3	3
	5	5
6	39	45
		0
	3	3
3	144	147
	5	5
		0
	1	1
		0
	13	13
		0
	1	1
		0
	19	19
	84	84
1	22	23
		0
	21	21
	88	88
	1	1
	1	1
	14	14
	3	3
12	81	93
	7	7
	8	8
		0
		0
	7	7
		0
		0
		0
	15	15
	19	19
	2	2
	1	1
	6	6
	3	3
		0
	1	1
	2	2
52	151	203
	2	2
	12	12
7	30	37

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Ticket Stats 4th Quarter 2011

RADAR	UTT	TOTAL
		0
		0
	8	8
21	49	70
		0
		0
		0
	13	13
38	126	164
	11	11
	4	4
151	125	276
	27	27
	1	1
	12	12
	24	24
		0
		0
	15	15
	24	24
	4	4
		0
2	11	13
	4	4
	20	20
		0
		0
	23	23
		0
	23	23
		0
		0
		0
	17	17
		0
		0
		0
	2	2
293	1418	1711

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 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

End of Year Tickets Stats 2010

RADAR	UTT	TOTAL
	92	92
1	57	58
4	36	40
32	101	133
36	257	293
	30	30
	8	8
	64	64
	18	18
1	10	11
2	70	72
	91	91
		0
	6	6
28	103	131
	24	24
	89	89
	92	92
		0
	6	6
		0
	20	20
30	24	54
	19	19
1	26	27
	13	13
6	162	168
		0
1	39	40
	8	8
	41	41
	27	27
	4	4
		0
	57	57
	35	35
	2	2
	26	26
		0
	21	21
15	122	137
	108	108
	74	74
295	522	817
5	32	37
	22	22
8	96	104

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End of Year Tickets Stats 2010

RADAR	UTT	TOTAL
57	328	385
	3	3
		0
	29	29
	2	2
	2	2
2	55	57
	10	10
	20	20
	66	66
92	382	474
	54	54
	2	2
672	627	1299
	46	46
	1	1
	94	94
		0
13	74	87
	62	62
	182	182
	74	74
	20	20
	44	44
		0
	51	51
	3	3
4	47	51
	92	92
	2	2
	1	1
	1	1
		0
		0
		0
	3	3
		0
1305	5031	6336

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 DATE 1/6/10
 CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE POLICE DEPT
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 POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601