# Enhancing Data Accessibility for Police Transparency and Effective Experimental Policing Programs in Allegheny County, PA

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## Executive Summary

A growing shift toward experimental policing programs aims to efficiently and equitably address public safety. Such programs have emerged in response to increasing public awareness and therein scrutiny of traditional policing practices, particularly in situations involving escalation of force, behavioral health crises, homelessness, and non-violent calls for service. By integrating non-traditional community partners such as social workers and mental health clinicians into emergency response systems, these initiatives seek to divert arrests and emergency rooms, improve overall public safety outcomes, and foster trust between communities and first responders. Despite their promising framework and public support, the success of these programs rely heavily on transparent, accessible public data. Without it, policymakers and the public cannot evaluate their impact, compare outcomes with traditional methods, or ensure accountability. In Allegheny County, limited availability of key data types, such as county-wide calls for service, incident outcomes, and program-specific metrics, poses a barrier to future meaningful evaluation of its pilot alternative response initiative, the A-Team. This brief examines case studies across different cities and states to illustrate how data infrastructure has supported or hindered experimental policing programs and offers clear recommendations for how Allegheny County can strengthen its own data practices to improve transparency, public engagement, and program assessment.

## Introduction

Local governments across the country have successfully implemented experimental policing models complemented by sufficient data transparency practices by their respective jurisdictions, demonstrating the benefits of data-driven policy evaluation. Adopting similar approaches in Allegheny County can enhance the credibility and effectiveness of current pilot programs and future public safety initiatives while ensuring the alignment of law enforcement practices with our community needs and expectations.

## Methodology

This brief was developed through a comprehensive research approach, in which we reviewed various iterations of experimental policing implementation across the United States, paired with assessments from either internal reports or third-party evaluations. Once assessing each model's conclusions of program effectiveness, we evaluated the capacity of each city's respective data

transparency, collection, and reporting frameworks, noting any strengths or limitations in their utilization of data and corroboration of their conclusions. We also reviewed multi-city analyses of experimental policing programs to identify commonalities in program structure, implementation, and data availability. Upon further research, we identified a series of data types that presented significant importance in maintaining transparency and conducting meaningful evaluation of policing performance/policing models. Finally, using these necessary data types, we assessed the capacity of accessibility of this data locally, highlighting the current range of possible assessment in Allegheny County. In exemplifying the importance of sufficient reporting and transparency of data in this research, we determined potential policy recommendations that would be instrumental for the evolution of policing in Allegheny County and the safety of its constituents

## Data Accessibility in Reporting

### *Traditional Policing Data*

Prior to program implementation, maintaining accessible data of traditional policing is essential for ensuring transparency and public awareness. Access to metrics of efficiency (e.g., response times, arrest rates, use of force, demographic breakdowns) from current and previous years provides a necessary baseline of overall policing practices, allowing communities and local governments to identify areas of concern and create informed benchmarks against which experimental programs can be measured. Mechanisms that further breakdown data metrics into municipalities or precincts allow leaders to establish target areas of need with greater specificity, identifying the localities where pilot programs will be launched.

With launches of experimental policing programs, simultaneous temporal data of traditional policing practices is imperative for the thorough analysis required to justify continuation and eventual expansion of these programs. The absence of a comparative baseline excludes the critical context needed to evaluate the necessity for and effectiveness of experimental programs in communities. Even with availability of program data, absence or limitations to traditional data creates difficulties in understanding accurate impacts of an experimental program on diverting calls, reducing arrests and use of force, and improving community outcomes.

### *Program Implementation Data*

Along with data types consistent with traditional policing, (calls for service, response times, demographics, etc.) inclusion of implementation-specific data is critical for analysis for government evaluation and fostering public trust. This includes categorical breakdowns of calls diverted to response teams, outcomes of these calls, and staff or training data relevant to the response teams. Additionally, temporal data indicating times and relative locations are useful in revealing patterns of service demand.

*Data Visualization*

The presentation of this data is equally–if not more–important than data availability, especially when considering public perception of effectiveness or performance in traditional and experimental policing models. Though individuals experienced with data may be able to interpret raw datasets, the broader community requires clear, intuitive, and engaging visualizations to ensure meaningful understanding. Furthermore, interactive capabilities in datasets or data dashboards further enable communities, researchers, and leaders to independently and collaboratively analyze this data, especially if there are consistencies in presentation between traditional and program data.

## Case Studies – Effective vs Limited Analysis Capability

To underscore the impact of data accessibility on transparency and program evaluation, we reviewed seven experimental programs aimed at improving outcomes for behavioral health-related calls, examining the scope of each jurisdiction's data publication and visualization (see Appendix A). Of these programs, the following three cases were selected for deeper focus, each reflecting a different degree of transparency and therefore, potential for analysis. Each case is evaluated on three primary criteria:

- **Overall Accessibility** – Whether the respective police department publishes traditional policing data pre- and post- implementation
- **Comparative Capability** – Whether program data is able to be compared to a relative baseline
- **Visualization** – Whether the data is presented in ways that facilitate understanding and analysis, and are digestible for all audiences

### *1. Portland Police Bureau and PSR – Open Traditional and Program Data*

**Traditional Policing**

The Portland Police Bureau (PPB) maintains one of the most comprehensive and transparent open data systems for a municipal police department in the United States. Through the City of Portland's official Open Data Portal, the PPB provides regular access to a wide range of traditional policing datasets including calls for service, reported crime statistics, use-of-force incidents, traffic stops, and officer-involved shootings, with great visualization as well as geographic and temporal distributions of calls (Figure 1).

### iPortland Street Response Data

Portland Street Response (PSR) was launched in 2021 as an alternative response initiative under Portland Fire & Rescue to respond to non-emergency calls related to behavioral health crises and homelessness. Their goals emphasize overall de-escalation of incidents, reduction of police in behavioral health incidents, and lessening burden on overwhelmed hospitals in the city. Portland has prioritized data transparency of and public engagement with PSR through a data dashboard separate from the traditional Portland Police Bureau that is updated monthly (Figure 2). Similar to the PPB Data Portal, calls of service, incident response times, and response outcomes are interactively visualized that users can engage with. Furthermore, geographic mapping of Portland allows users to view density of service calls by neighborhood (Figure 2A).

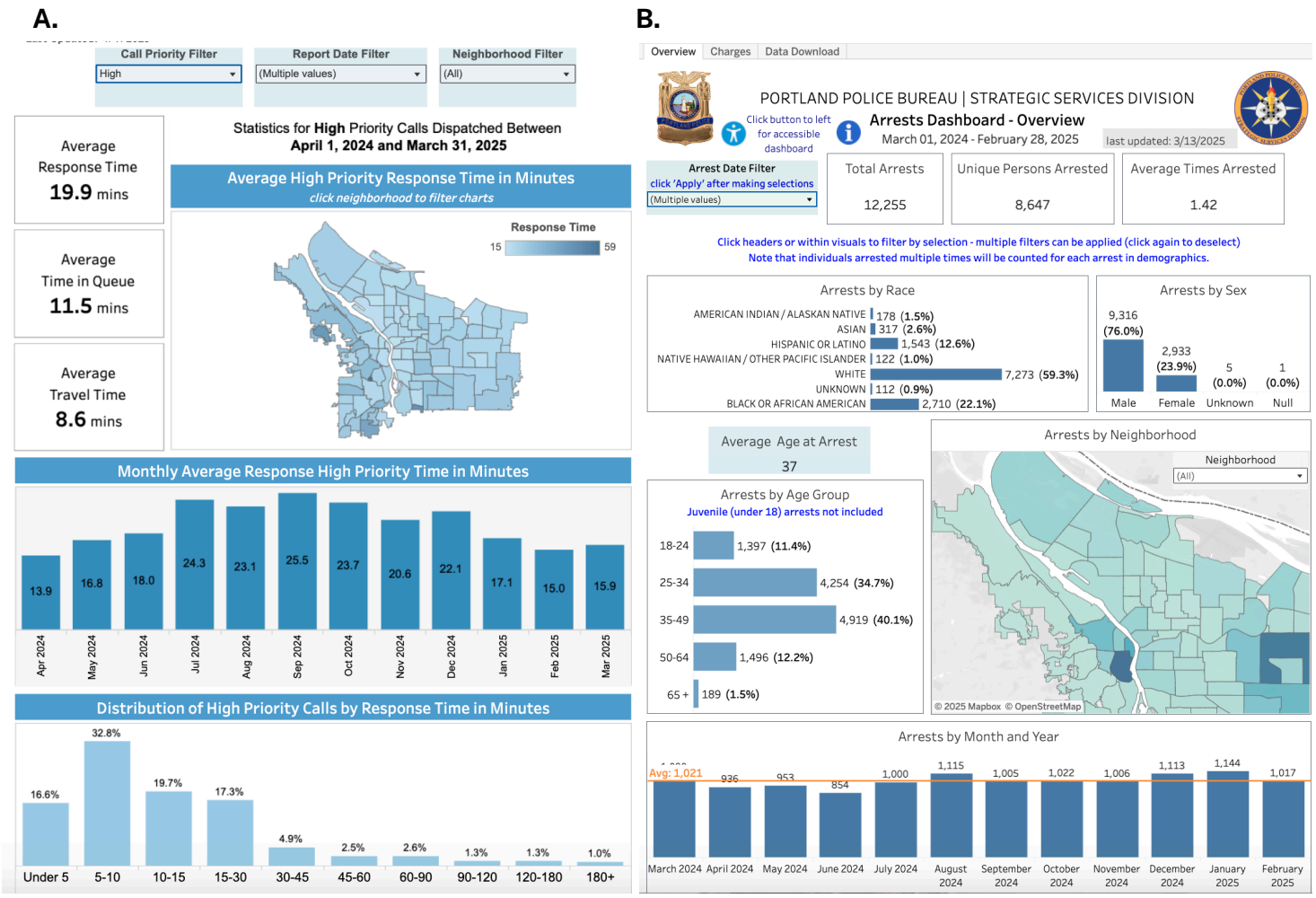



**Fig. 1.** Data Dashboards within Portland Police Bureau Open Data Portal. (A) Calls for Service Data depicting response time statistics for High Priority calls dispatched between April 2024-March 2025, with distribution of calls by response time, monthly average response times, and average response time in each neighborhood jurisdiction in Portland. (B) Arrest data depicting demographic breakdowns by race, age group, sex, and neighborhood, as well as general arrest statistics from March 2024-February 2025.

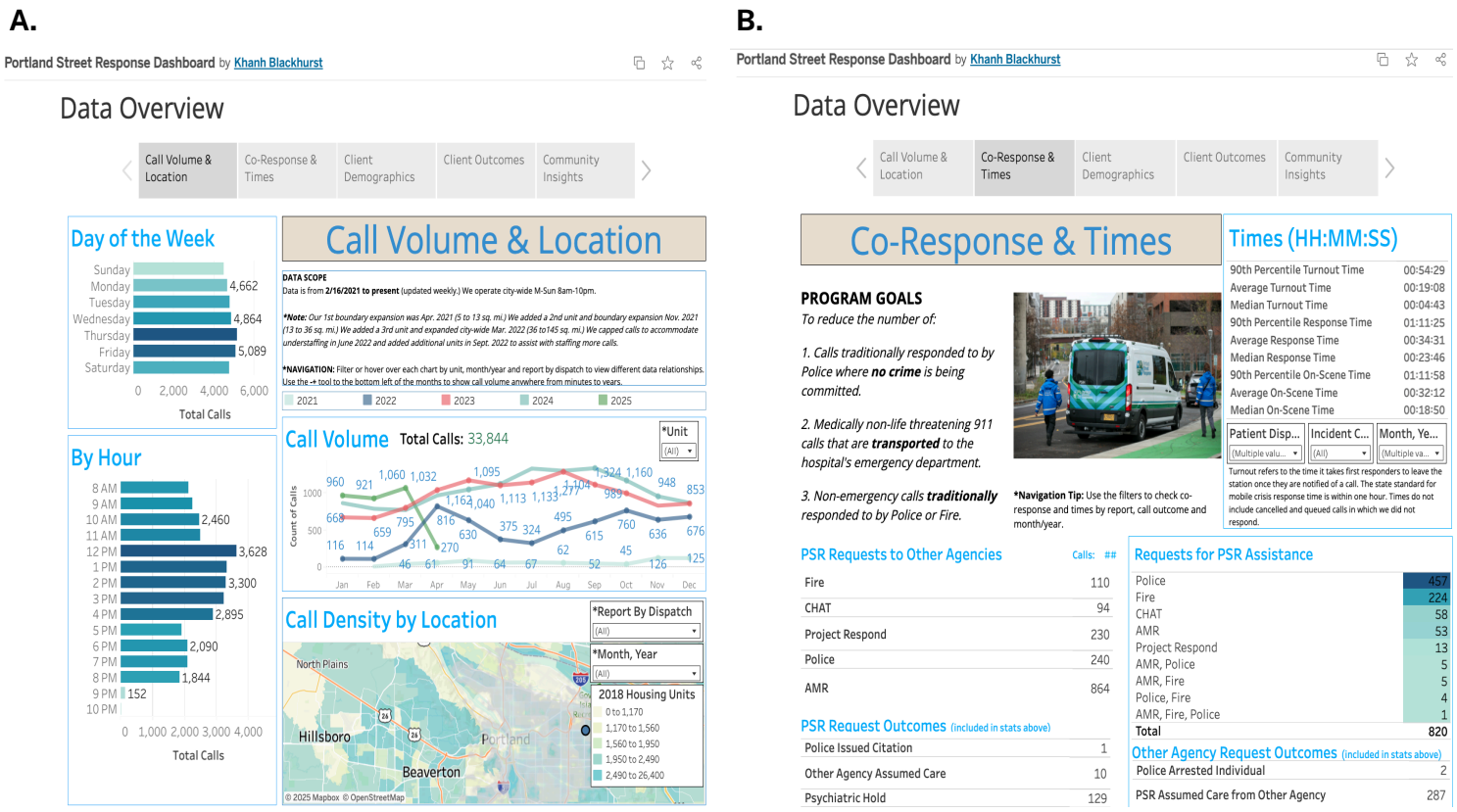


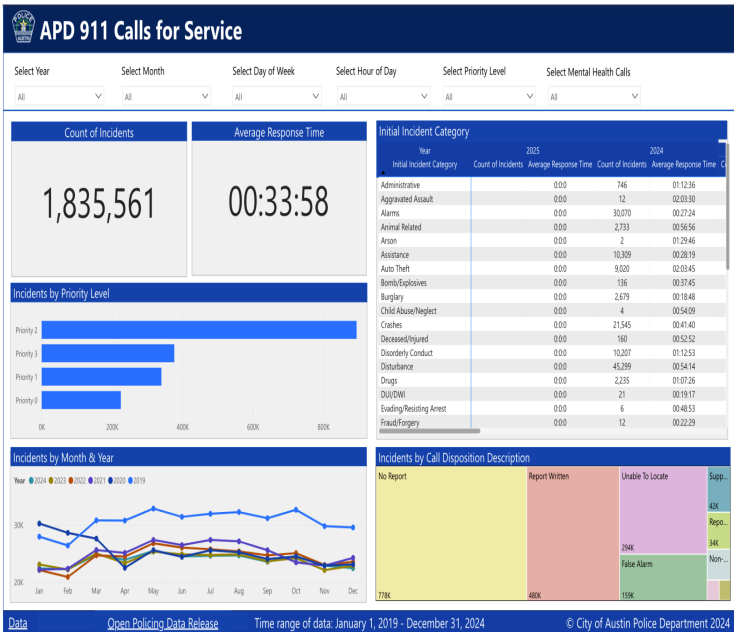

**Fig. 2.** Portland Street Response Data Dashboard. (A) Call Volume and Location data from initial launch (Feb. 2021) and city-wide expansion (Mar. 2022) to the present, including hourly, weekly, and monthly distributions of call volume, as well as call density by neighborhood (B) Breakdowns of co-response incidents, where PRS either requested resources from other agencies or received requests from other agencies. Outcomes of PRS requests and Other agency requests are also visible alongside request breakdowns.

## *2. Austin Police Department and EMCOT – Traditional Data, Limitations in Program Data*

### Traditional Policing

The Austin Police Department began releasing data dashboards of traditional policing data in early 2024, as a result of city council resolutions requiring expansions of police data publication in their data portal. Specifically, the need for monthly calls for service, mental health calls and outcomes, and operational data were emphasized. However, since their launch, the Austin Police Department has since *further* expanded their publications of data, introducing new datasets and dashboards illustrating average response times, use of force demographics, inquiries into immigration statuses, and complaints. Along with data visualizations, each dashboard is supplemented with data previews and guides, ensuring user understanding of data and ways to engage interactively with the dashboard (Figure 3). Though there is some published data *without* a dashboard or built-in visualizations, the Austin Police Department's portal has self-visualization tools within the dataset, allowing users to create their own visual representations from the data (Figure 4).

**A.**




**B.**

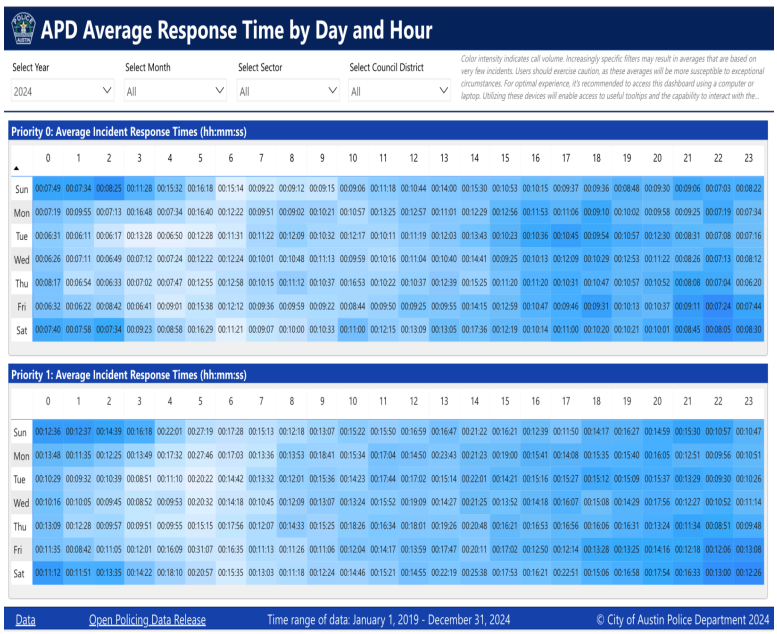



**Fig. 3.** Data Dashboards from Austin Police Department Open Policing Open Data Portal. (A) APD 911 Calls for Service Dashboard, with counts of incidents, average response time, incident priority and category, and disposition description, with options to filter select years, months, priority levels, and mental health calls. (B) APD Average Response Time Dashboard, organized by call priority and broken down by weekday and hour. Darker color indicates higher density calls in that hour period.

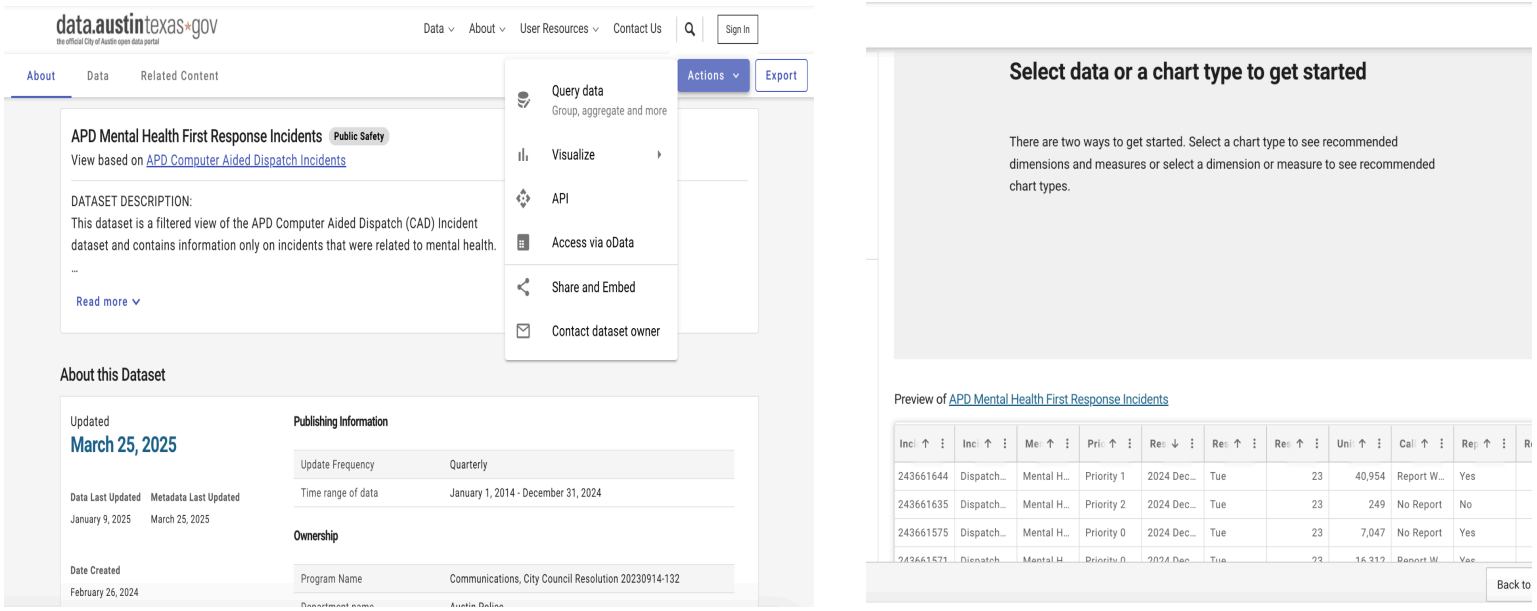



**Fig. 4.** Self-Visualization Capabilities in Datasets without Dashboards. (A) APD Mental Health First Response Incidents data homepage based on APD CAD incidents. Alongside option to export is an actions option for users to query and visualize data extracted from the dataset. (B) Page user is taken to when selecting the Visualize option for the APD Mental Health First Response Incidents.

## Expanded Mobile Crisis Outreach Team (EMCOT) Program Data

EMCOT is an alternative response program in Austin, Texas with an emphasis on behavioral health crises. The program is operated by Austin-Travis local mental health partner, Integral Care Crisis Services. Launched in 2013, EMCOT was initially designed to provide post-crisis follow-up care, but it eventually expanded into a mobile crisis response, with licensed mental health professionals that can be connected and dispatched directly from a 911 call, Austin Police Department (APD), or Austin-Travis County EMS. Though the Austin Police Department publishes updated mental health response incidents on their data portal (Figure 4), EMCOT program data is not made publicly accessible, making it difficult for researchers or community members to assess its outcomes on a continual basis. The only widely available public report on EMCOT performance is a Fiscal Year report from 2017 (Figure 5.) indicating successful diversion of calls from law enforcement and EMS.

EMCOT Dispatches by 911 and Diversion Rates FY2017

| 911 Call Center Referrals | Diversion | % of Referrals | Diversion Rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Law Enforcement | Arrest | 44.6% | 98.7% |
| Law Enforcement | Involuntary Placement | 44.6% | 93.3% |
| EMS | Emergency Dept. Transfer/Admission | 30.30% | 75.1% |
| Central Booking/Travis County Corrections | See explanation below | 25.54% | |

Law Enforcement includes: APD & Pflugerville PD, TCSO, Capitol DPS, ACC District Police.

**Fig. 5**. FY2017 EMCOT Dispatch and Diversion Rates.

*3. New Jersey and ARRIVE Together – Limitations in Program Data, Absence of Traditional Data*

**Alternative Responses to Reduce Instances of Violence and Escalation (ARRIVE) Program Data**

ARRIVE is a statewide co-response initiative started in 2021 by the New Jersey Office of the Attorney General, partnering police officers with mental health professionals to jointly respond to behavioral health-related calls. With some form of implementation in every county, the program aims to reduce unnecessary arrests and use of force, increase diversion to services, and improve public safety outcomes in New Jersey. The website for the Attorney General includes a comprehensive data dashboard with updated information on participating municipalities, on-scene interactions, outcomes of calls for service, and demographic details of individuals served (Fig. 6).

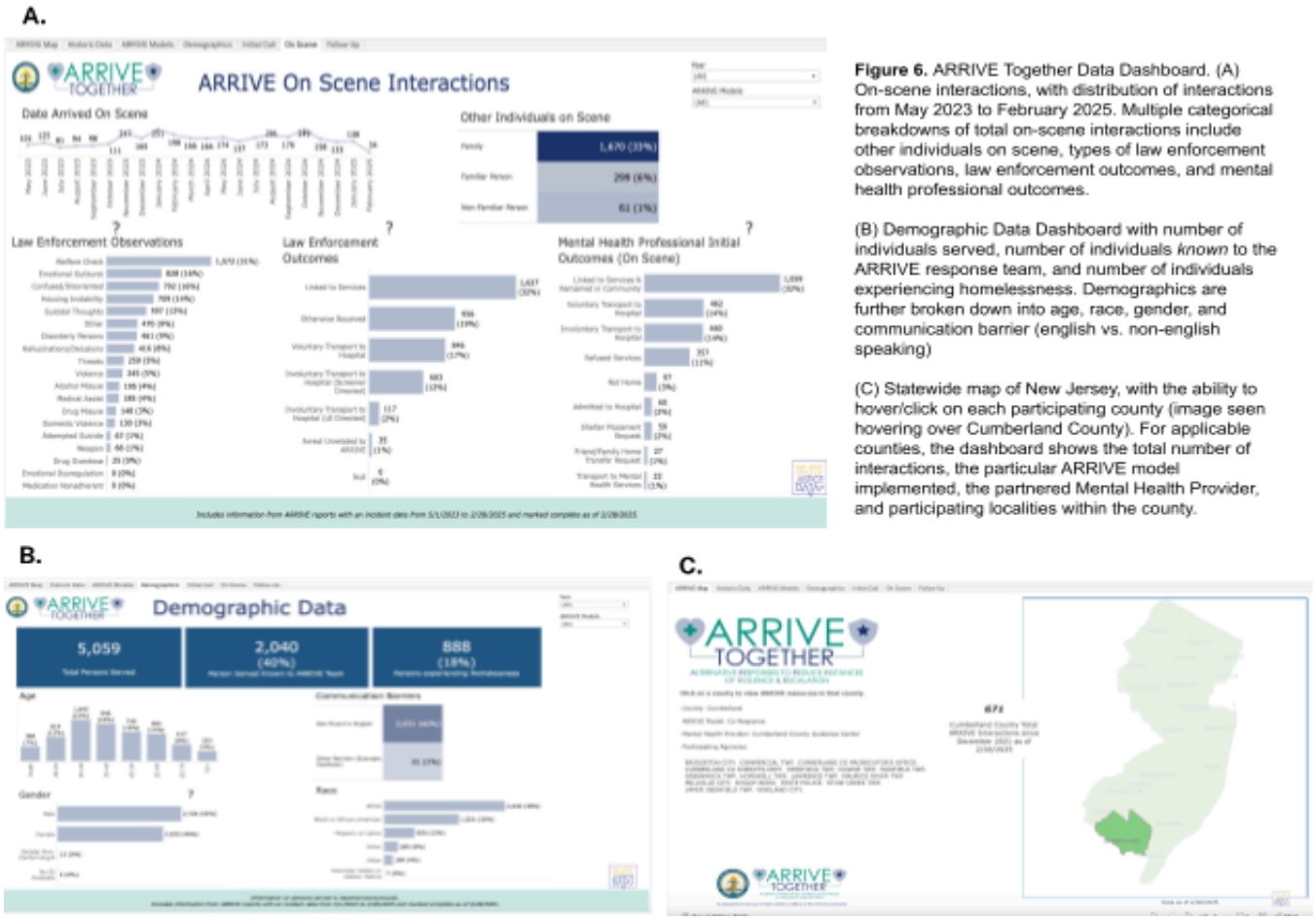



**Figure 6.** ARRIVE Together Data Dashboard. (A) On-scene interactions, with distribution of interactions from May 2023 to February 2025. Multiple categorical breakdowns of total on-scene interactions include other individuals on scene, types of law enforcement observations, law enforcement outcomes, and mental health professional outcomes.

(B) Demographic Data Dashboard with number of individuals served, number of individuals *known* to the ARRIVE response team, and number of individuals experiencing homelessness. Demographics are further broken down into age, race, gender, and communication barrier (english vs. non-english speaking)

(C) Statewide map of New Jersey, with the ability to hover/click on each participating county (image seen hovering over Cumberland County). For applicable counties, the dashboard shows the total number of interactions, the particular ARRIVE model implemented, the partnered Mental Health Provider, and participating localities within the county.

**Traditional Policing Data**

Despite having capabilities to consistently publish data for the ARRIVE program, New Jersey does not have a statewide open policing data portal. While some individual municipalities and counties make arrest or crime data available, though not consistently, the state lacks consistent, standardized, and updated data or a centralized dashboard for core traditional policing metrics such as, especially calls for service. This lack of transparency presents a significant barrier to evaluating both traditional police practices and the outcomes of programs like ARRIVE Together. Even though the New Jersey Office of the Attorney General has published a program-specific data dashboard for ARRIVE there is no comparable traditional data to use as a baseline. In an analysis on the effectiveness of ARRIVE, the Brookings Institute highlighted this issue, noting that the absence of baseline policing data across jurisdictions makes it difficult to assess whether the program is leading to reductions in arrest rates, use-of-force incidents, or racial disparities in policing outcomes.

## Summary of Relevant Open Data Types

In addition to reports and evaluations of *individual* programs, multi-city analyses of program implementation examined a number of relevant data types necessary for adequate program evaluation.

*Table 1: Traditional and Implementation Data Types*

| Data Type | Definition | Importance | Examples of Representation or Importance |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Calls for Service** | Records of officers/response teams initiating activity or responding to requests for response | Key data type for indication of response efficiency in traditional and experimental policing models | EPD & CAHOOTS Study (link to study), ARRIVE study (link to study) |
| **Incident Reports** | Qualitative information on the circumstances of a response, including call type, location, timeline, and officers' account of events. All data is reported at the block/intersection level, with the exception of sex crimes, which are reported at the police zone level. For the purpose of analysis, the reports would be distilled to contain | Necessary for analyzing patterns of behavior, officer response quality, and outcomes of both traditional and experimental interventions. In instances of co-response intervention or traditional agencies requests for alternative response backup intervention, comparing incident reports would be especially important in evaluating consistencies in reporting | ARRIVE study (link to study ), EPD & CAHOOTS Study (link to study) |
| **Temporal Data** | Specific time frames for the CAD (Computer-Aided Dispatch) entries analyzed | Provides a timeframe for data analysis, allowing for trends over time, seasonality in crime or service demand, and assessment of interventions pre- and post-pilot program implementation. | Carolina Cohort of Cities Study (link to study) |
| **Demographic Data** | Population size, median household income, jurisdictional breakdown of age, race, and gender ratios | Helps scale services and understand the demand for public safety resource allocation. Median household income is indicative of socioeconomic status, which can correlate with crime rates and types of services needed, influencing the design of community outreach or | Carolina Cohort of Cities (link to study), ARRIVE study (link to study) |

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| | | support programs. Characteristics like age, race, and gender can further illustrate communities | |
| **Crime Statistics** | Rates of property and violent crimes per 1,000 residents | These statistics provide a baseline for assessing the level of crime, which is crucial for strategic planning, resource distribution, and evaluating the effectiveness of policing strategies and alternative response programs. | Carolina Cohort of Cities (link to study), STAR Analysis (link to study) |
| **Budgets & Financial Data** | City budget information and specific budget allocations for police departments and Emergency Communications Centers (ECC) | Budget data shows the financial resources available for implementing new programs or maintaining current ones. It's vital for understanding capacity for innovation, staffing, and public safety investments. | Carolina Cohort of Cities Study (link to study), ACORP study (link to study), EMCOT report (link to report), AJPH (link to study), PIJ study (link to study) |
| **Operational Data** | Details on police department resources such as the number of sworn officers, information on co-response teams, mental health training, and staff numbers for Emergency Communications Centers (ECC)) | Actual vs. authorized staff numbers reveal staffing gaps, which directly impacts response times and service quality. Training Data indicates readiness for dealing with specific situations like mental health crises, which is crucial for effective and compassionate policing. Co-response Information shows the city's approach to integrating non-law enforcement responses, impacting service delivery and officer workload | Carolina Cohort of Cities Study (link to study), PIJ Study (link to study), ACORP study (link to study), ARRIVE study (link to study) |

*Table 2: Implementation-specific Data Types*

| Data Type | Definition | Importance | Examples of Representation or Importance |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Categorical Data on Call Types** | Breakdowns of 911 call types into categories like proactive policing, general assistance, traffic-related, etc., with percentages or frequencies of occurrence | The type of call data helps contextualize the most common incidents (e.g., traffic-related, quality of life) and allows for tailored responses, potentially diverting less urgent calls from sworn officers. The frequency data helps prioritize training, resource allocation, and pilot programs that address the most frequent issues. | Carolina Cohort of Cities Study (link to study) |
| **Qualitative Data** | Descriptive information on how each city entered the cohort, the rationale behind choosing specific pilots, and the community's needs for alternative response strategies) | Essential for mapping crime patterns, identifying high-need areas, and ensuring equitable distribution of services or pilot programs | Carolina Cohort of Cities Study (link to study) |
| **Programmatic Data** | Details on the implementation status of various pilot programs or alternative response strategies in each city. | Evaluates success or challenges of new approaches, learning from peer cities, and scaling or modifying programs based on real-world results. | Carolina Cohort of Cities Study (link to study) |

### **Allegheny County Alternative Response Program –** The A-Team

In October of 2024, the Department of Human Services, in Collaboration with the Allegheny County Emergency Services (ACES) and the non-profit, Resources for Human Development (RHD) launched the pilot alternative response program, known as the A-Team, to serve the Penn Hills and Monroeville municipalities, expecting to expand into Mckees Rocks and Allegheny County Housing Authority areas in January 2025. Consistent with other alternative response models, the A-Team is intended to be a supplementation of traditional emergency responses, but in the context of mental health related incidents.

### **Research Possibilities in Allegheny County vs Other Places**

In examining multiple existing data accessibility mechanisms in Allegheny County (see Appendix B), the two most effective forums for traditional police data are the Western Pennsylvania Regional Data Center (WPRDC) and the Pittsburgh Police Data Portal. Regarding relevant police data types, the WPRDC contains an archived incident blotter and a dataset of police data, both of which have stopped publishing updates since November 2023. Furthermore, the representation of these data types are strictly limited to datasets rather than visualized data dashboards. Aside from options to download the datasets, there are no other mechanisms for user interactions with the data. Though the datasets are supplemented with data dictionaries to aid understanding, interpreting the data will be difficult for those without experience in independently creating visualizations.

In contrast, the Pittsburgh Police Data Portal contains visualized data dashboards containing police incidents, arrests, and violent crime statistics. The visualization components are interactive, making them adequate for user interpretation. Furthermore, the dashboards contain options for users to download the datasets if desired. However, no calls for service data or qualitative data on response outcomes are published in the portal, and the crime statistics are only pertaining to homicides and non-fatal shootings. In the instance of a potential comparative analysis between the A-Team response and traditional policing practices, data on violent crime statistics would not be a relevant baseline for comparison. Furthermore, both WPRDC and the Pittsburgh Police Data Portal are only relevant to the city of Pittsburgh, only making up approximately 24% of the county's population (as of 2024).

## Research Possibilities in Allegheny County vs Other Places

*Table 3: Traditional and Implementation Data Types in Allegheny County vs. Others*

| Place | Calls for Service | Incident Reports | Temporal Data | Crime Statistics | Budget & Financial Data | Operational Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Allegheny County** | ✘ | ✓* | ✘ | ✓* | ✓** | ✓* |
| **Others** | ✓ | ✓* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

* → There are *some* instances of available data types, but limited in either scope, scale, or availability of data that contributes to difficulties in analysis

** → Available, but without other contextual information from inaccessible data types, analysis is limited

*Table 4: Implementation-specific Data Types in Allegheny County vs. Others*

| Place | Categorical Data on Call Types | Temporal Data | Qualitative Data | Programmatic Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Allegheny County** | – | – | – | – |
| **Others** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

## Recommendations for Allegheny County

1. **Publish a Comprehensive Police Open Data Portal** – Working first with police departments in municipalities participating in the A-Team and expanding on existing portals to create a centralized, open-access data dashboard providing relevant data types listed above (specifically on calls for service, incident report, and crime statistics) would inherently increase the magnitude of transparency and accountability with the public (with traditional data), and also the capacity at which the county, the public, and advocacy groups can evaluate pilot programs effectively once applicable implementation data is collected and published.
2. **Standardization of Data Reporting/Collection** – Establish consistent protocols for collecting and publishing data among A-Team-implemented municipalities, including incident categorization, mental health-related call identification, and staff/training data.

## Publishing Practices

1. **Routine Publishing** – Timeliness is essential for all cooperating agencies to track trends and maintain proactive decision-making. Establishing a consistent schedule for publishing

policing and program data (e.g., weekly or monthly) would give users accessing data dashboards.

2. **Ensure Open Data Formats** – Users should have the ability to download current and archived datasets
3. **Clear Data Visualization** – Along with datasets, publishing interactive dashboards and infographics to help users easily understand key indicators, changes over time, and comparisons between traditional and experimental policing efforts.
4. **Public Feedback and Suggestions –** Within the portal, community members, advocacy groups, and researchers should have access to a feedback and suggestion form, where they can request clarification, suggest new data dashboards, or flag incorrect or conflicting information within published data

## Appendix A: Program Implementation in Other Cities/States

| **Location / response model** | **Reports available** | **Summary of conclusions** |
|---|---|---|
| Austin, TX - EMCOT Co-Response Program* | program link<br>link to study | ● EMCOT dispatches show substantial number of calls were redirected from law enforcement, EMS, and Fire in 2017 Report<br>○ Only provided report available is from FY2017 – more data necessary to conclude effectiveness in this area |
| Raleigh, NC-ACORNS Alternative Response Program | link to evaluation | ● 2% of encounters led to arrest<br>● 62% of encounters resulted in referrals to services<br>● Better arrest diversion compared to traditional policing<br>○ Used as justification for program replication and expansion of staffing |
| Portland, OR - Portland Street Response | link to study | ● Responded to 1,700 service requests in first year of implementation that would have otherwise gone to police, fire, or EMS<br>● PSR successfully resolved 94% of its calls without police backup |
| Denver, CO - STAR Alternative Response Program* | link to study | ● Estimated impact analyzing STAR-related crimes implies that the program reduced these targeted |

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| | | crimes by 34%.<br>● Provides the percent change in STAR-related/unrelated criminal offences via a detailed, visual precinct-level map, serving as a model for other co-response programs to visualize their efficacy in reduction of crime |
| AJPH - Multi-City (Co-Response & Alternative)* | link to study | ● Analysis conducted from a public-health informed perspective<br>● Approximately 33%-68% of emergency calls that are "non criminal" can be diverted through the development and implementation of alternative response programs.<br>● Analysis of existing alternative programs indicate that they can successfully divert calls<br>● Funding to upscale experimental programs reallocated produces their intended effect. |
| Eugene, OR - CAHOOTS Alternative Response Program* | link to study | ● Program did successfully divert calls from the EPD, but not to the extent that was reported (~3-8% instead of 17-20%).<br>● Determined that CAHOOTS requested backup at higher rates than reported. |
| New Jersey, Statewide - ARRIVE Together Co-Response Program | link to study | ● Pilot data indicates the program's promise, but there are still limiting gaps in reporting across jurisdictions, which can weaken the case of its efficacy.<br>● Recommends implementation of a detailed coding scheme to track mental health/mental illness symptoms and diagnoses that are being reported<br>● Requires synchronization of data collection and reporting across all jurisdictions<br>● Highlights importance of proper race/ethnicity identification by law enforcement and inclusion of ARRIVE team demographics<br>● To comparisons to non-ARRIVE calls for service – serving as a baseline. |

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|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Virginia - ACORP Co-Response Program | Operational Information link<br><br>OMNI Institute Analysis link to study | ● ACORP responded to approximately 14% of behavioral health calls, and significantly diverted arrests from the subset of calls (only 2% resulted in arrest).<br>● 62% of encounters resulted in the recommendation of/referral to community services.<br>● Highlights challenges in program capacity and operations in its first year of implementation that have hindered the potential impact of diversion. |
| PIJ Study - Multi-City (Co-Response) | link to study | ● Surveys current practices of agencies with co-response and CIT implementation and describes how these impact ability to evaluate their efficacy.<br>● Notable practices measured:<br>○ composition and operation logistics of the programs<br>○ demographics/qualifications of QMHP<br>○ level of CIT training or additional training from law enforcement agencies<br>○ funding or management of programs<br>○ attempts of internal evaluating/tracking program effectiveness.<br>● Of the 232 responding agencies, only 31% of agencies had a plan to evaluate the effectiveness of their programs by assessing outcomes (use of force, arrests, officers' time spent on calls, etc.) - could be tied to lack of funding |

## Appendix B: Analysis of Allegheny County Data Types

| Data Type | Current Presence in Allegheny County |
|---|---|
| **Calls for Service/Incident Reports:** | No open public access, but can request through the Allegheny County Office of Open Records |
| **Arrest Data** | Western Pennsylvania Regional Data Center – Pittsburgh Police Arrest Data (link to database)<br><br>Without calls for service/incident reports, there is some context missing<br><br>***Note: only has updated data up until 11/14/2023** |
| **Demographic Data** | Allegheny County Census Demographic Info (census data)<br><br>*** Note: Data is for the 2023 census**<br><br>**Population: 1,224,825**<br><br>**Median Household Income: $76,393** |
| **Crime Statistics** | Allegheny County interactive crime data, but only pertaining to homicides and non-fatal shootings (violent crime data) from Allegheny County Analytics (link to page)<br><br>Pennsylvania Universal Crime Reporting System (link to page) |
| **Budgets & Financial data** | Allegheny County Comprehensive Fiscal Plan for 2025 (fiscal plan)<br><br>Allegheny County 2025 Operating Budget (operational budget)<br><br>**Police budget allocation:** approximately $43 million<br><br>**EMS budget allocation:** approximately $13 million |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Without CFS/Incident Reports, or Crime Statistics data available, it is difficult to contextualize the lack of resource allocation to EMS services across the county compared to police |
| **Operational Data** | Allegheny County Police Homepage (link to homepage)<br><br>Police department consists of 210 officers and 15 civilians. However, it is unclear as to when this was last updated or whether any have CIT or CRIT training |

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