



ALEXANDRIA POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA

**APD CRIME DATA AND REPORTING**

**2025**



ALEXANDRIA POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA

Certification of  
**APD 2025 CRIME DATA AND REPORTING**

The Alexandria Police Department (APD) recognizes the importance of providing accurate information to the public on issues affecting public safety and related areas of community overlap. In this report, several areas of crimes against persons and property are analyzed and presented.

I, Chad Gremillion, as APD Chief, do hereby certify that I have confirmed the statistical data underlying these graphic presentations and associated reporting as true and correct to the best of my own investigation, knowledge, and research, under penalty of law; and further that this data is based on the same raw data as has been and will be submitted to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), and/or as required by law. I further certify these decreases in various areas are stated in a non-misleading, truthful, conservative, and correct fashion to provide information, transparency, and methods upon which future policymaking will occur.

- Homicides are often relied upon as a snapshot of overall community health. Homicide data should be categorized based on levels of intent, (*illegal*) gun relationships, and other categories such as domestic-related deaths. Justified and unjustified homicides are qualitatively different according to many experts. In each of the two years 2023 and 2025, we can report one *justified* law enforcement officer-involved shooting death.<sup>1</sup>
- Any reasonable view of the data shows a material decrease in gun-related **and** overall *unjustified* homicides. We have **zero** unjustified officer-involved shooting deaths to report, which would be captured as unjustified homicide and reported as such.
- Since our assumption of duties, as you can see from the accompanying charts, we are materially moving in the right direction in nearly 100% of the areas analyzed and definitely in the most serious index crimes.

Chief, Chad Gremillion

DATED: **October 24, 2025**

---

<sup>1</sup> One *justified* law enforcement officer-involved shooting death occurred in 2023 and one in 2025. While not graphically represented on the overall homicide charting (*i.e.* with all other unjustified homicides and including all *justified* civilian homicides), our reported values include vehicular homicides and lowered-intent or non-intentional "homicides." Inclusion of these crimes with our homicide count inflates what people typically think of as homicides, *i.e.* degrees of murder and manslaughter, creating overstatement, not understatement. NIBRS captures details on each single crime incident—as well as on separate offenses within the same incident—including information on victims, known offenders, relationships between victims and offenders, arrestees, and property involved in crimes. NIBRS definitely distinguishes between justified and unjustified deaths, coding them differently. Instead of simply lumping all killings into a single category, NIBRS uses distinct offense codes to classify them: murder and non-negligent manslaughter covers the unlawful, willful, or intentional killing of another human being; negligent manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another person through negligence; and justifiable homicide refers to the killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty, or by a private citizen.

# Alexandria Homicides

City of Alexandria,  
Louisiana - APD Data  
Set #1

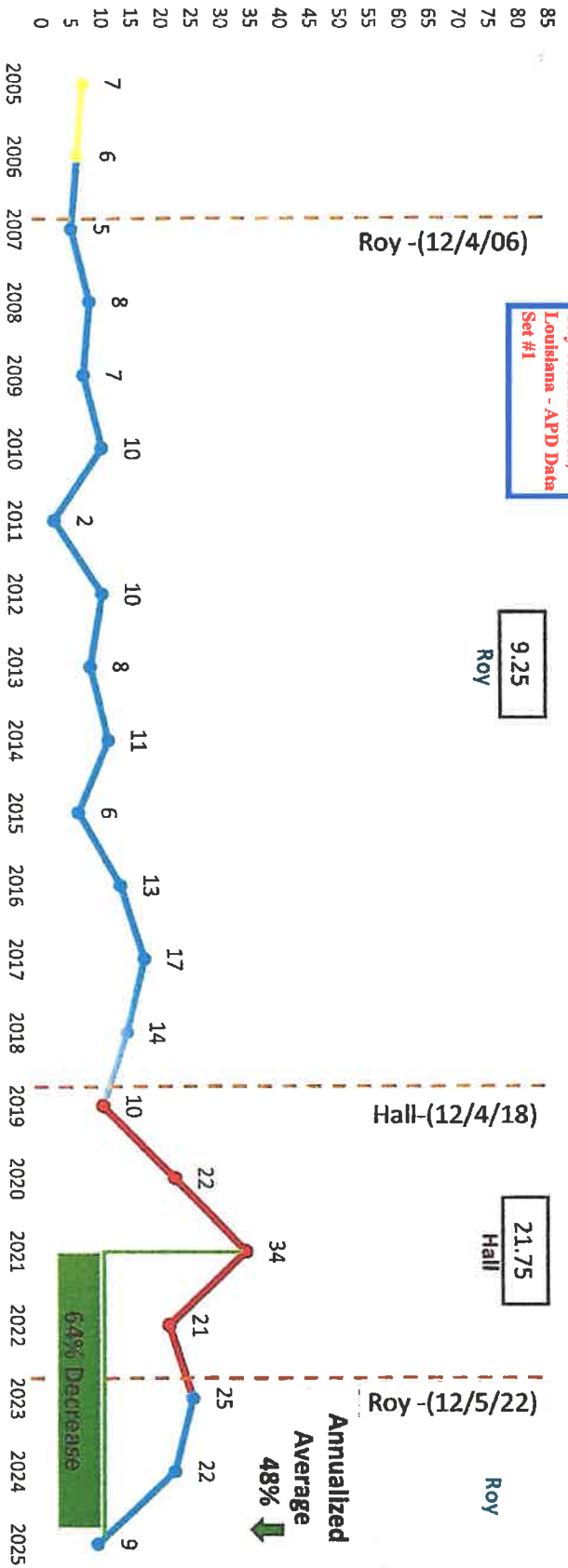
9.25  
Roy

21.75  
Hall

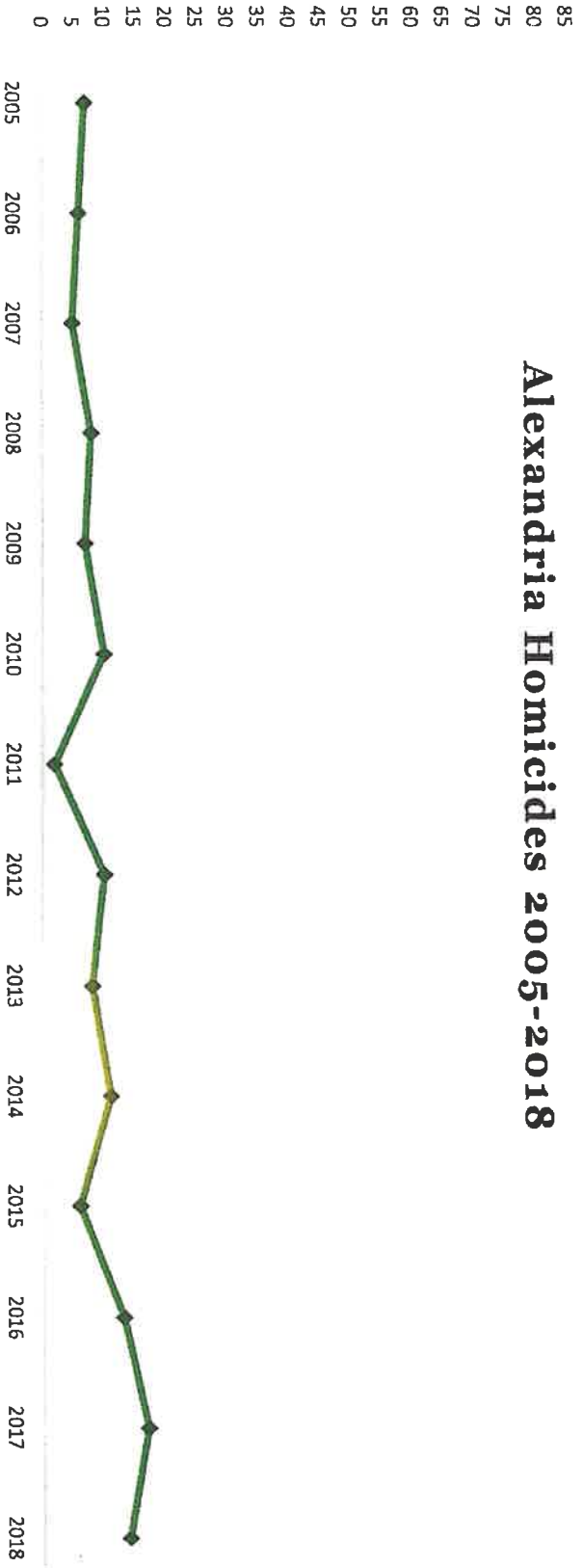
Roy -(12/4/06)

Hall-(12/4/18)

Roy -(12/5/22)

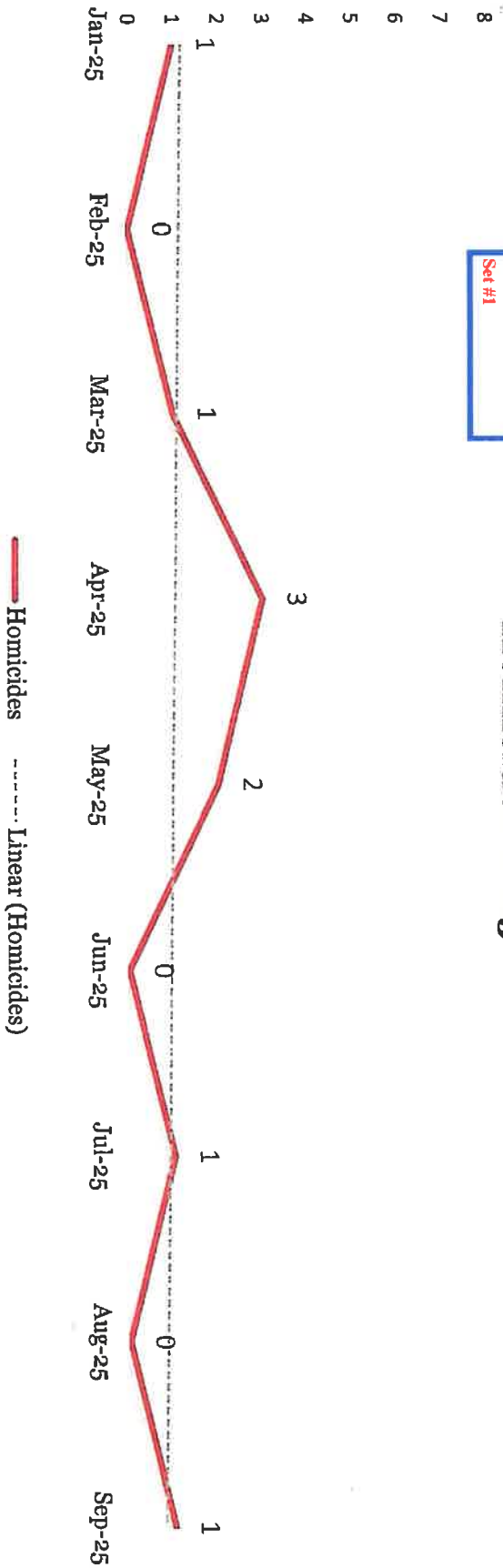


## Alexandria Homicides 2005-2018

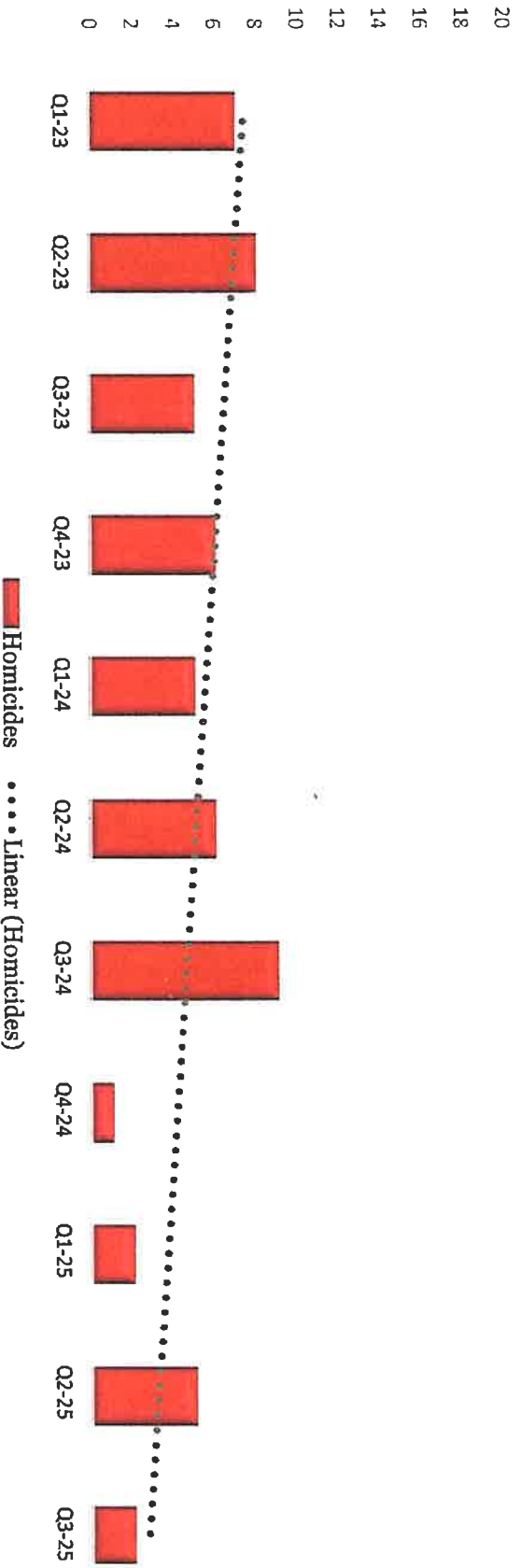


Through Sept. 2025

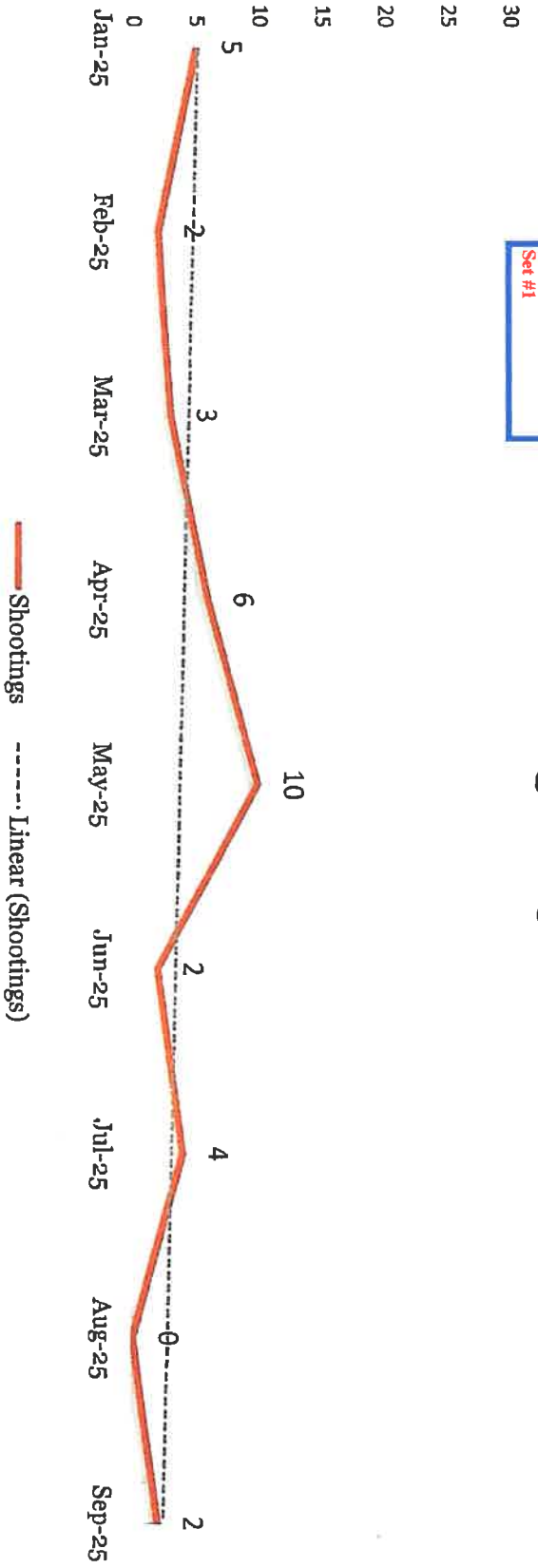
# Homicides 2025



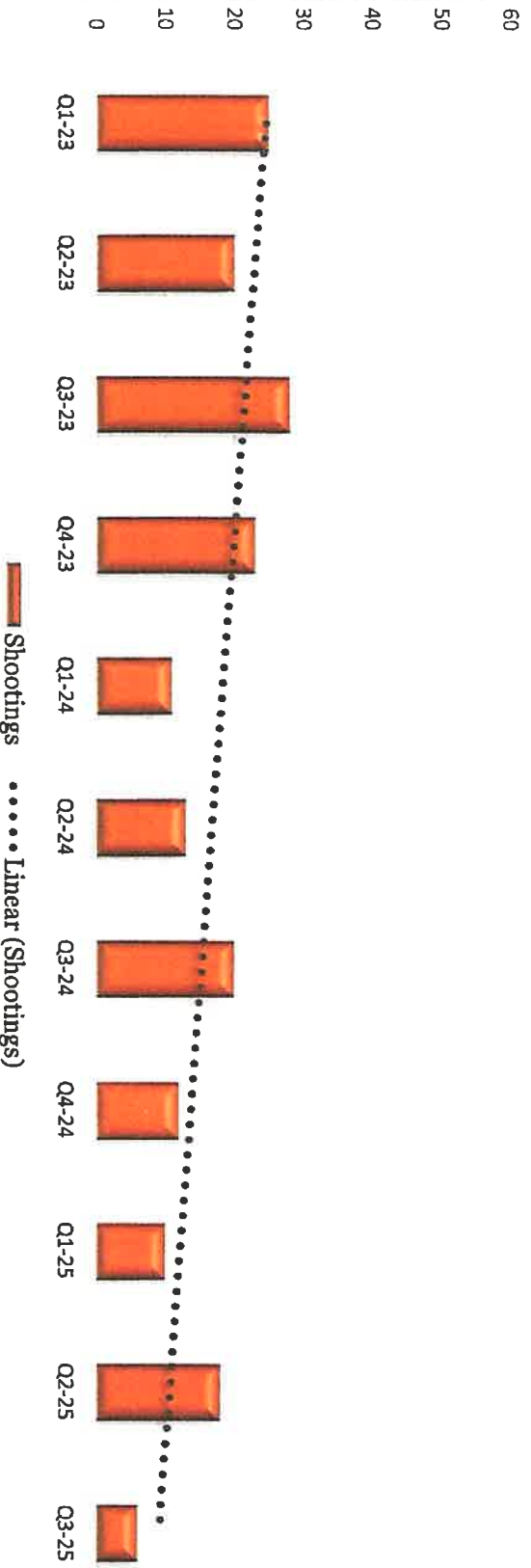
# Homicides by Quarter



## Shootings 2025



## Shootings by Quarter

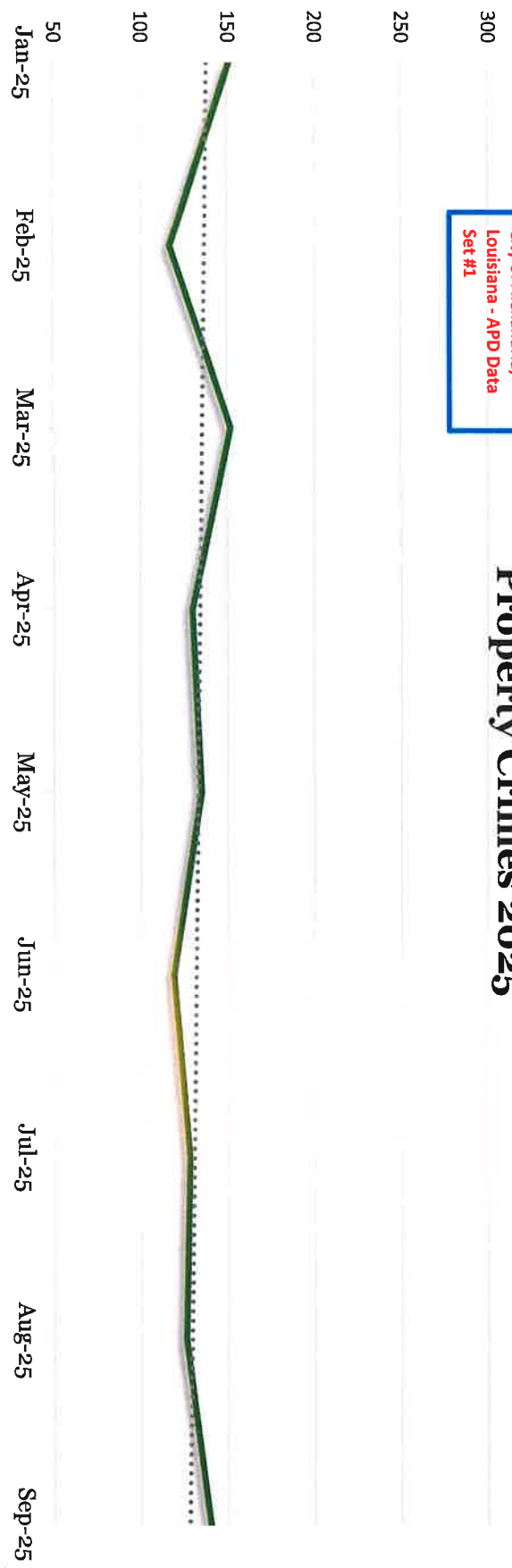


## 2022-2024 Property Crimes Comparisons

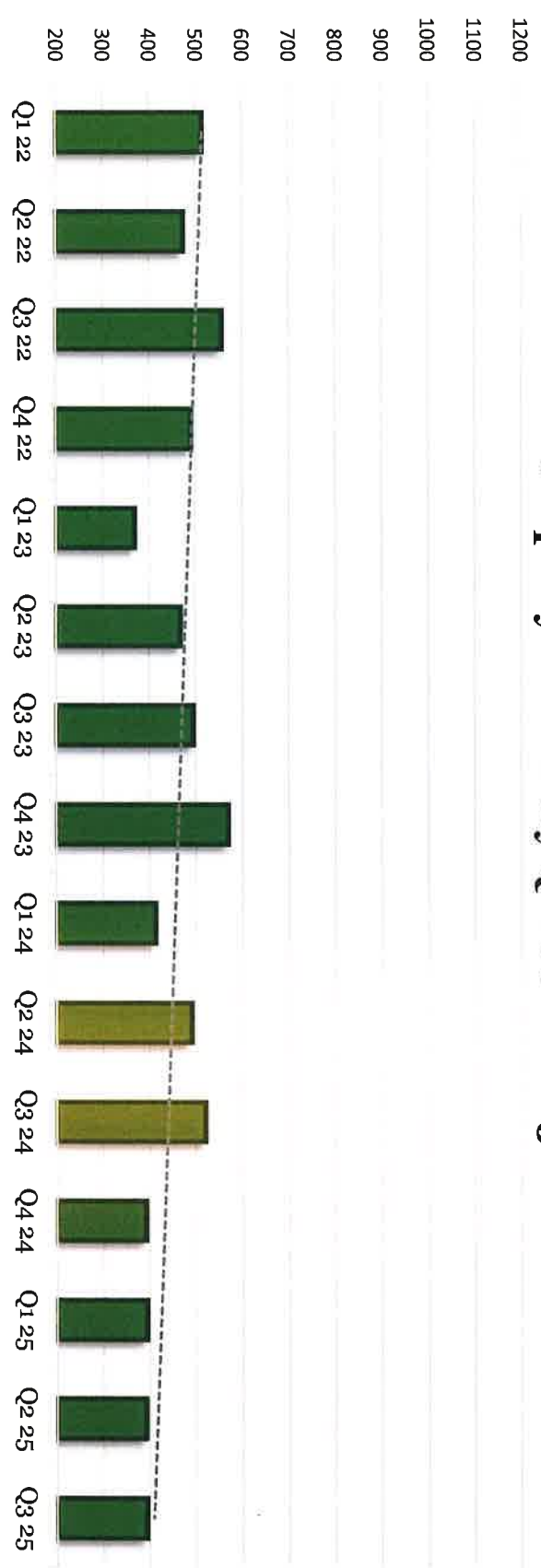
	2022	2023	2024	Percentage Reduction 22-24
<b>Total Property Crimes</b>	2,068	1,903 -08%	1,816 -05%	12%
<b>Vehicle Burglary</b>	428	370 -14%	379 +02%	11%
<b>Aggravated Burglary</b>	8	4 -50%	4	50%
<b>Unauthorized Entry</b>	80	76 -05%	44 -42%	45%
<b>Felony Theft</b>	373	336 -10%	325 -03%	13%

City of Alexandria,  
Louisiana - APD Data  
Set #1

### Property Crimes 2025



### Property Crimes By Quarter 22-25



ALEXANDRIA POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA

**Appendix**  
**APD 2025 CRIME DATA AND REPORTING**

	DATE	Item Description
1	10.24.25	Certification of Data by the Alexandria Police Department
2	6.2025 - 9.2025	Crime Data Graphics and Reporting/Appendix/Narrative
3	6.25 - 10.24.25	Data Calculation(s) Methodology <span style="color: red;">Below are other related critical public records</span>
	8.15.25	<b>Executive Order JMR 2025-2</b> <span style="color: red;">* Most Recent – taken out of sequence *</span> The Order addresses special needs for intervention based on proximity to providers of healthcare, parks and recreation assets where children routinely may be placed at risk, risks to health code standards and business operations due to improper use of business facilities by non-invitees, and/or a combination of these. The Order authorizes creation of an educational campaign; strict rules against roadway soliciting, disruptive signage, and encampments; dismantling of human trafficking networks and exploitation; and promotion of defensive architecture within the built environment.
	2.9.23	<b>Executive Order JMR 2023-1</b> <span style="color: red;">(Increase to Officer Bottom Line)</span> The Order addresses recruitment and retention declaring an emergency action in the public interest to retain officers, recruit more officers, and creates and implements a recruitment and retention incentive program—providing to regular, properly tenured, full-time commissioned law enforcement officers a “Supplemental Contribution to Insurance.” The City assumes the entire employee contribution toward benefits identified pertaining to qualified police.
	2.9.23	<b>Executive Order JMR 2023-2</b> The Order addresses recruitment and retention by offering policy to overcome obstacles to employment while increasing qualified hires considering <i>risk balanced against need</i> . Alexandria maintains a presumption that officers with the listed concerning backgrounds, despite the need for more officers as declared in EO JMR 2023-1 (and others), must give way to qualified personnel to protect and serve our citizenry. Most serious doubt should be resolved against hiring a candidate or retaining an officer who presents an obstacle to employment. Exceptions shall be maintained only after <i>clear and convincing evidence</i> shows remediation can be had; that the risk or funding of remediation is proper; and that the risk of harm is properly lessened in relation to the particular gravity of the obstacle.
	2023	<b>Executive Policy 2023b</b> The Policy provides for the implementation of Executive Orders JMR 2023-1 & 2023-2; and for previous directives to complete reorganization of public safety.
	8.3.24	<b>Executive Order JMR 2024-1</b> <span style="color: red;">(Increase to Officer Bottom Line)</span> The Order addresses police officer pay and benefits declaring recruitment and retention to be an emergency action in the public interest to <i>continue</i> the incentive program—which shall provide for a per-class commissioned officer raise for regular, full-time commissioned law enforcement officers above the union contract and current pay matrix in place when the Mayor entered office and in addition to the assumption of benefits in EO-JMR 2023-1.



ALEXANDRIA POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA

Data Calculation(s) Methodology Narrative Summary  
**APD 2025 CRIME DATA AND REPORTING**

September 2025 data for crimes against persons are based on changed statistics from June 2025 to include homicides through September 2025. Property data reported is for the same period (through December 2024).

Property crime January 1, 2022 – December 2024

- \* Vehicle burglaries: 11% decrease
- \* Aggravated burglaries: 50% decrease
- \* Unauthorized entries: 45% decrease
- \* Felony thefts: 13% decrease
- \* Overall property crimes: 12% decrease

\* Through July 2025 the property crime data continued to trend downward; **slight uptick in August – September**. APD thinks the basis for the uptick was addressed by an arrest.

Homicide and gun violence January 1, 2022 – **September 2025**

- \* Overall Homicides: **48%** decrease (averaged and rounded down)
- \* Non-fatal shootings: 33% decrease

\* APD reports a 2024 homicide solve rate of 89%.

This period involves current administration policies and interventions beginning January 2023, when current administration took office.

**Previously reported:**

Homicide and gun violence January 1, 2022 – **June 2025**

- \* Gun-related Homicides: 60% decrease
- \* Non-fatal shootings: 41% decrease
- \* Overall gun violence: 46% decrease
- \* Overall homicides: 53% decrease

**The calculation methodology is provided in the next section of this report.**



ALEXANDRIA POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA

**Data Calculation(s) Methodology**  
**APD 2025 CRIME DATA AND REPORTING**

### OVERALL POLICY STATEMENT

The City of Alexandria (“COA”) recognizes the importance of its approach to releasing information to the public on issues that affect the health, welfare, and safety of its employees and citizens. This policy is adopted in that spirit, and is intended to promote a safe, transparent, and secure environment.

Effective communication means accurate information is released by the COA and its divisions, most notably the Alexandria Police Department (“APD”).

### INTRODUCTION/PHILOSOPHY

It is essential to the maintenance of a democratic society that public business be performed in an open and public manner and that the citizens be advised of and aware of the performance of public officials and the deliberations and decisions that go into the making of public policy.

Government business should be open to public scrutiny, while fostering innovation, inclusiveness, and energy. Each contract, negotiation, or piece of business or legislation should be open to public scrutiny at all stages—in accord with other laws regarding the confidentiality of personnel matters, “exceptions” for litigation strategy, public safety, or to protect private business competition. Public safety is unique in its required balance to inform the public and, when required to protect the public, control the flow of key information to protect the integrity of some investigations. The pace at which information is desired to be disclosed does not always match with the safety issues associated with premature disclosure.

Maintenance of regularly kept data, formatted for data release in a manner useful for public consumption, is a duty of modern government.

### **Crime Data (Assumptions)**

- **Data quality:** APD data is accurate, complete, and reliable.

- **External factors:** APD assumes challenging external conditions, *including challenges to the predictability of some violent and most domestic crime*, will continue but respond favorably to mitigation through proper policymaking, interventional actions, and focused deterrence.
- **Methodology:** APD assumes that the methods and/or statistical models used are appropriate for the accurate, reliable presentation of this data.
  - ☑ All data presented are as provided from direct sources by officials employed by the APD.
    - ✦ Unless otherwise explicitly stated, samplings are never used as presented data, which are instead presented in raw numerical form.
    - ✦ *Justified law enforcement* homicides are separately provided.
    - ✦ Raw data is lifted directly by manual count compiled and maintained by the detective division of APD.
    - ✦ When two or more permissible methods may be used to demonstrate changes in statistics, conservative methods shall be used by APD when reporting averaged values for presentation on graphs or charts for public use.
  - ☑ The published values in the report are triple checked and verified as shown by the *certification*, under penalty of law.
  - ☑ The calculations reported have been confirmed by internal and independent accountants.

## Crime Data (Values)

When the APD provides graphic or narrative percent increases or decreases, as recorded by a reported crime datum noted over a period of time, generally speaking, such data points shall follow a clearly published current point in time (called a “**final value**”) compared to a starting point in time (“**start value**”).

- What happens in an interim period (recorded as an “**intermediate value**”) is not generally relevant to measure the focus of change relative to a start value and final value—because comparison seeks to establish the change associated with a different policy or new administration’s approach, or other declared milestone in time. What is important is to note the start and final values.
- However, in the case of overall *homicide* rates, APD uses two equally acceptable models, including a final averaging model; APD also employs two different start values for comparison and consideration by the public as to what it thinks should be compared.
- The raw data rule is not offended by any employed model. APD will select conservative values for publication on graphs or charts in whatever averaging modeling is used.

In this report, the overall data (in the *non-homicide* graphs) are reported in the final-value-only method (*i.e.* not using an intermediate value); however, for the annual homicide comparisons, data are reported using the final-value-only method as well as an averaging method using intermediate values.

# Data Determinations (Homicides)

ACTUAL COUNT OVERALL HOMICIDES

2023	2024	2025
<b>25 - start value</b>	<b>22 - intermediate value</b>	<b>9 - final value</b>
12 mos.	12 mos.	9 mos.

**Current Administration.** Above, the start value corresponds to the beginning of a new administration and its policies. Beginning with the current administration, the first year managed by current leaders was 2023. Thus, the final value of year 2025 is compared to the start value of year 2023.

**Annualizing.** This is required for partial years.

- Since 2025 is an incomplete year, it must be **annualized**.
- Given the fact that 75% of the year has accrued and looking at the clear downward data trend, this formula is rather straightforward and simple:

OVERALL HOMICIDES

2023	2024	2025
25	22	9
12 mos.	12 mos.	9 mos.

25 homicides occurred in 2023; 22 in 2024; and 9 through the month of September in 2025.

Since 9 homicides occurred in the first nine months of 2025, Alexandria shows the projected total for the full year by scaling the number up to 12 months.

- **Formula:** Projected 2025 homicides = (homicides so far / months elapsed) X 12
- **Calculation:** (9 homicides / 9 months) x 12 = **12 in 2025**.

(or 9/9 = 1.) With 3 remaining months, the formula is: (1 x 3) + 9 = **12 in 2025**.

ANNUALIZED OVERALL HOMICIDES

2023	2024	2025
25	22	12
12 mos.	12 mos.	12 mos. (projected)

**Question Presented.** Finally, what is the total or annualized decrease in homicides from 2023-2025?  
**Answer:** The data show there is a **52% decrease** from 2023 to an annualized 2025; or stated with the more conservative averaging by using intermediate values, there is a decrease in homicides from 2023 through annualized 2025 of **49%**. Our averaged and rounded down change in homicides = **50%**, from 2023 - September 2025.

**SHOW YOUR WORK:**

**method 1:** *most common:*  $12/25 = 0.48$ ; inverse for the decrease, 0.52 or **52% decrease** from 2023 to an annualized 2025. Not inverting is just as simple:

1. Find the decrease in homicides:
  - Initial value (2023): 25 homicides
  - Final value (2025): 12 homicides
  - Decrease =  $25 - 12 = 13$  homicides
2. Divide the decrease by the initial value:
  - $13 \div 25 = 0.52$
3. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage:
  - $0.52 \times 100 = 52.00\%$

The overall percentage decrease in homicides from 2023 to 2025 was **52%**.

**Remember:** To calculate the overall percentage decrease from 2023 to 2025, use the start value (2023) and the final value (2025). The 2024 intermediate value is *not* required for the overall calculation.

**OR, more conservatively**

**method 2:** (using each year):  $(12/25, \text{inversed}) + (12/22, \text{inversed}) =$   
 $52\% + 45\% = 97/2 = 48.5, \text{ or } 49\%.$

Not inverting is just as simple:

1. Find the decrease in homicides:
  - Initial value (2023): 25 homicides
  - Intermediate value (2024): 22 homicides
  - Final value (2025): 12 homicides
  - Decrease =  $25 - 12 = 13$  homicides
  - Decrease =  $22 - 12 = 10$  homicides
2. Divide the decrease by the corresponding (initial or intermediate) value:
  - $13 \div 25 = 0.5200$
  - $10 \div 22 = 0.4545$
3. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage:
  - $0.5200 \times 100 = 52.00\%$
  - $0.4545 \times 100 = 45.45\%$
4.  $52\% + 45\% = 97/2 = 48.5, \text{ or } 49\%.$

Using the method discarding intermediate values, there is a decrease in homicides from 2023 through annualized 2025 of **52%**. We accept an averaging method that is more conservative to avoid overstatement; it yields the more conservative **49%** when counting the intermediate values. Averaging these values:  $52 + 49 = 101/2 = 50.5$ , or 51%. We then round down to be conservative to 50%.

**Change in homicides = 50%**, from 2023 - September 2025.

**Current Administration.** Some may maintain the start value corresponds to the end of the previous administration and its policies. Beginning with the current administration, the first year managed by current leaders was 2023 but the last former policy year was 2022. Thus, the final value of year 2025 is compared to the start value of year 2022.

**Question Presented.** What is the total or annualized decrease in homicides from 2022-2025?

ANNUALIZED OVERALL HOMICIDES			
2022	2023	2024	2025
21	25	22	12
12 mos.	12 mos.	12 mos.	12 mos. (projected)

1. Find the decrease in homicides:
  - Initial value (2022): 21 homicides
  - Final value (2025): 12 homicides
  - Decrease =  $21 - 12 = 9$  homicides
2. Divide the decrease by the initial value:
  - $9 \div 21 = 0.4286$
3. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage:
  - $0.4286 \times 100 = 42.86\%$ , or **43%**

**-OR- (using intermediate values)**

1. Find the decrease in homicides:
  - Initial value (2022): 21 homicides
  - Intermediate (2023): 25 homicides
  - Intermediate value (2024): 22 homicides
  - Final value (2025): 12 homicides
  - Decrease =  $21 - 12 = 9$  homicides,  $25 - 12 = 13$ ; and  $22 - 12 = 10$
2. Divide the decrease by the corresponding (initial or intermediate) value:
  - $9 \div 21 = 0.4286$
  - $13 \div 25 = 0.5200$
  - $10 \div 22 = 0.4545$
3. Multiply by 100 to get the percentage:
  - $0.4286 \times 100 = 42.86\%$
  - $0.5200 \times 100 = 52.00\%$
  - $0.4545 \times 100 = 45.45\%$
4.  $43\% + 52\% + 45\% = 140/3 = 46.66$ , or **47%**.

