MEMORANDUM

January 17, 2012

TO: Public Safety Committee

FROM: Susan J. Farag, Legislative Analyst

SUBJECT: Briefing: Police Staffing

Today the Committee will receive a briefing on police staffing. Those expected to brief the Committee:

Chief J. Thomas Manger, Montgomery County Police Department
Assistant Chief Wayne Jerman, Police Department
Assistant Chief Russell Hamill, Police Department

BACKGROUND

Montgomery County, with over 970,000 residents, has continued to experience a surge in population growth over the last decade, increasing by 11.3% from 2000 to 2010. Over the past four years, the County also has been faced with budget constraints that have challenged service delivery in many areas. While the Police Department has not experienced budget cutbacks as significant as some other County departments, fiscal constraints have required the Department to prioritize responding to 911 calls and solving crimes. As a result, other services have been reduced, such as the School Resource Officer program.

This briefing will look at various measures that help determine whether the Police Department is optimally staffed to provide efficient public safety services to a changing County. These measures include the number of sworn officers and civilians per capita, crime rates, certain best practices and national standards, and internal Departmental headline measures.

BEST PRACTICES AND NATIONAL STANDARDS

There is no one set of uniform best practices that help optimize a police department's staff. Instead, various policy organizations recognize the complex nature of police staffing and attempt to provide a framework that is both flexible and comprehensive.

International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Standards:

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) focuses on five professional guidelines to determine optimal patrol staffing requirements, including:

1) Policing Style;
2) Service Philosophy;
3) Response Time;
4) Supervision; and
5) Community Policing Roles.

Departmental Headline Measures

The Department has the following headline measures to evaluate its performance:

1) Case Closure Rate for Part 1 Crimes
2) Average Emergency 911 Call Response Time
3) Average Time to Answer 911 Calls
4) Emergency Communications Center Call Volume
5) Traffic Collisions
6) Average Change in Speeding Tickets in Monitored Areas

The Departmental headline measures address many of IACP's standards, and are discussed in detail in the recent CountyStat report on Police Staffing (attached at © 1-40) and discussed later in this packet.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS PER CAPITA

One very common benchmark of police force size and strength is the number of police officers compared to the jurisdiction's population. This benchmark, however, is not considered the most useful measure of an optimally staffed department. The IACP specifically dismisses this type of data comparison for the purpose of determining patrol staffing needs[1]. Instead, staffing must be tailored to the unique composition and needs of the jurisdiction. Factors such as population density, crime rates and trends, calls for service, and community expectations must be considered. However, a per capita measure is still provided for most jurisdictions and provides a baseline measure to begin the discussion on adequate staffing. In 2008, the national average was 2.5 sworn officers per 1,000 residents, and 1.2 civilians per 1,000 residents.[2]

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[1] The IACP Patrol Staffing and Deployment Study states, *"Ratios, such as officer-per-thousand population, are totally inappropriate as a basis for staffing decisions. Accordingly, they have no place in the IACP methodology. Defining patrol staffing allocation and deployment requirements is a complex endeavor which requires consideration of an extensive series of factors and a sizable body of reliable, current data."*
[2] Bureau of Justice data, 2008.

The following chart illustrates the County's current authorized sworn complement and civilian staff compared to neighboring jurisdictions:

Civilian and Sworn Complements by Jurisdiction[3]

Jurisdiction	Population	Sworn Complement	Ratio Sworn Complement/Pop (Per 1,000)	Civilian Staff	Total Staff	Ratio Total Staff/Pop (Per 1,000)
Montgomery County	971,777	1,159	1.19	641	1,800	1.85
Anne Arundel County	537,656	634	1.18	239	873	1.62
Baltimore County	805,029	1,862	2.31	245	2,107	2.62
Fairfax County	1,081,726	1,360	1.26	352	1,712	1.58
Howard County	287,085	445	1.55	189	634	2.21
Prince George's Co.	863,420	1,526	1.77	n/a	1,526	n/a

Montgomery County has the second lowest number of sworn officers per capita of the jurisdictions compared, following Anne Arundel County. Since civilian staff are critical for a well-functioning department, the chart also provides data on civilians who provide a variety of public safety services that complement the sworn complement. These services include forensics, crime analysis, fingerprinting, call-taking for non-emergency situations, 911 dispatch services, and administrative functions. Adding civilian staff increases the County's number of staff per capita, bringing it slightly ahead of Anne Arundel and Fairfax counties when full staffing is compared.

Municipal police departments are also an integral part of the County's overall public safety complement. The following chart shows municipal police force data. When municipal sworn officers taken into account, the County's per capita ratio increases to 1.38 officers per 1,000 residents.

Civilian and Sworn Complements by Municipality

Jurisdiction	Population	Sworn Complement	Ratio Sworn Complement/Pop (Per 1,000)	Civilian Staff	Total Staff	Ratio Total Staff/Pop (Per 1,000)
Gaithersburg City	59,933	76	1.27	16	92	1.54
Rockville City	61,209	57	0.93	33	90	1.47
Chevy Chase City	9,545	10	1.05	6	16	1.68
Takoma Park City	16,715	36	2.15	25	61	3.65

CRIME RATES PER CAPITA

Crime rates per capita is also a useful measure to determine how many police officers are needed to effectively police a particular jurisdiction. Areas with lower crime rates generally require fewer resources, with the caveat that there must be enough staff to provide a flexible and

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[3] Self-reported data, which may not be identical to UCR data contained in the 12/11/2011 CountyStat report.

timely response to new crime trends. The following chart compares total crime rates for Part I and Part II crimes in the County and neighboring jurisdictions.[4]

Crime Rates by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2010 Part I Crimes	2010 Part II Crimes	Part I Crime Rate Per 1,000 Residents	Part II Crime Rate Per 1,000 Residents
Montgomery County	21,739	41,205	22.37	42.40
Anne Arundel County	17,447	39,661	32.45	73.77
Baltimore County	28,290	31,909	35.14	39.64
Fairfax County	17,522	43,655	16.20	40.36
Howard County	7,329	10,785	25.53	37.57
Prince George's Co.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

As illustrated by the chart, Montgomery County has a significantly lower crime rate than most jurisdictions, excluding Fairfax County, which had only 16.20 Part I offenses per 1,000 residents in 2010.

COUNTYSTAT REPORT ON POLICE STAFFING

CountyStat conducted a performance review on the Police Department in December 2011 (attached at © 1-40). The report details information on the following:

- Departmental budget trends over the past six fiscal years (© 5);
- Crime investigation and closure (© 7);
- 911 Call Response Time (© 10);
- Emergency Call Center (911) call volume (© 14);
- Traffic collisions (© 16);
- Automated Red Light citations issued (© 17)
- Automated Speed Camera citations issued (© 18)
- Regional Crime Comparisons (© 20)
- Total Officers per 100,000 (© 23)

These measures take a more in-depth look at staffing needs and provide a more accurate measure than a per capita number.

Summary of Key Findings:

Budget: CountyStat looked at the County budget for the past six fiscal years to reflect the impact of the recession and sharply reduced tax revenues. The Department's budget is about 15% of the total County budget. The Department's budget hit its peak in FY10, at $246.7 million. Since then, it has decreased significantly. The approved budget for FY12 is $232.4

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[4] Part I offenses include murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Part II offenses include most all other crimes.

million. This reflects about a six percent reduction in general funds over the past two fiscal years. Workyears have also decreased substantially over the past several years. In FY09, the Department had 10,033 workyears, compared to just 8,961 and 9,036 in FY11 and FY12 respectively.

Closure Rates: CountyStat examined closure rates for homicides, rapes, and robberies. Robbery case closures, in particular, show a downward trend over the past several years. In FY11, the robbery closure rate was only 24% (compared to homicide with an 88% closure rate and rape with a 66% closure rate). The report notes that special units such as SAT, P-CAT, and other patrol units are generally used to "saturate" areas identified as hot-spots for street robberies. P-CAT in particular was unavailable throughout significant periods of FY11 due to their deployment in the 3rd District CBD. The report also noted that expanding detective ranks would have a positive impact on all case closure rates.

911 Call Response Time: The Department's call response time has remained around seven minutes since FY05, fluctuating slightly both up and down. This comports with the national standard of seven minutes. The average call response time hit 7.03 minutes in FY10 and 7.01 minutes in FY11. It is projected to remain at or under seven minutes in the next several years. Call response time is one measure of adequate patrol coverage of a certain area. CountyStat also provided average call response times by district (© 11). District breakdown shows a range of 6:28 minutes in the 3rd District to 7:55 minutes in the 1st District.

Emergency Call Center Volume: Over the past five fiscal years, the average time to answer a 911 call has stayed under five seconds. Overall, the volume of calls shows an upward trend. The County's population growth has a direct impact on call volume. Non-emergency calls have decreased slightly due to MC311.

Traffic Collisions: The CountyStat report notes that traffic collisions are also related to population growth. The number of collisions has remained fairly level, fluctuating slightly between 22,000 and 23,000 per year. Future projects show a slight increase.

Automated Red Light Citations Issued: In FY08, the County issued 63,549 automated red light citations. This number has decreased significantly, with only 40,102 issued in FY11. This reduction reflects safer driving habits at intersections.

Automated Speed Camera Citations Issued: Speed camera citations numbered 505,368 in FY09, and have since fallen to 329,646 in FY11, again reflecting safer driving habits in areas with speed cameras.

Regional Crime Comparisons: CountyStat compared certain crime rates with Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Howard, Prince George's, and Fairfax Counties. It looked at crime rates for murder/manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. It noted several findings:

- Overall crime in the entire benchmark area has declined from CY06 to CY10;

- Montgomery County is below the benchmark jurisdictions for all areas during the period of performance; and
- Larceny theft is the category with the least disparity between Montgomery County and benchmark jurisdictions.

OTHER STAFFING CONSIDERATIONS

Supervision Models: The Commission for Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) recommends that a supervisor be responsible for no more than twelve officers or eight beats. Historically, the Department has followed this model, with one sergeant responsible for approximately 12 police officers. In 2004, the Department changed supervision and patrol officer deployment model in the 3rd, 4th, and 6th Districts, which historically have had higher crime rates and higher calls for service. The Department implemented a geo-based deployment strategy, where one sergeant supervises three to six police officers in a smaller geographical area. This deployment strategy helps minimize call response time and provides more flexibility to address emerging crime trends. The Department has indicated that implementing this supervision model throughout the entire County would be ideal.

Staff Availability: One helpful tool for determining appropriate staffing is staff availability. The Department is in the process on analyzing staffing patterns and needs, including availability statistics that show how many officers are needed to fill each scheduled patrol. Currently, the Department must schedule 1.24 officers to ensure that one officer appears for duty. This factor takes into account the amount of leave each officer takes (380 hours annually) and the amount of mandatory training that is required (20 hours annually).

Staff Availability Data	
Hours Per Year	2080
Net Work Hours	1680
Availability Factor	0.81
Staffing Factor	1.24

Overtime: The Committee has examined the use of overtime on a regular basis. Charts from the CountyStat's most recent examination of public safety overtime use have been included for review (see © 41-43). In general, the Police Department manages its overtime very well, and all charts show an overall downward trend of overtime use over the past five fiscal years. One notable exception is overtime use with the U.S. Open in 2011.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

1) Most experts agree that the number of police officers per capita is not the best statistic to use to determine appropriate staffing levels. While our per capita rate is lower than most neighboring jurisdictions, the County also has much lower crime rates than most. Adding more officers, in itself, is not a solution for addressing public safety needs. Instead, it is necessary to

look at multiple other factors, such as call response times and closure rates to help determine the appropriate size and composition of the police department. The Department continues to meet the national standard for call response times (seven minutes or less). Does it anticipate that it will continue to do so? Does the Department still desire to move to geo-based deployment across the entire County, which has been shown to reduce call response times in the past? By most measures, the Department is responding rapidly and effectively to community public safety needs. Are there any specific areas where the statistics do not accurately reflect staffing needs?

2) The Department's closure rates have decreased in the past several years, particular for robberies. How does the Department plan to address this?

3) The Department has civilianized several positions over the past few years in an effort to control costs. What functions are most suitable for civilianization, and can more be done in future years?

4) While the overall crime rates in the County have been decreasing for several years, the County does experience different types of crime trends in different parts of the County, such as flash mobs, street robberies, home invasions, etc. Does the Department have appropriate staff that provides for the flexibility to address crime trends when they arise? If not, what is needed to do so?

5) What are the biggest staffing challenges the Department faces in the future?

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Montgomery County Police Performance Review

Chief Tom Manger
20 December 2011

CountyStat

CountyStat Principles

- Require Data-Driven Performance

- Promote Strategic Governance

- Increase Government Transparency

- Foster a Culture of Accountability

Agenda

- **Welcome and Introductions**

- **Historical Budget Review**

- **Annual Headline Measure Performance Update**

- **Jurisdictional Crime Comparison**

- **Wrap-Up and Follow-Up Items**

Tracking Our Progress

- **Meeting Goals:**
  - Determine the impact of MCPD programs and activities on headline measures and establish new performance expectations and goals

  - Review ongoing departmental data collection efforts and discuss future projects that will further incorporate data into the decision making process

- **How will we measure success**
  - Updated performance plan is finalized and published to the web

  - Ongoing monitoring of performance through Montgomery County Performance Dashboard

Historical Budget Overview

	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12
Police General Fund	$204,032,160	$219,415,550	$240,733,620	$246,648,400	$230,566,790	$232,401,770
Total MCG Operating Budget	$1,481,297,850	$1,579,642,310	$1,638,516,130	$1,630,276,390	$1,524,392,970	$1,596,984,520
Police as Percent of Total MCG Operating	14%	14%	15%	15%	15%	15%

	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12
Police General Fund	1,733.10	1,776.90	1,817.10	1,783.50	1,684.20	1,734.90
MCG Total Workyears	9,512.20	9,913.80	10,033.10	9,749.40	8,960.50	9,035.50
Police as Percent of Total MCG Operating	18%	18%	18%	18%	19%	19%

This historical budget comparison compares DOT to the Montgomery County Government Budget, not including Public Schools or Parks
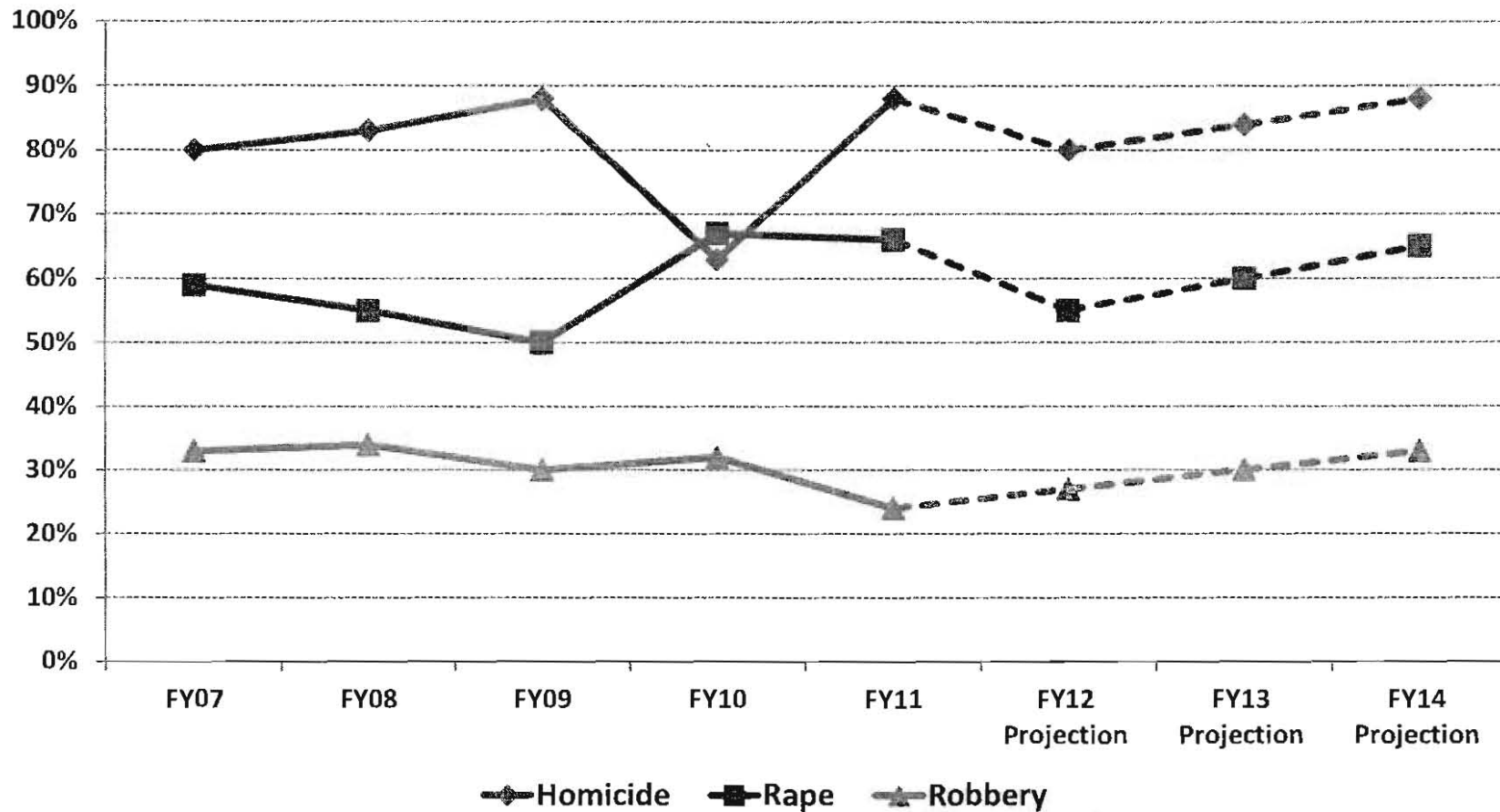
Headline Measures

- **Crime Investigation and Closure Rate for Part I Crime**
    - Homicide Closure Rate
    - Rape Closure Rate
    - Robbery Closure Rate

- **911 Call Response**
    - Average Emergency 911 Call Response Time
    - Average Time to Answer 911 Call
    - ECC Call Volume (Emergency and Non-Emergency)

- **Traffic Enforcement and Management**
    - Annual Traffic Collisions
    - Automated Red Light Citations Issued *(Interim Measure)*
    - Automated Speed Camera Citations Issued *(Interim Measure)*

Headline Measure: Crime Investigation and Closure

Robbery case closure rates demonstrate a downward overall trend

Headline Measure: Crime Investigation and Closure

	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Projections		
						FY12	FY13	FY14
Homicide	80%	83%	88%	63%	88%	80%	84%	88%
Rape	59%	55%	50%	67%	66%	55%	60%	65%
Robbery	33%	34%	30%	32%	24%	27%	30%	33%

Supporting Data

	FY10		FY11	
	Total Offenses	Total Closed	Total Offenses	Total Closed
Homicide	16	10	17	15
Rape	114	76	127	52
Robbery	994	320	824	201

CountyStat

Departmental Reflections on Case Closure Performance

- Homicides often take more than a calendar year to close and are reported as a closure outside of the calendar year they occurred

- eJustice (RMS) still has reporting issues and a case is not considered closed until the final supplement report is entered, (charging documents are used by detectives to consider a case as closed.)

- Stranger rapes are difficult to close; the department anticipates more closures with the expansion of our DNA lab and the additional database entries of suspects/defendants.

- Street robberies (non-commercial) continue to cause issues throughout the County. These cases are "opportunity crimes" and happen very quickly, often the victim never sees the suspect.

- Special units such as SAT, PCAT and other patrol units to "saturate" areas identified as hot-spots for street robberies
  - PCAT was unavailable throughout significant periods of FY 2011 due to their deployment in the 3rd District CBD

- Expanding detective ranks would have a positive impact on all case closure rates

CountyStat

Headline Measure: 911 Call Response Time
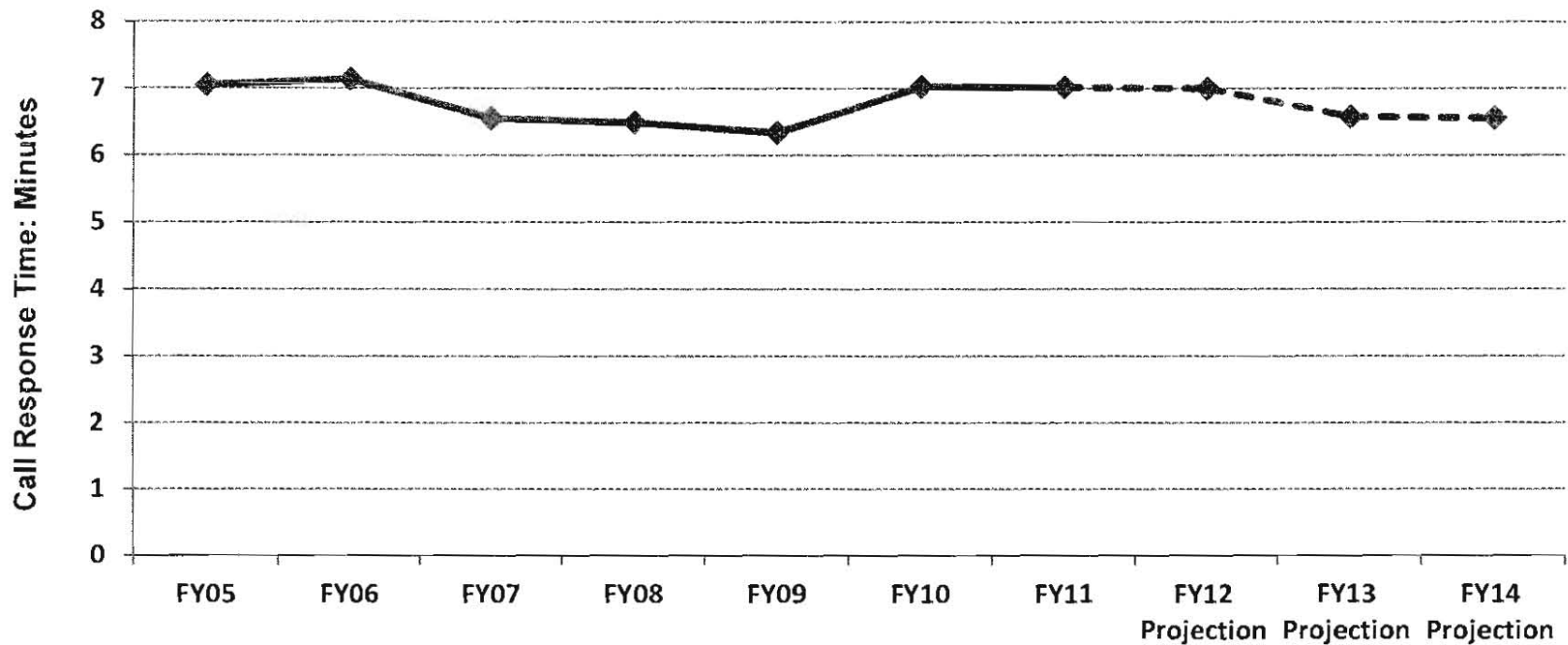
FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Projections		
							FY12	FY13	FY14
7.05	7.14	6.55	6.49	6.34	7.03	7.01	7.00	6.58	6.56

The national standard for emergency response is within 7 minutes.

Source: MCP

Police Performance Review

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12/20/11

CountyStat

Supporting Measure: 911 Call Response Time by District

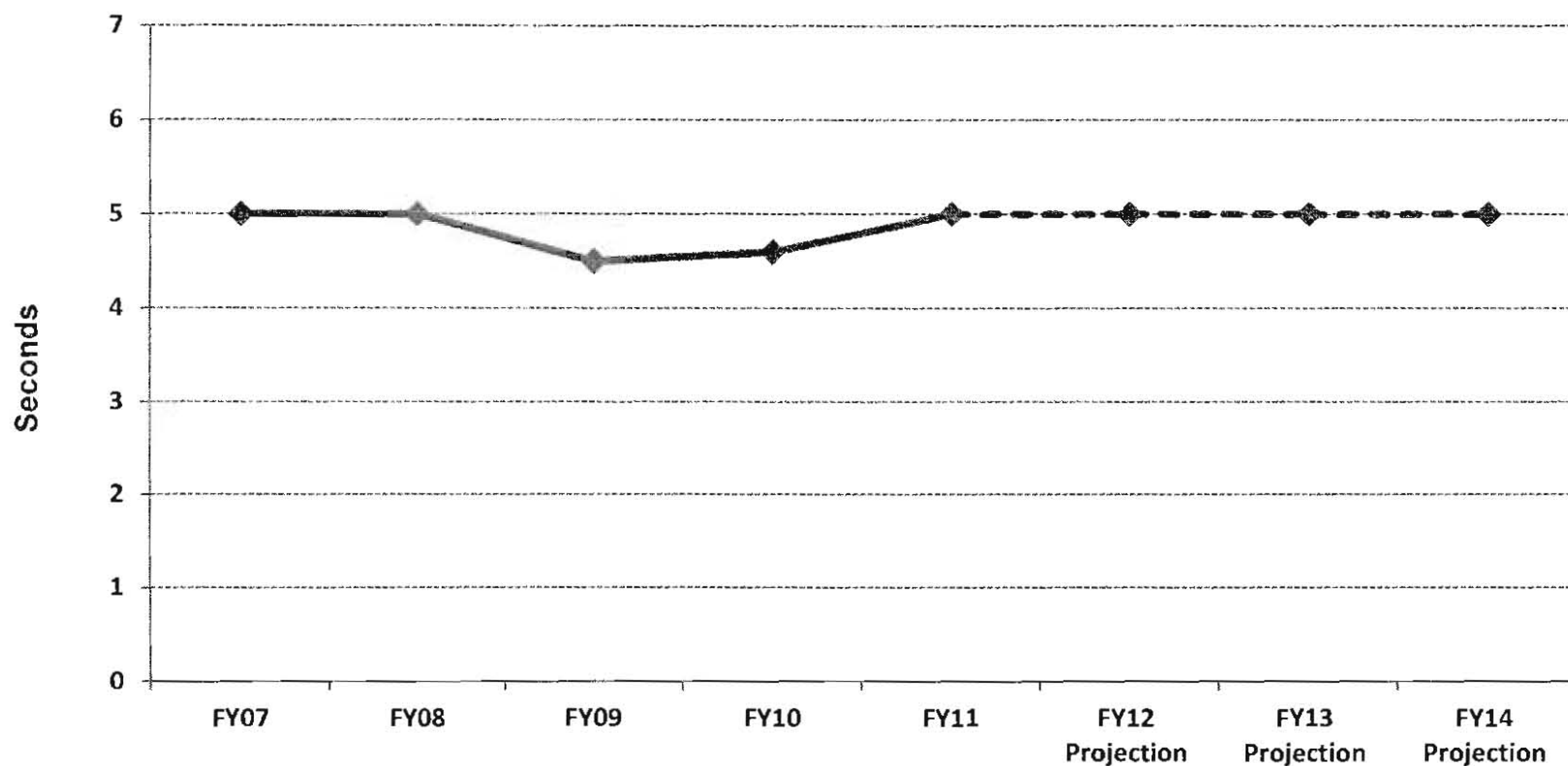|	1st District	2nd District	3rd District	4th District	5th District	6th District	Overall County Time
Average Time to Answer 9-1-1 Calls	0:00:05	0:00:05	0:00:05	0:00:05	0:00:05	0:00:05	0:00:05
Average Time for Call Taker to process a call and create CAD Event	0:01:54	0:01:54	0:01:54	0:01:54	0:01:54	0:01:54	0:01:54
Average Time for Dispatcher to dispatch CAD Event	0:00:43	0:00:43	0:00:43	0:00:42	0:00:42	0:00:41	0:00:42
Average Field Unit Travel Time to Event	0:05:13	0:04:27	0:03:46	0:04:06	0:05:05	0:03:51	0:04:20
Average Response Time	0:07:55	0:07:09	0:06:28	0:06:47	0:07:47	0:06:31	0:07:01

Departmental Notes on Performance:
- Response time disparities are in direct correlation of square miles in a district and population density

Montgomery County Police Districts

Montgomery County
Police Geography

Police Beats

Police Districts

1	2	3
4	5	6
		8

• Police District Station

Map Produced By:
Montgomery County DTS-GIS
May 23, 2006
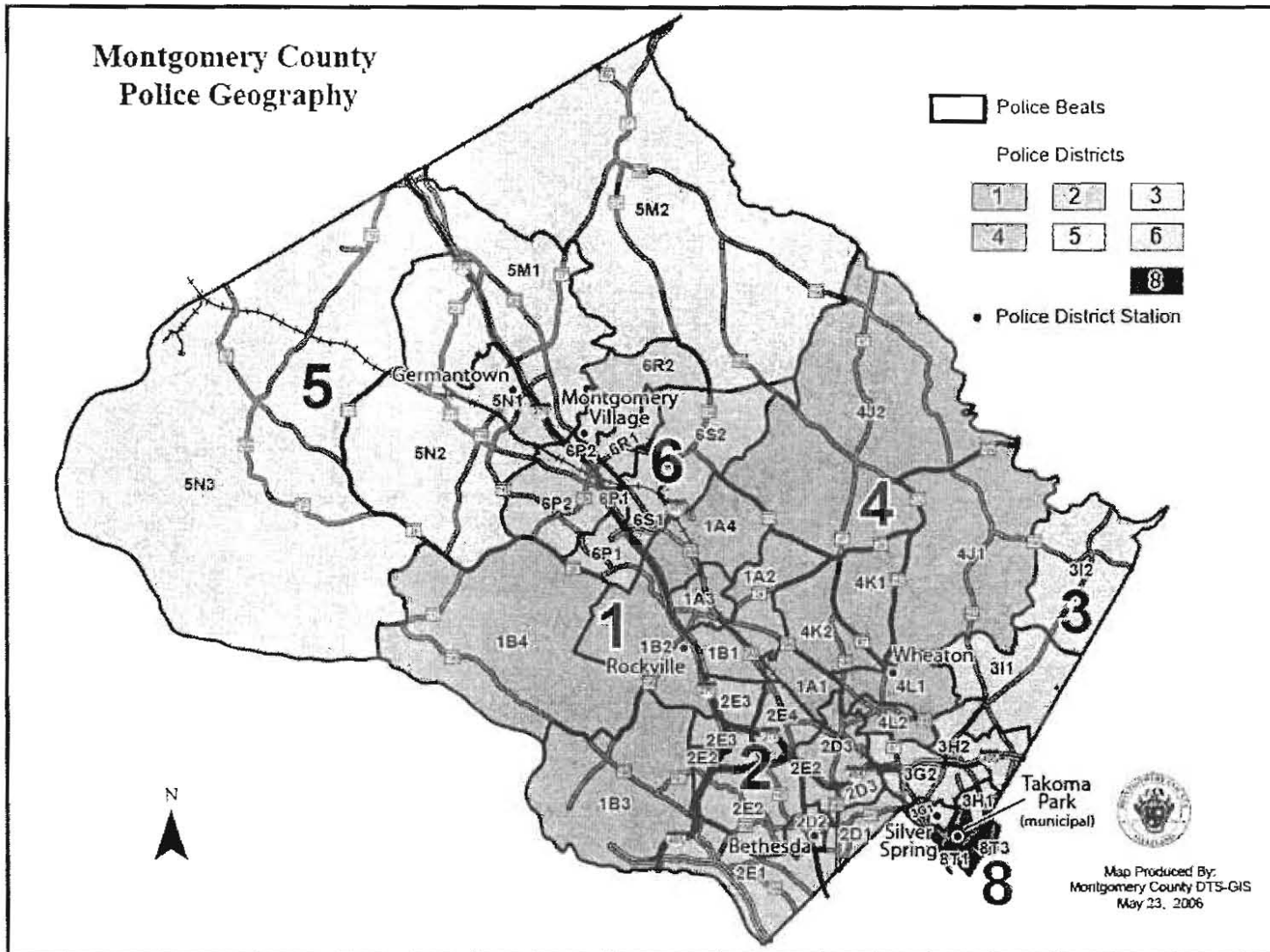
Headline Measure: Average Time To Answer 911 Call

FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Projections		
					FY12	FY13	FY14
5	5	4.5	4.6	5	5	5	5

Source: MCP

Headline Measure: ECC Call Volume

Calls (y-axis)

y-axis values: 0, 100,000, 200,000, 300,000, 400,000, 500,000, 600,000, 700,000, 800,000, 900,000, 1,000,000

x-axis: FY07, FY08, FY09, FY10, FY11, FY12 Projection, FY13 Projection, FY14 Projection

Legend: Total ECC Calls — Emergency — Non-emergency
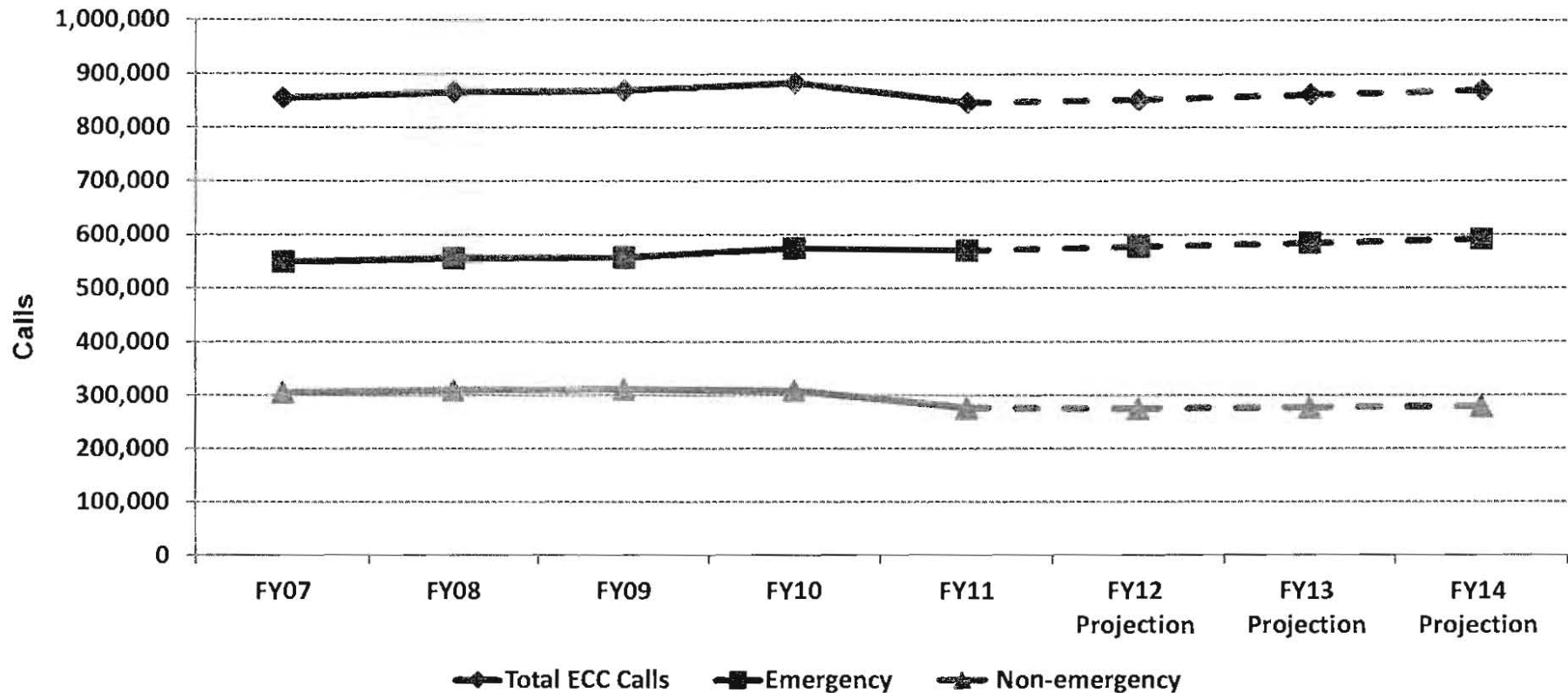
Departmental Notes on Performance:
- ECC emergency and non-emergency calls received are directly impacted by population growth
- Non-emergency calls do not increase at the same rate as emergency calls due to MC311

Source: MCP

Police Performance Review

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CountyStat

Headline Measure: ECC Call Volume

	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Projections		
						FY12	FY13	FY14
Total ECC Calls	854,007	865,235	869,005	883,229	846,503	852,000	861,000	870,000
Emergency	548,828	555,643	557,532	574,372	570,140	577,000	584,000	591,000
Non-emergency	305,179	309,592	311,473	308,857	276,363	275,000	277,000	279,000

From FY07 to FY11, an average of 35% of total ECC calls were non-emergency.

Source: MCP

Headline Measure: Traffic Collisions
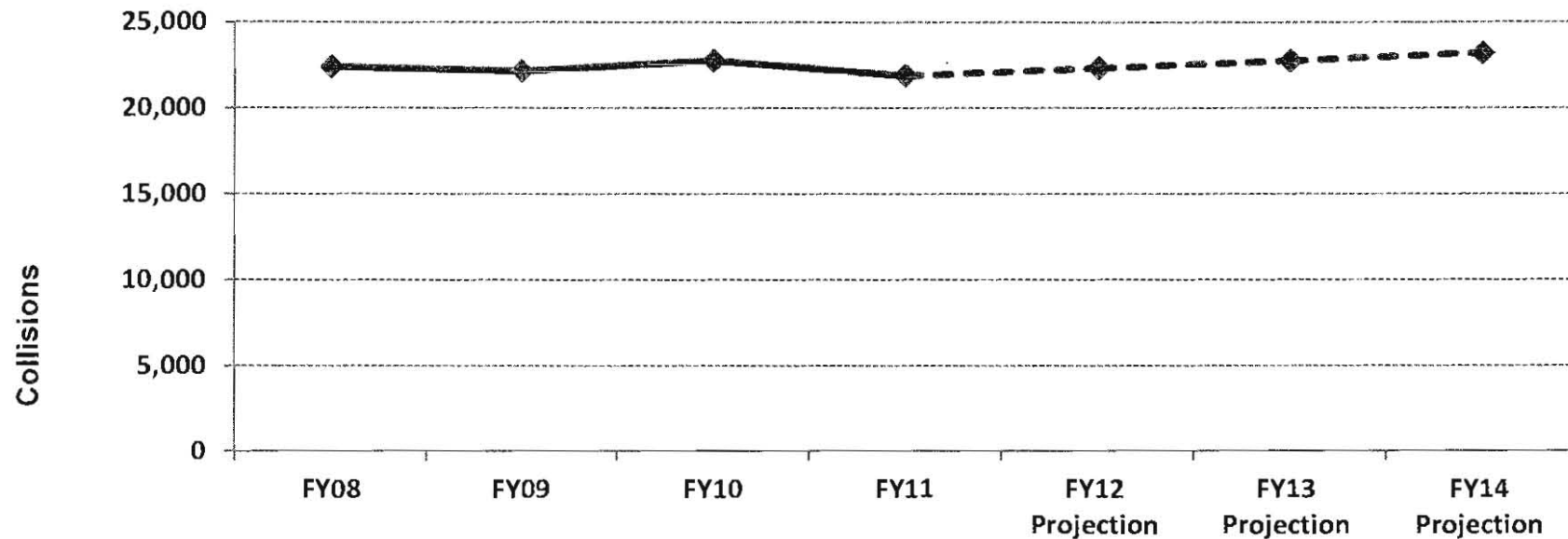
|					Projections		
FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
22,393	22,143	22,759	21,876	22,314	22,760	23,215	22,393

Departmental Notes on Performance:
- Traffic collisions are also related to population growth, older and younger driver population change and new drivers from locations where the individual did not drive previously

Source: MCP
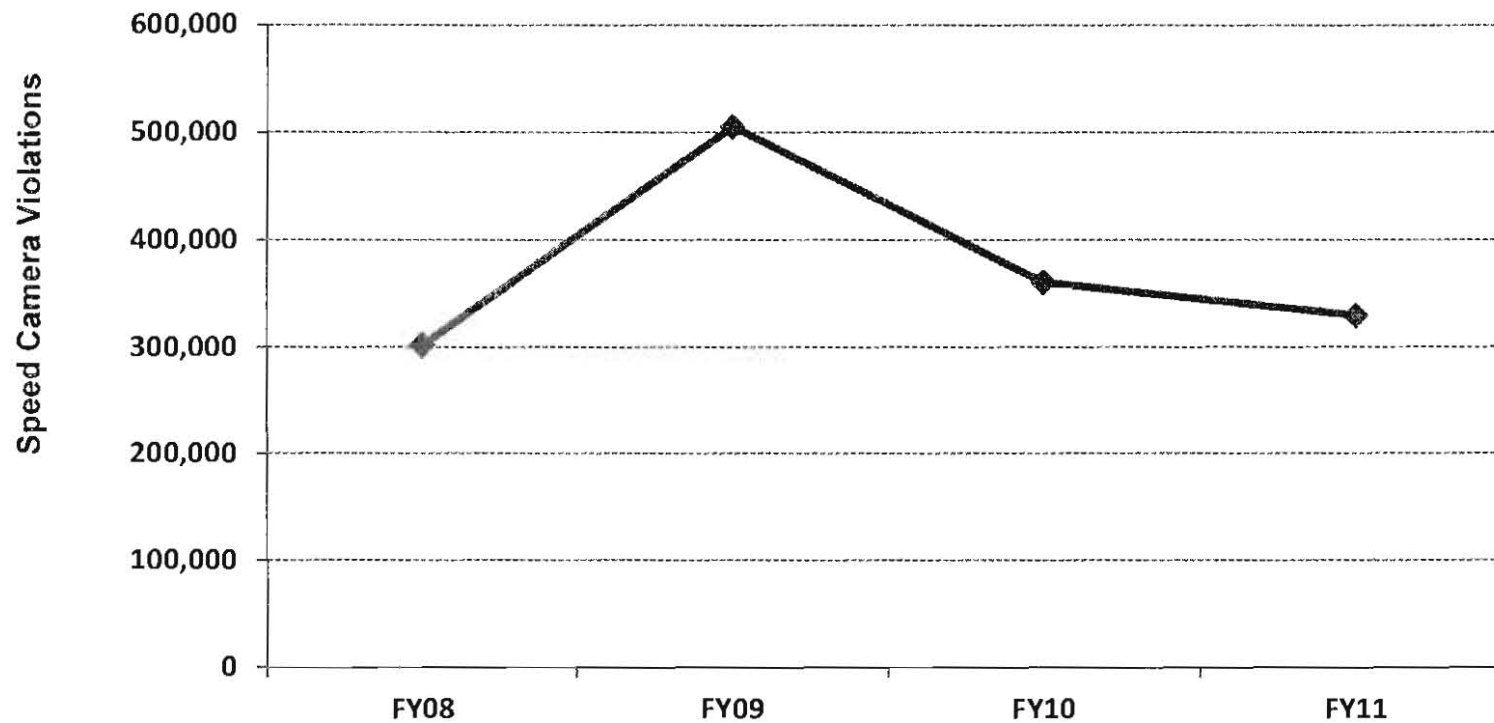
CountyStat

Interim Measure: Automated Red Light Citations Issued
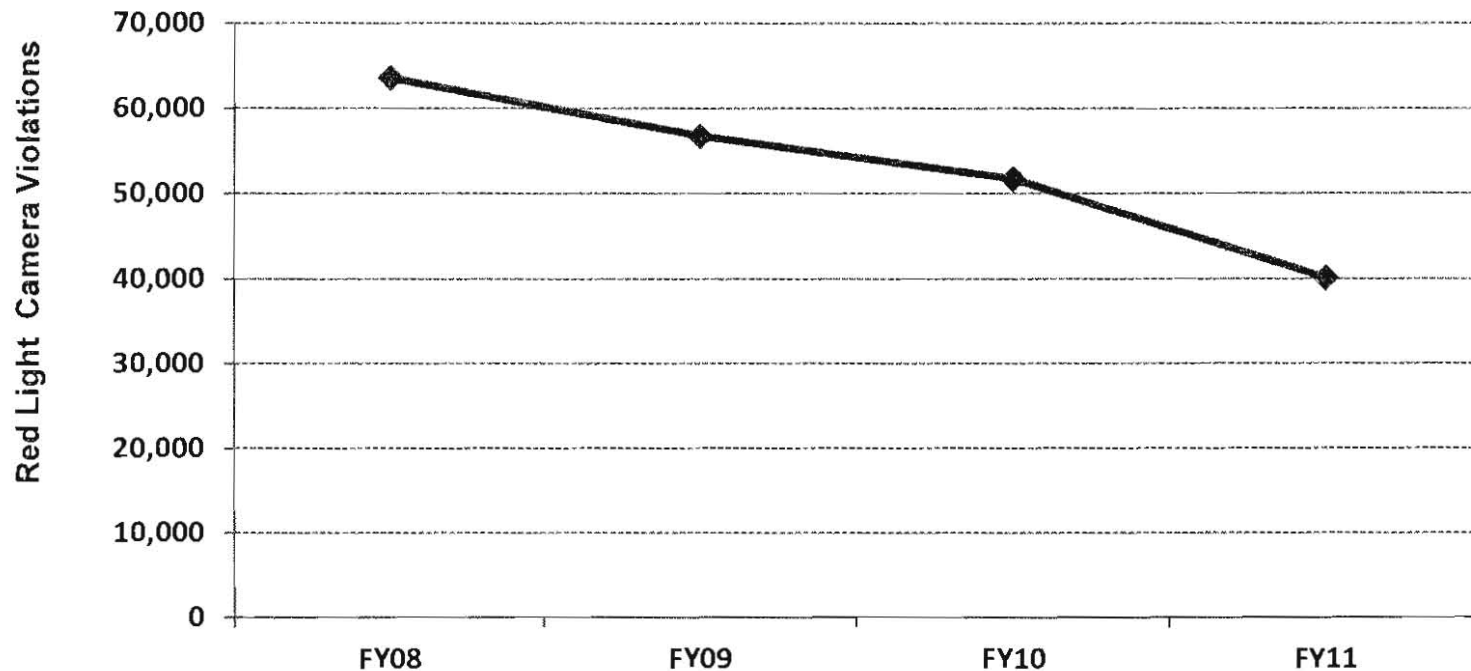
FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
63,549	56,763	51,741	40,102

Decreasing violations indicates safer driving habits at intersections

CountyStat

Interim Measure: Automated Speed Camera Citations Issued

FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
302,201	505,368	360,706	329,646

CountyStat

Police Performance Review

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Crime Benchmark Analysis

Benchmark Analysis of Regional Crime Calendar Years 2006-2010

FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Data Source

- Crime statistics are collected at the local level and reported to the State, who then reports to the FBI in an attempt to build uniform national crime statistics

- All data is reported by calendar year

- Frederick County data was removed from this presentation due to large variance in annual statistics due to a small sample size

- 2010 data for Montgomery County is not found in the UCR report due to difficulties with the data reporting system
    - Data in this presentation was provided by the police department

Benchmark Jurisdictions
Regional Benchmark
• Anne Arundel County
• Baltimore County
• Howard County
• Prince George's County
• Fairfax County

Due to the differences in sentencing guidelines, which the Police Department feels has an impact on crime rates, the majority of the benchmark jurisdictions are from the State of Maryland

Benchmark Analysis of Regional Crime Methodology

UCR Data Categories

- **Total Police Force Size:**
  - Officers; Civilian Employees

- **Violent Crimes:**
  - Murder/ Non-negligent Manslaughter; Forcible Rape; Robbery; Aggravated Assault

- **Property Crimes:**
  - Burglary; Larceny Theft; Motor Vehicle Theft

Methodology

- **Crime Rates per 100,000**
  - Each figure calculated with use of U.S. Census population estimates for years 2006-2010
  - Regional Benchmark calculated as average crime rate for all benchmark jurisdictions

Total Number of Officers for Benchmark Jurisdictions 2006-2010 as reported in UCR

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anne Arundel County Police Department	644	640	638	641	634
Baltimore County Police Department	1826	1882	1896	1902	1899
Howard County Police Department	380	400	419	432	438
Montgomery County Police Department	1211	1235	1277	1164	1169
Prince George's County Police Department	1394	1561	1504	1564	1562
Fairfax County Police Department	1409	1454	1454	1422	1401

Source: FBI- UCR

CountyStat

Total Officers per 100,000 for Benchmark Jurisdictions 2006-2010 as reported in UCR

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anne Arundel County Police Department	124	123	121	120	118
Baltimore County Police Department	230	236	237	237	236
Howard County Police Department	140	145	151	153	152
Montgomery County Police Department	131	133	135	121	120
Prince George's County Police Department	164	184	177	183	181
Fairfax County Police Department	138	141	139	134	129

Source: FBI- UCR

Overview of Regional Benchmark Findings

Montgomery County Demonstrates lower crime rates that other "Regional Benchmark" jurisdictions although it has the second lowest number of officers per 100,000 of all benchmark jurisdictions

Notable Findings

- Overall crime in the entire benchmark area has declined from CY06 to CY10

- Montgomery County is below the benchmark jurisdictions for all areas during the period of performance

- Larceny theft the is category with the least disparity between Montgomery County and benchmark jurisdictions

Murder / Manslaughter Rate per 100,000 for Benchmark Jurisdictions 2006-2010 as reported in UCR

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anne Arundel County	3.09	2.31	1.90	2.25	2.60
Baltimore County	4.28	4.52	3.76	3.99	2.48
Howard County	1.47	1.82	1.44	0.71	1.39
Montgomery County	1.62	2.04	2.23	1.36	1.74
Prince George's	13.73	14.47	12.00	10.04	9.36
Fairfax County	0.98	1.46	1.82	0.94	2.02

—◆—Anne Arundel   —■—Baltimore   —▲—Howard   —✕—Montgomery   —✳—Prince George's   —⬤—Fairfax
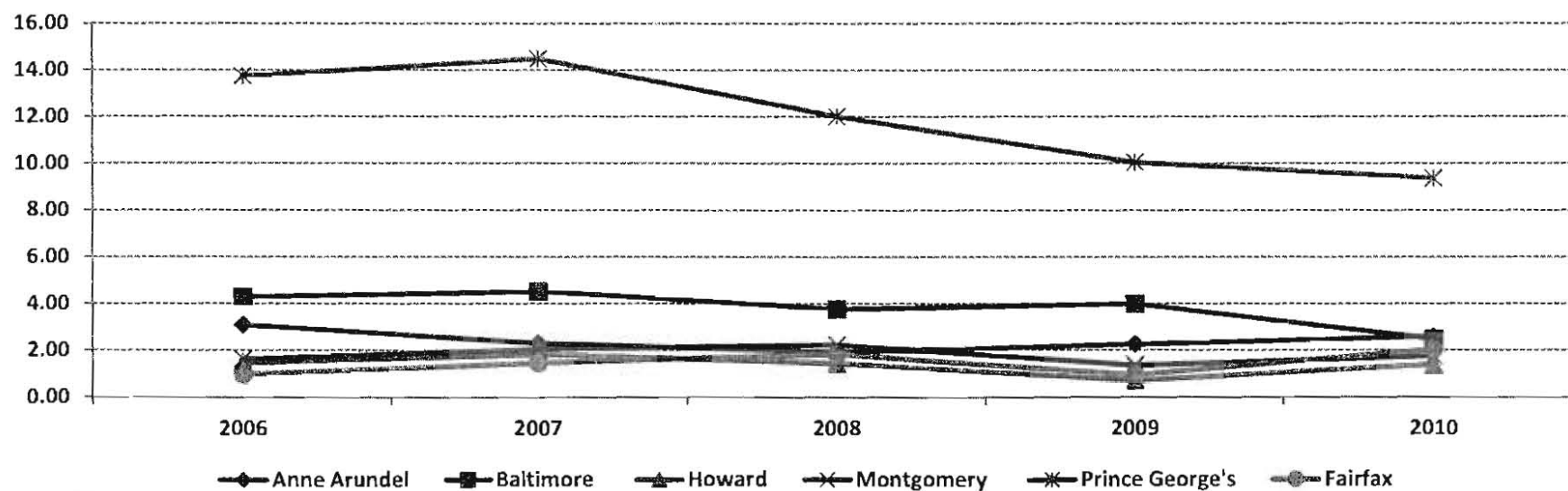
Source: FBI- UCR

CountyStat

Forcible Rape Rate per 100,000 for Benchmark Jurisdictions 2006-2010 as reported in UCR

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anne Arundel County	18.74	16.33	19.23	16.15	19.66
Baltimore County	17.76	18.97	18.53	18.96	15.64
Howard County	15.45	13.08	12.93	15.19	8.67
Montgomery County	15.22	13.85	13.90	12.93	12.19
Prince George's	29.93	26.59	25.29	23.01	19.53
Fairfax County	5.69	6.71	5.75	6.48	11.04

—◆—Anne Arundel   —■—Baltimore   —▲—Howard   —✕—Montgomery   —✱—Prince George's   —◉—Fairfax

Source: FBI- UCR

CountyStat
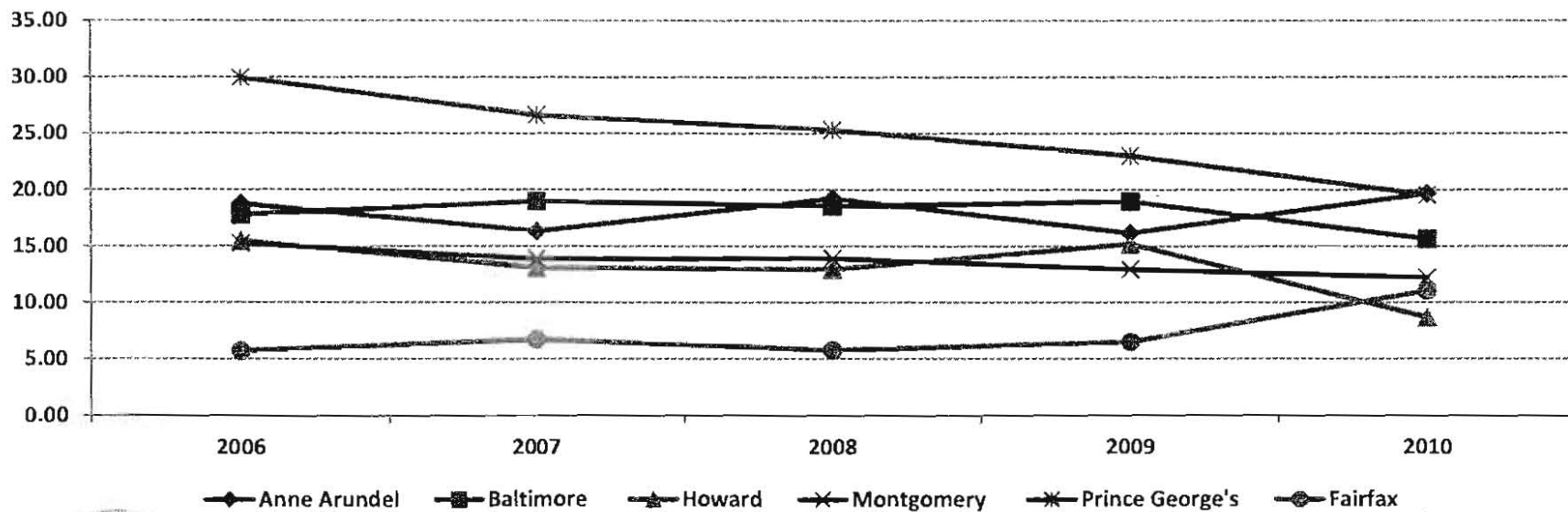
Robbery Rate per 100,000 for Benchmark Jurisdictions 2006-2010 as reported in UCR

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anne Arundel County	136.95	138.71	129.45	124.72	105.71
Baltimore County	262.56	224.35	215.99	183.46	165.69
Howard County	101.92	88.66	93.03	92.56	76.98
Montgomery County	125.85	117.64	116.68	103.44	93.32
Prince George's	392.09	363.80	347.46	307.65	285.69
Fairfax County	40.24	46.71	31.89	26.01	34.87
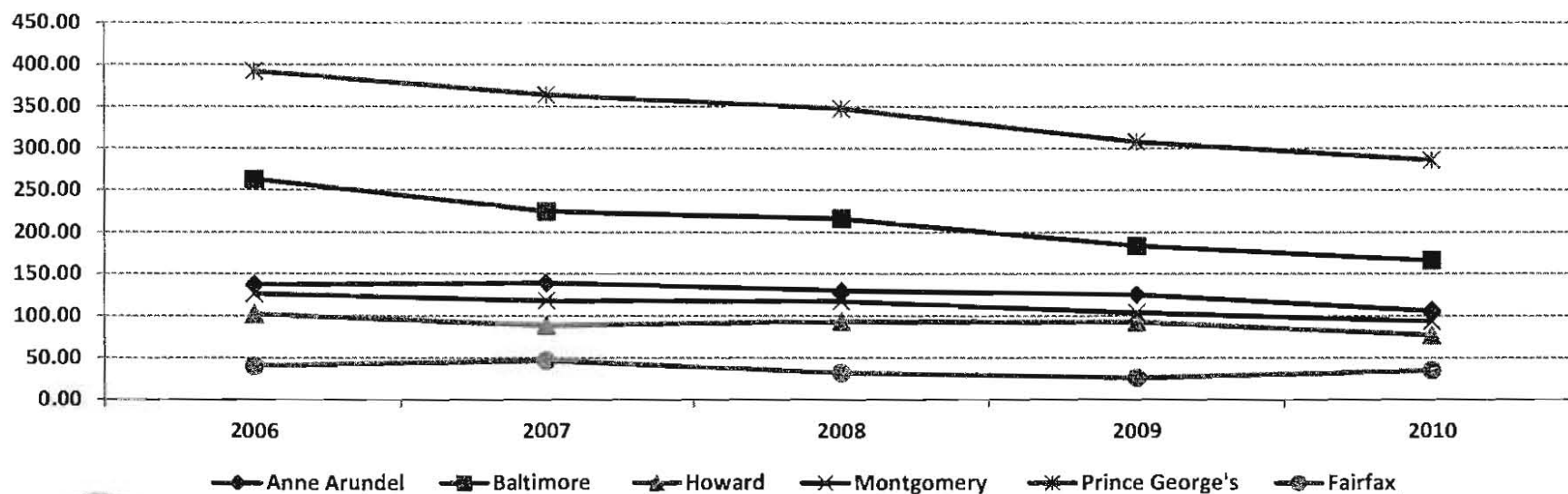
Source: FBI- UCR

Aggravated Assault Rate per 100,000 for Benchmark Jurisdictions 2006-2010 as reported in UCR

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anne Arundel County	350.01	343.13	344.94	358.00	371.48
Baltimore County	428.99	421.82	375.38	359.06	350.50
Howard County	107.43	106.11	145.11	154.38	106.46
Montgomery County	89.91	87.48	88.57	94.26	66.89
Prince George's	373.08	316.85	317.00	282.77	256.45
Fairfax County	26.20	29.29	28.92	22.06	39.75

—◆—Anne Arundel   —■—Baltimore   —▲—Howard   —✕—Montgomery   —✕—Prince George's   —●—Fairfax

CountyStat

Police Performance
Review

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12/20/11
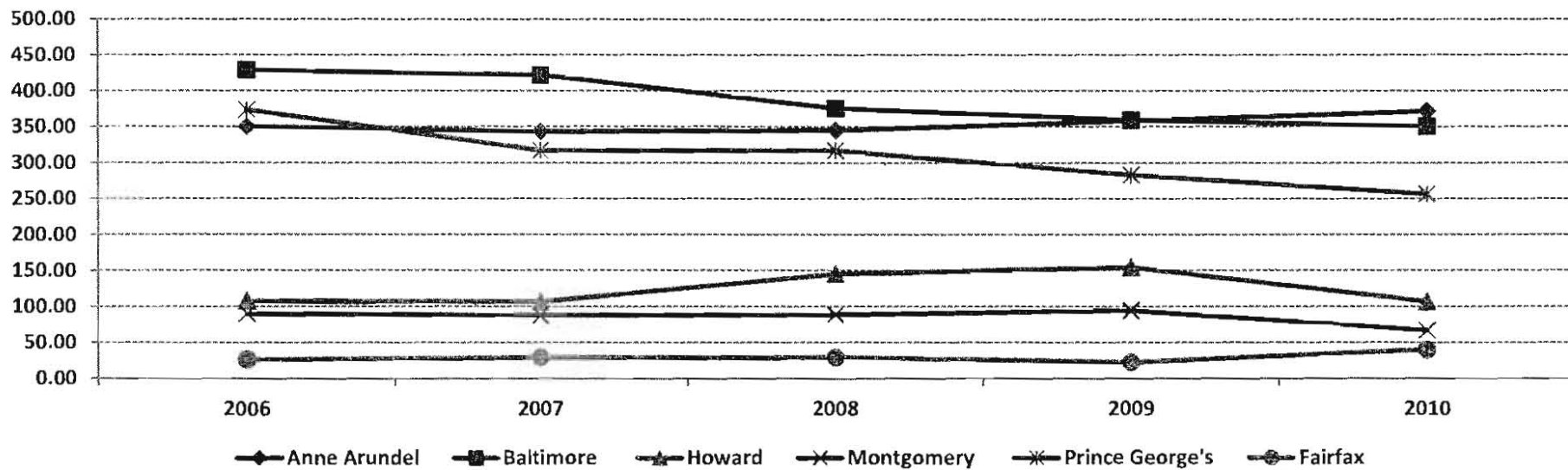
Burglary Rate per 100,000 for Benchmark Jurisdictions 2006-2010 as reported in UCR

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anne Arundel County	561.33	576.37	594.70	538.51	493.70
Baltimore County	598.69	611.50	550.05	534.04	507.50
Howard County	486.77	451.31	494.24	426.41	483.05
Montgomery County	410.58	381.03	382.18	313.97	340.40
Prince George's	672.34	698.89	780.55	783.38	742.77
Fairfax County	142.30	133.21	131.68	120.83	109.59

—◆—Anne Arundel　—■—Baltimore　—▲—Howard　—✕—Montgomery　—✳—Prince George's　—●—Fairfax

Source: FBI- UCR

CountyStat
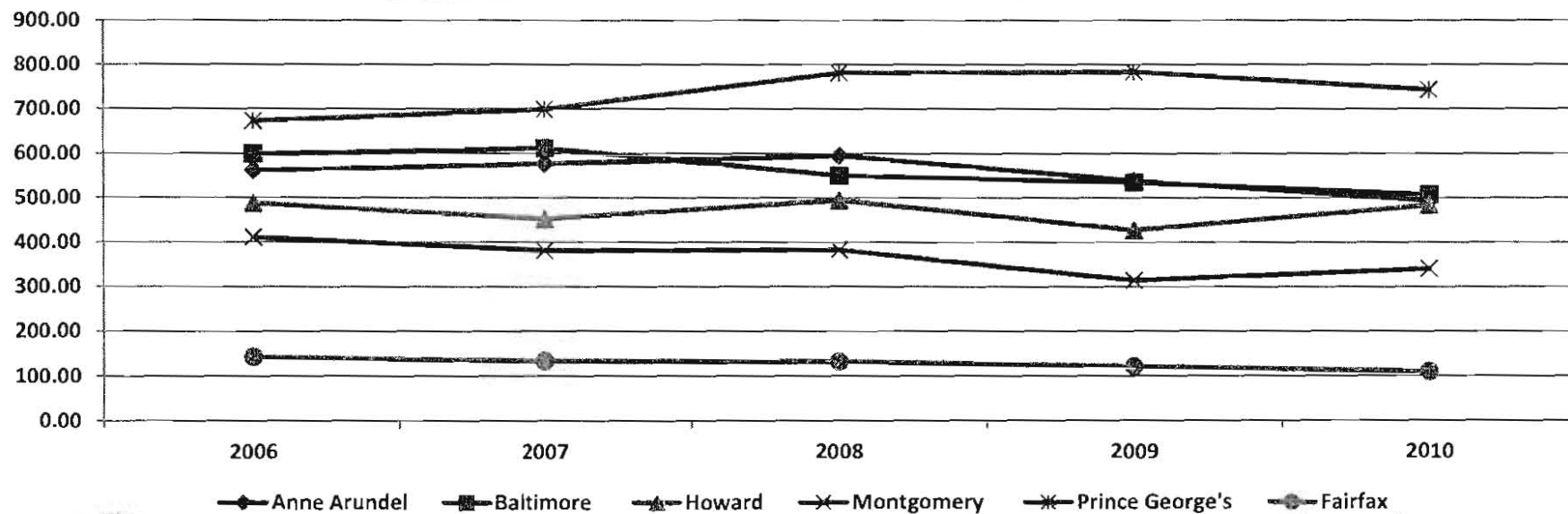
Larceny Theft Rate per 100,000 for Benchmark Jurisdictions 2006-2010 as reported in UCR

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anne Arundel County	2103.93	2315.64	2494.75	2260.73	2021.71
Baltimore County	2270.54	2298.66	2421.58	2401.82	2211.34
Howard County	1902.18	1969.87	2269.00	1907.01	1733.15
Montgomery County	1819.77	1881.95	2018.25	1914.05	1563.30
Prince George's	2506.05	2323.17	2357.89	1973.23	1878.14
Fairfax County	1209.35	1361.06	1509.32	1377.09	1229.82

Legend: —◆—Anne Arundel —■—Baltimore —▲—Howard —✕—Montgomery —✱—Prince George's —●—Fairfax

CountyStat
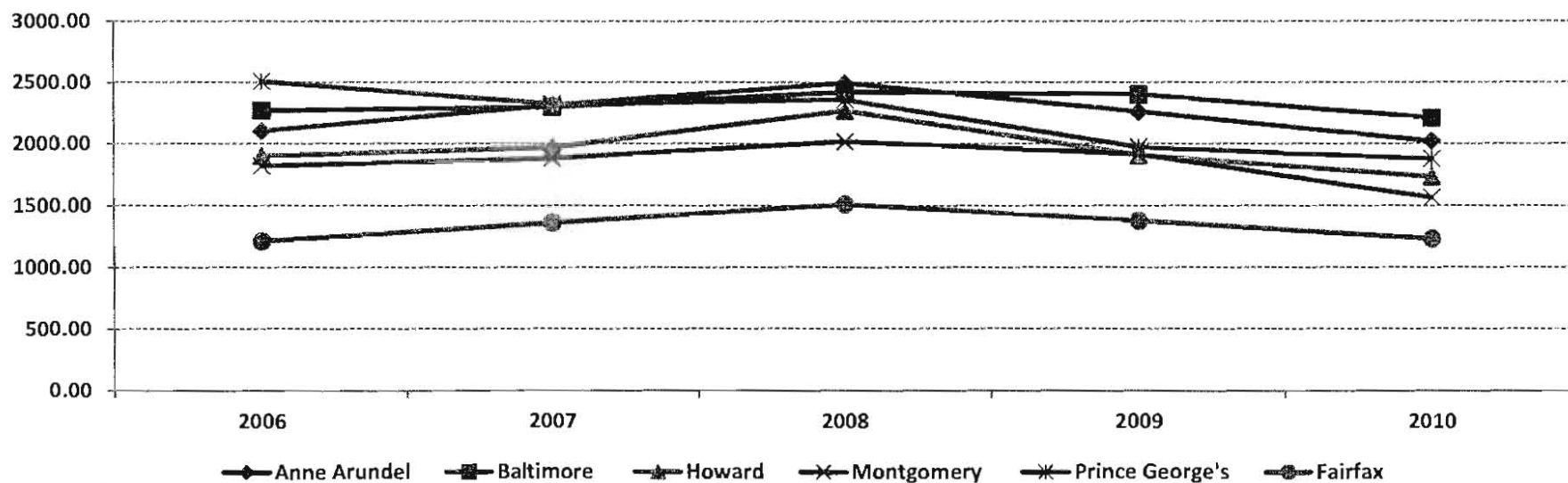
Motor Vehicle Theft Rate per 100,000 for Benchmark Jurisdictions 2006-2010 as reported in UCR

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anne Arundel County	279.51	275.89	266.13	196.66	207.53
Baltimore County	432.01	418.55	360.36	299.82	230.73
Howard County	232.16	191.86	183.90	136.72	131.77
Montgomery County	269.08	266.50	239.51	180.60	149.05
Prince George's	1327.90	1169.88	961.46	706.18	646.85
Fairfax County	141.81	118.42	103.53	80.18	88.98

—◆—Anne Arundel   —■—Baltimore   —▲—Howard   —✕—Montgomery   —✱—Prince George's   —●—Fairfax
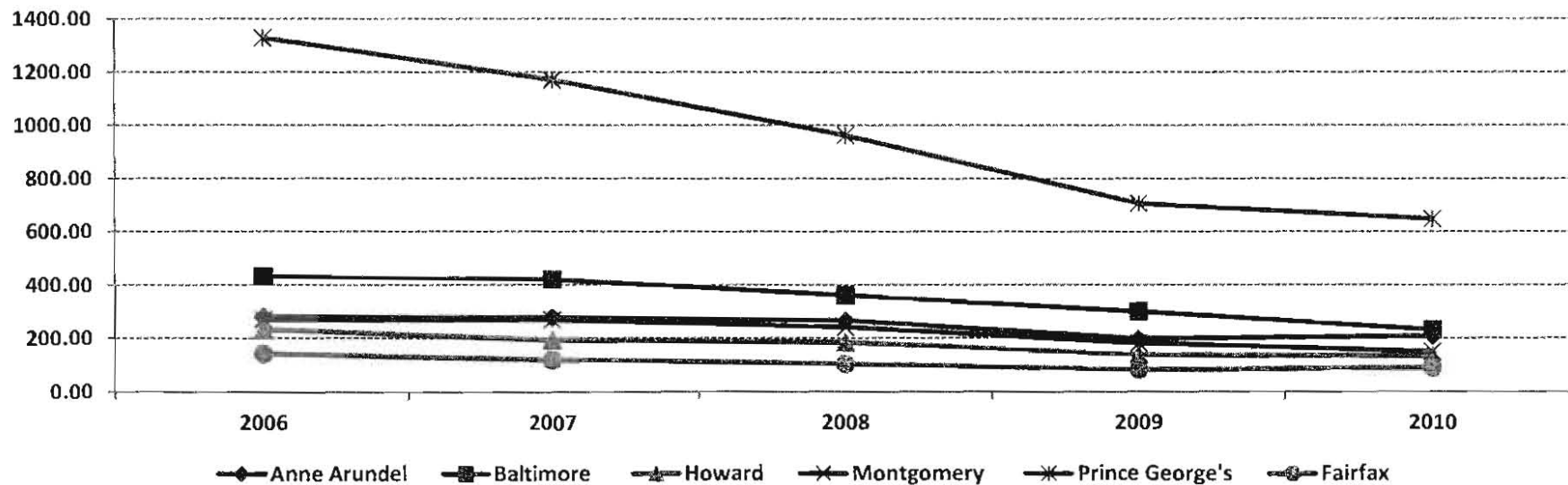
Source: FBI- UCR

CountyStat

Regional Comparison of Montgomery County
Crime Rates Per 100,000 Population CY06 – CY10

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Murder/ Manslaughter	1.62	2.04	2.23	1.36	1.74
Forcible Rape	15.22	13.85	13.90	12.93	12.19
Robbery	125.85	117.64	116.68	103.44	93.32
Aggravated Assault	89.91	87.48	88.57	94.26	66.89
Burglary	410.58	381.03	382.18	313.97	340.40
Larceny Theft	1819.77	1881.95	2018.25	1914.05	1563.30
Motor Vehicle Theft	269.08	266.50	239.51	180.60	149.05

Color Codes: Lower Than Benchmark | Equal to Benchmark | Higher Than Benchmark

Source: CountyStat Analysis of FBI- UCR Data

Police Performance Review

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12/20/11

CountyStat

Regional Benchmark Average
Crime Rates Per 100,000 Population CY06 – CY10

REGIONAL BENCHMARK

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Murder/ Manslaughter	4.71	4.92	4.18	3.59	3.57
Forcible Rape	17.51	16.34	16.34	15.96	14.91
Robbery	186.75	172.45	163.56	146.88	133.79
Aggravated Assault	257.14	243.44	242.27	235.26	224.93
Burglary	492.29	494.26	510.25	480.63	467.32
Larceny Theft	1998.41	2053.68	2210.51	1983.98	1814.83
Motor Vehicle Theft	482.67	434.92	375.07	283.91	261.17

Montgomery County Crime Rate per 100,000 Population Trends
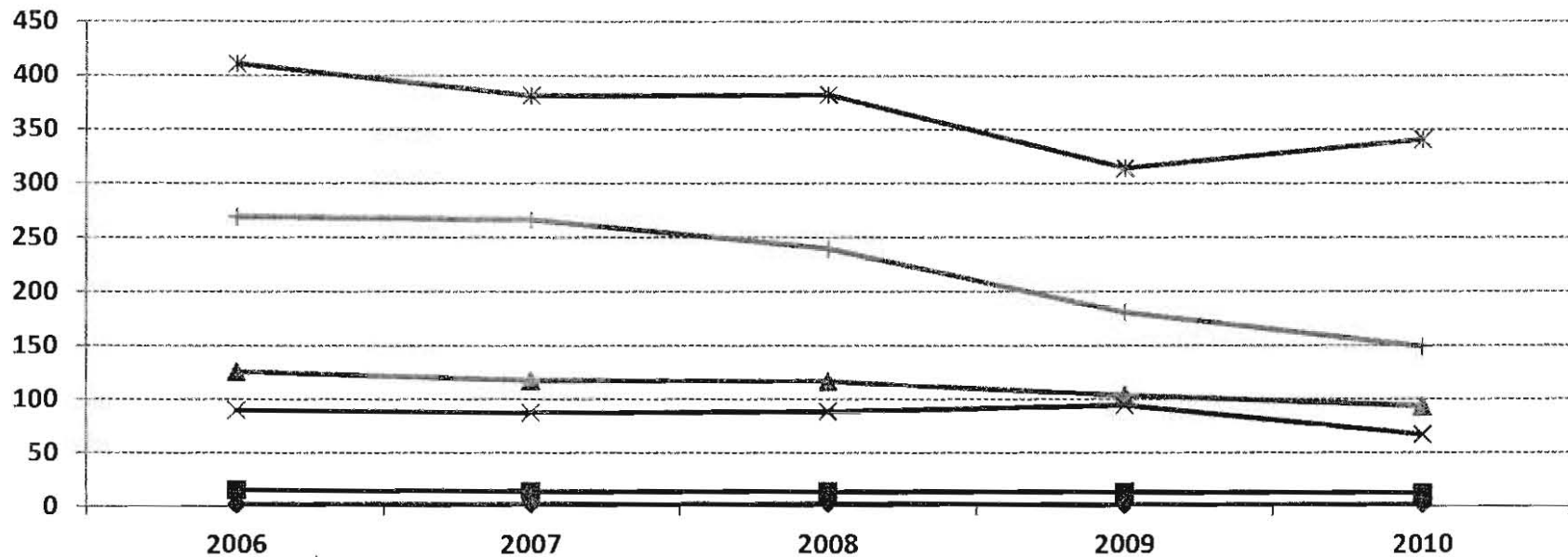
Legend: Murder/ Manslaughter — Forcible Rape — Robbery — Aggravated Assault — Burglary — Motor Vehicle Theft

Larceny Theft
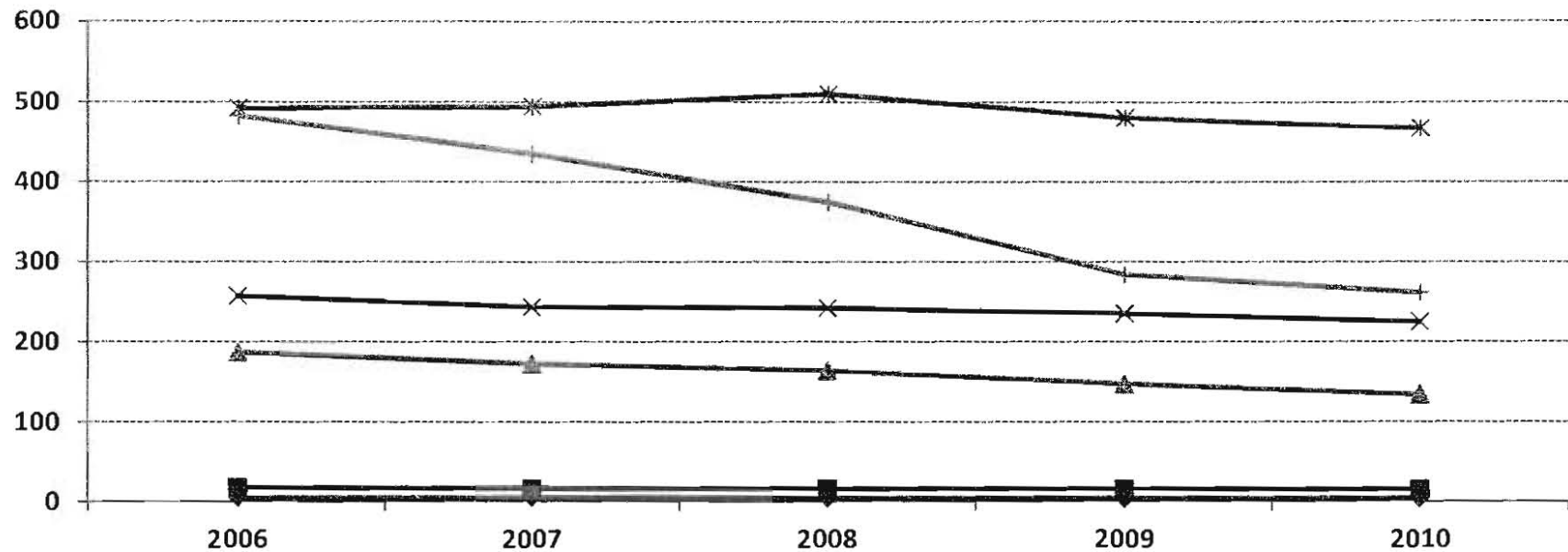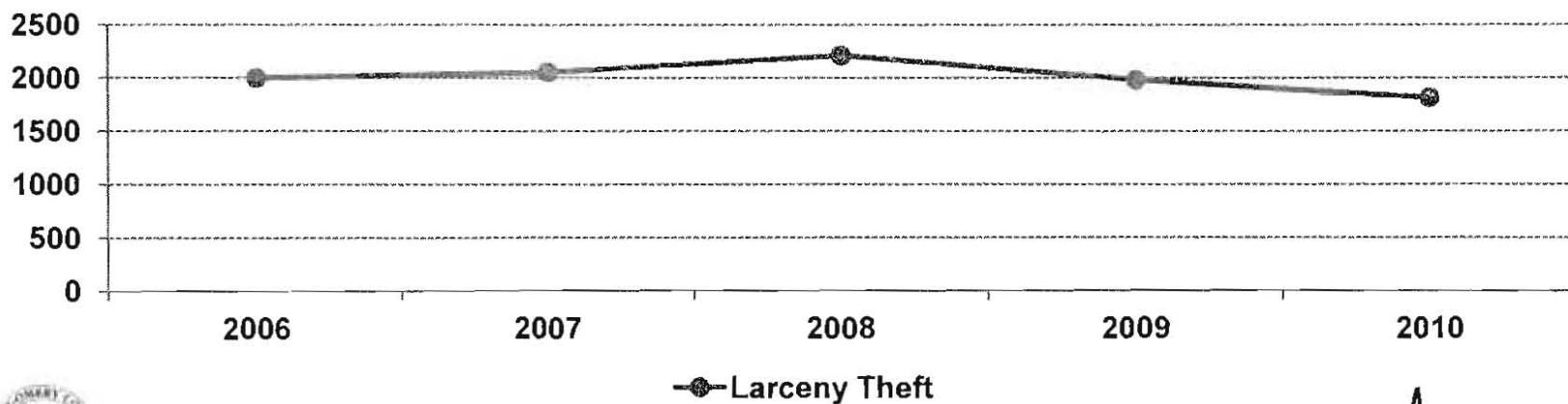
Benchmark Average Crime Rate per 100,000 Population Trends

Murder/ Manslaughter ▪ Forcible Rape ▲ Robbery ✕ Aggravated Assault ✳ Burglary + Motor Vehicle Theft
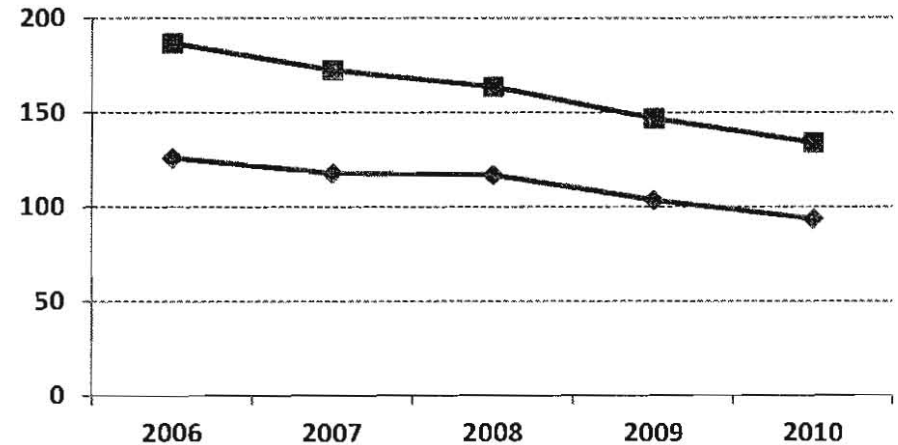

Larceny Theft

Comparison of Montgomery County with Benchmark Average Crime Rate per 100,000 Population Trends
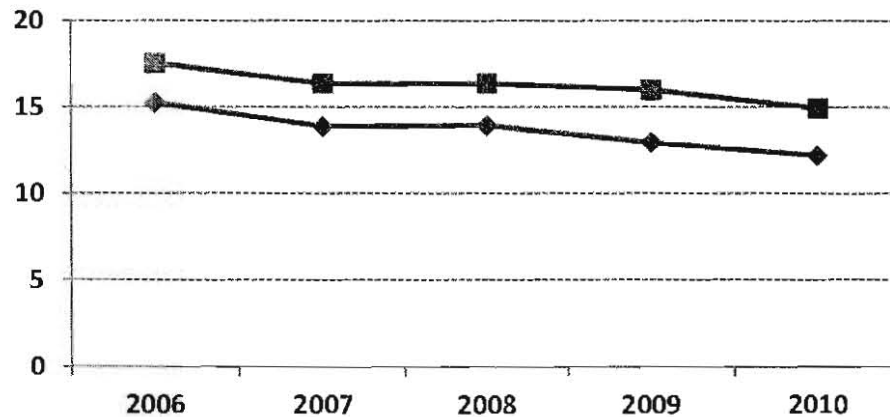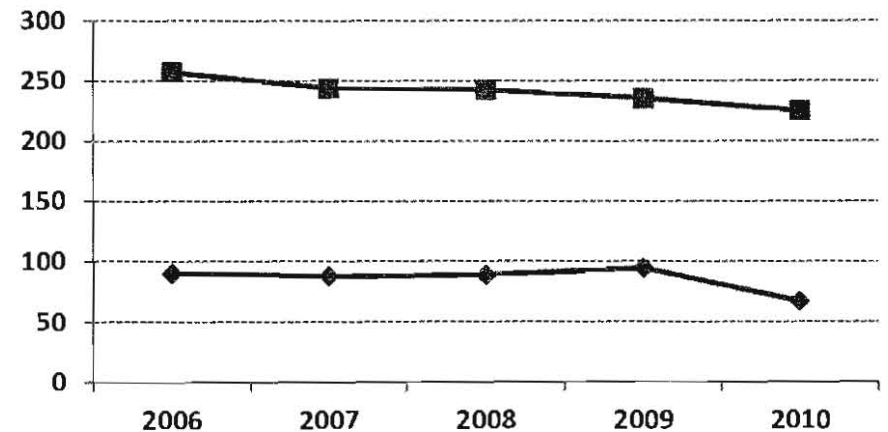

Murder/ Manslaughter
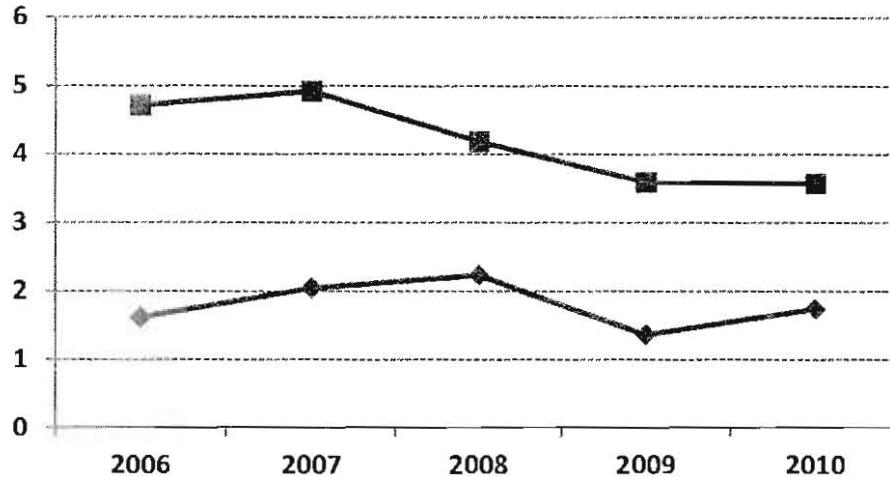
Robbery

Forcible Rape

Aggravated Assault

■ = Montgomery County   ■ = Average Benchmark   Source: FBI- UCR
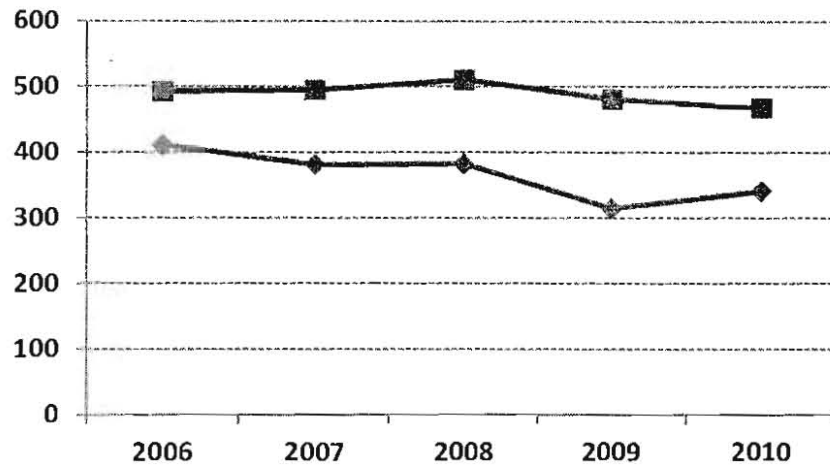
CountyStat
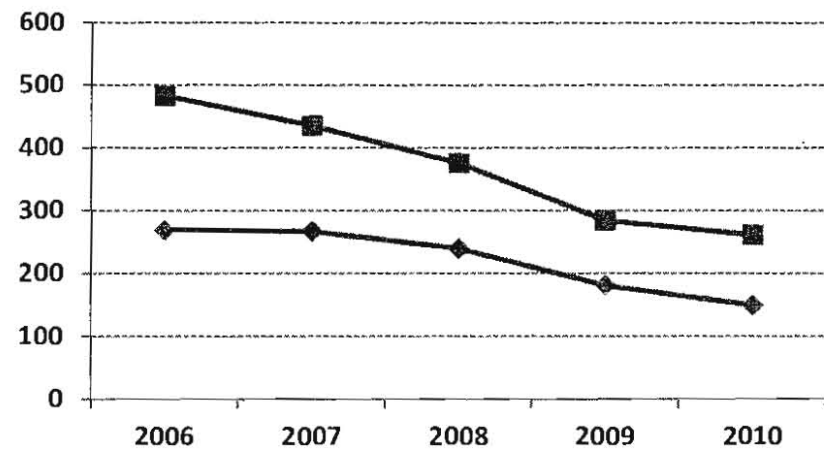
Comparison of Montgomery County with Benchmark Average Crime Rate per 100,000 Population Trends

Burglary

Motor Vehicle Theft

Larceny Theft

■ = Montgomery County   ■ = Average Benchmark   Source: FBI- UCR

Linking Performance Measures to Budgetary Programs

- CountyStat and the Office of Management and Budget are coordinating efforts with departments to outline the linkages between existing budgetary program and headline performance measures

- This exercise is the first in a series that will create a closer linkage between budgeting and performance management

| Budget Book Programs | Linkage of Budget Programs to Performance | Headline Performance Measures |

Police Linkage Between Headline Measures and Budget Programs

Headline Measures

| Case Closure Rate for Part 1 Crimes | Average Emergency 911 Call Response Time | Average Time to Answer 911 Call | ECC Call Volume | Traffic Collisions | Average Change in Speeding Tickets in Monitored Areas |

Budget Programs

Office of the Chief

Organizational Support Services

Field Services

Field Services

Field Services

Investigative Services

Investigative Services

Management Services
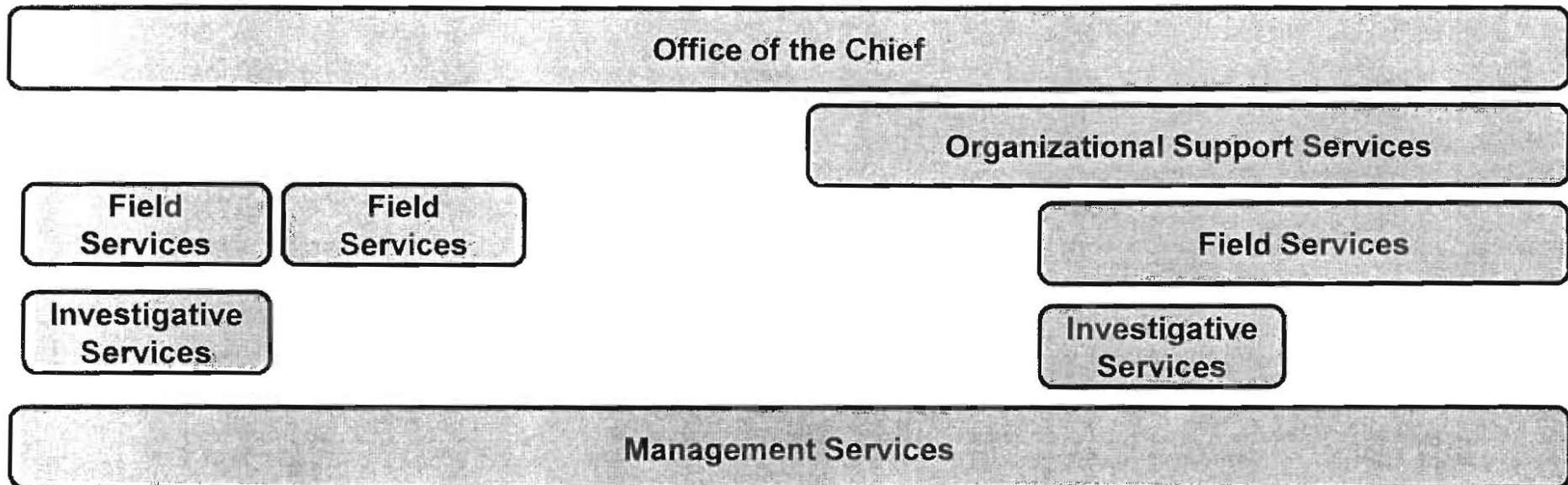
Wrap-Up and Follow-Up Items

Follow-Up Meeting

Overtime Use Trend
Hours Per Quarter
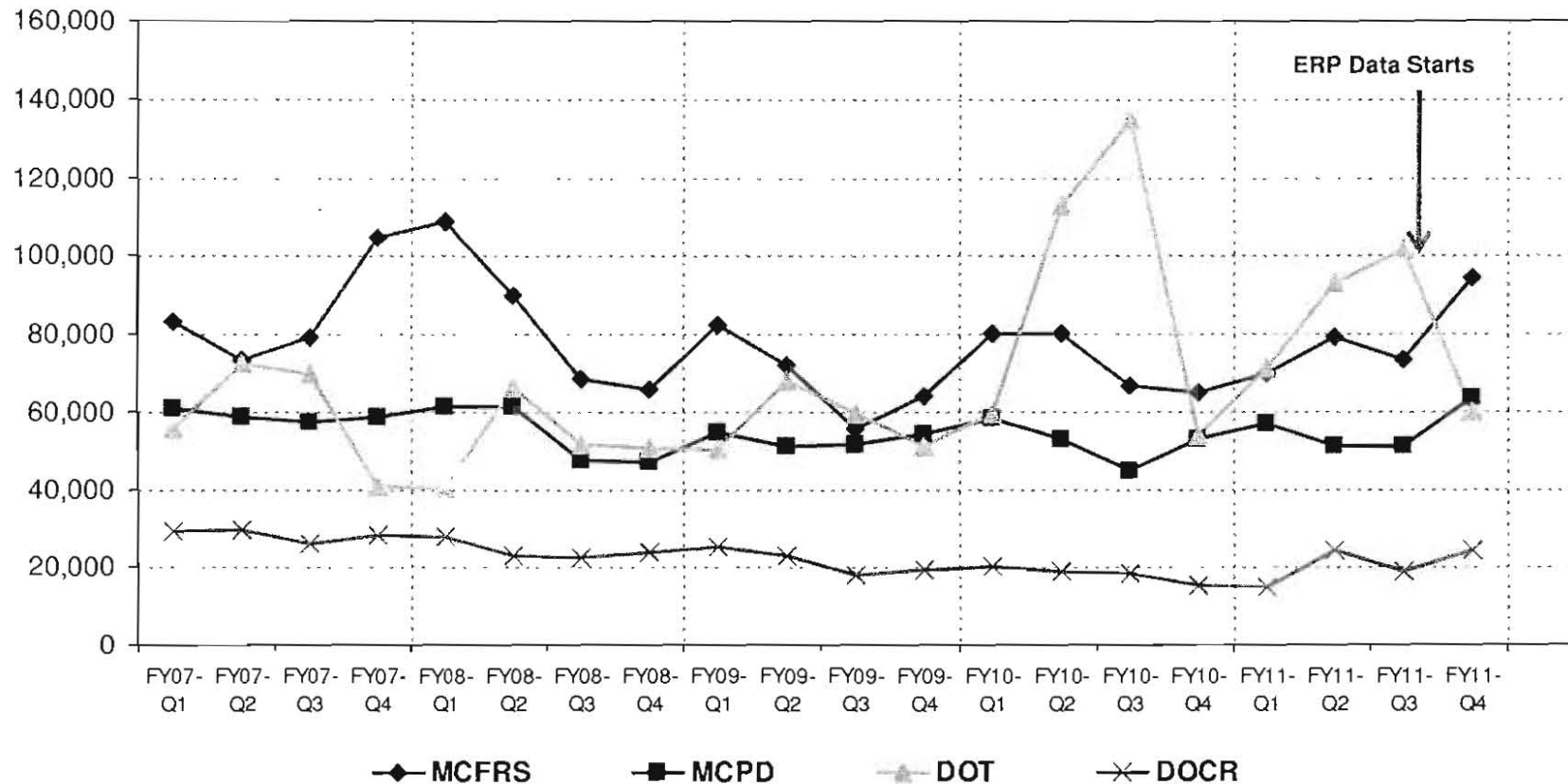
With the U.S. Open Included

FY11 Q3 data (starting 12-19-2011) is being extracted from a new system.

Earning codes OTP, OT2, OTH, and OTL.
Amounts prior to the reorganization have been calculated using a crosswalk of index codes provided by OMB

CountyStat

Overtime #12   6   8/23/2011

Overtime Use Trend
Hours Per Quarter

Without the U.S. Open Included

ERP Data Starts

Legend: MCFRS, MCPD, DOT, DOCR

FY11 Q3 data (starting 12-19-2011) is being extracted from a new system.

Earning codes OTP, OT2, OTH, and OTL.
Amounts prior to the reorganization have been calculated using a crosswalk of index codes provided by OMB

CountyStat

Overtime #12   7   8/23/2011

Overtime Use Trend Line
Hours Per Quarter

With the U.S. Open Included

Overtime Use Trend Hours Per Quarter

—— Linear (MCFRS)   ———— Linear (DOT)   —— Linear (MCPD)   ———— Linear (DOCR)

Earning codes OTP, OT2, OTH, and OTL.
Amounts prior to the reorganization have been calculated using a crosswalk of index codes provided by OMB

CountyStat

Overtime #12   8   8/23/2011

Overtime Use Trend
Cost Per Quarter

With the U.S. Open Included

ERP Data Starts

◆ MCFRS   ■ MCPD   ▲ DOT   ✕ DOCR

FY11 Q3 data (starting 12-19-2011) is being extracted from a new system.

Earning codes OTP, OT2, OTH, and OTL.
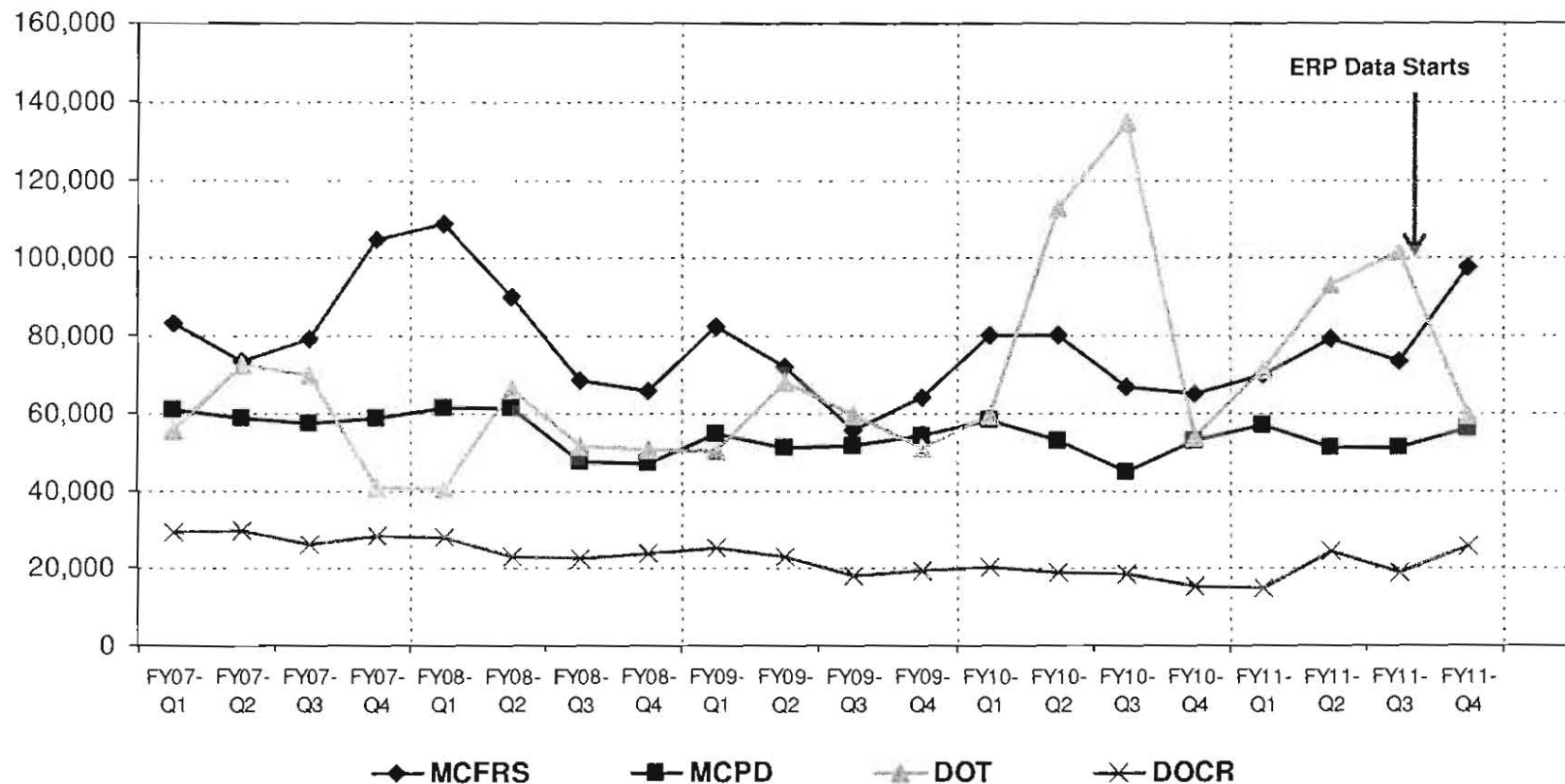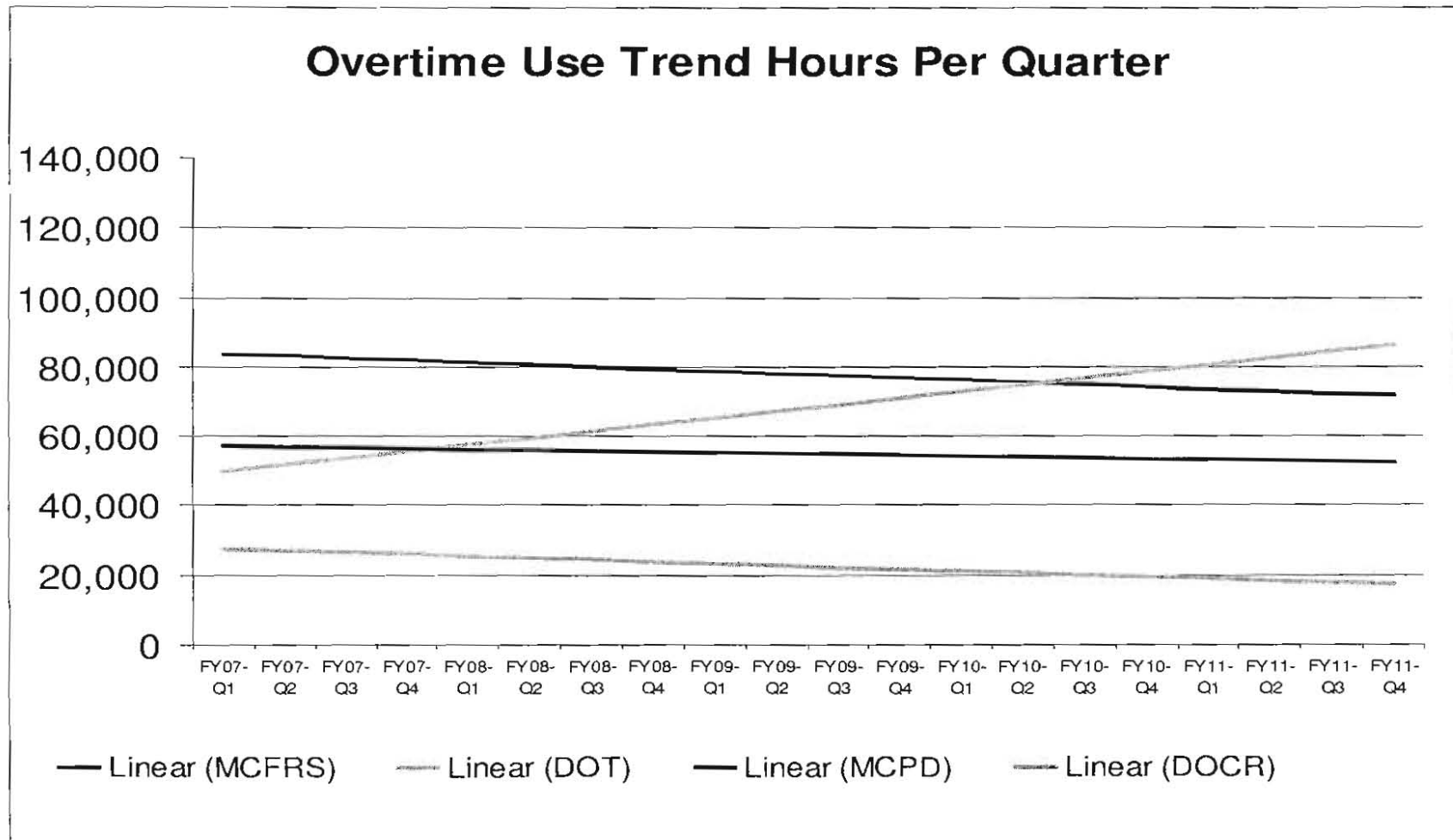*Amounts prior to the reorganization have been calculated using a crosswalk of index codes provided by OMB*

CountyStat

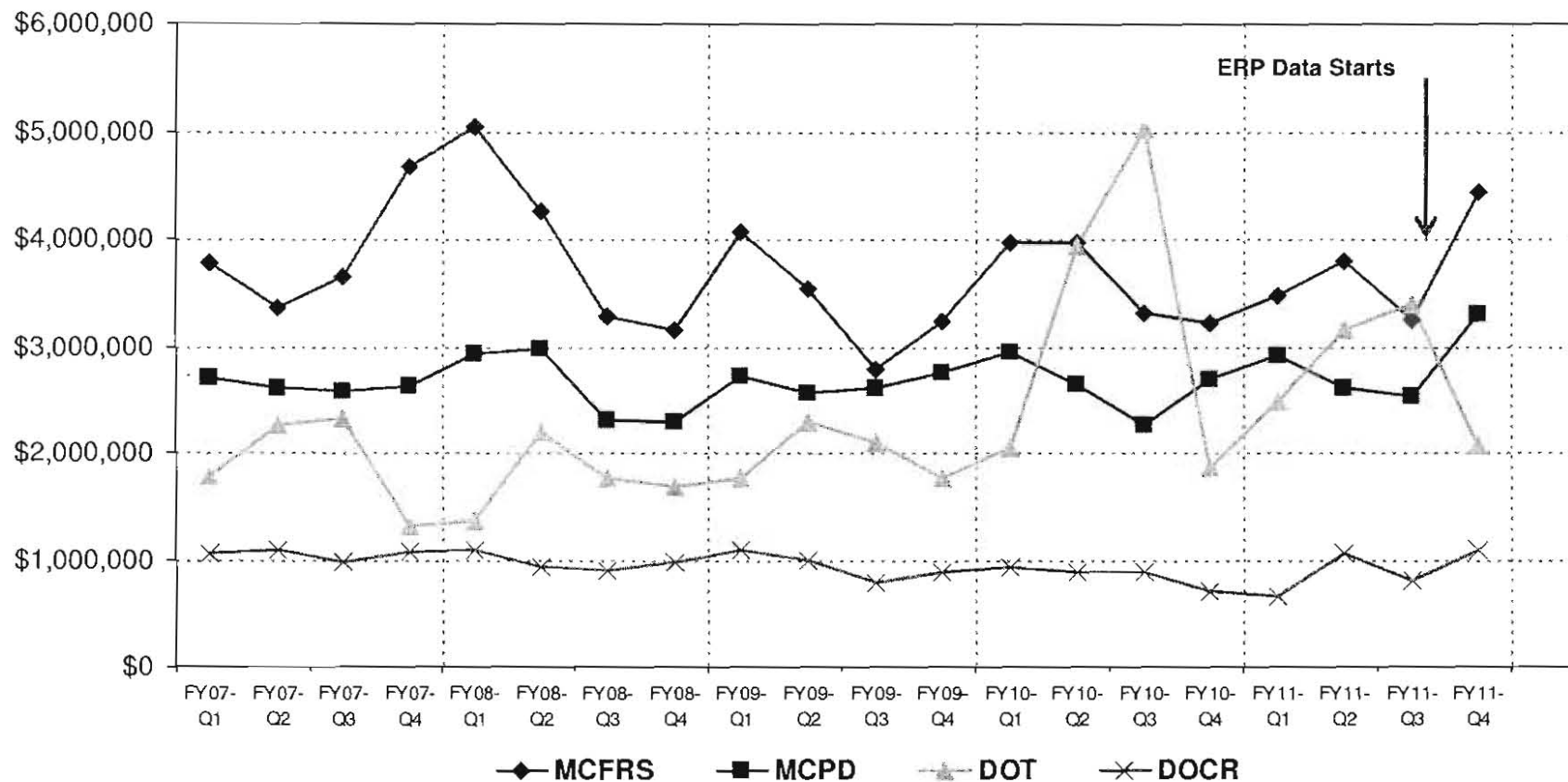Overtime #12   9   8/23/2011

ROCKVILLE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
STAFFING TABLE

SWORN:	AUTHORIZED	ACTUAL
CHIEF OF POLICE	1	1
MAJOR	3	3
LIEUTENANT	2	2
SERGEANT	9	9
PATROL OFFICERS & CORPORALS	42	42
TOTAL SWORN:	**57**	**57**

CIVILIAN:	AUTHORIZED	ACTUAL
SUPPORT SERVICES COORDINATOR	1	1
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS DISPATCHER	6	6
NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES OFFICERS	3	3
VICTIM ADVOCATE	1	1
POLICE EQUIPMENT & BUDGET COORDINATOR	1	1
RECORDS MANAGEMENT CLERK	1	1
CRIME ANALYST	1	1
SECRETARY II - NSO OFFICE	1	1
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT I	1	1
PARKING ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS	4	4
PHOTO ENFORCEMENT ANALYST	4	2.5
HOUSING CODE INSPECTORS	5	5
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY CODE INSPECTORS	1	1
LANDLORD/TENANT SPECIALIST	1	1
CODE ENHANCEMENT SUPERVISOR	1	1
SECRETARY II CODE ENHANCEMENT	1	1
SECRETARY I (P/T)	.5	.5
SECRETARY I (P/T)	.5	.5
CIVILIAN SERVICE AIDES (P/T-Temporary)	.5	.0
CIVILIAN SERVICE AIDES (P/T-Temporary)	.5	.0
TOTAL CIVILIAN:	**35**	**32.5**

TOTAL DEPARTMENT STAFFING:	**92**	**90**

(Adopted FY 2012 – 92 FTE)

UPDATED: October 3, 2011

(45)

Position	Authorized	Actual
Police Chief	1	1
Lieutenant	3	3
Emergency Management Coordinator Coordinates, develops and updates comprehensive emergency management plans and operations with all City Departments and other local regional state, and federal agencies. Manages the Alert Gaithersburg system for emergency communications to staff and the community Serves as primary representative to the Emergency Management Group, responding to the Emergency Operations Center as needed. Manages all grants impacting the City Police Department from local, state and federal sources. Serves as Training Coordinator for the Police Department for all entry level, field training, in-service and staff professional development	1	1
Sergeant	9	9
Corporal	9	9
Police Officer	54	37
Community Outreach Specialist Provide timely and pertinent information relative to crime patterns and trends to assist operational and administrative personnel in planning the deployment of resources for the prevention and suppression of criminal activities and aiding in the investigative process.	1	1
Administrative Support Supervisor Supervises Administrative Support Staff, Serves as Office Manager, Handles all currency and vehicle seizures, Manages Seizure and Petty Cash accounts, Handles Recruitment queries and applications.	1	1
Administrative Assistant II Administrative Support, handles all court requests, data entry of citations, phone inquires, expungements, background checks, scheduling fingerprinting appts.,	2	2
Speed Camera Technician Performs systems test, operate, and monitor automated enforcement digital camera equipment which records and creates photographic evidence of speeding violations. Responsibilities include setting up and checking equipment, preparing and maintaining case records and reports, and reviewing and providing documentation and	2	2

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information when necessary.		
Accreditation Manager performs complex admininistrative,analytical, and professional assistance work to demonstrate the Police Department's compliance with and in accordance to standards established by the Commission On Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). Monitoring and measuring standards, resolving non-compliance issues and updating and maintaining files and reports while adhering to policies and regulations designated by CALEA standards.	1	1
Part-Time Personnel	8	8
TOTAL	92	75

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Farag, Susan

From: Fitzgerald, John M.

Sent: Wednesday, January 11, 2012 4:26 PM

To: Farag, Susan

Subject: RE: Information Request Regarding Stafffing

I apologize for the slow response, Ms. Farag.

Chevy Chase Village has a total of 10 sworn officers and 6 non-sworn staff. 5 of our non-sworn members are dedicated to the Communications Center which provides the following services:

- Receiving and dispatching calls for police service
- Fingerprinting citizens
- Receiving and routing all incoming telephone calls for non-police government services.
- Providing myriad other citizen services to walk-in customers

The remaining non-sworn member serves as our accreditation manager, crime analyst, researcher and policy manager (among other things).

John Fitzgerald
Chief of Police
Chevy Chase Village Police Department

From: Farag, Susan
Sent: Thu 1/5/2012 11:57 AM
To: Fitzgerald, John M.
Subject: Information Request Regarding Stafffing

Good morning,

I am the legislative analyst for the County Council who handles public safety issues. Our Public Safety Committee has scheduled a briefing on Police staffing for January 19 at 9:00am. Chairman Andrews is looking at our overall complement to see how it compares to similarly-situated jurisdictions. **As part of this, he would like to get information on the size of our municipal police departments as well. Could your office provide me with the following information:**

1) the official size of your sworn complement for fiscal 2012.
2) the official number of civilian staff for fiscal 2012, as well as the general types of services they provide, i.e. administrative support, fingerprinting, community services, etc.

If possible, could you provide this information to me by Wednesday, January 11? Please contact me if you have any questions. Thank you!

Susan J. Farag
Legislative Analyst
Montgomery County Council

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From:	Kapinos, John R. [~~redacted~~]
Sent:	Thursday, January 12, 2012 1:51 PM
To:	Farag, Susan
Subject:	RE: Request for Staffing Information

Anytime, Susan. I wanted to explain the disparity in civilian staffing between Fairfax and Montgomery, as I know that -on paper - Fairfax has about 200 fewer civilian positions. Of course, that is explained by the communications staff not being on the Fairfax PD org chart, as they are a separate entity here. I did the study recently and found that if we added them to our staffing, the civilian numbers would be very comparable.

John R. Kapinos
Strategic Planner
Chief's Office of Research and Support
Fairfax County Police Department
Fairfax, VA 22030
~~redacted~~

-----Original Message-----
From: Farag, Susan [mailto:Susan.Farag@montgomerycountymd.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 12, 2012 12:02 PM
To: Kapinos, John R.
Cc: Dittmer, Mike
Subject: RE: Request for Staffing Information

Thank you very much for this information. It's very helpful.

Susan
~~redacted~~

-----Original Message-----
From: Kapinos, John R. [~~redacted~~]
Sent: Friday, January 06, 2012 3:36 PM
To: Farag, Susan
Cc: Dittmer, Mike
Subject: FW: Request for Staffing Information

Susan,

Answers for you as follows for Fairfax County PD:

1) The official size of your sworn complement for Fiscal 2012;

Sworn complement = 1,360

2) The official size of your civilian staff for Fiscal 2012, as well as a general description of the type of work they do, i.e, administrative support, community services, fingerprinting, etc.

Civilian complement = 352

The vast majority of full-time civilian staff are involved in administrative support activities. One thing to note is that in Fairfax County (unlike Montgomery) the public safety communications staff (dispatchers, 911 call-takers, etc.) are housed in a separate agency outside the police department, which makes our civilian staff complement lower than many other similar-sized agencies. The civilian staff number does not include Auxiliary Police Officers, who are part-time, volunteer staff.

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3)   Crime statistics for Part I and Part II crimes for your most recent reporting period (preferably a calendar or fiscal year).

Stats for Calendar Year 2010 (CY 2011 numbers are not finalized yet):

Part I offenses = 17,522

Part II offenses = 43,655

Note: Fairfax County PD reports crime stats on the IBRS protocols, but I am taking the closest equivalency to UCR Part I and Part II events for your comparison purposes.

Please feel free to contact me for any additional information, clarification, etc.

John R. Kapinos
Strategic Planner
Chief's Office of Research and Support
Fairfax County Police Department
Fairfax, VA 22030
~~7~~
John.Kapinos@fairfaxcounty.gov

-----Original Message-----
From: susan.farag@montgomerycountymd.gov
[mailto:susan.farag@montgomerycountymd.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2012 12:18 PM
To: FCPD Chief, Fairfax County Police
Subject: Request for Staffing Information

Good morning,

My name is Susan Farag. I am a legislative analyst for the County
Council in Montgomery County, Maryland.   Our Public Safety Committee is
conducting a worksession on our police staffing. As a part of this worksession, we would
like to get some comparative data for similarly-situated and similarly-sized
jurisdictions. Could you provide me with the following data, or a link to it?

1)   The official size of your sworn complement for Fiscal 2012;

2)   The official size of your civilian staff for Fiscal 2012, as well as a general
description of the type of work they do, i.e, administrative support, community services,
fingerprinting, etc.

3)   Crime statistics for Part I and Part II crimes for your most recent reporting period
(preferably a calendar or fiscal year).

Could you provide this information to me by Wednesday, January 11, 2012?
Please contact me if you have any questions or if you'd like me to contact a particular
person in your office.

Thank you for you assistance.

Susan J. Farag

Legislative Analyst

Farag, Susan

From: Franks, Leeza [lfranks@howardcountymd.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, January 10, 2012 2:20 PM
To: Farag, Susan
Subject: Request for Information about Police Staffing and Crime Trends

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From: Farag, Susan [mailto:]
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2012 12:16 PM
To: bcpd@baltimorecountymd.gov; chief@aacounty.org; sheriff@co.hennepin.mn.us; sheriff@kingcounty.gov; Liaison, Police; chief@howardcountymd.gov
Subject: Request for Information about Police Staffing and Crime Trends

Good morning,

My name is Susan Farag. I am a legislative analyst for the County in Montgomery County, Maryland. Our Public Safety Committee is conducting a worksession on our police staffing. As a part of this worksession, we would like to get some comparative data for similarly-situated and similarly-sized jurisdictions. **Could you provide me with the following data, or a link to it?**

1) **The official size of your sworn complement for Fiscal 2012;**
   Howard County Dept. of Police has authorization for 445 sworn and 189 civilian positions for FY12.
2) **The official size of your civilian staff for Fiscal 2012, as well as a general description of the type of work they do, i.e, administrative support, community services, fingerprinting, etc.**
   Our civilian staff includes a myriad of positions, to include Applicant Investigators, Administrative professionals and Crime lab Technicians.
   3) **Crime statistics for Part I and Part II crimes for your most recent reporting period (preferably a calendar or fiscal year).**

Our UCR statistics are still being compiled for Calendar year 2011. Attached you will find the 2010 complete report.

 Could you provide this information to me by Wednesday, January 11, 2012? Please contact me if you have any questions or if you'd like me to contact a particular person in your office.

Thank you for you assistance.

Susan J. Farag
Legislative Analyst
Montgomery County Council
(~~240~~)~~━━━━~~

(51)

Farag, Susan

From:	Piesen, Ed
Sent:	Wednesday, December 21, 2011 4:22 PM
To:	Farag, Susan
Cc:	Davis, Betsy; Martus, Mary Alice, for the Chief of Police; Shorb, Neil; Pierce, Terrence; Espinosa, Alex; Anderson, David
Subject:	RE: Police Staffing -- Public Safety Committee Meeting January 19

Attachments: ATTRITION RATES 2008-10111.doc

Susan:

In consultation with the Department of Police, please see the following responses to your request:

1) Linda McMillan also mentioned that the Chief did a staffing study several years ago. Could I get a copy of that from you?
   Police has provided separately a copy of that Staffing Study. Please advise if this is not the case.

2) Do you have any other jurisdictions you think are comparable to MoCo, that you'd like to see included?
   Please refer to the CountyStat Report dated 12/20/11.
   http://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/content/exec/stat/pdfs/12_20_11_ppt.pdf

3) What have been your recent staffing challenges (e.g., SROs)? What are your staffing priorities over the next few years?
   The Department would like to increase patrol capabilities to address hotspots of criminal activity and increase investigative staffing to obtain a higher closure rate. However, please be aware that the Department of Police is currently engaged in the preparation of the FY13 Budget and these goals have not been discussed with the County Executive. Any actual staffing proposals will be reflected in the County Executive's FY13 Budget after the budget review process is completed.

4) Most recent crime data.
   Please refer to the CountyStat Report dated 12/20/11.
   http://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/content/exec/stat/pdfs/12_20_11_ppt.pdf

5) Call response time trends over the past 3 years.
   Please refer to the CountyStat Report dated 12/20/11.
   http://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/content/exec/stat/pdfs/12_20_11_ppt.pdf

6) DROP numbers for FY12 and projected for FY13 and FY14 if you have them.
   DRSP departures in FY12 YTD=12, scheduled to leave in FY12 remainder of FY=16, scheduled to leave in FY13 (entire FY) =19, scheduled to leave in FY14 (entire FY) =48

7) Attrition rates over the past 3 years.
   See Attachment.

Ed

Edmond M. Piesen
Sr. Management and Budget Specialist
Montgomery County OMB
01 Monroe Street, 14th Floor
Rockville, Maryland, 20850

(52)

Montgomery County Police
Personnel Division

ATTRITION RATES – 2008
Total = 49

Month	Resignation	Retirement	Other	Dismissal	Total
January	2	3	0	0	5
February	1	1	0	0	2
March	4	1	0	0	5
April	3	2	0	0	5
May	3	3	0	0	6
June	2	1	0	0	3
July	3	2	0	0	5
August	3	0	0	1	4
September	0	3	0	0	3
October	2	2	0	0	4
November	2	1	0	0	3
December	2	2	0	0	4

ATTRITION RATES - 2009
Total = 46

Month	Resignation	Retirement	Other	Dismissal	Total
January	3	0	0	0	3
February	4	0	0	0	4
March	2	1	0	0	3
April	1	1	1	0	3
May	2	3	0	0	5
June	1	1	0	0	2
July	2	6	0	0	8
August	0	2	0	0	2
September	2	5	0	0	7
October	1	1	0	0	2
November	2	3	0	0	5
December	2	0	0	0	2

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Montgomery County Police
Personnel Division

ATTRITION RATES - 2010
Total = 32

Month	Resignation	Retirement	Other	Dismissal	Total
January	0	1	0	0	1
February	3	0	0	0	3
March	1	7	0	0	8
April	0	0	1	0	1
May	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	1	0	0	1
July	4	3	0	1	8
August	0	1	0	0	1
September	0	3	0	0	3
October	0	3	0	0	3
November	2	0	0	0	2
December	1	0	0	0	1

ATTRITION RATES – 2011
Total = 36

Month	Resignation	Retirement	Other	Dismissal	Total
January	2	1	0	0	3
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	2	0	0	2
April	1	0	0	0	1
May	1	3	0	0	4
June	0	4	0	0	4
July	2	4	0	0	6
August	1	0	0	0	1
September	0	2	0	0	2
October	1	4	0	0	5
November	1	4	0	0	5
December	0	3	0	0	3

(54)

Reversing a pattern of declining growth observed in the 2000 and 2004 CSLLEA data collections, about 9,500 more full-time sworn personnel were added from 2004 to 2008 than in the previous 4-year period. The percentage growth in the number of sworn officers from 2004 to 2008 (4.6%) exceeded growth from 2000 to 2004 (3.4%), but was about half the 9.1% peak growth rate recorded from 1992 to 1996.

From 2004 to 2008, the growth rate for sworn personnel in sheriffs' offices (4.5%) was about the same as the overall rate. The growth rates for local police departments (3.2%) and the primary state law enforcement agencies (3.4%) were lower than the overall average. The growth rate was highest among special jurisdiction agencies (16.7%).

From 1992 (the year of the first CSLLEA) to 2008, state and local law enforcement agencies added more than 287,000 full-time employees (a 34% increase), including about 157,000 sworn officers (26%) and 130,000 civilian employees (55%) (figure 2).

Nationwide there was 1 sworn officer for every 400 residents

In 2008 there were 373 full-time state and local law enforcement employees per 100,000 residents nationwide, compared to 367 per 100,000 in 2004 and 332 per 100,000 in 1992 (figure 3). There were 251 sworn personnel per 100,000 residents nationwide in 2008, or about 1 officer for every 400 residents. This was a slight increase over the 2004 ratio of 250 per 100,000 residents.

There were more than 300 full-time sworn personnel per 100,000 residents in the District of Columbia (722), Louisiana (405), New Jersey (389), New York (341), Illinois (321), and Wyoming (317) (figure 4). In contrast, there were fewer than 200 full-time sworn personnel per 100,000 residents in Washington (174), Utah (175), Oregon (177), Vermont (178), Kentucky (183), Minnesota (185), West Virginia (186), Alaska (189), Michigan (190), Iowa (195), and Maine (195). (See appendix table 6 for state-by-state agency and employee counts.)

FIGURE 2
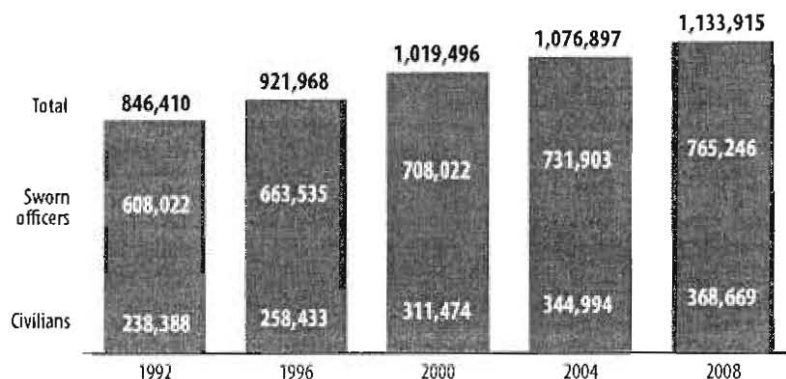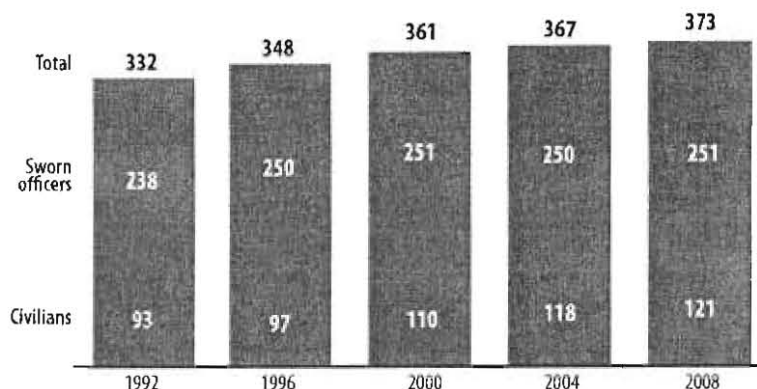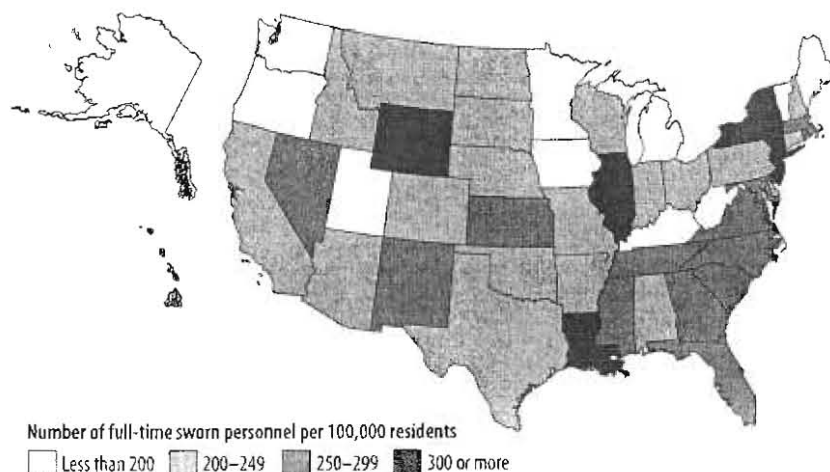**Full-time state and local and law enforcement employees, 1992–2008**

FIGURE 3
Full-time state and local and law enforcement employees per 100,000 residents, 1992–2008

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

FIGURE 4
Full-time sworn personnel per 100,000 residents employed by state and local law enforcement agencies, 2008

Number of full-time sworn personnel per 100,000 residents
Less than 200 | 200–249 | 250–299 | 300 or more

The Examiner
washingtonexaminer.com

Montgomery County police solve fewer than one of four robberies

By Rachel Baye | 12/20/11 | 8:05 PM
Examiner Staff Writer

The Montgomery County police have solved fewer than a quarter of the robberies that occurred in the last fiscal year, the county's worst closure rate in five years, new data show.

In fiscal 2011, 824 robberies occurred, but the police only closed 201, or 24 percent of them, Montgomery County's data analysis arm CountyStat, reported Tuesday. Some of those 201 robberies may have happened before the year began, however, since the police continue to close unsolved cases from previous years. That means the number of unsolved cases from fiscal 2011 is likely higher than the numbers indicate.

The closure rate is the worst in five years, even as the number of robberies has been dropping since it peaked in 2006 at 1,166. In fiscal 2010, 994 robberies occurred, and the police closed 320, or 32 percent of them.

Montgomery County Police closure rates

	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2010	Fiscal 2011
Homicide	80%	83%	88%	83%	88%
Rape	59%	55%	50%	67%	66%
Robbery	33%	34%	30%	32%	24%

	Fiscal 2010	Fiscal 2011		
	Total offenses	Total closed	Total offenses	Total closed
Homicide	16	10	17	15
Rape	114	76	127	52
Robbery	994	320	824	201

Source: Montgomery County CountyStat

Compared with neighboring Prince George's County, though, Montgomery County fares well. Between January and September 2010, Prince George's County police closed 15.5 percent of its robberies, according to a May memo from Prince George's County Auditor David Van Dyke.

According to Montgomery Police Chief Tom Manger, its closure rate is also higher than the national average.

Still, some robberies are difficult to close because they are " 'opportunity crimes' and happen very quickly, often the victim never sees the suspect," CountyStat wrote in its report.

Increasing the size of the police force would help the Police Department close more cases, Manger said. When a location becomes a crime hot spot, the department has to shift officers, leaving one area with a smaller police presence.

For this reason, Manger said he will request money for additional officers in the county's fiscal 2013 budget, though he would not say how many officers the department needs. Between 2008 and 2010, the department cut 108 officers, according to data from the FBI.

While robberies and most other crimes are falling, burglaries are climbing. Between 2009 and 2010, the number of burglaries increased by 212, or 6 percent, according to police data.

Manger attributed the county's rising number of burglaries to a high number of repeat offenders.

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URL: http://washingtonexaminer.com/local/maryland/2011/12/montco-police-solve-fewer-one-four-robberies/2021076

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